

# The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Monday, April 29, 1901.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

No one will be bold enough to deny that there was correspondence between Sir Richard Cartwright and the late M. C. Cameron regarding the appointment of H. H. Cook to the Senate. Suddenly the negotiations were broken off, presumably because of some action on the part of Cook. Now, what was that action? Is it not fair to assume that he was asked to do something as a condition of his appointment, which he refused to do? He wanted the appointment. Was it the payment of ten thousand dollars he refused?

The Ridgeway Dominion, referring to a paragraph in a recent issue of the Free Press, which related how a young colored woman wished to buy a marriage license on the installment plan, says:

The item reads a little funny, but what are the facts. The seller of marriage licenses—buys the blanks from the Government printer at about ten cents each, fills them out and is \$1.90 in pocket on each one he sells. The Government gets nothing from the sale but the revenue. The man or woman who buys the license is simply bid at a time when dollars are most needed, for the benefit of a Government favorite. The privilege of selling the license is part of the petty patronage with which the Ontario Government rewards faithful followers to whom it has nothing better to give and by which it keeps a small army of supporters in line.

The Dominion is right. The marriage license fee is a petty imposition for which there is no legitimate excuse.

The Senate Committee does not see the necessity of taking expert evidence in relation to the possible tampering with the date of the letter written by a prominent politician named Preston to Mr. Cook fixing a meeting at which it has been alleged the "\$10,000 offer" was made.—Ottawa Free Press.

A "prominent politician named Preston," eh? So that is the way the Grit organ at the capital describes him. The general impression is that Mr. Preston is Inspector of Immigration Agencies, with a salary of \$3,000, travelling expenses and other perquisites, and so is supposed to be out of politics. But Mr. Preston seems to be quite a lightning change artist in his metamorphoses from the office-holder to the politician.

By the way, what is Mr. Alf. Jury doing in England?—London Free Press.

Drawing his salary.—Chatham Planet.

Being a Grit office-holder, that goes without saying. Does he not also draw some money for expenses? What is he doing for that?

Glasgow is one of the first British cities reported by the census authorities, and its growth appears to be phenomenal. Its population, not including the big and teeming ring of suburbs lying outside the city boundaries, is 769,323. In 1891 it was only 615,002. In 1881 Glasgow had 511,415 inhabitants, and in 1801 its population was only 77,385. So the Scotch metropolis is almost ten times as big as it was when the last century began. If the suburbs of both dates are included, the population for this year is more than ten times as great as that of 1801. Few cities anywhere can show such growth in population apart from territorial acquisitions.

At a banquet given him on his 67th birthday, Senator Chauncey Depew said:

"Forty years ago, when I was a young man and the world was fresh to me, I thought I enjoyed myself, but I enjoy myself more now, because then I had anxieties and ambitions and restraints, and now I have none."

There is philosophy in that, of course, but everybody is not rich enough to preach it. How about the men who have reached their 67th year and still have their anxieties? They form not an inconsiderable number of this world's population, and many men carry their anxieties to the grave.

It is pleasing to see that the process of cleaning up backyards from the winter's accumulation of rubbish is well under way in London, and it is to be hoped this will continue to such an extent that the work of the authorities in the matter will be a mere formality. Backyard rubbish, such as coal ashes, tin cans, broken dishes, etc., is not necessarily unsanitary, but it is unsightly, and it is well to have it all removed, and let everybody start the summer looking spick and span.

Sir Richard should take something for that memory of his.—Ottawa Citizen.

A leaf out of M. C. Cameron's letter book may be recommended as a very good recipe.

