## THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, MONDAY OCTOBER 7 1895

# The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1895.

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Canada)..... Parts of a year at the same rate, Per week if delivered)..... THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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me month-50 cents. More than one week and not more than one

fortnight-40 cents. Not more than one week-30 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only The Times will no doubt be pleased to for every-day insertion. Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line port of Mr. Laurier's Chicoutimi speech in

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line sach insertion. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific astructions inserted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expira-tion of special period will be charged as if continued for full term. Idberal allowance on yearly and half yearly antracta.

ontracts. TRANSIENT ADVERTISING - Per line solid nonparell :- First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Ad-vertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inthat paper :

sted for less than \$1.50. WHEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonparell, each insertion. No ad-vertisement inserted for less than \$2.

SIR JOHN MISREPRESENTED.

An attempt is being made to create the impression that Sir John Macdonald was claration as given by La Patrie is as folnot a protectionist by conviction, that the lows :

supporters, and that he adopted it as a mat-ter of expediency. The evidence in favor ment itself cannot settle the question. How of this theory is supplied by Mr. Goldwin suppress Catholic influence will re-establish Smith, who, when the National Policy was the Catholic schools, which are the source established and afterwards, was an intimate of that influence? Thank God, there is not terms to promise the most influential men

versations which Dr. Smith had with day when the people confide to me the directhe Conservative leader caused him, have but to appeal to the Christian sentihe alleges, to form this opinion. ments of my party to render justice to those Liberal journalists, although they are con-These conversations took place seventeen to whom justice is due." years ago. There are very few whose memories are so good that they can accurately

repeat conversations seventeen years after they took place. Fortunately Sir John Macdonald's reputation for consistency and sincerity does not depend upon the tenacity of the memory of Mr. Goldwin Smith or any other friend who feels justified in repeating what he believes was said to him in the confidence of private intercourse. Years previous to 1878 Sir John Macdonald expressed himself as favorable to a policy of in them. Is says ;

1859, when Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Galt whole purpose of the National Policy was a politicians so good an example. His Winwas Finance Minister, announced our policy to be a protective policy, in the interest of our native industries, and acting upon that in Nova Scotia at the same price as Scotch policy we have held that the duties should iren of the same quality can be bought in be so imposed as to provide incidental pro-Glasgow, so that the tariff cannot be said to have greatly enhanced the price, and yet it has had the effect of building up an industry tection, and not to be so excessive as to prohibit importations." giving employment to thousands of Cana-dians. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, The next year, in 1876, he expressed a regret that the Liberal Government had not there were 20,153 tons of pig iron produced revised the tariff in such a way as would 30, 1894, the production of pig iron in "afford encouragement and protection to Canada was 62,522 tons, an increase of struggling manufactures and industries as more than 200 per cent. in three years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, well as the agricultural productions of the the home production supplied but 19.8 per country." In 1877 a resolution of a similar cent. of the consumptive requirement of the import was presented by the Conservative country, while during the tiscal year ending opposition to the House of Commons. So June 30, 1894, the home production was 58 we see that for three years, at least, preper cent. of the requirement. When it is remembered that this growth took place vious to the introduction of the National during a period of world wide commercial Policy in 1878, Sir John Macdonald had depression, it must be regarded as a remarkexpressed himself favorable to a policy of ably strong proof of the efficiency of a proprotection and had also declared his intentective tariff. If there had been no tariff, tion, when his party should come into and giving employment to Canadian workpower, to establish such a policy. It was men, it would have been made in the United to carry out this declaration, to fulfil States. It will be noted, of course, that this pledge, that Sir John Macdonald, though the iron duties were raised in 1887, it took some time for them to effect the the Leader of the Conservative party, moved building of furnaces and the construction of his famous National Policy resolution in works.

