CANADA AND THE NATIONAL POLICY

Continued From Page 1.

tion to send delegates to Washington for the purpose of making a final effort to maintain the treaty. After its termination, and in the course of his personal explanation to parliament, he said: "I was as much in favor of a renewal of reciprocity as any member of this house, but I wanted a fair treaty; and we should not overlook the fact, while admitting its benefits, that the treaty was attended with some disadvantages to us. I contend that we should not have gone to Washington as suitors for any terms they were pleased to give us. We were satisfied with the treaty, and the American Government should have come to us with a proposition, since they, not we, desired a change." The mission to which Mr. Brown objected ended in complete failure, and later efforts to secure another reciprocal agreement were equally unsuccessful, the United States Government persistenly refusing to entertain any proposal.

In 1874 George Brown was appointed along with Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador, to negotiate a new treaty, but they were again repulsed. Yet the early years of the Dominion were prosperous, and the favorable conditions continued till the great commercial crisis of 1873. The depression was severely felt in Canada, and the Liberal government of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was compelled to raise the tariff, but notwithstanding, the revenue was greatly reduced, and there were yearly deficits.

J. A. Macdonald's Resolution.

It was under these circumstances, and not without cautious consideration that Sir John A. Macdonald, on March 10, 1876, introduced his resolution declaring in favor of a National Policy of increased protection to mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests. Defeated by a decisive majority at the general election of September, 1878, Mackenzie resigned office, and was succeeded by Sir John A. Macdonald.

During the session of 1879 a bill giving effect to the National Policy was introduced by the finance minister, Sir Leonard Tilley, and the new tariff came into force on March 15, 1879. It embodied a system of qualified protection, the underlying principle being in effect that a higher rate of duty should be imposed on articles which are or can be manufactured in the country, and that those neither made nor likely to be made in the country should be allowed to enter at lower rates.

The duties on many articles were increased from 17½ to 25 per cent., and in some cases, to 35 per cent. In others specific or compound duties superseded ad valorem, and on all unenumerated articles the duties were raised from 17½ to 20 per cent.

Various alterations were made in subsequent years, and in 1887 the average rate was raised to nearly 30 per cent., and iron was specially protected.

A Period of Reduction.

Between 1890 and 1896 such changes as occurred showed a tendency towards reduction of duties, and this became more pronounced after the accession of the Liberal party to power in 1896.

In 1897 the British preference of 25 per cent. came into operation and in more recent years the introduction of an intermediate schedule and the negotiations of reciprocal agreement, has resulted in some slight lowering of rates in particular cases.

But, speaking generally, the principle of the National Policy, as adopted in 1879, has been sustained by both political parties, despite the professed devotion to free trade, which was much in evidence on the Liberal side during the electoral campaign of 1896, and still does service on occasion.

This continuity in economic policy is not surprising when the extraordinary growth of the Dominion in every department of national life, trade and industry is remembered. Free trade believers assert that the wonderful expansion, now in its fullest vigor, is not attributable to the National Policy, but has come despite it. This view is not tenable. Doubtless other causes have contributed, but, regarded impartially and from any point of view, it cannot be denied that the moderate measure of protection afforded by the National Policy has played no small part in the rise of Canadian industries, and in the creation of a genuine national spirit.

How much it has done in this direction will be reviewed in our next article.

Northern Navigation Company.

Sailings from Sarnia, 3.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. From Collingwood, 1.30 p.m., and Owen Sound 11.45 p.m., every Wednesday and Saturday. From Penetang, 3.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday. ed

CIVIC FINANCING DESERVES ATTENTION

Continued From Page 1.

something by experience, or in a blind traditional way to continue to offer occasional series of securities to a market that somehow absorbs them."

He considered London the market where best terms could be obtained for issues exceeding £100,000. Issues of smaller amounts, he thought, should be absorbed in Canada.

"If smaller municipalities wish to reach London it would be better for them to accumulate securities until they can issue at least the minimum of £100,000.

