

London Advertiser.
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London, Monday, May 1, 1899.

Canada's Claims on Her Neighbor.

Miss Agnes C. Laut, of Ottawa, contributes to the American Review of Reviews for April an able article on "Canada's Claims Before the Anglo-American Joint High Commission." Miss Laut, by the way, is a niece of Mrs. James Blair, of this city. She writes a clever pen, and sets forth Canada's position clearly and convincingly, giving readers in the United States, as the editor of the Review remarks, "the benefit of the purely Canadian point of view." Miss Laut makes out an excellent case, which should persuade American readers who are unprejudiced that the Canadian point of view is that of justice, fair play and international amity. The subjects under discussion by the commission are treated by the writer with a perfect knowledge of their data. The keynote of the Dominion's policy, she rightly avers, was compromise—a desire to promote Anglo-Saxon friendship. The Dominion today buys as much from the United States as Mexico, South America, Central America and the West Indies buy all together. Such a customer, it might be thought, should receive some consideration; but American consideration for her neighbor has taken the form of the most hurtful tariff that could be framed against the Dominion's interests. The writer cites the trade statistics to illustrate this one-sided arrangement.

Canada's claim for the removal of the American duty on fish cannot be gained. By removing the duty on fish in the treaty of 1854 the United States purchased the rights to the inshore privileges of buying bait in Canadian ports, shipping and bonding the catch, and obtaining supplies. These rights were again purchased by the concession of free fish in the Washington treaty of 1871. But the United States restored the duty on fish, and in 1888, when the Bayard-Chamberlain agreement was rejected by the United States senate, the present *modus vivendi* was established. This permits American fishing vessels inshore privileges in Canadian and Newfoundland waters on payment of a license fee of \$150 per ton register to the colonial government; but the *modus vivendi* was only a temporary device until a comprehensive fisheries treaty could be arranged. All the advantage, meanwhile, remains with the American fishermen. The American market is shut to Canadian fishermen, who are further crippled by having to furnish bait to their American competitors. Newfoundland threatens an aggressive fishing policy. The \$15,000 accruing to her treasury from American licenses is not regarded as adequate compensation, and the colony is considering the advisability of enforcing as drastic measures against American fishermen as against the French.

The writer shows that the interests of Canada in the maintenance of the bonding privilege are identical with those of the northwestern and New England states, and that strenuous opposition to its repeal came from these portions of the United States. Canada was also willing to relinquish her undoubted right to pelagic sealing if met in an equally fair spirit by the United States on other disputes. In the boundary embargo Canada would have welcomed a settlement that was fully satisfactory to the United States in the case of Venezuela.

These are only a few of the subjects of mutual interest that interlink Canada and the United States. Coasting laws, canal privileges, mining regulations, copyright measures, protection of labor from alien competition, educational movements, philanthropic efforts—all are matters in which both countries could reap incalculable advantage from pulling together, instead of apart and often, indeed, against each other. Miss Laut concludes with an eloquent appeal for the sinking of sectional interests in the general good. She points out that as long as the difficulties between the United States and Canada remain unsettled, hostile tariffs, fishery quarrels, the embarrassment of American mill owners by the withholding of raw material, alien labor laws, discrimination against foreign miners, the conflict of lawless hot-heads in remote areas of undetermined boundary—one or many of these causes may arouse international friction and fan all the old-time bitterness between brother races.

AFTER THE CYCLONE.

Lancaster, Mo., May 1. — A great many articles of wearing apparel, papers and pieces of jewelry, bearing the names of Kirksville persons, have been found strewn over the eastern part of this county. They were blown from Kirksville, 25 miles, by the tornado. Among other things was a \$100 note.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves, and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. For sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

The only artisan buried in Westminster Abbey is George Graham, the instrument maker, who invented an improved clockwork in the year 1700.

When some people talk we are reminded of a dictionary with the definitions left out.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

Our Oil Regions

Vigorous Defense of the Industry in Parliament.

