

## The Free Press,

LONDON, ONT.

Tuesday, November 1, 1898.

## SOME AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

The settlement of the various questions arising out of the Spanish war, together with the struggle of the Democratic party to obtain possession of Congress at the forthcoming biennial elections, naturally absorb the attention of the public men in the States at the present moment. Another matter of vast interest which is more national than party is the course adopted by the joint commission now sitting at Paris for the final adjustment of Peace terms. A feeling exists among the Democrats that the Philippine group should not be annexed or even governed by the States; that the contemplated forward policy of developing a colonial system will plunge the nation into unforeseen difficulties, dangers, and responsibilities. Among many of the best Republican thinkers the same hesitation as to the wisdom of such a course also prevails. On the other hand, a considerable national sentiment has developed towards the vigorous prosecution of what is termed "the New America"—embracing of course Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine islands, and the newly-acquired Hawaiian group which was annexed this summer. Large as the area of the States is from the lake line, the frozen Alaska regions, down to the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the national spirit beats for an expansion where the flag may be carried and trade and commerce promoted.

Illustrative of the opposition which the McKinley government is meeting on the project of the acquisition of the "New America," the recent address of Professor Charles E. Norton of Harvard College at Cambridge Mass., was quite advantageously. Addressing a graduates' club of the college, the Professor offered some pronounced opinions in opposition to the clamor for national expansion. We quote:—

"This war was a tragedy. The old America came to an end with a declaration of war. The new America threw overboard the old ideals which have been maintained by this old America and substituted for them those of the other nations of the world. We must make up our minds to the new conditions. We are to be a military nation. Moreover, all brutal tendencies will be encouraged by the recognition of force as the last appeal by the central government itself."

This sentence well expresses the conservative view of the entire question. The Professor then looks round for special reasons why the "New America" development is unwise. He said:—

"And, too, entanglements with other nations must arise. Meanwhile we have no leaders, and hence we find ourselves with great responsibilities and no guidance for the ignorant, untrained, inflammable populace, and we are allowing events to carry us into the most dangerous situations."

The shifting character of opinion in the States is evidently in the Professor's mind when he laments the absence of "leaders." Thus, he advises an entire constitutional amendment to meet the requirements, advice easily given but difficult of attainment:—

"The whole system of government was needed to be revised and reorganized. The pension list is a list of corruption, and has lowered the morals of the recipients, while it has increased the national indebtedness. We must divorce the government of these dependencies from politics, or else they will become dens of corruption."

We much fear, however, that the Professor's criticism and proposals will fall on deaf ears. It is not too much to say that the people as a mass are with President McKinley in his "New America" proposals, and during his recent trip to Omaha he remarked that the further west he went the stronger became the sentiment in favor of the new diversion. The politicians of both sides see great opportunities for themselves; a vast number of offices will have to be created after which they are yearning, tired of the humdrum routine of merely States and Congressional offices. The "silver party" also think that great good will arise to their interests in the acquisition of the late possessions of Spain by the demand for the white metal in the future.

Regarding the Peace commission at Paris, the firm attitude of the American representatives has dashed the hopes of the Madrid Government. The American commissioners stoutly refuse to be saddled with any pecuniary obligations arising out of the war with Cuba and Porto Rico. They take the astute ground that the States do not intend to annex these territories but merely to occupy and govern; hence they evade all former claims on Spain in the nature of foreign bonds. As regards the Philippines, the policy will be different; some \$40,000,000 of Spanish bonds are in the hands of foreign countries, which are secured by the revenue arising from the customs' duties. President McKinley is in favor of assuming the payment of these obligations on the ground that the interest and principal can be met from the accruing revenues. If this view prevails, the United States will soon announce to the world their intention of not merely occupying, but of annexing, the Philippine group entirely.

Great Britain's success in India, Burmah, Egypt, Ceylon, and other eastern countries has been due in a great measure of her policy of non-interference with the manners, customs, and religion of the native tribes who people these countries. It may be expected that the Washington government will, in a similar manner, respect the religion of the countries they are about to control which is Roman Catholic almost exclusively. At the same time, the new authority will undoubtedly extend protection to other denominations who desire to introduce or extend the Protestant faith.

