TARIFF WAR WITH CANADA.

Taft Has No Power to Deal Alone With It.

Payne-Aldrich Tariff Had a Joker Attached to It.

Representative Boutell of Illinois Had Something to Say.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—"There is no more danger of a tariff war with Canada than there is between any two States of the Union," said Representative Boutell, of Illinois, a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee that framed the law soon to go into effect. "The President, the Tariff Board and everybody else concerned is anxious to avoid trouble of that sort with our northern neighbors," continued Mr. Boutell, "and there is no doubt in my mind that the desired solution wil be found before the first of April, when the maximum tariff is to go into effect unless the President issues a proclamation granting the minimum to Canada."

LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT.

It is to discover this much wanted solution that the American State Department and the British Foreign Office are now putting their heads together. The Secretary of State made the first overture in the negotiations, asking the British Ambassador if his Sovereign would not like to enter into negotiations on behalf of Canada that would, if successful, give the Dominion the benefit of the lowest rates. The Ambassador transmitted the contents of the Secretary's note to the Foreign Office, and the latter, it is supposed, has sent the diplomatic question back across the Atlantic to the Canadian capital. The necessity of going so far around to reach an agreement with Canada is one of the reasons for the delay in settling the matter.

NO OPTION LEFT TO PRESIDENT.

"We are trying our best to bring the matter to a happy conclusion," said a member of the Tariff Board, "but thus far have not been able to find a way out. Unless something occurs to put the case in a different light, it seems to me as we would be obliged to enforce the maximum tariff against Canada. If it could be left to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury or any other individual to exercise his discretion in the matter, of course, nothing drastic would be done; but the new law requires the President to issue a proclamation granting the minimum to foreign countries upon proof submitted that they give the United States their lowest tariff rates. As Canada has made an agreement with France, that gives French products a preference over those entering from the United States, the President cannot issue that proclamation in favor of Canada.

MOST SERIOUS CASE IS CANADA.

"Nearly all the big nations of the world have now come into the minimum list by the Presidential proclamation. The only ones of importance now out in the cold are Canada, France and Austria. We are hopeful of settling troubles with Austria in a few days, and do not think the disagreement with France will last long. The most serious case on the books at present is that of Canada. The State Department now has the fate of the tariff in its hands, and we are hoping that his diplomacy will avert the threatened war."

BUILD WARSHIPS.

Arrangements Nearly Completed With British Firm.

Plant Turn Cut War Vessels to be Located at Montreal.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Negotiations between the Canadia Government and representatives of several of the world-famous British shipbuilding firms, including Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and Vickers, Sons & Maxim, for the establishement of Canadian shipyards and drydocks, capable of constructing and repairing the largest ocean-going vessels, and of building the proposed new vessels of the Canadian navy, have been under way for several months past. It is expected that an announcement will shortly be made that arrangements have been completed for the establishment by one or other of these companies of a steel shipbuilding plant at Montreal, or one of the Atlantic coast ports, which will rival in capacity anything in North America. By way of further encouraging the establishment of such an industry in Canada, thus completing the scheme of Canadian naval defence, the Government will, it is understood, shortly bring down a bill increasing the present subsidy granted for building drydocks. It is now 3 per cent. per annum for twenty years, on a maximum expenditure of $1,500,000. Parliament will be asked to make it 3½ per cent. per annum for twenty-five years, on a total expenditure of probably three millions.

A steel shipbuilding plant for the Pacific coast is also contemplated by a firm of Canadian capitalists at Esquimalt, British Columbia.

The London Times says there is reason to believe that the news agency despatches from Calcutta reporting the situation in Thibet are grotesque exaggerations. The number of Chinese troops—15,000—alleged to have entered Thibet may be divided by five. The so-called arsenals at Chengtu, China, which were stated to be working day and night, are only small factories, capable of making probably a dozen rifles a month. The machinery was installed seven years ago.

·LA GRIPPE

Arrested, and Consumption Cured

Mr. G. D. Colwell, of Walkerville, Ontario, was stricken down with La Grippe in 1906 and it left him in very bad condition. He says: I was all run down and bordering on Consumption. I could not sleep at nights, had awful sweats, and coughed nearly the whole time. This is how I was when I began to take Psychine, in a low nervous state; but from the first bottle I began to improve. It did marvels for me and brought me back to health in no time, making a new man of me. It fortifies the body against the attacks of La Grippe and is a sure preventative. I always take Psychine if I feel a cold coming on and it puts me right in no time."

