

The Free Press,

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THE ANIMUS OF HATRED.

Not for many years past, has the fire of unmitigated hostile criticism been more fiercely directed against Great Britain and the English generally than since the inception of the Boer war. Nor, has this animus of hatred been confined to any one country if we except perhaps Italy. Russia and France have been as heretofore particularly venomous, and the people politicians and press of the United States take an apparent delight in joining in the hue-and-cry of railing against England. What Britain has either done or left undone to account for this unhappy state of feeling which is known to exist no critic has stepped forth to declare. It must be left, then, to conjecture to account for a condition of feeling hostile to Britain which appears extensively to prevail. The known antagonism between evil and good lies at the bottom of the animosity. What recent acts British statesmen, or the government, or policy of the Empire have been adopted antagonistic to other nations is most difficult for our enemies to point to.

The reasons for the hatred appear to lie in the unbounded prosperity and influence which the British Empire continues to enjoy. "Envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness" underlie the deadly animosity, the malignity of which Britain complains justly of. Does Britain covet any territory in Europe outside her own sea-girt isles? not an acre. Does she seriously threaten the stability or political status of any European or American power? decidedly no. Does she desire to disturb the political boundaries of any of the European countries? again, no. Regarding Europe and its present defined areas her policy has, simply been to maintain the "status quo," the condition of international tenure in a general sense established at the overthrow of the first Napoleon. She has no serious ground for quarrel with France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy or the smaller powers of Europe, nor with the United States of America, nor does she desire any. Her "Empire is peace" if possible with all, at the same time being prepared to defend her just rights and responsibilities. She would have gladly avoided the Boer war with all its terrible consequences had not President Kruger egged on by foreign nations opened the ball by a manifesto so insolently defiant as to render retreat impossible. No war since the commencement of the nineteenth century was so reluctantly entered into by England as the present South African campaign. And yet, to a very large extent the sympathies of nearly all the nations of the world have been on the grounds of the justice of their cause but because they have had the pluck, the temerity, to beard the British Lion!

The cynical Talleyrand remarked that "there is something in the misfortune of even our best friends which makes us glad." Applying this criticism on the malignity of the human heart to the present South African troubles we see a glimmer of reason why the Nations wish the Boers to be successful and that Great Britain may be wounded in her pride and checked in her prosperity. For a century past, the role of the British has been to take up and colonize the waste and uncultivated countries of the earth for the purpose of migrating her sons and extending her manufactures and commerce. Fifty-five years ago, the celebrated Sir Robert Peel declared in the House of Commons that "ships, colonies and commerce" were the true objects of Great Britain's solicitude. The value and truth of this axiom are apparent when we make even a superficial glance at the outlying possessions and protected self-growing colonies which salute the British flag—in India, China, North America, Burma, Australia, Egypt, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, all owning a willing allegiance to the Empire. Her control in all these outside spheres has been humane; her dealings with the native races honorable and just; she has ever endeavored to raise the standard of civilization wherever her flag has been planted. None of the outside nations so possessed has cried out for vengeance minus the Boers! On the contrary, the Russian Prince Ukhtomski editor of the St. Petersburg Gazette is described by a New York journalist as saying that "Great Britain is haughty, supercilious, and intensely selfish, bent upon the 'assimilation' of all the races and peoples that are unfortunate enough to fall under her sway." This is as unjust as venomous, yet it appears to be accepted by Europe as a true picture.

In short, it is the prosperity and the wealth, the powerful influence the world over of Britain which makes her the best-hated of the nations. Another reason for the hatred is to be found in the fact that she bids defiance to her enemies the world over. Her Empire seated on an island her foes are impotent to attack and destroy her at home. Her fleet keeps off the foreign legions from devastating her sea fields, her towns, her cities. The heel of the insolent foreigner will never be allowed to desecrate the soil of the British isles. Thus her greatness, her majestic importance amongst the nations, and her immunity from attack on her shores combine to render her as hated as she is to-day.

The venerable Sir Edward Thornton, G. C. B., formerly British Minister at Washington and afterward ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople

and St. Petersburg, was recently a defendant in an equity suit against the Globe Venture Syndicate, in which a clergyman alleged that he had been induced to invest £2,000 in the shares of the defendant corporation by misrepresentations for which Sir Edward Thornton, as chairman of the company, was legally responsible. The case was tried in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Farwell, and terminated on the 10th April, in a judgment against Sir Edward for £2,000, together with interest at 4 per cent. Addressing counsel, Mr. Justice Farwell said:—"It is painful to a judge to see a man with such a position and career as Sir Edward Thornton in the witness box in such a case as this. If it is any consolation to your client, I have no doubt that he believed the statements in the prospectus to be true, but I do not think I should have been able to hold that he had reasonable grounds for so believing." The Globe Venture Syndicate was represented as having acquired valuable commercial rights in Morocco by virtue of a treaty with certain tribes in that country, and also as possessing mining properties at Thunder Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, upon which there was auriferous ore in sight to the amount of 5,000,000 tons. Sir Edward Thornton, who is now 83 years of age, retired from the diplomatic service in 1887.

