

At the Bank.

This is to notify you that your account at the bank of health is over-drawn; at this rate you will soon be bankrupt, unless you take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites to build you up.

It will STOP A COUGH, CURE A COLD, and check CONSUMPTION and all forms of WASTING DISEASES. As most as palatable as Milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. For sale by all druggists.

The Free Press,
LONDON, ONT.

Monday, April 30, 1894.

FREE PRESS SPECIAL AGENTS.

ROY V. SOMMERVILLE, office 83 and 94 Times Building, New York.
STREET & CO., London, Eng.
H. B. COOMES, 36 King Street East, Toronto Ontario.

PROOF OF HYPOCRISY.

A resolution of the Synod of Hamilton is quoted for our benefit on the subject of the Ontario Premier and prohibition. The Synod, we are told, "is greatly gratified by the fact that the Premier of this Province, Sir Oliver Mowat, in reply to an important deputation, placed himself on record as ready to pass legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic to the limit of power of the Government of which he is the present head."

No doubt the Synod will be still more gratified when the Premier makes some slight endeavor to make this "readiness" effective. It is in the power of the Mowat Government to prohibit licenses, yet when the Marter Bill for that purpose was brought in the Mowat Government voted it down. Is it not just what the FREE PRESS said it was, hypocrisy in a Government to pretend one thing to an important deputation, and to do the very reverse at the first opportunity?

The Hamilton Times, discussing the point raised by the FREE PRESS, quotes from a speech of Sir John Thompson at Owen Sound, wherein he said:

"The question has been raised whether power of prohibition rests with the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislature. My own mind has no doubt whatever. My own mind is that the power of prohibition rests with the Dominion Parliament, and I would not have thought that that could be contradicted if it were not that so great an authority as the Premier of Ontario has challenged that position and asked me to get the opinions of the courts of the country as to whether his Government or ours has power of prohibition."

This expression of the Dominion Premier does not at all conflict with the promise of the Attorney-General which has so gratified the Synod, namely, that he was ready to prohibit "to the limit of the power of the Government of which he is the head." All perfectly well know that the Dominion Parliament has power to prohibit the manufacture, sale or importation. Sir Oliver knows perfectly well how far the Provincial power extends. He must be perfectly sure that it extends to the prohibition of the sale of liquor by license, which would be a great step in the direction of what the "important deputation" asked for. But no attempt is made to advance one step in a direction that will take one liquor vote away from the Government of which "he (Sir Oliver) is the present head."

Witness the case in the city of London. The temperance people, some of whom were on the "important deputation" alluded to in the Synod resolution, appealed to the License Commissioners to cut off five licenses. But did they do it? Not at all. They let the same number as before, and to the same people. The reason of this was doubtless that they think the number not unreasonably large. It may be for the reason that an election is just coming on. Whatever it be, the fact affords evidence to the temperance people that the Mowat Government is insincere in the expression of a readiness to prohibit "to the limit of its power," and that the Hamilton Synod evinced a partisan readiness to express gratification with a Ministerial promise that meant nothing, and was given merely to throw dust in the eyes of the conscientious temperance workers throughout the Province. We call this hypocrisy on the part of the Mowat Government. It is mere political juggling, to fool the temperance people. Can they not see through it? How manly was the answer of Sir John Thompson by comparison! He hesitated no doubt as to the question of jurisdiction. The issue with the Dominion arises on other grounds. But the Provincial Premier professed a "readiness" to do all that the law allowed him to do, and he had perforce to consult the highest law, trusting his own knowledge, before taking action, well knowing that such consultation could not take place till after the general election, and trusting meanwhile to secure the temperance vote in harness with the liquor vote, to assist his return to power. Could hypocrisy go further?

About 40,000 tramps, it is estimated, are travelling over Germany all the year around.

THE TROUT SEASON.