Bonds Are Preferred.

"As between bonds and stocks, I believe that bonds are regarded in London as a preferred form of security when the borrowings are comparatively small and the total indebtedness small, but when large transactions are contemplated, registered stock is better than bonds. The fact that it is registered security appeals to that very large class of persons in the United Kingdom prepared to invest at from 3 to 4 1-2 per cent."

There was an advantage of registered stock over registered bonds, in that the former was not divided into blocks of £100 or £200, and needn't be sold in round sums like debentures. Mayor Evans believed that if all the securities of a municipality were concurrent and homogeneous, having the same date of maturity and a similarity in all respects, they would, if of fairly long term, sell to much better advantage than in broken lots. Winnipeg had tested this and found it to be true. He also favored including school borrowings in the issues.

He believed in putting securities on the market thru an agent rather than in calling for tenders, the latter course giving undesirable prominence to a city's needs, sometimes throwing the issue on the market at a wrong time, and, lastly, a tenderer who had failed in getting the security could hardly advise his clients to take it at a higher rate.

Mayor Evans believed that the sinking fund should be administered by separate trustees rather than as a general council fund.

Beware of J. P.

Secretary W. D. Lighthall, in reporting on the work of the union, said:

"We have found specially troublesome certain large combinations. One was the Bell Telephone Company, which, as regards us, is an essentially United States corporation. After years of contestation we obtained our points and it is now quiet. Another, of Canadian origin, and which has proved the most serious and deftly managed organization the municipalities have thus far had to fight is the Mackenzie-Mann combination, which has pulled Ottawa political wires on a large scale against our cities for many years, and has been said to 'own the house.' Their enterprise is admirable, but some of their methods regrettable; perhaps we may expect more agreement with them in the future. But both are now overshadowed by a new combination to which the attention of every Canadian citizen ought to be directed. I refer to the Pierpont Morgan influence. We have it on good authority that this financial organization is so complete that all the principal city franchises, water powers and great resources generally of Canada are mapped out in New York for systematic invasion, on the same lines as those of the United States. Consequently terminal bills and power and canal bills on a vast scale scientifically directed have been appearing on the horizon with powerful New York backing for the past three years, and constitute one of the most formidable questions affecting our national heritage."

The financial report for 1909 showed receipts of $4813, and a balance of $53. The interim report for the first seven months of this year gave receipts at $4633 and expenditures at $4034.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

Taken from Exchanges.

In natural wonders Arizona is one of the most attractive parts of the United States.

French mines yielded 37,971,758 metric tons of coal last year, 587,374 tons more than the year before.

The alloy of cerium and iron, which emits sparks when rubbed, has been introduced in a recently invented gas lighter.

Siberian winters resemble those of Northern Canada. The soil much resembles that of Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, tho better watered.

Beer brewing in Japan dates back only 20 years. In 1908 the production not only supplied nearly all the home markets, but sufficed for $601,448 of exports.

The "till money" held by commercial banks in France is the only cash they have on hand, and that seldom exceeds 3 or 4 per cent. of their deposit liabilities.

Arizona has a fine public school system under active extension, compulsory nonsectarian education, where salaries to teachers are only exceeded by California and Nevada.

The Americans have done at Panama twice as much in their six years, the first two of which were devoted to cleaning up, as the French did in about 16, tho in the circumstances the French did marvelously well.

"Many people talk much more agreeably than they write," said the literary person. "Yes," replied Mr. Owington. "My tailor does that."—Washington Star.

Some persons are so devotional they have not one bit of true religion in them. —R. R. Haydon.

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

FELL UNDER SHARE OF PLOW HE WAS OPERATING

Arm Badly Mangled and Had To Be Operated—Garment Workers Will Strike.

HAMILTON, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Arthur Galsworthy, employed by Jos. Betzner of Beverly, fell off a gang-plow he was driving this afternoon, and got under the shares. His left arm was badly mangled, and was afterwards amputated at St. Joseph's Hospital by Dr. Rykert of Dundas.