The Buffalo Express points out a State neglect in the matter of a recent train robbery in Arkansas. It was not the State which immediately sent detectives and bloodhounds to follow the robbers, but the railroad company. It is not the State which is offering a reward for the capture of the robbers, but the railroad and express companies. Seemingly, the thought that it is a Government, not a private function to do these things did not occur either to the State authorities or to the corporations. If the corporations can find and point out the robbers, the State will arrest them and provide for their trial and punishment. But the police duty proper,

the hard part of the work, is left by the State entirely to the corporations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he did not know who was responsible for making the census circular of Mr. Cote "confidential," but that it was "a foolish thing to do." Well, admitting the foolishness, and believing it to be something more, should there be any difficulty in placing the responsibility? The departmental affairs must be run in a very slipshod way if such a piece of folly—to adopt Sir Wilfrid's puny expression—cannot be traced.

At the general election their opponents said that they had stolen the seat. If taking the due steps according to law in regard to the election and abiding by the result was stealing the seat they had stolen it; but the fact was that a Tory judge in Toronto had declared that two ballots counted for Mr. Beck should be thrown out; this left the vote a tie, and it was hardly to be expected that the returning officer would declare Mr. Beck elected. That was the extent of their steal.

So spoke Hon. Mr. Garrow at the nomination in West Huron last week. Is it not a new departure for a minister of the Crown to make such a distinction? "A Tory judge!" Does Mr. Garrow mean that our judges carry politics on to the bench? If not, what does he mean? Mr. Garrow owes an explanation to the judges generally. No doubt that, whatever may have been their politics before their appointment, they will all renege the imputation that they are either Grit or Tory after ascending to the bench.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Cook charges, was guilty of a piece of petty quibbling that does little credit to his reputation as a high-minded man. He was questioned as to a Government job being promised to M. M. G. Cameron and made an explicit denial. Asked directly as to whether he had been promised the work of revising the statutes, he said that was not a "Government appointment." It is hard to see even a verbal quibble in this behind which Sir Richard can take refuge, but if there is such it must be of the most flimsy nature. It is not apparent.

The Montreal Witness, which cannot be accused of being other than a Grit organ, cannot stand Mr. Tarte and his ways. It says:

According to the opinion of the best expert authority, the sacrifice of space in our harbor involved in the plan now being carried out is a crime against the port. The harbor Commissioners themselves were at one time a unit against these intolerably wide piers and basins, and, after many bitter fights, the majority only consented to accept Mr. Tarte's willfully crippling plan after it came to the conclusion that the Minister of Public Works would permit of nothing else, and on being assured that the Government would pay for it.

But Mr. Tarte is the "master of the administration," and he will have his way whatever may be the effect on the commercial interests of Montreal or of the Dominion.

## B. C. LEGISLATURE.

Prospect of a Healing of the Breach in the Government Ranks.

Vancouver, B. C., April 27.—After the temporary withdrawal of Helmsick's motion every effort is now being made to heal the breach in the Government ranks. The Government has offered to reduce the percentage of gross earnings of the railway company from 4 to 2 per cent, as the share of the Province, and other concessions are suggested. The probability now is that the whole question will lay over to a special session of the Legislature in July or August, called for the purpose of discussing this subject. Only estimates for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1902, were brought down to-day. The receipts are placed at \$2,140,751 and the expenditure at \$2,475,535. The budget speech will be made on Monday.

## NOT A FORTUNE TELLER.

Charge Against a Palmist Dismissed.

Calgary, N. W. T., April 27.—A case of considerable interest was concluded in the police court yesterday, when the charge against Madame Rheo, palmist, for telling fortunes, was dismissed. The chief of police went to her room at a hotel and had his hand read; being told that he would be more likely to die of apoplexy than consumption, and he arrested her. After hearing the evidence the magistrate held that she did not undertake to tell fortunes. He pointed out that the evidence showed that she only said lines on the hand indicate that such and such should be the case, not that such and such will happen.

## BECAME A REAL TRAGEDY.

North Carolina Boy Actor Shot and Killed on the Stage.

