



IN THEIR

Or charmed circle of stylish, durable, long-wearing and well-fitting boots for ladies, men and children, our stock occupies a prominent place. It's a source of pride as well as of profit to us to see to it that no inferior or undesirable makes shall enter our store, and so each customer is certain of satisfaction here. Good, wearable and attractive men's and ladies' boots from \$2.00 to \$3.00 and still finer ones from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

See Our Window for Latest Styles

Brown's Shoe Store
145 DUNDAS STREET.

The Free Press,
LONDON, ONT.

Thursday, November 1, 1900.

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

La Liberté, of Paris, France, says in its issue of October 12th:—

"Mr. Tarte is too well known to the French to make it necessary to recall his attitude during recent events. HE IS A RESOLUTE PARTISAN OF SEPARATION FROM ENGLAND, AND WISHES CANADA TO BE INDEPENDENT BY RIGHT AS SHE IS IN FACT. He does not cease to protest against the deplorable spirit which reigns in England to-day, to censure British pharisaism and egotism, and HE JOYFULLY SEIZES EVERY OPPORTUNITY VOUCHSAFED HIM TO ASSERT ALOUD HIS SYMPATHY AND FILIAL ATTACHMENT FOR THE OLD LAND WHICH WAS THE FIRST MOTHER COUNTRY OF CANADA, NAMELY, FRANCE."

"At the opening of the Canadian pavilion at the exposition the British High Commissioner, who seeks in every possible way to be disagreeable to the Canadians, wished to arrange that the President of the Republic should enter the pavilion from the side communicating with the British exhibit. Mr. Tarte opposed this with a liveliness that impressed all his assistants."

"In spite of the cries which the Canadian jingo set up against him, demanding his retirement from the Ministry, Mr. Tarte remained in it, finally upheld by his colleague and friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

"Here they are to-day almost forced to fight together, and it is probably Mr. Tarte, who, in his turn, will save Sir Wilfrid."

CANADA'S GOOD TIMES.

The Grits are saying what good times we have under a Reform Government! They would give to a set of political charlatans the credit that is due to Providence, supplemented by the National Policy of Canada, which they dare not change.

The good times, however, are not all in Canada. Other nations, Great Britain, the United States and the countries of continental Europe all rejoice in a fair and even unusual measure of prosperity. They have cause to thank Providence for abundant blessings.

But time was not many years ago, when the neighboring States were not in the happy position that they are to-day. Their land was swept from end to end by a financial panic, due in part to natural and in part political causes.

How did Canada come out in that fearful crisis?

It is usual to say that a great crisis of any kind in one country is bound to react upon its neighbor. The Grits have said that as between the United States and Canada in an especial and extraordinary degree was this true, so closely were they bound together in ties of commercial and all human interests.

But what happened to Canada in those anxious and critical years when the people of the United States found all commercial credit shaken, and men of the largest dealings were suddenly crippled and the weak went down before the commercial storm just as the unfortunates of Galveston fell before the tidal wave and cyclone?

Where was Canada amid that great financial crisis that shook the United States from ocean to ocean?

The answer is one that all Canadians can remember with pride and satisfaction. Canada stood her ground as if the hurricane sweeping

past her doors had been an evening zephyr. She did not feel it at all, except in her own commercial and industrial position, was ready with her accumulated wealth to become the banker of her American neighbors, and it was a matter of great astonishment to all that, while all America was in a financial ferment, and bankers refusing credit on every hand, the business men of American border cities could cross the boundary and find a happy, prosperous and unruffled people, ready and willing to discount their bills.

That was under a Liberal-Conservative Government in the Dominion! It is little credit to any political party that Canada shares in the good times that are universal. But it is a credit to those men who can steer the ship of state that no matter what conflict of the elements may be occurring around her, she rides safely on!

A BASE BETRAYAL!

"On the plebiscite," said Dr. Montague at the Rink here, "I took five Ontario votes to kill one vote in Quebec."

The voting is the same in elections for the Dominion Parliament. But the number of votes possessed by one man in Quebec is not limited to five. It is limited only by the voters' physical power and his facilities for getting over the ground wherever he is qualified on election day.

If a man in Quebec has property in ten or twelve constituencies, and could reach them one and all between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., he could vote in each one of them.