The death took place this evening at the city hospital of Marie Cook, aged 56, 14 East Murray-street. The deceased is survived by her husband, two sons and two daughters.

The death occurred this afternoon, also in the city hospital, of Jane Woods, 93 South Ray-street. The remains will be taken to Brantford for interment.

A fire broke out in the rear of the Germania Hotel this afternoon, which at one time threatened the building. It was, however, easily put out upon the arrival of the firemen.

The garment workers of this city are going to strike and at a mass meeting to be held to-morrow night it will be decided whether the strike will be general or merely affect the Coppley, Noyes & Randall Co. If the strike is general it will affect 5000 workers, for the Sanford Company and the Thornton and Douglas Company and theCoppley Company indirectly employ that number of hands, who are mostly females. The trouble arose over the Coppley Company importing American labor, some of whom, it is alleged, it brought into the country under false pretences.

Mrs. Jessie Waller, wife of William Waller, a farmer residing in Saltfleet, has, thought her solicitors, Staunton, O'Heir & Morrison, issued a high court writ against her husband for alimony. The plaintiff asks for $1000 and $10 a week, and alleges that her husband has ill-treated her. An application for interim alimony will be made later.

Florence Webb has issued a high court writ for unstated damages against the Ontario Lantern and Lamp Company, Limited, for personal injuries she received while in the employ of the defendant company, and for which she alleges it is liable. Kerr & Thomson are acting for Miss Webb.

At the police court this morning, Fred McCullough and Monteith Trapnell, the two asylum attendants, appeared before the police magistrate on a charge of aiding in the escape of Moir and Taggart from that institution nearly three weeks ago. McCullough, who had previously pleaded guilty, was not allowed to change his plea, and was remanded for sentence. Trapnell elected to be tried by the higher court.

The principal witness against him was his fellow prisoner, who turned King's evidence. McCullough swore that some days before the escape Trapnell handed him two keys and some money and ordered him to get duplicates made. He had the duplicates made and handed them and the change from the money to Trapnell. On the Thursday before the escape, McCullough swore Trapnell handed him two keys and told him to give them to Moir. McCullough followed out his instructions, and with these keys Moir and Taggart made their escape, a couple of days later.

Wagstaffe, Limited, at the Fair.

On the cross aisle at the eastern end of the manufacturers' building will be found the exhibit of this famous maker of jams, jellies, marmalade and sealed fruit. Wagstaffe, Limited, are making progress in every branch by studying the health of the people. They have their own chemist, who tests everything coming into the factory. All fruits are tested for their acidulous properties and just the right proportion sugar added, and it is the only fruit preserving factory in Canada on this principle. The fruit is prepared in copper kettles, boiled in silver pans and packed in gold-lined pails. The company well deserve the success they have achieved, and visitors to the exhibition should certainly call and sample the goods.

NOT BRIGHT LITERARY ERA.

Nine Years of Edward VII.'s Reign Show Little Achievement.

"So far as actual accomplishment in literature is concerned," says The English Bookman, "it must be admitted that the nine years of Edward's reign look poor and meagre by comparison with the seven years of William IV. or the first nine years of Victoria. To say nothing of older and equally or more famous writers who were then at the height of their fame, Robert Browning, Harrison Ainsworth, Captain Marryat, Dickens and Carlyle published their earliest work under William's rule, and Tennyson and Elizabeth Barrett Browning their first books of moment; while the first nine years of Victoria, with Dickens, Carlyle, Wordsworth, Tennyson, among the greatest of contemporary writers, saw the appearance of the first books of Thackeray, Kingsley, Macaulay, Lever, Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Charlotte Bronte, John Stuart Mill, Froude, Freeman and Ruskin." . . . There is Chesterton; his first book dates a little farther back, but he has done all his best work in the last nine years; there are John Galsworthy and Archibald Marshall; Alfred Noyes, W. H. Davies, Herbert Trench; one might supplement these with a few other names, yet with none of greater distinction or of higher promise; but the greatest poet and the greatest novelist that the Edwardian era produced are beyond question Thomas Hardy and William de Morgan, neither of whom really entered upon his career as poet or as novelist until he had reached an age at which most poets and most novelists have finished their work."

