

A

Bootshop

fashions for well-groomed men. it is not the intention of the L. E. & riving at cannot be equalled in London at the prices.



For the Summer Months

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Saturday, September 1, 1900.

OBJECTIONS REMOVED. The proposal to extend the lease of the L. & P. S. R. to the L. E. & D. R. R. Company does not evoke much interested public discussion. Some few reasons have been advanced for a thorough consideration of the question, but no objections are forthcoming beyond those adduced or suggested in a recent issue of the Free Press, a fact which seems to argue that the citizens are on the whole fairly agreeable to the concession asked for. Indeed, it would be difficult to find in the present administration of the railway any stronger objections that

anywhere else at the favorite lake this interesting case, remarks :-act of annexation was never rescind leagues does not pledge the country to ed, and the Boers were by the two any line of action for the future, for front. It was thought therefore ne-!"Whatever be the means by which a cessary to have it so stipulated, and speech ceases to be so much sound assurance given that these beating the air and becomes a printgrounds should not be diverted from ed sheet, they all involve expense, their original purpose, so far as to be and those on whom that expense falls made a source of direct profit to any have a moral right to be protected one, but should be retained as they against the appropriation of that which they have produced at their are throughout any changes or alteraown cost." This seems to be reason tions that may take place as a result able enough, and the Times proprietors

of the extended lease, or in the naare to be congratulated on their pluck tural evolution of improvement. This in establishing a contention in which condition was regarded as a sine qua newspaper rights are involved. non. We had no idea that any change

from this programme was in contem-Missionaries of all creeds-Catholic friends of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to show plation or might take place in the and Protestant-are having a hard near future. Our interest in this time of it in China generally. Many ing of troops to Africa, but did what phase of the question would go only have been butchered and many robso far as to provide against the posbed of their goods and otherwise malsibility of the land being put to any other use that would bar the public freedom in any way without the consent of the city authorities being first British Reuter's news ageny

had and obtained. We are assured on "Understands that several private tel Correct Footwear for all occa-sions—the latest and smartest Manager, Mr. William Woollat, that interior provinces of China are safely arat the coast in considerable From Szu-chuan no fewer that Fine Canadian Boots, \$2.00 to \$4.00. D. R. R. Company to disturb or cur- bers. From Szu-chuan no fewer than 400 Fine Canadian Boots, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Fine American Boots, \$4.00 to \$6.00. tail in any way the free use of the tsze, port where there is daily These are superior Footwear and picnic grounds as at present, nor is munication with the coast. The Friends' For

it the intention to put anything on telegram dated Shanghai, August 14, an-nouncing the arrival of the remainder of these grounds which would cramp their staff at that port from Chung-king, them. Any measure facilitating bet- and is now safe at the coast. Mr. While, as in a moment, the British these grounds which would of any find is now safe at the coast. Mr. them. Any measure facilitating bet- Archibald Little telegraphs announcing the ter access to them is of course an- arrival of himself, with over 90 Europeans. spirit in Ontario flamed into the red Mr. heat of war, in Quebec the war spirit found less fuel to feed upon, and imperialism had less open and less deother matter. And so that objection from Chung-king at I-chang, having thus safely passed the rapids. The China In-is got out of the way. It will merely land Mission received two telegrams from cisive expression among the people. This was an opportunity for states-China, one stating that 20 of their mis men to speak words of conciliation, be for the civic authorities to have sionaries from Szu-chuan have safely reach-ed Shanghai, and that others are arriv-ing, and another that the whole of their staff in the province of Honan is safe. A and by prudent utterance to win the such undertakings put in official form ed Shanghai, to make this branch of the question of their with the aggressive imperialism of

further telegraphic despatch adds:-Consu recalled Friends from Szu-chuan. Chin. Inland and Church Missionary Society mis atisfactory. sul Ontario. It was a time to moderate China faction and sectionalism, and to take We see at present no other objeccare that in putting down race tysionaries latest information well." ions to the carrying out of the proposal to extend the lease, upon such Further news from Shanghai to the rearrangement of direct terms with 14th August announces that German racial divisions in Canada. the city as business men ought to alliance missionaries have safely ar-The Gazette says: "This is a fair agree are suitable. In all dealings be- rived from Che-Kiang province. umming up of the situation, and a despatch thence of the 17th says:reasonable declaration of the duty of tween corporations, just as between "All now is comparatively quiet; the public men. individuals, much has to be taken and London 'Missionary Society's staff had measure for the conduct of Conservagiven "on trust." and in the special left the Province." Since then it has tive leaders. There should be no obase under notice should any grave been telegraphically reported that the jection on the part of it or its friends wrong or injustice be attempted, there whole of the China Inland Mission to applying it also to Liberal public

