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LUMBER, SHINGLES, WOOD We have purchased the balance of the stock belonging to the Dominion

We sell 4 cords of Dry Mill Wood belivered anywhere in town for \$5. Lumber and Shingles correspondingly chesp. Call and inspect stock and

lington-st. Bridge, LINDSAY.

The Canadian Post. INDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1896,

"BESOMS AN' STANES."

INDSAY CURLERS FOREGATHER. an Enthusiastic and Largely Attended Meeting - The Skips and Rinks Selected-Report of the Delegate to the Colts' Association-The Coming

The meeting held at the curling rink Tuesday evening was calculated to warm the very cookles of a curler's heart, over 100 of the leading citizens of Undsay-young and old-being present when the president, Mr. Geo. A. Little, took the chair.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS. Secretary Harstone pointed out that owing to Mr. Cruso's departure from town m would be necessary to select another skip. It was decided to appoint the next man on the list-Mr. G. H. Hopkins. A letter was read from Rav. L. S.

Hughson, tendernig his resignation as club haplain for the reason that he would be unable to curl during the coming season. Mr. Flavelle said all would no doubt regret that Mr. Hughson would be unable to join in the sports this winter, but as he had been a keen curler last season he felt that they would wish him to remain connected with the club as chaplain. Mr. Flavelle's motion to that effect was second ed by Mr. Tims, and was unanimously

THE COMING BONSPIRL

The report of the bonspiel committee was read by Mr. Harstone. After referring to the arrangements already made, the report stated that it would be necessary to collect about \$300 to defray the cost of suitable prizes. The committee also suggested that only two Lindsay rinks be entered in the double rink competition, the trophies won (if any) to become club property; entries of single rinks to be unrestricted, and prizes to become the property of the winners. The suggestions were approved of, and Messrs. Flavelle and W. McLennan were appointed skips for the double rink competition by ballot. THE COLTS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. H. Hart, one of the delegates to the meeting of the Midland Colts' Associstion held in Peterboro last week, gave a very concise report of matters pertaining thereto. The association was organized two years ago by Mr. Biggar, of Belleville, when the clubs comprised Peterboro, Campbellford and Balleville. Last year Kingston, Port Hope and Cobourg entered, and this year Norwood and Lindsay had accepted invitations to join, making 16 rinks in all. The trophy played for was valued at \$50. Some confusion had resulted as to the definition of the term es we are "Colt," and he felt that some of the players the best were very old "Colts." At the meeting who had not played previous to 1993 would be allowed to play for Liadsay, but since then he had been informed that 1894 was the date. Players were eligible for three years from date of entry.

Mr. Harstone, in moving that the action of the delegates he endorsed, said that it entry limit was made 1893 or 1894-there were numbers of good players eligible in either event, and in the course of three years the matter would right itself. THE NEW ROOMS.

It was decided to leave all matters connected with the fitting up and farnishing of the new rooms to the management committee. It is likely that a few of the daily and weekly papers and leading venience of members and visitors. THE SKIPS AND THEIR RINKS.

Following we give the names of the skips and the players forming their rinks: Rink No. 1 - Dr Gillespie, Max McSweyn, T Burke, FCrandell; S Armour, skip.

Rink No. 2-B Gough, B McAlpine, Rev J W Macmilian, W Rungerford; T Brodie, skip.

McCommon. Rink No. 3 W Lee, J Ward obe, A McCrimmon, Cuthbert : W Dundas, skip. Rink No. 4-J R Shannon, F Dingle R Kennedy, H Stevens; J G Edwards, skip. Rink No. 5-Brethour, T Blackwell, J Boxall, J Anderson; H f'erguson skip. Rink No. 6 - Rev S J Shorey, Rev H R O'Malley, W McSweyn, G Richardson, F A Walters; J D

7-J I Harrington A Higinbotham, E Hardy, J H Hart; J C Harstone, skip, Rink No. 8-R H Harry H DeB Strathy, H Pore, W G Woods; G H Hopkins, skip. Rink No. 9 -C Lindsay, - Mitchell, M E McCau-", H Knowlson ; J Keith, skip. Rink No. 10 -C Gle Iman, R Anderson, S Brown, Widdess; M W Kennedy, skip Rink No. 11-W G. acr, A Hamilton, J Carew, mck; F Knowlson, skip

Rink No. 12-W Sherman, F Shannon, J W Tims Foster: J M Knowlson skip. Rink No. 13 W Passmore, A M Paton, A Storer Hink No. 14 J Crawford, J J McD mald, G I Bink No. 15-C McAlpine - Tytler, W Galb aith, HM Baker; Dr McAlpine, skip. Mak No. 15 - Jas Graham, A Fisher. J Petty. meyn jr; D McGribben, skip. o, 17-J Brown, Dr Shier, A Carmichael ameden; L McIntosh, skip.

