

The Daily Planet

S. STEPHENSON, PROPRIETOR.

TELEPHONES

Business Office 55. Editorial Room 102.

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WEAKNESSES OF THE NEW TARIFF.

The more thoroughly it is considered the more apparent becomes the weaknesses of the new tariff and the dangers of the diversion of our trade away from Imperial lines, says the Guelph Herald. It is unnecessary to recall the blunder involved in the first Fielding preference, how while declaring that he intended a preference for Britain only, Mr. Fielding actually afforded the same concession to the entire continent of Europe. From this muddle we were rescued by the Imperial authorities, with the penalty of being placed by Germany on its highest tariff list and the retaliation of the German surtax. This gave us three tariffs—one, the highest, applicable to German goods, the other somewhat lower, applicable to all goods except those of Germany and those of Britain, and the third, the lowest, applicable to Britain.

The new scheme preserves the principle of the tariffs adopted, together with the special tariff for France, which is protected by treaty, and gives another tariff, known as the "intermediate tariff." This intermediate tariff is a shade higher than the British preferential tariff. The object of the schedule is to induce foreign countries to make terms with us. If the United States will cut its tariff on goods supplied by us, we will then reduce our rates on goods from the United States by the percentage mentioned in the "intermediate tariff." Similarly, if other countries agree to grant concessions the Ottawa Government will place such countries on the favored list. The right to decide what is a fair concession is assumed by the Government. Under the law, the Government may make the bargain without asking the consent of Parliament.

Should an agreement be reached with the Washington authorities in harmony with the reciprocity feature of the United States tariff, and of the like provision of our tariff, there will be four tariffs in operation. It is, of course, impossible to indicate what this situation will be like without reprinting the entire tariff. But here is an illustration. The regular tariff on boots and shoes has been 25 per cent. If the United States should accept the reciprocity offer, the boot and shoe duties will be as follows:

From Germany, 33 per cent.
From other countries, 25 per cent.
From the United States, 22-1/2 per cent.
From Great Britain, 17-1/2 per cent.

But should the United States get this lower rate, that country will not stand alone. There are several European countries to which we are bound to give, under the most favored nation terms, the lower rates we grant to any nation. And when the United States gets the favor in return for a tariff concession the other nations get it for nothing.

While the reciprocity scheme is strange, and, in the opinion of some people dangerous, there are other curious provisions. [The application of the system of drawbacks to goods consumed in the country is an extraordinary move. Years ago Canada refused to the manufacturer a large portion of the duty paid by him on the raw material entering into articles manufactured for exportation. This refund was called a drawback. The device was intended to enable the Canadian maker to get into other markets. But the tariff just introduced gives us another drawback, namely a refund on certain articles made, not for exportation, but for sale in Canada. Iron for agricultural implements, steel for cutlery and edged tools, spiral spring steel used in the making of springs for railways, and so on, pay the regular duty, but the tax is returned if the material is used in the making of the articles specified.]

This scheme enables the Government to accord different industries different treatment. The Government has taken power in the reciprocity provision to cut down the tariff on manufactured articles which the United States may be prepared to supply; and in the drawback scheme it assumes the right to charge some makers duty upon certain raw materials and to allow other makers to get the same material duty free.

Catarrah for Twenty Years and Cured in a Few Days.—Hon. George James, of Stratford, Ont., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrah for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents. Sold by W. W. Turner."

THE STAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Supplied to The Planet by Press Agents.)

At the Brisco Opera House—Monday, Jan. 7—McFadden's Flats. Jan. 9—Dorothy Vernon, of Haddon Hall. Jan. 11—Jessie McLaughlin Concert Co.

"McFADDEN FLATS."

To frequent our theatre-goers are called upon to witness performances that in some elements are lacking in that fullness that preliminary announcement would lead them to expect. Either a bad play or a mediocre company would spoil an evening's enjoyment at the theatre. The first fault cannot be found with the successful farce comedy, "McFadden's Row of Flats," which has received the flattering comment from both press and public for the past three seasons, wherever it has appeared, which is a guarantee of its merits as a pure, wholesome comedy of genuine and hearty laughs. A look over the names of the artists engaged in the company which will give the play at the Brisco Opera House to-night—Jno. Price, Edna Dorman, Ros and Vack, the Pan-American Four, Alice Gilmore, Washer Brothers, Francis Hanson, James Purvis, and the Quaker City Quartette, besides a big singing chorus—is sufficient to dispel any doubt on the second proposition. Now, with a good play and a first-class company of comedians, and the introduction of a number of strong, new and popular songs, dances and

other specialties, the value of the entertainment cannot be doubted.

