

AN ADVERSE DECISION.

With Recommendation for Permanent

With Recommendation for Permanent Commission on Waterways.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The International Vaterways Commission have reported adversely upon an application to divert water from the basin of Rainy Lake basin. The Minnesota Canal and Power Co. of Duluth had desired to divert for the purpose of developing 30,000 horse-power of electricity, water from Birch Lake, which is naturally tributary to the Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River and so on, finally to Hudson Bay.

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The Commission, however, believe that the Canadian Government should be consulted and recommended that the use to which international waters may be put by either country without adjustment he declared to be (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes; (2) for the service of locks; (3) for navigation. Lastly, they think the permanent diversion of any international water should be prohibited except upon the adjustment of the rights of all parties by a permanent Commission.

The man with a good opinion of himself is always willing to share it with the rest of the world.

<u>WOVEN</u> TO SHAPE NO ROUGH SEAMS

olf you knew it was going to rip you wouldn't buy the kind of underwear that gives out at the seams after you have



THE C.TURNBULL CO. LTD.

FRICES: Ho low Ground C2. 0 uble Concave for Extra Heavy Bearr's \$2.50 Pair in Leather Case \$4.50 Carbo-Magnet's No More Razor Troubles Possible 365 Cloan Shaves Every Year Get one from your dealer on 30 days trial, with no obligation to purchase

FOR SALE BY George Stephens & Co. AGENTS, CHATHAM.

Aunt Mary's **Home Made Bread**

Anut Mary extends to you her thanks
For responding to the call,
Iu using of Aunt Mary's Bread—
Again, I thank you, one and all.

Aunt Mary has met with great suc Even better than she expected. The quality will be maintained And nothing will be neglected.

On each loaf of Aunt Mary's Bread There is a label on the top. Which plainly indicates to you A loaf from Aunt Mary's shop. To those who wish a daily supply,
Please have our wagons call;
The demand Aunt Mary will meet—
She can make enough for all.

Jos. Waterhouse.

NEW FIELDING TARIFF BROUGHT UP IN HOUSE

Revision in Form, but Not in Substance of Old National Policy-Hon. Geo. E. Foster Denounces

the Measure.

Estimated revenue of past

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The new tariff is

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The new tariff is a revision in form rather than in substance. There are some slight increases and some slight decreases, but the result will work no change in the total amount of duties collected.

The British preference remains, and if anything, is a trifle more pronounced. An effort is made to promote trade with Great British py admitting from British possessions free of duty some articles upon which there is a small duty as against foreign countries.

duty some articles upon which there is a small duty as against foreign countries.

Raw sugar suffers a slight increase amounting under the preference, to 71-2 cents per 100 pounds. As substantially all our raw sugar comes from the British West Indies this change spells an increase in revenue amounting to about \$300,000 per annum.

The duties upon rice, oranges and lemons are reduced, causing a deficiency of about the same amount.

Iron and steel receive bounties for four years more upon a sliding scale, as hereafter shown. Tin plate receives no protection, but there is no substantial relief to the farmers upon agricultural implements.

Slight Increase.

The general trend of the change is slightly upwards. The new feature of the tariff, apart from classification, is found in the so-called "intermediate tariff." This is a rate about 10 per cent. less than the general tariff, which may by an order-in-council, become effective in favor of any nation which desires reciprocity.

Mr. Fielding, however, admitted that it was problematical whether it would ever come into effect. It can hardly do so, unless acted upon by a number of countries, as the favored nation clause in imperial treaties would make it apply to many other nations if for any other reason it was extended to any particular country. It is difficult to understand why any revision was made as to all intents and purposes it re-enacts the present revision was made as to all intents tariff. As a rule, the changes are slight and offset one another so as; to produce no change in the revenues of the country.

Canada's Prospects.

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Mr. Fielding in opening, of course, referred to the great prospects of Canada, alluding with regret to the trouble between the Dominion Coal and the Dominion Steel Co. He said significantly that both companies owed a great deal to the Parlaiment and the people of Canada. He touched upon the strikes and other labor difficulties in Ontario and the West, but was of the opinion that these difficulties were a tribute on the progress and prosperity of the country. It expressed a demand on the part of the laboring men to a greater share of the wealth that they were creating. The usual figures were gone into.

The estimated revenue of the last fiscal year had been \$79,000,000. The actual revenue was \$80,139,000. On the other hand, more money was spent

actual revenue was \$80,139,000. On the other hand, more money was spent than anticipated by \$740,000. There remained an apparent surplus of \$12,-898,000. As a matter of fact, however, the expenditure upon capital account had wiped out this apparent surplus and the net debt of Canada had increased during the past year by \$818,-

Increase was shown in all departments. From customs the increase had been \$41,300,000 to \$46,000,000. In had been \$41,300,000 to \$46,000,000. In excise collections were from \$12,586,000 to \$14,000,000. In the postal department from \$5,125,000 to \$5,933,000. Even the Intercolonial had shown a surplus of \$61,915, offsetting a deficit on the Prince Edward Island Railway of \$36,982. The anticipated surplus in the postoffice department had leaped from less than one-half million in 1905, to more than \$1,000,000 in 1906.

