THE TORONTO WORLD

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The World's Telephone Call is 53.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1886.

Amusements This Day and Evening.

Grand Opera House—W. H. Power's Company, "The Ivy Leaf."

Churchill's Audacity.

The event of the day in England is Churchill's bold bid for the leadership of his party. One cable correspondent says that he has accomplished a feat hitherto supposed to be beyond the powers of mortal man; he has put the Irish question in the background. It certainly will not stay there, but there it is for the moment. His Dartford speech, as a political sensation, beats everything since Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule. It is four days since it was delivered. Mr. Gladstone himself has spoken in the meantime, but his four columns have passed almost unread while everybody reads and rereads Lord Randolph, and discusses uninterruptedly the political revolution which he has effected in this single discourse. He has taken the leadership of the Tory party out of Lord Salisbury's hands; he has burnt his ships and his idols together. The Tory party henceforward is democratic or it is nothing. It has been for some time doubtful whether the Tories had any principles to which they were really attached, but it is doubtful no longer. They have thrown over the old lot as so much rubbish and got a brand new set of which they seem as proud as of a new suit of clothes. No amount of turning old coats would have produced a transformation so brilliant as this. On Saturday the Tory party was opposed to that method of restoring efficiency to Parliament known as the cloture, was opposed to land reform in the shape of three acres and a cow, opposed to the abolition of glebe lands and tithes, opposed to legislative interference with corporate railway rights, opposed to taxing personal property for local purposes, opposed to local government reform, opposed to that democratic solitude licensing question known as local option, and opposed to free education. On Sunday morning it discovered that every one of these reforms makes a part of its political program. It discovered more slowly that it had taken a long step even toward Home Rule.

But Churchill's important utterances of this day week were not confined to the Irish question. On the Eastern question also he spoke right out. His foreign program, says the same correspondent, may have even graver consequences than his announcement as to Irish policy. He does something more than echo Premier Tisza's speech; he pledges in express terms not only the sympathy but the support of England to Austria in her anti-Russian Bulgarian policy. Time was when the Liberals would have been up in arms against a minister who thus committed England in certain contingencies to a foreign war where no direct British interests were involved, but they are silenced by the assertion of the principle of national sympathy with struggling liberties. The Liberals are indeed in consternation. They accuse Lord Randolph of appropriating the Liberal policy, and mournfully recognize that between the Liberal and Tory platforms hardly a difference remains save on Home Rule. *Little now hinders the cementing of a complete, permanent alliance between the Liberal-Unionists and the Tories.*

History is being made very rapidly these days, we should say.

An Administration in Power—And in Trouble.

Mr. Secretary Manning is now in New York, but is expected to be in Washington some time during the present week. It appears to be settled that he will resume his post at the head of the Treasury Department, at all events long enough to prepare the annual report, which must be ready for the meeting of Congress in December. He is a staunch and influential supporter of President Cleveland, who desires to retain him in the Cabinet by all means. But whether the Secretary will feel like facing the labors of office and the troubles of a divided party after the close of the current year remains to be seen.

For there unquestionably *is* trouble within the Democratic party, and that of the most serious kind. One important part of the trouble lies here—that Southern Democrats, who form the big wing of the party, are aggrieved, because, as they say, Northern Democrats, who constitute only the little wing, are getting the far larger share of the offices. Another part of it lies in the fact that the party is seriously divided within itself on the question of protection or free trade. Carlisle, of Kentucky, speaker of the House, and Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman of Ways and Means, are both ardent free traders. Last session Morrison tried his best to get a tariff-reduction bill through the House, but got badly beaten. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is the leader of the protectionist Democrats, and a pretty able parliamentary leader he is, too. He brought up to the scratch some forty Democrats of the protectionist persuasion, who voted against the bill, and sent it under the table. Thereupon Morrison stormed like a western cyclone, and said that if the Administration had really been in earnest about tariff-reform, and had exerted its influence, his bill would have gone through all right. And now it is reported that the "Administration"—President Cleveland and his advisers, to wit—are secretly opposing Morrison in his Congressional district this fall. Another trouble—both Cleveland and Manning want to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and to bring the country as speedily as possible to the single gold standard. But it is safe to say that on this question they are strongly opposed by at least three-fourths of their own party. In more ways than one the Democratic party is badly divided at the present time.