PROGRESS.

If the gentle love,
And the loving care,
And the careful tenderness of God,
Shall bid us hope,
And, hoping, seek,
And, seeking, lift our eyes above,
We shall be blest.

If God is Light,
And Light is Life,
And darkness has no place at all,
Then we may see,
And, seeing, choose,
And, choosing, walk His pathway clear
To peace and rest.

Robert Lynn Sawyer.

HAMILTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HAMILTON HOTELS

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907. $2.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

York County and Suburbs

STORMY MEETING IN SWANSEA PUBLIC SCHOOL

At Midnight Discussion Still Waxed Hot—Midway Conservatives Met Last Night.

SWANSEA, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Torrid conditions prevailed around the Swansea school house to-night, and it is questionable if the little burg in all its long history was ever so stirred from centre to circumference as just now.

For four long hours to-night the ratepayers debated with vigor the action of the trustee board, Dr. Spaulding, R. C. Smith, and Samuel Wright, in the dismissal of ex-Principal Beecroft and at midnight the matter was still being threshed out. The meeting was large and representative, and while Dr. Spaulding and R. C. Smith were given a respectful hearing the sympathies of the crowd were largely in favor of ex-Principal Beecroft, whose entrance during the ruction was the signal for a tremendous ovation.

Charges and counter-charges were hurled back and forth, and the chairman, who showed strong bias in favor of the trustee board, was sharply called to account by the friends of Mr. Beecroft.

Dr. Spaulding, chairman of the board, made no serious allegations against the ex-principal, charging that the late Inspector Fotheringham of South York had stated that Mr. Beecroft was lacking in energy. Trustee Smith spoke at length, as did nearly every man in the room, and in the end a sort of temporary truce was effected, all objectionable references to the ex-principal retracted and expunged, and the newly appointed principal, Mr. Cliffenden, will virtually assume the reins of government.

A resolution asking the trustees to resign, moved by Mr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Aishford, was sidetracked, and at the witching hour of midnight it looked as tho hostilities would cease, with the school board in the ascendancy.

MIDWAY CONSERVATIVES MEET.

Peace has been restored between Ward One Conservative Association and the Midway Conservatives thru the explanation given the latter by President Greer of ward one. The Midway people resented the oversight of the ward one association in not consulting them with respect to the men who were representing them on the committee which discussed the recommendation sent on to the central organization regarding the election to municipal office along political lines. As Mr. Greer explained at a meeting of the Midways in Brierley Hall, ward one had only intended to do them a favor by appointing two men from their district, and his explanation proved quite satisfactory. It was decided at a meeting to hold a smoker on Oct. 7 next. Vice-President J. Tray occupied the chair and ex-Ald. Sanderson also spoke.

MAY SUBMIT LOCAL OPTION.

The new voters' list for 1910 for the municipality of the Township of York is now posted at the clerk's office, and is being sent to those who are entitled to copies of it.

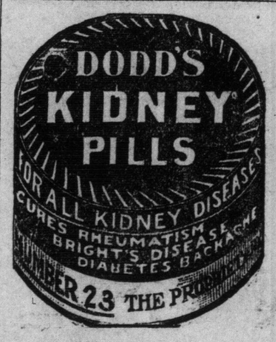
The local option people are now preparing for a general revision of the voters' list, which must take place within 30 days of the posting of same, which comes on Sept. 29. This will be preparatory to the submitting of the question of local option to the ratepayers of the Township of York in January next.

See Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls $1.60 return, Buffalo $2 return, via Niagara Navigation Co.'s four steamers Cayuga, Chippewa, Corona, Chicora, eight trips daily, except Sunday. This is the only way to see the scenic Niagara River, Queenston Heights and Brock's Monument, the wonderful whirlpool and rapids. Ticket office, 63 Yonge-street, Traders' Bank Building, or extreme end of Yonge-street dock. Tel. Main 6536.