the proper purpose of all tariffs. It has ion that being a member of the Royal Family denominational minority in Manitoba con- important a document as to make a mistake in completely routed, and on the following day raised the requisite amount of revenue. should not disqualify an officer from posi-The Opposition can assail it successfully only tions of command and anthority. We had They applied to the Governor General in the instant of the channel along which the line is described in the instant of the capital in triumph. Mwanga was restored tions of command and authority. He had They applied to the Governor-General-in-is described in the instrument to run. to his throne, the Erglish and French misby showing that a revenue sufficient to fill been in office thirty-nine years and he con- Council for a remedy. It was decided by When it is considered that in following the sionaries were re established at Mengo, and the deficit could have been raised in a better sidered those years better spent both as re- the highest tribunal in the Empire that line of demarcation as it is defined in the treaty the way was paved for the British Protec way-and this not one of their speakers or organs, as far as we have seen, has as yet gards himself and the country than if he had their appeal was constitutional, and that Portland Canal could not by any possibility attempted to do." If Mr. Smith was not a protectionist when

wasted them twirling his fingers and smok-ing cigars in the streets of enment have represented the matter to the ontention is palpable. Whatever may have been the name of the channel along which Boman Catholics and Mohammedans. Ugwasted them twirling his fingers and smok- they have a grievance. The Federal Gov- be reached the absurdity of the American he wrote in favor of the protectionist tariff in this way all that we can say is that he is evidently a believer in work not remedy the grievance. It is said the line described in the treaty ran, it could and was once more on the verge of anarchy. did work of which the most ardent proteconly for the "lower classes" but for that the request is objectionable in not by any possibility be Portland Canal, tionist in the country might be proud. Is every man, whatever may be his birth or his form, but that is of little consequence. The for that body of water is many miles east it possible that Sir John Macdonald's infincondition, who is gifted with the capacity to Government of Manitoba declined to do of the starting point, and it bore the ing intense indignation in England. Capt. Lugard, the British agent, however, fortuence over him was so great that he became a protectionist for the nonce? According pleasant to see that the venerable Comman- ernment have repeated the request in a Our contemporary's theory, that because der in Chief took criticism as a matter of milder form. It is yet to be seen whether the hundred miles east was across a stretch seen that he was quite capable of commit-25 to Mr. Smith, the statesman and the philosopher in 1878 and succeeding years course. He may and probably did recognize or not this second request will be complied of open ocean it was not considered worth ting the offences with wish he was charged present a most interesting case for the conits utility, and he cheerfully admitted its with. Assume that it will not, that the while to mention it in the treaty, will not by Major Lothaire. Since the settlement of Uganda little has sideration of the student of psychology, for inevitability. He seems to have thought Government of Manitoba will say, "We do hold water for a moment. There is no menhe has for his subject a statesman who is that when the time came for him to resign a not believe that the minority in this pro- tion made in the treaty of a deviation from a free trader by conviction introducing a member of the Royal Family should be ap- vince have been injured in any way by our the northerly course until the parallel of letter he wrote his mother he informed her protectionist measure, and advocating and pointed in his place. But as those in whose legislation. They have no good reason for latitude 56° is met, which is directly in that one of his caravans had been maraud. maintaining it in Parliament and in the hands the giving of positions was constitution their complaint. We will not consent to a that course. We do not see why our conally placed thought otherwise it was not for him compromise of any kind." Will Prin- temporary should boggle about names when to complain. He had done his duty to the cipal Grant, in that case, s y it has a point of the compass to go by, and large possessions and he is anxious to know best of his ability, and he evidently felt that the Federal Government must drop the particularly when the name it inthat in retiring he had nothing to be subject, that it has no moral right to submit sists on is not mentioned in the treaty

ashamed of and very little to regret. Those the matter, as the constitution prescribes, which is its only authority. who heard the Duke of Cambridge express to Parliament, and that Parliament has no himself so freely were evidently delighted. moral right to take action in the matter. TANNERIES FOR . He was enthusiastically applauded while The Principal says that the Government of learn that La Patrie published a special re. speaking, and his speech is commented upon Manitoba is morally bound to take action in the highest terms by the press. The which shall meet the spirit of the second port of Mr. Laurier's Chicoutimi speech in order that Conservative journals would not Duke has set a good example to the order to black has set a good example to the order to Duke has set a good exa terances of the Liberal Leader. This is how to work and having very little to gain by n'ze this moral obligation are we to underthe report was introduced by the editor of working, beyond the gratification of knowing stand that Parliament has no moral right to that he did his duty. He labored for the do anything towards remedying the griev. It will be remembered, passed through

published fantastic accounts of the discourse as constantly and as energetically as if his tion gives it the power to act in the matter ? pronounced, we give here the exact text of living and his position in society depended It is not a little singular that although Prinupon the successful performance of his du cipal Grant at the beginning of his letter ties. If the young members of the aristo- stated "that the present Parliament of Cancracy followed the example of the Duke of ada has not the moral right to intrude into Cambridge the British nobility notwith the provincial domain," he, almost at its is possible, if the suggestions contained are standing the "spirit of the age" would retain close, says : its popularity for an indefinite period longer. "Our only hope under these circumstances

