

INDIA RUBBER TRADE HAS ITS OWN ROMANCE

ELASTIC GUM, ONCE A CURIOSITY AND VERY COSTLY, CENTRE NOW OF A NEW AND GROWING INDUSTRY—HISTORY OF THE TRADE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The modern world has gaped with wonder at the fabulous prices which are paid for an almost invisible speck of rubber. In other days the world wondered just as much when the hunters for strange things paid a guinea an ounce for a little ball of pure elastic gum to put in their cabinets.

And now that this gum, or rubber, has become one of the necessities of life, (more than 125,000,000 pounds of it are used in the world each year) the highest grade, free of impurities, still costs the manufacturer \$1.50 a pound, one of the highest prices paid for any of the great staple commodities.

One English name for the substance is due to the English chemist Priestley. In 1770 he discovered that the material was good for rubbing out pencil marks, and called it to the attention of the English for that purpose, and ever since it has been known in English as India rubber.

From 1791 to 1815 a number of English chemists tried to use a rubber solution for the purpose of making waterproof cloth, but quite unsuccessfully. Charles Macintosh, whose name has now become closely identified with the industry as that of Goodyear, succeeded in 1823 in dissolving rubber in benzine, which was the beginning of the industry of water-proof clothing.

Goodyear's Invention. In 1832 the house of Chaffee & Eckels, of New York, founded the Rubberhose India Rubber Company for the purpose of doing a business of the sort which Macintosh was doing on the other side. They, however, did not succeed, but they had in their employ one Charles Goodyear, who devoted his life and his fortune to the discovery of what turned out to be the most practical of all methods of overcoming the adhesiveness of stickiness which militated against the commercial uses of the gum.

Goodyear was the first to discover that sulphur lessened the sticky quality of the raw material, but it was left to Goodyear to demonstrate, in 1829, that by the combination of rubber and sulphur in proper proportions and under proper temperature the product would not break at a low temperature and would not become sticky at a high one. This was the solution of the problem, and in this combination of rubber and sulphur under the action of different temperatures resulting in a product of different hardness and elasticity which is known as vulcanization.

His discovery places Goodyear among the greatest of American inventors. Prior to his time no rubber was used in the United States. The day we are using rubber on half of the world's product, and rubber may now be regarded as a prime necessity of life.

A Unique Crop. The production of rubber is peculiar in that, that it cannot be compared with any of the great agricultural crops—cotton, wheat, corn or rice. If in any year the price of these advances materially, the result is an invitation to larger planting, with a succeeding larger crop and the consequent re-establishment of the balance of price.

WILL TALK GAS INDUSTRY AT THE BIG CONVENTION

Practically Every Company in Canada and United States Will Be Represented at Chicago.

The most elaborate demonstration of the breadth and scope of the gas industry in America, with all of its far-reaching tentacles, made up of the allied developments, will be held in the First Regiment Armory in Chicago, Dec. 7 to 12, when the National Commercial Gas Association and the American Gas Institute meet in joint convention in connection with the Gas Appliance Exposition.

The officials and chief engineers of practically every gas company in the United States, Canada and Mexico, together with several prominent men of England and the continent, will be in attendance.

The most important matters to be taken up at the convention, the sessions of which will be held in the mornings, so as not to interfere with the exposition, which will be open afternoons and evenings, relate to more adequate legislation in regard to gas.

At the exposition practically every manufacturer of gas appliances in America will be represented, nearly all with working exhibits.

Gas engines of various types, some of them never before seen by the public, will form an important section. Stoves of every conceivable design upon which gas can be used will be in another section, and regular cooking demonstrations will be given, the food thus prepared by experts cooks to be served to the visitors to the armory.

Indoor and outdoor advertising illumination will be demonstrated by an elaborate system of novel signs.

If You Are Lost in the Woods. Let the man without lost in the woods be very careful not to over-exert himself. His chief dangers lie in panic and over-exertion, and, and he may be in a great hurry to find shelter. I must warn him to go slowly. Two miles an hour, on an average, thru the snow in the woods, is all that a man in his condition will be able to stand without over-fatigue and attendant dangers, over-exertion, and perspiration. By exercising caution, a man may live thru what he might otherwise have died of. To make this article brief, however, we shall suppose that he regains the road by the afternoon of the first day. He doesn't yet know, of course, just where he is. He should examine the tracks of the person who last passed that way. If being afternoon, he must follow in the direction taken by the last

As the consuming demand increases the planting increases.

Such, however, is not the case with the rubber crop. Cultivated rubber as yet plays no real part in the world's markets, not more than 100 tons having yet come into consumption in any one year.