Henry Clews' last financial circular says that the iron trade is still in exceptionally satisfactory condition. Prices have often been abnormally high owing to the extraordinary conditions of supply and demand. Some moderate recessions in values are highly desirable; because they would immediately attract a large body of orders, not justified at present figures. Such action would really place the iron trade upon more normal and more stable conditions than at present. But no important changes are yet in sight. Pig iron of high grade quality has not declined, the only shading being on Southern pig and a few off-grade makes. The large producers of pig iron are fully employed and have their output sold up to the 1st of August. Later on it is quite likely that some concessions will be made in both raw and finished products; and, as prices at present are abnormally high, such a reduction will be a wholesome stimulus to industry, and not a cause for apprehension, as certain stock speculators would have the public suppose.

From the study of clouds Prof. F. H. Bigelow, of the United States weather bureau, concludes that the ordinary cyclones which traverse our country from west to east are not more than two or three miles in depth, although their diameter is many hundreds of miles. In other words, their motion does not affect the upper regions of the atmosphere. In the case of hurricanes Prof. Bigelow finds that the depth is greater, amounting to as much as five or six miles. But the higher currents blow directly across the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic areas which produce storms and fair weather at the surface of the earth. Some of Prof. Bigelow's conclusions upon former ideas concerning the circulation of the atmosphere.

A manufacturer who is conversant with all the aspects of foreign trade says that few manufacturers give sufficient attention, in seeking new markets for the sale of their products, to the question of how their goods are covered. An attractive package or artistic wrapper will often make all the difference in the success or non-success of a consignment. Some curious instances are given as illustrations of the importance of this seemingly simple matter. It is said that the successful competition of German with English houses in wearing apparel for Russia is due to the manner in which the German firms, knowing the Russian matron's and maid's fondness for red, choose this color in their goods. English makers supply good needles to Brazil, but supply their trade by putting the needles up in the usual sallow papers. The Brazilian hates black, and the German, promptly recognizing this fact, captured the market by using flesh-colored wrappers for his needles.

Some twenty or more of the farm implement manufacturers of Ontario have signed an agreement not to make exhibits at fall fairs of any description. They assert that the cost is large and the expenditure does not bring adequate returns. The Monetary Times observes:—"Whether competitors from across the line, and from other provinces will continue to make exhibits, and thus practically force the Ontario men to continue the practice, remains to be seen. But this move is sufficiently serious to make exhibition managers pause before they go too far in transforming a fair into a circus. Some people want instruction; but more people want to be amused, and the difficulty is to cater at once to those who prefer a grand stand performance, and to those who want more substantial things in other departments."

This explains why so many remounts are needed in the South African campaign:—All the South African railways are, as you know, of 3 foot 6 inch gauge, and the Cape Town line was poorly provided with horse boxes. When Roberts arrived he found such was the hurry to put animals at the service of Methuen's forces that horses and mules were being packed like beavers in ordinary trucks, without anything to keep one apart from the other, and sent southward in train loads without troopers to look after them, but merely under the care of three or four blacks for each train. No food was provided beyond what little might be in the nosebags, nor was any care taken to see that the animals had water during the four days it took them to reach Lord Methuen. The consequence was that when the trains

arrived at their destination the animals were in a frightful condition—starved, thirsty and many of them with broken legs owing to kicking in the crowded trucks. No wonder that many of the horses, treated thus and arriving in this condition were shot forthwith, while others died in thousands when put to the strain of severe work. Lord Roberts stopped this instantly, and declared that he would rather march his men on foot than allow animals to be used in such inhumane fashion. But his rigid enforcement of the rule to send animals in horse boxes and properly cared for naturally made the collection of fresh supplies a slow business. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing that what animals he now does get arrive in fair condition and with some prospect of being useful to the troops.

The farmers of Geauga county, O., have a telephone service almost as complete and convenient as that of any small city. Practically every farmer in the county is in reach, by telephone, with every other. Not all have telephones in their farm houses, but there is not a neighborhood in the county where every farmer may not, in a few minutes, walk to a telephone and communicate with any other farmer in the county, or to Cleveland. Any farmer in the divisions may have access to any one of the 500 subscribers of all the lines in the county at \$12 a year.

