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J. E. CLARK, . . . General Manager.
W. SWAISLAND, . . . Secretary-Treasurer.

A BUSINESS MAN TO THE FRONT.

The reply of Major McKinley to the committee which notified him of his nomination for the Presidency of the United States, was not a final and formal acceptance, yet it conveys his views unmistakably regarding the aims to be pursued in the contest upon which he is expected to enter. All are agreed that his speech is a model of clearness and directness, and characteristic of the man as the distinctive champion of high protection. There is no halting nor prevarication. He does not mince words, "letting I dare not wait upon I would," but nails his colors squarely to the mast head of high tariff for the benefit of American labor, and of a sound currency. The dollar, he says, must be as sound as the Government, and good not only at home, but wherever trade goes, as good in the hands of the farmer and the workman as in the hands of the manufacturer and capitalist. Major McKinley sees that the present distress of the people and the paralysis of the industrial forces of the country, as well as the practical bankruptcy of the treasury at Washington, are due to the tariff tinkering of the Democrats. He thinks also that prosperity can be restored by tariff laws which will protect American labor and capital from foreign competition, and give the home market fully to home manufacturers and their workmen. He is the ideal business man needed by the nation, bred up among the industrial centres of Ohio, which he has seen thrive under the fostering care of protection.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in a late magazine article on the industrial situation and the needs of the country, said: "Beyond any other nation, the United States needs a business administration. Wrecked enterprises, the closing of mills, furnaces and factories, hundreds of thousands of workmen out of employment, and a paralysis of industries, have clearly established what can be done where this faculty is lacking in the government of the country. Uncertainty in finance, which assails national credit, produces wide fluctuations in values, and prevents the advent of the era of permanent prosperity, affords additional reasons, and among them the most urgent ones, why a business man should occupy the Presidential chair. A business man would know that the revenues of the country must be greater than its expenditures, or public and private disaster will inevitably follow. The experience of the last three years presents lamentable evidence of this truth. A business man as President would have suggested the measures and devised the remedies to prevent a condition of the Treasury which should call for the borrowing of money and the issuing of bonds to maintain the national credit and meet the necessities of the Treasury."

It is the pre-eminence of Mr. McKinley as a student of the nation's business needs that has marked him out for the Presidency. He is no silvery-tongued orator, does not indulge in flights of rhetoric, or quote poetry in his talks to the people. He gets near to them straightly and persuasively, and tells them the why and wherefore of their present industrial lassitude, and how it may be remedied and the nation reinvigorated. Were he to acknowledge that he "was not a business man," the people would have none of him. As he is the very opposite, they look to him as a leader who will lift them out of the slough into which a shilly-shally free trade course of legislation has plunged them.

Major McKinley is also committed to the policy of reciprocity, to open foreign markets to the surplus products of American energy. But the reciprocity which the Republican party has in view does not contemplate the Canadian borders. Quite the reverse. The reciprocity clauses of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 dealt with the nations of South America almost exclusively, while discriminating against Canada. The majority report of the House Committee on reciprocity, recently submitted, stated that the chief justification of the reciprocity policy was found in their trade with Brazil, while the minority report was against that theory, on the ground that the same reasons which induce their border states to import cereals from Canada, impel the Brazilians to seek supplies from the nearest source, viz., Argentina. There are many commodities, however, which the U. S. can supply the South American republics in exchange for natural products, which are not indigenous to North America, and this exchange the McKinley programme looks to. To send a Canadian commissioner to Washington, in view of McKinley's success in November next, would be surely barren of result, unless Canada shall stand prepared to surrender the industrial citadel, and give free access

to surplus American manufactures without restriction, in return for the free entry of our natural products. Such negotiation will take all the business skill that the Laurier Cabinet can command, and there would be more confidence in the proposed Washington mission if our people had not been told that the head of the Government that is to be, "is not a business man."

CODDENISM AND ITS FRUITS.

The Cobden Club has been having a hard time trying to awaken a jubilee among British free traders, while going through the forms of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Cobden's great triumph, the repeal of the "corn laws," which meant the abolition of the British tariff on foreign grains and breadstuffs. Looking at the British Isles alone the Cobdenites have been able to find ground for satisfaction. Great progress is unmistakable, although it is never pleasant for Englishmen to consider the inability of their country to grow its own food, under existing conditions. That implies too much dependence upon the control of the sea and ability to buy food in other parts of the world, in time of war. Moreover, the fact is not to be denied that the lead which Great Britain had over other European nations in manufactures and wealth, fifty years ago, has been much cut down, while the British Isles have been trying free trade and Germany and France have worked under protective tariffs. The followers of Cobden do not mind this so much, however, as they do the refusal of other powers of the first rank to adopt the principles and economic system which they and their earlier fellow-disciples of the Manchester school believed would speedily be espoused and instituted everywhere. It is this lack of converts and the loss of some countries once deemed sound that most disheartens the free traders. They are getting weary of relying upon England, Belgium and Holland alone, and they see little or nothing that is encouraging in the rest of the world. The question is how long it will take to convert the principal civilized nations to the net result of fifty years of argument and declamation is a loss of ground.