Now, as to uncultivated plants the great trees and vines which yield the bulk of the product are not available until they are at least 15 years of age, and then in the case of the Hevea may yield for 20 years. In taking the latex from the Castilla, however, as well as from the Landolphia, the custom has been to kill the plant.

Industry in Primitive State.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that the industry of the rubber gatherer is still of the crudest and most primitive kind. It might be compared with that of the huckleberry picker here. The result is that the crop cannot be varied from a large crop to a small crop in any year, as in the case of wheat and cotton. The problem is not one of cultivation, but one almost exclusively of labor on the one hand, and of pushing further and further into the forests on the other.

The average annual increase of the Para crop during the last 20 years has been eight per cent., and during the last five years about four per cent. The largest increase in any single year was 17 per cent. The Congo crop has remained practically the same for the last seven years, and has a tendency to decrease rather than increase.

It was early found that rubber was impervious to moth and rust. In its manufactured form, in combination with sulphur, it was found to be a while to lose its elasticity and the fabric of which it was a part to undergo a disintegration, but not a decomposition.

Recovery of Rubber.

The rubber remained. It was not of the same value either for elasticity or for tensile strength, but it was still of great value, and how to recover it became the question. This led to a series of experiments in the devulcanization of rubber, begun by Helmholtz, which is now conducted on a large scale by two processes, one an acid and the other an alkaline process, concerning the respective merits of which there is great controversy. As yet, however, most of the reclaimed rubber, so-called, is produced by the acid process.

Many will be surprised to learn that the annual product of the reclaimed material amounts in the United States alone to nearly 50,000,000 pounds, and this must be added to the annual rubber crop as a large factor in determining prices. It is used in varying proportions in making compound for the manufacture of all grades of goods excepting those requiring the greatest elasticity and the highest tensile strength, and has a value, according to quality and according to range of prices for new rubber, of between 10 and 15 cents a pound.

No one knows when the rubber particle or molecule really disappears. It may be powdered and lost thru friction, but as long as rubber scrap, or shoddy, exists, the rubber which is in it also exists in a form susceptible of re-use. In this way there has become established in this country what may be regarded as a permanent fund of reclaimed or reclaimable rubber, to which each year's new crop is added.

passing vehicle or team, as shelter will be nearest in that direction. Had it been morning he would have taken the opposite direction, as whoever made the tracks must have come from the place where he obtained shelter the previous night.—Outing Magazine for November.

How the Man Lost in the Woods May Get Warm.

We must make our traveler who is lost in the woods as comfortable as possible while waiting for the sky to clear. Let him first find a place as well sheltered as possible. A fallen tree will best serve him. But before deciding on his camping-place, he should look about to see that there is plenty of dead wood. Then, from an area of six feet square, beside the fallen tree, he must clear away the snow, using his feet if nothing else is available, and, in the space thus cleared, kindle a fire of birch bark and dry wood, piling on the wood until the fire entirely covers the cleared ground. While there is a good fire burning, he may gather a number of boughs of spruce, balsam or cedar. If these are not to be had, the best substitute for bed-making is brush.

When several armfuls have been gathered and placed near the fire to extricate the frost, let him begin gathering dry and dead wood, and not until he thinks he has enough for two nights can he be reasonably sure of having a sufficient quantity for one night. After the fire has been kindled, and the snow has been cleared away, the ground will be found dry and quite warm. Then this space is to be covered with the gathered boughs and on the leeward side of the bed thus prepared a fire should be built. This fire ought not to be large, as a draft would be created, and moreover, the smoke would be annoying to the sleeper. He is now assured of warmth sufficient to prevent him from freezing.—Outing Magazine for November.

St. John Man Dies and Italian Faces Murder Charge.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 5.—John McKay, who was stabbed at Miramichi Sunday evening by an Italian, John Endine, died last night. He received fifteen wounds from a stiletto in the hands of the Italian, who was incensed at McKay for attentions to the landlady.

Orangemen's Church Parade.

The members of the Sons of Portadown L. O. L. No. 919 are requested to attend the church parade on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 11 p.m. All Orangemen are cordially invited, also the members of the Loyal Orange Young Britons No. 115 have got an invitation from the above lodge to join them in their church parade. Further will meet at Euclid-avenue-Orange Hall at 10.30 and proceed to Christ Church.

Shoots Wife and Son.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—John Hagen, who keeps a hotel in Scranton, near Hamburg, Erie County, shot and killed his son George and fatally wounded his wife this afternoon. He attempted suicide.

Her Mesalliance.

