

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. IV. No. 44.

MONTREAL & NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

The Weekly Messenger.

INDIGNATION AGAINST CHINAMEN.

A discovery which was made in San Francisco, a few days ago, of the horrible practices of the Chinese, committed under the very nose of the city authorities, has created deep and intense excitement. A large number of bodies of Chinese were found in the process of preparation for shipment of the bones to China. The mode of preparation is disgusting. The remains are considerably reduced by the operation and then packed in boxes. Some of the remains found had already been packed, others were in a dreadful state of putrefaction. After all the boxes containing the remains of dead Chinamen had been removed to the morgue, the city coroner was interviewed in regard to the matter, and stated that when he arrived at the cellar in which the boxes were stored and putrefied remains which had still to be boiled were lying, he set to work with a hatchet to break open the boxes. There were some sixty boxes in all. Each of them contained a tin case in which were carefully rolled in oil cloths a number of human bones. Smaller bones and long strips of skin were wrapped up in separate parcels and placed with a larger one. On the outside of the box was a label in Chinese characters, indicating the name of the person while living so that the remains could be claimed by the relatives on their arrival in China. After having opened several cases, the coroner concluded to seize the whole lot and remove them to the morgue. Express waggons were called, and while the cases were being placed in the waggons some of the boxes rolled off on the pavement and were broken, leaving the bones exposed to view. People who had assembled in their excitement jumped on the bones and in their indignation trod them under foot. The police quickly interposed and the work was continued without further interruption. Afterwards the remains were removed from the morgue by the Chinese Vice-Consul and transferred to the steamer "City of Peking," which has sailed for Hong Kong.

In one of the largest mining centres in Dakota the Chinamen have been given until the first of October to leave. If they do not comply with this request the white laborers say they will drive them out by violence. The Celestials were ordered to leave the mining town of Anaconda, and immediately obeyed. No further horrors are reported from Cheyenne where the terrible massacre took place the other day. The superintendent of the mines has issued a notice saying that all miners are expected to return to their work immediately, and that military protection will be given to all so that none may have any fear for his personal safety.

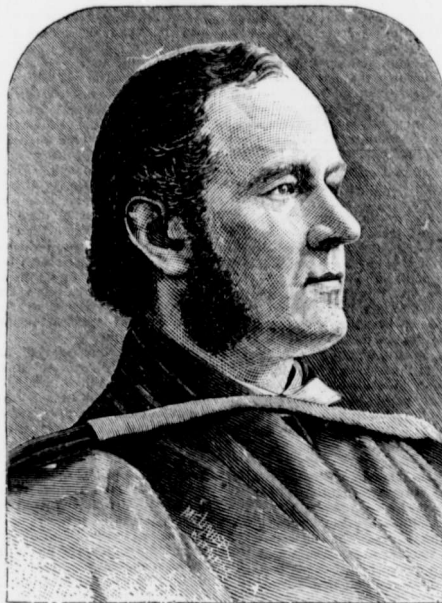
Great dissatisfaction is manifested towards the Chinese in British Columbia. The Inspector of Prisons reports that, owing to the large increase of crime among the Chinese, it will be necessary to enlarge the penitentiaries of the province. Attempts are being made to smuggle Chinamen into

British Columbia from the United States. A number of Chinamen who had crossed from British Columbia into the States were returned by steamer to Victoria, but the authorities at this port refused to allow them to land unless \$50 per head were paid. This sum was imposed as a poll tax on all Chinamen entering the Province of British Columbia by the Canadian Parliament at its last session.

THE REV. DR. FARRAR.

