

Wedding Rings
The J. E. Ellis Co., Ltd.
3 King St. E., Toronto. Estab. 1858.

FIFTEENTH YEAR

SPECIFIC DUTY ON WOOLENS.

OPPOSED BY THE REFORMERS, BUT PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Mr. Maclean Shows That Specific Duties Obtain in All European Countries and Have Failed a Number of Tariff Items Passed.

OTTAWA, May 18.—The Government have come back to the specific duties on most of the textiles. Of course the Opposition raised a great howl over the fact, but they did not succeed in making clear just what they had against them. The discussion in the afternoon turned largely upon the point. The member for East York took the side of specific duties.

Mr. Maclean said: Mr. Chairman, I do not again to congratulate the Government on their return to specific duties. As a protectionist I have to repeat that specific duties involve a sound principle. Hon. gentlemen in this House have been ridiculing and deriding specific duties. On what ground do they base this ridicule and derision? Specific duties are the rule of the world over. I have here a table showing the facts with reference to various tariffs of the world. England imposes duties upon 28 articles; France imposes duties upon 619 articles; Austria imposes duties on 237 articles; Russia imposes duties on 440 articles; Sweden imposes duties on more than 300 articles; Denmark imposes duties on 63 articles. All these duties are specific. Are our gentlemen aware of that fact?

Sir Richard Cartwright: Perfectly; and the reason for it.

Mr. Maclean: Germany's tariff makes 434 articles dutiable and imposes specific duties on her tariff. The United States has 837 articles and on all but the duties are specific. Norway collects customs on specific, except six instances. Spain has 330 articles on its tariff imposes an ad valorem duty on all but one. The above shows that our tariff is not only an ad valorem basis. Now, surely, this goes to show that in Europe, where they have had tariffs for centuries, where they have given the greatest attention to these questions, the entire tariff system is based on specific duties.

Could Not Abolish Them in the U.S. Moreover, in the U.S., where the tariff issue is now up, the tariff reformers set out to abolish specific duties. The Democratic party, which is a free trade party, and they have as a reason for their opposition to the tariff that the Government apparently did not know its own policy, as it had made any changes since the resolutions were introduced and had just given notice of a new batch of amendments which were no improvement on the changes introduced.

Hon. Mr. Foster denied that any time had been lost by the Government. The reason the resolutions were not through long ago was the long-winded nature of the language of the Opposition.

Sir Richard Cartwright laid the blame of delay on the Government and said that some sixty-odd charges had been made in the resolutions since they were introduced and the Minister of Finance had not been able to reply to them.

Government Business Never More Promising Under Mr. Maclean. Sir John Thompson said that ever since the opening of the House the Opposition had been making public opinion for the Government. He said that the Government had been making an unwise policy, and that they had been making a bad job of it.

Woolens and Specific Duties. Now, in regard to woolens and specific duties, I wish to read an opinion from a paper, which ought to speak as an authority, namely, the American Woolen and Cotton Reporter of April 19. The quotation is in favor of specific duties.

The substance of the opinion is that only those who are moved by public opinion for the Government should be allowed to introduce specific duties. In regard to woolens, I would also like to read the opinion of the hon. gentlemen opposite a telegram I have just received from Aid. John Hallam of the Liberal party in Ontario, and as the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock) can testify, Mr. Hallam is a very large dealer in wool and is thoroughly conversant with woolen industries of this country.

He says: "Canadian manufacturers cannot compete with foreign goods at less than 25 per cent. ad valorem and 5 per cent. specific duties." In a letter which he wrote the other day, he said that the firm insisted in regard to the woolen industry he speaks as follows: "The proposed change in tariff from ad valorem to specific duties will seriously embarrass the woolen blanket and yarn manufacturers. They will not be able to successfully compete with the shoddy goods of Huddersfield and Dewsbury under the proposed change unless the Government takes the duty off the price of our domestic wool and the woolen trade in general. Home competition has reduced the price of Canadian tweeds, blankets and yarns to the lowest possible point, and if the Canadian mills are subjected to the keen competition of these goods under an ad valorem duty with England, France and Germany, the industry and all raw material are free of duty, it simply means shutting up some of the mills in this country. In my opinion this change in tariff will only benefit the importing and re-exporting trade."

In the tariff debate with regard to specific and ad valorem duties in the discussion, and the Government set out a circular to ascertain views of their chief collectors in regard to the two kinds of duty, and the evidence they received is almost entirely in favor of the maintenance of specific duties and against ad valorem duties. You will find a summary of this evidence in the Montreal Gazette of two days ago. I wish to read one sentence from the collector at Philadelphia. The quotation was entirely in favor of this view of specific duties.