Last year the exports of maple sugar from Canada were 1,137,649 pounds, against 565,521 pounds for the year previous, showing an increase of over 100 per cent. It is stated that large contracts for sugar and syrup have been made by Toronto parties and others throughout the province. These transactions are said to have been made direct with the growers in the east. The greater part of the sugar and syrup is produced in Quebec, especially in the eastern townships, and is a source of considerable revenue to the farmers and growers.

AN UNFORESEEN EVENT.

Narrow Escape of a Bride at the Marriage Ceremony in London.

London, April 30.—During the marriage of the daughter of the Russian ambassador here, M. G. De Staal, to Count Alexis Davidoff, in the Russian Chapel, London, this afternoon, at which the Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery and most of the members of the United States and other embassies were present, the bride's veil caught fire from a candle which she carried in her hand. The count seized the veil and crumpled the gauzy fabric between his hands. The bride, in great excitement until it was found that no serious damage had been done. The interruption was only momentary. The bride behaved with great presence of mind, and apart from a slight singeing of her hair, she escaped injury. She quickly rearranged her veil and the ceremony proceeded. The Prince of Wales was among the first to congratulate the bride, and the bride's fortunate escape from injury.

FREIGHT RATES ON OIL.

Important Decision by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special).—The railway committee of the Privy Council has rendered an interim decision in the complaint against the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk Railways of discriminating in freight rates on oil by charging 20 and 21 cents per 100 pounds from Sarnia and Port Huron to Montreal and 22 to 23 cents from Lake Road, Suspension Bridge, in the United States, to Montreal and other centres in Canada. The railway committee came to the conclusion that the proposed remedy available was to reduce the railway tariff on oil. The effect is to leave the rate from Sarnia unchanged, in the rate from American points to points in Canada is reduced to the figure of 23 cents, as it originally was, based on mileage.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Collapse of a Scaffolding at the Paris Exposition—One Man Killed.

Paris, April 30.—There was another accident this afternoon at the Exposition. A scaffolding collapsed in the Salle Des Fêtes. One workman was killed and three were seriously injured. The Salle Des Fêtes was hastily prepared for the opening ceremonies, the uncompleted work being covered with tapestry for the inauguration. All these trappings were removed after the function and the workmen have ever since been busily engaged in finishing the building.

CROP PROSPECTS.

In England and France They Have Been Injurious Affected by Unseasonable Weather.

London, April 30.—The Mark Lane Express to-day, in its weekly review of the crop situation, says:—"The unseasonable return of winter last week destroys the last chance of the wheat and spring-sown corn in England and France being reaped at the average date, while it materially diminishes the prospect of the crops attaining the average yield."

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

One Windsor Man Killed—Another Probably Mortally Injured.

Windsor, April 30.—A fatal runaway occurred yesterday afternoon, in which Daniel Bockus, aged 62 years, a house-mover, lost his life. In company with a friend named Lassaline, Mr. Bockus was driving to Wexford, and when crossing the Grand Trunk bridge at that place, the horse became frightened at a passing train and bolted. Both the owners of the buggy were thrown out, striking the roadway with terrible force. Bockus was picked up in an unconscious condition, and removed to his home on Gleggery avenue, where he died a few hours later. Mr. Lassaline was badly injured internally, and he may not survive, the doctors say. A sad feature of the death of Mr. Bockus is that his wife was buried only last Sunday.

FOR THE FIRE VICTIMS.

OVER \$350,000 ALREADY IN SIGHT.

Aid Pouring in from All Quarters—The Eddy Company to Rebuild—More Messages of Sympathy.

Ottawa, April 30.—The relief fund for the fire sufferers is growing fast, and there is over \$350,000 in sight now. From the neighboring republic, as well as from the mother land, aid is being promptly forwarded. Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, has issued a proclamation for aid, and the following cable has been received from London:—"To the Mayor, Ottawa, Ont.—The great calamity befallen your city even on this side causes universal and loving sympathy. The Ottawa conflagration fund opened at the Mansion House—Alfred Newton, Lord Mayor, London, Eng."

The Ottawa Insurance Company, which has been organized only a short time, and in which local men are heavily interested, had risks in the burned district amounting to between \$20,000 and \$30,000, which is a hard knock to a young organization. The estimate of \$4,000,000 insurance does not include the risks on Eddy's or the J. R. Booth Lumber Company.

The Mayor of Hull to-day received the following message from the Premier of British Columbia, dated Victoria, B. C., April 30th:—"The people of British Columbia and the Government sympathize with you in the terrible loss which you have suffered and will send aid for the victims."

