

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

"The Canadian Manufacturer" on the Tariff.

The Canadian Manufacturer, an organ of the manufacturing interests, an advocate of protection and a steadfast supporter of the National Policy and the Conservative party when both were alive, has something to say on the tariff question in its issue of Dec. 4. Its title is the address of President Drummond, of the Manufacturers' Association, in which he argued for a Canadian tariff approximating to that of the United States. The Manufacturer says that according to the evidence of many influential members of the association it is impossible for Canadian manufacturers to supply the demands of the country for just such goods as they produce. Notwithstanding the tariff preference, Great Britain is not able to supply Canada with many lines, particularly manufactures of iron and steel, nor is any country in the world outside the United States. The Manufacturer adds:

"In previous issues of this journal we have enumerated a selected list of 84 dutiable manufactures of iron and steel imported into Canada in 1902, valued at more than \$23,500,000, more than 75 per cent of which came from the United States, while Great Britain supplied less than 13 per cent. The association very naturally feels considerable anxiety for the general welfare of the country; but it seems to overlook the fact that these imports of machinery, machinery, apparatus and appliances, bought so largely in the United States, were absolutely necessary and essential in producing and keeping up the general welfare of the country so much to be desired. The association and many of its influential members have repeatedly expressed satisfaction that the tariff was fairly satisfactory in protecting Canadian industries; and it is an accepted fact that many of our varied industries are enjoying an unexampled season of prosperity—a prosperity which calls for large imports of goods which we have not the capacity to produce at home; and it is now proposed to interfere with it by restricting the ability of consumers to supply their wants."

This is a large admission for an organ of the protected interests. It concedes that there was a strong demand at the Halifax meeting for an entire revision of the tariff, which was reiterated at the Toronto meeting, but in the opinion of many members the demand was perfunctory, seeing that many of them are well satisfied with the schedules which affect their own industries, and would not be in accord with any movement that would disturb them. "It is conceded," says the Manufacturer, "that in certain industries some important tariff changes are imperatively required, particularly in some of the primary forms of iron and steel, and in certain lines of textile fabrics; and the impression prevails that the Government are quite willing to accede to such demands; but it is quite evident that a large element of the association strenuously object to any general revision of the tariff."

A higher tariff on some primary forms of iron and steel and on certain lines of textile fabrics, would strike at British trade. The Manufacturer faces this question with none of the hypocrisy displayed by those who profess to sympathize with the Chamberlain propaganda, while calling for more protection against the British manufacturer. For instance, it says the preference has almost worked the ruin of the Canadian woolen industry. This statement is wide of the mark, as many Canadian woolen mills are prospering, British competition being felt severely in only a few lines of tweeds. But the Manufacturer is right in saying that the Manufacturers' Association, in demanding that the minimum tariff shall afford adequate protection, is practically asking for a prohibitory duty against the world, Great Britain included. If the schedules of the minimum tariff afford adequate protection to Canadian industries, why should there be a maximum tariff except for retaliatory purposes? it asks. The Canadian Manufacturer voices the sentiments of many manufacturers in protesting against the blindly copying the Dingley tariff, with the disturbance that a general revision of the schedule would entail on the whole range of Canadian industries. The Manufacturer is also to be commended for plain speaking on the question of a preferential tariff and for refusing to be a party to organized deception.

It is significant that the Monetary Times, likewise a protectionist paper, standing high in the confidence of the mercantile classes, takes substantially the same ground as the Canadian Manufacturer. It says:

"While we would like to see a tariff framed in the interests of Canada first, we are by no means sure that to erect a tariff wall that shall exclude practically all foreign manufactures is a wise proceeding. Our carrying trade must have attention; our foreign merchants must be considered; the fact that no country can do a successful export trade which does not also buy abroad cannot be disregarded."

"It is not necessary, we conceive, to make the United States tariff our model. To do so will certainly result in antagonizing the Canadian manufacturers in the minds of a great mass of our people, who are already disposed to think that our factories are doing well enough. Some of our industries, we know, are not doing well enough, but are seriously handicapped by foreign competition, and we should be glad if measures could be framed to assist them. Still, if in expectation of an impending election the manufacturers propose as a war cry, 'protection as the United States have it,' we warn them that they are in danger of incurring the criticism that Sir John Macdonald pronounced upon them when he was

introducing the National Policy. Said Sir John: 'Those who care to be protected at all want all the protection they can get. They are like the squaw who said of whisky, "a little too much is just enough."

