MURDER IN ELGIN COUNTY

Farm Hand Kills a Lad of Whom He Was Jealous

A St. Thomas, Ont., despatch says: William Charles King was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Inspector John Murray, of the provincial force, charged with the murder of James William Freeman, the 15-year-old adopted son of D. B. Freeman, who owns a farm on Hog street, in the Township of Aldborough. King is Freeman's hired man.

Freeman was killed on Tuesday of last week by what was supposed to be the accidental discharge of a gun. An inquest was held after an investigation by County Crown Attorney Donahue, and on the strength of the fact that no powder marks could be found on the boy's face, although the shot had spread over an area of six inches. It is stated that a gun discharged at so close a range, as would have been necessary in young Freeman's case, from the position he was in, could not possibly spread the shot over such a wide area, nor could such a thing occur without leaving powder marks on the injured part.

On the farm, besides Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, lived a Charles King, a half-witted fellow, who is 25 years of age, but has more the appearance of 15.

PRISONER'S FIRST STORY.

At the inquest held on Wednesday King testified that he had been with Mr. Freeman for six and a half years. The first he knew of anything wrong in the drive-house was at noon when he was near the house, after having harnessed Mr. Freeman's horse. Previous to this he had helped Mrs. Freeman to churn, and had taken out Mr. Freeman's coat. After hearing the shot he ran to the barn and went upstairs, where he found young Freeman on a carpenter's sawhorse, sitting astride of it, with his head forward, one arm on each side, while the gun lay on the floor, with the butt lying towards and within a foot of the boy. His hat was also lying on the floor. The boy was alive, but unconscious, and bleeding in the neighborhood of the right eye. The witness picked up the gun and put it away down stairs in its usual place. He then went to the house and told Mrs. Freeman, who ran out screaming, just as her husband was going out of the gate. After this he informed Freeman of what had happened, and was told by the latter to go and ask Colin McPherson to go for the doctor. Up to this time Freeman had not seen the injured boy, but Mrs. Freeman had. With Mr. Crosby, who had also been notified, the party again went upstairs and took the lad from his position, laying him on the floor. The last he saw of young Freemar was when the latter was carrying in peaches. The gun belonged to Mr. Crosby, and had been borrowed by Mr. Freeman to shoot squirrels. Witness had only shot the gun off once. He did not know what Willie had been doing with the gun. He remembered Mr. Freeman loading the weapon in the morning.

Mrs. Eliza Freeman's evidence was to the effect that the dead boy had been adopted by them when five months old from the House of Industry at St. Thomas, and was at the time of his death aged fifteen years, and nine months. King had been on the farm six years.

THE BODY EXHUMED.

Inspector Murray on arrival at Rodney proceeded to the cemetery with County Crown Attorney Donahue and Drs. Lawrence, Duncombe, and Webster, and had the body exhumed. An examination of the shot wounds showed that it would have been impossible for them to have been self inflicted. A visit was then made to the Freeman home, and King put through all his alleged movements after hearing the shot on the day of the tragedy. After talking the matter over with Inspector Murray, the suspected man broke down and acknowledged that he had shot young Freeman because he was jealous of him. In telling his story King said he crept upstairs in the drive-house and took aim at Freeman's eye and shot him. He then called Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and told them that "Willie had shot himself."

King was brought to the county jail here by Inspector Murray.

WHY WOOL IS SO CHEAP

PROPOSED LEGISLATION re SO-CALLED "WOOLLEN GOODS."

Stand Taken by the National Live Stock Association of the United States.

With this subject in view, the Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, at the request of the National Live Stock Association, recently introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States, a bill to provide for federal inspection of mixed goods and the proper marking of the same, which is known as H. R. 6565. The purpose of this bill is to make it possible for the consumer to know what he is purchasing by having the goods stamped so as to indicate whether it is all wool, or if not, then the percentage of shoddy or waste. There is no objection made to the use of cotton waste, mungo, shoddy, etc., in the manufacture of textile fabrics, when the fact is made known to the consumer, and where fraud is not perpetrated by selling these mixtures as all-wool fabrics.

As an epitome of the measure, the following is extracted: "All manufacturers of goods or fabrics of any kind whatsoever made in imitation of woollen goods or fabrics, or goods which when so made are calculated or intended to be sold as woollens or woollen goods, not made wholly of new or unused sheep's wool, shall so mark, label, or tag such goods, as that they may be readily distinguished from genuine wools or woollens, as defined in the first section of this Act. That such mark, label or tag shall be so attached to such goods or fabrics so that it cannot be detached except by design; and such label shall accurately state in plain printed letters or figures the constituent fibres or other materials or substances of which it is composed, or the relative proportion per cent. of each."