Estimated Surplus \$13,000,000.

The receipts of the Government for the period between July 1 last and the present date were so large as to justify an estimate that for the nine months ending March 31, 1908, they would amount to \$65,000,000. The estimated expenditure for the same period of \$52,000,000, thus leaving a surplus of \$13,000,000. The Finance Minister hopes by March 31 to have paid all capital expenditures on capital account out of the current revenus for the nine months, and to decrease the national debt by one and one-half million dollars. Debts owed by the Canadian Government have been paid off from time to time out of money, paidby the C.P.R. to the Dominion Government. During the past few years \$15,000,000 was paid from the sale of lands. This \$15,000,000 is represented by debentures falling due in 1938, but in the meantime the Laurier Government has been using it to pay other debts.

In announcing the new tariff, the Minister declared that the Government especially wanted tariff stability. There would be no radical changes from the tariff of 1897. The act aimed at a more scientific arrangement of duties rather than changing the duties themselves. Both parties were committed to moderate protection. The Government desired all manufacturing industries to succeed, and was willing to help them if it did not cost too much.

There were some people. Mr. Fielding declared, who insisted that everything used by the people of Canada Estimated Surplus \$13,000,000.

must be made in Canada. He could

must be made in Canada. He could not subscribe to this doctrine. The consumers had some rights. Many things could not be made economically in this country.

No Duty on Tin Plate.

For example, there was the tin plate industry. A firm that had built a factory at Morrisburg wished the Government to put a duty on tin plate. The request had been refused. Tin plate could be made in Canada, but an increase in the cost of tin would be felt by every housewife; it would cast a burden upon a growing industry, and would add to the cost of all canned goods, such as fruit, fish, meat, and so forth. There would, therefore, be no duty placed upon tin plate.

Among other changes in the new act is the arrangement of the free list. Heretofore the articles admitted free of duty have been assembled at the end of the act. Every item in the new act appeared in the appropriate schedule, and if admitted free that fact is stated. The schedules also are arranged upon a more scientific basis. The whole form of the tariff is so changed that it is difficult to compare the old act with the new. But the changes are mainly changes in the changes are mainly changes in

pare the old act with the new. But the changes are mainly changes in form.

After a brief reference to the surtax and the French treaty, the Minister announced that in addition to the general tariff and the British preference, there would be an intermediate tariff, which, however, would not become effective at present, and which, as a matter of fact, never may go into effect, unless reciprocity is negotiated with the United States.

Preference a Good Thing.

Discussing the British preference, Mr. Fielding pronounced it a good thing. It had given Canada prominence in the eyes of the empire, and in the rest of the world. It had brought to her commercial advantages, which, though based on sentiment, were none the less valuable. There were some who clamored for a mutual preference, and desired the Government to move in that direction. The Government would not interfere in the party politics of Britain. At the present time the people of Britain were unmistakably opposed to anything of that kind. It would be idle to press them unduly. The only way to get this preference was to do as we are doing now, namely, to continue the preference, and to hope that in time England would reciprocate. We should say to the English people: "We grant you this preference for our own advantage. When you think it is to your advantage to grant us a preference, we will be glad to receive it. If you never see fit to do so, we have no complaint to make."

Mr. Fielding went on to explain that this preference extended to Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, the Barbados, Windward Islands, South Rhodesia, the Straits Settlements, British Guinea, and would apply to any British country upon an order-in-council.

Generally speaking, there is little change in the matter of British preference.

On the whole, whatever change there may be is in favor of the preference.

on the whole, whatever change there On the whole, whatever change there may be is in favor of the preference. Some articles are placed on the free list when coming from Great Britain, which are subject to a small duty when coming form foreign countries. There is an effort to direct Canadian trade to Great Britain. The preferences hereafter will not be the exact one-third. For example, if the general duty is 25 per cent., the preferential duty may be 17 1-2 or 15 per cent. There will be no awkward fraction like 16 2-3. All goods, to have advantage of the preference, must represent at least 25 per cent. British labor.

For Favored Nations.

The intermediate tariff is a tariff

The intermediate tariff is a tariff between the general tariff and the British preference, and may become effective at any time in favor of any nation upon an order-in-council. Mr.

nation upon an order-in-council. Mr. Fielding explained, however, that the favored nation clause in imperial treaties would make it almost impossible to extend the benefits of this tariff to any one country. It could only become effective if say five or six countries would reciprocate. The Government had no idea at present of using it. countries would reciprocate. The Government had no idea at present of using it.

