



The Peddler Tells You

possibly, that Pearlina is too good for ordinary uses; he says, "of course it's nice enough for delicate things, but what I have is just as good for scrubbing, scouring, etc., and is cheaper." Now, we say this: Pearlina is the best to use for everything, and the best is the cheapest, in the end. It does its work better, quicker, easier, safer, more satisfactorily. Pearlina is cheap enough for any use. Imitations are dear at any price and any purpose. Compare the value of the things ruined with the small amount of money saved by their use. 384

The Free Press,

LONDON, ONT.

Friday, November 2, 1894.

FREE PRESS SPECIAL AGENTS.

ROY V. SUMMERVILLE, office 93 and 94 Times Building, New York.
STURKETT & CO., London, Eng.
W. H. COOPER, 49 King Street West, Toronto

ROOM FOR A WANDERER!

The Montreal Herald is quite sure that there is trouble in the Grit camp here in the West, because of Sir Richard, from the fact that the Globe is printing quotations from the press deprecating the retirement of the Woeful Knight by the Grits, on the ground that such a course would coincide with the antipathy of Conservatives towards him. The Herald should know, however, that such comments reflect less partisan antipathy than amazement that a man who has done such great service nominally for the Grit party should not receive better usage at their hands than Sir Richard seems about to experience. He may have made mistakes, but his worst foes will acknowledge that Sir Richard has given the Grit party his best talents, has made large sacrifices in their cause, and toiled with herculean strength, according to his lights. Even those who have been most lavish in dislike of Sir Richard will be chivalrous enough to grieve that at the end of a long public career he should achieve only the ingratitude of friends. We observe that it has been prognosticated that were Sir Richard to be turned out of South Oxford, and per consequence the Grit party, he might be tempted to seek refuge in the political fold that he of old chose to desert, a la McCarthy; and we can conceive of a much worse termination of the wild political whirl in which a man has sown a full crop of wild oats, and exploded all his joyous, impracticable and inexplicable fads, than to wish to settle down to a solid basis of useful political possibilities for himself and his country, as one of the true Party of Progress. Of course, it is impossible at this stage to determine whether or not the return of this prodigal would be welcome, so far as to set a fat pullet on the turnspit for his delectation. But the suggestion, which we find in the St. John Sun, is worthy of consideration, as affording a politician who has been really useful to the Conservative party during the period of effervescence referred to, a way out of pending personal difficulties and annoyances, as well as political misfortunes. It would be very remarkable to see the able lieutenant who deserted in a huff because he was not more rapidly promoted, return to barracks as a contented subaltern after groping for long years with acronyms and fatuity the entire planet of Canadian political opportunities, and finding no foothold for his genius as a general. But such things have happened. "We have seen it done." Meanwhile keep the weather eye on South Oxford. It is not Mr. James that Sir Richard fears as the Herald imagines. It is the Patron candidate who looms up on the startled imagination of Sir Richard, and causes him to write letters expressive of mingled fear and admonition to that Order, coupled with implied threats of a Grit and Tory coalition in case they make his bed too much of thorns.

A RADICAL DEFECT OF THE REGISTRATION LAW.

The Mowat party are boasting very loudly of the enlargement of the suffrage under the registration law. They claim that every man of mature age is included in this privilege. But yet a man, otherwise qualified in every way, is ruled out of this election because he has not resided in the city for three months lacking seven days. If he cannot vote in London, under this law, he cannot vote anywhere in Ontario. He is totally disfranchised, although a native Canadian, a native Londoner, and has never resided outside of Ontario. This law sadly needs amendment. It is not right that a man should be deprived of all voting power in the Province by a technicality of this kind.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, the N. Y. C. R. R. reports gross earnings of \$10,840,831, a decrease of \$1,871,025. Expenses \$7,114,768, a decrease of \$1,153,380. Net earnings \$3,726,063, a decrease of \$217,605. First charges \$2,630,152, an increase of \$308. Profit \$1,095,911, a decrease of \$217,995. Dividend, \$1,192,853, an increase of \$75,000. Deficit, \$96,942, a decrease of \$292,896.

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir,—Will you allow me to protest against the leader re tramps in yesterday's issue. Machinery and female labor are everywhere, and it is impossible for many men to get work, and even farm work is only to be had in few cases, and temporarily. Many farmers have sons, etc. Machinery is even now used to caulk ships, set type, etc. Again there is competition from a younger generation—boys, youths, etc. Yours, Subscriber.