The E. B. Eddy Co. has given out the following to the press:—"The homeless, helpless and also hopeless condition of the army of suffering people who have been—some of them for over 40 years, and all of them still now, if possible, more than ever—dependent on the vast operations of this company, has so impressed its responsibility upon Mr. Eddy and the other directors of the company that they have decided to rebuild on a comparatively smaller and moderate scale to start with, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the city and Council of Hull on a fair basis as to future taxation, and if the city is willing to pass such ordinances with regard to the rebuilding of the city, we will prevent the possibility of such serious and disastrous conflagration in the future as have occurred in the past."

The Mayor of Hull has received the following cable from Lord Aberdeen:—"Methen, April 28.—Accept our profound sympathy. (Signed)—Aberdeen." Detroit, Mich., April 30.—Mayor McManis, on returning from the east yesterday, issued a call to the citizens to assemble at his office to-day to devise ways and means for helping the unfortunate people of Ottawa and Hull. In most of the Catholic Churches yesterday it was announced that a collection would be taken up at the masses next Sunday for the benefit of the sufferers. Mayor Mayberry caused it to be announced that relief subscriptions would be gladly received. At many of the churches there was a subscription taken up on the spot.

Cobourg, April 30.—On Saturday a large bale of clothing was sent by one of Cobourg's citizens to the Ottawa fire sufferers to-day, and to-morrow large shipments of provisions and clothing will be sent by other Cobourg people.

Halifax, N. S., April 30.—The meeting called for the relief of the victims of the fire of Hull and Ottawa, and presided by Mayor Hamilton to consider the question of relief for the Hull and Ottawa fire sufferers adjourned till this evening. A committee, consisting of Sir J. B. Macdonald, Hon. A. G. Jones, W. B. Wallace, Hon. C. P. E. and C. C. Blackadar, was appointed to draw up a plan of procedure and report this evening.

Quebec, April 30.—Archbishop Begin has subscribed \$500 for the victims of the fire of Hull and Ottawa, and recommends all the parish priests of the diocese of Quebec to take up a special collection in their respective churches on Sunday next for the same purpose. A delegation from Hull arrived here this morning to interview the provincial Government in reference to the relief of the sufferers. A meeting of the cabinet will be held this afternoon to decide on the matter.

The following additional donations to the relief of the fire victims are announced:—Kingston City Council, \$500; Kingston Ladies' Associated Charities, a carload of supplies; town of Cobowau, \$100; Uxbridge, six cases of clothing.

\$300 FROM BUFFALOANS. Buffalo, April 30.—Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church raised \$300 for the Ottawa and Hull fire sufferers yesterday.

OSWEGO'S SYMPATHY.

Oswego, N. Y., April 30.—Several hundred dollars have been collected by the churches and other agencies here for the Ottawa fire sufferers. Large quantities of clothing are also being contributed.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

FIRE IN THE WEST DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING, OTTAWA.

Timely Discovery Prevented Another Serious Conflagration at the Capital.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special).—The fire ban appears to be upon Ottawa sure enough. To-day the condition of wind and weather were somewhat similar to those which prevailed on Thursday and contributed to the severity of the worst conflagration in the Capital's history. A strong west wind was blowing directly athwart the town to-day, and while the gale was at its height about 1 o'clock p. m., fire was discovered in the Western Departmental building. Painters had been working in the accountant's room, immediately opposite the office of the Postmaster-General, and it is supposed that during the dinner hour a smouldering spark set fire to the rubbish on the floor. At any rate fire broke out there, and had burned a considerable space of the floor before it was discovered and extinguished by Dominion Policemen Trepanier and Hargrave. St. George, who quickly had a hose line playing on the flames. Coming so soon after the big conflagration the incident created considerable excitement in the west block.

About three o'clock an alarm was rung for an imaginary blaze at the

foot of the cliff below the Library building. The firemen responded with alacrity, had lines laid to the "lovers' walk," overlooking the spot, but no fire manifested itself. Clouds of dust and smoke were arising from the smouldering ruins across the river, almost opposite the base of the hill, and somebody supposed fire had broken out there. Five minutes after the hose reel made its appearance there must have been 1,000 people swarming on Parliament Hill.

Gatineau Point Village, on the banks of the Ottawa, just opposite the summit of Rockhill, was the scene of another fire this afternoon. Two large general stores at Gatineau Point were destroyed a week ago by a fire of incendiary origin.

THE WHOLE WORLD SURPRISED

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marked that Her Majesty's recent visits to London and Dublin had made clear to everyone the respect and loyalty felt for her in all part of her dominions, and he said he was confident that if Her Majesty could visit the colonies, she would receive there a welcome even more enthusiastic.