The Color Line Again.

The tempest in a teapot which was raised at Richmond last week because a colored Knight of Labor was permitted to sit with his white fellows in a part of the theatre set aside for Caucasians exclusively has subsided. Up here in truly democratic Canada it is difficult to understand why it should ever have arisen, but the great majority of Southern people seem to think that the tumult over the intrusion was the most natural thing possible. Local custom and long wont and usage have accustomed the whites of the South to look upon the separation of the races in all public places as perfectly proper and just. Even some who profess freedom from race prejudice hold that it is not to the interest of either race that they should commingle socially. One reason advanced in support of this position is that social equality would mean in many cases intermarriage, or, worse still, lax sexual relations. That the line thus drawn runs not only through the theatre, the parlor and the school, but also through the church, was shown at the time of Mr. Moody's visit to the South. His consent to separate meetings for blacks and whites provoked much adverse criticism from the believers in equality, to whom Mr. Moody replied that it was no part of his mission to quarrel with the customs of the localities in which he labored. He thought it expedient to do in Rome as Rome did. The northern Knights of Labor were of a contrary opinion, and took the most ostentatious method possible to express their opinion. It appears that the leases of the lessees of the Richmond theatres are conditional upon the restriction of colored auditors to the galleries. It is doubtful if such a condition would hold in law in Canada. Those of us who do not pose in private boxes are liable to find ourselves alongside of any kind of people at the theatre, and the fact that they happen to be white is not always a satisfactory moral half mark. The fact is that a good many people are less particular about the morals of their acquaintances than about the color of their skins or the cut of their clothes.

Unless Powderly can prevent it this strike of the Chicago packers may turn out seriously. At the time of writing we are without a report of yesterday's mass meeting, but it is manifest that the strike possesses many elements of danger to the public peace. The mere fact that 20,000 men are thrown idle by the movement is of itself suggestion of deplorable possibilities. An idle wage-earner soon becomes hungry, and a hungry man is a desperate man. The winter is almost at hand, and 20,000 families hungry and cold are not to be contemplated with complacency. Some of the men will want to return to work. They will be interfered with. Then there will be a collision between the authorities and the rioters, and the Haymarket scenes may be repeated. A group of rioters is already standing at the foot of the gallows. Their sentence has been affirmed, and the conservative elements of the community are in no mood to see their example followed. Nine hours a day may be enough to work, but is the additional hour worth the bloodshed, the loss and the misery that will ensue if moderate counsels fail to prevail? We think not.

The colored Knight of Labor, whose presence in a Richmond theater caused such an ado the other day, bears the ancient African name of Farrel.

It would be queer if the Tories, who were elected to refuse Ireland one legislature, should insist on giving her four. Queerer still would it be should Ireland refuse to accept too much of a good thing. Four loaves ought to be better than no bread.

Monsignor Capel has friends in Milwaukee who take his part with vim and vigor. They say that the statement of his having been coldly received by the clergy in San Francisco is a bold falsehood, as they are able to affirm "on authority." The expectation is expressed that he will bring suit against his detractors for false and malicious libel.

The Mohammedans and Hindoos of Delhi seem ambitious to do for their city what the Orangemen and Catholics have done for Belfast.

The new Quebec Bank is a tall building, and the bank has not been sparing of money in trying to make the most of the rather narrow piece of ground available. But a friend points out one objection, from a public or civic point of view. The building is so high that, looking from the south side of King-street, near Yonge-street or further west, it shuts off the view of the cathedral clock, and in fact of the greater portion of the spire. Anyone who observes for himself will quickly realise that a mistake has been made. Whether the city has any power to prevent such mistakes may be a question. Civic powers sufficient for the purpose are in vogue on the continent of Europe; but then this is a free country, where it is the fashion to "go as you please."

"Canada for the Canadians."