Thought has been photographed by Dr. Baraduc, a Romanian; at least that is what he tells the Paris Academie de Medecine, backing up his assertion by many photographs. These are said to be rather cloudy, though a few are distinct, representing persons and things. The method employed is for the person whose thought is to be photographed to enter a dark room, place his hand on a photographic plate, and think intently on the object to be reproduced. Dr. Baraduc asserts that it is possible to produce a photographic image at a great distance, and instances the case of Dr. Istrate and Mr. Hasdeu, Dr. Istrate, before going to Campina, 139 miles from Bucharest, told his friend, Mr. Hasdeu, that he would appear on one of his photographic plates in Bucharest. On a specified night Mr. Hasdeu went to bed at Bucharest, with a photographic plate at his feet and another at his head, while Dr. Istrate went to bed at Campina, willing with all his might that his image should appear on his friend's plate. Persons who have seen the plate say that there is on it a luminous spot in the middle of which a man's profile can be made out.

Lynching has become so common in one part of Louisiana that the people do not wait now for even the pretence of an atrocious crime. A few days ago a man by the name of Frederick Post was hung by a mob for a breach of the peace in having a fight with a clerk, that is, they inevitably have, violence begets violence. The more the Southern people indulge their passion for lynching the slighter will be the pretence for it.

The new German civil code which is being rushed through the Reichstag by the Government leaders makes civil marriage compulsory, and permits a woman to marry without consent of parents when she is twenty-one. Effort to give married women control of their own property failed, although strongly championed by the Socialists. There is but scant recognition of the rights of women in Germany.

Ten of the twenty-four men on the mathematical honor list at Cambridge this year belong to university athletic teams, among them being W. G. Grace, Jr., who is a senior opter. The senior wrangler is Mr. Fraser, a Scotswoman, none of the first four wranglers come from a great public school. The woman's list contains fourteen names, only two being wranglers, and they not high on the list.

After analyzing various qualities of flour, M. Girard informs the Paris Academy of Sciences that the common belief that fine white bread has less nutritive power than coarse brown bread is wrong, as both the fine and the coarse breads contain practically the same amounts of gluten and of phosphates.

An able and suggestive symposium, under the title of "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," is presented as the opening feature of the May number of the North American Review, the contributors to it being such eminent authorities as Commodore George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy; W. S. Aldrich, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of West Virginia; Ira N. Hodis, Professor of Engineering in Harvard University; Gardner C. Sims, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and George Taylor, President of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. The noted French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, writes most interestingly of "Mars and its Inhabitants." "The Old Testament Not a Milestone" is the theme of a brilliant paper by the Rev. Dr. Geo. Coulson Workman, in reply to Prof. Goltwin Smith's article on "Christianity's Milestone." In the December Review, while the existing state of "Western Feeling Towards the East" is succinctly portrayed by Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska. "The United States and Great Britain: A Reply to Mr. David A. Wells," affords Mayo W. Hazeltine opportunity to criticize the former's statement of facts set forth in his article in the April Review, and Dr. Louis Robinson, in his series of "Wild Trails in Time and Animals," writes entertainingly about "Domestic" cattle. Charles Sedgwick Minot furnishes a clever scientific treatise on "The Microscopical Study of Living Matter," and the concluding instalment but one of "The Future Life and the Conquest of Man Therein," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, deals with the limitation and reserve of Scripture and the

Public Schools and Teachers.

The Atlantic Monthly has been making a special recognition of the case of the Public schools in America. The article, which is written by a prominent educationalist, makes the assertion that it is doubtful, indeed, if the Public school system will reach its proper efficiency until in every community the teacher's status is as high as the status of any other profession. To lift the teacher into the highest esteem, two things are necessary:—

"1. To give efficient teachers security in their positions and freedom to do their best work.

"2. To pay them salaries large enough to make the profession attractive to the very ablest men and women, not as a makeshift, but as a life career.

"In discussing a subject of such importance, it is desirable to have as large a volume of facts at first-hand as possible. We therefore take the liberty to ask you to answer these questions concerning the teachers in the Public schools in your community."