The trout season in Ontario opens very soon—the first day of May—and there is every promise that the fishing year when it opens will be productive of pleasures dear to the angler's heart. If reports are true the streams in this district were never better stocked than now. Incredible as it may seem, nevertheless it is true, that a large number of trout have already been caught in the river at Blackfriar's dam. Nobody appears to know from what source they came. These fish, owing to the open winter, have multiplied to an extent not paralleled in recent years, and as the trout are in good condition, some phenomenal catches may be looked for, and some correspondingly prodigious fish stories about catching big old fellows; but some of these are not so easily caught as casual fishermen imagine. Years and years of study and careful observation still leave entangled many of the habits and ways of the trout, this most cunning of all finned creatures. No living thing, not even an old, gray-whiskered rat, is so wise as an old big trout. He will live season in and season out in a stream whose clay banks are covered with the tracks of persistent fishers and never bite a hook; nay, more, perhaps never been seen. The story is told of one of these large old trout at one of the Komoka ponds that baffled all the fishermen in that vicinity and London for five seasons before he was caught. The ordinary man who splashes down the brook and through the bushes on the bank will never dream of the existence of one of these big trout. A few good points for the fisherman to observe are given by an old trout hand:—Never fish fast; do not leave a good pool or a promising ripple because you have hooked your fish and he has broken away, but go back two or three rods and work down again with a fresh bait or different flies. A big "job" worm often proves a pleasing and irresistible change of diet. Never step into the water where the margin is a mud bank, for the discoloration drifting down stream will scare many a trout. Wait till you can find gravel or rocks under foot. Be careful not to dislodge stones from the bank or move with your feet the cobbles on the bottom, for under water the noise will be heard many yards away. Keep on the side of the stream opposite the sun, so that your shadow falls on the shore. Try to walk lightly on the bank, for the far of footsteps will be noticed by the fish, particularly in swampy ground, for a long distance. Wade slowly, never splashing noisily. Fish with only a moderate length of line, say thirty feet. Of course, in a shallow, clear brook on a sunny day, you must use more, and in a freshet, when the water is murky and the day cloudy, you may need but a dozen feet. Try never to lift a fish; lead him through the shoaler water to a gravel bar or sloping bank, if it is handy, and never try to lead him till you have thoroughly tired him out. A short-handled landing net is a great comfort, and cannot be dispensed with where the banks are wild or steep.

The biggest trout feed only by night. The shrews, one will not even venture out on a moonlit evening. You can catch the largest fish in any stream if you are willing to undergo the discomforts of night work. Take a dark night in May—April is too chilly out of doors after sundown—and having secured either live young minnows, beetles, small frogs, or even minnows (he mice are best), go to a likely spot of deep water, where bushes on the bank will screen you. Any bit which will kick or stay on or near the surface will answer, and even a full grown mouse has been taken by a trout. Fish of from three to five pounds weight are caught by shrewd old fellows in this way, and the rest of the village folk wonder how it is done, and vainly try to equal his catch by doing as he unthinkingly says he does, "gild" up "about in a wicker arm up." To the fisherman, lovers of the finest, cleanest, and best way to kill the trout, we can only give one general guiding law. Early in the year use dull-tinted browns, gray, yellow or dusty flies; in May, June and July the most thriving your best contains in scarlet, green, blue, orange, black and gold, and late in the season use black, heavy, plain, dark colors, blue, olive green, black and white. The same applies to each day's work; for early morning and late afternoon fishing the sonar flies are better, the bright ones taking at noon, the poorest part of the angler's day. But each stream has its own peculiar moths and millers, and only experience there will teach the most killing fly.

Dr. Forbes is professor of chemistry in the Rochester University; he is also a prominent member of the Central Presbyterian church of that city. The doctor is an enthusiast in his profession and devotes his time to hygienic reforms on the most approved modern principles. He has attained a more than local reputation for his bacteriological researches, and when he discovered the germ of disease lurking in the communion cup his announcement caused profound sensation among the members of the congregation. The doctor was very positive in his assertion and offered to prove it by a practical illustration if the chance was afforded him. He asked that after the next communion Sunday the sacramental cup be handed over to him for analysis and he would demonstrate the truth of his contention. The elders hesitated, many of them bitterly opposed the proposition, but finally a majority consented and the doctor's examination was subjected to the doctor's examination. The result was startling even to the doctor; he said, in presence of his report:—Gentlemen, the analysis and tests made by another gentleman and myself have confirmed my fears. We have found in the communion cup the undeveloped germs of twenty-two diseases. I now leave it in your hands to judge whether you will change your form of communion or continue it in the present way, with the knowledge that in participating in this solemn rite you lay yourselves liable to nearly two dozen more or less dangerous diseases, ranging from typhoid fever down to mumps. The announcement caused a great deal of discussion, several members refused to be convinced even with the scientific evidence of the danger before them, but in the end hygiene won the victory over orthodoxy and resulted in the church ordering individual cups for each communicant. Other churches have followed the example set them by the Central, and it is likely that the new order of things will be universally adopted.