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

News in Brief

So far this month 102 cases of typhoid fever have been reported in Toronto, a new record for February.

Representative Boutell of Illinois says there is absolutely no danger of a tariff war between Canada and the United States.

The United States naval programme for the coming year will, it is said, include two battleships of 28,000 tons each and costing $11,000,000 each.

The Swift Motor Car Company, a Canadian branch of a Detroit concern, has decided to locate at Chatham, using the old Defiance Iron Works.

The H. A. Massey estate has contributed $25,000 toward the new W. C. T. U. building in Toronto, conditional upon it being opened free of debt.

It is reported that Mackenzie & Mann are acquiring a site at Esquimalt harbor and iron properties on the Island, with the idea of establishing steel works.

Wilfrid Tario, aged twenty, was almost instantly killed at a lumber camp near Jocko, on the T. & N. O. Railway, by being struck by a log on the railway, his head being crushed.

A Board of Agriculture order reopening British ports to Argentine cattle is expected, Argentina having given assurance that there is no fear of the disease spreading from Brazil or Paraguay.

Attempts to overthrow local option, which was carried in January last, in the township of Tuckersmith, have failed. At the recount held at Seaforth before Judge Doyle, the local optionists gained two votes.

The sloop Algerine has been recommissioned for another two years on the British Columbia coast, with Captain H. A. K. Jones in command. The new crew are already in their new quarters. Commander Jones was on this coast ten years ago as second lieutenant on H. M. S. Amphion.

William Bell, who attempted to murder his wife in a vacant apartment over a bank in East Toronto a few weeks ago by slashing her throat with a razor and then inflicting a gash in his own neck, has been committed for trial by Magistrate Denison on a charge of attempted murder.

M. Ward, Vice-President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, announces that in view of the public demand, increased cable facilities and greater speed of transmission, the Commercial Cable Company will proceed at once to lay an additional transatlantic cable.

A city by-law regulating the distribution of power has been quashed in the Court of King's Bench in Winnipeg, on application by the street railway, the Judge holding that while the city had a perfect right to so legislate, the first clause of the by-law was irregular, and therefore the whole measure must fail.

While drilling for oil on the Humphry farm on the 14th concession of Raleigh, Driller Porter struck a strong flow of gas. The gas shot up and blew sand and gravel 75 or 80 feet in the air. It blew the rig over and the driller also lost a number of his drilling tools. The driller was down about 100 feet when the gas was struck.

Michael Mulcahey, employed with the Government gang of surveyors, who are finding the soundings on Sturgeon Lake almost met a watery grave on Wednesday. He happened to fall through a thin portion of ice into the lake. A helpmate quickly grabbed his clothing, and, after some difficulty, managed to haul him out.

On Wednesday night an eastbound passenger train on the Canadian Pacific struck a broken rail near Spence's bridge, B. C. Ten cars left the track, and the retaining wall saved them from being precipitated into Thompson River. The passengers slept through the wreck. Brakeman Drinkwater of the wrecking train sent from Kamloops was seriously injured by a fall of a hundred feet.

This winter, with its record-breaking snowfall, is a reminder to the old settlers around St. Catharines of the old days when the rigid winters used to drive the famished wolves almost into the towns in search for food. Only in the present instance it is crows and not wolves. There being no food for the crows, hundreds have died of starvation and great flocks are frequently seen flying over that city.

Charles Spring, of Toronto, a young man braking on a freight train out of Toronto to Berlin and west, is in the hospital at Berlin in a serious condition as the result of an accident at noon on Thursday in the yards of the Grand Trunk here. He fell from the top of a freight car that was being shunted and was shoved some distance along the rail by the brake beam. His escape from death is considered little short of a miracle.

Chief White, Perth, and Detective O'Mara, Ottawa, are at Kingston in search of a horse thief named Marenus Larson, well known there. Darson entered the stable of Dr. W. Smith, Ottawa, on Feb. 7th, hitched up the doctor's horse and cutter and, taking the three best robes, drove away. Between Franktown and Smith's Falls he traded the horse and sold one of the robes, and when he arrived at Brook he again traded horses and stole two more fur robes from farmers.

