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The Free Press,
LONDON, ONT.

Saturday, November 1, 1902.

A RAILWAY NIGHT-MARE.

The London Advertiser reminds us that in advocating the Government ownership of the Canada Atlantic Railway, it does so in order that the Intercolonial Railway of Canada might be "greatly strengthened," and the facilities for moving the western crop to the seaboard be "vastly increased."

We are not aware that the difficulty of moving the Manitoba and Northwest crops presents itself at any point at present touched upon by the Canada Atlantic or in Ontario at all. The great cry for transportation facilities is, we understand, on the spot where the wheat is produced. There, the lack of cars is the trouble. And if the grain could all be got forward to the lakes, Superior and Huron, or Georgian Bay, there is a lack of elevators to store it, and ships to take it further on.

The "strengthening" of the Intercolonial would be no relief to either of these difficulties. Let us not the "transportation problem" be used as a stalking horse for the furtherance of Mr. Blair's "dream" railway schemes. The wheat problem presents itself this way:—The storage capacity west of the Manitoba grain inspection district is 30,000,000 bushels. Against this elevator capacity is 60,000,000 bushels of grain to be shipped. The Winnipeg Board of Trade describes such provision as quite inadequate. Both of the railways have added largely to their power and equipment to grapple with the transportation difficulty, yet neither of them can furnish sufficient cars to move all the grain to the lake ports before winter.

What is needed, therefore, is more railway facilities from the grain producing lands to the lake ports. Once there the problem would be solved by enough ships in attendance to carry the grain onward. The question is, can we get these ships built in Canada, or shall we have to last to call in the help of American ships, waiving the coasting navigation rules for that purpose? That is the immediate issue, which is not affected in one iota by the question whether or not the Government shall purchase the C. A. in order to "strengthen" or lengthen the Intercolonial.

But the great reason advanced by our contemporary for the Government purchase is the bugaboo of a possible foreign control of the stock. We are told that "the road nearly fell into the hands of a United States syndicate not long ago, and would have been used as a feeder to the New York Central or some other American trunk line."

Really! Well, there was some talk of Dr. Webb's buying shares in the road, but he denied it. But supposing it were owned by American capitalists—has it become such a horrible nightmare all of a sudden to bring American capital into Canada to develop its resources and operate its machinery, transportation or otherwise? It is not so long ago that our contemporary was fairly boiling over to get those advantages and yelling for unrestricted reciprocity in order that Canadians might be saved from ruin by having access to the "American" markets for its grain and all other products. What kind of a Jump Jim Crow act is this which would rule out American capital from Canada?

What are the Clergue enterprises at the Soo, without American syndicates? The fourth annual report of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co. (for that is the name of Mr. Clergue's collective enterprise), after payment of a 7 per cent. dividend, shows a balance of \$22,628.80. The cash subsidy from the Ontario Government on account of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Co., amounting to \$380,424, brought the surplus for the year up to \$673,052.30. Here is a vast contribution of Ontario money to the American syndicate at the Soo, nominally for the Algoma Central Railway, but really for the pockets of the American capitalists who are behind Mr. Clergue. The Ontario subsidy is counted in with the surplus of the foreign capitalists who are exploiting that region. These statements have been taken from the commercial columns of the Cleveland Leader.

And as to American railway connections, when did the Advertiser discover that it was a disadvantage to London to have the Vanderbilt railway system connecting here in the Michigan Central? Is not that part of the New York Central system? Why the sudden double-headed outcry in our local Grit contemporary for Government purchase of the Canada Atlantic as a relief to the North-west and to prevent the New York Central from having a hand in Canadian transportation, when we in London are so re-

joiced to have the same system here to compete in rates?

What is the card up its sleeve in regard to the far northern Government project, if not some "dream" scheme which Blair is seeking to promote at the expense of the taxpayers of Canada?

GERMANY AT SEA.