Mak No. 18-N M Jackson, A Palen, D R Ander AT McConnell; W McLennau, skip. Bink No. 19-W F McKay, F A McDiarmid, Rink No. 20-D McDougal, H Jackson, R H Bell Williamson: J McSweyn, sr, skip link No. 21-K McLennan, T Bick, A Mills, dams; W Needler, skip. ank No. 22 -W Veitch Ross Harstone, F Rus-A Ross; T Pratt, skip. ank No. 23-C Stump, C Varcoe, N H Cowdry Reesor; Dr Sampson, skip. Mak No. 24 -E A Totten, J Carroll, H McNeil, T

4, WH Simpson, skip. Master Ardick, Buccaneer 48 is common in Crockett and Wey.can. hero of this story tells the tale in his person. He is a modest youth withal,

agives his adventures with a becoming repression. "Master Ardick, ucer, is a real good story of the dashalashing, fighting, adventurous type. hero, in the days of Charles II., when dish, Dutch and Spanish vessels were atly fighting, ships as second mate in English vessel bound for the West His ship meets a biz Dutch ship there is a race and a fight. A short afterwards a mutiny follows, with of bloodshed. The captain, second supercargo essape on a raft, and four or five days are picked up by a Vessel bound for Chagre, Central and of Morgan, the great English in his capture of Panama. They distrumental in rescuing a lovely lady, and here the love begins. scape with her after the capture of and put out to sea on the great heading southwards. They are ap by a Spanish merchantman, the ill-fated city. The manner the hero wins his lady makes a

resting denouement. Altogether

18 good, vigorous and well-told,

ing, and heroism, and daring

Great Interest Evinced at the Inquiry in Toronto.

Sir Richard Cartwright Shows a Great Mastery of Detail-Jewelers Were Out in Force Yesterday-Pork Packers Also Made Strong Representations.

Toronto, Nov. 19. Hon. W. S. Fielding. Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon, William Paterson and Sir Oliver Mowat were on hand at the Board of Trade again at 10 a.m. yesterday to continue the reception of those interested in the tariff.

The Finance Minister seems to be the controlling mind of the commission, for it is generally he who takes the deputations in hand, cross-questioning their spokesmen, and directs them as to the preparation of further information for the Government, when such is required.

Next in activity to Mr. Fielding comes the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Sir Richard has continually a pile of blue books, open and shut, before him, and from time to time he refers to these and propounds incisive questions to those before the commission. His mastery of detail avails him well here.

Hon. Mr. Paterson is comparatively silent, but once in a while, when subject with which he is particularly familiar crops up, he becomes all alive and helps to elicit valuable informstion from the evidence-givers. quartette. He has hardly opened his mouth since the investigation opened, and is apparently present only as a

spectator. Mr. H. K. S. Hemming of Hemming Bros., manufacturers of jewelry toilet and other fancy cases, constituted the first deputation heard. He asked that the duty on the fintshed articles produced by him be left as it is, but that the Government should put on the free list such raw materials as silk, satin, plush and velvet, when imported by case-makers for their own

The largest and one of the most important of the deputations yet heard by the Ministers was that representing the jewelers' and silversmiths' section of the Board of Trade. It consisted of Messrs, M. C. Ellis, W. K. McNaught, Ed Scheuer, James Ryrie, T. H. Lee, H. E. Anderson & Co., H. R. Playnter, Ambrose Kent, Gunther, Benjamin Kent, J. Davis, John Wanless, E. N. Morphy, Walter Barr, P. W. Ellis of J. E. Ellis & Co., jewelers, and the following silversmiths: E. G. Gooderham, Toronto Silver Plate Company; W. K. George, Standard Silver Plate Company; Roden Bros., manufacturers of sterling hardware; Saunders & Laurie, Julius Saunders of H. & A. Saunders, A. H. Dewdney of Dewdney Bros., and E. Cohen of Cohen Bros., spectacle mak-

Mr. P. W. Ellis submitted the deputation's case to the Ministers with the remark that there was no jewelers' trust in Canada, and then went on to speak of what the trade wanted. It was recommended that the duty upon clocks, other than tower clocks, and upon watches, watch cases and watch movements should remain as at present. It was suggested that watch and clock materials, including clock springs, watch glasses or crystals, watch crowns, winding bars, and sleeves be placed under a duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem, which would mean a reduction in some cases of 10 per cent. It was recommended that diamonds and other precious stones unset should be relieved of the present duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem and placed on the free list. It was asked that the present duty of 30 per cent, be left upon electro-plated flat and hollow ware and sterling silver made very little difference whether the | flat and hollow ware, and that sterling silver-mounted novelties should be listed at a uniform duty of 25 per cent A reduction of 5 per cent. was asked

in gold and silver thimbles. Some representations were also made as regards the importation of composition for watch cases, spectacles, etc. Mr. Ambrose Kent and other retailers endorsed Mr. Ellis and a discussion followed.