If the American government rules her newly acquired possessions wisely and well the friction which must naturally arise from the new mastership may to some extent be overcome. Time will tell.

## THE DOUKHOBORTS.

The Canadian North-west is to receive in course of the coming winter, about 8,000 of a persecuted Russian sect, called the Doukhoborts. They dwell in the Caucasus, and are leaving for Canada under escort of Mr. Aylmer Mande, an English philanthropist, who is an acquaintance of Count Tolstoi. The reason for their desiring to leave their native land is on account of religious persecution by the Russian Government. According to Prof. Mavor, lecturer on Economic Science in Toronto University and who suggested their immigration to Canada, their religious views were based upon a study of the Scriptures, which they regarded in its primitive interpretation. They accepted in their most literal sense the sayings of Christ, and like some of the earliest Christian groups practised community of property. The chief doctrine which marks off the Doukhoborts from other religious sects is that of "internal revelation." The foundation of their teaching consists in the belief that the Spirit of God is present in the soul of man, and directs him. They understand the coming of Christ in the flesh, His words, teaching and sufferings, in a spiritual sense. The object of the sufferings of Christ, in their view, was to give us an example of suffering for truth. Christ continues to suffer in us even now, when we do not live in accordance with the behests and spirit of His teachings. Since they worship God in the spirit they do not regard as of importance any of the forms and ceremonies of the church. They have no established priesthood, and they do not have any places set apart for religious worship. The church is where two or three are gathered together, i. e., united in the name of Christ. They pray inwardly at all times; while, on fixed days—correspondence for convenience to the orthodox holy days of the Greek Church—they assemble for prayer meetings, at which they read prayers, and sing hymns, or psalms, as they call them, and greet each other fraternally with low bows, thereby acknowledging every man as a bearer of the Divine Spirit. Theoretically these views are not dangerous to society, but when the members of the sect refused to do military service, and engendered a spirit of dissent in the Greek Church the state and secular authorities began their persecution. This has gone on since 1816. Banishment, scattering them amongst warlike tribes where they would be compelled to fight to defend themselves, flogging the young men and making them do military service and grossly abusing the females and children of their families, were all practices carried out with but little effect. They have at length gained permission to leave the country. Russian and English philanthropists have interested themselves in behalf of this persecuted class and have subscribed liberally for their removal.

The demand for flaxseed from abroad this season has increased considerably, and the prospects are that a very extensive trade will be done in it next season. The first full cargo ever shipped from the port of Montreal was made last week by Mr. A. G. Thomson, on the steamship Jessica, for Hull. The cargo was 107,000 bushels, and Mr. Thomson states that one or two more full cargoes will go forward this season, which will amount to about 200,000 bushels, besides a number of small lots of from 25,000 to 35,000 bushels.

The peach orchards of South-western Michigan are being destroyed by a new tree disease, said to be more damaging than the dreaded yellows. It was first noticed two years ago, and is owing to its peculiar effect, which is the stunting of the fruit when about the size of hazel nuts, has locally been given the name of "Little Peaches." Its ravages have been heavy in several large orchards. In Saugatuck township alone about four thousand trees are said to have been destroyed this season.

Pat Burns, a well-known western rancher, who owns a line of meat shops in the Kootenay country, speaking of the Yukon trade, says:—"Last year I sent in eighty head of cattle to Dawson City, and this year over 400. The beef sells there at 50 and 60 cents a pound, but the business is not very profitable at present. The people now in Yukon have not got the money to pay the prices asked for beef. The market is not over-stocked, and there are not too many animals in Dawson to meet the demands of the population, but there is a scarcity of cash with which to buy beef."

"The Maroons of Jamaica," whose recent attempt at an uprising brought them again into notice, form the theme of an article by Lady Blake in the November number of the North American Review. These interesting people, their history, manners and customs are admirably described. Lady Blake's long sojourn on the island of Jamaica enabling her to treat the subject in the most graphic and accurate manner.