Some of the comments in the German press upon the Anglo-American shipping combination and the British Government's subsidy to the Cunard Line are both instructive and interesting. Thus the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, points out that Germany is in no financial position to pursue a policy of rival subsidies. "We have more immediate and more pressing obligations," it says, "than the maintenance for the North Atlantic a standard of freights which secures for shareholders a dividend of from 6 to 8 per cent." The Kolnische Volkszeitung also discusses the difficulties of the situation. It maintains, indeed, that the subsidies which the Hamburg-American Line receives are not for the North Atlantic traffic, but for carrying the German mails, and for the support of its steamship services to South Africa and East Asia, which do not pay. Nevertheless, it remarks, the German Atlantic Company would gladly accept Government subsidies if it could get them. But a generous policy of subsidies is quite out of the question. The Kolnische Volkszeitung then proceeds to say:—"The question arises whether we have not too loudly and too pompously proclaimed the objects of our ambition. Many publications of the German Navy League and of the Pan-Germans, and, in fact, declarations which have been made in authoritative quarters, have led the English and the Americans to believe, or have, at least, given them occasion to assert, that it is our ambition to achieve naval supremacy on the Atlantic Ocean. In our opinion it would be very desirable that we should act prudently when we have to do with such rich rivals as John Bull and Uncle Sam."

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Canadians are slow about following up trade with the West Indies. This is the testimony of Mr. J. R. Wood, of Halifax, who lately returned from a business trip to Trinidad. Since the visit of the President of the Manufacturers' Association last spring not a single Canadian traveller has set foot upon the island. A few Canadian samples have been shown by men who handle American goods, but in Mr. Wood's opinion, if Canada is to get the trade she must send down good men and keep them there all the year round. During his stay at Port of Spain he made the acquaintance of all the business men on the island, and he says they are disposed to give Canada a good deal of the trade. The reason so many orders go to New York is because the American drummer is constantly on the ground. He never gives the merchant a chance to get out of anything or to send a letter or order if he can help it. Mr. Wood thinks that even though the Canadian traveller didn't pay expenses the first year, if he kept constantly on the ground talking to the people and studying general conditions, the experiment would pay in the end. He thinks also that our manufacturers might assist travellers by advertising in the Trinidad daily papers which are largely patronized by the business houses of Port of Spain and seem to have a fair circulation throughout the island. He is very hopeful of the future of Trinidad even though the sugar market continues to prove unprofitable. The resources of the island are varied and but few of them have as yet been developed.

A LAMENTABLE CASE.

The suicide of Frederick Joyce, of Byron, by hanging on Wednesday night last, has been described in the public press as the result of despondency.

Those who knew him well say that he was not the same man after the East Middlesex election trial that he was before. He seemed worried and disheartened ever since his name became associated with the case. Nothing came out before the Judges pointing to any act that was discreditable on his part, or was to come out. And yet he was deemed on the part of the defendant to be so dangerous a witness if summoned by the prosecution that the defendant's counsel brought him forward as the signer of a declaration that he had neither received nor been offered anything for his vote and interest on behalf of Dr. Routledge.

The facts of the case, however, are, as stated by a gentleman prominently concerned in the petition, that Mr. Joyce was to have been summoned as a witness against Dr. Routledge, and pleaded to be excused from appearing in court on the ground that it would grate harshly upon his feelings to be obliged to testify under oath in regard to certain benefits which he confessed he had received in consideration of his vote. He did not wish to compromise those who had done him "good turns." The deceased seemed to fully realize

the importance of such evidence as he would be called upon to give at the election trial. His request was agreed to by the prosecution. He was not to be called as a witness.

But the defence fearing the disclosure that he might make, if called by the prosecution, headed the matter off by procuring him to make a declaration, which was duly sworn to, that he had not received nor been offered anything on behalf of Dr. Routledge.

The truth of these statements is vouched for by men of the highest veracity and character. If, then, the unfortunate deceased felt his mind unsettled after the trial, became morose and despondent to a noticeable degree, after being dragged before the court as described, what is the inference? Was not something or some one responsible for poor Joyce's lamentable taking off more than "financial embarrassment," the cause which some have assigned?