### MEAN TACTICS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell made an honest independence and wisdom may be given to speech in Winnipeg, a speech altogether in Parliament to deal wisely with the state of speech in Winnipeg, a speech altogether in accordance with the principles professed by the Liberal journals of the Dominion. He refused in the plainest and the most direct country, is Patience, that the second is Paa public work which, as they represented. was badly needed by the Province. The tinually accusing the Government of

of Fenian Finerty's fiery speech : bribing constituencies with their own If it be true, as ex-Congressman Finerty money and using grants for public asserted, that he and the other vehemen persons who have been holding a National works for electioneering purposes, had Convention at Chicago this week, "are the friends of every enemy England has, and the enemies of all her friends," then the which the Premier treated the applicants for money to improve the navigation of the question arises as to what may be the rela-Red River. On the contrary, they are tion of the Finerty and his associates, and doing their best to make his refusal of the these United States. So far as known, this protectionist, looks upon the iron duties in a request of the Winnipeg petitioners the country and Great Britain are not at war means of prejudicing the electers of that with each other, and the feeling which exists city and of other places, against the Governbetween the two Governments is that which is commonly called friendship contribution that can be raised, against the

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the quarterly report of the Department J. S. Larke, the Canadian commercial agent ment ticket for Westmoreland in the apin Australasia. The gentleman in question, proaching provincial election. Messrs. British Columbia on his way to the Antipodes, and appeared before the boards of trade of the Province. His remarks as to the possibility of developing at least one industry having peculiar reference to the 2, opened here to day. trade with Australia are of interest, and it good. With an export trade to depend upon, British Columbia is certainly well situat- hurt.

lies in the wisdom of Parliament, and my ed in every respect for carrying on the tanearnest prayer is that sufficient patriotism, and in every respect for our party all its branches. We quote as follows:

quality. If this be the case there would appear to be a good field for tanning leather for Japan, where there exists a strong and growing demand for leather. A recent or-der sent to Melbourne by one Japanese firm This is how the New York Times speaks amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Owing to the high price of hides in Eastern Canada it may be impossible for the tanners to compete with this trade, but with hides obtained from New South Wales and Queensland, finest tanning materials at hand, and close and direct connection with both Australia and Japan, British Columbia ought to find in this business a promising field for its enterprise, labor and capital. Another advantage which British Columbia tanners would probably have would be cheap oils, whale, porpoise and fish oils for dressing leather. Hitherto, whale and porpoise leather have been largely used, but

porpoise leather have been largely used, but Japan is sending an oil, produced, I am ad-vised, from a species of herring, which is used by some samuers for this purpose in cheap leathers, sole and sheep skins. Brit-ish Columbia is now producing a fish oil, whether it is suitable for tapners' use I am not aware, but a Melbourne firm to whose attention I brought the article is going to test it.

## CHARLES STOKES' CAREER.

orate which swiftly followed.

After his restoration, Mwanga began in-Stokes, who had become a salaried German agent, saw his opportunity and again atnately arrived upon the scene and put a stop

been heard of Stokes. He was to have returned te England this year, but in the last ed by natives, and that he had been robbed of \$20,000 worth of ivory. The theory of his brother-in-law is that he must have had what they were, and to see justice done in the interest of the child.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

#### (Special to the COLONIST.)

MONCTON, Oct. 1.-A. B. Killam, Monc. chester, have been selected as the governand Mr. Richards was formerly a legislative councillor.

BEAUHARNDIS, Oct. 1.-The trial of Ber tie Shortis for the murder of John Loy and Maxime Leboeuf, at Valleyfield, on March

KINGSTON, Oct. 1.-McRae's livery stable has been damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by acted upon, that they may be productive of fire. John McMaster, driver of the fire truck, was thrown from the apparatus and soriously injured. Chief Youldon was also

GANANOQUE, Oct. 2.-Carl Herman, a prominent horse buyer of Ogdensburg, while driving inte town last night was set upon by highwaymen and a gold watch and \$620 in cash taken from him.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2 -The council of the Montreal board of trade at its meeting yesterday decided to memorialize the government for free canals.