Mr. John Fraser, M.P., Strongly Defends an Attack on Lambton,

Which the Abolition of the Duty on Coal Oil Would Be

Many Other Parts of Canada Interested in Petroleum Production.

Canadian Oil Being Sold as Best American!

A Fair Consideration of the Question by an Able and Experienced Man.

Ottawa, April 27.—The coal oil duty has been again discussed in parliament, on a motion by a Northwest M. P. to throw the duty off entirely. To Mr. John Fraser, the genial M. P. for East Lambton, and to Dr. Johnston, the new M. P. for the west riding of Lambton, fell the task of exposing many fallacies that the public have entertained with regard to the importance of this national industry. The address of Mr. Fraser was so very able that I make an extended report of it, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, before this motion is put to the house, I desire to say a few words, and I promise to be as brief as my honorable friend from Saskatchewan (Mr. Davis), who moved the resolution. I can assure him that I have no fault to find with his endeavor on behalf of his constituents in the far west, to secure coal oil or any other commodity for that matter, at as low a price as possible. But, Mr. Speaker, I submit that by adopting such a drastic measure as the honorable gentleman proposes this afternoon, the object which he so ardently desires would not be attained. It is true, as the honorable gentleman has stated, that the manufacturing end of the oil business is at the present time entirely in the hands of one institution. There will be no attempt made on my part, or on the part of any gentleman engaged in the oil business or representing those who are in the business, to gainsay that fact. Let it be remembered, however, that the great native oil industry, the producing end of the business, which represents at least 90 per cent of the capital invested in the industry, is as a whole entirely in the hands of the original Canadian operators—the men who employed labor and invested their capital in putting down the wells, at great risk and expense to themselves. That industry, representing, as I have said, 90 per cent of the capital invested, is I repeat, still in the hands of the Canadian producers, and it is on behalf of those persons, numbering at least 700, that I desire to engage the attention of the house for a few moments. The argument of the honorable gentleman (Mr. Davis) was based upon the assumption that all the producers were also interested in the manufacturing end of the business. That is very far from being the truth—neither in numbers nor in the quantity of the oil produced, is it true. I may state that not more than perhaps one-fifth of the producers of the individuals interested in the producing industry, sold out, or were interested in the manufacturing end of the business. So, Mr. Speaker, I believe I am well within the mark in saying that at least 680 persons, who are interested in the oil industry, had no interest whatever in the sale that was made to the Standard Oil Company. As to the quantity of crude petroleum produced, I may say that the gentlemen who sold their refineries very small indeed as compared with the quantity produced by the gentlemen who are still owners of wells. The statement has been made time and again in my presence, since the opening of the session, that the oil well owners have all sold out to the Standard Oil Company. I have no doubt that that statement was made in good faith; but the fact is far from that. That portion of the native oil industry of Canada in which all the risk is taken, which is purely and simply a mining industry, is in the hands of Canadians; and I wish to say a few words in answer to the resolution submitted by my honorable friend.

My honorable friend has sought to show that the cost of petroleum to the consumer of the Northwest is very high indeed. I admit that it is very high, as the cost of all commodities to the consumer in remote portions of the country must of necessity be very high. The cost of transportation is abnormally high. I have in my possession a receipt from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for \$335, which was paid for transporting a tank of refined oil from the town in which I reside to the city of Winnipeg. That, of course, is a very high charge, amounting to about 6½ cents a gallon. My honorable friend adds the cost of inspection, I know not for what reason, for that must be a part of the cost of any oil, whether imported or native. I presume my honorable friend would not for one moment seriously advise the government to permit petroleum to go into general use without a rigid inspection. It is of the first importance that petroleum, of all commodities we use, should be subjected to a very rigid and careful inspection; and, if so, there must of necessity be an inspection fee charged. So that I think my honorable friend was hardly arguing fairly in adding the cost of inspection to the other charges, for that is a charge which no fair-minded person could take exception to. My honorable friend has a right, of course, to discuss the import duty, but neither he nor any other honorable member can swell that duty beyond 5 cents a gallon. That is the cold, naked fact, and it is of no use attempting to argue, as my honorable friend has done that it is 8 cents. Now, it is well known to gentlemen engaged in the trade, at least those who sell the Canadian product, that in scarcely a single instance can the dealer or the jobber on