and Church Missienary Society staffs men or another, to shape matters to a good understanding. And it may be ac- have also left. The China Inland "Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, as reportcepted, that as between two corpora- Mission state that their chief anxiety ed by the Toronto Globe on Wet. 4 tions so related as the railroad lessees is now for their missionaries from last."

and the city of London, there would Shan-Si, who are reported as retiring There exists a great deal of misonception in the country regarding be little danger that a friendly set- through the violently anti-foreign the powers of the government in the Province of Honan towards the coast. tlement of almost any conceivable present case. As I understand the change of conditions and circum- It is to be feared that the outbreak in militia act, and I may say that I have Northern China, the Pekin district, is given it some study of late, our volstances, could not be speedily reached. inteers are enrolled to be used in the now spreading south and west, rendefense of the Dominion. They are

NOTE AND COMMENT.

that this

is heart

An interesting case affecting the

opyright law of England has recently

een decided on appeal to the judicial

The points

merely

prop.

committee of the House of Lords. The

copyright in a speech derivered until

it has been printed and published.

The murderer of King Humbert of taly, the anarchist Bresci, has been tried and convicted of the horrid crime, and has been awarded a life sentence. Under the laws of Italy, it evangelizing the Chinese empire. appears that the death penalty does ot apply, though had the assassin

conventions merely granted certain the believe that this bolint has been doubt very large rights of self-government, whatever in the public mind." within territories forming part of the The Gazette winds up as follows:-Empire. Speaking with a strict re-'Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself took this gard to law, we could no more annex the Transvaal than we could annex during the Sherbrooke by-election Mysore-an almost exact parallel." campaign, when he spoke of the Gov ernment having permitted to enlist a

THE SENDING OF THE CON- number of young men anxious to serve TINGENT-LAURIER'S ATTI- Great Britain in the war. Nothing is TUDE DEFINED.

said here of Mr. Bourassa's attitude. which was the legitimate following The attempt made by the Ontario out of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interview position, and was not in itself unreathat he was not opposed to the sendonable. the utterances of th Premier and of the newspaper which

he could to hasten the departure of it has been declared in Parliament by a Canadian contingent, ought not to Mr. Tarte, was purchased to be the treated. As it is now, a continuous make for much with the people who Premier's Montreal organ, are adexodus of missionaries and foreigners have fairly good memories. But the duced. Taking them alone, and apfrom Western China proceeds. The attempt is being made, and in order plying to them the Globe's measure. to put Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues did they tend to moderate faction and in their true light in respect of the sectionalism, to bring Quebec and On-

matter, we reproduce 'an excellent sympathy, to make fo tario into article from that conservative Conserunity? There can be but one answer, vative journal, the Montreal Gazette. an answer that condemns the Min-The Gazette takes the following isters and their party. There is no from a recent issue of the Toronto such racial antipathy in Quebec as some of the Government organs, for Globe as its text: their own mischievous purpose allege.

> There is among the French-speaking people of the Province no such antagonism to the sending of the troops to South Africa, as for partisan uses elsewhere, some Liberals allege. That there is so much as there is is the people of Quebec to greater sympathy direct effect of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's and Mr. Tarte's course of dealing with the issue involved. Had these two men spoken from the first in the ranny in South Africa we did not same spirit as did Mr. Bergeron and preed racial animosities and create Mr. Casgrain, there would have been less manifest hostility in Quebec to the action the Government took, and less opportunity for mischief-makers elsewhere to stir up racial strife."