The Prince of Wales, responding to the toast to himself, the Princess and the other members of the royal family, made the following brief reference to the Brussels incident:—"I will say no more than this. All of us are in the hands of God, and whether we lose our life through sickness, accident or the hands of an assassin, we must bow to His inscrutable will. I am glad to have this opportunity not only of thanking you of England, but of thanking others from far distant parts, not only of the Empire, but of the civilized world." The Prince concluded by acknowledging the "ready manner in which the colonies have sent their best troops to fight for the mother country."

Lord Salisbury, proposing "The Imperial forces," paid a tribute to the disinterestedness of the colonies in sending troops whose splendid qualities and courage had formed a magnificent spectacle, that had taken not only the Empire, but the whole world by surprise. The services they have rendered in the field," said the Premier, "are splendid, unexampled and only surpassed by the further service of having drawn the Empire together. Not only have they helped us in what I trust is a conquering campaign, but they have also given us moral support, which, in the present state of opinion in some parts of the world, is of no small consequence. After what the colonies have done it is realized that Great Britain is a more important nation in the world than before. Her character is more respected, and her wishes are more regarded." Lord Salisbury deprecated any attempt to expedite a fusion of the colonies with the mother country by legislation, declaring that it will be better to allow this wonderful growth of sentiment to grow by its own laws, and according to the impulse of its own vitality. In that event, he said, it would exercise an influence over the character, progress and habits of the world such as has never before been exercised by any Empire. He concluded with the remark:—"I beg to couple with this toast the name of my excellent friend, Col. Denison."

Col. Denon, responding, said:—"By giving advantages to the West Indies the Canadians have proved their willingness to put their hands in their pockets for the benefit of their fellow Colonials. It is a fine Imperial defence is concerned, other nations were armed to the teeth, and it was time we took such measures that will enable the Empire, should occasion arise, to strike with full force. I hope that upon the conclusion of the war an Imperial conference will be called."

Mr. Chamberlain, who proposed "Our Australian Kinsmen," referred at some length to the question of Australian federation. He said he cordially agreed with Lord Salisbury's argument against any artificial hastening of colonial union, and he supposed therefore that the creation of a colonial council was still distant, and that it would continue to devolve on the mother country a trustee of Imperial interests to guard the future of the Empire. Alluding to the assistance given by the colonial troops in South Africa, he said:—"The fact is, we are only just beginning to realize the greatness of our own Empire and its possibilities in the future. To-night we recognize with heartfelt gratitude the sentiments that moved the colonies to join us in an hour of trial. If the occasion should unhappily arise when we may be called upon to reciprocate with something stronger than words, I believe the old country will stand the strain." In an eloquent peroration Mr. Chamberlain declared that the old days of apathy and indifference toward the colonies had passed away and had given place to a strenuous desire for closer union.

Mr. Jos. Israel Tarte, Canadian Minister of Public Works, proposing "The British Empire League," said he hoped the war would be speedily concluded and that then the same free institutions which had made Canada a nation would be given to South Africa. The Canadians, he continued, well remembered the trip of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and now, on their behalf, he would ask His Royal Highness whether it was not possible to repeat that visit. (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Devonshire, briefly responding for the League, said a cablegram had been sent to Lord Roberts to the effect that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury and the members of the British Empire League had drunk to the success of the Imperial forces he was so ably commanding, and expressing their high appreciation of the loyal courage and endurance of all ranks, adding that a reply had been received from Lord Roberts, tendering grateful thanks on behalf of the troops, and saying that all were in splendid condition and that Her Majesty might rely upon them to bring the campaign in South Africa to a satisfactory conclusion. The Duke of Devonshire concluded with an expression of deepest sympathy and re-assurance of the League with the Canadians in the presence of the calamity at Ottawa.

FREIGHT COLLISION ON C. P. R. Winnipeg, Man., April 30.—Two freight trains collided on the C. P. R. at Spanish River, and one brakeman was killed and a lot of damage done to cars.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

WATER! WATER! WATER!

A fire in the hold of the big cargo boat Manchester Commerce on her way out to Halifax and St. John's.

To put the fire out large quantities of water was pumped into the hold.

Salvage Consisting of

(10,300)---Ten thousand three hundred yards Tapestry Carpets.
(3,806)---Three thousand eight hundred and six yards Brussels Carpets.
(2,123)---Two thousand one hundred and twenty-three yards Axminster Carpets.
Four bales Hearth Rugs.
Two thousand nine hundred yards Linoleum.

Purchased from
Lloyd's by
T. F. Kingsmill.

Sale of the, above at

KINGSMILL'S CARPET WAREHOUSE

Carling Street, London.