The mayor of a small town had come to Leipsic to see the fair. A stranger who had lost his way asked him patronizingly: "Pray, good, honest man, what is the name of this street?" "I am not a good, honest man," said the former. "I am the mayor of Marburg."—Exchange.

Exports from the United States to Canada show a larger growth in the current fiscal year than those of any other of the importing countries of the world.



To the Visitor--

We have *clothed* over *twenty thousand Toronto men* in the last year and one half.

We have clothed *more* than *any other firm* selling clothes retail.

There *must* be some reason for our success. It can be placed to the fact that we are the only tailors doing business absolutely between Mill and Man direct. You know what that means?

It means that you are getting the best of imported cloth direct from the Mills and in the very latest patterns. It means that you are getting all this for fifteen dollars, made to your measure by expert tailors. If you are not satisfied with the goods and the fit we will cheerfully refund you the money.

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REGISTERED.

We will make this suit for you at once. We guarantee that the goods sold to you come direct from the Mills in Scotland and that the Suit or Overcoat will be to your satisfaction or we will cheerfully refund you any money you have paid.

GET YOUR ORDER FOR THE SUIT OR OVERCOAT IN TO-DAY---EVERYTHING IN THE LATEST PATTERNS IS ON SALE. WE HAVE A SPECIAL STAFF ENGAGED TO HANDLE VISITORS' ORDERS PROMPTLY.

THE SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS CO., LIMITED

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Branches:---Montreal, Winnipeg, Hamilton, London.

Society Notes

The following gentlemen had the honor of being invited to dinner at Government House to meet General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.: Lord Lansdborough, C.V.O.; H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G.; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Cotton, Sir William Mulock, K.C., M.G.; Mayor or Toronto, W. K. McNaught, Hon. R. Jaffray, Hon. J. Duff, Hon. Duncan Marshall, W. K. George, Geo. H. Gooderham, M.L.A.; Lieut.-Col. Williams, A.D.C.; Col. Sam Hughes, Hon. Col. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Sir George Ross, Hon. A. J. Mathieson, Hon. J. J. Foy, Col. Moody, E. B. Osler, M.P.; Nicol Kingsmill, K.C.; Col. James Mason, Col. W. C. Macdonell, A. S. Perrault, Capt. Irvine, Col. George T. Denison, Major A. Macdonell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Logie, Lieut.-Col. Bertram, J. L. Hughes, A. R. Boswell, Dr. J. O. Orr, Noel Marshall, J. H. Collinson, F. F. Brentnall, Hartley Dewart, K.C.; Dr. J. T. Gilmour, G. F. Bristol, Major C. N. Shanly, Capt. Burns-Hartopp, Capt. R. S. Wilson, C. J. Atkinson, Taylor Statton, William Smith.

Dr. G. Sterling and Mrs. Ryerson, accompanied by Mr. A. C. Ryerson, returned from Europe yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wreyford, of Eastwold, Leuty-avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Constance, to Dr. Julius Bernstein. The marriage will take place quietly at Eastwold on Wednesday, September 7.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Sawdon.

Having contracted smallpox while attending lumbermen along the north shore during a vacation trip, Dr. Sawdon of Listowel was brought to the hospital here ten days ago, and died Tuesday night. The late Dr. Sawdon, who was 39 years of age, graduated from the medical faculty of the University of Toronto in 1902, after which he spent three years taking postgraduate work abroad.

John Gander.

The death is reported from Boscombe, Hants, Eng., of John W. Gander, for 30 years a resident of Toronto. He came to Toronto from England in 1871, and in course of time became president of the Builders' Exchange, chairman of the Technical School Board, and president of St. George's Society. His health failed a year ago, and he returned to England. He was 66 years old.

Protecting Tire Purchasers.