If any one was responsible it was not the men who released him from the summons at his urgent and pathetic request, but those who tempted him to sign a document which he would not have signed of his own free will what was not true.

SIR WILFRID IS ILL.

An Ottawa correspondent writes to the Montreal Times:—"No amount of contradiction and explanation can convince those who have seen him, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not a sick man. It is known to personal friends of the Liberal leader, that he is on diet and is in very poor form. Serious doubts are entertained as to the ability of the Premier to remain at the head of the Government for any long period. Mr. Tarte places the limit at two years, but already hints are thrown out that the whole Cabinet will be reconstructed. Hon. W. S. Fielding, the man who endeavored to smash confederation in 1886, is spoken of as the probable successor to Sir Wilfrid. Certain it is that the Government has much more to worry about than the resignation of Mr. Tarte. Sir Wilfrid's retirement would be as severe a blow as Mr. Tarte's, and it may not be far away."

Montreal Journal of Commerce remarks:—"There seems to be only one opinion that since Mr. Tarte has been Minister of Public Works he had all along been the moving spirit in pushing forward the improvements required for the enlargement of our inland transportation facilities, for the improvement of the channel and the safety of our ocean navigation."

It is now seen that Mr. Tarte's aggressiveness in pushing these enterprises incurred the objection of several of his colleagues. They steadily resisted his policy, and it was this kind of discouragement that made his retirement easy to swallow.

It is stated that the great difficulty in moving the wheat crop of the northwest is lack of money. In Winnipeg are branches of twelve of the most important chartered banks of the Dominion representing an aggregate paid-up capital of \$45,999,700, exclusive of reserve funds. Yet these institutions are unable to supply sufficient money to meet the demands of the grain men. The Ottawa is almost up to limit of its circulation and is using Merchants' Bank bills, while the Hamilton is using Quebec notes in addition to its own. This has happened, even after the opening up of forty new branch banks in the west during the past summer.

The North American Review for November is full of timely articles. Noteworthy among them are Mr. Jay Cooke's "A Decade of American Finance," Mr. Howell's Study of Emile Zola; Mr. F. W. Reitz's "Is It Peace?" a consideration of the South African problem before Great Britain; "Personal Recollections of Rev. M. Gaster," by Karl Blind; the Rev. M. Gaster's study of Roumania and the Jews; and Mr. John Barrett's "Americanism in China—Our Position and Opportunity." Lady Henry Somerset tells "The Story of Our Farm." Mr. J. A. Hobson considers "Compulsory Arbitration in Industrial Disputes," and there are still other articles of similar interest and timeliness.

A Russo-Japanese Society is in course of formation in Moscow with the object of facilitating the development of commercial relations between Russia and Japan. The society will begin its work by establishing in the market town of Sionn, in the province of Minsk, a mill for weaving and finishing Japanese raw silk.

A London letter says "even the English railways are waking up." The annual review of the British express-train services shows for the first time in the history of British railways that trains have been regularly booked and run at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour, one North-eastern train covering 44½ miles in 43 minutes, and another on the Midland running 30½ miles in 30 minutes. Moreover, all through the leading services the tendency is towards greater speed.

Bare-Legged Children.

N. Y. Evening Post. With the approach of cold weather it is really pathetic to see some poor little children still wearing low socks, their bare legs looking shrivelled and red in the keen air. Where did mothers imbibe the idea that the calf of the leg was impervious to cold? Babies seldom have stockings in cold in their layettes. The winter baby is clothed in fine flannels, high woolen shirts, warm petticoats, and nothing on his feet, on his hands and feet. Mothers are told to warm the feet and legs of a child suffering from colic, but, as a matter of fact, if the legs were completely covered with woolen stockings half the colic young infants suffer from would be avoided.

The Right of Privacy.

According to a bill under discussion in the German Reichstag, photographs can be reproduced only with the consent of the person whose picture is taken. Such restriction, however, is not to be applied to photographs which show persons in landscapes, processions and similar affairs.