Our Sarnia subscriber evidently has misunderstood the scope of this tramp question. The remarks made by the Free Press referred to the legal aspects of the Vagrancy Act for the Dominion, and also made a brief reference to a similar general act in Great Britain based on the insolent demands made by tramps who are going through the country at the present time. The social and economic aspects of this great labor question we did not touch. The reasons why men are out of employment and beg, and even demand food at our doors, and the laws that are enacted against it, are two different things. In the United States, whence the great bulk of these tramps come, the Democratic free traders blame the McKinley protection; and the McKinley protectionists state that the prospective results of the Wilson Bill in lowering the tariff opened the doorway to admit foreign goods, and this threw the American workmen out of their living. Going a little lower down into the final causes of poverty and begging, Henry George, the great exponent of the single tax, assures us that the whole misery of the human race with regard to procuring the first necessities of life is caused by every man's not having free access to land. The Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest by natural selection is also in evidence. There is a struggle for existence in all the physical world, and doubtless it is in the long run that the weakest go to the wall. As a direct cause there is no doubt that machinery for the time being throws a number out of employment, but this had been the case in each new development of machinery for the last century, since the invention of the spinning jenny, three shing machines and the thousand and one other improvements in machinery in every department of labor. But even taking this view of the question, our Sarnia subscriber has not considered that while machinery drove men out of one employment it opened the door for increased employment in some other branch of trade—that is, the making of this machinery. And if men were thrown out of one employment they adapted themselves more or less readily to others, and thus an equilibrium was established. The fallacy of our correspondent's position relative to this machinery no doubt lies in the assumption that those to whom employment was given in a certain industry would remain idle. But this is not the case. If our own Ontario be taken for example it will be found that a great number of our most prosperous farmers, in fact, one-half of the rural population, have been men that formerly followed some other avocation, and whom probably machinery drove from the workshop to the farm.

With regard to farm work, plenty of it can be had by efficient workmen, but certainly a farmer does not want to hire a transient laborer, or tramp, who does not know a Shorthorn cow from a Tamworth pig. It is not very likely that a watchmaker would entrust the cleaning of a fine watch to a cowboy, or a merchant entrust the choosing of goods to a teamster. There is a surplus of work to be obtained in Ontario for skilled farm hands; men who understand stock, dairying, fruit culture, draining, and who know anything about general farm management.

There are too many men, young farmers, also, who are crowding to cities, crowding the professions, trades and mercantile life, and too few people staying on the farm. This order of things must be reversed and a more general interest taken in cultivating the soil, and then there will be fewer tramps. There is enough and to spare for every man, woman and child in Canada, and this country could support twenty times the population with great ease were the efforts of the population properly directed and the soil properly cultivated.

There is the same chance for this tramp element to earn a living now as the settlers did who hewed out a home in the forests of Ontario half a century ago. They left the thickly populated centres of Europe with a bare outfit and braved the battles of life in a wilderness.

It is still asserted at the Chinese Legation at Washington, with more emphasis than before, that the fall of Peking will not end the war. They are not prepared to believe that Peking can be captured by the Japanese, but should such an event occur, the Emperor, it is said, will betake himself and his household to a more remote point in the interior, and hostilities will continue as before. The Japanese, it is said, must overrun the whole empire before the Chinese will sue for peace. The Legation officials still cling to the belief that the severity of the now rapidly approaching winter will compel a cessation of hostilities until next spring, when the Chinese forces will be better organized, and more capable of opposing the invading hosts of Japan.

PROSPEROUS LONDON.

There were 117 new dwellings erected in London this year, namely, 78 cottages and 39 brick structures of the better class, and yet the City Clerk and Assessors report that there never was a time in the history of the city when there were fewer houses to let than at the present.

These facts speak volumes for the progress and solid prosperity of London at a time when there has been general all round complaint of business depression. It is found, indeed, that this city stands such tests with uniform result. Adversity beats against its walls in vain. Troubles which are elsewhere distressing pass London comparatively untroubled. While there may be occasional instances of hardship—invariably in every community—these are found to right themselves quickly, and matters go on again as usual.

One of the great reasons why London holds its own, and makes solid and rational progress from year to year is, that it is situated in the centre of one of the most fertile farming regions in America, and is the chief seat of the richest fruit and garden county in Ontario, as well as being on a par with the richest counties in all other forms of production.

