

## For the Summer Months

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The Free Press,  
LONDON, ONT.

Friday, August 31, 1900.

## LOOK OUT FOR THE LISTS!

The Liberals are carrying on a deep game with respect to the voters' list. It is said that in a booklet which they have circulated among the faithful, it is pointed out that the appeals against the lists prepared by the clerk are to be entered within 30 days after the posting of the list by the clerk. The words "within 30 days" are printed in black faced type. Here is the way in which the game is to be worked. When the clerk is of the proper political stripe, and is willing to be used, he is to time his posting of the lists so that the clear 30 days which the act evidently contemplates will expire on a Sunday. This, of course, would make the following Monday the final day for entering appeals. For obvious reasons appeals are held till the last possible day, and the expectation of the "machine" is that the Conservatives will, as the act directs, "give to the clerk or leave for him at his residence or place of business, notice in writing (form 6) of his complaint, and intention to apply to the judge." Then the clerk is to refuse to accept the appeal, on the ground that the time has expired, taking the ground that the day upon which the list was posted by him, should be counted as one of the 30, and that, consequently, Saturday was the last day for entering appeals. The dodge has already been tried, though unsuccessfully, in the township of Eramosa, Wellington county. There the clerk refused to accept the appeals on the ground above stated. He finally agreed to have the matter referred to the county judge, and on the day fixed for a hearing none of the Liberals turned up. They knew they had been caught, and that there was no use in contesting the point. Conservatives everywhere are warned not to be caught by this clever scheme.

## WHAT TO DO WITH TARTE

It is said Tarte has been offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba, vice Patterson. Will he accept it? Is the question. A struggle is going on for mastery in the administration. Tarte has enjoyed the name of being master, and with seeming truth, since, although he has done untold damage to the Government and party, Sir Wilfrid is still under his thumb, and dare not put him out for a safer man. When his colleagues rose in rebellion against Tarte's remaining in office, Sir Wilfrid said: "If Tarte goes, I go, too; there is nothing too good for Tarte." That was eighteen months ago, and, of course, offences go on accumulating. Tarte's Parisian exploits are enough to condemn him in the eyes of Anglo-Saxons at least. Apart from his profane speeches, he managed, as High Commissioner, to pack the Canadian section of the Exposition with French-speaking officials. Any one not familiar with Canada would be easily misled as to the real status of this "young nationality." A native of Tours, France, lately in Montreal, received a letter, which, translated, reads, "I was not aware, until I visited the Paris Exposition, that our language was universally spoken by Canadians, nor that you were really under the tri-color." In fact, the Government has been spending between \$300,000 and \$500,000 in Paris mainly to give Mr. Tarte an opportunity to advertise Canada as a French country, under the British flag, it is true, but more French than British in feeling. It is time such a Minister were set aside. But whether such a flamboyant and extravagant exponent of racial difference in this country would be a fit Lieutenant-Governor or not, is very doubtful.

## QUEBEC RULED!

It may be interesting to recall the votes which were taken in the several Provinces in favor of prohibition and against it.

	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ontario	154,499	111,575	39,224	...
Nova Scotia	34,846	5,402	29,244	...
New Brunswick	26,911	9,576	17,335	...
P. E. Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	...
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	...
British Columbia	5,721	4,737	984	...
N.-W. Territory	6,238	2,824	2,414	...
Quebec	28,582	122,614	94,032	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,477</b>	<b>264,522</b>	<b>107,957</b>	<b>94,032</b>

Every Province save Quebec was for prohibition "by a large majority," but because Quebec stood out, Sir Wilfrid said the other Provinces counted for nothing! Pretty brassy to Ontario!

Conservatives having nominated for Parliament in South Ontario Mr. James Smith, whom a judge denounced for gross corruption, the Liberal organ are virtuously agitated and vociferous. Liberals having nominated for Parliament in Welland Mr. German, who was formally unelected and personally disqualified and disfranchised for seven years for gross corruption, the Liberal organs have no remarks to make.—Ottawa Journal.

## OFFICIAL EXPLOITS.

A correspondent of the Berlin Telegraph complains that a Wilmet municipal official is going through the township canvassing for Mr. George A. Clare, the Conservative candidate. But that isn't half as weird and wild a political exploit as the disfranchisement of a dozen freeholders in Westminster and Lobo by Grit assessors. Never dreaming that they were left off the voters' list, they took no trouble to see that their names were on, and only found out their voteless condition on going to the poll. Of course, these voteless farmers happened to be Conservatives.