The comedy, which is well known, is an excellent one, full of rich, but harmless fun, and freely interspersed with all the latest hits of the day. The scenery is of the spectacular order, and is carried complete for the production; the fun in the play hilarious and continuous, and the only fault that audiences have ever found with it is that it gives no time to rest aching sides or compose smiling features.

At the Brisco to-night.

Laura Burt and Henry Stanford come to the Brisco Opera House on Wednesday, Jan. 9th, in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," with historically correct scenery and costumes. No more charming picture has been seen on the stage this season than Laura Burt as "Dorothy Vernon," with her saucy face, audacious red hair, her petulance, pouting, and perversity, and her sweet femininity through it all. From the start the play has many of the essentials to romance on the stage—a picturesque time; a picturesque setting, Haddon Hall in the Derbyshire Hills, with its long, ivy-covered, diamond-windowed terrace, a sprinkling of familiar historical personages to show the traits and do the things the audience expects. Laura Burt and Henry Stanford for five years played leading roles with Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and on tour in the larger cities of the United States and Great Britain. No local scenery, furniture or properties are used in the four acts of the play.



Laura Burt With Dorothy Vernon Of Haddon Hall

DISTRICT

WALLACEBURG

Wallaceburg, Jan. 5.—Jas. Mobrey, of Comber, was a Wallaceburg visitor yesterday.

Miss Hilda Cameron, of Algonquin, Mich., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cameron.

Mr. Biden, of Brandon, who has been visiting with his brother, Wm. Biden, left yesterday for Dawn Mills.

Mrs. Baker, of Tupperville, formerly of Wallaceburg, has entered Chatham hospital for treatment.

Mrs. K. J. Watts is a Chatham visitor to-day.

Mr. A. C. Trudell, of Chatham, was a Wallaceburg visitor yesterday.

The concert given by St. James Sunday school last evening was a very pleasant affair. The cantata was exceptionally good, as also were the drills and recitations. The hall was pretty well filled, although the weather was very unfavorable. A large number of tickets were sold by the children. Miss Cleve Wavener sold the largest number and won the first prize, which was a dollar box of bonbons. Miss Marion Simms carried off the second prize.

THAMESVILLE

Thamesville, Jan. 5.—Dr. Fred. Mowbray, who has been spending the holidays with his parents, returned on Thursday to Buffalo.

Mr. Dolman, organist in Christ Church, Chatham, spent yesterday in Thamesville.

The meeting of the Art Culture Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Burgess this afternoon. The meeting will be under the supervision of Miss G. Burgess, and the subject discussed will be the Doukhobors of the Northwest, their religion, origin and life in Canada.

D. E. Wallace, owing to the rush of

business, is working his mill night and day.

The regular meeting of the Thamesville Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., met on Thursday evening, Jan. 3rd, but owing to the excessive rain the D. D. G. M. Bro. Webster, of Florence, was unable to attend to install the officers. A dainty lunch had been prepared, which was partaken of by the members present.

Owing to the recent rains the water in the pit has raised to a considerable height.

Miss Forbes, of Jeannette's Creek, is seriously ill at the home of Mr. Dubbs.

Mr. W. E. Scott, of St. Thomas, spent Thursday with friends in town, prior to leaving for Toronto, where he will resume his medical course in the University.

Dr. R. N. Fraser, D. D. G. M. Erie District No. 1 visited Chatham on Wednesday and installed the officers of Parthenon Lodge, No. 267.

Mrs. James Wees is on the sick list.

L. McInnis will be awarded a certificate on attaining the age of 18 years. The following will be eligible for certificates upon obtaining their non-professional standing and attaining the legal age: I. Grigg, O. Pickard, G. Wilcox.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50 cents.

TURNERVILLE

The Turnerville sparrow match closed on Friday night and the count took place on Saturday night. The match was between the 8th and 9th concessions. Wm. Campbell was captain of the 8th and George Clyde captain of the 9th.

Wm. Campbell..... 52.33
Geo. Clyde..... 41.99

93.33
The losing side has to pay for an oyster supper, which will take place on Jan. 8, 1907.

Geo. Brown preached in the Lindsay Road church Sunday night.