this side of the line secure for himself even if he were so desirous of doing so the full benefit of the import duty. There are conditions which I shall not elaborate upon, which preclude the possibility of the dealer in Canadian petroleum putting into his pocket the cents duty which is charged on imported oil. I do not say that there is not an occasional man in the business who would be disposed to do that if the conditions were favorable; but the fact is that the dealer can take a gallon of oil and sell it for less than a gallon of oil since 1890 the difference between the price of oil in Canada and the price in the United States has never exceeded 2½ cents a gallon, and the difference at the present time can be taken as less than 2 cents. Though not quite positive, I think I can show that the prices on the other side quoted by my honorable friend are of oils that could not stand our inspection at all, but are for oils of a rather inferior grade. It must never be forgotten, too, that the price in the United States is for wine measure.

Mr. Davis—I would like to call the honorable gentleman's attention to the fact that I figured the price upon imperial measure, and that the oil was of a higher test than any oil produced in the Canadian wells.

Mr. Fraser (East Lambton)—A higher flash test, I presume?

Mr. Davis—Yes.

Mr. Fraser (East Lambton)—My honorable friend also understands that there is a specific gravity test to which he has no reference whatever; and that the two tests must enter into the argument. I accept my honorable friend's explanation that he is calculating, not on the wine measure, but on the imperial measure, and that many persons who have taken up this question have not been quite so fair in this regard as my honorable friend has been. Perhaps I should not say that they are unfair, because in the vast majority of cases I think a gallon are not aware that there is a difference in the measure used on the two sides of the line. The difference is, that a gallon on the Canadian side is only five eighths of a gallon on the American side. I think my honorable friend said something about the quality. This is a phase of the question which is frequently referred to in this house and outside of this house. The oil industry of Canada is something like 85 years old, and to the present day dealers and others in the country will be found who assert boldly that oil produced in Canada is of a very inferior quality to oil produced on the American side of the line. You will never hear them admit that there are poor oils produced in the United States at all. Some people seem to take a positive delight in attacking the class-gets a very much larger profit on petroleum than upon almost any other commodity in this establishment. I could show conclusively to any unprejudiced person that the retail dealer, especially in some of the remote parts of Canada, has in many instances received by way of profit—basing the profit, as my honorable friend has very properly done, upon all the charges until it reaches his store—more than double the amount received in the first instance for the oil. I can show that beyond all question, Sir, I do not wish to make any attack on the retail merchants or any other institution. The oil industry has been up to the present, and I suppose will be to the end of the chapter, on the defensive. We have had all along enemies enough, and have no desire to make any more. We have had some very unkind attacks, but I may say that many of these attacks have been made in ignorance of the facts. Let me say to you that the Canadian oil industry has nothing whatever to hide. If any person will take the trouble, as some have done, to go to the town of Petroli, or to the city of Lambton, or Essex, Kent, Elgin, or Middlesex, in each of which oil is being produced, I venture to assert that he will not come back here and use arguments against us that are constantly being used on the floor of this house.

My honorable friend has shown you very large prices indeed for petroleum in the Northwest, in remote portions in the country. But I am in a position to say that the honorable gentleman's order will be filled from Petroli, the town in which I reside, for 10 cents, in bulk. The honorable gentleman can figure out the rest of it as he chooses. If the consumer pays 50 cents for petroleum in remote portions of this country, those who charge him that price ought, in common honesty, to submit, to tell him that all that he gets at the present time is 3½ cents. Now, at the outset, I have told you that the manufacturing end of the business is in the hands of one institution. It is called the Imperial Oil Company of Canada. It has been asserted, and I think truthfully, that that institution is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of the United States. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not here in the capacity of apologist for that organization. At the same time, I think that you and every other fair-minded person will agree with me when I say that it is not in the interest of the Canadian oil industry to quarrel with any person. The Canadian oil industry of today has no quarrel with the Standard Oil Company of the United States. Let me say, the field is open to any person to enter into the refining business. There is no reason, so far as I know, why any person who desires to do so cannot go to the town of Petroli, or to any other good shipping point, and enter into the manufacturing business. Many of those who are engaged in the native oil industry have of late been seriously considering the idea of going into that branch of the business; but so far the project has not assumed anything like definite shape, and, therefore, I am not able to say what the outcome may be. But, as I have said, there is a fair field, an open field, for any person to go into the manufacturing business who desires to do so and who has sufficient capital.