TOBONTO, Oct. 2 .- This morning the piston of one of the water works engines broke and it will take a week to make repairs. The city, however, has plenty of reserve force and the water supply will not be dimished seriously.

Essex, Oct. 2. - A terrible accident occurred here this afternoon. William and Thomas Mooney and Dennis Burke, aged 19. 17 and 21 respectively, were instantly kill-ed, and Miss Aldie Jones and Edward Mooney, the boys' father, were badly injured at the Michigan Central crossing. The party were in a wagon driving to the fair grounds, and in crossing the track an express train ran into them, causing a general smashup.

HAMILTON, Oct. 2 .- At five o'clock this morning a freight train from Toronto for Niagars Falls, on the Grand Trunk rail-way, was wrecked by a broken axle near Burlington. Six loaded cars were smashed and their contents scattered over the track. The line was blocked until noon.

TOBONTO, Oct. 3 .- The liquor license inspectors are starting a crusade against un-licensed and licensed places, and propose to make it the most vigorous one Toronto ever

KINGSTON, Oct. 3. -Sir John Macdonald's

Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster and other promin-

HAMILTON, Oct. 3 .- It is now said that

ent genblemen.

devoted friend. The exact text of the de National Policy was forced upon him by his "I know that I shall be called upon to

friend of Sir John. Certain con-

NOT A CONSERVATIVE PAPER.

THE IRON DUTIES.

There is nothing connected with the tariff that the Liberals inveigh agaist so bitterly not a word of commendation for the way in and so emphatically as the duties on iron. In their opinion those duties are the very worst feature of a very bad tariff. But the Montreal Star, which is by no means ardently very different light. It in fact favors them and it bold'y gives its reasons for believing

the declaration of the Hon. Mr. Laurier. So it was not an enemy who published throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion that Mr. Laurier thanked God

that there was not an Orangeman in the ranks of the Liberal party, but a warm and

Seeing that the Conservative journals have public good through a long series of years, ance of the minority, although the Constitu-

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

A "HIATUS."

the session of 1878) This policy had not The difference in the cost of iron at the been suddenly adopted as a political ex. Ontario market is the amount paid for pedient. Moderate protection had for many freight on Canadian railways. It helps to years been the policy of the Conservative swell the receipts of the Intercolonial Railparty. In 1875 Sir John said that for six- way, thus reducing Canadian taxation, and teen years previous the Conservatives had favored that policy. It is somewhat singular that Wr Goldmin

It is somewhat singular that Mr. Goldwin iron is brought from the United States Am. Smith in 1880, two years after the intro- erican railways carry it to the boundary duction of the National Policy, justified its line and the Canadian railways have only a adoption in the Bystander, which he then short haul. published as his own particular organ. In falling off in iron freights on ocean vessels January 1880, commenting on the tariff, the Bystander said :

After all, what produced the deficit which After all, what produced the deficit which these new duties of ours were required to Canada's chief iron market is in Ontario, What but Imperial aggrandizement? and American iron can now be laid down England chooses to have a railroad to carry in Ontario cheaper than British iron, paying her troops from Halifax to Quebec, and she the same duty. If there were no duty at chooses that another line should be run all the position would be exactly the same. across the continent to take in British Col. The British iron could not compete with the umbia, a province severed from Canada by American iron in Ontario. damantine barriers of Nature. the mor years it has been simply a fight between Canadian and American iron. The outlay on these objects causes our expenditure to exceed our income, and the taxes thus rendered necessary are imposed by English ambition on itself.