With regard to political influence the article goes on to say that large cities seem freer from political influence than small towns. Local teachers are preferred to outsiders, which is a bad sign. In Idaho the condition looks bad, and personal favoritism is said to keep teachers in office. In Oregon, where tenure is uncertain and teachers are often elected annually, the main difficulty seems to be in security of tenure. In Utah one teacher says that positions in some places are solely dependent on political influence. In Washington a city superintendent says: "We have practically no protection from political demagogues; this unfortunate condition is appalling in our Western country." He says further that tenure of position is affected by "personal friends and their influence, and by the lack of them. We must trade with the merchants, bank with the bankers, and seek treatment of the doctors, consult the lawyers, connive with the politicians, and even go to school elections and work for the successful candidate."

The universal expression is that teachers, however well fitted for the work, is hampered if there is any anxiety concerning his tenure of position, and any system in which merit does not lead to both permanence and promotion is bad and certain to grow worse. Tenure by personal favor is even more corrupting than tenure by political or religious influence. Teachers ought to be, both by ability and by position, moral forces in the community and their opinion ought to be best and best earned. Textbooks and school supplies; and yet, touching the latter, not only teachers, but superintendents evade their responsibilities. For myself, I wish to say that, after many years of acquaintance with school work in this country, I consider the present modes of introducing textbooks and other supplies as among the most degrading influences in the work of American Public schools. Under existing conditions, no teacher, no matter how capable, has any chance of success if not pushed by the most expensive methods which are paid for by enhanced prices for books.

In Ontario the parents have been booked to death by the Minister of Education. Since he became Minister of Education there has been no fewer than five different sets of readers, arithmetics, grammars, etc. The fact is the people have had to put their hands in their pockets all the time for new books. Poorly paid teachers and a multiplicity of school books has worked against our educational system in Ontario and the same complaint comes from over the border when a similar system of education exists.

Hard, Hard Facts.

Montreal Star.

It is a law of nature that when a wound heals the pain of it is forgotten. It is now almost a score of years since Canada was assumed into disas-ter by a low tariff policy, and since then a generation of voters has sprung up which, not having the experience of such a tariff before its eyes, is subject to be led astray by specious arguments. It is true that nearly every business man who has-tered through the troublous times of 1874-79, has spoken bitter notes of warning, but there is none like the warning of the younger generation of Canadians who have had, not at home, but in the United States, and the following account of the disasters into which the United States was plunged by the revenue tariff party, the fanatical endeavors of the Revenue Tariff party to subject Canada to a similar visitation.

We will in brief compass outline the disasters, from which our neighbors suffered by a step towards free trade, a single step.

When the American elections of '92 drew near and it was apparant that the revenue tariff party would return the foreign investor took fright and began to pour into the markets that flood of American securities which, as it was the first signal of approaching disaster, was at the same time one of its accelerating causes. When the Democrats got into power they determined to reduce the tariff, and long before their low tariff went into force the country itself showed by a dulness in trade and a hesitancy in doing business that it repented of the change.

Early in 1892 the exports of gold to pay foreign investors on securities thrown on the market was estimated at thirty millions of dollars, and nearly ninety-one millions in gold had been exported in the twelve months ending February, 1893. At the same time the exports of staple products seriously declined. The farmer found a revenue tariff to be without influence in his behalf, in argument prices or increasing his exports, while it decidedly injured him in his various relations with the country. The value of wheat exported declined fifty millions of dollars between December, 1892, and March, 1893.

All this time the country was only threatened with a low tariff. It will be remembered that considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the tariff passed, and that it was put into force only in 1894, and without the consent of the president. But the more knowledge that the tariff was intended, acting as a deterring influence upon the activity of every branch of industry, precipitated panics and crises unparalleled in the annals of trade. Merchants knew not whom to trust, and credits were recalled; manufacturers knew not what blow was to fall upon them, and were inclined to dispose of make contracts or to accumulate stock. Hundreds of manufacturing shut down, thousands reduced wages and worked at half time,

and before the close of the year the army of the unemployed was numbered by hundreds of thousands. The public grew more and more alarmed and withdrew its money from the banks and other savings institutions, and within the year over six hundred banks and loan and mortgage companies were forced to the wall, with liabilities of one hundred and seventy millions. Within nine months firms representing three hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars had failed. The decline in trade so seriously affected the railroads that quite one-third the total mileage of the United States passed into bankruptcy.