They are mining black walnut in Missouri, as they do cedar in New Jersey. In 1811 an earthquake in that part of the State resulted in the sinking of large tracts of land. Since then there have been annual floods in the district each year, which caused successive accretions of alluvium. Within a month two farmers were passing over a section of the district, and noticed what seemed to be the ends of walnut trees sticking out of the sunken places. The men reported their observations and the ground was explored. It was found to be rich in trees from 23 to 34 inches in diameter. The sappy outside of the trees has de-

clayed and sloughed off, leaving the sound, dark, rich heart wood intact. The unearthed trunks are being cut into blocks for veneering purposes. It is said that large areas of this new walnut mining field are being purchased by the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

The Icelanders are now agitated about the fishing interest, which brings not only Danish, British and French, but even American boats to their shores in large numbers. The Icelanders begin to fear that all this competition will cause a dearth of the fish, which for them would mean starvation. Every fishing season about 1,000 foreign boats arrive at the island, of which 100 are French, mostly from Brittany. The supply of fish is declining, some think because of a change of currents or a failure of nourishment, others because of the British and American steam trawlers. The Icelanders are being driven to the shore limits and respect the rights of the natives better than the British or Americans.

One of the most interesting features of modern industrial chemistry is the synthetic production of odorous substances, closely related to the odors of flowers, plants and animal materials. It was recently announced that the German chemists were producing musk, one of the costliest of perfumes, artificially. Such success has been achieved all along this line that not only are the perfumes used in toilet soaps and coarser manufactures made synthetically, but also in the essences named after flowers. The new essences are said to be more persistent than the natural odors. They are known as "Parma violets," for example, is made of ionone, mellowed down with small amounts of other extracts. Some of these recent compounds are heliotropine (heliotrope), ionone, and iraldine (violet), umarine (new mown hay), pinetone (lilac), bergamot or linalolyl acetate (bergamote), merolin (neroli), jasmin oil, anisic aldehydes (hazelnut), geraniol (rose geranium), carvol (caraway oil), and safrol (oil of sassafras).

Free libraries are not wanted in some parts of London. The three adjoining parishes of Islington, St. Pancras and Marylebone have refused to establish them even where the books were offered as a gift.

Vienna telephone girls are required to change their dresses and wear a uniform when on duty, as the dirt they brought in from the streets affected the instruments. Their costume is a dark skirt and waist, with sleeves striped black and yellow, the Austrian national colors.

New Zealand's House of Representatives has passed the Old Age Pensions bill. Every person of the age of 65 years and of good moral character, who has lived for twenty-five years in the colony whose income does not exceed \$170 a year, becomes entitled to a pension of \$90 a year.

Bright red spectacles, accompanied by internal doses of calomel, form a new German specific against sea sickness. It is deduced from Epstein's investigations on the influence of color on the blood vessels in the brain. Sea sickness is due to lack of blood in the brain, while red sends blood to the brain with a rush. By looking at red glasses the patient is cured radically.

An ingenious plan for the economic regeneration of Ireland is proposed by Mr. F. E. Baines in the Spectator. It is to make Galway a transatlantic port and to connect it with Kings-town by a deep water canal across the island 120 miles long. The fish of the west coast and the produce of the interior would be taken up along the canal or from some central point and conveyed to Liverpool. Fast access to Ireland and the proposed tunnel under the Irish Sea would serve express passengers. Utilizing the present grand canal he thinks his canal would cost £3,000,000.

A most remarkable gradual upheaval of land is taking place around Hudson Bay, the upheaval extending over a larger area of ground than any other recorded instance. Driftwood-covered beaches are now twenty to seventy feet above water, many of the old harbors have become too shallow for ships to enter, and various new islands have appeared. In a few centuries, if the upheaval continues at the present rate, the shallow bay will have entirely disappeared.

The latest use of glass is instead of gold as a material for stopping decayed teeth. It answers splendidly, and is far less conspicuous than the yellow metal. Of course it is not ordinary glass, but is prepared by some new patented process, which renders it soft and malleable. Glass, too, is being extensively used for church bells. It can be toughened so that it is no risk of cracking, and the tone is said to be beyond anything yet invented, perfect, soft and sonorous.

