

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY THE CHRONICLE PRINTING HOUSE, CADARAXA STREET
DURHAM, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION The Chronicle will be sent to any address, free of postage, for \$1.00 per year, payable in advance. \$1.50 may be charged if not so paid. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted by the number on the address label. No paper delivered until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

ADVERTISING For transient advertisements 8 cents per line for the first insertion; 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion—minimum measure. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, \$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbid and charged accordingly. Transient notices—"Lost," "Found," "For Sale," etc.—40 cents for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered by strangers must be paid for in advance. Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application to the office. All advertisements, to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than Tuesday morning.

THE JOB DEPARTMENT Is completely stocked with all NEW TYPE, thus affording facilities for turning out First-class work.

W. IRWIN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Medical Directory.

Drs. Jamieson & Macdonald.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE A short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

J. G. Hutton, M. D., C. M.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—COR. Garrafrax and George Streets—at foot of hill. Office hours—9-11 a. m., 2-4 p. m., 7-9 p. m. Telephone No. 10.

Arthur Gun, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE in the New Hunter Block. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

Dental Directory.

Dr. T. G. Holt, L. D. S.

OFFICE—FIRST DOOR EAST OF the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—Lambton Street, near the Station.

W. C. Pickering, D.D.S., L.D.S.

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO University; Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Rooms—Calder Block, over Post Office.

Legal Directory.

J. P. Telford.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office over Gordon's new Jewellery Store, Lower Town, Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

G. Lefroy McCaul.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., McIntyre's Block, Lower Town, Durham. Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry Office.

Mackay & Dunn.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC. Money to Loan. Offices—In the McIntyre Block, over Standard Bank.

A. H. Jackson.

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER of Conveyance, etc. Private money to loan. Old accounts and debts of all kinds collected on commission. Farms bought and sold. Insurance Agent, etc. Office—MacKenzie's Old Stand, Lower Town, Durham, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

HUGH MACKAY, DURHAM, Land Valuator and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

ROBERT BRIGHAM, LICENSED Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to. Call at my residence or write to Allan Park P. O. Orders may be left at the Chronicle office.

JAMES CARSON, DURHAM, LIC-ensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division, Court Sales and all other matters promptly attended to. Highest references furnished if required.

JOHN CLARK, LICENSED AUCTION-eer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to. Orders may be left at his Implement Warehouse, McKinnon's old stand, or at the Chronicle Office. Nov. 9, '03.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send, free of charge, a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

Protection and Prices. (Industrial Canada.)

Free traders and advocates of a tariff for revenue only seem to agree in thinking that the only object of a protective tariff is to enable manufacturers to increase their prices, and that if they fail in doing this it is of no use whatever to them. They cannot see how the importation of foreign goods, free of duty, or at a low rate of duty, can injure our home manufacturers, unless such importation forces down the price of home products. They say to the manufacturer: "If you can sell your goods as cheaply as the foreign manufacturer, why do you want protection?" To many unthinking people that seems an unanswerable argument. But, in fact, it is a very poor argument, and shows complete ignorance of the best known laws of production. They entirely overlook the fact that when manufacturing is carried on upon a large scale goods can be turned out more cheaply than when it is done on a small scale.

The managing director of one of the Nova Scotia coal companies said a few years ago that the machinery in the mines under his control cost several million dollars, and he pointed out that in order to be a paying investment the mine must yield interest on the money invested in this machinery, as well as repay the amount expended in wages. Consequently the larger the number of men employed and the greater the output of the mine the cheaper they could afford to sell the coal. It is easy to see that if foreign coal came into this country and took the place of the Canadian coal to such an extent as to reduce the output of the mines one half it would greatly injure the owners of the mines and the workmen employed by them, even if the price of coal per ton remained precisely the same as before. On the other hand, if by reducing the imports of foreign coal the output of the mines could be doubled, the price to the consumers might be decreased and the wages of the miners increased without any loss to the mine owners. The same thing is true in every line of production. The larger the number of articles of the same kind turned out of one establishment, the cheaper each of them can be sold.