The Death of Herbert Spencer.

The death of Herbert Spencer today extinguishes one of the greatest intellects of any time or age. He was the contemporary and successor of Darwin, Tyndall and Huxley, and since the death of Gladstone and Ruskin had been called the last of the giants—the most famous of the great Englishmen who survived the nineteenth century. For years before his death he had been an invalid, but he triumphed over age and infirmity and continued his labors to the last, producing voluminously for his great life work, the "Synthetic Philosophy." His career has been an example of heroic industry, almost without parallel. He never enjoyed robust health, and was frequently in financial straits, which interfered with the prosecution of his studies and researches. His philosophical bent was shown as a child. He was fond of keeping insects and watching their transformation and for years the finding and rearing of caterpillars, the catching and preserving of winged insects and making drawings of them were his regular occupation. Like John Stuart Mill his education was outside the schools. He was taught chiefly by his father, himself a teacher. He showed an aptitude for mathematics and at 15 devised a new and ingenious theorem in descriptive geometry. At 17 he became a civil engineer and worked at it until 1841, when he returned home to spend two years in study. In 1843 he tried to get some returned to engineering, but failing, returned to his calling, contributed to philosophic journals, and continued to store his mind and accumulate scientific data. He imbibed the doctrine of evolution and became a believer that all organized beings have arisen by development. In 1854 he first conceived of evolution as a universal process and this was the starting point of his philosophic system. His fame will be permanent as the founder of this theory of universal evolution. The logic of his own theory applied to social problems made him the representative of extreme individualism. He contemplated society as an organism, and drawing his analogy from organic life, argued that social perfection could only be attained by "the survival of the fittest," by the same struggle among individuals as in the vegetable and animal world. He would restrict the government to the fewest possible functions, and looked to the time when the evolutionary process would render governments obsolete. And yet it is not a fact that the trend appears to be in the other direction? Spencer could hardly have regarded with equanimity the steady encroachment of the government on spheres which, according to his doctrine and the laissez faire school of political economy, belong exclusively to private enterprise, or should be left to the spontaneous play of individual wills. It is not necessary here to discuss the Spencerian philosophy in relation to theology and revealed religion. Those who refute his teachings as materialistic concede the earnest moral nature of the man, and acknowledge him to have been a great thinker.

The Athletic Family.
[New York Sun.]
Mother is out on the golf links, and getting up muscle galore; Brother disputes on the gridiron, enlarging his biceps some more. Sister at basketball shows us What strenuous living is for; Father, meanwhile, in the office Develops the sinews of war.

Hypocrisy Exposed.
[Hamilton Times.]
While the Tory organs shout purity the old gang work in North Renfrew. Bob Birmingham, who held up the party by threatening to sell what he knew if his demands for money were not met, has been squared, and he is there with the "intelligence." Mr. Whitney seeks to profit by such men and methods, while his organs cry "corruption!" at the Liberals.

Sudden Riches.
[Hamilton Spectator.]
There is a member of the British Columbia Legislature who until the other day never saw a railway. Now he can see a railway pass every day.

The Romance of the Rose.
[Austin Dobson.]
Poor Rose! I lift you from the street—Far better I should own you—Than you should lie for random feet—Where careless hands have thrown you. Poor pinky petals, crushed and torn! Did heartless Mayfair use you, Then cast you forth to lie forlorn? For chariot wheels to bruise you? I saw you last in Edith's hair, Rose, you would scarce discover That I she pushed upon the stair—Was Edith's favored lover.

A month—"a little month"—ago—O theme of moral writers!—Twist you and me, my Rose, you know, She might have been politer. But let that pass. She gave you then—Behind the oleander—To one, perhaps, of all the men, Far better I should own you—Than you should lie for random feet—Where careless hands have thrown you. Cyril, that duly ratted, took, As only Cyril is able, With the same Arcadian look He used last night for Mabel. Then, having waited till every star Had faded away in morning, Let up his cynical glare. And tossed you downward, scorning. Kismet, my Rose! Revenge is sweet—She made my heartstrings quiver:—And yet you shall lie in the street—I'll drop you in the river.