The Herald notes that the naval arch in New York, popularly known as the "Dewey arch," is crumbling away, and may not, after all, be perpetuated in marble. The public have grown apathetic. Their enthusiasm was nearly all blown off at the hero's reception. The question whether the deliberate, machine-like destruction of the old and ill-conditional Spanish tubs in Manila Bay by a fleet of immense superiority, and without losing a man, will stand the test of future judgment as a case of monumental heroism, is yet to be decided. The late Earl Beaconsfield, it was said, would read no book until after it had weathered the storms of two years. Perhaps it would be well not to attempt to build monuments until the events they are meant to commemorate should have remained large in the public eye for twenty years.

## MURDERS IN CANADA, 1899.

The Criminal Statistics for the Dominion for the year ending September 30, 1899, show that twenty-five accusations of murder were made. Two were not disposed of, nine accused persons were acquitted, three were detained as insane, eleven were convicted. The eleven were hanged. This reads like justice, sure, prompt and sharp. To the sharp, prompt and sure justice does not Canada owe her extraordinary immunity from violent crime, as compared with the great and equally enlightened and progressive nation next door to us? What is the case in the United States? As no official report is issued at Washington except in census years, one must go back to 1890 for official figures. In 1890, the population of the United States was under sixty-three millions, or say eleven times what the population of Canada was last year. Last year twenty-five charges of murder were made in Canada; if the United States in 1890 had had a proportionate number in accordance with population, there would have been eleven times as many charges, or 275 cases. What was the actual figure? The United States census report stated that in 1890, 7,586 persons were in jail charged with murder—twenty-nine times as many as there would have been had the number been in proportion to that in Canada last year.

## TRYING TO STEAL A MARCH.

The Orillia News-Letter claims to have certain knowledge that the elections are to be held at once. It says: "In two months the elections will be over," remarked a prominent Liberal yesterday to the News-Letter, "and that's official." This is how he got his news. Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General and Mr. Laurier's right hand man in Ontario, arrived in town somewhat hurriedly on Monday noon. Of course, any man who comes by train comes somewhat hurriedly, so that does not mean much politically. But Hon. William was here a bare hour before he had a Reform convention all arranged for and wires laid for big representative gathering to be held at Orillia on Thursday, August 30, for the selection of a candidate to contest East Simcoe against the sprightly William Bennett, M. P. This is the shortest notice ever served for a convention in this riding, and gives local organizations a short week in which to organize and select delegates. All this hurry means that the elections are just outside the door, and we may expect a rap any day now.

## A \$2,000,000 LOSS.

The Globe charges the Mail with inconsistency in saying in these days something different from what it said fourteen years ago. The Mail retorts in kind by showing how the Globe while in opposition opposed a moderate grant to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and swallowing double the amount as a Government organ. But it is explained that the amount thus swallowed was in great part its own share of the deal. "Here were rich coal lands granted by the Legislature of British Columbia for the Crow's Nest Railway, together with a charter for the road. The Toronto Globe was against the enterprise. A relatively small Federal grant had been proposed by the late Government, and the organ had pronounced this 'crooked.' That grant, with the provincial land subsidy would have been an ample public concession to the undertaking. By the Globe opposition to the railway continued, until one fine day what was formerly antagonism gave place to heated, and, indeed, violent support. Soon afterwards it transpired that the organ's syndicate had secured possession of the charter and the subsidy, and was negotiating for the sale of the one and the retention of the other. The upshot of the campaign was that the organ's syndicate sold the charter to the Canadian Pacific for \$85,000 in cash, and retained 250,000 acres of coal land for itself. The provincial subsidy having been sweated, Laurier, by arrangement helpful to the deal, substituted for it money from the Ottawa chest. The country paid \$2,000,000 as a bonus for the railway, whereas if there had been no Globe charter sellers to settle with, and if the lands had gone to the railway builders instead of to the Globe people, the cost would have been just \$2,000,000 less. The country lost \$2,000,000 by the transaction; the Globe people found a fine fat thing."

## HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.

In the course of a few weeks Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, the Premier of Manitoba, the coming man of Canadian politics, will visit the city of Quebec. All those who take an interest in Canadian political affairs will do well to follow the movement, and utterances of this remarkable man.

Of recent years Hugh John, as he is familiarly known in the west, has shown that he possesses in a very marked degree the characteristics of his distinguished father, and particularly the ability to win the lasting friendship and devotion of those with whom he is associated.