Minard's Lintment—Lumberman's Friend.

THE FAMOUS GIN LAW.

How It Was Received and Evaded By the English Public—First Blow At Traffic.

The famous "gin law," passed in 1736, is interesting as the earliest severe blow at liquor dealing among civilized nations. It levied a tax of 20 shillings a gallon on spirits and a license of £50 for any one selling or dealing in them. And, being in advance of public opinion, it failed, much as other more stringent prohibition laws have failed in our own day, for the cry was at once raised that it taxed the poor man's gin and let the rich man's wine go free. Every wit, every caricaturist, had his finger at it. Ballads were hawked around telling of the approaching death of Mother Gin. The liquor shops were hung with black and celebrated uproariously. Mme. Geneva's lying in state, her funeral, her wake, and so on. The night before the law went into effect, so the contemporary journals say, there was a universal revel all over the country. Every one drank his fill and carried home as much gin as he could pay for. To evade the law apothecaries sold it in vials and small packages, sometimes colored and disguised, generally under false labels, such as "Oelle Water," "Makeshift," "Ladies Delight." There were printed directions on some of these packages. "Take two or three spoonfuls three or four times a day or as often as the fit takes you." Informers were very prominent and exceedingly offensive, inventing snares to catch lawbreakers for the sake of the heavy rewards and spying and sneaking around in a way particularly distasteful to the English mind. In consequence they suffered in their turn. The mere cry, "Liquor spy!" was enough to raise a mob in the London streets, and the informer was lucky if he escaped with a sound thrashing and a ducking in the Thames or the nearest horse pond. Indeed such an outcry was made about the matter that the ministry became very unpopular, and the law was not enforced after two or three years and was largely modified in 1743.—London Telegraph.

Mr. Stead and Woman Suffrage.

While the cause of woman suffrage in England has received a setback because of the boisterous character of the demonstrations in the lobby of the House of Commons, it is by no means dead or even sleeping. The friends of the cause held a meeting on the afternoon on which the eleven speakers were the ubiquitous W. T. Stead. Mr. Stead said he stood there in jubilant mood. The names of the eleven brave women would be emblazoned in the annals of glory. He congratulated them on entering an institution where, at any rate, men and women were equal. He felt profoundly ashamed that the women should have had so little help from men. He thought they were certain of victory, but when that victory would be won was not so certain. One thing that appealed to them was the scandalous injustice of the proceedings at the Police Court. He was rather glad that when the magistrates were going to do a bad thing they should bungle it admirably. The more miserable the Home Secretary and the Government felt the better. The women must make themselves a nuisance.

Cheap Telephones.

On Feb. 1 the Australian Government will reduce the tolls and improve the service on the telephone system, which is the public utility conducted in connection with the post office. For two thousand calls per year, that is an average of over five per day, including Sunday, the rentals per year will be as follows for exclusive services: In places under 10,000 population £4 (\$19.47); in places up to 100,000 £41-2; and in larger places £5. If there are two parties on the line the rate will range from £3 to £33-4, and if three are on the line the cost will be from £12 to £3, according to the size of the place. For calls in excess of two thousand per year the rate will vary from a farthing to a half penny per call. The charge for the use of public pay telephones will be reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents per call. Farmers' telephones with exclusive service will cost £4 per year, and on a party line with one or two others will cost £21-2.

The African Blue Lily.

The African blue lily (Agapathis umbellatis) ordinarily blooms in summer, but can be had in flower at almost any time. It has many long, narrow, dark green leaves, from which rises a stem two or three feet high, bearing a large cluster of very handsome blue flowers. The easiest way to handle it is to grow it in pots or tubs which are stored in a light cellar or other dry place during the winter, enough water being given to prevent the leaves from falling; then put it outdoors during the summer and let it make its growth. Unlike the amaryllis it flowers with its leaves, which adds to its beauty. It is often forced in the early spring. The flowering season is controlled entirely by the resting period. The earlier you wish it to flower the earlier you dry it off.

No Handicap.

They tell you a story of the Southampton Church, at the west end of Bermuda, which recalls the day of sailing ships, when the principal occupation of the Bermudians centered about the wrecks driven to the islands by the force of weather and the untimeliness of the sea.

At this Southampton Church the person, who was as skilled a wrecker as any member of his congregation, held a commanding view of the ocean from his pulpit.