Why has this infamous anomaly, this tyrannous handicap, been fostered upon the free people of Ontario?

Has any one been yet considering it in the light of a damnable conspiracy in which the liberties of Ontario were deliberately sold to the Liberals of Quebec at the Conference of Provincial Premiers?

Sir Oliver Mowat was present at that conference, representing Ontario. Why did he not insist upon an equality of the franchise as a first condition of using the Provincial qualification in Dominion elections? We had One Man One Vote in Ontario. Mowat must have known that the franchise in Quebec was unlimited, and that "it would take five (or more) voters in Ontario to equal one voter in Quebec," yet he submitted to the proposal and approved it. Grit leaders now are not finding any fault!

Does any one suppose that when that was up, Sir Oliver was in his dotage, and did not know what he was about? Far from it! He was as sharp and shrewd then as he ever was in his life. Yet he agreed to put Ontario under the heel of Quebec in this fashion.

What was the consideration? Was it the prospect of a rally of French-Canadians to the side of Laurier in a moment of nationalist enthusiasm to be cunningly worked up?

Was this a part of the conspiracy to entrap and smash, if possible, the Conservative party on the School Bill?

Whatever it was, there is the fact so plain that he who runs may read. The Ontario voter is under so tight a check that even Mr. Hyman, though a ratepayer in the city, cannot vote for himself, because he does not reside in the electoral district of the city.

The Ontario Franchise is a base betrayal of the people of this province. Imagine the Hon. Geo. Brown now living and seeing the Toronto voter outvoted five times over by the voter in Montreal, and conceive his righteous rage and indignation.

Imagine any Liberal of the old school being fully informed of this outrageous discrimination, and not crying out against it with all his might!

ELECTION NOTES.

Dr. Wilson, the Grit candidate in East Elgin, styles Mr. Tarte "the man whose reputation has gone before him." If Ananias were to visit St. Thomas, Dr. Wilson could truthfully use the same words concerning him.

A Grit journal, citing the deeds of the Laurier Government, says:—

It gave the people an opportunity of expressing their minds on the prohibition question.

What did it do next?

The Liberals are represented as having violated a promise to give absolute free trade. They never made such a promise. They did promise freer trade and they gave it. —St. Thomas Journal.

Excuse us. As a matter of history, that resolution was written "free trade" and so printed and debated. The word "freer" was an after-thought.

At Montreal Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his Government would be returned with a "thousand times" its present majority. There is something wrong with the figures when 107—the lowest majority possible in a number of 212—can be multiplied by a thousand and still remain less than 212. Politicians are not always mathematicians, it would seem.

Assuming for the sake of argument that the reason none of Mr. Tarte's St. Thomas friends accepted his two-to-one offer of a wager was because they had not the money, he should not despise them. It is only about four years ago that he himself swore that he was not worth 25 cents.

But Mr. Tarte should be informed that ladies and gentlemen in this section of the country do not stuff a

wad of bills in their pockets when making their toilets to attend a meeting to be addressed by gentlemen. We do not know any section where this is the practice, but Mr. Tarte has travelled and perhaps knows.

Mr. Tarte made a mistake—that's clear. No doubt there are places in Montreal where he could place a wager, and probably there are some such in London. But gentlemen do not escort ladies to such places.

I will make a deposit of \$500 against \$250 that the Conservatives will not elect fifteen members in Quebec. This is bezelous.—Mr. Tarte at St. Thomas.

Such a proposition is a clearly-defined offence under the criminal code of Canada.

The Hamilton Times accuses the Free Press of telling a falsehood because we said "the province does not choose its own franchise for the Dominion elections." Our statement is exact and literally true. The Times cannot find on the statute books of Ontario any act which specifies what shall be the requisite qualifications for voting at a Dominion election, nor can it find any reference whatever to Dominion elections in any Ontario statute. Now, who tells the falsehood? If we are wrong, cite the act.

The Chatham Banner speaks glowingly of the good times produced by the Laurier Government. How much did the Banner sell for the other day, under foreclosure proceedings? Will our contemporary let that go as a test?

All this talk against Tarte is simply the old sectarian war over again.—Advertiser.

Would you be willing to bet \$500 to \$250 that you are correct? Tarte is the "secretary" in question.