Plain Talks to Women.

INJURIES & SKIN SORES—QUICK CURE.

A little child ran crying to her mother the other day with a nasty flesh wound *and asked for Zam-Buk.*

There lies a more powerful argument for Zam-Buk than even the scientists can bring. The child had had Zam-Buk before, and *knew* it eased pain and healed.

Zam-Buk works in two directions. Prevents worse results from a skin injury or skin disease (such as festering and blood poisoning) while it repairs the damage already done. Zam-Buk is entirely herbal, is pure, contains no trace of animal fat or mineral coloring. Surest and quickest known healer.

FATHER AND SON BENEFIT FROM USE OF THIS BALM.

Mr. Walter Adams, 177 Railway Ave., Stratford, says:—"My son, William, while playing barefooted about the backyard, cut his little toe on the sharp edge of a piece of tin. The toe was cut at the first joint, and almost severed from the foot. My wife hurriedly bathed it with warm water, afterwards applying some lint thickly spread with Zam-Buk. The healing balm quickly checked the flow of blood, eased and soothed the pain, and prevented inflammation and more serious results. In a few weeks Zam-Buk healed the wound so nicely that my son was able once more to go about, and also to wear his shoes without the slightest inconvenience. Not only is Zam-Buk valuable for wounds and cuts, but, used as an embrocation, I have also found it effective for rheumatic pains."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, eczema, ringworm, abscess, cold sores, and all skin diseases. Druggists and stores, 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

TO OVERCOME THE STRIKERS.

State Constabulary Scare Rioters in Philadelphia.

Black Hussars Ready to Shoot on the Spot.

Five Hundred Mounted Men Cover Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28. — The State police, 204 seasoned fighters, under Capt. Groofe, secured in a few hours to-day what the police of the city, 3,400 men, were not able to bring about in five days, reasonable order. The troopers reached the city over the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads, between 1 o'clock and half-past seven o'clock this morning.

At 11 o'clock the four troops massed at Broad street and Lehigh avenue, having gone to the different stables for their horses directly after eating breakfast. Each troop had a following crowd as the horsemen slowly rode to the meeting point. From each saddle dangled a pair of steel handcuffs, which clanked threateningly against the handles of the hickory not sticks. Some of the sergeants had chains, with gangs of handcuffs upon them.

Headed by Deputy Superintendent Lumb, the constabulary marched south on Broad street in a column of twos, the troops in aphabetical order. The line stretched out for two blocks, and attracted considerable attention as it trooped into Dauphin street, and thence to the offices of the Transit Company.

Troop A was sent up 8th street to Germantown avenue, where the troop was detailed in squads to different posts along the route. Four men were stationed at each intersecting street corner on Germantown avenue, east of 5th street and North of Lehigh avenue, which street was patrolled by B. Troop. In this manner the entire Kensington district was honeycombed with the "Black Hussars," as they are called in the coal regions, and each troop was in communication with the other at the most distant post.

The evolutions of the squads and the marching of the columns to the point of posting the patrols was done with military precision. As soon as the patrols were placed they began to get into action. Being a novelty to the residents of the city, the troopers aroused much curiosity, especially at noon, when the mill and other workers were enjoying their dinner hour. Even the merely curious were kept moving by the troopers, the horsemen riding up to groups and telling them to disperse. Comment, sarcastic or otherwise, had no effect upon the men.

WERE READY TO SHOOT.

One group of boys, men and girls who remained on the steps of the library at 6th street and Lehigh avenue, after they had been told to move on, were scattered by one of the troopers riding up the steps and prodding the lisgering men with his club.

The first demonstration against the troopers occurred at Fifth street and Columbia avenue, where workers in the Sheip Manufacturing Company's mill threw bits of wood, orange peel and other luncheon refuse at the troopers. They jeered, but the troopers paid no attention until the storm of missiles from mill windows became too constant to be pleasant.

When someone on the sidewalk threw a brick at a passing Sixth street car, a squad of twelve troopers in the block between Fifth and Sixth streets lined up at the command of the sergeant, and drew their revolver. Taking aim at the offenders in the mill windows, and, covering the crowds on the sidewalks, the troopers awaited the order to fire. The workers scattered in mad haste.