Only for official purposes, as for example, for the identification of criminals, shall the reproduction of the photographs be allowed, without the consent of the person photographed.

The demand for the adoption of such a radical bill has outlined above was brought about by the strange action of two Hamburg photographers, who, when Bismarck died, surreptitiously entered the death chamber of the deceased and took a flashlight photograph of the body. It is needless to say that the Bismarck family took energetic steps against the culprits. Suit was brought not only for trespass, but in a civil action an order was asked for the destruction of the objectionable plates. Five different decisions were rendered on the subject. All of the courts upheld the rights of the heirs.

The Reichsgericht, the Supreme Court of Germany, while not considering the "right of privacy" as the most important part of the Bismarck case, rendered a decision in favor of the heirs on the ground that the objectionable photograph had been obtained by trespass. This decision has been severely condemned by some of the foremost German jurists. Prof. Kohler, of the Berlin University, an eminent legal authority, says the decision is absurd. On the same ground, for example, the owner of a villa in Switzerland, from where one can see the Mönchhof or the Matterhorn, could obtain a judgment for trespass against any person who from his house without his permission had obtained a view of the mountains. Furthermore, he is opposed to the so-called "right of privacy," on the ground that a person's physiognomy is the gift of God, and does not belong to one's self. Any one in the public eye should recognize the fact that the world feels the necessity to see the faces of public personages.

Of course, the professor says this is meant with the reservation that the photograph is not of an invading or rebellious nature. But while taking this very liberal position on the question of the "right of privacy," the professor severely condemns a recent decision on the subject rendered by the New York Court of Appeals. It will be remembered that the American court rendered a decision in a case where a milling concern had reproduced the picture of a young lady, without her permission. Prof. Kohler says that the decision of the court, which maintained that the reproduction of the young woman's picture was legal, as long as the same had not been of a libellous nature, is greatly to be regretted. On the contrary, he maintains the lady was entirely justified in bringing suit against the milling concern for the use of her picture was in no way connected with a public event with a poem, other literary or musical work, but merely with a most prosaic foodstuff advertisement.

The Mongoose Must Go.

Collector Thomas has received advice from the treasury department at Washington granting permission for the landing of the two mongooses brought from Jamaica on the Admiral Schley for the use of Dr. Gay, of the University of Pennsylvania, who wishes to make a scientific study of their habits. The university will have to furnish a bond of \$1,000 that the animals will be killed within ten days after being landed. Such permission has never before been granted, on account of the destructive habits of the animals.

There is considerable objection of the unscientific sort to the domestication of the mongoose in this country, owing to its voracious appetite for poultry. The mongoose is the champion rat killer of the world, and for this reason is much valued. It will also kill the most venomous snakes, for which purpose it is domesticated in India, and highly prized there.

The mongoose is about the size of a cat, but of a different shape. It has long, as well as birds. It is very fond of eggs, which leads it to search for those of the crocodile buried beneath the banks of the Nile and other rivers. The ancient Egyptians regarded it as sacred on this account. It is, however, equally fond of poultry. It especially servicable there as a serpent killer, destroying not only the eggs and young of these creatures, but attacking and destroying the largest poisonous snakes. The fact that it always survives these encounters has led to the belief that it enjoys immunity from the snake poison, or that after being bitten it has recourse, as the Hindus have always maintained, to the root of a plant as an antidote.

Neither of these suppositions has withstood the test of scientific examination, for it has been found that when actually bitten it falls a victim to the poison as rapidly as other animals, while there is no trustworthy evidence of its seeking a vegetable antidote. The truth is that the mongoose, by its great agility and quickness of eye, avoids the fangs of the snake, while fixing its own teeth in the back of the reptile's neck. One thing is certain, and that is that all serpents in India are afraid of the mongoose, and will run from it.

The mongoose was originally introduced into Jamaica for the purpose of ridding the sugar plantations of rats, but it has grown to be a greater pest than the rodent it was let loose upon. There are several interesting specimens of the mongoose in the zoological gardens of Philadelphia.