An electrical omnibus has lately been put in service experimentally in Berlin. It has accommodation for twenty-six passengers, measures 23 feet in length by 6½ feet in width, while its weight, including the battery, is 6,650 metric tons. The battery, which consists of 120 cells, contained in twenty-four boxes, weighs about one and three-quarter tons, and is stated to have a capacity sufficient to run the vehicle a distance of sixty kilometers (thirty-seven and one-half miles) at a speed ranging from six to twelve kilometers per hour. The motor is geared to the front axle of the omnibus.

It has been stated, as was generally believed, that Lord Kitchener was an Irishman. This is now denied. The idea seems to have arisen from the fact that his father, Colonel Kitchener, of the old 9th Regiment, "The Holy Boys," purchased an estate in Ireland during the fifties, and that young Kitchener as a boy lived for some time in that island. As a matter of fact Lord Kitchener was born on 24th June, 1850, in Leicestershire, England, and comes of a sturdy English stock from the English midlands. This may be a disappointment to some enthusiastic patriots who have been

pointing with pride to the fact that for true genius one must come from the Emerald Isle, but as the Army and Navy Gazette says in its biography of the new warrior-peer, cold facts, like figures, are stubborn things. Kitchener, of Khartoum, and Wolseley, of Cairo, are both from old English midland families.

A New Orleans paper says:—"We have heard intelligent merchants laughingly remark, while watching the progress of a fire, 'Well, another fellow selling out to the insurance companies.' This has been an appropriate remark to make at a fire. But it is fallacious all the same. The fellow who sells out to the insurance companies, but to the community, and when premium payers are called upon to pay for these losses we find how serious these transactions are."

## CUBANS GRATEFUL.

For American Assistance, But Are Anxious to Know What Uncle Sam Intends Doing.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 31.—Senor Batolome Masso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States, and indicates their wisest future policy. The address is in part as follows:—"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States Congress regarding the intentions of the American Government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war. America came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, in order that the Cubans might be placed themselves as promptly as possible in possession of their island, might assume the administration of its affairs and have a government of their own. Then the Cubans agreed to co-operate with the Americans, to obey the orders issued by American generals, and to help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban government wherever the Americans took possession. Though the Americans did not recognize the government of the Cubans in terms, it was well understood that the Cubans would not on that account abandon their organization, but that, on the contrary, the time would come when such recognition would be granted. Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States Government, and also by members of the U. S. Senate, that in order to do away with the obstacle which might hinder the United States in going into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later. Nevertheless, it has been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American Governments for the transaction of public business, although the general character of our relations throughout the previous time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and while making every expression of our devotion to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into a working order."

## TORONTO.

More Plebiscit Returns—An Osgoode Hall Case—New Federal Government Buildings.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Secretary Spence, of the Dominion Alliance, has received the plebiscite returns from the Saskatchewan electoral district. They were 611 for prohibition; 327 against; majority for prohibition, 284. Mr. Spence says that this makes the national majority 12,635. Chancellor Boyd gave judgment at Osgoode Hall to-day in a case against the Select Knights of Canada, now in liquidation, brought by Mrs. Cunningham, of Kingston. The executor master at St. Catharines decided that the beneficiary was not entitled to a benefit on a \$500 total disability policy and a \$1,000 death policy on her son. The Chancellor upheld the previous decision, but decided that Mrs. Cunningham was entitled to the death claim.

A report is in circulation that the Dominion Government is considering the purchase of a block of land on the north-west corner of Bay and Adelaide streets on which to build a new post office, and also have in the same building the Receiver-General's department and the Inland Revenue officials. Although the report is regarded as premature, it is known that several important transfers of real estate are under consideration in that vicinity.

Claremont Street Baptist Church, Boston, has extended a call to Rev. W. Weeks, pastor of the Walmer Road Baptist Church, this city. His salary is \$5,000. The Boston Church is one of the leading Baptist Churches of the United States. Mr. Weeks is considering the call.