A great many factors have to be taken into consideration in estimating the cost of production. First of all there is the interest on the capital invested in land, buildings and machinery. This remains precisely the same whether the machinery is in full operation or not. Raw materials can be purchased more cheaply in large quantities than in small quantities. The expenses of office management and of travelling salesmen are less in proportion when the output is large than when the output is small.

It stands to reason, then, that if, owing to insufficient protection, foreign manufacturers bring their goods into this country and share the limited market with our home manufacturers to such an extent that the latter have to run at half their capacity it will not only injure the Canadian workmen who will be thrown out of employment, but the profits of the manufacturers will be cut down without any decrease in the price to the consumers. But if by increasing the protective tariff we can enable the home manufacturers to double their present output they can afford to increase the wages of their workmen, lower prices to the consumers and still make more money than they now do.

It is true that a large importation of foreign goods during a period of depression may temporarily cause a reduction in prices to the consumer, but the experience of both the United States and Canada under low tariffs proves that when the home factories are closed down as a result of foreign competition the foreign manufacturers usually raise the price so that the consumers get no benefit.

About thirty years ago David H. Mason, an American protectionist, referring to the effect of protection on prices, said:

"If a man makes 100 tin pans a week, which he must sell at an average profit of twenty-five cents in order to carry on his business and live, he would be far better off if he could make and sell 10,000 pans a week at a profit of one cent each; for he would gain in the former case only \$25, in the latter \$100. Not only would he benefit his customers, he would also give increased employment and wages to labor. Every additional mechanic he would employ would require additional food, clothing, etc., to be supplied by somebody else. By such interaction and reaction all persons willing to labor may ultimately find steady employment and good pay. Then each produces something to be exchanged for something else. The greater the number of commodities produced, the greater other things being equal, will be the number of exchanges. Commerce tends, therefore, to grow with the increase of production; and production tends to increase under a high protective tariff."

Free traders always assume that under a protective system the whole duty is added to the price, and that

thus the consumer always pays the duty. If the protectionists were as unfair and inaccurate in their arguments, they would declare with equal positiveness that the foreign producer paid the whole duty in every case, and they would be just as near to the truth.

However, protectionists try to be fair. They never pretend that a protective tariff does not tax the people at all. But they do believe that tax action is often far less oppressive with a high tariff than with a low tariff.

Taxes must be imposed in some way, for revenue must be obtained to carry on the Government of the country, to build railways, canals and other public works. If the money for such purposes is not raised by means of a customs tariff, it must be taken directly out of the pockets of the people by tax collectors. The aim of protectionist statesmen is to so adjust the tariff that, while yielding sufficient revenue, it will encourage the establishment of home industries, furnishing varied occupations for the people and creating a home market for farm products.

If an article is not produced in the country whatever duty is imposed is usually added to the price. If the tariff is not high enough to cause the establishment of home industries the whole of the duties will continue to be added to the price; if the tariff is just high enough to cause the establishment of an industry on a small scale, but not high enough to encourage manufacturing on a large scale, the greater part of the duty is commonly added to the price; but when the tariff is high enough to ensure manufacture on a large scale within the country, home competition will sooner or later make the price as low or very nearly as low as it would be if there were no duty at all. Then if the foreign manufacturer wishes to do business in the country he must lower his price to meet the price of the home manufacturer, and so he practically pays the duty instead of the consumer. Sometimes the price is even lower on account of home competition, induced by a high tariff, than it would be if there were no duty at all and no home manufacturers. So protectionists believe that when the tariff is high enough to afford adequate protection it is the least oppressive of all methods of taxation.

But if the tariff is too low to afford adequate protection to home industries, there is not sufficient home production to bring down the price, and then the whole duty must be paid by the consumer. So prices are often higher under a low customs tariff than under a high tariff. With low protection the competition comes from outside the tariff wall. With high protection the competition takes place within the wall, and is consequently more effective; the competitors are subject to the same conditions; the competition is fair and if profits are unduly high capital is readily forthcoming for new enterprises. This is not a mere theory. It has been proved by one hundred years of practical experience in the United States, where the tariff has been raised and lowered and raised again with such results that the people of that great country have become more imbued with protectionism after each experiment.

