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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

London, Wednesday, November 26.

London as an Inland Revenue
Producer.

According to the annual report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, London contributes a very considerable proportion of the taxes collected by the inland revenue officers of the Dominion. Of the three and a half million dollars collected for inland revenue in this Province last year, London's contribution was \$349,865 98, drawn from the under-mentioned commodities:

Balances due July 1, 1894.....	\$ 1,179 00
Spirits.....	81,973 21
Malt liquor.....	360 00
Malt.....	61,498 20
Tobacco.....	58,512 93
Cigars.....	128,143 32
Petroleum, inspection fees.....	11,856 72
Other receipts.....	382 90

Total accrued duties.....\$349,865 98

Only one other city in the Dominion manufactures more cigars than does this city. While \$128,143 was collected as the tax on cigars made here, Toronto came third, with \$34,947. There are 15 cigar factories under inspection by the inland revenue officials here. They pay fees, amounting to \$1.25, and last year they used 350,192 pounds of raw tobacco leaf, from which they produced 21,297,875 cigars. The duty paid was \$6 per 1,000, and \$77,943 90 as the tax collected on cigars taken out of warehouse for sale. Only one tobacco manufacturer was licensed in this city last year. He paid a fee of \$5, and made 8,312 1-4 pounds, for which a tax of 25 cents per pound was paid. London had three maltsters doing business, who paid \$450 in fees. They placed 5,496,352 pounds of grain in steep, from which they manufactured 4,442,581 pounds of malt, on which a tax of 1 1-2 cents per pound was levied. The total cost of collecting this revenue was \$17,765. Last year \$11,572 was collected here for inspection of coal oil. Over \$41,000 was collected for this purpose in the whole of Canada. There were no seizures in the London district last year, but at other parts several officials made for their pockets hundreds of dollars extra out of discoveries of irregularities. The seizures were chiefly in Quebec Province.

In Manchester, Eng., 60 years ago, 60 factory operatives were living underground in cellars. Today, according to Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, who recently made a full investigation of the conditions of labor in England, not one family belonging to the industrial masses can be found so living. British trade freedom effected this change, the motherland the workers do not so long hours as do the workers "protectionist" European countries, and the British worker is much better off.

Factories in Canada 35 Years Ago

In 1860 Sir John Macdonald pointed out, in a public address, that foundries, machine shops, tanneries, and other factories were flourishing in Canada, and were giving employment to many, while woolen mills and great iron factories were being erected. This was under a low revenue tariff of 15 per cent—which afforded incidental protection, it is true, but which nevertheless was not oppressive to the masses of the people.

It is well to recall this fact when we hear the advocates of the enormously high tax policy now in force—counting, in some instances, to 40, 60, and even 100 per cent—declaring that this was not a manufacturing country until 1879, and that our manufacturers would not prosper under a tax policy, with free or nearly free material.

The fact is that London and many other centers of population, as well as most every city, town and village in the country, made greater progress under the low tax system than they have done under the high tax policy. The reason is obvious: the present system has made a few millionaires in Montreal and Toronto, but it has impoverished the vast majority of the people.

We asked why the Dominion has pursued this policy so long—why it has its head above water despite the attraction of many millions of unnecessary taxation from the pockets of people and the piling up of a debt over \$250,000,000? The great natural resources of the country, for which thanks to the politicians, have been saved us from national bankruptcy. A brighter era is dawning. In the future the people of this fair land will not be kept toiling to the full of their powers to maintain their families and to pay the enormous taxes on them. They will see to it that the tax is taken from them in taxation, either direct or indirect, which does not go into the public treasury. The country needs a change.

By the Way.

The reported contemplated establishment of a car ferry between Port Stanley and Cleveland, in close cooperation with the line of railway connecting Lake Erie with London, is one of the most important items of news in today's "Advertiser." There will be an united wish in this city that this important aid to our commerce with the United States may be successfully organized. It was once before nearly set going, and would have been running today but for mismanagement in this city. However, that is past, and the new deal ought to be better engineered. What a grand thing it would be for the people on both sides of the lake if we could have perfect freedom to trade between Cleveland and Port Stanley, and vice versa! Then we could have not only one but several lake ferries daily.

A company is being formed to manufacture a rubber tire invented by an Ohio man. It is said the tire cannot be punctured, even with a bullet fired at close range. If this is the case there will be a fortune in it for the inventor.

Canon Du Moulin has been addressing the Toronto Ministerial Association asking resistance to the threatened invasion of horse racing and gambling in Toronto. A paper was also read by Rabbi Lazarus, on the Jewish Criminal Law. Some discussion took place on the question of admitting reporters. The question might be easily settled if the members had their minds made up as to what they really want. If it is to be a public body, be it so. If it is to be a private body, be it so. What some of the members seem to desiderate is a combination of the "glory" and influence that come with publicity, coupled with that lack of responsibility and freedom of unconstrained utterance supposed to go with unofficial, social intercourse. Whether these things can be combined is a question. Rev. Dr. Blackstock, in defending the reporters, said: "If a man makes a fool of himself, it is not the fault of the reporter. It is his own lookout, and he must bear the consequences."