Her story is familiar. Every reader of a newspaper may remember that when barely 17 she married Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was 14 years her senior. He treated her shamefully, and after some years she appealed to her father, the King of the Belgians, but in vain. When the prince beat her savagely she flew to the protection of a Hungarian lieutenant named Mattachich. Prince Philip was powerful in Vienna, where they lived. He had Mattachich arrested on a trumped-up charge (after being wounded in a duel with him), divorced Louise and caused her to be put in a madhouse. Mattachich soon got free, but Princess Louise was kept in "captivity" as she terms it, six years. Finally Mattachich rescued her, and the two went to Paris.

Her Story of New Czar's Overtures.

There she wrote her "memoirs." In them she gives a circumstantial account of how Ferdinand, now a self-styled czar, made overtures to her while she was under the protection of Mattachich. Ferdinand, a younger brother of her former husband, Prince Philip, wrote to her to come and stay with him at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. His letters were over-affectionate, the memoirs record, and left no doubt of his motives or, at any rate, his pretended motives. Princess Louise answered that she would go to Sofia only on the understanding that Mattachich accompanied her. Ferdinand replied, disavowing her from bringing Mattachich. In her answer she said she could not go without Mattachich even if she wished. Thinking that she wished to get rid of Mattachich, Ferdinand said a word conveyed to her to bring him along, hinting that he would soon get him disposed of. The visit was not paid. It is explained in behalf of Ferdinand

A SQUARE
DEAL

JAMIESON'S

AT ROUNDED
CORNER

The Road to Prosperity



is paved with good clothes—most easily trod by men with good attire. Don't ever economize to the point of shabby dressing. It does not pay—it will hinder, not help.

You do not require to spend a whole lot of money to clothe yourself well.

We are making a specialty this fall in the fit, style, comfort and price of our

OVERCOATS

They are good to look at, good to wear, and the prices are cut away down.

Men's Heavy "Winter Weight" Overcoats, full length, cut on the latest models semi-fitting with deep vent, and silk velvet collars, made from Black Beaver and Melton Cloths. Our Saturday prices:

\$7.50	Regular Price \$10.00	\$8.95	Regular Price \$12.00	\$10.00	Regular Price \$13.50
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Men's Long Ulsters with deep storm collar to button close to the throat, made from heavy Scotch tweeds, in neat dark checks and stripes. Just the right cold weather coat.

Special Price for Saturday **\$12.00** Regular Price \$16.50

BOYS' OVERCOATS

As in men's sizes, our Overcoats in Youths' and Boys' Sizes are especially made to stand the wear and tear of school life. They are natty and smart. They last like iron, and we have the prices marked right for your pocket. Look them over.



Boys' Overcoats, in black and grey melton and beaver cloths, with black velvet collars. Sizes 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. Keen prices **3.50 to 5.50**

Youths' Overcoats, in black, grey and black with white stripe, in beaver, melton and heavy tweeds. All made in our own workshops, and every garment finished in high-class style. Note the low prices for these first-class Overcoats

5.50, 6.75, 6.95 to 10.00

Boys' Fancy Overcoats, brown, grey, blue and black, with and without leather belts. Prices **3.75, 3.95 to 5.75**

Boys' and Youths' Clothing—Extra special line in boys' Russian and blouse suits, in mixed tweeds; the shades are browns and greys; buttoned close to neck, with bow tie. An ideal winter suit. Regular prices 3.25 to 5.25. See the price.... **1.98**

Boys' Fancy Suits, in various styles, dark tweeds; green, with white stripe; black, with white check, etc. Stylish and well-made. Regular prices 4.50 to 6.00. Special price **2.98**

The Hope Shoe

Our "Hope" Shoes, made in patent, vici kid and calf by good American makers, are best value in city for \$3.50 per pair.

Keep your feet warm and dry by wearing our Special Tan Calf leather lined waterproof shoe. Cost you \$4.95, worth \$6.00 per pair.



A big range of **DENT'S** Gloves, lined and unlined, from **\$1.00 to 5.00.**

Stanfield's Underwear, all wool, per garment, **1.50, 1.75, 2.50.**

Call in and inspect our big line of sweaters, from **1.00 to 5.00.** All colors.

Special value in **Coat Style**, **1.75 and 4.75.** They are just the thing you want for the cold weather.



We are making a big hit with our **Sovereign Hats at \$2.00**, all the latest shapes, easy fitting cushion bands, and light in weight.

Our **\$3.00 Knickerbocker Hat** is the best value for the money, worth \$5.00, and in all the up-to-date shapes.

We have **Winter Caps** with fur bands, **50c, 75c, \$1.00**; also a good **Driving Cap** in corduroy, **75c.**

Friday and Saturday are the big buying days before the holiday—come early—get the choicest first pick

JAMIESON'S

CORNER QUEEN AND YONGE STS.