Dunlop Automobile Tires give the lowest average cost per mile, because, besides the quality of the tire, there goes with it the Dunlop Company's ready willingness to thoroughly satisfy every user of Dunlop Automobile Tires.

"THE MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE."

Arnold Bennett Thus Names "Absorbed, Ruthless, Sinister" Miners.

According to Whittaker there are something under a million of miners actually at work, which means probably that the whole race numbers over two millions. And, speaking broadly, no one knows anything about them. The householder is interested only in the insignificant part of the price of coal. And this is odd, for the majority of householders are certainly not monsters of selfish and miserly indifference to the human factor in economics.

Even artists have remained unstirred by the provocative mystery of this subterranean race, which perspires with a pick, not only beneath our cellars, but far beneath the caves of the sea itself. A working miner, Joseph Skipsey, had to write the one verse about this race which has had vigor enough to struggle into the anthologies. The only novel handling in the grand manner of this tremendous and bizarre theme is Emile Zola's "Germinal." And, tho it is a fine novel, tho it is honest and really impressive, there are shallows in the mighty stream of its narrative, and its climax is marred by a false sentimentality, which is none the less sentimentality for being sensual.

Did you ever see the lives or the swift deaths of the mysterious people treated descriptively?

You may be walking in the appalling outskirts, miles from town halls and free libraries, but miles also from flowers, and you may see a whole procession of these silent men, encrusted with carbon and perspiration, a perfect pilgrimage of them, winding their way over a down where the sparse grass is sooty and the trees withered. And then you feel that you yourself are the exotic stranger in those regions. But the procession absolutely ignores you. You might not exist. It goes on, absorbed, ruthless and sinister. Your feeling is that if you got in its path it would tramp right over you. And it passes out of sight.

Of the mining villages little is known. And herein is probably a reason why the mysterious people remain so mysterious. They live physically separated. A large proportion of them never mingle with the general mass. They are not sufficiently seen of surface men to maintain curiosity concerning them. Only at elections do they seem to impinge in powerful silence on the destinies of the nation.

I have visited some of these villages. I have walked over the moors to them with local preachers, and heard them challenge God. I have talked to doctors and magistrates about them, and acquired the certainty, vague and yet vivid, that in religion, love, work and debauch they are equally violent and splendid. It needs no insight to perceive that they live nearer even than sailors to that central tract of emotion where life and death meet. But I have never sympathetically got near them, and I don't think I ever shall.—Arnold Bennett in The London Chronicle.

BRICKS

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Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tile.
Prompt shipments.
Office and Works—Mimico.
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CAVERHILL'S MALTED BARLEY —FLAKES—

The food that nourishes, but does not heat, the body. Splendid during hot weather. The flavor is simply delicious.

The New BREAKFAST FOOD

Just taste it once, then ask your doctor about the food qualities of barley. Order to-day. Big Pkg 15c 6 lb. Sack 35c

THACKERAY AND THE CRITIC.

G. K. Chesterson's Interesting Analysis of "Vanity Fair."

Of "Vanity Fair," Mr. Chesterton says that Thackeray's point surely is that Amelia was a fool; but that there is a certain element in virtue, by which even a fool manages to outlast a knave. When Amelia and Becky meet at the end, Amelia has much the more life. She is younger, she has not lost her power of happiness; her stalk is not broken. She could really, to use Thackeray's metaphor, grow green again. But Becky's energy is the galvanized action of a false show of life. Her sense of existence has worked outward and gone to waste, while the life of the innocent, even the stupidly innocent, is within. Thackeray sees that even softness is a sort of superiority. Mr. Chesterton goes on:

"If cynicism means a war on comfort, then Thackeray, to his eternal honor, was a cynic. If it means a war on virtue, then Thackeray, to his eternal honor, was the reverse of a cynic. It is absurd, in this sense, to call a man cynical whose whole object it is to show that goodness, even when it is silly, is a healthier thing than wickedness when it is sensible."