In the year 1887 Mr. A. Williamson challenged the Cobden Club to issue a short circular to the leading British exporters asking them whether in exporting goods to the United States the taxation was paid by the British manufacturer or the consumer in the United States. The Cobden Club did not accept the challenge, but Mr. Williamson sent a circular to a large number of representative exporters of the chief manufacturing centres, embracing cotton, woollen, carpet, iron and steel, brass, gold, silver, electro-plate, hardware, guns, cycles, engineering, glass, india-rubber, leather, beer, and other industries. Out of 531 replies, 530 admitted that to a greater or less extent the United States tariff taxation fell upon them instead of upon the consumers in the United States because they had to reduce their prices to meet the prices of the protected American manufacturers.

The manager of the Barrow Steel Company stated in evidence before the British Royal Commission on Trade Depression that in one year, 1884, his Company had paid £160,000 or about three quarters of a million dollars, in duties to the United States Government.

This is not a new condition of things. The same law of prices prevailed when the United States was a young and struggling nation. For example, two months after the adoption of the protective tariff of 1842 a large hardware importing house in New York representing British manufacturers sent out a circular and price list giving in parallel columns the prices they charged for goods laid down in New York, duty paid, before and after the protective tariff was increased. Twenty staple articles which cost £143 16s. under the old revenue tariff were offered at £181 10s. under the new protective tariff, so that the cost in the United States after paying the duties was considerably less than before the tariff was increased. Anyone who has studied the price lists in the United States under the different tariffs adopted

since the year 1824 and compared them with the British prices for the same years will admit that in the great majority of cases the protective duty is not added to the price of an article. A few instances will suffice to show the fallacy of the free trade theory of prices. Before 1842 there was a low duty on starch, but it was not sufficiently high to cause production in the United States except on a small scale. A large factory had been started in New York but was obliged to shut down for want of sufficient protection. As soon as the higher tariff was imposed this factory was re-opened and at once placed starch on the market half a cent per pound cheaper than it could be bought before the tariff was raised. Other factories were soon established and prices were kept down while employment was given to a considerable number of American workmen.

The tariff of 1842 made the minimum duties on cotton fabrics six cents per square yard on plain and nine cents per square yard on printed or colored cottons. These duties were equal to about one hundred per cent on the importer's valuation of their goods. A few months after the adoption of that tariff, Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, made an enquiry as to the prices of cotton fabrics in Lowell, Mass., the principal cotton manufacturing centre of the United States at that time, and published in his paper the prices for the three months before and the three months after the new tariff was imposed. The prices were as follows:

| AVERAGE PRICES OF LOWELL COTTON FABRICS PER YARD. | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | In May, June and July, 1842. | In Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1842. |
| Drillings..... | 7 3/4 cts | 7 cts. |
| Shirtings, common 5 1/2 .. | 5 .. | 5 .. |
| Shirtings, heavy 6 1/2 .. | 5 1/2 .. | 5 .. |
| Sheetings, common 6 1/2 .. | 6 .. | 6 .. |
| Sheetings, wide 7 1/2 .. | 7 1/2 .. | 7 1/2 .. |
| Flannels (cotton) 10 .. | 8 1/2 .. | 8 1/2 .. |

Thus, although according to free trade theory the prices should have been doubled as a result of the high duty, they were actually reduced. Later on still further reductions were made as new factories were built in the United States and home competition increased.

A large volume could be filled with similar illustrations of the fact that a protective duty is not usually added to the price except temporarily, but it will not do to weary readers with too many figures.

