

For Indigestion  
Horsford's Acid Phosphate  
Helps digest the food.

## The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Friday May 1, 1896.

J. K. CLARE, - - - General Manager.  
W. SWAISLAND, - - - Secretary-Treasurer.

BOTHWELL AND SOUTH MIDDLESEX.

It has been evident for some time past that the Hon. D. Mills has but a slim chance of carrying Bothwell again. In fact the victory is already conceded to Mr. Clancy by those who know the county thoroughly. But what is to be done with Mr. Mills, who, although once roughly repudiated and criticised by the Globe, holds a good position in the present Liberal fold, where administrative timber is not plentiful? A party that has to supplant the aid of Provincial Ministers to make an appearance of strength before the people, cannot dispense with the help of the Bothwell sage without loss of prestige. Hence something must be done to provide him a refuge in the event of his certain defeat in his old constituency.

We learn from the Ridgeway Dominion, a paper usually as well informed as it is able in controversy, that "on account of the war among the Liberals of South Middlesex an effort is being made to have both Robert Boston and Col. Leys make way for the Hon. David Mills."

Say, rather, that the attempt to throw Mr. Boston aside like an old glove, is made in order not to forward the ambition of Mr. Leys, but to secure a soft place for the Sage in his declining power and popularity. Our contemporary, the Dominion, goes on to say:—"They (the friends of Mr. Mills) allege that he is getting on in years, and it is not fair to pit him in a doubtful struggle against a young, vigorous and well-known home man like Mr. Clancy. From all accounts the Clancy forces are well organized and confident of victory. We would not be in the least surprised to find the wishes of Mr. Mills' friends carried out, and that the hon. gentleman withdraws from Bothwell and seeks a seat in the safe Riding already mentioned" (South Middlesex.)

Well, two parties will probably wish to be consulted about that, viz., the present nominee of the Liberal Convention and the electorate at large. It is a nice compliment to the intelligent farmers of the South Riding to assume that they can be tricked into serving the ends of a few wire pullers, or that their chosen candidate can be bought off or bullied into submission. If the wire pullers desire a "hive" for Mr. Mills, why do they not take the electors into their confidence, not seek to achieve the matter by pretending that Mr. Leys is looking to be a representative? Are the South Middlesex electors to be bamboozled in that fashion?

### MR. FARRER AND THE LIBERAL POLICY.

The Ingersoll Sun advises the Liberal party to repudiate any connection with Mr. Edward Farrer. This gentleman has just addressed the Ways and Means Committee of Congress at Washington on the methods to be pursued in securing the markets of Canada for American manufactured goods. Our contemporary says:—

"Just before the election of 1891 he (Farrer) addressed a pamphlet to the Washington authorities, showing them how to treat Canada in order to compel her to submit to annexation. And now the same Farrer bores us serenely with advice to the Washington statesmen. He has the same end in view, and the means which he proposes is the trade policy of the Liberal party, which he commends to the favorable consideration of Congress."

The kernel of the matter is in the last few lines of this paragraph, where our contemporary says that "the means which he (Farrer) proposes" (viz., to force Canada into annexation) "is the trade policy of the Liberal party."

Now if Mr. Farrer has addressed the American Congress only on the same lines as the "trade policy of the Liberal party," why should that party be asked to repudiate him? Why should they not rather support him warmly and actively in his recent course at Washington, as they did in 1891? He has not deviated a particle from the position which he then occupied, as the exponent of the political principles of Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright. Those gentlemen were then warmly in favor of surrendering the Canadian markets to the United States manufacturers in return for reciprocity in farm products.

The Conservatives were in favor of a fair measure of reciprocity, but not the kind which would admit American goods free of duty and ex-

clude those of Great Britain. Mr. Farrer has told the Americans that the Liberals regarded such a form of reciprocity as "unfair to the Americans," and that they were for yielding to the American manufacturers. And our Ingersoll contemporary admits that this "is the trade policy of the Liberal party."