Burnsville, N. C., April 27.—While the tragedy, "Lost Upon the World," in the closing exercises of the Stanley McCormick high school at Burnsville was being given, a real tragedy was enacted, when R. N. McInturf, one of the students, was shot and killed by Baccus Bailey, another student, both representing characters in the play. When it became necessary for Bailey in his role to draw himself with a revolver against a knife in the hands of McInturf, he used by mistake a loaded pistol, and in the presence of several hundred persons, McInturf was shot dead on the stage. The boys were room mates and special friends.

## THE DREIBUND.

Negotiations for Renewal and Modification.

Berlin, April 27.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns positively that the negotiations for the renewal and modifications of the Dreibund, which expires May, 1903, will be conducted during the second half of 1902 and the whole of 1903.

# THE TALK OF LONDON.

## British Political Affairs Discussed.

## GOVERNMENT SAFE,

Even if the Majority at  
Times Runs Low.

## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Powers Apparently Unable to Agree on Vital Points—Criticism of the Financial Administration—Postponement of Army Reform Suggested—International Arbitration—Welcome Summer Weather—Miscellaneous Gossip by Cable.

London, April 28.—English politics are in a transition stage, where the unexpected may happen any day. The chief safeguard against a crisis in the relations of parties or ministers is the South African war. Important changes in the leadership of the Commons or the Premiership are deferred, while the slow but steady progress of British arms is maintained, and the Liberals, while deriving partisan enjoyment from harassing tactics and the cutting down of Government majorities are not prepared to take up the responsibility of winding up a campaign with which the nation is bent upon finishing, even if the cost of the war be doubled and the entire free trade system be abandoned. The Government is in no danger, even if the majority fell to 33 last night, with 21 Nationalists absent, but while its supporters can be rallied with better whipping, the party lacks unity of direction and strength of leadership, and there is intense dissatisfaction among the old Tories over the slowness of ministers and the lack of efficiency in the administration. The rumors of cabinet intrigues are groundless, but the diplomatic, financial and military methods of the Government are exciting harsh criticism and distrust.

## THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

M. Delcasse's mission to St. Petersburg is not regarded by the English press as anything more than a ceremonial incident of the Russian-French alliance. The utility of the Anglo-German agreement as a safeguard to British interests in China causes much deeper concern. What is going on in China is not understood. Apparently the powers cannot agree upon the indemnity, and the foreign garrisons cannot be withdrawn until the money is provided for settling the enormous claims. The court will not return to Peking while foreign troops are holding it, and the powers are saddened, meanwhile with the heavy cost of military occupation. The theory that Japan is bent upon protecting the Yang-Tze vicinities and forcing war upon Russia is considered fanciful by close observers. What humiliates Englishmen is the subordinate part their Government is playing in this momentous drama in the Far East.

## THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

of the Government also is harshly criticised by the commercial classes. While Tory politicians are grateful to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for resisting the agitation for the withdrawal of the budget proposals, they are conscious that enormous industrial interests have been alienated by the new schedules. The Monmouth-by-election comes, however, for the Government, and will be fought on the coal tax in a community which is embittered by the burdens upon the mining industry and shipping interest. The mining districts and shipping centers are profoundly disturbed by what is described as a tax on trading and commerce, and the coal exporters are demanding the exemption of 600,000 tons of coal covered by existing contracts. The sugar schedules are causing confusion and stagnation in many allied industries. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's methods of borrowing have caused offence among bankers, who complain that the Rothschild and Morgan groups were unduly favored with the control of half of the loan and that all financial and mercantile powerful syndicates were left out in the cold, when the general public would have absorbed the entire loan without aid from America or the continent. This seems hypocritical, since there was an obvious advantage in the announcement that half of the loan had been taken when subscriptions for the remainder were asked, but British pride is hurt by the evidence that the treasury distrusted the patriotism and resources of the nation, and had recourse to powerful foreign syndicates for floating the loan and borrowing abroad on a large scale. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's preferential allotments to foreign syndicates offer less ground for criticism than the hand-to-mouth method previously employed for financing a great war.