Manufacturer v. Importer. Now, when hon. gentlemen in this House argue against specific duties and in favor of ad valorem duties they are constantly arguing in favor of the importer and try to make out that the enemy of this country is the manufacturer, who, they say, is bleeding the people, becoming a monopolist and so on. In my opinion they set up the importer who wishes ad valorem duties as the great friend of the consumer. Now, I contend and protectionists contend that the manufacturer is a much superior citizen to the importer and that it is necessary in the interest of the manufacturer to have a specific duty, as against an ad valorem duty, in favor of the importer, than protectionists generally, and especially a protectionist Government as we have in this country are bound to maintain the specific duty. When the Government goes back to the country it will be a source of satisfaction to the protectionists to know that specific duties are to be maintained, and that there is not likely to be any departure therefrom.

Cartwright Remonstrates Mr. Foster's Back. Sir Richard Cartwright: I think it is in the conscience of the Minister of Finance to admit that a considerable amount of the time occupied in this discussion has been chargeable to the Opposition. He has been instructed for two days

HAS ONLY A MONTH'S COAL.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE G.T.R. TO GET ITS SUPPLIES FROM U.S. MINES.

But There is Lots of Coal in Canada—All the G.T.R. Workmen in Montreal Are Idle—Hamilton Industries Compelled to Shut Down—Some Lines of Freight Refused.

MONTREAL, May 18.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Trunk Railway all its fires are out, all its hammers are idle and all its mechanical employes walk the streets. There have been temporary closings down, reductions of wages have taken place and now and then strikes have produced temporary dislocation. But this silence in paint, in car, in mechanic, in locomotive shop, is a first and oppressive experience to the 3000 man or more who have been depending upon the company for their livelihood. Over 1900 men are thrown out of employment and the shops are all closed. There is no likely to be any change until the coal strike is settled.

Lots of Coal in Canada. A large export said today that the output of the Canadian mines could be doubled if necessary. He wished it distinctly understood that the G.T.R. could get all the coal it wanted in Canada. They could be depended upon to supply them with coal in any quantity they might require.

General Manager Seargeant of the G. T. R. when asked the latest in the situation said the most interesting feature was as to how the standard railway was able to keep the traffic going if the strike continues any length of time. So far as the Grand Trunk is concerned we have not been desirous of increasing our stocks of coal at the different points along the coast system because of the uncertainty of the coal duty, and in order to see whether the duties would not be an impediment to action on the part of the Canadian and United States Governments, but we had about an average stock on hand and we are large extent have been drawing on it since the beginning of the strike. Pressure in the United States became so pronounced that we found it impossible to get our coal through from the mines, in being confiscated en route by the American coast guard which it has passed. Therefore, the time had come to take steps to economize our remaining resources. These we have adopted with the public need under no apprehension of our ability to carry on our operations, but we may want their assistance. It is simply a question of price in the face of a possible dire calamity.

Hamilton Isle Is Keenly. HAMILTON, May 18.—The inability to secure soft coal will seriously affect Hamilton workmen, who are dependent upon the rolling mills, nail works and sewer pipe works which will close tomorrow for the indefinite period. The rolling mill people had plenty of coal in transit, but it has been seized by railway companies in the United States.

U.S. Industries Shut Down. ROCHESTER, May 18.—The Clyde Glass Works at Clyde will close down tomorrow for want of coal.

Central Hudson R. R. Using Hard Coal. UTICA, May 18.—Notwithstanding the statement recently made by officials of the road that the Central Hudson Company had a sufficient supply of soft coal for the road to last several weeks, many of the trains on the road have been forced to stop for want of fuel.

The Strikers Will Fight Till They Win. CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—The striking soft coal miners held a final convention today, at which it was decided to continue the fight until the operators agree to restore the old scale.

Referring to recent editorial remarks in some papers concerning the transportation of traffic by the Grand Trunk Railway, the G. T. R. Co. authorities this statement: "The only classes of traffic affected are coarse freight, such as lumber, cordwood, etc. The Grand Trunk Railway continues to carry on their fast freight trains all general merchandise, dry goods, hardware, butter, cheese and such like freight."

On His Throat is a Lock-Up. COLDWATER, May 18.—William Chestnut of Waukesha, while in the lock-up here, was discovered in time to postpone his funeral.

Loans on Real Estate. Owners of central properties can secure loans on most favorable terms and at lowest rates of interest by making personal application to L. Troy at Ontario Mutual Life office, 25 Church-street.

Smokers, Try Alive Holland's Cool Mixture. Very Old Whisky. We have some old whiskies matured in sherry casks. No better has ever been sold in Canada. Two-year-old, \$2.50; six-year-old, \$3; and 10-year-old, \$3.50 per gallon. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Military cases, 15c each. Alive Holland. The Arlington, corner King and John, is a large, newly new and very attractive hotel of great extent, well equipped with the latest and superior of superior excellence; also the most comfortable, coolest and brightest hotel in Ontario. W. G. Hall, manager.