The withdrawal of deposits in banks intensified the crisis and the closing days of June saw the financial men of New York vainly offering eighty per cent. for short loans on the very highest security. Every one who could get currency immediately concealed it. The banks transacted business for several months by means of millions of dollars of clearing house certificates, and the currency of Canada was actually used in New York, the financial centre of the New World, while the whole country looked longingly to our banks for help. We have it on the authority of the president of the Bank of Commerce that the applications for money during the summer and autumn of 1893 from every kind of business concern, including banks, from the Western States to the Atlantic Ocean, were simply innumerable, and that these applicants were but the meagre portion which could get afford good security. Clearing house returns in New York, declined 14 per cent., the average for the United States being a decline of 12.3 per cent., and this while Montreal, notwithstanding Canada's intimate relations with the country, suffered a decline of only 3 1/2 per cent.

The year 1894 saw a continuance of the distress. The tariff went into action that autumn, a tariff not nearly so low as the Liberal party is hounding to inflict upon Canada, and not so high as the tariff which was in force. The bank clearings declined twenty-six per cent., more than double the decline in 1893. The drain of gold continued and the legal limit in the treasury was time and again drawn upon. Loans have been floated, amounting to hundreds of millions under the economical Government which wished to protect the country from taxation, and the foreigners who supplied the gold at a good profit with one hand, drew it back again with the other. Importers could bring in goods at a somewhat less duty, but when these came in their "lay" unsold on the shelves, and the bulk of them are lying there still. And the farmer—the farmer in whose interests the Liberal leaders lie awake at night devising schemes to get into power—the farmer saw wheat fetch the lowest price it had brought within two hundred and fifty years. In the previous year it had been sold lower than at any time within one hundred and twenty-five years.

The army of the unemployed, not being engaged in upbuilding, took to the opposite occupation. Three great railway strikes occurred, accompanied with wanton destruction of property. Coxey and his henchmen, the "unemployed marchers" on to Washington, the jest of a Democratic press, an United States repetition of the formula of Go to the Devil once addressed to Canadian manufacturers. The losses under a low tariff party in the United States have risen to the billions. It will be years before the experience will be forgotten. The whole country, like Canada, in 1895, is looking eagerly to the high tariff party for salvation, and the wave of enthusiasm upon which McKinley, the exponent of high tariff, is being carried, and highest honor in the gift of the nation, surprises even his most enthusiastic supporters.

HOW TO SELL GOODS STEADILY.

An Experienced Business Man Says that They Must Always be Uniform.

"If you want to sell goods," declared the man who always takes two cups of coffee, as he sat over his second cup, discussing the affairs of the world with his table companions, "it is of much more importance that the quality of your wares should be uniform than it is that they should be of high grade or even good."

"Do you mean to tell us," asked the New Englander, "that anybody could find a steady sale for poor goods? Is the public a fool?"

"I don't have to answer the last question, but I will the first. You know that I am a coffee taster and an expert. Now, did you ever hear how the most famous coffee house in this city got its reputation? You know the place down in a cellar opposite the Post Office. It has made fortunes for its original proprietors, and now a second generation is getting rich out of it. Well, the foundation of its success was laid in the years of the civil war, when coffee was so scarce that it cost a dollar a pound.

"In private houses all sorts of substitutes were used, such as chicory, roasted bread crumbs, roasted sweet potatoes, peas, and, in fact, almost anything which would color the water brown and leave in it a bitter taste. More pretentious places than the one in the cellar got over the difficulties of furnishing good coffee to their customers by charging ten cents or more a cup for it, but the printers and other workmen, where the patrons there had fixed the price at five cents, and it would have been ruinous to charge it.

"Then the proprietor bethought him. He bought a lot of the rankest-flavored, cheapest Rio coffee that he could find, mixed this with a goodly quantity of chicory, served the decoction made from this, hot and with plenty of milk, and advertised it as his unapproachable coffee or something of that sort.

"There wasn't another restaurant keeper in the city who would have dared to offer such a compound to his customers, and no others tried it. The 'cheap coffee' had a very distinct flavor of its own, and it drove some old patrons away from the place, but the others drank it and pretty soon began to like it and to sound its praises."

How the Day was Won.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Give" us the Chief of Staff of the Amazons are assembling on the right wing and evidently intend to turn our left with a vigorous charge."

"Do you mean the Amazon wheel corps?"

"Yes, sire, and they are a gallant sight. Their wheels have all been re-erected, and they have downed their new ashes-of-roses bloomers for the first time. What shall we do to avert the danger?"

"Order out the royal sprinkling carts."

"Yes, sire."

"Just as soon as the charging Amazons in their new silk bloomers strike that mud they will whirl about and ride back as fast as they can pedal."

"For which?"

"For their mudguards, stupid. Then, if we advance rapidly enough to surprise them before they can get their helmets straight, the day is ours."

And it was even so.

Dr. Gray's Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cure, 35c., at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

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