If the Canadian agricultural implement industry were swamped by the millionaire manufacturers of the United States, as is proposed by the Manitoba Opposition leader, 40,000 persons in this country would be deprived of their means of livelihood.—Advertiser.

We presume Hon. Hugh John Macdonald is meant, though he is not the "Manitoba Opposition leader." Mr. Greenway holds that place. Mr. Macdonald proposes nothing of the kind, but he does believe that the millionaire manufacturers of agricultural implements should be able to compete with the Americans in Manitoba as well as they do now in the further markets of Australia, South America and the European continent.

Those who argue that the Dominion Franchise Act does not give Quebec an advantage over the other provinces, because the representation of each province is fixed, take no note of the fact that members of the House of Commons do not vote by provinces. They vote as individual members. That makes all the difference in the world.

Speaking off-hand, without official measurements, but with a good general idea of both buildings, we should say that the Princess Rink has about six times the superficial area of the City Hall, so far as the placing of an audience is concerned. On that basis Sir Charles Tupper's meeting was much more than six times as large as that of Hon. Mr. Mulock and Hon. David Mills. The people were more closely crowded together, and there were many unable to gain admission to the Rink, which was not the case at the City Hall.

Speaking of the crowd at the Princess Rink, to hear primarily Sir Charles Tupper and his trusted supporter in London, Major Beattie, a well known Grit said:—"Well, it was a pretty big crowd, but half of them were Reformers." Just exactly how he got his figures of course we do not know, but it is to be hoped he was correct. Sir Charles Tupper did not need to come to London to secure the support of Conservatives for Major Beattie.

Somewhat in the same line is the Toronto Globe's report of the meeting addressed by Sir Charles at Chatham. It says that "a large number of Liberals were drawn into the hall by motives of curiosity." Readers of standard literature know what became of the "many who went to scoff."

Old Liberals cannot afford to forget the treatment Alexander Mackenzie received from the Tory press and the Tory politicians. He was hunted and hounded from the day he took office until he was overthrown, five years later.—Toronto Globe.

Had they not better recall the words of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie himself, in the letter in which he compared himself to an armed sentinel, standing guard at the treasury doors to prevent its being looted by the clamorous Grits who placed him in power?

Speaking at Toronto, at a Grit meeting, a Mr. Michael Basso is reported in the Globe as saying:—

It would be a calamity if the Laurier Government were not sustained. The Opposition had shown no reason for the overthrow of the Government; all they had done was to raise this cry of loyalty, which, with some people, was almost a disease, which broke out every four or five years.

We do not recall ever having heard of this gentleman with the musical cognomen, but it might be suggested to him that if loyalty is a disease, Tarte and his crowd have not yet caught it.

IN SOUTH MIDDLESEX.

Opening Meeting of Conservative Campaign at Lambeth

ABLE AND SPIRITED ADDRESSES

By the Candidate, Mr. J. C. Judd, Edmund Meredith, E. T. Essery and P. H. Bartlett on the Political Issues of the Day—Enthusiastic Reception to Mr. Judd.

The opening meeting of the campaign in South Middlesex in the interest of Mr. J. C. Judd, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, was held at Lambeth on Monday night. The large hall was filled to the doors by a representative and enthusiastic audience, many of those present coming a long way to hear the issues discussed, and the closest attention was paid to the very able speeches made. Mr. John Thorncroft, of Lambeth, was elected chairman, and called first upon Mr. Judd to address the meeting.

Mr. Judd was in excellent form, and in a moderate, but convincing, speech of an hour's duration held the close attention of the audience. He began by saying that the Liberal party in 1896 had gone to the country and were returned to power on certain well-defined principles and promises which they had enunciated in their platform of 1893. Mr. Judd then read the declaration of the platform of '99 on the question of the expenditure, and showed how these declarations had been supplemented by many more statements made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. David Mills and others, to the effect that the expenditure under the Conservatives was enormous and unjustifiable, and that the Liberals pledged themselves to reduce it by the sum of three to four millions of dollars.