## TIED OF LIVING.

A Cleveland Couple Fished Out of the Harbor—They Were Tied Together.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 31.—A desperate attempt to commit suicide was made early this morning by Rose Laurer, aged 21, of No. 840 Lave street, and J. E. Cleckner, aged 32, of No. 26 Case avenue. The couple walked out to the end of the dock of the Cleveland Yacht Club, at the foot of Erie street, and tied themselves together with strips torn from a bed sheet. They then jumped into the lake. Two Lake Shore Railway detectives were in the vicinity and witnessed the act. They at once ran down, and dived into the icy water after the couple. The man and woman had already sunk several times, but were finally rescued after a long struggle on the part of the detectives. Both were taken to a hospital. Cleckner is a conductor on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, and says that they were tired of living, the couple would give no reason for their attempted suicide.

A NEW LAKE AND GOLD FIELDS. Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31.—The steamer Farrelton reached here this morning, and brought news confirming the reports of the discovery of a new lake, with rich tributaries, in the Atlin district. A party of seven, including the steamer, were engaged in a swamp. New finds are reported from the Dalton and the Hootalinqua.

## BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION.

How Dr. Willoughby was Defeated in East Northumberland.

Colborne, Ont., Oct. 31.—At the East Northumberland election trial today two charges were taken up for consideration.

The first was that Frederick MacDonald, who lives near Colborne, had been paid \$5 on the night before the election to vote for Mr. J. H. Douglas, the Grit candidate, who secured a majority over Dr. Willoughby. The money, it was charged, had been paid by Capt. Brown, who, the petitioner's counsel claims, was an agent of the candidate. MacDonald swore that the money had been slipped into his pocket by Captain Brown. He knew this was so, because Brown some days before had told him that the money would be put in his pocket. Dwight MacDonald was called to testify on another particular, in which it is contended he was paid for his vote. He was under the influence of liquor, however, and was sent down by the judges until he should sober up.

A personal charge against the member was next taken up. The contention of the petition is that the day prior to the election Mr. Douglas called at the house of P. C. Breckenridge and obtained his vote and the vote of his son by intimidation. Breckenridge is a mill owner, and was indebted to Douglas to the amount of \$100, which was secured by a mortgage on his house. There was a mortgage of \$450, too, on the mill, held by an estate, of which Douglas is the administrator. The contention of the petitioner is that if these men did not vote for Douglas, he would shut down on them generally, and close their business. The witnesses were Breckenridge and his son, who claimed that they considered that while no threats were actually made, Mr. Douglas' remark that if they did not vote for him they would no longer be friends, was an intimidation to them that he would take advantage of his position to bother them financially.

## ELECTION CASES.

BILBER (CON. SOUTH HURON) TO KEEP HIS SEAT.

West Middlesex and South Grey Said to Have Been Caved Off—Garrow, of West Huron, to Step Down and Out.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—An evening paper says:—"There has been a saw-off in West Middlesex and South Grey, the Conservatives withdrawing the petition against Hon. G. W. Ross and the Liberals calling off the case against Dr. Jamieson. Both cases have been transferred to Toronto, and will be formally dismissed on the 14th of Nov. The North Essex election case, in which W. J. McKee, M. P. P., is the respondent, will be tried at Windsor on Wednesday by Judges Rose and MacMahon. The Conservatives say they are going on with the case. To-morrow the South Huron case will be disposed of at Osgoode Hall, the sitting member, Henry Bilber, M. P., being allowed to hold his seat without going to the expense of a trial. This is a Conservative victory. There is a tacit understanding that J. T. Garrow, Grit M. P. P. for West Huron, will resign his seat when the election petition against him has been dealt with. The case will be heard at Osgoode Hall to-morrow, and will be formally dismissed by consent. The trial judges will be Justices Osler and McLennan."

## QUEBEC.

The Prohibition Delegation—A Bark Wrecked—The Imperial Commission—A Law Suit.