## ARMY REFORM.

There is also much discontent among military reformers over the feeble manner in which the Government is playing with the issue of army reform raised in the last elections. Winston Spencer Churchill, who is coming to the front with long strides, has proposed an amendment to Mr. Brodrick's army resolutions, and may bring on an important debate. He takes the sensible view that the proposals for six army corps will involve heavy expense for barracks and other arrangements, when there is no reason to expect that recruits can be obtained and the skeleton organizations filled out. He, therefore, suggests postponement of the army scheme until quieter times, when something less illusive and panicky can be worked out. If his views are shared by a considerable body of Conservatives, the bottom will be knocked out of the Government plan for army reorganization. Mr. Brodrick, meanwhile, is plodding on in the War Office. He has acted

with discretion in appointing a strong committee of inquiry into the methods of military education at Woolwich and Sandhurst, and the processes of obtaining army commissions, but his main scheme for the reorganization of the service remains unreal and of doubtful utility.

## SPRING CONFERENCES.

The spring meetings of the non-conformist bodies have been largely attended this week. The Wesleyans, Congregationalists and Baptists have avoided discussion of the South African war as far as possible, but missionaries, like Rev. Walter Friend, have discriminated between an empire of Jingoism and an empire of Christian brotherhood, and have deplored the lack of interest here in the appalling problem of dealing with and converting the black races of South Africa. Dr. Dunning has been the most prominent American speaker at these religious assemblies.

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Frederick William Hollis, who is in London, on his way to Berlin, St. Petersburg and the Hague, expressed yesterday the opinion that the South African war had enforced the moral phase of the congress of the Hague, and had imparted a great impulse to the cause of international arbitration. His argument was that the risks and the cost of the war should be demonstrated with convincing force, since the resources of defence, estimated by experts at the congress at three to four hundred millions, were being poured into the war. Hollis expressed the opinion that the necessity as well as the expediency of international arbitration was being recognized. He pointed out that the Hague Convention of 1864, which was the first step towards the permanent court of international arbitration, had been followed by more cases of arbitration practice which would be in readiness for the general court and the judges appointed by the various nations. He pointed out that the Hague Convention of 1864, which was the first step towards the permanent court of international arbitration, had been followed by more cases of arbitration practice which would be in readiness for the general court and the judges appointed by the various nations.

## THE EVERLASTING TOPIC.

After all the depressing gloom, the abnormal quantity of rain and streets like sewers of liquid mud, the present heat wave, which has prevailed during the whole week, has come as a most welcome change. A week ago the trees in the parks were simply skeletons. Now they are in full leaf, a mass of brilliant green. Such are the effects of the bright, hot sunshine and blue skies, unsoftened by the clouds of gloom. It has been a wonderful week. Up till last Friday, London had not reached half its average sunshine allowance for April. Now we have had about forty per cent. of the average for the whole April average. The thermometer has reached some twenty degrees above the normal for this period of the year. As high as seventy-eight degrees has been reached, according to records since 1853, when one day the record for the month was registered, eighty-two degrees. But such a long spell of hot weather for this time of year has never been known.

## THE GRIP HAS DISAPPEARED.

Another feature, which runs alongside of the weather, is the remarkable health of London. Never since that dread disease, influenza, became recognized as an ailment to be feared, has London, indeed all England, been so immune from it as in this past winter, and that notwithstanding the fact that the other seasons, according to medical theories, have all been such as to foster the disease. There have been a few isolated cases, to be sure, but now the fine weather has had such a beneficial effect on the people, that they are no longer classed as influenza patients, for want of a better term, have almost disappeared from the hospitals.

## KING DISCOURAGES GAMBLERS.

King Edward's outspoken denunciation of gambling is likely to do more to remedy this national disease than volumes of sermons or prohibitive legislation. It is understood that an effort is being made to cleanse Hurlingham of a growing propensity to make shooting subsidiary to gambling on the results. Similar efforts are being made in connection with other fashionable sporting meets, where the eagerness to offer and accept wagers has occasionally resulted in an awkward contretemps, and more or less covert insinuations about the remarkable luck of certain "sports" in picking out the winners.