We do not perceive therefore any reason in fairness why the Liberal party should repudiate Mr. Farrer; and from the fact that he is not repudiated by them, but goes on with his programme at Washington on the lines of "the trade policy of the Liberal party," it is fair to presume that he does so with their support and connivance, exactly as he did when in 1891 he wrote his famous and infamous pamphlets and intrigued with Erastus Wiman, Congressman Hitt, Ben. Butterworth and others to drag Canada into the annexation net. They supported him then, because he was their acknowledged advocate, occupying as he did the position of editor of the Globe newspaper. He was the agent and confidant of Sir Richard Cartwright, and was not going back and forth to Washington for mere pleasure. He was their acknowledged spokesman in 1891. Is it likely that he is the spokesman of their party principles at Washington now for amusement, any more than he was in 1891? If he is on their platform they cannot and dare not repudiate him.

### CHINA WAKING UP.

The Imperial Government of China has published an edict authorizing the construction of a railroad from Peking to Han-Kow. The distance direct between these two points is between six and seven hundred miles. The phraseology of the edict is suggestive of some very rich pickings for the fortunate parties who will secure or have secured the concessions. Only wealthy parties are to be granted privileges. Persons showing a capital of ten millions taels or about \$7,500,000 will be permitted to enter the circle or ring, and those who successfully carry out their undertakings are promised tokens of Imperial approbation.

Railroad building in these Eastern countries usually rewards the men engaged in it with immense fortunes. The project, however, has greater significance than is attached to a mere money-making movement. It is to be a long step in the way of modernizing China. It means the opening up of that Empire to foreigners to a degree never before known. Wherever the railroad and the telegraph go, there, sooner or later, will be found the ideas, the institutions and the customs of a Christian civilization. By its extraordinary inertia China has been extremely slow in responding to the impulses of modern life, but even she has discovered that the dead past must bury its dead, and that, if she would not be cut to pieces and divided up among the other powers, she must act in the living present. The late war with Japan has been a wonderful object lesson for the governing classes in China. They have discovered that Japan who, a few years ago, put herself to school with the Western nations for her teachers, has been an apt pupil. To such advantage had she studied that when the two Empires came to blows Japan defeated the mainland power with the ease with which a skilled athlete would whip an untrained boor. The influence of Li Hung Chang has long been exerted towards bringing China into line with the civilized world, but he has had to contend against a sodden mass of Asiatic conservatism rooted in the customs, superstitions and prejudices of immemorial ages. But Japan's trained forces, supported by her iron-clad war vessels and her new Western methods, apparently have dissipated the fog of centuries and enabled the ruling classes in China to see that their only security is in opening up the Empire to the light and the atmosphere of the outside world.

### THE TWO POLICIES.

"The Conservative party claims for the people the right to manufacture their own goods for home consumption," says the London Free Press. So do the Liberals.—Hamilton Times.

We do not so understand the Liberal position. The leaders of that party denounce the National Policy as "a national curse." They have pledged themselves to "sweep away every vestige of protection" to native industry. They declare that the farmers should have the United States as a free market for their natural products, and in return the farmers and manufacturers of the United States should have Canada as a free market for theirs. What does this mean, if not to place our workers both on the farm and in the factory at the mercy of foreign workers, who produce a surplus of everything similar to our own products? Is that favoring our own people?

The Cleveland Press observes that potatoes are so plentiful in Ohio that they are being used for fertilizers. Why not have them sold in "the markets of sixty millions?"

### THE WOOL TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A Free Trade and industrial ruin contemporary has the following on the wool trade in Great Britain:—

"One effect of the brisk trade in Great Britain is the great demand for the best Lincolnshire wool. It has arisen from 19 cents to 33 cents per pound within the last year, and other wools have advanced in sympathy. Britain is a wonderfully busy country. And she is still advancing. It is a wonderful record for trade freedom."

The increased demand for this Lincolnshire or rather long or combing wool spoken of, is not a matter of trade policy at all. Long wools such as Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold are in demand in England now because alpaca dress goods, which are chiefly made from these long or combing wools in England, are now coming into fashion all over the world. These long wools, of which Canada has an abundance, are going to supersede the short, Cape and Australian wools. The imports of wool from Australasia into Great Britain were only 50,000,000 pounds this year as compared with 106,000,000 last year. The change in the fashions of women's dress goods is the real cause of this falling off in the Australasian imports to England.