Owing to the presence of the State constabularly the Transit Company had in operation in the busiest hours of the day and evening upwards of 1,000 cars, nearly a third more than they had in operation on any previous day of the strike. It was noticeable also that the cars were much better patronized. Hitherto people had hesitated to patronize the lines where rioting had been common. To-day nearly all the cars were crowded.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is confident that the backbone of the strike is broken. There is a general impression early to-night that the company would agree to arbitrate all differences save only the question of re-engaging the Amalgamated Union, but the company let it be known at 10 p. m. that it was standing pat and thoroughly satisfied with its improved position.

There is only one positive feature in the situation—that the Transit Company intends to smash the Amalgamated Union once for all. If, in the desperate nature of their case, they call on the allied trade union to strike in sympathy and make a general fight of it, even more serious trouble is likely to follow, because in that event the National Guard, to the number of 10,000, will probably be called in to protect the citizens.

Surface cars were operated on the principal streets of the city until midnight to-night for the first time since the beginning of the present strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. After the strike began last Saturday all cars were withdrawn nightly from service at dusk, but to-night, guarded by members of the State police, the cars continued to run even through the turbulent mill districts of Kensington and Frankford.

Although the Transit Company officials reported to-night that 84 cars were stoned to-day, no disturbance was permitted to attain serious proportions. All outbreaks were quickly quelled by the police and not a riot call was sent to headquarters.

A new and dangerous method of showing their antipathy to the transit company was adopted by crowds of boys in the uptown district to-day when soap was used on the rails. A Twelfth street car was attacked by a mob at Twelfth and Morris streets. For fifteen minutes bricks, stones and other missiles were thrown into the car, breaking windows and scaring the passengers. A police detail arrived on the scene and attacked the rioters, who fled.

Soon afterward at Tenth and York streets the same crowd soaped the Tenth street car tracks. There is a down-grade at that point, and the next car that came along slid down the slippery rails, but stopped before dashing into the preceding car. Policemen again drove the mob away. It was some time before the soap had been sufficiently removed from the rails to allow the car to move.

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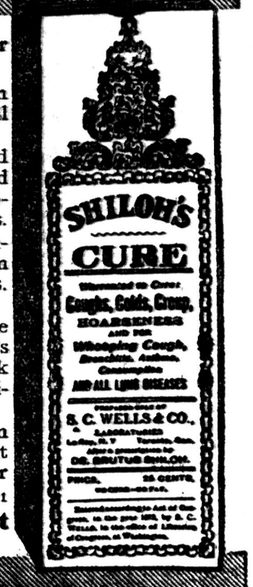

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ALL DRUGGISTS

FRENCH IN SCHOOLS.

Father Beaudoin Takes Issue With The Register.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 28.—Rev. Father Beaudoin of Lady of the Lake Church, Walkerville, and one of the best-known Roman Catholic clergy of western Ontario, takes decided exception to the stand taken by The Catholic Register of Toronto against bilingual schools.

The Reverend Father said: "The French-Canadian Catholics of this Province number 230,000, and I think it unwarranted on the part of the editor of The Catholic Register, representing but a minority as he does, to presume to speak for all. The editor of The Catholic Register has had but little experience in this Province, and should make himself better acquainted with its early history and the characteristics of the French race before pronouncing against the expressed desire of the 1,400 delegates who assembled at Ottawa recently. Only one conclusion can be drawn from his attitude, and that is the French Congress did not know what they wanted.

"The congress did not ask for bilingual schools in every section where a French family existed, but they asked that in communities where at least fifty per cent. were French, the children should be instructed in part in the language of their forefathers.

"We do not ask that English be excluded, simply that French also be taught under certain conditions."

PASTOR FOUND.

Rev. David Hicks Has a Church in State of Michigan.

Windsor despatch: Rev. David Hicks, former pastor of the Methodist Church at Gesto, whose affairs are being investigated by a committee of three preachers from Windsor district, is now located in Corunna, Mich., in a small village in the northwest part of the State, where he is installed as pastor of the local Methodist Church. He claims his departure was made from Gesto in the regular way. He admits he left some debts unpaid, but they will not amount to $1,000. His reason for leaving Gesto, he says, was the amount of work he had to look after.

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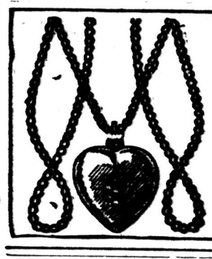

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