## A PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST.

To-morrow will be "Temperance Sunday" in the Church of England, and hundreds of academic sermons will be preached on social reform. The most remarkable phase of the temperance movement is presented at Glasgow, where a public house "trust" has been formed by many of the most practical reformers for the gradual introduction of the Gothenburg system. The town council this week, under the influence of the abstemious leaders and conservative obstructionists, has declined to take up the question, but the trust is well organized and is applying directly to magistrates for licenses to enter the field and open a class of superior saloons, which will improve the liquor traffic. This "trust" will be content with retaining four per cent. of the profits from the sale of the liquor, and turning over the balance to the town treasury for charitable purposes. The object of this movement, which has the support of many temperance enthusiasts, is to mend rather than end the liquor traffic, and also to break up the existing monopoly of the saloon business which has been created and rendered valuable by restricted licensing.

## THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

The removal of the blue coat school to Surrey involves the disappearance of the quaint uniform of the bare-headed boys from Newgate street, and unless the public authorities intervene that familiar landmark, Christ church hospital, with its precious memories and picturesque quadrangles and corridors, will be converted into a school of instruction. More than £500,000 is required for the maintenance of the school in Surrey, and the site of the historic buildings is of great value for business purposes.

## AGNOSTICISM MILITANT.

Agnosticism is assuming a militant attitude in London. Several distinguished freethinkers, including Mr. Leslie Stephens, Mr. Edward Clodd, Mr. Passmore Edwards and Professor Earl Barnes, propose to establish what they term a "free thought institute," dedicated to the intellectual and ethical elevation of the British people. Efforts are in progress to raise £20,000 (\$150,000) to construct and endow this proposed agency of light. Mr. George Anderson, the well-known London agnostic, has himself subscribed half the amount required conditional upon the other half being secured. The promoters of the enterprise say they mean to address themselves principally to

women, since the latter make up the vast majority of British Christians.

## LUCKY CHILD WITH TWO FATHERS.

An affiliation case of a topsy-turvy kind has come before the Paris courts. A young peasant girl had a lover one day. She also had a baby boy. Directly the baby was born and the lover heard of it, he went to the Maire like an honest man and acknowledged the paternity of the child. Alas! Another young man had been there before him and he also had acknowledged the son to be his. Shortly afterward the civil tribunal, before which the case was brought, delivered a judgment, in which the two young men were declared to be legal fathers of the baby. The question is, how are these two legal fathers going to share their paternal duties?

## DANGEROUS KIND OF DRY GOODS

The Paris municipal laboratory is investigating a curious kind of alleged poisoning. A woman, bought in a suburban dry goods store a large piece of cheap cotton flannel, called here "pilon," to make frocks for her children. She noticed that each time when manipulating the material, she felt her head ache, vomiting and nausea. She finally concluded that the disagreeable symptoms were caused by the stuff, and accordingly had it analyzed. The analysis showed that the material contained ferro-cyanide of potassium. The woman then complained to the police, who appointed an expert to report. He said that the "pilon" contained ferro-cyanide of potassium, a substance harmless in itself, but when brought into contact with acids produced by perspiration brought into existence hydrocyanic acid, which is a violent poison. The court has appointed a further expert to decide if the flannel material could produce the poisoning symptoms in question.