THE PENALTY

for non-compliance with the provisions of the proposed law are thus set forth: "That any manufacturer, merchant, importer, or other person who shall wilfully, recklessly, or carelessly mark incorrectly any cloths, fabrics, or any article manufactured, or in the process of manufacture therefrom, required by this Act to be labelled or marked, so as to show a larger per cent. of wool or a smaller per cent. of shoddy or cheaper fibre or material, in any manner than will, or is calculated to, deceive or mislead the purchaser thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $50, and not more than $5,000 for each offence."

The National Live Stock Association points out that "there are several classes of shoddy." The best is made from the sweepings of tailor shops, and the emptyings of rag-bags in civilized countries. The worst, which constitutes the greater part used in America, is from the rotten cast-off rags of beggars and the lazar and pest houses of Europe, having in them all kinds and amounts of filth and disease. These are gathered by rag-pickers from the slums and alleys and sent to America in shiploads, where they are purchased by a certain class of manufacturers, who, in order to take the curse off the name, term the stuff "re-used wool fibre." It must be remembered, however, that in most instances, when tearing this shoddy to pieces, preparatory to again weaving it into cloth, it is found to be so rotten and dead, that nothing is produced but dust, and in order to get two ends so that it can be spun, a minimum portion of wool or cotton is mixed with it, in order that it

MAY BE HELD TOGETHER.

The next step after weaving carries it to unscrupulous dealers, who sell this production to the laboring men, and in fact to all classes of society, for "pure wool," thus getting for a suit worth three or four dollars more than three times this amount. "To encourage such a fraud is simply putting the lousy rags of European paupers in competition with the sheep and wool growers of America and elsewhere, and robbing the consumers who wear woollen garments by selling them the stuff under a misrepresentation." If the foregoing statements are facts, and it is scarcely likely the Live Stock Association would publicly state them unless they were true, it can be readily seen that apart from the fraud and misrepresentation in the matter, there is a considerable source of danger to the public health through infection.

It will, I believe, be readily admitted that some shoddy is better than many low-grade wools, and when made into cloth, would make a better article than the short staple low-grade wool, but this is one of the anomalies one has to contend with, and should not be a stumbling

Strenuous efforts will no doubt be made in all countries where legislablock to legislation on the question.

tion is proposed to prevent the consideration of the subject; but the difficulties in the way of formulating a workable enactment cannot be insurmyuntable, and I sincerely hope that this paper may do something to hasten the object we have in view.

ALFRED MANSELL,
Shrewsbury, Eng.

SANITARY REFORM

Enteric Fever Delayed End of War Six Months.

A London despatch says: Presiding at the sanitary science section of the Sanitary Congress, in session at Manchester, on Thursday, Sir James Crichton Browne, M. D., emphasizing the necessity for reforming the sanitary organization of the British army, said enteric fever during the South African war had reduced the fighting force by 70,000 to 80,000 men. But for this the war would have been ended six months earlier, and $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 would have been saved.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 16. — Wheat —The market is quiet at 66c for red and white east and 65c middle freights. Goose is nominal at 68c for No. 2 east and 62c middle freights. Manitoba wheat is steady at 83½c for No. 1 hard, 82½c for No. 1 northern and 80½c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady; 90 per cent. patents are offering at $2.70 in buyers' bags east and middle freights, with exporters bidding $2.70; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher.

Millfeed—Is steady at $17 for shorts and $12.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at $23 for shorts and $17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 37c to 38c for No. 3 and 39c to 40c for No. 3 extra middle freights and east.

Rye—Is steady at 48c for No. 2 east and middle freights.

Corn—The market is quiet at 62c for Canada west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 68½c on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are about steady. No. 2 white are quoted at 30c to 30½c east and at 29c bid and 29½c asked middle freights, and 30c asked low freights to New York.

Peas—Are quiet at 73c for No. 2 east and 72c west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The receipts are very large and all the requirements of the trade are easily met. There is a good inquiry for creamery prints and for the dairy rolls, but other grades are slow. Prices are unchanged.

Creamery prints	19c to 20c
do solids fresh made	18c to 18½c
do earlier make	17c to 18c
Dairy tubs and pails,	
choice	15c to 00c
do medium	12½c to 14c
do common	11½c to 12c
do pound rolls	15c to 16c
do medium	13c to 15c

Eggs—The supply of selects is slight and there is a big consumers' demand. The market is firm at 16c. Chips and seconds are plentiful and are quoted steady at 10c to 11c.

Potatoes—Farmers are bringing very few potatoes to market now and receipts have fallen off greatly. The market is firm at 70c to 75c per bag out of store.