For Sound Bodies.
[Montreal Star.]
With more of genuine good health in the world, more of something approaching physical perfection, there would be less craving for artificial enjoyments, and probably less craving for wealth. If the schools will, in addition to making the children practice deep breathing, cultivate their speaking voices and teach them to walk well, the effect in a few years will be marvelous. We

shall see a new race springing up with an average health, strength, good looks and good nature vastly superior to that of their immediate predecessors, and probably to that of any earlier age. We hope this great reform will be pressed forward, even if a little time has to be stolen from grammatical analysis and brain-twisting arithmetic.

A Suggestion Approved.
[Washington Star.]
"Why don't you do something to impress yourself as one of the notable men of your time?" answered Senator Sorghum. "I'll write to some manufacturer this afternoon and find out what it will cost to have a brand of cigars named after me."

Canadian Credit.
[Toronto Globe.]
The ready sale of the new Canadian Pacific 4 per cent stock at 106 is the best kind of tribute to the financial position of the great enterprise and to the efficiency of its management. It is also an indication that on the joint credit of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Dominion Government there will be no difficulty in financing the new transcontinental railway from end to end on a 2 per cent basis.

The Rush-Bagot Treaty.
[Hamilton Herald.]
By protesting against a modification of the treaty the Dominion authorities might only bring about its abrogation, and then there would be nothing to prevent the United States putting fleets of war vessels on the lakes. It would be far wiser to make the desired concession gracefully than to withhold consent and run the risk of bringing about conditions which would be a source of real and ever-present danger to this country.

BY GRAND CHANCELLOR
Pythian Lodges Are Visited—Growth of Order.

The two local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Myrtle and Prospect, were honored by a visit of Grand Chancellor Horton, of St. Thomas, last evening. The occasion proved to be one of the most enjoyable in the history of the lodges. Nearly 100 members of the order were in attendance, and they were addressed in the lodge room by



Grand Chancellor Horton.

the grand chancellor, who has just returned from an official visit to the Northwest and New Ontario. He reported that there had been a wonderful increase in the endowment rank, and that the order was prospering ahead of all liabilities. In Ontario there had been an increase of membership of 270, and in New Ontario, especially, the order was prospering. The third degree was exemplified and conferred upon the candidates. The

SKIN AND BLOOD PURIFICATION

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent

Cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours with Loss of Hair

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings and inflammations. Thousands of tired, fretted mothers, of skin-tortured and disfigured babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost marvellous cures by the Cuticura remedies when the best medical skill had failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity.

More great cures of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humours are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap are sold throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Cuticura" is prominent on the wrapper. Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.



Grim-toll of Health and Energy.

Life is worth living when one can awake after a good night's sleep—ready for anything the day may bring. Eye clear; tongue clean; liver active; stomach right; hand steady and every nerve vibrating with that splendid sense of the power of perfect health. Too few enjoy this enviable morning awakening, but

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

can always be depended upon to restore the system to its natural condition and keep you in good sound health. A gentle laxative it helps nature to rid the system of poisonous impurities, stimulates the liver and tones up the digestive organs. At all druggists 25c. and 60c.

work was in charge of Sir Knight James Dean. A splendid banquet was afterwards given in the banquet hall to the visitors, who included Brothers Fortner, Spathroff, Gough, St. Thomas, Dr. Burns and Spencer, St. Thomas.

SOME PLANT-LIKE ANIMALS

"The Inhabitants of an Old Basswood Limb."

Meeting of London Entomologists—Prof. Dearness' Address.

The microscopical section of the Entomological Society of Ontario held their regular fortnightly meeting last Saturday evening in their rooms at the Y. M. C. A. Professor Bowman exhibited barnacles obtained from unbarked logs that had been unloaded from the G. T. R. in East London. As these animals are soft in form, questions as to the place and circumstances of their growth were discussed, but not answered. Professor Dearness had charge of the subject for the evening, and gave a very interesting address, entitled "The Inhabitants of an Old Basswood Limb." He refuted the Linnaean aphorism that "minerals grow, plants live and grow, and animals live, grow and feel," and dwelt particularly on a class of living organisms that are neither plants nor animals, exhibiting specimens of eight different kinds, which were present in the fall of their lives they resemble animals in their movements and in the way they grow, but they reach maturity they become like plants, and their reproductive and concluding stages resemble those of plants. The structure of these organisms, as shown under the microscope, was very beautiful and interesting. Time failed in which to finish examinations of the specimens, and Mr. Dearness was requested to continue the subject at the next meeting, Saturday evening, Dec. 19.