Cigars wholesale, below value. Alive Holland. How Much for the Farmer when wheat is sold at 50c per bushel, choice butter 10c, new laid eggs 10c per doz., at the market, 75-81c. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Coughcures, tonsillectomy in Children. Only One Profit from the Vineyard to the consumer. The reason why William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, sells cherries for 25c per cent. less than any house in the trade is because he makes a specialty of them and is sole agent for one of the most extensive firms in the world, one profit from the vineyard to the consumer.

Delays are dangerous when issues of great importance are at stake. It is likely impossible to attend to in proper time. He will, however, call on an agent of the Ontario Life Assurance Company, Toronto, and will be glad to explain the advantages of this company's policy. The Ontario Life Assurance Company is a company of the highest standing and its policy is one of the most liberal and advantageous of any company in the world. It is a company of the highest standing and its policy is one of the most liberal and advantageous of any company in the world.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE IN JAIL.

Charged With Burning Their Hotel At East Toronto. For the sake of the Insurance.

Chief Constable Detective John Murray returned last night from East Toronto, where he effected the arrest of William Bull and his wife, Annie Bull, on a charge of arson.

In March, 1938, Bull, of the hotel known as the Ward House, from the owner, Charles Ward, Bull fitted out the premises, obtaining the furniture on credit. In May following he applied for a license, but the commission refused to grant it. Bull then endeavored to induce Ward to buy the furniture and take the hotel back, otherwise he (Bull) would be beggared. Ward declined to do so. Bull frequently threatened to get even with the town for declining to grant him a license, and also threatened to burn the hotel down. Shortly afterwards attempts were made to burn the Queen's Hotel, the Russell House, the "Hub" and other places which had licenses.

On June 21, 1938, Bull claimed that he had gone away on the late for a few days and took with him a name named Walker. Before leaving he visited a store in the village and purchased a gallon of kerosene which he took to his house. Between 3 and 4 o'clock morning a fire broke out in the village and Bull was extinguished.

On the following day about 3 o'clock kerosene broke out in the village. The flames started simultaneously in various parts of the place, and the building was completely destroyed, together with Bishop's grocery and several dwelling houses. Before the fire the Wards had been observed to be sewing machine and other goods. Mrs. Bull was observed coming out of the building 10 or 15 minutes after the fire broke out.

After the conflagration a fire inquest was held before Registrar Ajphon, but no facts were elicited of any moment. The insurance case was taken to the court. The insurance company refused to pay Bull's claim of \$12000 on the contents, and finally the Bulls sued the company and obtained a verdict against them.

There was a good deal of talk over the case, and the Attorney-General's Department was called in to pay the claim. The case was given charge of the case and the arrests of Bull and his wife followed. They had a preliminary examination before Magistrate Magistrate Robinson and were committed for trial, bail being refused.

The prisoners counsel, W. J. Boyce, claims that his clients are innocent, and has instituted an action for \$10,000 damages against the insurance company. The case is now before the court.

Hartley's wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Maria Oils, was daughter of Samuel Oils of Burford Township. Hartley's husband and she were not of the most pleasant character. One child was born—a son, who is now about 20. He has been a few months in Bannock's drug store in Norwich.

When a young man named Ling from the neighborhood of Hawtry came to New Hartley, the wife of the dead man and a former hired man in the employ of Hartley named Louis Ling.

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POLITICAL TENT-PEGGING.

KEY TO THE EMPIRE'S FUTURE.

Canada's Influence Has Brought Penetral Settlements of American-British Differences, and On Our Future Relations To These Countries Hangs the Fate of Our Own People.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times comments editorially this morning on a series of articles concerning Canada, which it has published recently. The writer says: "It seems manifest that of the large problems on the successful solution of which the future of the British Empire will depend, there are very few which are not more or less directly illustrated by Canadian experience, and the probable solutions that Canada will find, whether for good or evil, will largely affect the organic structure of the Empire. It is certain that the influence of Canada on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States has tended more than anything else to a peaceful settlement by arbitration of the questions which, under less favorable conditions, might have proved intractable to diplomacy. It is not, perhaps, altogether fanciful to surmise the beneficial results achieved in this direction. Possibly they will be the germ of future developments almost too vast and far reaching for the political imagination of living men to conceive. What may be the future of Canada's relations to the U.S. on the one hand, and to Great Britain on the other, no man can say; but none can doubt that the problem here pronounced is big with the fate of untold generations."