Poultry—There is a good demand for the choice stock but old and withered birds are slow. Prices are steady at 65c to 85c for dressed chickens and ducks, 45c to 60c for live ducks, 45c to 50c for live hens and 60c for live chickens. Turkeys are nominal at 11c to 12c.

Beans—New York, Sept. 16. — There is rather a firm feeling on choice pea beans, recent sales being on a more liberal scale. They are still held at $1.95 per bushel, and poor to good are quoted at $1.50 to $1.90.

Baled Hay—The demand is fairly good and the market is steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9.

Baled Straw—Is in moderate demand and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.50.

PROVISIONS.

Meats—Are active and trade is in fair condition. The volume of business is limited on account of the small stocks on hand. Prices are firm and unchanged. Lard is steady.

Pork—Canada short cut, $24; heavy mess, $20.50; clear shoulder mess, $18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats — Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 13½c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces, 10¾c, tubs 11c and pails 11¼c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Sept. 16. — Flour steady. Wheat, spring firm; No. 1 northern spot, old, carloads, 81¼c; winter irregular; No. 2 red, 72¼c. Corn, demand light; No. 2 yellow, 67½c; No. 3, 67c; No. 2 corn, 66¾c; No. 3 do., 66½c. Oats—Unsettled, but generally stronger; No. 2 white, 32¾c to 33c; No. 3 do., 31¾c to 32c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3 do., 29c. Barley, western, 52c to 65c. Rye, No. 1, 54½c. Canal freights firm; wheat 4c, corn 3¾c, to New York.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 16. — Opening — Wheat, on passage, quiet and steady; cargoes about No. 1 Calif., iron, prompt, 29s 4½d bid. Corn, on passage, rather firmer.

London, Sept. 16. — Close — Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign steady; English nominally unchanged. Corn, American, nothing doing; Danubian, steady at an advance of 3d. Flour firm.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Close — Wheat firm; September, 20f; January and April, 20f 30c. Flour steady; September, 27f 90c; January and April, 26f 55c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—At the Western cattle market this morning the receipts were 75 carloads, including 1,411 cattle, 1,188 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs, 50 calves, and 15 milch cows. The market all round was quotably unchanged; good cattle were a shade firmer, but little good stuff was here. For a few loads of extra choice export cattle to-day $5.90 per cwt. was paid, but the range was from $5 to $5.75 as a rule, and from $4.25 to $5 for light shippers. More choice export cattle would have sold.

Only a small supply of really choice butcher cattle were here, but for what we did have prices were stronger at from $4.50 to $5 per cwt. There was no change in the medium and common cattle, but most of them sold. Stockers and feeders were unchanged, but a firmer tone prevailed for both. Milch cows are fetching from $25 to $45 each, with enquiry for a few choice milch cows.

There is also steady enquiry for good to choice veal calves. Small stuff was in lighter supply, and practically unchanged to-day.

Export ewes are worth from $3.30 to $3.60 per cwt. Lambs sold at from $3.75 to $4.75 per cwt. Culled sheep sell at from $2 to $3 each. Bucks are worth from $2.25 to $2.75 per cwt.

Calves are quoted from $2 to $10 each, or from 3 to 5c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt	$5.25	$5.75
Do., light	4.25	5.00
Butcher, choice	4.50	5.00
Butcher, ordinary to good	3.00	4.00
Stockers, per cwt	3.20	3.75
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt ...	7.00	7.12½
Light hogs, per cwt ...	6.75	6.87½
Heavy hogs, per cwt..	6.75	6.87½
Sows, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt	0.00	2.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt ...	3.30	3.60
Lambs, per cwt	3.40	4.25
Bucks, per cwt	2.25	2.75
Culls, each	2.00	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	25.00	42.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00

MEAT PACKING COMBINE

Reaches Out After All By-Products and Allied Industries

A Chicago despatch says :—The Record-Herald says to-day :—The long expected merger of the great meat packing interests in the United States will go into active and open operation Saturday, Sept. 27, unless there should be an entirely unlooked-for change in the plans agreed upon by all those concerned in the deal at a meeting held here to-day. An industrial combination second only to the steel trust in point of magnitude and importance is, therefore, practically an accomplished fact.

It is said the combine is to be capitalized at the rate of twenty-five times the last year's earnings of the constituent companies. For example, Cudahy & Co. are said to have earned about $820,000 in 1901, which would make their share of the capital stock of the merger $21,000,000. A four per cent. dividend that the new consolidation might be expected to declare would amount to $840,000 on this lot of stock—approximately its legitimate earnings.

