

A Zionite Diatribe

The Leader of the Faith Healers in a Terrible Rage.

A Tirade Delivered in Chicago by Dowie the Leader.

John Alexander Dowie, the head of the Zionites, whose lieutenant in this city, "Rev." Eugene Brooks, recently had his methods exposed because of the death of the son of Capt. McCookrie, made a tirade against doctors, clergy and press in Chicago a few days since, which is unique. The Chicago Record of August 15th reports his strange address as follows:

"For three hours and a half yesterday afternoon John Alexander Dowie uttered invectives, abused his foes and attacked the medical profession and the press. Every orb of the 3,400 seats in Zion tabernacle was filled and 500 persons stood to hear the tirade, aroused by the recent exposure of Dowie's Zion methods following the death of Mrs. Annota Flanders. Fifty armed guards were scattered about the building, and Edward Flanders, the widower, was closely watched. Dowie said Flanders had threatened to shoot him on the platform. Mary Casey, who says Dowie relieved her of twenty-one cancers, participated with Dowie in an attack on Attorney Stephens, who denied the cure. He was present and heard himself called "liar," "pup," "scoundrel" and "thief." Mary Casey finished her attack by shaking her fist at Mr. Stephens and yelling: "You ought to be tarred and feathered!"

Dowie began his afternoon of abuse by insulting half a dozen newspaper reporters who sat in front of the stage at his request. "All those here who have been cured by Zion stand and we will show these miserable liars what they have been writing about."

Dowie estimated that 1,500 people rose. He explained that it was through his agency that the Creator had cured them. When he wanted to make a point particularly strong he made the audience answer having such complex questions over his followers that at his command they obeyed. He continued:

"The papers have been mad because Zion has prospered. They find fault with our method of collecting tithes for the church and have been trying to break Zion bank. But it is getting stronger. The bank deposits have increased since this attack, and all the machinations of you infernal dogs (to the reporters) will not break the bonds of heaven. As to trusting me with their money, they would rather trust me than have the trust divided among six or seven men. You would rather hold one man responsible for your savings than six or seven, wouldn't you?"

"The believers shouted 'Yes.' It was evident that what Dowie wished of his address with a view to which he asked that he should be given power to spare 'that infernal horde of doctors who are poisoners and murderers, lying dogs of Zion and the cowardly ministers.' He continued in his speech:

"Does not the Bible say the faithful gave their tithes to Ezra? Then why should you not give your tithes to Zion? You are better off. You do not soak yourselves with nicotine and alcohol, you belong to no secret societies, you do not gamble, you do not go to theatres, and so you have money enough to give one-tenth of your earnings to Zion. What has done the works of Zion? Does that 100,000 sick people every week, and the board of death (health) and the lying press cannot stop it. And why do the newspapers and the doctors rage about the works of Zion? Does that associated band of liars which reaches from Hell Gate in New York to Golden Gate in California, and that aggregation of murderous doctors and assassins think it can turn back the works of God? He who turns back the works of God shall be doomed to everlasting hell. Do you hear that, you young devils of the press, you generation of liars?"

"My first persecutor was that little imp of a Methodist, Mayor Swift; and I licked him, didn't I? It cost me \$20,000, but there has not been a republican mayor in Chicago since, and there never will be as long as Zion is here. Carter Harrison seems to have sound sense. He has figured it out that it is a good thing to let Dowie alone. In 1885 I was arrested 100 times, and they tried to murder me once. I was taken to a roadhouse on the outskirts of the city, where he told me they were going to shoot me, but I converted him on the way to the place and he was saved. I promised never to tell his name.

"Now, what do you say, you scoundrels, liars, villains of the press? May the devils be cast out of you. "My wealth is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. I'm not going to tell you what I am worth, but I am going to be worth a million, I'll tell you that. I am personally responsible for every cent deposited to Zion, and my people will trust me, will you not? (A mighty 'Yes.') There, sling it in the faces of the lying scoundrels who have been trying to lance Zion. These social institutions, Geese of reporters, who would trust you with a million dollars?"