When warm days of spring are hard to bear and the wind individual courts colds and sore throat by adopting his summer underwear too soon. The sensible man, however, does not do this. He waits until the weather is really warm, and then he puts on his summer underwear. He does not do this because he does not want to catch a cold. He does it because he wants to be comfortable.

What He Wanted. "Hello, Central Give me No. 2246. 'There you are' came back the reply from the central office. The office manager at 2246 placed the tube in his ear and said: 'Is that 2246?' 'Yes.' 'All right, send us up another car of the same coil we bought last week. We like it much better than the one we had before. There's no smoke or dirt to clog up the machinery.' It was the People's Coal Company that had the message. Manufacturers should make a note of it.

A Warning. Do not put off visiting Homer and making your purchases until it is too late, as we sell at prices which defy competition. Mark our prices for this week: Men's Cambridge shirts at 75c and \$1. White shirts with colored fronts at 50c. The latest styles in neckties; men's natural marine shirts and drawers at 45c. All sizes, from 38 to 46; umbrellas worth \$1.00 for 50c. Boston's corner Yonge and Queen-streets. 246

Dunlop's Ross. Dunlop's Ross are shipped to any part of Canada by mail or express. These shoes are filled with flowers cut direct from trees and guaranteed to arrive in perfect condition. (Greenhouses, flower boxes, etc., also available.) 246

Brains and Nerves. That is what we work with in our tailoring establishments, the combination working very harmoniously together, in fact we find that it is not likely that you will be without both. If you are anxious to get the results just stop any well-dressed man you meet on the street. Ask him to take you to Waterston and show you his tail. His suit will tell you. His address is 121 Yonge-street.

Beaver Tobacco is the "old reliable" gentleman's choice. Don't forget it. ad

Cold Weather—Northwest Winds. Minimum temperatures: Equifait, 48-72; Edmonton, 40-70; Prince Albert, 38-56; Qu'Appelle, 38-62; Winnipeg, 32-52; Pelly Sound, 40-62; Toronto, Montreal, 58-60; Quebec, 50-52; Halifax, 38-50.

Franks.—Fresh to high north and northwest wind, clearing cold weather, frost at some places to-night.

Tobacco shavers will find Beaver Pipe. Get the shag tobacco, the best in the world.

Uppercase Arrivals. Date, Name, Reported at. From. May 18—Germans, New York; Liverpool, 22-28; Perry Sound, 40-62; Toronto, Montreal, 58-60; Quebec, 50-52; Halifax, 38-50.

The Dugan Cafe has been renovated throughout, special arrangements for Week-Ends. THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

Hats and Caps in Sewing Variety for the Boys and Girls. For the little ones Messrs. W. & D. Dineen today present an unexampled assortment of hats and caps in every new style and of the best quality.

There is a greater range of prices than ever before. The Little Admiral is now manufactured in such large numbers by the firm that the price has been reduced. These stylish children's hats and caps are made of various materials at 50c, and \$1. Ever since the introduction of the Little Admiral has held first place among juvenile styles, and there is still an increase in the sale.

Never before there was such a variety of children's hats and caps as may now be seen at Dineen's.

Tam O'Shaners and Man-O-War caps are in almost unlimited variety, colors, material and design being varied to such an extent that no parent can fail to find one to suit their little ones.

Tweed caps, fore-and-afters, Eton caps, cricket caps, leather caps, yachting and peak caps, in scores of styles, are to be seen at Dineen's stores.

The main showrooms of the firm are at the corner of King and Yonge-streets. At 254 Yonge-street the new branch is situated and a complete stock is kept.

Both stores are open until 10.30 this evening. Dineen's fur showrooms are still open. To Let—Best Houses. Apply T. G. Glegg, opposite Union Station.

Cheap Trips Queen's Birthday, Burns' Festival, etc. The Hamilton Steamship Company will make five trips each way between Toronto and Hamilton during the month of May. Leaving Toronto 7.30 a.m. and 11 a.m., 7.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on May 18, 25, 31, and 31. Return to Toronto 7.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on May 19, 26, 30, and 31. Season book tickets, 30 single trips, \$2. For tickets and all information, call at Charles F. Burns' Ticket Office, 77 Yonge-street, 2nd floor above King-street. 246

NEW DURHAM MYSTERY.

Prof. Ellis Analyzing the Dead Man's Stomach—No Arrests Made in the Case As Yet.

The stomach and other organs of Caleb Hartley, the New Durham, Oxford County, storekeeper, who is supposed to have died from poisoning, have arrived in the city, and Dr. Ellis is busily engaged in analyzing them.

No arrests have as yet been made in the case, but rumor is busy with the names of Mrs. Hartley, the wife of the dead man and a former hired man in the employ of Hartley named Louis Ling.

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