When will people in the old world fairly represent Canada? Even at the World's W. C. T. U. meeting in the British metropolis, according to Mrs. Todd, a Canadian delegate, the Dominion was grossly travestied. Mrs. Todd says she was "more than a little disgusted when in a procession representing the different countries of the world Canada was marched and dressed in a blanket. Why not sealskin instead of a blanket? Why not a sheaf of wheat as well as snowshoes? Why not the Canadian flag? The children of the United States were draped in theirs. It was time Canada woke up. Time she flew her flag so that others could see it. It was time we took our stand among the nations and made ourselves felt." We certainly should have a steady crusade against the idiots who invariably represent this magnificent country as a frost-bitten, below zero shiver-and-shake-perpetually land.

Dr. R. J. Wilson and Mr. R. Hassard, two prominent members of the Young Conservative Association of Toronto, have resigned because the President announced that no hostile criticism of the men in power at Ottawa would be allowed. Dr. Wilson and Mr. Hassard announced that they valued freedom of speech more than membership in an institution which backed up the views held by their president. Dr. Wilson and Mr. Hassard are in the wrong association. They hold to sound Liberal doctrine.

E. H. Thompson, the Government entomologist of Tasmania, Australia, has made some interesting discoveries as to the growth of trees at different times of the day. Measurements were taken as far as possible every three hours, with the following results: From 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., 2-3 per cent of growth; from 9 a.m. to noon, 1-1-3 per cent of growth; from noon to 3 p.m., no growth; from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., no growth; from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., 1-1-3 per cent of growth; from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m., 3-7-8 per cent of growth; from 12 p.m. to 6 a.m., 55 per cent of growth. The greatest growth in 24 hours were banksia rose, 6 1-2 inches; geranium, 5 3-4 inches; wattle, 4 1-3 inches; apple, 2 1-4 inches; pear, 1-1-3 inch. The result of these experiments will throw doubts on the utility of the electric light as an aid to vegetation. Some have said that we had but to keep the electric light shining on our gardens and fields to fool the trees, vegetables and grasses into growing night and day, but Mr. Thompson's researches indicate that this expenditure is unnecessary—that Nature provides for far greater growth during dark than while the sun is shining. It would be interesting if our friends at the Agricultural College would make similar experiments here.

The traveling public will strongly sympathize with the movement on the part of the railway companies to compel the Pullman Car Company to reduce its rates. Too long have the extortionate assessments for sleeping accommodation been tolerated.

As soon as the Sultan read that Russia would not be satisfied till she possessed Constantinople, he appealed to Lord Salisbury to modify his Gullfild speech. The Turkish ruler perhaps thinks that he can set the Powers quarrelling if he can only get them to talk enough.

PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT.

(From the Fourth Estate, New York.)

The London "Advertiser" is considered by those competent to judge to be the best paper in Ontario, outside of Toronto.

Mr. Hyman, M.P., Speaks.

His Recent Speech in the Town of Berlin.

The Manufacturers and the Policy of High Taxation.

A Tariff That Will Injure No One, But Will Be Fair All Round, Needed.

Speaking at the recent mass meeting in Berlin, Ont., Mr. C. S. Hyman, M.P. for this city, set out by paying a tribute to his leader. There was not a man in Canada, he said, who had more kind things said of him in a given time than Mr. Laurier, but no matter how lofty might be the pedestal on which his followers placed him, it would be no higher than he deserved. He had come to Ontario with his friend, Mr. Tarte, from the Province of Quebec, bringing with them a lesson which the people of Ontario would do well to learn, a lesson not of bigotry, but of the very opposite kind, and surely the Liberals of Ontario could send back with Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte, a lesson of a like kind to their fellow-Liberals in the Province of Quebec. Surely their patriotism was broad and strong enough to enable them to join hand in hand and to work out the destinies of Canada together. Mr. Hyman said that he was pleased to speak to the people of Berlin for many reasons, and particularly because he conceived the interests of Berlin to be almost identical with the interests of the city of London, where he was born, and which he hoped to some day again represent in Parliament. "I come," said Mr. Hyman, "to tell you why I, a manufacturer, believe that in the policy of the Liberal party lie the hopes of the manufacturers as well as the rest of the people. We know that our Conservative friends are very fond of posing as the sole friends of the manufacturers. The Conservative orator and the Conservative editor are always preaching that they are the friends of the manufacturers, and they apply their reasoning on this writing in the very broadest sense possible."

He further said: "I am prepared to confess without hesitation that there are industries in Canada which are benefited by the National Policy, but I am also prepared to take exception to the claim that the main manufacturing interests are benefited by that policy. Especially in the way in which it has been applied." Taking up the last census, Mr. Hyman quoted the returns to show that out of 1,659,000 people whose occupations were given, but 320,000 were directly engaged in manufacturing and directly interested in the fiscal policy. Out of these 320,000 only 150,000 were directly affected by the benefits of the National Policy. The figures showed that the fiscal policy of the Government was designed to directly benefit but 10 per cent of the population. He said the time had come to give the 10 per cent the indirect benefit and make the fiscal legislation of the country for the benefit of the 90 per cent. 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