Two men to five women are employed in teaching in the United States.

THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

The export trade in cattle, which has been so much in controversy for a number of years past, appears to have been a benefit to three classes, according to the cattle dealers, namely, Canadian farmers, English receivers and English consumers, while Canadian shippers, who have had all the trouble, have invariably been losers from the very inception of the cattle trade. The Trade Bulletin says "This has been due chiefly to the too high prices which have been paid farmers in proportion to the heavy risks assumed by shippers." But farmers, in this district, at least, claim that there is no money in feeding cattle for the English market at the prices paid last year by dealers, and also the price paid at present—4 to 4½ cents a pound. Although shippers have had their ups and downs in the cattle business, yet to say they "have been losers from the very inception of the export cattle trade," is too much. If true, it does not say much for the business shrewdness of men engaged in the trade. It is hardly credible that a number of men would follow a line of business for years at a steady loss.

The same journal remarks that "the only thing to be done in order to ensure a profit to exporters is to pay less to the farmers, and thus make them stand a portion of the losses entailed upon shippers year after year, especially as they are well able to afford it."

If we understand the western farmers here aright they will go out of the business if better prices cannot be realized than were current part of last year and this. They will do better in dairying. If the price of well-fed beef goes below the cost of profitable production in Ontario the farmers will stop the production.

If the shippers have been losing money in their dealing with Canadian cattle, and the farmers do not see any profit in selling at ruling prices, there is something wrong in the trade. There is no doubt that our Western Ontario live stock trade is heavily handicapped by the competition in the dead meat trade from all over the world—New Zealand, Australia, South America, and the United States. If Canadian farmers, dealers and shippers want to keep in the race they will have to reduce the bulk, pay less freight and send the meat to the English consumer in refrigerators. There is no reason why this dead meat trade could not be prosecuted with the same success in Canada as it is in the countries above named. If the trade was established, embargo or not, we would always be safe and not dependent upon the caprices of any political party in England. Then if our cattle were slaughtered here we would be the richer by retaining the hides and offal and turning them to good account. With regard to the selling of stock from Ontario to be finished in Scotch meadows, the less of that we do the better for the fertility of the soil and the general profits of cattle raising and feeding. The Ontario farmer cannot afford to lose the profit the English grazier makes on his stockers, nor can the Ontario breeder compete in sending live meat to compete with all the rest of the world with the dead meat trade.

DEMANDS OF THE "COXBOYS."

The demands of the Boston section of the "industrial army" have been thus formulated:—1. Provide farms and factories for the unemployed. 2. To take steps to amend the constitution of the United States so that it shall affirm the right of every one to have work. 3. To abolish all interest-bearing bonds. 4. To furnish immediate employment for the unemployed by beginning the construction of good roads. 5. To nationalize the railroads, telegraph and mines. 6. To see that all land not in actual use is thrown open to cultivation by those who are willing to cultivate it, and (7) to establish a commission to investigate the advisability of nationalizing trusts.

The petition asking Congress to do these things is evidently the production of a crank, or of some shrewd concealer of phrases to catch the ears of shallow-brained malcontents. Probably not one in twenty of the members of the "industrial army" has any comprehension of what he wants, or any consciousness of wanting anything in particular. Some of them have a vague idea that the "Government" is one thing and the people another—that somehow it is in the power of the former to supply by fiat the wants of the latter—but the great majority are laboring under the delusion that a host of organized idlers can exert a bulldozing effect on people more thrifty than themselves, and are captivated by the prospect of a tram pling and sponging expedition.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Practical tests of an electric plow are being made by Siemens and Halske on a German estate. It is believed that such a plow would prove especially successful in Iowa, where the cattle plague has destroyed the draught animals, and large tracts of fertile lands are being permitted to lie uncultivated in consequence.

Steering boats by telephone during a fog is a new thing in the science of navigation. A cable is laid in the sea, and by means of a detector on board the boat it may be discovered when passing over it. Charles A. Stevenson, of London, is the inventor. He says he caught a perfect course on board, with the water as the principal conductor.