After a narrative of how he had twice served sentences in Australia for preaching on the streets, he said Zion would soon be printing its own morning and evening newspapers. Then Dowie opened a vicious attack on Flanders. He said Flanders had come there to shoot him. Then Mrs. Bratsch and Elder Holmes, under Dowie's guidance, accused Flanders of sending for them to attend his wife and said he promised to baptize the new-born babe in beer. He threatened Flanders to reply and the two guards who watched the widower almost held him in his seat. He closed by calling Flanders a "dog" and a "devil." He followed with a revolting description of what Mrs. Bratsch did to Mrs. Flanders. Two young women sitting near the front of the hall were offended at the language, and Dowie, noticing their ill-

THE KRUGER OPPRESSION.

Latest instance of Oom Paul's Hostility—His Treatment of Indian Merchants Shows Resentment.

One of the latest instances of Kruger oppression is thus told by the London Times: Mr. Chamberlain has well said that the wrongs of the Transvaal are only incidents of a general situation, symptoms of the chronic spirit in which the Boers government regards the British immigrant. At we would know what that spirit really implies, and see it in unreticent history we must turn to the treatment of our British Indian subjects in the Transvaal. Some of these men of wealth and position, accustomed in their own country to the amenities of the Indian civil service, and to the honours as the reward of commercial enterprise or public spirit. They belong to the classes which supply a valuable element in the governing bodies of the great Indian Empire, and from which able members of the Indian legislatures are drawn. In the Transvaal they are, to use Sir Alfred Milner's term in its strictest sense, held, subjected to the indignities and humiliations of the friends of England watch with wonder and her enemies with delight. "The people of India are watching also," wrote Mr. Rider Haggard in our columns, "since, relying upon the Johannesburg, where they are kenneled

BIG INCOMES.

Revenues of Some European Monarchs.

It is a remarkable fact, yet nevertheless true, that the richest kingdom in Europe has one of the poorest monarchs, and one of the poorest monarchs has one of the richest kingdoms. The latter financially, not sentimentally; Turkey pays to the Sultan more than twice what Great Britain allows Her Majesty, the Queen. Despite this, and also that the Sultan possesses an enormous private income, "the Sick Man" is chronically "hard up."

The most expensive monarch to his country is certainly the Czar of Russia, who receives over \$5,000,000 every year, from the none too fat purse of his vast empire. Next after him comes the Sultan of Turkey, with a grant of over \$3,000,000; then the Emperor of Germany, \$500,000 less per annum than the Sultan. Even poorer, which has not the inducements to disburse huge sums of money that Turkey has in its absolute monarchy, and Germany in its great wealth, manages to allow its king \$3,000,000 for Spain, bankers, and so on, though it has been said to grant for the household of King Alfonso more than Great Britain bestows upon its Queen.

But the national grant of a country to its monarch must not be taken as a criterion of the monarch's income, for these is the private fortune, which every crowned head possesses, to be reckoned with, and in nearly every case this is a much bigger item than the other.

In this matter also the Czar of Russia is far ahead of his fellow monarchs, and there can be no reason for doubting he is richer by half than any crowned head in the world. To say with any degree of exactitude the amount of his wealth is obviously impossible, because he, being an absolute monarch, autocrat of autocrats, is free to double or treble his income, at the cost of the nation he rules, whenever he wishes to do so; a position nearly equal to possessing all that he cares to spend.

He owns enormous properties, which cannot, at the lowest estimate, bring him in less than \$15,000,000 a year, and may very easily return twice that amount. Even the lowest estimated value of his property, with his grant from the nation, will give him the enormous income of more than \$20,000,000, to which sum the income of no other monarch can compare, and even with the heavy expenses to which he is put in maintaining his court, this must be ample provision for him.

It goes without saying that an absolute monarch has greater facilities for bilking his people than a ruler who is properly looked after by a parliament, and it will always be found that the former are, comparatively speaking, infinitely richer than the latter. Hence it is that the second richest monarch in Europe is no less than "the sick man" of bankrupt Turkey. His income from the country's revenues is approximately \$4,000,000 a year, to which sum must be added the income from his private property, and this is estimated at between three-quarters of a million and a million. Yet, as we have already said, Abdul Hamid is nearly always at a loss to know where to turn for money, not only for national expenditures, but for his own private requirements.