Mr. G. S. Russell asked for a reduction of the duty on bead ornaments from 35 per cent to 25 per cent to enable the Canadian importer to compete with his American rival. He also asked for discrimination as to the importation of walking sticks and trimmings. As regards silver and gold laces for regalia, it was complained that the duty on the parts was higher than on the finished article. Curling stones were recommended to be put on the free list.

Mr. Emil Poliska, representing the manufacturers of Sapolio, asked that that article should be allowed to come in under the same duty as laundry soap, as it did not compete to any extent with them. The duty, he said, should be 20 per cent. instead of 3; per cent. He also objected to the present import charge on posters and advertising matter connected with Sa-

Mr. A. A. Barthelmes of A. A. Barthelmes & Co. complained that the duty on the raw material for "plano actions' was higher than that on the finished article. In many cases the duty on the screws, felts, etc., used was double that on the completed article. He also mentioned a similar state of affairs as regards autoharps. He wanted his hands strengthened as

against the French and United States makers. Mr. R. McLaughlin, builder of carriages, Oshawa, represented that the present duty on finished carriages should be maintained until the duties on raw materials were lessened. When the commission resumed work in the afternoon the first deputation

they received consisted of a large number of pork packers. These gentlemen appeared to be in a very anxious frame of mind and expressed themselves very plainly. Those pre-sent were: Messrs. F. W. Fearman, President of the Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, Hamilton; James Park, D. Gunn, Andrew Park, Charles Blackwell, A. Gunn, Robert Thompson, James E. Bailey, James Madden, a representative of the William Ryan estate; Frank Mathews, Peterboro; W. E. Mathews, representative of Hull and Peterboro; W. A. Maclean, Owen Sound, and F. F. Telfer, Collingwood. Mr. Fearman stated the case of the pork men and said it was absolutely necessary for the success of the hog trade in Canada that the tariff should not be reduced at present. He instanced the remarkable development of the hog trade in Canada during the past fifteen years. Had it not been

for protection this increase would never nave occurred. It was claimed that pork is raised cheaper in the United States, and the amount of speculation indulged in had a tendency to keep down the price This vessel is overhauled by an on the other side. If the tariff was Art Metropole. Their appearance manage to the three E iglish- lowered now the country would be seemed to break the monotony of the flooded with pork from the Chicago session for the Ministers, for in conthe Chagre, and form part of the packing houses. Canadian hogs are trast to the other deputations the artmuch better than American hogs, this ists asked for the removal instead of being due to the feeding. Other members of the deputation

spoke and said it was their not deem it wise to change the specific duty of two cents per in this country, and no obstacles should pound now on hogs. "If the duty were be left in the way of the progress of taken off," said Mr. C. S. Blackwell, art in the country and the artistic "we should be forced to go out of education of our young. business, and the farmer would have Mr. Knowles supported Mr. Allan, to discontinue raising heavy hogs." Mr. Counsell said that as it is no importers of artists' materials, agreed money has been made by the handlers to the removal of the duties in case he and a charming love episode at the lit is throughout of a high moral of dressed hogs in the last few years were given sufficient notice to allow He believed in Canada for Canadiana time to arrange his stock accordingly.

naif of the coopers, whose business would be greatly affected by a falling off of the pork trade, Mr. J. Lendreville was present. He stated that he had made thousands of barrels, and the trade had grown in an extraordinary and most satisfactory manner. Barrels can be made cheaper in the States than here, because across the line they have the proper kind

"Is there any probability of the duty on hogs and meats being changed?" asked Mr. Fearman, "because we would like to know it. If there is any danger it would affect the filling of our cellars, as it has done in the past." 'We can't fill our cellars with this hanging over our heads, and if we did the farmers would have to share our loss." interposed one of the gentlemen. Hon. Mr. Fielding remarked that every possible change in the tariff would, of course, bring anxiety to some, and he wanted the deputation to make their views as strong as the case warranted and to submit them in writing. A document to which a host of statistics was attached was handed

tation departed. Messrs, John and David McIntosh, the marble men, were next. Mr. John McIntosh stated that at present there is a duty of 20 per cent. on rough stone and he would like to see that duty taken off. There was practically no granite in Ontario that can be used for monumental purposes. They had to import their good granite from Vermont, that from New Brunswick not being suitable.

