

OTTAWA ROBBERY. In time to come the people of Canada

may glean further knowledge of the methods by which their property was

cultural, commercial, mineral and industrial development, such officers to be rebels a few nights ago, who left him succeeded in avoiding a defeat, earned paid out of the imperial funds." Among dangling from a tree.

bondo, foreman of the Olympio sugar es-tate, was also taken out by a party of ly conducts in these fights, in which he

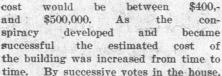
him promotion. Though a civilian by Wilmington, Del., Sept. 14 .- Captain training he has many of the qualities Murphy, of the steamship Laurada, was of the soldier. In physique he stands arrested by Marshal Lennan on a charge head and shoulders above the average of organizing and setting on foot a mill- height of his countrymen, measuring ary organization against the King of more than six feet. His eyes are even Spain, in Philadelphia on August 5. The yet bright, piercing and sparkling; his manner is calm and collected, and his warrant was sworn out by the Spanish consul at Philadelphia. Murphy was features indicate ability and tenacity of taken before United States Commissionnurnose. The result of his promotion r Smith, where District Attorney Vanfully justified the general's selection. Li degrift asked for a continuance discharged his duties with fidelity and until next Saturday, which was granted. The vigor, and rose rapidly from rank to captain was held in \$1000 bail. rank. New York. Sept. 14 .-- A dispatch to Among his opponents none were more the Herald from Malta says: The Spanable than Chung Wang. The war ish transport Montserrat has arrived against the rebels dragged on many here from Barcelona and sailed again. years, for Wang displayed at all times She has 1167 troops on board. dauntless courage in battle and marked fertility in resource. The most signifi-An amusing anecdote is told of Robcant feature of the war as conducted by ert Wallace, the Radical member of Li was the ever victorious army. parliament for Edinburgh. The editor Throughout his whole career Li has of a local paper asked him some time been inconsistent in one thing-he has ago to furnish an article on a "light employed in every possible way the sertheological topic." He responded with vices, the weapons, the brains and deforty columns on "The Relations Bevices of Europeans, without for a momtween the Presbyterian Churches and ent regarding them as barbarians or Modern Thought." The editor began trusting them with authority: and the using it in pieces, chopped at random minute the danger was over he has disfrom either end. At last accounts he was still at it. .

ugly himself Li may be to deal with, through him alone can business be transacted. He ultimately yielded to the demands of the French minister, because ne feared that France would enforce her demands at the point of the bayonet. At this place occurs a curious contradiction to a former statement: "His will ingness to receive foreign guests has been proverbial, and his skill in extract ing information from his visitors has amply repaid him for the time expended in his receptions. Ministers and distinguished officers have gone to his Yamen expecting to learn something from him have gone away without any addition to their previous stock of knowledge and with the consciousness superadded that they have been pumped most exhaustively by their astute host." During the seventies Li's most import ant duties were connected with the office which he held as commissioner of foreign affairs. He had been haunted with the idea that war was always possible, and he knew that his country was quite unprepared to face a European foe. He exerted himself to the utmost to strengthen the defences of the capital and to build up an effective army and navy. He began to drill soldiers, and he acquired from time to time foreign gunboats for the protection of the coasts. He drove a hard bargain in nissed them with marked ingratitude. the treaty with Peru, but he had to When danger threatens he begs the serswallow a bitter pill when he came to vices of foreigners with almost servile make a treaty with Japan, which had entreaties; when danger is passed he always been regarded as a tributary takes the ground that it was a matter if state, and which now claimed equality ndifference whether these foreigners with China. fought for nim or no. In 1860 he In the following year (1874) the Japcaused the appointment of an American anese avenged themselves upon some Formosan savages who had murdered named Ward to lead the force in defence of the imperial cause. At the seathe sailors of a Japanese ship wrecked port of Shanghai Ward collected a hunon their coast. Part of Formosa was dred discharged soldiers and other id'e under the Chinese Dominion. An inhands, and did excellent work against vasion of the island, therefore, was sufthe rebels. It was at this time that Li ficiently pronounced to make it neces became convinced of the value to himsary for Japan to send a commissioner self of the courage, the ingenuity and to Peking to explain the proceeding. the technical skill of foreigners; but, un-Soyeshima called on Li, who endeavored like any other foreigner who has served to draw him into a political discussion, Li, Ward collected from loot and other but the envoy disdained his advances, sources a large amount of money. After and, to the intense annoyance of Li, rewonderfully, the death of Ward the command fell fused to discuss the subject except with the central government. At first the Chinese scouted any idea of making an He arrangement until the Japanese had withdrawn from Formosa, but when labored and fought for the Chinese they found that the envoy was unmoved statesman with a loyalty and forgetfulby their attempts to carry matters with ness of self which did him honor, and a high hand, they came down and agreed Li in return treated him with contempt to pay a large indemnity. Li was bitand disregarded his just demands as terly opposed to any compromise with soon as the danger seemed over. Li the Japanese, for he had provided himcould not understand why Gordon preself with ships, he had armed his troops ferred to have his men receive presents with the best rifles of the day, he believed in money, instead of loot, after an imat the moment he was in a better posiportant victory, nor why Gordon objecttion to fight than were the Japanese, he recognized that the Japanese were moving far faster than his countrymen were surrendered under promise of safety. ever likely to advance, and he foresaw Burgevine was now fighting for the that the time would surely come when the Japanese would be too formidable to He recognizes the value of the product ebels and Gordon was doubly needed. After one frightful instance of inhuman make it safe for the Chinese to cross treachery, Gordon felt that his honor as swords with them. The peace party a British officer had been outraged, and was in the ascendant and he was obligrefused to serve any longer. Li was ed to yield, but even after the sum was itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa. thoroughly alarmed, and was anxious to agreed upon, a difficulty arose because make peace, and, "like all Chinamen unthe Chinese haughtily refused to give der similar circumstances, he, after re- any guarantee for its payment. At this peated discourtesy, was now profuse in his civilities." On one occasion he tried juncture Sir Thomas Wade declared himself ready on his personal responsito make peace with Gordon by a large bility to guarantee the money, and