Quebec, Oct. 31.—Peter Johnston and W. H. Davidson, advocates, have been chosen by the Quebec Prohibition League, as its representatives on the deputation which is to wait upon the Premier at Ottawa on Thursday, Nov. 3, to ascertain the Government's intentions regarding prohibition. The bark Vidfarne, Capt. Eslander, at Trois Pistoles on Thursday last was wrecked at the latter place. General Leitch, Col. Dalton and Capt. White, of the Imperial Defence Commission, are here examining the defences of the city.

An action has been taken in the Superior Court by L. G. Bello, advocate of Chicoutimi, against J. D. Guy and J. L. Arthur Godbout, proprietors of Le Progress du Saguenay, claiming \$10,000 damages for alleged libellous articles published recently in that paper.

## VENGEANCE OF AN ELEPHANT.

Trampled to Death an Employee Who Had Tormented Her.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Geo. Dilly, of Logan, employed by a circus at Roncoveite, with two companions took great delight in annoying a large female elephant, and even carried away her young one, afterwards watching the frantic efforts of the animal to break her chain and go in search of it. She succeeded, rushed to the tent where the employees slept, picked up Dilly in her trunk and dashed him to the ground with terrific force, breaking every bone in his body, afterwards trampling him to death.

## THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME.

FOR SALE.

## Two Coffee Plantations.

Separate or together, in the well-known and prosperous colony of English-speaking people of Metlatitlan, State of Puebla, Southern Mexico. One consists of 200 acres, a portion in coffee trees, some five years old and now bearing, some three years old; all kinds of tropical fruits, rubber trees, cedar and rose woods, dwelling house and other buildings; property increasing in value every year, as trees come into bearing; a self-sustaining plantation. The other plantation contains 100 acres, with thousands of young coffee trees. The owner, having other business interests to attend to, offers both these properties at such a low figure that they can be purchased at almost the same price that is asked for vacant, unimproved land in the colony. The climate is beautiful. This is the garden spot of Mexico, and for anyone who is seeking to regain health this is the place, and at the same time be able to conduct a profitable and easy business. Tobacco can be raised on the unimproved portion of this land equal to the finest Cuban. The profits are immense. For further particulars address W. F. O'NEILL, 225 St. Charles, City of Mexico, Mexico.

# It is the Dress Goods Event of The Season.

Low prices were lowered far lower than ever you saw them before in our Dress Goods Department this week. Our past record for selling fine dress goods cheap is now eclipsed by our present. We do not like to call it a "bargain," for "bargain" is such a very common word nowadays—and about this there is nothing common. It is absolutely unique—the Dress Goods Event of the Season.

# Your Choice

Self-colored fabrics are the proper caper this season—and when we resort to price-pruning we price-prune, not antiquated goods, but goods which the stylish dressers of London are clamoring for. Every piece in the lot is pretty, popular and stylish.

The goods were made in France from the finest Merino Wool, corded, spun, dyed and woven by competent French artisans. Every yard is worth a dollar—though we imported them to sell at 85c a yard. They're 45 inches wide.

Every popular color was included in the lot. Though some few shades have already been sold out, you can have any shade of green from moss to myrtle, the new tints in purples and browns and the latest fawns.

As to trimmings, we have a collection that cannot be equalled in this province. Everything that heart could wish or fancy desire is here. For these plain goods the most suitable trimmings would be silk velvets and passementerie gimp to match. Ribbons, too, are extremely popular.

Besides these plain fabrics, you can have your choice of our 44-in. and 46-in. all wool Scotch-made goods in small broken checks, stripes or marl mixtures. These, too, were 85c a yard, but to coax you to visit our mammoth stores we have now reduced them to 50c.

All these goods are good goods, honest goods, desirable goods, stylish goods. If you made your choice with your eyes shut you couldn't make a mistake. It is undoubtedly the greatest dress goods opportunity you will get this season.

# Fifty Cents.

Remember that Kingsmill's, the store with the sloping doorway, is the place to get all your dress goods and carpets. We have the largest Carpet Warehouse in all Canada.

# Kingsmill's