to the Minister and the anxious depu-

Mr. R. McDonnell of the Sunnyside Rolling Mills wanted the \$10 per ton duty on bar iron retained and the \$4 per ton duty on scrap iron reduced to \$2. Mr. McDonnell, in his remarks. said that if the country could have a settled trade policy it would be of great benefit to the iron industry. At present, he said, there is no soft steel made in Ontario, and he has in his mind the formation of a company with a capital of \$250,000 for its manufacture. Before going on with the formation of his company he was desirous of seeing what the Government would do regarding tariff changes before he would go on. He also contemplated organizing a blast furnace company with a capital of \$100,000.

the country free, and as long as that is the case we will never have a steel rail plant established here. Messrs, C. C. Going, president; G. W. Marsh, director, and S. D. Mills, vicepresident and general manager of the Toronto Junction Foundry Company, stated there was an average duty of about 30 per cent, on malleable fron and it would suit them better if they could get raw material in free. They

Mr. McDonnell remarked that at

present steel rails are brought into

wanted a reduction on pig iron. The soap men came next. They were represented by Messrs. C. C. Dalton of Dalton Bros., John Taylor and Fred Richards of Woodstock. They had no association, but were there in the interests of their own firms. They stated that they wished to have tariff on laundry soap put back to where it was two years ago. It now one cent and was one and a half cents then. Mr. Taylor wanted old duty of 10c per pound and 10 per cent, ad valorem placed on soap. This was changed to 35 per cent. ad valorem the last time the tariff was revised. and now some dealers sending goods into Canada took advantage of the ad valorem duty by putting ridiculously low values on their importations. On high-grade soaps he deputation would like the duty to L. made 5c per pound and 5 per cent, ad valorem.

Mr. C. H. Hubbard wanted the duty on gold leaf from Germany raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. as, owing to the low rate of wages paid in the Fatherland, German gold leaf can be brought into this country for a little less than Mr. Hubbard can manufacture it. Mr. Hubbard is the only man in his line of business who has been able to make it go in Canada. He turns out about \$12,000 worth in a year and about \$60,000 is imported. Mr. Ellis of the Barber & Ellis Company asked that there be no reduction in the duty on paper and manufactured paper, such as envelopes, etc. At present the duty is 35 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively, but if any change is to be made Mr. Ellis said he would not mind if the duty was changed on paper if it was changed on envelopes, etc., accordingly. It was nearly 7 o'clock when commission adjourned.

Furniture Men Want the Duty Retained.

LEATHER MEN FEEL THE SAME WAY

Book Publishers for the Most Part Agree That the Tariff is About Right-Artists Go for Free Trade-More Deputations Than Could be Heard.

Toronto, Nov. 20. The tariff enquiry was continued at the Board of Trade yesterday, and the representatives of many industries

were heard. At 10 o'clock Mr. Wm. A. Verner, manufacturer of soda waters, waited upon the Commission, and asked that the duty of 20 per cent. on steel tubes containing natural carbonic acid from the spring at Saratoga be not collected every time the tubes enter the country. Those tubes are sent back after being emptied to be refilled, and under the present regulations Mr. Verner said he had already paid 720 per cent. on

their value. Mr. Alex. G. Allen of the White, Allen Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of fringes, cords, tassels, etc., for upholstering purposes, asked for a removal of the duty of 30 per cent. they now pay on raw materials, such as silk, cotton and chenille yarns. He opposed increase of the duty on toilet

Mr. Geo. H. Hees of G. H. Hees, Son & Co., waited upon the Commissioners to ask that the present duty of 35 per cent, ad valorem or 5c per square yard on window shades should be at least maintained. He pointed out that before the present duty was put on his firm manufactured its goods in Detroit for the Canadian market. When the duty was imposed, a factory employing 80 skilled hands was established here, and if it were taken off the cheapness of the raw material across the border would render it impossible for them to continue manufacturing here. Even at present the American manufacturers sometimes managed to unload their culls on this market.

Next came a deputation representing the artists of Toronto, consisting of Hon. G. W. Allan, honorary president of the Ontario Society of Artists, and president of the Ontario School of Art and Design ; M. Matthews, president of the O.S. A; R. F. Gagen, secretary O.S.A.: James Smith, secretary Royal Canadian Academy of Arts; G. A. Reid, R.C.A.; F. McG. Knowles, A.R. C.A., and Manager Beswetherick of the

the maintenance or increase of the present duties. Senator Allan asked for the removal wish that the Government would of the existing tariff on artists' materials. None, he said, were manufactured

and Mr. Beswetherick, representing the Contello. Toronto, Copp, C.ark & Co.; tariff reduction. Mr. Counsell states profits for a time, but this loss, he that it would seriously affect a multitude of people in the country. On becreased number of patrons he would In reply to a question by Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Knowles said that if the Government were unable to remove all the duties, it was most important that the tariff on "academy boards" should

The artists were followed by a quartet of medical men. Drs. Wilson, Oldright, Fraser and McPhedran appeared to request the removal of the duties on medical literature and surgical instruments. The duty on books, they held, was a tax on knowledge, and in the interests, especially of the poor, for whom many physicians did a lot charitable work, the tax on surgical instruments should also be removed. A deputation of seedsmen consisting of Messrs. Geo. Keith, S. E. Briggs. A. Simmers, Jas. Goodall and Robt.