One Sunday he stopped in the middle of his sermon, and without explanation, left his lofty stand, made his way down the aisle to the door, and then shouted:

"Brethren, I see a ship coming ashore—now we will have an even war!"—and dashed for the beach.

A Special Reduction in Dress Goods Prices . . .

50c, 75c and 90c Dress Goods at 30c, including 44 in. pure wool cashmeres, 42 in. silk and wool Crepe de Chenes, 42 in. all-wool Voiles, etc., in light shades, regular up to 90c yd. Clearing at 30c.

Dress Goods 33c Yd., including 42 in. Tweeds, Mohairs, Serges, Lustres, etc. Good range colors in plain and fancy designs, reg. up to 75c a yd. Clearing at 33c.

\$1.25 Dress Goods for 68c., including 56 in. Pure Wool Tweeds and Homespuns, 52 in. French Cheviots, 51 in. Novelty Suitings, etc., reg. up to \$1.25 a yard. Clearing at 68c.

50c and 60c Waistings 36c Yd., including all our Fine French Flannels, Wool Delaines, Wool Challies and Fancy Waistings. Choice range designs and colorings, reg. up to 60c yd. Clearing at 36c.

75c Silks at 30c.—Checks, Paids, Plain and Fancy Silks, in wide range styles and colorings, reg. up to 75c yd., clearing at 30c.

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LITERARY

There are always so many useful things given in Table Talk that it is difficult to know upon which to touch in our limited space, but "Simple Menus for the Busy Housewife," a new department which has been added for 1907 and commences in the January issue, will be found most useful to all housekeepers. "Practical Housekeeping," another department which commences in this issue, and is edited by Mary E. Parmelee, deserves special mention. "How to Follow Table Talk's Daily Menus," by Cornelia C. Bedford, gives minute directions for preparing dishes that are not commonly known, many of these are illustrated, some of which show how plain cooking may be made to look appealing, and others are so elaborate that they will tax the ingenuity of professional cooks. "Housekeepers Inquiries" is a department in which all regular subscribers to Table Talk can have any question pertaining to food, its preparation, serving, etc., answered by one of the first cooks in America. In fact Table Talk is a magazine no housekeeper should be without. Subscription price is \$1 a year.

The Copp Clark Co., of Toronto, have issued the Canadian Almanac for 1907. This is the Diamond Jubilee number—the sixtieth of the series—and is better and bigger than ever. As our readers know the Canadian Almanac is almost a necessity to every business man in Canada, besides which it is the best medium for anyone who wants a concise account of anything pertaining to Canadian commercial life.

The New Customs Tariff is given in the current number in addition to an immense amount of other valuable information which the book contains, such as "Dominion and Provincial Governments and Names of Officials," "County and Township Officers," "Life Insurance, with rates of various companies," "Complete list of Post Offices with Nearest Railway Station," "Historical Diary for 1907," "Review of the Last Sixty Years."

In fact the 472 pages are overflowing with valuable information. For sale at all booksellers or news stands. Price 50 cents.

The Travel Magazine, for January might be called the California number. The cover design is of "The Bell Tower of San Gabriel Mission." The first article is "California's Challenge." This is followed by "The Desert of Southern California" and "California Buildings, Old and New." In contrast to California we have "A Camping Trip" in snow laden woods and the "Charm of the Channel Islands."

There are numerous other articles all written in the charming style that characterizes this magazine, and the illustrations are as numerous and beautiful as usual. Sale price 10 cents per copy.

Judging by the January number, The Canadian Magazine is to be better than ever this year. "The Turning of the Glass" is a New Year's message from the pen of Newton MacTavish. "The King's Highway," by Jane Lavender, describes some of the quaintness that strike Canadians when they first visit the "Mother Country." The illustrations which accompany the article show the beautiful rustic scenery which is typical of rural England. "Canadian Artists Abroad" is a short sketch of James W. Morris and George W. Hill, two Canadians who have already made names for themselves as sculptors. There are stories and poems in plenty, many of which are by Canadian writers. "Worry The Disease of the Age," by Dr. Saleby, is commenced in this number, the consequences of Worry



Only While They Last

—AT—

Campbell's Removal Shoe Sale

75 Pair Men's Patent Colts in Button, Blucher and Bal Cuts, all sizes, regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes now on sale for \$2.98

Bring your feet with you and get fitted. This is a snap for high grade foot wear buyers.

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