## THE CUP CHALLENGER.

Shamrock II. has started from the Clyde to the Solent. Undue stress is laid upon the great improvement in the speed of the first Shamrock, with which the trial races will be sailed. Sir Thomas Lipton does not wish to suspect that Mr. Watson's boat is much better than Mr. Piff's.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

A second play, based on the story of "The Diamond Necklace," was produced last night at the Garrick theatre. While handsomely staged, it was something more than a costume play, and was not without merit as a romantic drama. Janette Steer, like Mrs. Langtry, appeared in the double role of Marie Antoinette and of a country girl, but the interest in her performance centered in the second part, which was made more dramatic and important than in Mr. Carton's play at the Imperial theatre. The revolutionary scenes were more prominent and the acting was more vigorous. The play was well received by the crowded house. Janette Steer, Eleanor Calhoun, William Mackintosh and other members of the large company doing good work. New opera, "The Emerald Isle," with music by Arthur Sullivan and Edward German, and the text by Basil Hood, was also produced at the Savoy theatre, with no lack of enthusiasm. The opera was truly Irish in its atmosphere, with comic passages for Mr. Passmore as an engaging charlatan. Mr. German's orchestra was greatly admired, and it was clear that he had been in entire sympathy with Sir Arthur Sullivan's musical themes. The opera was picturesquely staged with Sylvan scenes, uniforms of the Georgian period and picturesque peasant costumes.

## A SPARK FROM HIS PIPE

Will Cause the Death of a Toronto Man.

Toronto, April 27.—William J. Archer, aged about 30, was fatally burned in a fire which occurred at his home, 8 Brunswick avenue, about 8 o'clock to-night. The fire is believed to have originated from a spark from the unfortunate man's pipe. He was sitting in the dining-room smoking, when the attention of his granddaughter was attracted by loud cries for help. She hurried to the room and found the old man lying on the floor with his clothing on fire and the chair in which he had been sitting burning. He was conveyed to the hospital, and the doctors there say he cannot recover. For some years past Archer has been practically an invalid from paralysis on one side, and it is believed that when the spark ignited his clothing he attempted to get up to extinguish the flames and fell helpless on the floor.

## OTTAWA NOTES.

Mr. Falconio has Nothing Official—A Jaunt for the M. P.'s.

Ottawa, April 28.—(Special.)—An invitation has been extended by the hon. commissioners of Quebec to members of Parliament to visit the ancient capital on Saturday, May 11th. A special train will be run from Ottawa to Quebec on that date, and it is expected many of the M. P.'s will take in the trip.

Mr. Falconio, Papal delegate to Canada, has heard nothing officially or by intimation of his having been named to succeed Mr. Marinelli at Washington. Mr. Falconio would not, however, be surprised to receive such an order from Rome at any time, as such changes are not uncommon, he says.

## 17 DEAD, 40 INJURED.

As the Result of the Griesheim Explosion.

Frankfort, Germany, April 27.—It is officially announced that up to 11 o'clock this morning fourteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the building destroyed by the explosion and fire at the electro-chemical works near Griesheim, Thursday afternoon. Several persons are still missing. An official return from Griesheim shows that 17 persons are dead and 40 injured as the result of the explosion and fire near there.

Oil may be gushing from the ground near Ramsay's Corners if the operations now going on there turn out as expected, says an Ottawa despatch, and it is said the Standard Oil Co. is negotiating for the control of the property, and is acting through Ottawa agents. Senator Poirier, of Quebec, has had men engaged for some time boring for oil, and it is said the results are most satisfactory and that oil in paying quantities will be secured. Oil boring operations are also being carried on near Clarence Creek, and it is said others are looking for oil in Templeton district on the north side of the Ottawa.

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in all the newest shades and combination of shades are here, and although we have many more higher priced carpets there are few for hard wear can equal these Brussels Carpets that we offer to-day at one dollar per yard. Most of these carpets come with  $\frac{1}{2}$  borders to match and some with  $\frac{1}{4}$  stairs, although you may have them without either, if preferred.

You will not find the equal of this offering in Canada.

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We are also showing some very dainty Frilled Muslins in open work stripe, in pink, blue, yellow and green, with frilling edged in same shades; price of these is per yd. 45c. Also a line of the same colorings without the frilling at per yard 35c.

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