In the Province of Manitoba his great personal popularity brought about the overwhelming defeat of the strongest Government the Province had ever known. Since he took office, Mr. Macdonald has established for himself a reputation for sincerity and honesty of purpose, that is, the strongest possible commendation any public man can possess.

Of one thing the electors may positively be assured, and that is that what Hugh John Macdonald promises to do he will do. No highly-colored flights of oratory are used by him to conceal a double meaning, and thus to humbug the public.

The admiration which the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, possesses for the son of his old chief, has induced him to prevail upon Hugh John to accompany him on his contemplated tour, and those who know the Premier of Manitoba best are most willing to concede that the honor is well merited, and that Sir Charles Tupper is acting wisely in associating with himself men of the high type of Hugh John Macdonald.—Quebec Chronicle.

## KANSAS WHEAT.

Since the shortage of the wheat crop in the North-west, says the Kansas City Journal, mills in that section have bought great quantities of Kansas hard winter wheat and milled it as "Minneapolis spring wheat flour," having found there was no difference in quality. One dealer alone shipped 200,000 bushels of hard wheat to Minneapolis, and he was not among the large handlers. Kansas millers are stirred up about it, as the flour is coming back for sale in Kansas. A large buyer in Glasgow, Scotland, writes that he is selling Kansas hard wheat flour on an equality with the best Minnesota patents. The knowledge of this fact is likely to make Kansas a great milling center, perhaps the greatest in the world. Canada is importing Kansas wheat for seedling, experiments last year having shown it the best-producing seed tried from any of the States.

## PRESTON'S PLAN.

Mr. Preston protests against the retention of Canadian volunteers as settlers in South Africa, but he is in favor of offering special inducements to the Transvaal Boers to settle in the Canadian North-west. This is the plan of Mr. Preston who requested Mr. McNish to "hug the old machine" for him in West Elgin. After assisting in the work of stealing the seat for McNish by the scandalous frauds which that gentleman confessed under oath that he knew all about, Preston was rewarded by the Dominion Government with a berth as immigration agent in Europe, at \$3,000 a year and expenses. The Grit Government has at least one thing to its credit. It takes good care of its political "machinists."

## THE GRIT RECORD.

"You know, gentlemen, that for eighteen long years they (the Liberals) were hounding the Government, and harping on the extravagance of the Conservative Government; and they said if they were in power they could save three, four, five million of dollars in governing this country. They declared they would govern the country economically. Where are they now? Notwithstanding that pledge to economically govern this country and save millions of dollars in the management of public affairs, they spent last year nearly ten millions more than the Government preceding them. The Liberal-Conservatives for the five years preceding to the Liberals coming into power spent a little over forty-two millions a year, but the Liberals run the amount up so that this year they have it now nearly sixty millions; and I am only astonished that they are able to come out and look intelligent people in the face."—Sir Charles Tupper, Amherst (N. S.), Aug. 24.

"Charity may have a limit. Charity may prevail in private life; in public life there is no such thing as charity. There stern duty must prevail." That wholesome sentiment was spoken by Sir Wilfrid in the year previous to his return to power, but now, five short, swift years later, how differently Sir Wilfrid acts to those noble ante-election ideals! One of the most recent examples of his fall from grace occurred not long ago when on the floor of the House he pleaded eloquently on behalf of a Grit customs official, who to help his son in an election, perjured himself and impersonated a deputy-returning officer. Was that charity, or stern duty?

"I have the best means of knowing that the month of October has been selected as the time when the elections will take place. As matters now stand I know that that has been determined upon, and if they do not take place then it is because the Government has changed its plans."—Sir Charles Tupper at Amherst (N. S.), August 24.

The Fredericton Gleaner says:—Mr. John Costigan, M. P., who is now in Madawaska, is responsible for the statement that it has been settled that the elections will be held in October. Mr. Costigan is now canvassing Madawaska, with half a dozen teams following him, and it was on Thursday last that he informed a friend as to the decision which he says the Cabinet reached in regard to the elections. We assume that Mr. Costigan is in touch with members of the Government, and should have information as to the Cabinet's intentions. At any rate it can safely be assumed that he is in touch with Mr. Blair, and Mr. Blair would likely be made acquainted with the intentions of his colleagues.

## IMAGINARY ILLS.

The Imagination Used to Cure Oftentimes with Great Success.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Bread pills have ever been regarded as potent factors in the practice of medicine, but it remained for the modern school of physicians to discover the true value of psychic influence in the treatment of mental and bodily disorders.