> > Supposing after living four year? beside a neighbor you find that you cannot believe a word he says. Would you not come to the conclusion that he was not to be trusted and was not worthy of your confidence? What applies to individuals applies to governments. I challenge any friend of the present Government-as I have challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues again and again-to show me one single promise that has been redeemed by this Government. I have

the face of a challenge of that kind

ried out. If that be the case, I say

don't trust a Government that will do

that. They must be absolutely dis-

honest in pledging one thing and do-

said to Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues dering the position of all missionaries Canadian troops, to be used to fight "You went to the country and told and foreigners generally untenable in for Canada's defense. Perhaps the the people what you would do if you the interior. Their expulsion, in obe- most widespread misapprehension is that they cannot be sent out of Can- came into power. You came into powdience to Imperial edicts and Chinese ada, To my mind it is clear that cases er pledged in the most solemn inanpriestly demands, must perforce ex- might arise when they might be sent ner what you would do, and I chaltinguish for years all efforts towards to a foreign land to fight. To postulenge you now to put your finger upon late a case:-Suppose that Spain one single pledge which you have reshould declare war upon Great Britain. Spain has, or had, a navy, and deemed." Don't you think it

The Fall Campaign, Juesday, September 4.

Returned,

Ready for

2000

Miss Wylie,

Costumes, Coats, etc.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS, LONDON, ONT., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

those put forward, which were, after all, merely matters, of detail, and if these are met in a way to satisfy the citizens of London, there is hardly any remaining reason why the bargain should not be speedily concluded.

We made reference to the freight charges on coal coming across the lake, stating that it had been intimated to the Mayor and others direct ly concerned in the disposal of the railway property, that the rate had been adjunced by twenty cents per Were this true, it would be seen that the large advantage which had been expected from the lake route had We have, however disappeared. positive assurance from the authori

ties of the L. E. & D. R. R. Co. tha it is not true. The rates by railway or death by continental from the mines to southern lake ports and to Suspension Bridge have been increased by the amount stated. Bu the rate from the port of Conneaut lown for death. Extreme across the lake by the ferry Shenango. and on by railway to London and other points, has not been altered by the L. E. & D. R. R. Company. It re mains at the same cheapness as com pared with the Suspension Bridge route as it did before the advance by American railways was made. statement to the Mayor was therefore misapprehension of what had taken place. With all reasonable assurance that this relative rate for coal traffic shall be continued.

this objection falls to the ground, and of course it will be to the interest of the company to maintain such relative cheapness, as it will encourage

the trade by that route, and be'a set tled basis of profitable work. Another point raised was that of the switching privileges at St. Thomas. It

published from its own had been industriously set forth that many speeches of Lord Rosethe charge made for this service was ery. A publisher, Mr. Lane, collectthe source of considerable ed these reported speeches and pub and more or less irritation was felt by passengers regarding any loss proprietors brought an action against time at St. Thomas under the supposi-Lane for damages, and sought by an injunction to stop the sale of the switching service in connection with volume. At the trial court the verthe other railways centring there. This dict went for the defendant, but or objection also was raised under a parappeal this verdict was reversed, and tial misapprehension of the facts. the rights of the Times under the First, the charge made has been a copyright act confirmed.

nominal one, much below the cost of raised were unique: Lord Rosebery's teaming, and the total revenue from were decided to spoken, and did not than one-quarter of the sum which had impressed the imagination of the complainants. Further, the sum s grapher. and published: realized, whatever it might be, is en-Ithen became tered as a part of the railway earn- lerty of the Times under the act. Of ings in which the city shares at the course, any newspaper could have rerate of ten per cent. after they reach ported Lord Rosebery's speeches as \$80,000 annually. Secondly, the delays, did the Times, and in doing so they if any, which are caused by the switch- would be protected in their publicaing of cars at St. Thomas have prac- tion. It is now law that there is no

tically ceased, and there is no longer any complaint on that head. The third point, which was thought One of the law lords who tried the

to be of special importance for con- case, Lord Brampton, in his judgsideration in granting the extension ment, said:--"A speech and the report over so long a term of years, referred of it are two different things, and

that navy might he heing got ready to een tried for high treason the culprit assail Canada, as part of the empire. made terrible death havoc amongst could have been executed. It is a pity Sometimes the best method of de the native population, hundreds of fending one's self is to attack, and scoundrel is permitted to thousands being the that case Canadian soldiers might ive in any event. A mere imprisoncertainly be sent to Spain, and it is trative of the vast proportions and quite certain that they legally might the foldespatched to the Iberian penlowing statement of Secretary for insula. The case of the South African republic is not analogous. There India by telegram of crime." The attempted assassination s no menace to Canada, and, although painfully interesting: willing to contribute e may

thing.

have to summon

There

in its powers.