Rennie, asked that the duty be taken off clover and grass seeds imported for agricultural purposes. They re-presented that these seeds imported for garden purposes should retain the impost. It was pointed out that seeds are imported from the United States, Germany and France, and that the postal rates discriminated against Can ada and in favor of the United States The postal charge on seeds going into the United States from Canada is 160 per pound, and on those coming into Canada from the United States 8c. Mesurs. J. L. Spink, C. B. Watts

M. McLaughlin asked that if possible the duties on grain and flour remain undisturbed. The deputation averred that the millers were unanimous in making the request, and that the farmers were benefited by the duty to the extent of from 5c to 15c per bushel on every bushel of wheat they sold. The danger of second-class American flour being slaughtered on the Canadian market was noted. The discrimination in freight rates between Minneapolis and other points and much nearer Canadian points was also commented

President Crompton of the Crompton Corset Co. and Vice-President Walker of the same company had a secret interview with the Ministers.

at 3 o'clock the first deputation was composed of bookmen and publishers. Those present were: Mesers, A. S. Irving, Rev. William Briggs, Richard Brown, W. J. Gage, D. A. Rose, William Bryce, H. L. Thompson of Copp, Clark & Co., and G. Roberts. The deputation were not there as an association, but on their own separate interests, and it transpired that it would be hard to please them all, because an ad valorem duty that was satisfactory to the handlers of cheap books would not suit those who had the more expensive grades to handle, and the general opinion expressed was that the specific duty of 6c per pound, as it now stands, would be most fair to all concerned. Books on the curricula of the colleges are admitted free, but a declaration must be made at the time of their entry that they are for the use of students. The letter of the statute is not fairly and honestly carried out, because some not over-particular persons will make affidavits that books are for students or colleges when they are not. Mr. Bryce. in presenting his side of the case, produced cheap books ----- are maported, and which, he explained, could be made in the United States cheaper than in Canada, the additional cost of paper here being a large item. Another reason our cousins across the line could produce books cheaper was that with their big market they can run off unlimited quantities of the books, and in our smaller market the publisher cannot do this. If the Government decided to change from a specific to an ad valorem duty he hoped that they would make it high

enough to protect his interests, which were large. Another matter taken up by the deputation was the admission of stereotype plates to this country duty free, as they now are, notwithstanding the fact that the Typographical Union deputation had said there was an existing duty of 2 per cent. The bookmen strongly objected to any duty being placed upon the plates and stated that the printers could not have properly considered the matter or they would not ask to have a high duty put upon

the plates. Mr. W. B. Stewart of the Dovercourt Twine Mills and Mr. John Leckie do not want the Government to make any change regarding cotton or nets, as they didn't expect an increase of the 20 per cent. duty and could not stand a decrease. Mr. Leckie suggested a 20 per cent. duty on all their imports, particularly seine twine, which was admitted free for fishing purposes only, and accordingly there was considerable fraud regarding it. The next delegation was represent-

ing the Dominion Furniture Manufacturers' Association. The gentlemen were Messrs. J. S. Anthers, Berlin, President; Simon Snyder, Waterloo; C. G. Pease of the American Rattan Company, Toronto: D. Knetchel, Hanover; W. B. Rogers, Toronto; T. Gibbard, Napanee; George McLegan, Stratford, chairman of Tariff Committee; J. Acton and Mr. Hill of Wiarton. Mr. Mc-Legan put forth their case very clearly and stated that any change in the fiscal policy as it applied to them might be disastrous. He showed that, owing to competition, furniture is sold in Canada just as low as it is in the United States. There was no combination among furniture men here to keep up prices, and much the same quality of material is used in the manufacture of Canadian furniture as American, but the latter had such an extensive market that they could make up so many new styles, whereas our market is not large enough for that. Quite a lot of American furniture is sold in Canada at prices that can compete with the Canadian article notwithstanding the 30 per cent. duty placed upon it. The reason assigned for this is that when a style becomes obsolete there, as it does in a few months, the stuff on hand is sold at a sacrifice to the Canadian dealers. The statement was made, and generally concurred in, that Canadian people will buy imported goods quicker than they will those manufactured in their own country, and in some cases are willing to pay a little more for the sake of saying their furniture was imported. One manufacturer stated that he and others in the business went to the States twice a year, and, after getting all the new designs, they bring them here and reproduce them at the same price as they are sold in the United States. Some orders to the manufacturer ask him that he will not put his name on the goods. This is done so that they may be sold at better prices as imported goods.