As we have already stated, Archdeacon Farrar, while on his tour in America, intends visiting many places both in the United States and Canada. His picture will therefore be of great interest to our readers. The Ven. Frederic William Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, is the son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sid-

other Sermons," 1865; "Seekers after God" (Sunday Library) 1869; "The Witness of History to Christ, being the Hulsean Lectures of 1870," 1871; "The Silence and the Voices of God," a volume of sermons, 1873; "The Life of Christ," 2 vols., 1874, which reached its twelfth edition in a single year; "Eternal Hope," a volume of sermons, 1878; "Life of St. Paul," 1869, and "The Early Days of Christianity," 2 vols., 1882. Besides these works, Dr. Farrar has been a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopaedia," the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," and the "Quarterly Review," and published papers and lectures delivered before the Royal Institution, Sion College, the British Association, and the Church Congress; some of which have led to important modifications in the training given in our public schools.



THE VEN. F. W. FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S.,

ARCHDEACON OF WESTMINSTER.

cup, Kent, Eng., and was born in the Fort Bombay, August 7th, 1831. He received his education at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, and at King's College, London. Before he was twenty years of age he became a classical exhibitor of the University of London. We have not here space to enumerate all the positions he held nor all the honors he obtained, but we give his chief works. Dr. Farrar is the author of the following works of fiction: "Eric, or Little by Little," published in 1858; "Julian Home," 1859; and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," 1863. His theological works are "The Fall of Man, and

Archdeacon Farrar is Honorary Chaplain of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

While in Montreal Dr. Farrar gave a lecture on Dante and preached twice on Sunday last. At both services the churches were crowded to overflowing and in the evening many persons could not find standing room in the Cathedral. Dr. Farrar speaks exceedingly plainly and without apparent effort. His gestures are few and such as are common among learned men when urging a point on an individual or an audience. His oratory consists in the matter used rather than in delivery. In Ottawa the

lecture on Dante was repeated and in Toronto it was Dr. Farrar's intention to deliver a lecture on the poet Browning.

MR GLADSTONE STILL WORKS.

As in France so in England there has been a lull in the political excitement. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto however has awakened great interest for it depends much on Mr. Gladstone's policy whether the Liberals or Tories will have the upper hand in the coming parliament. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto occupied four columns of print. In it the ex-premier invites comparison between the work of the recent parliament and that of the parliament which preceded it, and confidently appeals to the electors for a verdict. He refers to the Russo-Afghan frontier dispute, the credit of which he claims for the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone admits that the Liberal Government committed an error respecting the occupation of Egypt, but says it was due to the Marquis of Salisbury's intervention policy. He now favors the entire withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and believes that the people approve of the Liberal Government's refusal to stifle the Transvaal cry for freedom. England, he says, once free of the Egyptian tangle will regain her former position in Europe, and will be able to guard the young Eastern nations. He favors a reform of both the House of Lords and House of Commons, and the abolition of primogeniture. He believes the church is sufficiently strong to survive disestablishment, and stated he is anxious to give Ireland the fullest justice, while at the same time preserving the unity of the empire.

This manifesto has had the effect Mr. Gladstone desired—that of uniting the Liberal party which lately has been torn into three separate factions the leaders of which have each been ambitious to succeed the "Grand Old Man." The Radicals were going with Mr. Chamberlain, the Whigs with Lord Hartington, and Sir William Harcourt was endeavoring to hold the Moderates together. The Liberal party was being rent to pieces. The manifesto put a stop to the ripping, and the diverging three at once set to work to heal the breach and with each effort came closer together. They understood that at present the Liberals would accept no leader but Mr. Gladstone, and that without him restoration to power is impossible. In one of the opening sentences of the manifesto, Mr. Gladstone uses the following statement: "It will not be possible for me to repeat in the new parliament the labors of the previous." This is everywhere accepted as a distinct assertion by Mr. Gladstone that he intends, if victorious in this campaign, to confine himself to the work of framing a ministry and after remaining in office long enough to assure the successful work of his re-established governmental machinery to retire permanently to private life.

The announcement by Mr. Gladstone shows his policy to be very moderate and unexciting. The London Times says that the most important fact about it is that it has had the effect of making the leaders of the Liberal factions appear willing "to take shelter under Mr. Gladstone's umbrella."