Mr. Davis—That is, to compete with the trust.

Mr. Fraser (East Lambton)—My

honorable friend (Mr. Davis) says: "To compete with the trust." Of course, the matter of competition is one which must be confronted no matter what business you enter into. I frequently hear references made to the question of quality, and I would like to say a few words upon that point, as it is a very important point, indeed. I hold in my hand copies of a large number of letters received from parties in the Maritime Provinces, where we sell a very large quantity of Canadian petroleum, and where the Canadian petroleum is constantly being used by the consumer under the impression that they are using American oil. Many dealers, Sir, are constantly in the habit of selling the finest Water White Canadian oil as American—just as there are perhaps twenty times as much Mocha coffee sold in the world as there is from the city of St. John, N. B., the city in which my honorable friend (Mr. Ellis), who seconds this resolution, resides, and he will know the gentleman who wrote the letter:

"St. John, N. B., April 4, 1896.
"Imperial Oil Company,
"Dear Sirs.—In answer to your communication concerning 'Arc-light Oil,' I have much pleasure in saying I like the oil very much, and think it is equal to any American oil on the market. I am, therefore, perfectly satisfied with it, both as regards odor and burning quality. Yours,
"R. A. CAMERON,
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Now, I read one from Windsor, N.S.:
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"J. W. SHAW."

The next letter I have to read is from Charlottetown, P. E. I.:
"Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 11, 1895.
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"All the best brands of American oil appear to be equally inferior. The trouble, in a large degree, seems to be lack of strength. After the lamp is filled it will burn fairly well for a time, but generally the flame gets weaker, the oil not drawing up. As the wick is turned higher to enlarge the flame, a crust soon forms, smoking the chimney. Yours truly,
"J. D. McLEOD & CO."

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purpose to burden "Hansard" with all the letters I have of this character—those I have read from dealers of good repute and unquestionable veracity will substantiate to the satisfaction of any honorable gentleman present the position I take—that the best Canadian oil is at least as good as the best American. It is argued by some, of course, that the American oil burns more freely. That is a question of the particular lamp or burner that is used. The capillary action of American oil, it being generally of lighter specific gravity than the Canadian—is, of course, somewhat stronger than that of the Canadian. But let me point out this fact especially—and I desire to emphasize it—that this is a point in favor of Canadian oil. In addition to the gallon being one-fifth larger than the American oil, in lasting quality, in light-producing strength, is, by actual test, at least one-fifth better than the American oil which is so much lauded by persons who seem to take delight in attacking our native industry. Before I sit down, I would like to deal with a phase of the petroleum industry in Canada which I have never heard mentioned in this house. I wish to say that the Canadian oil industry has in many respects, done a great deal to advertise Canada. The Canadian oil industry for the past twenty years has been sending men all over the world; I refer to the Canadian drillers, trained and

New and Desirable Wash Goods

IN A COOL SECTION

You know nothing of a rising thermometer in this store. The construction of the building is such that on the hottest summer day it is a delight to spend an hour within its walls. Shop if you will, but enjoy the pleasure of one cool spot. More than the choicest of words are needed to describe our showing of New Wash Fabrics. Our counters are gorgeous with these humble but inestimable goods. You are not often asked to admire so modest works of art and skill, but see if you pass these counters without a new view of modern achievements.

New and Desirable Wash Goods.

