## The London Free Press

A LARGE MORNING NEWSPAPER, containing the latest news from all parts by Midnight Telegraphic Dispatches, is issued every morning, supplying the earliest information, published west of Toronto, antedating the fortnightly mail press from three to eight hours in all western towns—a matter of great importance to all commercial men as well as the general public.

THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Public Meetings, City Council proceedings, and the news transpiring in the city and district generally, is given, and finds a place in its columns. Its circulation and influence are constantly advancing. It is the recognized organ of opinion in the West, outstripping other journals in the extent, variety and priority of its news.

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IS ISSUED at 4 o'clock p.m., and contains not only the matter published in the morning edition, but additional matter up to the hour of going to press. This edition is published at TWO CENTS, and is for sale by the newsboys and at the various agencies throughout the city, and at St. Mary's, Stratford, St. Thomas and other western towns.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements appearing in the EVENING FREE PRESS will be inserted in the Weekly Edition *free of extra charge!*

ADDRESS, FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY London, Ontario.

# The Free Press.

Thursday, August 8, 1878.


### *A NOTABLE EXAMPLE.*

The *Globe* takes out its voluminous colored pocket handkerchief and sheds tears over the handkerchief of Mr. Tilley. It tells us that he was an unexceptionable person; that he advocated temperance; that he was a Liberal and a free-trader, and one who was constantly at work in most matters to keep in mind the interests of the country at large, independently of any sect, party or locality. But, alas! it seems to the *Globe*, this exemplary individual has allied himself with Sir John, and has announced himself as an open protectionist forthgate. This is exactly to bring the grey hairs of the *Globe* in sorrow to the grave, and it sets up a wail which will be heard throughout the Dominion. Oh, how it weeps and mops its eyes with the aforesaid voluminous cotton pocket handkerchief, on which, if we see aright, is printed in striking style the parable of the "Prodigal Son." It tells us that "Mr. Tilley completes a melancholy "position at this moment," and became "in within human compatence;" and the other says—"No; nothing can be done until Providence interposes in our behalf." One would imagine that a choice under such conditions would not be very difficult to make, as they who say they can find a remedy should be allowed a trial, and the failure, if it come, will leave the country no worse than it is now, as worse would be almost impossible.

As regards the man, the choice is still easier. The Reformers obtained power under false pretenses, and they have abused that power in such a way as has intensified the indignation of the people as has been fearful to contemplate. They promised economy, and they have given us the most reckless extravagance. They promised us a reign of purity, and they have introduced such scenes of wide spread and scandalous corruption as Canada never witnessed before and we humbly hope never will again. They promised the country pure party government, and they gave us the worst species of political coalition that could with mosaic gold quartz; on one end, in with mosaic gold quartz; on one end, in relief, an East Indian soldier grasping the hand of a British soldier, with the motto, "Ready, aye, Ready." The British arms, with rose, shamrock and thistle, will be in the centre of the front of the casket, and the arms of California on the back, while around the edge is to be an endless cable, symbolizing England's natural supremacy. We have not heard that any movement has been made in Canada looking to the same end, but if one were to be set on foot it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that it would be enthusiastically responded to.

### *THE DAY IS AT HAND.*

The commotion in the Reform camp would seem to predict an early day for the elections. They cannot come too soon, as there is nothing to be gained by delay, and distracting the period of excitement is not profitable to the country. The Government might as well have brought them on at an earlier day so far as any good that has resulted to them from the extension of time. They might have known that their cause could not be improved by discussion, as the indictment against them was too fatal and too well established by direct and positive proof, to be at all weakened by any species of special pleading that might be offered in palliation of the offences of the Government. There is little doubt that the Premier will be forced, however unwillingly, to meet his fate in the course of a few weeks, more or less, as all parties desire it.

It is true when one looks over the list of candidates in the field there are still many constituencies in which neither party has yet brought out their man. But we have the same at every general election in which apathy, hesitation, or discord prevents the electors from being able to agree upon a proper person as a standard bearer until the last moment. The Liberal-Conservative party should fill up their ranks, stand shoulder to shoulder, and present a serried front to the foe. In the best informed circles the opinion is pretty general that the contest is close at hand, and though trepidation and mistrust have caused a change of counsel, yet we believe it was all but resolved on before the present, to have brought on the elections at an earlier period than is possible now. There is nothing that could have induced the Government to have put off the evil hour from one period to another except the foolish feeling that a reprieve might develop some unforeseen chance or contingency in their favor. As the Government and Opposition both have been preparing for the ting or war for the space of two years, it would be difficult to strike out anything new or fresh to enliven the debate or gain converts.

The issue is a plain one, and easily grasped so far as it is one of measures, and still more easily determined so far as it is one of men. On the Conservative side it is a national policy, designed to encourage manufactures, to give employment to the workingman, to create a home market for his home produce, and other preserve it as such or extend it on something like equal terms, to keep the young, active and enterprising in Canada for the sake of Canada's prosperity, and bring back peace and plenty to the land. On the Reform side we have their position as defined by themselves, and in these dark days of adversity through which we are passing and have passed, they proclaim their usefulness as statesmen and the guides of legislation by likening themselves to "a fly on the wheel," which can neither give motion, stop motion, nor direct motion. On the one side we have a specific for