The King of Italy can surely congratulate himself upon being very wealthy, considering the deplorable state of his country. His national grant of over \$5,000,000 is really wonderful, and as it does, from the purse of a kingdom overrun by debt; and his private fortune has been estimated at nearly \$5,000,000, which should, at fair interest, increase his total income three-quarters of a million.

The German Emperor has been stated to be worth \$12,500,000 a year, but this is very far wide of the mark. We should be greatly surprised if this were more than \$5,000,000 beyond his actual worth. His cost to the nation is not \$4,000,000, and though he is possessed of vast estates which are all highly profitable to himself, they cannot well return more than \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000. We should be much more inclined to put his total income at \$7,500,000 than \$12,500,000, and probably it does not touch the former.

Emperor Franz Joseph receives from his dual monarchy \$4,700,000 per annum, half of which is paid by Austria and half by Hungary. His income from private property is said to be very considerable, but it is not so much as is claimed to its exact amount that we must be excused from attempting to decide which appears most feasible. The total income, however, cannot well be less than \$8,000,000.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with dysentery, my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

Some idea may be formed of the cost of accessories to the billiard table, when it is stated that it requires the tanks of three elephants to furnish a complete set of balls, namely, 16 pyramidal, 1 pool, and three billiard balls.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

An Interesting Address by Lord Strathcona at Oxford—Changes Since 1837—What the Country Wants.

Lord Strathcona delivered an address on Canada at Oxford recently to the delegates who are assembled there in connection with the extension of university teaching. He was, he said in opening, especially interested in impressing upon the rising generation what the British Empire really is, what an important heritage is being handed down to them, and the obligations that will fall upon them of maintaining its integrity, and of developing the immense resources with which it has been endowed by Providence. And he proceeded: "Judging from some of the Imperial sentiment, it has always been there, but its growth has been especially rapid since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

How Canada Helps the Empire. What Canada has done for the Empire was clearly set forth by Lord Strathcona. "First of all there is the preferential tariff; then, again, there is the imperial penny postage, which is now in operation over a considerable part of the Empire, thanks to the initiative of Canada, cordially supported by the Mother Country and by certain of the colonies. And, lastly, there is the Pacific cable. This great work is to be constructed and administered by the Mother Country and the other governments concerned, on joint responsibility, and it cannot fail to have important results when viewed either from a commercial, political, or strategical point of view."

"It is a great source of pleasure to me to know that the government of Canada, which I represent, has had something to do with making the country better known in the United Kingdom than it was formerly. They have distributed several thousands of pamphlets in the different parts of the country. The maps are supplied in sheets, and they are mounted, varnished, and displayed by those in charge of the schools. In addition, large numbers of pamphlets issued by the government have been supplied to the schools as unseen readers. Then, again, lantern slides, illustrating the scenery of the Dominion and its different resources and industries, and notes explaining them, are sent, so that an intelligent person can readily get up a lecture on the Dominion. No less than 1,500 to 2,000 lectures are delivered each year of this class.

"Canadians both in the country and in the towns and cities live well. Their houses are good and comfortable, food is cheap, there is plenty of shooting and fishing to be had, and there are no game laws in the sense in which they are understood here. The Canadians are a sporting people in their hours of leisure, and certainly do not take life sadly in any sense of the term. There are poor laws and no workhouses. The aged poor and helpless are not neglected, but nothing is done to legalize and encourage idleness, for there is work for all. The climate is all that can be desired—healthy in summer and in winter, and calculated to produce the best of everything, not excluding men and women. And what is important, the country is prosperous. The savings banks deposits, as well as the ordinary deposits in the banks, are rapidly increasing, and the condition of the people is seen in the numbers that come over annually to England and Europe on business and on pleasure. And, as I have already stated, men may aspire to any position, feeling sure that it will not be closed to them on account of any social distinction if, in other ways, they are fitted for it."

Speaking of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Lord Strathcona said: "So much are the Canadian cadets appreciated, that on one occasion, not so long ago, when there was a scarcity of officers, the number of commissions granted to Canada was increased from four to twenty-six.

The Natural Resources.