According to the furniture men, if reduction of the present duty is made one-half of the furniture concerns now operating in Canada could not keep up. It would virtually mean the closing of the factories, as they are now manufactured up to and perhaps beyond the needs of the Canadian market. If the Americans are allowed to come in and take any more of the trade it will be necessary for most of the firms to close up or look elsewhere for a market. The tannery men had a large repre-

sentation, as follows: Messrs. Charles King, James Robson, J. E. Bowman, G. W. Beardmore, L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin; Joseph Carrington, King-ston; S. R. Wickett, Toronto; C. J. Marlatt, Oakville; A. R. Clarke, Toronto; G. W. Lang, Berlin; Charles Knees, Oshawa; W. Beardmore, Toronto; W. J. Bickell, Toronto. They had a strong grievance to the effect that the last tariff reform had so affected the trade that some of our largest tanners have been driven out of the country. They wanted a gen-eral increase of duty to offset the inket. They would like to see the duty | thought the tariff should be raised. raised from 17 1-2 per cent, to 20 per cent., as it was before, and on boots and shoes they thought a 30 per cent. Sir Richard read a declaration in his represented theirs as an industry possession, showing that special inducements were offered buyers to pur-chase from several Canadian firms, or as he put it: "If you choose to confine your trade to members of our association we will give you a certain dis-

It was explained to Sir Richard that this declaration was no attempt at coercion, it was to keep out the rav-ages of the United States Leather Company. Members of the association compete with each other, and it is not considered any breach of faith to un-dersell a neighbor. Every member can sell at his own prices.

Like the furniture men, the tanners stated that preference was given the Canadian buyer to imported goods.

Mr. William Beardmore warmly remarked: "If you want to see tanneries kept up in Canada we've got to be protected from the United States. It's been getting worse and worse right along and comething should be done."
He told how the wealthlest packing concern in the United States had started a tannery at Boston and were gothe Canadian market. Prices would cut no figure with them until they got established and they could afford to lose half a million a year for a few years without feeling it to any extent, and unless a high tariff was put up this concern was going to very great-ly affect certain branches of the trade

It was nearly 7 o'clock when the interview with the tannery men concluded, and there were other delegates waiting outside. The coffee and spice men, C. C. Dalton, J. W. Cowan, Mr. Todhunter, W. A. Mitchell, A. Jardine and R. Watson of the Toronto Spice them that the Ministers had important engagements and had not time now to give a full hearing to the deputation's views. Accordingly, another appointment was made. The deputation were going to ask for slight changes in the tariff.

A couple of machinery men, Messrs, Alex Gourlay of Galt and Mr. A. R. Williams, Toronto, tried to get an interview, but they will also be heard Hon, Mr. Fielding stated to the

newspaper men that he and Hon. Mr. Paterson would sit at 2.30 this afternoon to hear several deputations by appointment. Owing to important enand Sir Oliver Mowat would not be present. Mr. Fielding said further that he regretted very much the inability enquiry here at this sitting, but the Ministers would, on their way back from the west to the Capital, spend another half-day in this city, and they hoped to finish their work here then. The delegations not yet attended to will be notified of the date on which the Ministers will be here.

Another Very Busy Day Put In at Toronto.

Boot Manufacturers Want More Protection

-Iron Men Would Like Such an Arrangement as Would Lead to the Development of Our Mines .

What other Men Say. Toronto, Nov. 21.

The Tariff Commissioners have gone away, but their business here is no yet finished, and they will be back again, although the date of their second visit is not definitely decided upon. Sir Richard Cartwright left yesterday for Rochester, where he has gone to secure the benefits of mineral springs. Hon. W. S. Fielding and hon. William Paterson left last night for Ottawa. It is the intention of the commission to sit in Hamilton or l'uesday week.