These long or combing wools can only be produced in a certain latitude, like Canada, portions of the United States, Great Britain, and other countries on the same isothermal lines. The Lincoln breed of sheep raised in Australasia or South Africa would in a few years' time become short-wooled animals, by natural adaptation and selection.

Now is the time for Canadians to go in for long-wooled sheep, as the British market wants all it can get.

A club has been formed in London, to encourage travel by motor cars, and a trial was lately held at the Imperial Institute. The Queen says the most striking feature of the display was the remarkable ease and certainty with which they were guided in and out among the people, proving conclusively that in crowded streets such traffic would be far safer and more easily managed than where horses are employed. There were three cars in which oil was the motive power used. The first of these was a light vis-a-vis for four persons, very low in build, and with small wheels fitted with four-inch pneumatic tires. During its performance it showed excellent qualities in every way. It was driven by a twin-cylinder oil engine, which worked through a fly-wheel and chain reducing gear on the back wheels. The only representative of electric power was a nicely finished phaeton, with body of light furnished wood, plated fittings and blue cushions. The motor was placed underneath, between the wheels, the rear wheels being driven by friction gearing. The electric accumulators found snug accommodation under the seats, which, like the other cars, also held four people.

The machinery of the Electrical Exposition will be started by a circuit that has first looped through the whole continent. So perfect are the arrangements for this purpose that when the golden key is pressed at New York, the mysterious current will be flashed to the city at the Golden Gate and back to the Eastern Metropolis, through more than 6,000 miles of wire, and start the machinery in the twinkling of an eye. All of the latest discoveries on electrical lines will be demonstrated. It is understood that some of these applications—notably the most recent inventions of Nicola Tesla—will be shown publicly for the first time. There have been many hints that the Hungarian electrician has made important advances in the matter of long-distance transmission of electricity, and that he is prepared to demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing electric power at enormous distances from its source, under conditions of commercial economy. Success on these lines would mean an enormous gain to the various industries which depend for success on cheap and reliable power.

A full major in a gospel army, which is conducting a campaign in San Francisco, was drummed out of the ranks publicly one night last week for the serious offence of trying to steal the army. The stated charge was "conduct unbecoming a soldier of the cross." The army is an unincorporated organization of considerable size, maintaining several barracks and forts in San Francisco. The major in question had the instincts of a dictator, and pained the general of the army by his insubordination and ambition. Finally the major was found out in a plot to have the army incorporated, with himself and four men of his clique as incorporators. The general and his chief of staff were to be frozen out. Then the general decided that for his own safety, as well as for the good of the army, the major must be bounced.

A rapid speaker utters 150 to 200 words a minute, which a few stenographers are able to take down. For single minutes the typewriter has been operated at about 175 words. Compare these results with the speed of Delaney's machine telegraph, by which 8,000 words per minute have been transmitted and legibly recorded on the receiving tape.

Dr. Arnott, speaking before the Berlin Young Conservative Club at their late smoking concert, reminded them of the responsibility now devolving upon them, and incited them to earnest efforts on behalf of the party's candidate, Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, a laborer they should willingly do in view of the efforts of the Conservative party to find employment for Canadians in Canadian workshops.

As the returns come slowly in it is found that several Kansas towns will be more or less under the domination of women officials during the ensuing year. In Ellis, as in Gaylord, the Mayor and all the members of the City Council recently elected are women. Mrs. Clara Sheldon, who ran for Police Judge, was the only woman candidate defeated. It is understood she is to be consoled by being appointed City Clerk.

Says the Montreal Gazette:—The Prince Albert Advocate announces that Mr. Laurier has intimated that he will accept the Liberal nomination for Saskatchewan. If there are any of Reil's followers left among the electors of the western constituency they will, no doubt, vote for the Liberal chief for the sake of the musket ball which would have been carried in their ranks when they were shooting at Canadian militiamen.