Middlesex has a greater area devoted to orchard and garden than any other county in Ontario, 10,263 acres, by the Government returns. Hence it is not surprising that the value of farm lands within its borders is given at nearly \$4,000,000 above any other county in Ontario.

It is often lamented that London has no blue water so as to be directly accessible to navigation, but it has what well compensates for this lacking, in the form of all surrounding fertility of the land which never fails, while it enjoys facilities of transportation which put it on a level with any lake port in the Province for what it has to send forward.

London is the centre of a network of railways, whose meshes touch, at one side or the other, almost every farm in the Western Peninsula. In truth, we may well feel satisfied with our city.

THE NEW TREATMENT FOR DIPHTHERIA.

M. Roux, of the Institute Pasteur, Paris, proves the efficacy of the new treatment of diphtheria with antitoxin by a five months' test, and finds that injections of the anti-diphtheritic serum reduced the death-rate from 51 to 24 per cent. in hospital practice. Nothing is so conclusive as success in the actual use of a new remedy. This French physician began to treat diphtheritic children with antitoxin in February last in the isolation wards of the hospital. Previous to this date the death-rate of diphtheria patients averaged 51.71 per cent.; in 1890 it exceeded 55 per cent., while in the three following years it fell slowly to 47.64. But since February 1, 1894, when the serum treatment was commenced, 443 children have entered the diphtheria wards of the hospital, and only 109 (less than one-fourth) of them succumbed to the terrible disease. If any doubt arises as to whether the antitoxin is to be credited with having made the death-rate one-half of what it had hitherto been, that doubt seems to be removed by the fact that in another Paris hospital [the Trousseau] in which antitoxin was not used the mortality among 520 diphtheria cases was 818, or 60 per cent. As in all other respects the two groups of patients were apparently subject to similar conditions and circumstances in their respective hospitals, the great difference in the number of cures seems clearly and fairly attributable to the serum treatment alone.

The results reported in Berlin have been as conclusive as those in Paris. Professor Adolf Baginsky, M. D., of Berlin, writes to the New York Medical Record:—

The results obtained by the use of antitoxin have been reported by my assistant physician, Dr. Katz. From March 14 until July 15, 1893, cases of diphtheria were treated, including numerous malignant cases. Of this number only 33 died, so that the mortality was 14.37 per cent. This excellent percentage has never yet been equaled with our best form of treatment even in the mildest epidemics. Among the fatal cases there were several tuberculous children and several whose genuine diphtheria was complicated with scarlet fever, so that the mortality of uncomplicated cases of diphtheria will be much less.

It therefore appears, as Dr. Baginsky says, that the new remedy deserves further trial, and that if it gives "even more beneficial results than heretofore, then we have in the blood serum therapeutics inaugurated by Behring one of the greatest triumphs in the annals of medicine."

A SLIGHT SAVING AND CONVENIENCE.

We find the following pertinent paragraph in the columns of a New York Daily:—

"At some of the Canadian post offices the sign is displayed, 'United States stamps sold here.' This has no sanction from the authorities, but the clerks are allowed to buy and sell for their own profit and the unquestioned convenience of Canadians who want to send small sums by mail, or to enclose stamps for answers. They charge a profit of about 10 per cent. on stamps in bulk. Any one who has spent two hours running about New York trying to find a 21-penny stamp to secure an answer to a business letter addressed to London, and has had to pay 10 cents for it when he finds it, must realize that here is an industry that might be profitable in American cities."

It would, no doubt, save a heap of trouble to certain Grit politicians here, if they could purchase United States stamps at wholesale and by authority in this country, instead of having to first smuggle their business letters through some convenient American port, there to be stamped for retransmission to Canada. It may seem to the uninitiated a bit funny that all this trouble should be taken to

reach the Canadian customers. It may be asked, why not post the letters at the nearest Canadian post office, and let them be carried by the Canadian mail service, which has always had the reputation of being more perfect than that of our American neighbors. But the explanation is simple:—The letter rate in the United States is 2c per ounce to all parts of the Union and to Canada, the same as in the city delivery. When a Canadian house, therefore, desires to communicate with its Canadian customers, an obvious saving can be effected by first smuggling the letters across the lines and there posting them back to Canada at the American rate. This business device, so economical and thoughtful, if not simple in operation, has been more than once adopted by gentlemen in Canada, some of whom are found asking for Parliamentary preferment, and greatly commended for their business thrift and "phenomenal" success in acquiring a competency. And surely, persons thus resourceful of business expedients cannot help but succeed in the "struggle for life" that now-a-days entails so much more pressure upon the vital forces than formerly. It would greatly facilitate the plan to which faint allusion is here made, were American postage stamps to be put on sale in large quantities, so as to effect a slight saving of trouble on the other side, where the letters in question are posted.