Another change in the new act is a drawback clause. Some articles like German silk, if intended for manufacture of neckties, are now admitted at a lower rate. Hereafter it pays the full duty, but upon proof that the silk has been used for this purpose, a rebate will be permitted. Another change takes goods intended for the Government off the free list. Goods imported for the Government will pay duty, whether imported by individuals for the Government or imported by the Government itself. An exception to this is wood alcohol, or ordinary alcohol, intended to be denatured.

The anti-combine clause is strengthened by providing that upon any conviction under the Criminal Code, the Government may at once take off the duty, if satisfied that the tariff has facilitated the formation of such conspiracy.

Dumping Clause Extended

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The dumping clause remains essentially as enacted two years ago, with the addition that it now also applies to articles on the free list, if the same are dumped in Canada. If sold here at a cut price, a duty of 15 per cent. will be imposed. The phrase itself, "dumping clause," now finds a place in the Customs Act.

Iron and steel should not be made too expensive to the consumer. We, therefore, in 1897, adopted a system of bounties of \$3 a ton for steel, three dollars a ton for iron made from foreign ore. These bounties, however, were averaged ones adding scale.

and at present the bolifices are but 35 per cent, of the original amount and without further legislation would soon cease to exist. A new sliding scale, therefore, becomes effective Jan. 1, 1907, and remains in force for four years.

Taking up particular items the Minister stated that the duty on lead and lead pipes were reduced. The rolled iron and steel sheets, tin sheets, metalic sheets coated with zinc, the general duty is increased from 5 to 7 1-2 per cent., but they come in duty free from Great Britain. On pig iron the preferential rate is reduced from \$1.65 to \$1.50. The general rate remains unchanged.

hanged. Reapers, mowers, binders and har-

Reapers, mowers, binders and harvesters are reduced from 20 to 17 1-2 per cent. Rakes, pronged forks, hay rakes and similar articles are reduced from 25 to 22 1-2 per cent. On many agricultural implements the rate remains unchanged, but whatever changes there may be are mainly towards a slight increase.

The duty on rice is reduced, and also upon oranges and lemons, causing an estimated deficiency in the revenues of \$300,000. It is anticipated that this will be made up by an increase on the duties on raw sugar of 7 1-2 cents per hundred pounds under the British preference, and a corresponding increase under the general tariff.

Generally speaking the revenue will be otherwise footstood or the standard of the content of the standard of the content of the standard of the st

responding increase under the general tariff.

Generally speaking the revenue will not be otherwise affected as on the gross amount. There are slight increases, and slight decreases, but the general result is not affected.

Denatured Alcohol.

Yood made of denatured alcohol received discussion. Mr. Fielding stated that there was no excise duty on it, and therefore in this respect Canada was in advance, instead of behind the United States. He stated that denatured alcohol was being manufactured by the Government at Ottawa, but its manufacture is quite expensive. The Minister of Inland Reveune buys ordinary alcohol from the distilleries and denatures it with wood alcohol, and then sells it, but he is unable to sell it for less than 80 cents a gallon, so that very little is consumed. a gallon, so that very little is con-

In an effort to promote this new fuel, the Government contemplates licensing persons throughout the country to manufacture denatured alcohol and such persons may be allowed to import alcohol for this purpose. A duty of 20 per cent. a gallon will be imposed upon alcohol imported for this purpose, instead of the usual duty

Mr. Foster's Reply.

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Hon. George E. Foster presented a scathing arrangement of the reckless extravagance of the Laurier Government. The Conservatives had expended \$11,000,000 on what might be called productive works for capital account. The Liberals had spent in the same way \$52,000,000. The total expenditures of the Conservatives during eighteen years amounted to \$597,000,000. The Liberals in ten years the present \$498,000,000. In ten years the present Government has taken \$430,000,000 in taxes from the people. In

present Government has taken \$430,-000,000 in taxes from the people. In this way they have to some extent avoided an increase in debt.

He denounced the tariff as admitting hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods which could be made and should be made in Canada. At this moment when the powerful nation to the south of us is making an aggressive campaign for a foreign market, our Government is doing nothing to resist it, although even now the balance of trade is against us to the extent of one hundred million dollars. He favored a high protective duty against the United States.

Iron and Steel Bountles.

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Mr. Fielding's resolution on iron and steel bounties is as follows:
Resolved—1. That it is expedient to repeal chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1899, and chapter 68 of the Statutes of 1903, from and after the 1st of January.

repeal chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1899, and chapter 63 of the Statutes of 1903, from and after the 1st of January, 1907.

2. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment of the consolidated revenue fund of the following bounties on the undermentioned articles manufactured in Canada for consumption therein, viz.:

(a) In respect of pig iron manufactured from ore on the proportion from Canadian ore produced during the calendar years 1907, \$2.10 per ton; 1908, \$2.10 per ton; 1909, \$1.70 per ton; 1910, 90c. per ton.