Deputations were received by the commissioners on the first flat of the Rossin House yesterday morning while in the afternoon they resumed business at the old stand-the council chamber of the Board of Trade. Messrs, J. D. King, Edmund Weston W. A. Marsh, W. B. Hamilton and C B. Hamilton were a boot and shoe deputation received at the morning ses-

sion, and one of these gentlemen stated afterwards that they had simply asked for an equalization of the duties on the various things used by them in manufacture. It was considered that a great discrepancy existed between the duties they pay on their raw material, about 20 per cent., and those accorded them as protection amounted to 25 per cent., so that the real protection was only 5 per cent. The deputation wished the difference to be made at least 15 per cent., and thought it could be done without decreasing the revenue. The dealers pay 17 1per cent. duty on fine leathers, and they consider 15 per cent. sufficient. The raw material of the tanner was admitted free and they wanted equal protection on such articles as kids, linings, inks, dressings, blackings and machinery. In reply to Mr. Fielding, it was stated that it would be impos-

sible to compete with the United States if free trade were established. Another delegation who had a pri vate session with the Ministers were Messrs. George Bertram, and Edward Gurney. They discussed general iron duties without reference to any particular industry. The gentlemen asked that, owing to the present duties on pig iron and bar iron being so much higher than those of the finished article, some reduction should be made and that some other way should be found of bringing about the development of the iron deposits of the Dominion other than by taxing the users of iron to such an extent as has been done for years past. The users of iron do not take the position in any spirit of antagonism to the producers of pig and bar iron, but they think the question should be considered from the standpoint of the general interests of the country, and it appears at present as if there were no other way of bringing about the development of our iron deposits to any great extent than by a bounty, and reduced duty, rather than by an excessive tax, which runs from 40 to 60 per cent., while 27 1-2 per cent, is the average duty on the finished product.

None of the iron users are advocates of free trade, even in raw material. They were quite willing a duty should be imposed, but not to the present Mr. F. B. Hays of the Toronto Car-

pet Company sought an interview with the commission, but was asked to call again in the afternoon, which he did-At the afternoon session in the Board of Trade, the carpet section of the Manufacturers' Association were represented by Major J. A. Murray, Toronto. F. B. Hays, Toronto; R. Dodds, Guelph and A R. Burrows, Guelph, Mator Murray, on their behalf, told the commission how the carpet trade had struggled along under difficulties for years, and how hard they had found if to persuade people that the home product was as good as the imported They did not ask the Government to increase the duty, but they would ask it to put an upset price of 50 cents per yard on wool carpets, and 30 cents per yard on other carpets. The American markets had flooded ours and had sent in a lot of cheap stuff. The carpet rade of Canada is a most important one if properly protected, and carrets made here were rapidly becoming more popular even than imported. The depetation trusted that the Government change in the tariff that may be made. Mr. Burrows manufactures chenille curtains at Guelph. Other firms had and largely with American material. tried it also, but were unable to make The road cannot be proceeded with roads the United States Leather Com- It go with the low duty on imports | now until next season, but will be pany and other large American con- Mr Burrows said he would send a started as soon as the Pei-Ho River cerns were making in our leather mar- sistement to Ottawa, showing why he is free from ice. Mr. Spitzel says Messra. W. R. Johnston, T. O. An-

ferson and John Watson represented

the ready-made clothing manufactur-

ers, but not as an association. They

industry was the largest in Toronto at the present time, and was a great help in many houses in the city. If this industry was knocked out there would be no market for Canadian tweed. The woolen manufacturers are not making fortunes, some of the companies have not paid dividends for years, while others are not doing anything at all. It was stated that if the English goods were allowed to come in it would drive the factories now operating here to Yorkshire, where there were so many facilities for making goods "No inferences should be drawn from any questions we ask," said Mr. Field-"We are not going to do anything in a hurry. Mr. A. H. Eckardt of Philp & Eckardt, casket-makers, preferred not to have the tariff raised on material used

shire goods would soon be on our mar-

kets to a large extent.. The clothing

in the manufacture of caskets such as hardware, plates, handles, etc. Coffins and caskets can be imported, covered with cloth and lined with satin at a duty of 25 per cent. Under those con-Company, were ushered into the Cham- ditions Mr. Eckardt thought his trade ber, but Mr. Fielding explained to should be put in a position to compere with these goods, as they at present have to pay the same duty, on the articles they use in manufacture, as outmanufactured article. Mr. Eckardt also asked that his industry be put in a similar position to the hat and cap trade, who get their satins in free by having them cut. The casket men are quite willing to have their satins cut before they come here. He also wanted the Government to protect the manufacturers from exorbitant freight on the subsidized lines. This, Mr. Eckardt pointed out, had been a great drawback to the export trade of his and other firms, although it was much Will Not Check, Chalk better now.