A Parisian newspaper, Le Petit Journal, is organizing a competition of self-moving vehicles, to take place June 1. The motive power may be steam, electricity, gas, petroleum, or anything else except animals; the trial to be made over a distance of 78

miles, and the awards are to be made to the horseless vehicles that best combine the conditions of safety, commodiousness and economy. The prizes have values of \$1,000, \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100 respectively.

It is now ten years since Mr. W. H. Preece, the English electrician, began his experiments in electric signalling across space. In 1884 messages sent through wires buried in iron pipes in the streets of London were read upon telephone circuits erected on poles eighty feet away on the house-tops. In 1885 an extensive series of experiments was made to determine how far the distance between the wires affected the results. Ordinary telegraph currents produced disturbances at a distance of 2,000 feet, while effects in parallel lines of telegraph, ten and one quarter miles apart, between Durham and Darlington, were perceptible. There were even indications of current between the east and west coasts, forty miles apart. Experiments were continued in subsequent years, when the phenomena were proven to be due to electric-magnetic induction, or the radiation of electric waves, and not to conduction of current by the earth. In 1892 the practicability of this method of signalling was tested between islands off the Bristol Channel. It was now declared to be practicable to establish communication across space between the shore and outlying islands or lighthouses, and even between France and England across the straits of Dover, but the system needs further study and improvement before it can be depended upon under all conditions.

In Upper Tonkin material for coffin boards, of which many are exported, is obtained from tree trunks instead of from ordinary living forests. The trees are a kind of pine, very plucky and very durable, and they are found buried in a sandy soil at a depth of seven to twenty-five feet. The trunks, some of them more than three feet in diameter, are in good preservation. Such evidence as can be found indicate that the trees grew in a large forest, and were buried at a very remote time by an earthquake or other similar catastrophe.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. It suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25c.

There are 30,000 corporations in the state's books in Illinois, but many have not made the required annual report and the charters of two-thirds of the whole number are to be vacated.

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 substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 3 stamps. Address Pond Lilly Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in London by all wholesale and retail druggists. Read "why."

TENDERS.
SEALED TENDERS MARKED "FOR MOUNTED POLICE PROVISIONS AND LIGHT SUPPLIES" and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 4th June, 1894. Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application to any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-west, or at the office of the undersigned. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE, Comptroller N.-W. M. Police, 1894. Ottawa, April 23rd, 1894.

Water-Works Notice.

Consumers are hereby notified that the Inspectors of this Department have imperative instructions to have the water supply turned off at any place where water taps are out of repair, and also to prosecute any person using City water contrary to the rules of the Department. By order

O. ELLWOOD, Secretary.

RECIPE

For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Fischmann's yeast.....two bottles
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The Root Beer can be obtained in all drug stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—The Toronto Pharmaceutical Co., Toronto.

KARN

PIANO

A Perfect Piano.
Has No Superior.
Brilliant Tone.
Reliable.
Warranted for Seven Years.

London Warerooms,
226 DUNDAS STREET,
226-228, M.

KINGSMILL'S

128 & 130 DUNDAS, 130 & 132 CARLING STREETS.

SPECIALS

FOR THIS WEEK.

A Challie Chance.

200 PIECES

All-Wool French Goods,

—EXTRA WIDE,
—NEW PATTERNS.

WORTH 40c,

FOR 25c

A Dress Goods Drive

21 PIECES

Silk and Wool Stripes

—45 INCHES WIDE,
—SPRING SHADES,

WORTH 60c,

FOR 35c

A Parasol Purchase.

—WE HAVE RECEIVED
—THIS WEEK

2 Cases Best London-Made Goods,

And offer rare values at

\$1.00

\$1.25

\$1.50

COME AND SEE THESE LINES

Blouse Silk Bargains.

Navy and White Polka Dot Surahs, extra wide, 44c.

White Twilled Surahs, with colored polka dots and figures, extra wide, 50c.

Striped China Silks, light colors, 50c.

Shot Surahs, extra wide widths, 38c and 43c.

Shot Surahs, pure ilk, 60c.

Plain Pongee Silks, 28 different shades, 50c.

A Sateen Special.

168 PIECES

Finest French Sateens,

—REGULAR PRICE
—40 CENTS,

OUR PRICE, 20c

Do! You Buy Butterick's Patterns?

THEY ARE THE BEST.

Fashion Sheets Free at Our Pattern Department.