In other words.

Parliament.

of

of the Prince of Wales at Brussels by "Number of persons in the Belgian named Sipido, a self-conef:-Bombay, 1,586,000; Punjab, 169,000; so. Then, again, how could we do so fessed anarchist, is to go unpunished. Central Provinces, 2,270,000; Berar, 472,the acquittal in the face of Sipido's 000; Ajmer-Merwara, 95,000; Rajputana monev? own admissions by the Belgic au-States, 324.000: Central India States, 105. 000: Bombay Native States, 421,000: Bar eda, 122,000; North-western Provinces, 2, of justice. It will also be recollected Junjab Native States, 42,000; Cen- Parliament, and it can do very little tral Provinces Feudatory States, 51.000; without the permission rance, was recently attacked in Paris Haidarabad, 460,000; Madras, 8,000; Benment. evolver, and gal, 22.000; total, 6,149,000. Bombay and attitude of the Government on early lost his life. Why this eastern Bengal returns of number on

otentate should have been singled out ncomplete. It is satisfactory to learn, however, fined. pes not appear; it may be supposed that the prospects for the future are offered a Canadian contingent to the home authorities. brightening. August the general category of the marked-14th the Vicerov savs. able conditions reported ness of emperors, kings and princes continue and rain is be the only method left for Canada's furnishing erally throughout the country. Total their protection against the knife or number supported in all famine- the anarchists, who are stricken provinces still large have vaging war against constituted aubackwardness of crops, restricted dehority. The persons of such are almand for labor in the fields, and high prices. Steady rain continues in Gujarat and Raiputana, while heavy engaged in the distribution local falls have occurred in the Pun prizes at an agricultural fete, such jab. The only question now is whether as King Humbert was performing the monsoon will last well into Sepwhen the assassin's bullet penetrated tember. The present signs are fav orable.

> The future safety of South Africa under the British flag would be percolleagues, which, on Oct. 11, in conmanently secured if a large number demning the position taken by Sin Charles Tupper, said:of the soldiers who have been fight-Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the other day, ing the Boers for the establishment of very clearly defined the Government's British supremacy were encouraged position in stating that there was no to take up lands and become settlers. justification whatever for the Government offering or sending a contingent If thirty or forty thousands of such without previously consulting Parliamen could be settled in the Transvaal and Orange Free States. the nucleus Canadian Government did not offer any military contingent to the Imof an army for the protection of Brit perial Government. ish interests there would For our own part we have available. A large British emigration hesitation whatever in stating that it the Laurier Cabinet had taken upon of wives and children, and unmarried itself the responsibility of exposing women would naturally follow. A the future of Canada in sending new departmental committee of the military contingent to the Transvaa colonial office has been established at the should have blamed its policy. with this view, over which Mr. Arnold The Canadian contingent leaving Forster has been appointed to pre for the Transvaal is composed of men side, and has started for Cape Colony. who have voluntarily offered then services. As a reputable British authority re The marks:-"Soldiers who know a trade neither the right nor the power to or who for any other reason are in officially engage our country, withclined to stop and try their luck, and out consulting Parliament. who wish to grow up with the country ought equally to be encouraged. have no doubt that those

the homely shepherd's and the allied agricultural vocation infantry, and the are most desirable, but the these terms in the Ottawa correspondence of La do not want to go on Patrie:not be treated as of no account. En-

"The Government had to decide couragement must be given to every between two policies; the sending ofkind of soldier-settler, rural or urban. ficially of a contingent at the expense The essential thing is to keep so de- of the country or the payment passage and equipment of those who as the of the Cabinet from coming to a decision before last evening. The sending of

to enroll beneath the colors of the

ing another .- Sir Charles Tupper at Amherst without Parliament's granting us the We simply could not do any. How the Astatics Regard Us. we should The manners of the European always The strike the Asiatic as plebeian. He expect Government of Canada is restricted It is responsible in an equal or superior a kind of smooth. ness which few Europeans possess, and Parlia? which they never display in their inter-

significant

they are dumb?