It is now proven that the cowbird does the farmer little harm and much good. From the stomachs of 306 specimens, collected in twenty states during ten months of the year, F. E. L. Beal has found that 28 per cent. of the food of this bird consists of animal matter, almost exclusively harmful insects and spiders, and 72 per cent. of vegetable, of which one-fifth is corn and oats, more than half the seeds of weeds, and the balance various substances.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone to Dr. Playfair, who was recently mulcted in heavy damages for revealing the secrets of his profession to the injury of a lady patient, has revived rumors that the mental facilities of the ex-Premier are impaired. Mr. Gladstone supported Dr. Playfair and regretted the decision of the court against him. It would not be surprising should Mr. Gladstone's powers gradually fall, but as yet there is no sufficient evidence of senility. He has always been more or less eccentric, and age has not caused any change in this respect.

The electrical department of the University of Missouri confirms the discovery, demonstrated by experiments of Professors Pratt and Wightman, of Chicago, to the effect that the Roentgen rays are a germicide. It is announced that Professor Roentgen himself, when informed what had been accomplished by the young Chicago experimenters, said that he had expected such results. As soon as experiments can be made upon human subjects with a view to the destruction of disease germs we shall know what may be expected for the relief of humanity from this wonderful agent.

A curfew ordinance has been adopted in the city of Omaha. Children under fifteen are forbidden to be on the streets unaccompanied by older persons after 8 o'clock, and parents violating the ordinance by permitting their children to roam at large after the prescribed hour will be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars. Police-men will not be permitted to incarcerate children arrested under this ordinance until they have reported to the parents. Then, if the parents refuse to order their children to remain at home, the latter are to be taken to the police station or jail. It will be interesting to note the operation of these novel ordinances.

An English journal, the Housewife, prints in a recent issue an account of a dinner given by Prof. Max Muller, the philologist, at which the origin of the table tumbler was shown. This was demonstrated in the use of little round silver bowls filled with the famous ale of the college. When one of these little bowls was emptied it was placed upon the table mouth downward. So perfect was its balance that it returned instantly to an upright position. Whether turned upon its side, or rolled along the floor, or dropped upon the soft carpet, the same result followed. This was the origin of the word "tumbler." When glass became common the round glasses that stood upon a flat base superseded the balanced silver spheres, and have ever since retained the name.

One of the annual athletic fixtures in England is the boxing and fencing competitions between the boys at the public schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Cheltenham and Charterhouse. The bouts are brought off on neutral ground, this year taking place in the military gymnasium at Aldershot, by permission of the Duke of Connaught, and under the patronage of no less a personage than Lord Wolseley, the new commander-in-chief of the British army. The boxing is divided into the four regular classes—feather, light, middle and heavy weights—and the judging is done by gentlemen of high social position. The youngsters go at it hammer and tongs with the gloves, and there is a good deal of juvenile British gore shed in the course of the proceedings, as well as music by a band and the applause of the contestants' fair relatives. Each competition results in the winning of a shield by the school scoring the most points, and medals by the successful boxers or fencers. About ten schools were this year represented in the written competition, Cheltenham winning the shield, and no less than twenty-three schools sent boys to compete with the fells. Charterhouse

# CARPETS

## A Good Understanding

Is what we will give you in Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, and all Floor Coverings. We are in a position to give a far better "understanding" than anyone else in Canada—and the prices give our goods a cordial, sociable, friend-making tone. Our Carpet Warehouse is the largest in Canada, and there is no buyer that knows better how to suit the taste and purse of the public than Mr. T. F. Kingsmill. Nearly all our goods have passed through the most famous looms in the Old World, and aside from the manufacturer altogether, the guarantee of the biggest and best house in Canada goes with every yard you purchase.

## Do You Understand?

## ..Artistic.. Home Furnishers.



Purchases  
That  
Never  
Bring  
Regret.



## Tailoring....

"Clothes don't make a man, but a nice, neat, quiet suit is a guarantee of his respectability."



A  
Suit

Looks Well!  
Wears Well!  
Fits Well!

For men that dress well; cut in the latest style, by the best cutter we know; well made by experienced and clever workmen; well and fashionably trimmed; made from fine imported worsted or serge; large assortment of goods from which to choose; perfect and satisfaction guaranteed.... **\$16**

**KINGSMILL'S**  
Dundas and Carling Streets.