Under this heading the method most often used are hypnotism, suggestion and deception, which, taken collectively, are dignified by the name of Suggestive Therapeutics. Almost every day some remarkable cure is recorded in the Cincinnati hospitals through these agencies. Their influences are especially felt in cases where the nervous system is involved, such as neurasthenia, hysteria, hypochondria, insomnia and melancholia.

There is in the City Hospital at the present time a young woman who has slept in weeks without first receiving a hypodermic injection of pure water. She believes she is getting a quarter grain of morphia with each injection, and as there is no way of her learning of the deception, the treatment works like a charm.

Another case at the institution is that of an elderly man suffering from imaginary paralysis, who could not be benefited by the use of drugs or the electric current. By prearranged plan he was informed by a person supposed to be uninterested in his case that magnetism, not electricity, was what he needed, and since then he has shown marked improvement under the constant application of a wooden magnet, painted to resemble the genuine article.

Still another case is that of a woman who cannot speak a word unless she is in a stooping posture. For months her voice was lost to her altogether, but one day while bending over caressing a cat her voice returned, and since then she can only talk when her body is bent to a right angle. The electric current, the attending physician informed her that she could not be cured until she had undergone a long course of treatment, but ventured the information that she could be relieved for the period of one week by the application of "raw" electricity to her throat, taken from the city's current. The electricity was applied and the woman's voice returned, but when the week expired her voice was lost to her again. Again the electric current was applied, and again she spoke, only to lose her voice when the week was up.

Another case is that of a young woman of more than ordinary intelligence, who, through constant associations with disease, has suffered almost every ailment to which human nature is heir, including appendicitis, intermenstrual fever, heart failure, increased respiration and broken limbs. She also believes it an impossibility for her to remain in bed all night without falling out during her sleep, and for a while she rolled upon the floor with such marked regularity that it was found necessary to tie her in bed.

Now and then a case presents an amusing phase. One woman, possessed of the idea that her heart was growing to her side, refused to undergo the treatment accorded her, and the doctors, knowing her condition was due to hysteria, planned to get rid of her. Medicine was prescribed made up of the most nauseating drugs, and the patient was ordered to take doses hourly. After the first day's treatment the woman said she was well enough to go home, and the doctors congratulated themselves that the expelling decoction had proved so successful. To their surprise when the woman left the hospital she asked that a bottle of the medicine be given her, as it had furnished her more relief than anything she had taken.

## Notes and Comments.

By the Kincairdine Review.

This heat is not enough to dissolve anything but parliament. That is too hard.

Sam Hughes is writing a book. That must be Hutton's work again.

If the Boers make an attack on Pole-Carew's centre, it will go hard with that hyphen.

Looking at it from this distance we should judge that the Dominion Government is fighting a rear-guard action only.

Are Liberals under obligation to be more loyal to their leaders than their leaders are to their declared principles?

We do not know that the next election will be in the fall, but we do know that the fall will be in the next elections.

When that eminent strategist was christened they called him Christian Dewet. When he was baptised he might have been called Dewet Christian.

Tuesday night's hurricane caused damage to buildings and ruined crops at many districts in Western Manitoba and the Territories. Losses will total up to about \$100,000. Verdun, Whitewood, Mossomin, Souris, Thornhill, Elkhorn and Oaklake were among points visited.

## "FOREIGN DEVIL" QUESTION.

A Chinaman in London Shows That His Country is Not Alone in Antipathy to Immigrants.

From the London Express.

Readers of The Express will remember the gentleman from Tien-Tsin, now resident in London, whose views upon the situation in China I have more than once obtained and placed before the public in these columns.

Yesterday this gentleman called upon me instead of asking me to call upon him; and, for the sake of our native manners, I regret to say that he was followed by quite a little crowd of small boys, though, but for his skintop and pigtail, his costume was quite English.

"I have called upon you," he said, "instead of requesting you to visit my humble quarters;—there must have been some error in the Celestial gentleman's mind when he said this, looking around my severely working den, and thinking of the tapestried and cushioned luxury of his own semi-Oriental quarters."—Because I want to express opinions, the reverse of flattering to the journal in which you have before now done me the honor to reproduce my words and thoughts.

"Have you not sneered for years at what you call the insensate barbarity of my people in referring to the invading peoples of other lands as foreign devils? You know you have. Yet this morning The Express publishes broadcast an article headed 'Keep Out the Foreign Devil.'"

"A quotation from an incendiary pamphlet in China, issued by the Boxers to stir up enmity against the whites? Not at all. An article published in an English newspaper (and, mark you, other of your leading journals are taking precisely the same tone), and written with the avowed object of preventing poor workmen from my native country obtaining a footing and work in other countries."