CURRENT TOPICS

Colored plaster is now so frequently used for finishing the walls of new houses that workmen do not object to its use as strongly as they did a few years ago, and it is now a common thing to see the walls of one room colored a pretty buff or yellow, and of others soft red, old rose, and other colors. It is asserted, however, that too much of the colored powder added to the plaster injures its quality.

It is a curious fact that a man (or any other animate or inanimate object) weighs less when the barometer is low, notwithstanding that the atmospheric pressure is much greater upon his body when the same instrument marks "high." It is estimated that the pressure on an ordinary-sized man is 15 tons, and that a fall in the column of mercury from 31 to 29 adds about one ton to his load.

In connection with the despatches, stating that the young Empress of China is dead, the fact may be recalled that the Emperor, who succeeded to the throne in 1875, when he was only four years old, took the reins of Government in 1887, and was married in February, 1889. The selection of a bride for the youthful Emperor, who was between the age of fourteen and fifteen, was conducted on the ancient plan of a competitive examination. Unlike the royalties of Western nations, the Chinese Emperor does not look for his Empress among the daughters of kings of other realms, but elevates to a seat on the throne beside himself that one of his feminine subjects who shall have proved worthiest and fairest among her sisters. Thus any Chinese girl of respectable rank may become the wife of the brother of the moon. The work of finding a bride for the Chinese Emperor consumed more than a twelve month of anxious searching and deliberations among the counsellors to whom the duty of selection was assigned.

W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, recently wrote a young woman who had requested an interview, that he would grant it if she would pay him twenty guineas. As the majority of celebrities are usually eager to be interviewed upon all subjects and at every conceivable time, Mr. Gilbert's charge of \$100 for a short conversation has been looked upon as a startling novelty on this side of the water, says the N. Y. Sun. As a matter of fact, however, it is by no means an uncommon thing for Englishmen of prominence to charge for their opinions in this fashion. The Sun's correspondent in London at one time wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him for an interview on the Irish question, and in the course of an interview which followed with Mr. Gladstone's secretary it was learned that a fee of \$300 would be expected in payment for the interview, it being understood that Mr. Gladstone should write it. Lord Roberts fixed the price of \$100 for an interview upon the threatened war between England and Russia, on another occasion.



Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitutes, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage to let letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full-sized particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 3 stamps. Address The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CREDITORS and all other persons having claims upon the estate of Donald McKellar, late of the Village of Belmont, in the County of Middlesex, merchant, deceased (who died on or about the 17th day of February, 1894, and who was at the time of his death a member of the firm of D. McKellar & Son, of Belmont), are required, on or before the 30th day of November, 1894, to deliver to Macbeth & Macpherson, 744 Dundas street, London, Ont., solicitors for the Trusts Corporation of Ontario, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims. After the said 30th day of November, 1894, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been received, and shall not be liable for such assets, or any part thereof, to any person whose claim the said administrator shall not then have notice. Dated this 18th day of October, A.D. 1894.—MACBETH & MACPHERSON, Solicitors for Administrator. J189-fr

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a by-law was passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of London West on the 16th day of October, A.D. 1894, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$10,000, for the purpose of paying off and redeeming a portion of the debenture debt and floating indebtedness of the said Village of London West, under the authority of the London West Consolidated Debenture Act, 1894, and that such by-law was registered in the Registry Office of the north and east riding of the County of Middlesex on the 18th day of October, A.D. 1894. Any motion to quash or set aside the same, or any part thereof, must be made within three months from the date of registration, and cannot be made thereafter. Dated the 18th day of October, A.D. 1894.—JOHN SHARP, Clerk. J189-fr



Offers To-Day

104 Pattern

Coats,

Capes,

Ladies'

Circulars,

Mantles,

Jackets,

Ranging

from

Eighteen

to

Ninety-Six Dollars,

all at

... HALF PRICE ...