Mr. Fielding stated that if Mr. Eckardt's firm had notified the Departof the commission to complete the ment of Trade and Commerce of any complaint against one of the subsidized lines the matter would have been investigated. Mr. J. C. McLachlan of the Toronto

Electric Motor Company wanted to have magnet wire placed on the free list. The present duty is 30 per cent. If it was placed on the free list it would enable us to get the American markets. The wire is not covered here to any extent, only in a few sizes, and by the firms using it. Mr. Mc-Lachlan did not care a "ap for any competition. Once before a reduction from 35 per cent to 30 per cent. had been allowed on magnet wire. Mr. Joseph Wright, president; David

Carlisle, vice-president; John Stark, director, and J. W. Taylor, managing

director of the Toronto Radiator Manu-

facturing Company, were the next to wait upon the commission. They wanted the tariff left as it was, the present duty of 27 1-2 per cent, being considered sufficient under certain conditions, which they named. They were, however, desirous of having a bonus of \$4.80 per ton on exported radiators, whether made of Canadian or American iron. The competition from the United States gave considerable cause for complaint. Labor was much cheaper there than here, was of an inferior class, and the vast expanse of this country made freight expensive. Radiators, Mr. Taylor said, are sold in Toronto 20 per cent. cheaper than in the United States, and the cheap rate of freight, viz.: 14c, from Boston to St. John, compared with the 58c rate from Toronto to St. John compelled the Canadian concern to sell 10 per cent, cheaper in St. John than the United States firms did, in order to meet the American competition. The present duty of 27 1-2 per cent, ad valorem was, if anything, not high enough, as it gave the American concerns an opportunity to work off their surplus stock in this country.

Messrs. G. C. Heintzman and G. C. Royce, plano men, did not care for the reporters to be present at their interview, but it was learned that they were satisfied to have the tariff concerning them left as it is and if a change is contemplated they would like the duty on walnut reduced from 10 per cent, to 5 per cent. The latter s the duty on foreign wood, under which head they claim walnut should In the interests of those who are engaged in making acetic acid, Messrs. A. G. Peuchen of Peuchen & Co., J. H.

Bowman of Canada Chemical Company, London, and W. H. Evans of the Canada Paint Company, Montreal and Toronto, were a deputation who protested against a proposition that had been made to the Government by the vinegar manufacturers to the effect that an excise duty of 6c per gallon be placed on acetic acid, similar to the way in which vinegar is taxed. It was pointed out that acetic acid had been of benefit to the people. For instance pickles, which a couple of years ago cost \$3 a pail, now cost \$1.25, because the acid had been used in preserving them. Many people preferred acetic acid vinegar to fermented vinegar, and it was not injurious to health any more than ordinary vinegar. In the event of the proposed duty being imposed the acetic acid factories would have to close. They are quite willing to compete with the vinegar men on equal terms if the duty on vinegar is taken off. The production of acetic acid from wood, it was maintained, is a purely Canadian industry

and one of benefit to the country. Messrs, S. P. Saunders and W. B Evans, sponge makers, asked that the present 20 per cent. duty on sponges be taken off, excepting from the bleached article. Raw and unbleached sponges could then be admitted and the duty left on the finished article. These gentlemen also asked that the duty on certain chemicals used in their industry be removed.

This was the last deputation heard, although a couple of others were waiting outside. Hon. Mr. Fielding stated to the press representatives that the commission expected to be in Hamilton on Tuesday week, and then the subsequent program would be announced. They expect to put in another day at Toronto and will probably call here at the conclusion of their mission in Hamilton.

FORTY MILLION TAELS

To be Expended in Railroad Building in China-American Money Will be Usede Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 20 .- A. Spitzel

of Chicago, who is closely identified with the projected American-Chinese railroad between Pekin and Canton, arrived here from the Orient yesterday. Mr. Spitzel said the Tsung Li Yamen has received a secret edict appointing Sheng Taotai director-general of railways, and granting him permission to construct the Kankow-Canton-Souchov line. It also authorizes him to borrow 20,000,000 taels, 10,000,000 to be furnished by the Tsung Li Yamen, the Northern Superintendencies to furnish 3,000,000 taels and the Southern Superintendencies 7,000,000 taels. About 40,000,000 taels will be required for the construction of the lines. Native materials must be employed as far as possible on the Hankow lines, but foreign engineers may be engaged. Sheng Taotal is the head of the telegraph administration in China. Mr. and much a tention is paid to the prospect imporsion said the railway will certainly Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to be built, and with American material. Sell. It is liberally Illustrated and contains more Sell. It is liberally Illustrated and contains more American citizens are bound to excel in the struggles of the nations for trade supremacy in the Orient.

They are All Fighters New. Madrid, Nov. 19.—A despatch to The Imparcial from Havana says the state of the country may be judged by the which-paid in Toronto alone nearly on-million dollars a year for labor. They thought the tariff on goods coming in lere in competition with them should at least be kept as high as it is, viz., fact that there are no longer any neu-tral inhabitants in the districts where 20 per cent. ad valorem, and 5c per lb., Only combatants are to be found.

J. P. Ryley. was made by way of lowering the duty this industry would be imperilled. It was as much as the trade could do to compete with the English markets at present, and with a lower tariff, York-LINDSAY.

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