"Is not that disgraceful? Is not that a pitiful travesty of your boasted civilization, you people of the West? And, mark you, The Express does not voice a feeling widespread throughout the West. The principal newspapers of Europe and America, of this country, too, are all adopting the same desperately inconsistent attitude."

"Keep out the Chinaman, they say. Hold him out of our labor markets; force him back to his own country; we won't have the yellow beast competing with our fellow-white! Australia, America, Europe, and now London, even—all have the same cry. I myself may quite possibly be forced to relinquish my business here. Is that your Western civilization?"

"In China, frankly, we hate to have you. These many, many years we have made that as clear as possible. Do not intrude upon us; do not come here; we will not have you! There has been no possibility of your mistaking our feelings in the matter."

"But, so far from acceding to our requests, even when we have backed them with force of arms and little massacres, you have remained persistently intrusive, invited guests who were begged to go away."

"And now—now you will fight. Oh, believe me, I know I know my Europe. I know how bitter hard you will fight; and I greatly fear you will succeed. In what? In forcing yourself as residents—consular, diplomatic and fanatically proselytizing—upon a suffering China?"

"Memorandum you are showing from all the corners of your vast dominions—Keep out the Chinaman! Drive back the hated Yellow Race! Don't let them come in, even as laborers! Though you have to admit they are better than your own, by the way."

"Oh, hopeless and blatant illogicality! Oh, childish unreason of the mushroom West!"

"Yet mark you, we Chinese are not the terribly objectionable foreigners that you selves are in China."

"We send no missionaries to warry your authorities or to unsettle and undermine the beliefs of your ignorant masses. We send no consuls with masters to protect any foreigners who may be connected with our subjects while they sojourn in your lands."

"Not we make ourselves wholly amenable to your own laws, and adapt ourselves to your rule and methods. Children, though we find them, that is because we are reasonable, nation of philosophers."

"But with you, how far otherwise! You expect to bring your own law, your own methods, your own habits with you; you decline altogether to conform to ours or system. Yet you expect associate liberty, immunity from our laws, and even the right to arrogantly exhibit contempt for us and our ways, and to try and force your own upon us."

"We deny you this, and you wage war upon us. And at the same time you work yourselves into a frenzy to prevent Chinamen from entering your dominions, even in the humblest possible capacities."

"You demand and effectively prevent any others from entering them. Well and good! There is nothing particularly unreasonable about that, though you are in a position of having a use and need for Chinamen, we in China have never had any use or need for you. However, shut them out by all means if you will, but—"

"Is not the thing clearer than crystal? Yourself you must withdraw from our empire, to a man, if you would be even reasonably just and decent. I do not seek logic, far less philosophy, from you. The present attitude of the mushroom West, particularly now that British leading newspapers even, has taken up the cry of the rest of Christendom, demanding the shutting out of Chinamen—the present attitude, I say, is supremely ridiculous, savagely unjust, a travesty, and a mock of civilization."

"I have finished."

## Growth of the Ice Habit in England.

The United States Consul at Birmingham, Mr. Marshall Halstead, has forwarded a report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce at Washington upon "the growth of the ice habit in England." He says:—"The ice habit is making rapid progress in Great Britain, due largely to the incessant clamor for ice in hotels and public places by the thousands of traveling Americans. Not very long ago the attendants of public places in England, where nearly everything except ice was provided, would be insulted if one complained because ice could not be had. To-day all first-class places have a few small lumps swimming in a glass dish, and you pick these out with sugar tongs; and in country inns and even in second-class public houses they apologize for not having it. Though very few restaurants and refreshment houses have refrigerators, many private residences now own them; and there would be far more general use of ice if companies were organized to distribute it from house to house. As it is, one must secure it almost by favor from the fishmonger. Last summer was an unusually hot one, and all the American refrigerators in stock in England by consignment or otherwise were sold. Properly handled, there is good opportunity in England for American refrigerator manufacturers. Cold storage is a growing business here, and large brewers are putting in extensive cold storage machinery plants; but American manufacturers in this line are not, to my notice, in evidence."

ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COASTS. St. John's, Nfld., August 30.—The British cruiser Charley has arrived here from a short cruise along the northern coast, where she had been adjusting disputes between the colonial and French fisheries. On the way coast officer gunboats are harshly treating the lobster pickers. The French stations on the north-east coast have obtained in a poor catch of cod, and the season's fishing is now almost over.

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Four Days

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