On the basis of capitalization Armour & Co., whose last year's profits are supposed to have been about $8,000,000, will receive $200,000,000 in the new securities in exchange for their business. Swift & Co. will receive $50,000,000, their net earnings for the past year probably not amounting to more than $2,000,000, by reason of the fact that this concern does not own its subsidiary companies, such as car lines and selling agencies. Carrying out this method to the end, the Schwarzchild & Sulzburger Co. would receive $26,000,000.

It is said that it is the undoubted determination of the consolidated meat interests to control all the packing houses and stock yards of the country, and save every possible dollar in the cost of manufacturing and distribution. In addition to this, all by-products will be absolutely controlled, and efforts made to buy up industries that are closely allied to the meat business.

BRITISH TEAM WON TROPHY

Twelve Points Ahead of the American Marksmen.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The much coveted Palma trophy, won last year at Sea Girt ranges by the Canadian team, was carried off on Saturday by the British riflemen after a sharp tussle and the piling up of scores considerably in excess of those which won last year. At the conclusion of the shooting at 800 yards things looked rosy for the American team, as they held a lead of 22 over the British and 42 over the Canadians. At the 900 yards' range, however, the British marksmen not only pulled down the lead, but got twelve points ahead, which they retained through the 1,000 yards' shooting, making a tie with the American team with a total of 448. The finish was magnificent. One of the Englishmen made a miss, but the steady shooting of the others made amends for the temporary lapse.

EIGHTEEN-KNOT SERVICE

What Shipping Circles Expect of Canadian Fast Line.

A Liverpool despatch says: The statement that the Canadian Government will agree to subsidize steamships of 18-knot speed for the service between Liverpool and Canada is received in the best shipping circles as being more within the sphere of practical commercial politics.

TO PROTECT HER BORDERS

Canada's Part in Imperial Defence Scheme.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Free Press says it is probable that at the approaching session the Government will invite Parliament's concurrence in a scheme by which Canada will practically assume the duty of defending her borders. This will be the Dominion's contribution toward Imperial defence. This is what Australia has practically consented to do for herself. The details are yet to be worked out, but it is not unlikely that they will include the taking over of the garrison duty now done on the east and west coasts by Imperial troops.

CANADIAN SOO CANAL

Increased Traffic Through Dominion's Waterway.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The total freight carried by the two Soo canals during the month of August last was 5,070,491 tons. This is 382,674 tons more than were carried in August, 1901, and 1,355,717 tons more than the quantity carried in August, 1900. Of the total of 5,070,491 tons carried by the two canals, the Canadian Soo carried 639,858 tons, which exceeds the freight carried in August, 1901, by 344,683 tons, and that in August 1900, by 370,166 tons. Taking the five months of the present season, the total freight carried by the two canals was : 1902, 18,163,288 tons; 1901, 13,156,275 tons; and 1900, 13,056,074 tons. Thus 1902 shows a gain of 5,007,013 tons compared with 1901, and of 5,107,214 tons compared with 1900. The total freight carried by the Canadian canal in the five months of the three years is : 1902, 2,814,546 tons ; 1901, 1,958,533 tons ; 1900, 1,247,281 tons. Compared with the United States Soo for the five months the Canadian canal carried 13 per cent. of the total freight in 1902, 12.06 per cent. in 1901, and 7.56 per cent. in 1900.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DESTINY

Will Ultimately Federate With Canada.

A London despatch says: The Daily Chronicle commenting on Saturday morning on the errand of Sir Robert Bord, Premier of Newfoundland, in Washington, says there is no reason to doubt that he will succeed in arranging reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States. "Sir Robert evidently believes that such a treaty would be preferable to absorption by Canada," says the paper. "We doubt whether he is right, and we believe that union with Canada is Newfoundland's ultimate destiny. The experiment which Sir Robert is making is at any rate one that will be watched with equal interest and alarm."

BOERS TO VISIT US

They Were Once Prisoners in St. Helena and Ceylon.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The two parties of Boers who are to visit this country are from the prisoners who were confined at St. Helena and Ceylon. The St. Helena party will consist of Messrs. Jooste, Lane and Stewart, and will be accompanied by Lieut. Godson, of the South African Constabulary, as guide. The Boers from Ceylon are Messrs. Maritz, Laas, Badenharst and Schoemany, with Mr. J. M. Finley as guide. It was the wish of both Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Milner that the Boer delegates should visit Canada before the winter sets in, going afterwards to New Zealand and Australia.

GOODS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Ottawa Manufacturer Has Sold Five Carloads of Furniture.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The value of the South African market and the demand there for Canadian goods is indicated by the large number of sales recently made by Canadian firms. Among the largest of these is the sale by an Ottawa manufacturer to a South African merchant of five carloads of furniture. The goods are to be shipped as soon as possible.