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THE CATTLE KINGS.

"Will there be a fight?" was the question asked of one who had dealings with the cattlemen and knew what their feelings were in regard to President Cleveland's order to leave the Indian territory.

"Yes, I know there will be a long and bitter fight," was the answer.

"Will the cattle be moved?"

"Of course not. You couldn't move a colored picnic, let alone 500,000 head of cattle, by any mere proclamation, let it issue from the President or any one else. Yes the fight will be made. It involves important questions—the rights of property, the power of the Indians to make contracts, and the power and authority of the Government to interfere. Of one thing rest assured, the cattle will stay, the fight will go on."

All the official information received in Washington indicates that the cattlemen have done all in their power to get out of the Indian Territory during the forty days allowed them. Unofficial telegrams intimate that the larger leaseholders have not pursued this course, but have, on the contrary, prepared to stubbornly resist the enforcement of the President's proclamation. The latter statements are not credited. It is thought that the cattlemen are fully aware of the determination and ability of the Government to execute its orders.

FIRE BURIAL.

The idea of cremation is steadily gaining ground in the United States, England, Germany and Italy. Two noteworthy cases where well known men have given up their bodies to be burned have recently come before the public. One of these men was a prominent lawyer and politician of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who had been an earnest advocate of funeral reform. The ordinary funeral services were held while the body was being burned. The cleanliness, expedition and completely satisfactory processes of the cremation very favorably impressed the spectators.

The other case is that of a prominent New York doctor who was an advocate of cremation, and long before his death expressed a wish that his body might be disposed of in that manner. The body of Dr. Hoppel was placed upon a heavy iron frame, shaped in the form of a flat grate, which stood upon rollers upon a platform about the height of the door of the retort. All the rings and shirt studs were then removed, and the clothing was arranged as if there was to be a burial. The body was then covered with a heavy white shroud of cotton that had been steeped in alum to make it partly fireproof. The heavy iron door of the retort was opened and the platform upon which the body rested was pushed in front of the opening. A small wire which ran through the retort was then attached to the iron gate, and was wound

around a roller by means of a crank, and the body was slowly drawn into the retort.

After the feet of the doctor had got inside the wire caught in the opening, and despite the efforts of the attendant the body could not be drawn any further into the furnace. While seeking for some other means to move the corpse the alum-sheet caught fire, and the flames were speedily communicated to the clothing upon the body, and before it could be moved into the retort the flesh was already burning, and the odor filled the room to the disgust of Dr. Hoppel's friends, who were sadly watching the proceedings. The body finally fell in the retort, the doors were closed and shut out the hiss of the steaming flesh. The steam blower hummed in the chimney, and the intense heat was kept up for an hour and a half, when the furnace-tender looked through a peep hole in the retort and pronounced the incineration complete. A glance at the body showed that it appeared exactly as it did when it was put into the furnace. The heat had made no apparent change. There were the perfect outlines of the body under the white cloth extended stiff and solid. When the furnace door was opened, however, and a draft of cold air struck the form within, it seemed to melt away as if by magic, and a few handfuls of dust was all that remained of Dr. Hoppel's body. Dr. Hoppel weighed about 165 pounds; the ashes weighed three pounds.

In France this practice is still illegal but in Germany the number of bodies disposed of in this way grows larger every year, the number last year being 54. In Italy half a dozen crematories have been built and there have been over 350 "Fire Burials" in a year. In the United States quite a number of companies have been formed, some of which have had so much business that they have been forced to put a limit on the district from which they will take bodies.

BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

Take a look over the article headed "Seventeen Prizes" on the fourth page of this paper and read this:

From now till the end of October we have decided to give a large book of stories, which sells at sixty cents, to anyone who will send us a list of five new subscribers, to the *Weekly Messenger* at fifty cents each. This offer does not include the club rates, but is of greater benefit to him who wins it. Take care, on sending in your list of subscribers, to write the names and post-offices very distinctly. The book in paper covers is eleven inches by fourteen and contains sixty stories of great interest, the continued ones not being too long. There are 237 pages and about 140 pictures illustrative of the stories. Anyone who has seen the book would be well pleased to take the trouble to secure it by sending in five new subscribers to the *Weekly Messenger*. The offer is too good a one for us to be able to make it for an unlimited time and we therefore place the time till October 31st, about two months from now.

IRELAND WITHOUT THE CRIMES ACT.