(b) In respect of pig iron manufactured from ore on the proportion from foreign ore produced during the calendar years 1907, \$1.10 per ton; 1908, \$1.10 per ton; 1909, 70c. per ton; 1908, \$1.10 per ton; 1909, 70c. per ton; 1908, \$1.10 per ton; 1909, \$1.05 per ton; 1908, \$1.65 per ton; 1909, \$1.05 per ton; 1906, \$1.65 per ton; 1908, \$1.65 per ton; 1909, \$1.05 per ton; 1910, 60c. per ton.

(d) In respect of rolled, round wire rods, not over three-eighths of an inch, manufactured in Canada, from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent. of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada, on such ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent. of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada, on such my factories in Canada, on such wire rods made after the 31st December, 1906, \$6 per ton.

(e) In respect of steel ingots manufactured from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent. of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada, on such ingots made ter the 31st December, 1906, \$6 per ton.

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Railway Bills Introduced. Railway Bills Introduced.

W. F. Maclean (South York) introduced two bills yesterday — one to amend the Railway Act, and the other to amend the act respecting the sale of railway tickets:

The first bill puts sleeping car companies and telegraph companies under the Railway Act, establishes the maximum passenger fare of two cents

-a little better flour

-a little richer butter

-a little finer bakery

-a little more care in baking

-a little more attention to details-make

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

a whole lot better. Are you getting the best? Your grocer has Mooney's.



a mile in Canada, and enforces in-terchange of all business between telephone companies. Now they are only compelled to interchange long-The barn, driving shed and concrete root cellar, together with all the season's crop with the exception of some corn, on the home farm of Captain Raibble, near Dresden, were completely destroyed by fire last Sunday evening, caused by a horse upsetting a lantern, which exploded. The loss is very heavy as the buildings were all new.

H. W. Obeay, our merchant, is buying a large quantity of live and dressed poultry, paying good prices.
W. P. Oliver is putting up a new building for the purpose of having a turning lathe.

We regret to hear that Mr. Ward is in poor health.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Pearl Holmes to Mr. James Stewart, of Chatham township, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Holmes, on Wednesday evening of this week.

Considering the bad weather, W. A. Moir's sale was quite a success. Everything brought fair prices. A number of the fair sex were present, and tramped around in the mud with the best of them.

Quite a lot of stealing is going on around here. W. J. Snyder lost a large quantity of corn, and J. E. Blackburn lost some fine turkeys.

Miss Giffard is visiting friends in Blenheim.

Mr. Hutchinsen, of Tapperville, The barn, driving shed and cononly compelled to interchange long-distance business.

The second bill repeals the present law making it an offence to sell a railway ticket or any unused portion thereof.

Lake Schooner Goes Down Kingston, Nov. 30.—The schooner Queen of the Lakes went down eight miles from Sodus Point yesterday afternoon. The crew got ashore in a yawl. The vessel was owned by Jas. Richardson & Sons, Kingston, and was coal laden for this port.

Men and women who eat fat meats and drink strong coffee usually have coarse, florid skins. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes your skin soft and fair. 35 cents, Tea or

A. f. McCall & Co. NORTH ORFORD.

Mr. Moore is recovering from h's Mr. Moore is recovering from recent illness.

Lizzie Dowd returnet home on Monday from Blenheim, where she spent a couple of weeks.

John Wardell was an Orford visitor

John Wardell was an Orford visitor on Thursday.

Herald Ellis had a slight attack of the croup.

Miss Causgrove spent the week end at her home in Thamesville.

Wm, Bateman had five valuable sheep killed by dogs on Thursday.

Miss Giffard is visiting triends in Blenheim.

M.t. Huttchinson, of Tapperville, visited in Dawn Mills on Sunday.

Miss Arnold, our teacher, has sent in her resignation to the trustees of S. No. 6.

Mr. Obeay visited in Thamesville on Saturday and Sunday.

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SIST'R SUFFLO ING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SIST'R SUFFLO

Is ma woman.

I may woman.

I have woman's sufferings.

I will mail, free of any charge my suffere from ment with full instructions to any suffere from women's alments. I want to the fill you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot ment and the help of a doctor. Men cannot have the help of a doctor. Men cannot have the help of a doctor. Men cannot have the help of a doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Painfull Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, placement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painfull Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, or Painfull Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, where caused by we diney and bladder troubles where caused by we denote the special profuse the specia

SOUVENIR

RANGE

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CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG AND LAS ERIE RAILWAY.

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PERE MARQUETTE

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Tickets and full information at ci ticket office, Opera House Bl Chatham. C. FREMLIN, C.P.A.

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Easily kept clean. It has a solid steel unbreak-