Mr. Judd said that the people naturally expected that these pledges would be carried out, but to the utter surprise of the Canadian people the ordinary expenditure had been increased from thirty-eight millions to over forty-one millions, and the capital expenditure to over ten millions. Mr. Judd stated that these men had offered for their conduct the excuse that the country was prosperous. He pointed out that, under the circumstances, it was the bounden duty of the Government to have reduced the capital debt of the country, and to have prepared for a time when, in the ordinary course of events, the country would not be so prosperous. Instead of that, the large revenues of the country had been expended, and the national debt had been increased by eight millions of dollars in round figures. He said that any private individual who conducted his affairs upon such a principle would soon be ruined. He then went into the big twin question, showing that while this twine had been sold to friends of the Government at four and a half to six cents per pound, the farmer had had to pay from 11 to 14 cents per pound. This he characterized as an outrage. He dealt with the coal oil question, and showed how the Standard Oil Company, by a deal with the Government, succeeded in obtaining possession of the oil fields of the country and were to-day the masters of the situation. The Liberals, he said, had utterly failed to carry out their promise to the country on the trade policy, but had on the other hand simply adopted almost in its entirety a policy which for so many years they had condemned. He dealt with the preferential trade issue, and with the fast Atlantic service, showing how this latter enterprise had been bungled by the Government, the great hopes of the people in respect to this matter being cast to the ground. "If I am elected," said Mr. Judd, in conclusion, "which I will be, I shall go to Ottawa to serve not my own ends but those of the people who have put me there. I will not misrepresent the electors of this district, as the late member, Mr. McGowan, has done. I will support all honest measures that are brought forward by the Government, but if my own party dares to put through any deals they will not find me standing behind them, as Mr. McGowan has stood behind the present Government in the iniquitous deals that have been forced through the House. I will stand for honest, efficient and clean government, and for the old Union Jack, which waves over us all." Mr. Judd was loudly cheered upon taking his seat.

Mr. Edmund Meredith, Q. C., was the next speaker, and was received with an outburst of applause. He pointed out to the electors that there was a sacred obligation resting upon them in this contest, and that it behooved every man to consider well the course he should take. This government, as pointed out by Mr. Judd, had absolutely failed to redeem their pledges to the electorate, and in so doing they did not represent the honest Liberal sentiments of the country. He pointed out how dangerous it was that Tarte, Bourassa and the other Liberal leaders in Quebec were running a racial and religious campaign in the Province of Quebec. These men were endeavoring to hold power by the solid vote of that province, and if that were so, then it behooved the people of Ontario and other provinces to unite for the purpose of putting them down. Such an attempt on the part of Quebec was dangerous in the extreme, and every elector ought to take it to heart. He dealt exhaustively with the coal oil deal, the Drummond County deal, and pointed out the disgraceful conduct of the Postmaster-General and other Ministers of the Government, principally Mr. Blair, in having dismissed from employment poor laborers without giving them a chance to be heard in their defence. "These men," said Mr. Meredith, "were men above all others who ought to be protected, but they were sent from their positions, and of them without a dollar in their pocket, and without being heard at all in their defence."

He dealt with the dredging contracts of the Government, which contracts were let to friends of the Government and by them sublet at greatly reduced rates, and out of which they made a large profit without stirring out of their office. Mr. Meredith

closed an eloquent address by asking the electors to support the Liberal-Conservative candidate in the contest. Mr. J. C. Judd, of London, was the next speaker, and delivered a speech of three-quarters of an hour's duration, which was closely listened to by the audience. He dealt with the question of the contingent. Mr. Laurier, he stated, was first in the Jubilee procession, but last among the British Premiers in sending assistance to the Mother Country. He referred in eloquent terms to the services rendered the Empire and Canada by the brave Canadian boys who had gone to South Africa, and said that they had done more to unite the British Empire than all the statesmen for the last twenty years. He referred in scathing terms to Sir Wilfrid's statement that the decoration of Her Majesty, making him a knight, was forced upon him. "There was no apology made for the badge of the Legion of Honor of France that he wore under his coat," said Mr. Essery. Mr. Essery was interrupted several times during his speech, but the interrupters were effectually silenced.