pledge or promise

rentleman here

is no doubt as to the course with the colored races, whose want of frankness and tendency to be def questions that mean menace to Brit? ential, and general failure to secure the sh interests, but in this present case results which Europe desires, slightly irrilimitations are very clearly de tate them. The Asiatic thinks that want And so it is that we have not of frankness essential to politeness, is always reserved unless he intends to be in The militia de. partment duly transmitted individua; solent, and jooks upon familiarity, espeoffers to the Imperial Government, fally if there is any difference of grade last week and the reply of the War Office shows as offensive, presuming, and, in a word their attitude on the question. As to rude. Very few Europeans appear rude. Very then, and those reaction to be gentlemen, and those reactions they are not familiar. The European's laugh, in especial, is to him as disagreeable as the laugh of the uncultivated is to the refined European, and European "chaff," persifiage, humor, is to him absolutely unendurable. It is he thinks, the very quintessence of vul garity, and Teminds him perpetually the is being civit or submissive to one with is essentially, when the mask is off, is essentially, when the mask is univ a contingent. the Government has not discussed question, for the reason which stated-reasons which, I think. must easily be understood by every one who understands the constitution al law on the question. The Gazette asks:-Was that to

ise the Globe's phrasing, a prudent is essentially, when the mask is off, barbarian. This feeling, which is univer-saf and incurable, greatly increases hi sense of his oppenent's stupidity, which again is deepened by his perception that the opponent is fettered in using his in tellect by all manner of non-intelectus utterance to win the people of Que? ec to greater sympathy with the ag ressive imperialism of Ontario? Was it not rather a throwing of cold wathe opponent is fettered in using his in tellect by all manner of non-intellectual restrictions, is apt, for example, to reser the aggressive imperialism of Ontario to bring it more into agree. ment with the presumed indifference cruel or immoral suggestion, does no of Quebec? It was interpreted in the latter sense by La Patrie, the organ of Mr. Tarte, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's

this country, we

expense of

Gazette

employ falsehood when falsehood stear, would be convenient, and does not detec falsehood if it is plausible, as a quick-wit ted man shou'd. the Asiatic who lies to the spises the European so much for accepting the falsehood that he often, out of contempt, makes his faisehood less the than he could. Anything, he is, will do for a mind so dense as rtistie hinks. thinks, will do for a mind so dense as that. He is vexed, too, when his lie is too roughly exposed: vexed, not as an ordinary European is, because he has been detected, but as a diplomatist is vexed when his smooth arguments are not put aside as smoothly. He ought not to be told that he is lying, but only to be shown as lightly as may be that the falsehood has not suc-ceeded. Any other conduct he classes as the result of ill-mannered, not to say brutal stupidity, and despises in his heart as the gentleman despises the scolding of the rough.-London Spectator. therefore follows that the

Wolves in France From the London Times.

According to the returns published the French Ministry of Agriculture, th number of wolves destroyed in France las year was 207, of which 4 were she wolve with young, 72 full-grown wolves, and 131 Canadian Government had They were killed in nineteeu different departments, and a sum of £520 🖛 : paid in the shape of premiums, £6 being given for a she wolf with young; £4 for a full-grown wolf, and 32s for a cub. The greater part of the wolves were killed in the central departments of France, not one being Mound in the Alps or the Pyrenees. The total of 207 was rather in excess of the three previous years, but it marks a great degrage as accordent with leading exit marks a great decrease as compared with about seventeen years ago, when 1.316 were destroyed, and the number of animals killed since 1882 is 8.866. Once only within the last twelve years has a wolf been killed that had attacked human beings. beings.

Vacations.

From the Boston Christian Register.

Miss Genge, Miss Hill.

Have been in New York for the last three weeks hunting up new ideas.

Millinery,

Miss McCracken,

Children's and Ladies' Fine Underwear. Specialty: Wedding Outfits.

Mr. Schooley, Cutter, Mr. Falconer, Manager,

> Fine Ordered Tailoring Department.