pend his signature to a document which ceded the Liaotung peninsula (including Port Arthur), Formosa and the Pescadores to the conquerors, and by which he further bound his country to pay an indemnity of 200.000.000 taels for the expenses of the war. These terms were recognised as being so burdensome that a strong party at Peking was opposed to their ratification. Li however, with the help of Frince Kung. was powerful enough to obtain the empercr's approval of them. \* \* \* But though by this treaty China, and Li, as representing China, were humbled the dust, they had yet one arrow lef in their quiver. 'They had been obliged to agree to terms dictated by Japan and it remained to them to effect by di lomacy that which they had been able to bring about by the force of their arms. By skillful manoeuvering at the European capitals succeeded in range ing Russia, Germany and France in lin for the protection of their threatene territory, and in response to the remot strances of these powers they have no recovered the ultimate possession Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsul "It is impossible to bring this sketch of the life of Li, Hung Chang to a clos without expressing admiration for the courage, consistency and desire chenical reforms, which have character ised the carcer of the great viceroy. But in the minds of all impartial observers this admiration must inevitably be m fied by a regret that, despite his great abilities and his great opportunities, he has never been able to free himsel from the narrow, bigoted and warping system which has bound his countrymen in chains for countless generations Nothing he has heard, nothing he has seen, nothing he has read of western lands, has served to shake for an in stant his implicit belief in the ineffable wisdom of the founders of Chinese poi icy, or the superority of the civilization tion of China over that possessed by any other nation on the face of the earth. "By the exercise of his senses he had had it borne in upon him that in scient and in the mechanical arts, more ially in those relating to warfare, foreign nations have far outstripped his countrymen; and from his proud and narrow outlook he has imagined that by possessing himself of the appliances by western people, he would, . witho doubt, succeed in placing his country a position of power equal to theirs. forgets or he is ignorant of the fat that the most perfect machines and most destructive weapons and pow for good unless the hands which wield them are guided with skill, courage and experience. To him long chapter of history which em the nation's struggles for light leading, and in which may the growth of a civilisation based on the solid grounds of religion and mora is as though it had never been written and believes by grafting it on to the Chinese stalk of blighted and decaying wood, it will bear fruit of equal valu with that it brings to a perfection on it native stem. With all his acumen has failed to understand that one cannot put new wine into old bottles, and that if his countrymen are ever to stand in line with the leading nations of Europe, it must be by the same processes which they, through such tribulation, have achieved greatness.

exploited by the Conservative government ' for the benefit of political friends. A case in point is the Langevin block at Otta-

> there for which the country sweetly work was recently commented upon in antly declared by the Conservative press moved for further investigation of the cept the responsibility for the governorsubject. The statements made by Mr. general's course in declining the advice Cameron are thus summarized: "The of the Tupper government. The Conser-000. The other tenders for iron joists, and they declared he had declined to enroofing, heating apparatus and iron ter Mr. Laurier's government because of \$489,406. It was stated in parliament, Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster are purcost would be between \$400,-