In July of the same year Mr. Smith used

tariff that had been adduced by its advocates, given in his honor in Edinburgh has won for larly when the occasion is important, loosely all right, but before going northwards you in all parts of the Dominion. He said in him golden opinions from men of all sorts or improperly. If Parliament exercises its must run your line eighty or a hundred

market was in aby case impolitio and wrong; stacle in the way of improvement and re- in the proper manner and ac as hinted at in the description,

In January, 1881, Mr. Goldwin Smith in shanges that tended to add to the tutional right to interfere is also a moral and it is not contended that it ever bore In January, 1881, Mr. Goldwin Smith In changes that tended to add to the tational right to interfere is also a moral and it is not contended that it ever hore and stores made a cold advance to use capt-actiff manfully. He said : "But the tariff as a whole has fulfilled did he resent oriticism. He was of the opin- He was of the opin- What are the facts in this case ? The treaty would be so unutterably stupid in so his Bystander defended the National Pelley sfliciency of the army. He did right is a question which in our opinion it is that name. It is not to be supposed for a tariff manfully. He said :

as they have done before now that if their party were in power public works would be. generously distributed among the constitu-encies and public money lavishly expended.

WHAT IS A "MORAL RIGHT"?

The Toronto Globs says that Principal Grant's position on the school question is of the four classes. summarized in the first sentence of his letter published that day : " Having stated that in view of all the facts of the case Manitoba is morally bound to take action The Seattle Times discusses the Alaska which shall meet the spirit of the second decision of the Privy Council, I desire to must say its reasoning is more ingenious point out in this communication that the than logical. It says that "the Times did days later her mother died, and he sent the present Parliament of Canada has not the not overlook the word 'northward' which obid to England, where she was taken moral right to intrude into the Provincial it concedes would settle the question so far charge of by his brother in law. In 1886 domain." Before anyone can decide whether as Behm Canal being the boundary, if

the same thing.

not we must find out what is the Provincial Canal." Our contemporary will perhaps be domain. The Provincial domain is defined surprised to find that Portland Canal is not in the Provincial constitution. The consti- as much as mentioned in the treaty. tution states with sufficient clearness what That document after describing with great in this matter of denominational education minuteness the starting point of the line of

stitutional right is a moral right we will not tera au nord le long de la passe dite Portland stitutional right is a moral right we will not tera au nord le long de la passe dite Portland his undertakings in the interior, where take upon us to say. There are many who Channel." There is no place for a "hiatus" ivory had no fixed rate of sale, and soon hold that they generally mean pretty much here. It is clear that from the point of made a fortune. He established numer starting the line ascends to the north along

In this matter of education the Constitu- the channel called Portland Channel. This tion gives the denominational minority the is just as plain a direction as is found in right in certain cases to appeal to the Fed- a description of property in a deed or eral Government against the decisions of the other legal instrument. What would Provincial Legislature, and it also gives be thought of the lawyer, who would con-

Parliament the power to act when the Pro- tend that a line starting from a post, the native chiefe, and he enjoyed the absolute confidence of the local Sultans. For this vincial Legislature refuses or neglects to situation of which was minutely described, provide a remedy for the grievance com- running northwardly so many chains, etc., plained of. Now, when Parliament exer- might be drawn on the plan by running eastcises this constitutional power to redress ward of the post a considerable distance be the grievance of a minority, it cannot be said fore it commenced its northerly course. Such

be "intrude" on the Provincial demain. a contention would be hooted at as abaurd ance of whose territory Great Britain was just awakening. To intrude, we take it, is to enter without and would not be entertained for a single right. A person clothed with authority can- moment. Yet this is substantially a Mohammedan revolution had broken out, and that King Mwanga had been driven not be said to intrude when he enters a place the plea of our contemporary. The descripfrom the throne. Stokes hurried to Ukumbi for a supply of weapons. and ammunition, For several legally to exercise that authority. He may then of the property says distinctly and be unwelcome, he may be disliked, his visit clearly that its eastern boundary is to com-

with which to returned to Mwanga's assistmay be resented, but he cannot with any mence at a certain point, and then take a ance. Meanwhile the Mohammedan party approach to propriety be considered an in- northerly direction until it reaches another in Uganda had entered on a sanguinary persecution of the Christians, both Protes truder. Principal Grant is a learned man point, which it is sure to meet if it continues and Catholio, and letters, imploring aid for

and the head of a college, it is therefore not to far enough in that direction. But our Aman argument in favor of the National Policy by the Duke of Cambridge at a banquet be expected that he would use terms, partical erican friends say: The starting point is the missionaries and their followers, had been addressed to Emin Pasha and Dr. Had either of these personages responder