One of the fundamental principles of protectionists is that things which cannot be produced within a country should be admitted free of duty as far as the necessities of revenue will permit. Free traders, on the other hand, always select this class of articles as the most suitable for customs duties. Thus during the fiscal year 1903 the free trade British Government collected on tea, coffee and cocoa alone, duties amounting to £6,389,414, that is over thirty-one million dollars. Quite a large revenue was also obtained by the British Government from duties on dried fruits, such as figs, prunes, raisins and currants. When there is a duty on articles that cannot be produced in the country it is not for the purpose of protection, but as a means of raising revenue. The nearer we approach to the British system of free trade the more of such revenue taxes we will have.

Any woman who wants tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, raisins, currants, figs, oranges, lemons, bananas, prunes, dates and other fruits which cannot be grown in Canada to come in free of duty, should urge her husband to vote for protection. These would be just the kind of articles our rulers would select for high taxes if we had free trade or a tariff-for-revenue only. Protectionists aim to get rid of all such taxes on things which cannot be grown in the country.

Tonsillitis is Going Around.

And every body is wondering what to do. Here is a simple cure. Use a gargle of Nerviline and water as recommended in the directions and rub your throat and chest vigorously with Nerviline. This has been tested and proved successful a thousand times. Nerviline is a specific for tonsillitis and in fact we know of nothing half so good for breaking up colds, curing tight chest and all muscular pains. Try a bottle of Nerviline; price 25c.

HONOR ROLL.

- NO. 9, GLENBLO.
- V—Frad Ritchie.
 - IV—Maggie Weir, Agnes McGirr, Athole Gordon, Lizzie Weir.
 - III—Victoria Aljoe, Clara Ritchie, Millie Hopkins, Annie Atkinson, Ernest McGirr, Alex. Bell, Ada Aljoe.
 - Sr. II—Margaret Ann Ritchie, Will Crutchley, Robert Lawrence, John Weir, Maggie McGirr.
 - Jr. II—Susan Bell, Margaret Matthews, Thomas Bell.
 - Pt. II—Irene Ritchie, May Patterson, Vera Hopkins.
 - Sr. Pt. I—Willie McGirr, John Bell and Nina Noble, eq., Willie Weir.
 - Jr. Pt. I—Albert Aljoe, Nancy Lawrence and Ruby Meenagh, eq.
- JOHN A. GRAHAM, Teacher.



Souvenir Ranges

Souvenir Ranges have genuine Duplex grates.

By an ingenious arrangement applied to these grates, a novice can remove or replace them in a moment, without disturbing in any way the rest of the fire box.

The grate rests on a solid runway, which supports it firmly from front to back.

"Souvenir" Grates cannot Sag.

The Gurney, Tilden Company
Manufacturers Limited
Hamilton Winnipeg Toronto Vancouver Montreal

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. Call and see the Souvenir Ranges.

Kate Cochrane,

LOCAL AGENT.

Myer's Music Method.

ADOPTED BY ALL LEADING A Schools in Toronto. This deservedly popular system by means of chart, drills, blackboard diagrams and other interesting devices brings the following topics within the child's immediate comprehension:

- Musical Notation, Rhythmical Motion, Technique, Key-board Location, Musical History, Piano Work.

For terms apply to
MISS MARGARET GUN,
Feb'y 5-3m. Teacher M. M. M.

DURHAM SCHOOL.

STAFF AND EQUIPMENT.

The school is equipped for full Junior Leaving and Matriculation work, under the following staff of competent teachers for that department:

- THOS. ALLAN, 1st Class Certificate, Prin.
- MISS L. M. FORFAR, Classics and Moderns.
- J. H. SMITH, B.A., Mathematics and Science.

Intending students should enter at beginning of term, or as soon after as possible.

Fees, \$1.00 per month.

WM. JOHNSTON, Chairman. C. RAMAGE, Secretary.

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

New Summer Goods in Every Line. . . .

In thanking our friends and the public generally for past patronage we would call attention to our New Summer Goods in every line along with

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. . . .

THE POPULAR CASH STORE.

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Brown* on every box 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Brown*

Cures Grip in Two Days.