the building was increased from time to One of the most curious phenomena time. By successive votes in the house, dominated by a Conservative majority. no less a sum than \$1,086,000 was piled up for the work or for various uses with he were now alive, would renounce his the work as a pretext. The same dis- own creed. Why should Cobden reregard for the public interest shown in the chief contract ran through all the lesser transactions. As an instance, the contract for the roof was let to Mr. Charlebois for \$77,500, although the firm of Rousseau & Mather had tendered to do the work for \$42,975. The paid off a considerable portion of her most astonishing feature of the affair, if one system of maladministration, cap be more astonishing than another, was the arrangement by which Contractor the triumph of Cobden's fiscal policy Charlebois was allowed to levy toll on hunger was stalking through the great all the other contractors. A firm tendering to do any part of the work, and having their tender accepted, had no right to enter on the building and perform their part of the obligation. A other hand, what is the commercial and more absurd position for a contractor financial condition of nations in which could scarcely be imagined. It shows the length to which the government was driven in devising schemes to indirectly defraud the people. Contractor Charlebois was given power to virtually establish a toll gate on the building and levy fiscal and political, to which it has led, on all the other contractors entering it. are in no small measure answerable for An estimate may be formed of the amount obtained by this method out of of Cobden's school, not a single protect such extensive contracts when the chief tion. Where protection has prevailed contractor was placed in a position to it has not been so much owing to a extract from the others 25 per cent. of genuine change of opinion produced eiththe amount of their tenders." It is er by argument or experience, as it has pointed out that the toil exacted by been to the influence of sinister inter-Charlebois with the government's sanction was paid by the country, not by the contractors, for the latter .simply added it to the amount of their tenders. protectionism for ill will and war among But there was further rascality to come. the subsequent proceedings being thus

referred to by the Globe: "The mine which Mr. Charlebois dis-

the other subjects to be considered is the establishment of a commercial union betwen the colonies and the mother country.

wa, an addition to the public buildings Montreal Witness: Mr. Mills, the Liberal statesman, who is a recognized paid. The jobbery connected with this constitutional authority, was triumphthe house by Mr. M. C. Cameron, who | to have advised Mr. Laurier not to accontract for the main building was let vative press professed to regard Mr. originally to Mr. Charlebois for \$295,- Mills' opinion as of the greatest weight, stairs made, with the main building ten- his views on this question. When, der. a total of \$421,519. Deducting therefore, he Conservative press is told \$27,113 for work undone, and adding by Mr. Mills that there is not a particle \$95,000 for the cost of the site, the to- of foundation for the story it will suretal cost of the building should have been | ly come to the conclusion that Sir on behalf of the government, that the suing a mistaken and bad course in forcing a quarrel over the governor-general's action with the Liberal party.

FREE TRADE.

of opinion just now, is the belief, real or affected, that free trade is an acknowl edged failure, and that even Cobden, if nounce his own creed? The one nation which has embraced his policy, Great Britain, has flourished economically and financially above all the other nations of the earth. Her wealth has trebled, she has a large surplus revenue, notwithstanding agricultural depression; she has debt, and hardly knows how to invest her superabundant accumulations. What stronger proof of the soundness of a fiscal theory does anybody want? Before manufacturing cities of England, multi tudes of workmen were out of employment, wedding rings were in pawn by the hundreds, and people were actually digging up carcases for food. On the high protection has prevailed? What have been the fruits of protection in the United States? Has not Canada, after a trial of protection, just rejected it at the polls? In the United States the iniquities of the system and the abuses, the present crisis. Not a single member of Cobden's school, not a single econom ests acting in powerful combination and too often appealing to international enmities for further support. That free trade makes for good will and peace, nations, nobody can doubt. As little can it be doubted that protection makes for political corruption. The whole his-

tory of American protectionism is a sys-

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts

nerve stren gth, vigor and energy to the whole body. Read this letter: "Hood's Sar saparilla helped me changed sickness to health, gloom to sun- upon a man named, Burgevine, who did

shine. No pen can describe what I suf- not acquit himself with credit; and subfered. I was deathly sick, had sick head- sequently Gordon took command. aches every few days and those terrible | was in constant difficulties with Li. He tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and



over my heart and resting. In fact, it ed to the pleasant little custom of murwould almost take my breath away. I suf- dering in cold blood prisoners who had fered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend



present in

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Gordon was disinterested; and it is note-

money; but Gordon seized a peace was restored. wand and drove the messengers out of In 1875 the Chinese empire became the house. This finally aroused the embroiled with Egland on account of the unprincipled Chinaman to the fact that murder of Mr. Margery. Sir Thomas Wade demanded the punishment of the ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-tem of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billious-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billous-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billous-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billous-ter of log-rolling combinations with the HCOO'S Pills cere all liver ills, billous-ter of log-rolling cere all liver ills c

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening stren th.-U.S. Government Report

was in every respect one could imagine. d were indefatigal forts to minister to 1 and here there was a lers. "it would be fol pare the railways of deed, it would be v it would be absurd, fo bout railways." "Do you propose in new features into th your country upon you "Well, cne always le

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