Deaths From Wild Beasts in Far India. In spite of the many plans which have been tried by the Indian Government, there is no diminution, but rather the contrary, in the number of deaths caused by wild beasts. Various conjectures are hazarded to account for this failure of the Executive, but it is pretty well agreed that the destruction of game by sportsmen and by drought compels tigers, leopards, wolves and hyenas to prey to a greater extent on humanity.

complete success. Wolves are, it appears, much greater delinquents than the more lordly carnivora; they are debited with nearly 300 deaths per annum in the United Provinces alone. But they will have a hot time of it when the Gorkhas carry out their proposed scheme of a scientific jungle hunt, much on the lines of Lord Kitchener's blockhouse system. First one patch, then the Gorkhas are surrounded and cleared by detachments marching concentrically, the intervals between them being filled up with beaters thumping on tom-toms as at a tiger hunt. There will be a reward, it may be assumed, for every wolf or other man-killing animal slain, but the Gorkhas does not need any monetary inducement to enlist his best services for such thoroughly congenial work.—London Globe.

Canadian Butter in England.

In that highly progressive land, the dominion of Canada, science is assiduously pressed into the service of industry. The colonists are trying to capture the British butter market, and they have found that some of their shipments have been deteriorated by mould, which has appeared on the paper separating the butter and the containing box. This mould is a minute plant or fungus, which, like the microbe, must be destroyed by an antiseptic. No sooner is the existence of the fungus made known than the energetic Department of Agriculture steps in and tells the farmer how to get rid of the mischief. A circular is sent out, which says:—"Mould can only come from pre-existing mould, or from spores, and if the spores be destroyed, the mould cannot begin to grow. Formalin is an effective destroyer of fungi and their spores," and therefore the dairymen is advised to make up a brine containing an ounce of formalin to a gallon of brine, and to use paper that has been soaked in the solution. This simple scientific fact may be worth many thousands of pounds per annum to the Canadian butter trade, and its diffusion among the farmers will justify a little material government. Even a Manitoba dairyman could hardly be expected to be an expert bacteriologist.—London Telegraph.

Saved His Little Master From a Bear.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. Redding, Oct. 23.—The five-year-old son of John Lukens, living on a farm east of Mantion post office, in southeastern Shasta, was saved from death by a faithful shepherd dog. The boy had gone into the woods with his elder brother hunting, and the dog accompanied them as company for the small boy, to whom he was firmly attached.

A short distance from the farm the elder Lukens spied a squirrel and gave chase, the little boy and dog staying behind. In a short time the cries of the child and baying of the dog brought the elder Lukens boy back to the spot where he had left them. The dog had nearly finished a good-sized brown bear in a bloody fight.

The bear had evidently attacked the boy and handled him roughly, as several severe scratches and cuts were found on his head. The dog apparently sprang to the rescue and saved the youngster's life. The bear's hide now adorns the Lukens' sitting-room floor.

The Shack or Cave Period of Youth.

Paris Star-Transcript. The question has been asked by several parents:—"Cannot something be done to close the shacks, in which numbers of the boys meet nightly?" Yes, something can be done. The most effectual remedy, however, is to keep your boys at home, look more closely after them in future, and do not expect the police to be father to the entire community.

Hard to Get Men.

Thamesville Herald. We have a nice little town, capable of development, and patriotic, public-spirited citizens can find around the council board opportunity for serving the community. There are many things to be done, and we need to have them done well. When it is hard to get men to serve in the council a town is in a sad way.

A 'Baccy Boom.'

Windsor Record. The price of Essex tobacco is on the rise. Buyers are hot after the weed, and the price has gone up to ten and a half cents, with farmers disposed to hold on.

It looks as if a man's back is the center of strength when he is straining to lift or haul a heavy weight. But the center of strength is not the back, but the stomach. There's no strength in the back of a giant if he's starving. All strength is made from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

"I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 15 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a number of remedies without success. I was so fatigued that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor work. A friend told me of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken three bottles and it has accomplished a permanent cure."

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