"You will understand, naturally," the lecturer proceeded, "that agriculture is the principal Canadian industry, and it has made much progress in the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign. No one looking at the farms of the older provinces would imagine for a moment, that, comparatively a few years ago, they were largely covered by the primeval forest. It was not taken in hand energetically until the contract in 1811 with the

British subjects—force, perhaps, ending in bloodshed—would have placed Mr. Kruger irretrievably in the wrong. He well knew that the death in such circumstances of one British-Indian subject meant a just cause of war. So, for the first time in the history of the recent negotiations, he drew back. With a show of mock generosity he gave the British-Indian subjects a respite of three months; allowed those who had obtained leases before 1880 to remain till their terms expire, and those who held fixed property, apparently since 1885, to retain it. But to the great body of British-Indian merchants in the Transvaal it is a reprieve not a pardon. If once the present pressure is removed, the old oppression will recommence. Yet these merchants are the fellow-countrymen of the young cricketer who held the wicket at Notts for England, of the young scholar, bracketed senior wrangler at Cambridge this summer, of the young administrator who the other year headed the Indian civil service list, of the young barrister who lately received an ovation from Englishmen of science, and of the young Indian artist who has just arrived with good will from Paris, Munich and Rome.

There are two distinct Indian populations in South Africa. By far the larger of these populations consists of coolies, recruited in the poorest agricultural districts of India, and brought over to Africa under contract to give a certain period of service in return for their passage and a stipulated wage. Such indentured laborers clearly belong to a different category from the free white workman, and they neither expect nor receive his civic rights. They are under special legislation which secures, on the one hand, that they shall perform their contract, and on the other, provides for their protection during the term of their engagement, and for their repatriation to India, so that I have personal knowledge of many of the matters of which I shall speak; and it is interesting, by way of comparison, to state that my first voyage took between forty and fifty days, and that the clipper-ship in which I sailed, and was back again in London in three weeks from the day I started!

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"No one travelling through Ontario and the other provinces to-day could imagine the state of things that existed sixty years ago. It seems almost incredible. Everything is made so easy for emigrants now—the travelling is comfortable, the voyage is short, the food is much better than many of them get at home, and free grants of land can be obtained unencumbered with trees and quite ready for the plough.

"In 1837 the only incorporated city in Canada was Toronto, which at that time had a population of from 13,000 to 14,000 people. Lower Canada, Quebec at that time was a more important town, in many ways, than Montreal. It was at the head of navigation, as the shallows in Lake St. Peter, on the St. Lawrence, had not then been dredged, and it was the only port of call for the ships of the St. Lawrence trade that it is now a few ocean vessels of light draught went up to Montreal, but much of the merchandise for that city was transhipped at Quebec into other vessels.

"The social condition of the people was naturally not of a high standard. Their work was hard, their mode of living simple, their houses largely log huts, and they had to go long distances to sell their produce and to buy new supplies. This, of course, refers largely to the country districts, or backwoods as they were called in those days. In the towns and villages there was plenty of intercourse; and, judging from my own early experience, life in the centres of population was as pleasant and attractive, and the Canadians were as generous in their hospitality as they are known to be to-day."

"It Made Canada Into a Nation." After reviewing the gradual process of Federation the lecturer continued: "One of the provisions of the British North America Act required the construction of a railway to connect the Maritime Provinces of Canada with Quebec and Ontario, and the importance of that work—known as the Intercolonial Railway—was immediately taken in hand, and the principal Canadian industry, and it has made much progress in the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign. No one looking at the farms of the older provinces would imagine for a moment, that, comparatively a few years ago, they were largely covered by the primeval forest. It was not taken in hand energetically until the contract in 1811 with the

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syndicate, as it was called, under which a number of gentlemen undertook to take over the work, and to complete it within ten years. The syndicate was subsequently formed into a company—the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—and so well organized were its arrangements, and so rapidly was the work pushed forward, that it was completed in five years less than the stipulated time, and to use the words of a well-known American statesman, "It made Canada into a nation."

The terminus of the railway has now been practically extended to Japan and China, and to Australasia, by the establishment of lines of fast steamships between Vancouver and those countries. "Another important matter not without its influence on the development of Canada has been the awakening of the Imperial sentiment. It has always been there, but its growth has been especially rapid since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

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