Mr. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, of London, was the next speaker. He stated that he had not intended to speak, but that he had come as an onlooker. He pointed out that while there was a pretty large majority of Liberals in the Riding, yet that in this age of the world public opinion was subject to a great change. The public press had worked a great change in the condition of public opinion. There was scarcely a farmer, he said, at the present time who did not take a daily paper, and they were as well informed upon passing events and political affairs as any class of people in Canada. Public opinion was subject to great change, and even a large majority in this Riding on the issues now before the country might be turned into a Conservative majority. The party is greater than the man, but the country was greater than the party, and the ultimate issue in every case is the welfare of the country. He firmly believed that the mass of the Liberal party were as honest and sincere in their desire for the country's welfare as were the Conservatives, and if they were convinced that the Liberal leaders had betrayed the country and Liberal principles they would cast their ballot against them, and in so doing they were not by any means declaring against the true principles of the Liberal party. The Liberals were not now responsible for the acts of the Government. It was only when they had endorsed these acts that they became equally guilty with the men who had committed them. He dealt briefly with the National Policy, and declared that it was now the chief object of the Government to show that their efforts had benefited the manufacturer.

"They had," said Mr. Bartlett, "made public professions to the electors and private pledges to the manufacturers. They had broken the former and kept the latter. The Liberal-Conservative party in this Riding had determined to give the electors an opportunity to express their views on the public issues. No matter how great the odds against them every man should go to the poll and record his convictions. If they believed their cause a good one, they should stand manfully by it, and if they did not win now, they would at least have gone a step in that direction. He humorously referred to the numerous positions taken by the Liberal party, and said they had been everything by turns and nothing long. They had advocated every issue that they thought would be acceptable to the Canadian people, and had abandoned them all in turn when they found the electorate against them. They had ended up by boarding the old National Policy train. "Don't you think," said Mr. Bartlett in conclusion, "that this train should be manned and operated by the men who had constructed it and put it in operation and not by those who had sought in every way to wreck and destroy it?"

The meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen, Sir Charles Tupper, and the Liberal-Conservative candidate.

LAURIER AGAIN DENIES

That He is the Member of the Government who Sent an Agent to H. H. Cook Offering a Senatorship for \$10,000.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The Globe publishes the following telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to Mr. Cook's statutory declaration yesterday:—"Montreal, Oct. 31.—In answer to Mr. H. H. Cook's last statement, I reiterate my denial already published. I never authorized anybody, either directly or indirectly, to interview Mr. Cook on behalf of the Government. Nobody has my authority, either written or verbal, from me to approach him, and I characterize the whole accusation as a foul slander.—Wilfrid Laurier."

TOWNS DESTROYED.

Havoc Wrought by the Earthquake in Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—Further details received regarding the earthquake of Monday last show that San Casimiro, Cua and Charalano were entirely destroyed. An islet situated at the mouth of the Neveri River has disappeared. At Tacarigua, Brochico and Curlepe the damage done was considerable. There are many dead and injured.

The wily Tarte came up to St. Thomas for a double object. He has nothing to do with armories. The lies with the Minister of Militia. But it suited Tarte's game to come to Ontario to see if some "Orangeists," as he calls our people, would not "tread on the tail of his coat," so that he could send word back to Quebec how a Frenchman had been outraged and see them dance with the spirit of revenge. That was the meaning of his furious outbreak at the evening meeting when some boys went out. He screamed after them that they were "insulting him because of his nationality." He is so used to playing upon the feelings of the simple folk in the back townships of Quebec that he probably imagined he could do the same trick in an intelligent city like St. Thomas. The people there were not so easily humbugged, however. They could see at a glance the game the wily diplomat was at. It was more transparent than the manipulation of the West Elgin ballots. They accordingly gave him the most withering "fro" that ever was got by a public man. It served him right.

Worthy of Attention.

Exceptional Purchasing Power of

\$2.00

SEE WHAT YOU CAN GET AT

KINGSMILL'S

You may have paid ten dollars, or you may have paid fifteen dollars or twenty dollars, to-day for

\$2.00 at Kingsmill's

All coats for ladies' wear are now made to order at Kingsmill's. The intention hereafter is not to carry ready-made jackets.

Every Coat in Stock

Varying in price from eight to twenty dollars is selling at

\$2.00

(EACH.)

KINGSMILL'S

All Winter Coats During the Next Week

Remember, **\$2.00** at Kingsmill's

Paris-made Coats, Berlin-made Coats,

Made by tailors, elegantly braided, worth from \$8.00 to \$20.00, this week your choice

\$2.00

—AT—

KINGSMILL'S