and conditions. His Royal Highness met authority with respect to the Manitoba miles to the east. This is a "hi-"To allow Canada to be made a slaughter the reproach that he is a fossil and an ob- school difficulty after having been applied to atus" which is not so much market was in any case imposition and wrong; nor shall we fare worse in any future nego-tation with the United States, because jus-tice has been done to our own industries in the meantime." in the proper manner and ac-se manner and ac-ording to the Constitution it cannot with any approach to propriety be entiously, and that he had led in making said to "intrude," and whether its consti-Portland Canal is not Portland Channel,

a large caravan of ritles and powder. The cause of Mwanga was now the cause of the British. Supported by Stokes, he effected a landing at Murchison Bay, and engaged a Mohammedan army under Hamis Belui. The Mohammedans were routed, and Stokes made a bold advance to the capi-

nonsense, which might excite more indigna-Charles Stokes, the "Ivory King," exetion if it aroused less amusement. Friends cuted by Belgians in the Congo last Janustatue here will be unveiled October 23 by Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Dr. Montague, sec-retary of state, will deliver the oration. Adand enemies of England there are, and ary, had a chequered and extraordinary career. He was born in 1852 in Dublin. In enough of each, just as there are friends and memies of Ireland, but there is also reason 1872 he entered a merchant's office in Liverdresses will also be delivered by Sir C. H. to believe that no sensible men, Irish or pool as clerk, and, becoming impressed with other, are going to allow a blatherskite like religious views, in 1876 offered bimself to the Church Missionary Society, and was sent to their training college at Reading. Hearing of the deaths of the missionaries Finerty to define for them just what constitutes the distinguishing marks of any one

TOBONTO, Oct. 3.-Edward Blackall, a well known inventor of book binding and printing machinery, committed suicide at 10:30 this morning. He went to the bath-Smith and O'Neil, he volunteered for the Victoria Nyazza mission, leaving for Africa in March, 1878. In January, 1883, he mar-ried Miss Sherratt, of the Universities room in his house, put a pistol to his head and sent a bullet into his brain. The motive for the deed was business worry.

mission, and in the summer of that boundary question temperately, but we year went home, returning to Af-rica in October. His little daughter W. B. Palmer, teller in the Bank of Commerce here, has defrauded the bank out of \$250,000.

When he arrived at Uganda he found that

immediately to the appeals Uganda would have been lost to the British. Stokes, however, was first in the field, with

a large caravan of rifles and powder. The

LEVIS, Oct. 3 .- " My God, it is my son," were the words which mail clerk Dorion ex-Stokes informed his relatives that he had claimed to-day at Harlake Junction as he the Reverend Principal's position is sound or the treaty did not also mention Portland giving as a reason that he could not think got down from the postal car of an Intercolonial train to look at a young man who of bringing another white woman to Africa. had been run over in attempting to board It was on account of this marriage that he the Halifax express. The young man had lefs the Church Missionary Society, the fallen between the cars, his skull being organization objecting to their missionaries crushed and his leg awfully torn. He will contracting marriages with natives. die.

On leaving the mission he took up are the rights of the Province and what are demarcation, giving its latitude and longi-the powers of Parliament. How far a con-tude, goes on to say, "la dite ligne remon. first white trader who centralized

MONTREAL, Oct. 4 - There is now every prospect that La Banque du Peuple will resume business. Another meeting of directors and leading depositors was held yesous stations, and Stanley, Emin Pasha and Dr. Peters, by whom he was well known, was promised by large depositors to sustain terday, and more than one million dollars all testified that his enterprise did much to the bank and enable it to resume business. open up East Africa and to develop its commerce. He was, however, a reckless and

MONTREAL, Oct. 4. - The hearing of unscrupulous man, and engaged in the traf-fic of arms to disaffected natives. evidence in the Demers murder trial was concluded to-day. The trial lasted twenty-His influence was paramount with the four days. A verdict it is believed will be eached to-morrow evening.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.-A. S. Whitney has reason he was, in 1888, selected by the Britentered an action against his wife, nee Susan N. O'Brien, for the annulment of ish agent and consul-general at Zanzibar to open up friendly relations with Mwanga, King of Uganda, to the value and importtheir marriage. Mrs. Whitney has already instituted proceedings for separation.

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