LOUISE OF BELGIUM HATES CZAR OF BULGARIA

Belgian Princess Tells How Cousin Tried to Lure Her to Sofia.

Prince Ferdinand, the new Czar of Bulgaria, is in the blackbooks of his first cousin, the notorious Princess Louise of Belgium (formerly of Coburg). And the story of how it came about is interesting.

After a dozen years of boisterous life, during which she caused sundry scandals and other sensations in European courts, Princess Louise has come to Aix-la-Chapelle for peace and quiet. Only 33 years old, she became prematurely aged under the weight of such troubles as few are called upon to bear. But since she came here, not only her beauty, looks younger and wears a cheerful expression.

Her Mesalliance. Her story is familiar. Every reader of a newspaper may remember that when barely 17 she married Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was 14 years her senior. He treated her shamefully, and after some years she appealed to her father, the King of the Belgians, but in vain. When the prince beat her savagely she flew to the protection of a Hungarian lieutenant named Mattachich. Prince Philip was powerful in Vienna, where they lived. He had Mattachich arrested on a trumped-up charge (after being wounded in a duel with him), divorced Louise and caused her to be put in a madhouse. Mattachich soon got free, but Princess Louise was kept in "captivity" as she terms it, six years. Finally Mattachich rescued her, and the two went to Paris.

and that his object really was to get hold of Princess Louise and place her under restraint again to please her father and the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary, and the royal circle being disgraced by her carryings-on.

Princess Louise has become extremely popular in the little town, where her mother, Queen Marie Henriette, often stopped and was much liked.

Given Villa by Her Father. The villa which the princess occupies was built by a young Russian student for a woman he loved. Recently it was bought by King Leopold, who offered it to Princess Louise, the eldest of his three daughters, on certain conditions. Chief of these was that she should consent to be guided in so far as her household expenditure was concerned by her parent rather than by her former entourage, in whom King Leopold has more than once expressed lack of confidence in no measured terms.

The villa is furnished richly, but in good taste. In the principal drawing room hang oil paintings of Leopold I, Queen Marie Henriette and other members of the Belgian royal family.

According to present arrangements Princess Louise will not leave Aix for a long time. Possibly she may go for an occasional trip incognito. But a person in her immediate circle of acquaintance says she is tired of her harassing creditors—one of them is at the present moment pressing for the payment of his bill of over \$500 thru the Vienna courts, on the ground that the princess should pay this out of

what was left her by the queen. On the other hand, her liabilities in this and other directions combined amount to probably some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is doubtful whether her inheritance would suffice to liquidate all her debts.

One thing seems clear—a compromise has been effected between father and daughter; and those who know the former will admit that he is not the most unlikely party to make concessions, if any were made. The person before referred to says that the Princess ardently desires to see her father with a view to reconciliation and that, as far as the past is concerned, it is to all intents and purposes forgotten.

P. I. Commissioner Labeled.

MANILA, Nov. 5.—The manager and managing editor and other editors of El Remacimpo, the leading Filipino daily newspaper of this city, were today placed under arrest on charges of criminal libel preferred by Commissioner Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine commission.

Bowery Gangs at War.

NEW YORK, N.Y., Nov. 5.—Two men were shot, one of them probably fatally, on the Bowery early today in a continuance of a recently revived feud between two rival gangs.

Two Barns Burned.

CHATHAM, Nov. 5.—Two large barns on the farm of John Smith were burned last night. Loss about \$7500, partially covered by insurance.

BALONIST DASHED TO DEATH.

"Will Make the Jump If I Break My Neck," His Last Words.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 5.—Professor Peter Kramer of St. Louis was dashed against the chimney of the Methodist Church and killed here while making a balloon ascension at the farmers' carnival. Glen Hadon, a 12-year-old boy, who was standing near the church, was struck by a brick falling from the chimney, which was wrecked by the balloon, his skull being fractured, and he may die.

A strong wind was blowing and efforts were made to persuade the aeronaut not to attempt an ascension. In reply he said: "I will make the jump today if I break my neck down here."

SLEEPS FOR WEEKS.

Massachusetts Woman Puzzles Doctors

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 5.—Miss Louisa Piella, who has at various times astonished physicians by her long slumbers, is again asleep. She has not been awake for five weeks.

Miss Piella seems to suffer no ill-effects from her long sleeps, and when she wakes is under the impression that she has slept but a single night.

Killed Coupling Car.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 5.—William Mowbray, a G.T.R. brakeman from Montreal, was killed while coupling cars near here today.