CHINA GIVES IN TO THE RUSSIAN

Decides To Make Settlement on Best Terms Obtainable.

DESERVED BY GREAT POWERS

Chinese Newspaper Employees of Shanghai on Trial for Sedition.

Pekin, Dec. 8. — Prominent officials here assert that China is concluding an agreement with Russia for the government of Manchuria. It is expected that the arrangements will include most of Russia's supplementary terms for the evacuation, and will nominally confirm Chinese sovereignty, while giving Russia an advisory share in the government.

During the recent palace conferences these plans were discussed. War against Russia, an appeal to friendly nations for assistance, and a settlement with Russia on the best terms obtainable. The first plan was dismissed as suicidal. The second failed. Since then China has been unable to suggest, and the United States and Japanese to whom she appealed, have been unable to see any practicable steps to be taken. Therefore the third plan was adopted.

Foreign public opinion regarding the Sapporo prisoners charged with sedition penetrated the Forbidden City, and orders were sent to Shanghai that the prosecution should demand only light punishment in the cases of the three lesser offenders. The Government thus hoped to vindicate itself of the charges that the prisoners would have been barbarously treated if they had been surrendered to the Chinese authorities.

Shanghai, Dec. 7. — The trial before the mixed court here of employees of the Chinese newspaper Supao, charged with writing seditious articles, which began Dec. 3, was concluded today. One of the prisoners was released and in the case of three others judgment was reserved.

A Grate Fire.
A little fire in the grate of an evening takes the chill off the room, besides so pleasing to look at. A sack of Beaver Brand Charcoal at a cost of 10 cents fills the bill.

San Domingo has officially accepted the invitation to participate in the World's Fair at St. Louis.

London's Great Millinery Event

Commencing at once, we will sell the balance of this season's French Models and Exquisite Pattern Hats at

HALF PRICE

Truly Fickle Fashion and Art have gone hand in hand this season in our Millinery Department.

All our French Models and Exquisite Pattern Hats must now be sold.

As well as Velvet and Felt Hats, trimmed in up-to-the-minute ideas, with Plumes, Birds, Fancy Novel ties and Fall Foliage. All perfect patterns of imported models. Will be sacrificed at

HALF PRICE

AT

KINGSMILL'S

London's Leading Milliners, Dundas Street. London, Ontario.



Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—

"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents."

Ontario Winter Fair.
\$25.00 to London to Guelph and return, and single fare from either point. Tickets on sale daily until Dec. 11, good returning Dec. 14. No one interested in live stock, poultry, etc., should miss this successful exhibition. Daily lectures by experts. Location of exhibition—near Grand Trunk station, Guelph. Trains leave London 6:30 a.m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.

The Mammoth Sale At The CRYSTAL HALL.

On Thursday, Dec. 10.

WE WILL HAVE AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF Carrara Marble, Italian Statuary, French Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glassware.

This will be a special sale for the above-mentioned goods.

HOURS OF SALE: Morning, 10:30 o'clock, Afternoon, 3 o'clock, Evening, 8 o'clock.

W. J. REID & CO.

Christmas Gifts. Feather cushions, 50 cents each; down cushions, tea caddies, feather pillows, in art tickings. Feathers sold by the pound. Mattresses, springs, iron beds, large stock of stoves at J. F. Hunt & Sons', feather pillow and mattress manufacturers, 555, Richmond street, north. Telephone 397.

London to New York and Philadelphia. In going to the above points you will find the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley will give you the best service. Five fast express trains daily from London. For tickets and Pullman cars at G. T. R. city or station ticket office.

A MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself, being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrhs, asthma, and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

An electrical typesetting machine will, says its inventor, revolutionize the mechanical work on a newspaper. A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatism. This irregularly condition of the deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affliction will find a remedy in Farnie's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action they correct impurities in the blood.

A Chicago cereal food company recently ordered 50 tons of ink for use in printing their packages. Great Britain spends \$12,500,000 a year on the support of the poor. This does not include private charities.

THESE TWO desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

CASTORIA. The Kid You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*