It will be remembered how in the Queen's Speech at the closing of Parliament, not long ago, reference was made to the quiet state of affairs in Ireland attributing it to the policy of the Salisbury Government. Now we hear of more agrarian crimes which seem on the increase instead of decrease because of the expiration of the obnoxious Crimes Act. The tendency in the country districts seems to be to take advantage of the extra freedom, and the Irish National League rules with greater power than heretofore. The League orders that a certain trader is to be boycotted, or that a certain landlord must not be sold anything, and their orders are to a great extent carried out. Some persons who have been expelled by the League find it difficult to get food; as no one will sell to them.

The mobbing has begun again and there have been quite a few serious rows lately. Near Dublin a great riot occurred in connection with the eviction of tenants. The chapel bells rang early in the day, and when the bailiffs and police arrived a crowd of 2,000 people confronted them. Mr. Bodkin, the resident magistrate, ordered the parish priest to stop the bells ringing, but the priest refused, and when the magistrate said he would employ force the priest stood at the chapel gate and said those who attempted force would have to pass over his body. The police charged the crowd with bayonets and a fierce encounter ensued, many on both sides being wounded.

Mr. Parnell's great idea is to have a parliament in Dublin which shall rule Ireland and he, of course, would like to be head ruler. At a banquet given in his honor he gave his ideas of what an Irish Parliament would be like. He hoped that after the coming elections the party which was for Home Rule in Ireland would be strong enough to restore independence to the "Emerald Isle." Because Mr. Parnell has been able to force the Irish Land Act upon the English Parliament with a following of forty members he seems to think that with twice that number to back him up he will be able to repeal the union between Great Britain and Ireland. He will find his mistake.

Speaking of the Irish National League, Mr. Parnell said that its policy was to support evicted tenants to the utmost, where it was shown they were determined to suffer from principle, and thereby encourage the tenantry generally. He was glad to say that that policy had succeeded. Many evicted families had been restored to their holdings, their arrears cancelled and a reduction of 15 to 20 percent in rents obtained. The indirect results were even greater. Landlords feared to evict unjustly, and hundreds and thousands of families thereby escaped eviction. It was the duty of tenants to subscribe freely for the support of those evicted.

During a torchlight procession at Galway, last Monday night, in honor of Timothy O'Connor, a number of the processionists attacked a detachment of the Yorkshire Regiment on garrison duty there. The

noise of the disturbance attracted the attention of the latter's comrades, and they issued from the barracks in force and joined in the row. For four hours the fight waged fiercely, clubs and stones being freely used on both sides. A large number of windows were smashed and many persons injured. Finally, the police, who had in the meantime been reinforced, with the aid of the military not engaged, quelled the disturbance.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and Crown Prince Randolph met the Czar on his arrival at the railway station of Kremser. At the railway station the monarchs embraced. The Czar and the Emperor then entered the same carriage and went together. All the depots from the frontier to Kremser were gaily decorated with Russian and Austrian colors, while guards of honor stood on the platforms and saluted the train carrying the Czar as it passed. The Emperors and Empress indulged in much embracing and kissing. The Czar knelt and kissed the hand of the Austrian Empress. The Emperor Francis Joseph sent a large staff to meet the Czar at the frontier.

An eye-witness of the whole pageant at Kremser asserts, that despite the efforts to make it appear that no dread of personal danger to the Czar was entertained, Alexander was really alert and uneasy and added to the secret precautions arranged for his safety more than one device of his own. He was pale and careworn during his stay and he suggested several precautions to the Austrian authorities. The Czar owns a large mastiff possessed of uncommon strength and intelligence. The mastiff has been carefully trained as a bodyguard, and, as is well known in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and watches beside his master's couch every day. The dog accompanied the Czar to and from Kremser.

The emperors met on business. It is not to be supposed that the Czar, for instance, was so anxious for a friendly talk with the Emperor Francis Joseph that he was willing to risk his precious life in a journey to Kremser. It is likely that some very important business was transacted between the two emperors, and that in connection with the dispute between England and Russia. Perhaps the Czar wished to make an arrangement with Austria and Germany to force Turkey to remain neutral if there should be war between England and Russia. Naturally he wished his interview private if it was on any such subject, and could not trust to the secrecy of letters. The common-sense view is then that the emperors had something very important to commune with each other about. That something will not be known except from the action the emperors take, but it is very natural to think it had to do with England.

It is rather striking that these rulers who meet to decide the fate of nations should have to be guarded from treachery with the greatest of care—that their lives are not as usual guarded by bayonets.