The following Wash Fabrics are on sale now at the Muslin and Print Section:

Colored Organdie Muslins, fine textures and latest designs, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 40c.

Self-Colored Irish and Swiss Dimities, plain and striped, the leading shades, 20c and 25c.

Colored Dimities, white grounds, in spots, stripes and bias checks, elegant designs, for waists and dresses, 32 inches wide, 20c and 25c.

White Organdies, in French and Swiss, beautiful sheer goods, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

White Swiss Spotted Muslins, in small and medium spots, also floral effects, 15c to 65c.

White Lawns, 44 inches wide, very special at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Colored Zephyrs, in checks and stripes, blues, pinks, purples and helios, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

Colored Gingham, in solid and broken checks and stripes, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

White Piques, small and large cords, spots and fancy effects, 20c, 25c, 29c, 35c, 39c, 45c and 50c.

White Ducks, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

White and Colored Satin Drills, 18c and 20c.

Fine English Galateas in navy, medium and light blue, plain and striped, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Mercerized Satens, for waists and linings, plain, in black, cardinal, navy, royal, etc., 30c, 35c, 39c, 40c and 45c.

Mercerized Satens in stripes and checks, dark and light grounds, all the leading shades, 25c, 35c and 45c.

Plain Satens, every shade, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

French Cambrics, a special line in pin stripes and spots; regular 25c, for 15c.

English Cambrics, light grounds, in wide, medium and narrow stripes, black and white, navy and white, cardinal and white, blue and white, green and white, 12½c.

Fancy Cambrics, a special line, light grounds, wide width, stylish goods, regular value 12½c, for 8½c.

Colored Chambrays, very special in pink and blue, plain and striped, 12½c.

Colored Ducks and Reversible Prints, a very substantial line, regular 12½c, for 8½c.

SHOP EARLY.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

cause the retail dealer, and in some instances the jobber as well—but in almost every instance the retail dealer, and I would be very sorry to make an attack on the class—gets a very much larger profit on petroleum than upon almost any other commodity in this establishment. I could show conclusively to any unprejudiced person that the retail dealer, especially in some of the remote parts of Canada, has in many instances received by way of profit—basing the profit, as my honorable friend has very properly done, upon all the charges until it reaches his store—more than double the amount received in the first instance for the oil. I can show that beyond all question, Sir, I do not wish to make any attack on the retail merchants or any other institution. The oil industry has been up to the present, and I suppose will be to the end of the chapter, on the defensive. We have had all along enemies enough, and have no desire to make any more. We have had some very unkind attacks, but I may say that many of these attacks have been made in ignorance of the facts. Let me say to you that the Canadian oil industry has nothing whatever to hide. If any person will take the trouble, as some have done, to go to the town of Petroli, or to the city of Lambton, or Essex, Kent, Elgin, or Middlesex, in each of which oil is being produced, I venture to assert that he will not come back here and use arguments against us that are constantly being used on the floor of this house.

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Dr. A. W. CHASE

Discovered a New Treatment for NERVOUS DISEASES.

In his study of diseases of the nerves, Dr. A. W. Chase found that in nearly every case the cause of trouble was improper nourishment. About one-fifth of all the blood in the human body is found in the brain, and unless this blood is rich and pure the nerves cannot obtain proper nourishment, and become worn out and exhausted.

Nervous depression, nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, loss of sleep and vital force, lack of energy, are symptoms of weak, watery blood and exhausted nerves.

It was as a food for the blood and nerves that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food was prepared. Its remarkable success in curing all diseases arising from thin blood and impoverished nerves is proof that Dr. Chase's theory of feeding the nerves and blood is the proper one; stimulants only urge on the tired and worn out nervous system until there comes a complete collapse.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food creates new brain and nerve cells, and makes the blood pure and rich. It restores to the exhausted nerves the vigor of perfect health. 50c a large box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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PRICE \$150

COMPLETE with bell, battery, mesh tube, complete, and 75 feet of full instructions for putting up.

R. M. MILLAR & CO.
424 Talbot street, London