Editor World: Two announcements were made by The World on Friday that will be peculiarly gratifying to all true Canadians: (1) That the Provincial Government have determined to use Credit Valley stone in the new Parliament Buildings; and (2) that the authorities of Victoria University have resolved to ask Canadian architects to prepare plans for their new college. I congratulate the Methodists on this practical proof of their regard for Canadian interests and Canadian skill, and the government also deserve credit for their persistency in declining to use American stone in preference to Canadian for the Parliament Buildings. I wish I could also congratulate the directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce who, though controlling a purely Canadian institution, have recently not only employed an American architect but under his advice, doubtless, have refused to make use of the beautiful Canadian red stone lying right at their door in the Credit Valley quarries for their proposed new building on King-street, but have resolved to import stone from Connecticut quarries to the enrichment of American quarrymen and American workmen. The public had hoped for better things from the promising young President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. I hope that the Victoria College authorities will follow up their selection of a Canadian architect by the selection of Canadian stone as the material to be used in erecting their new buildings. This is a phase of the principle "Canada for the Canadians" that all can endorse, for it seeks no favor and imposes no additional taxation, while it recognizes Canadian skill, resources and enterprise and insures also a cheaper, more enduring, and quite as beautiful material. CANADIAN.

Toronto, Oct. 8, 1886.

[The World made inquiry into the above statements and learned that Mr. Waite serves his clients and not any others and that he recommended Connecticut red stone for the reasons that it is a better stone than Credit Valley, that it is cheaper, and third that it can be had at once. It is alleged that Credit Valley stone sufficient cannot be got out in time to allow Mr. Yorke to finish the Parliament Buildings in the time stated. While The World believes in Canadian for the Canadians it does not see that either Mr. Darling or his directors ought to use a dearer and an inferior stone because it is Canadian. Our correspondent, rather, ought to advocate a higher tariff against imported stone.—ED. WORLD.]

Sanitary Science.

Editor World: Now that the city is being visited by noted Americans from all parts of the United States who, we are told are admiring the fine sanitary arrangements in connection with our public buildings, would it not be a good plan for the Hospital authorities to show them how, for want of a garbage furnace they dispose of their refuse. The stench issuing from the rubbish thrown out on Spruce-street is certainly not agreeable, while the example from a sanitary point of view to the Trinity Medical School students, most of whom pass it at least twice in the day is calculated at least to destroy the effect of many lectures on that important subject, "Sanitary Science." Attention too might be directed to the state of the sidewalk which is nearly submerged by water so that the road is taken by pedestrians in preference. MEDICAL STUDENT.

Delinquent Professors.

Editor World: One of the professors of University College has not yet returned to his duties, although the college has now been open for a week and more. He is said to be shooting in Newfoundland. The holidays which the professors of our national university have the liberty of enjoying are long enough in all conscience to enable them to be on hand when lectures are resumed, unless they get leave of absence for some sufficient reason. STUDENT.

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $2 carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated rail road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. cd

MR. CROWFOOT AT OTTAWA.

THE VISITING INDIAN CHIEFS HAVE A GOOD TIME AT THE CAPITAL.

A Visit to Sir John and Lady Macdonald at "Earnscliffe"—How Red Crow Imitates His Imaginary Namesake—A Bill-of-Fare that the Indians Took Kindly to.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The visiting Indian chiefs from the far Northwest have been the "society" lions of the Capital yesterday and to-day. Crowfoot, the famous Blackfoot chief, is the leading figure of the group. Mr. Crowfoot and Three Bulls arrived on Friday evening from Montreal, and Red Crow, chief of the Bloods, North Axe, Chief of the Piegans, and One Spot, Red Crow's first lieutenant and probable successor, arrived yesterday, direct from their reserves, in charge of Interpreter L'Heureux, of the Indian Department, and joined Crowfoot and Three Bulls. During their stay in the Eastern Provinces the chiefs will be carefully looked after by Father Lacombe, a well-known Roman Catholic missionary among the Indians. The object of the visit of these dusky warriors to the East is not quite clear to the public, but it is said they come as living representatives of the triumph of Christianity over their savage habits and tribal cussedness, just as Rev. Mr. McDougall, that heroic Methodist missionary, made his late tour of Ontario and Quebec with Chief Pekan and his associates.

Of Crowfoot, Rev. Father Lacombe said to a reporter:

"Crowfoot, or Sapomaxiko as he is called, is at present the most respected and important chief among the Indian tribes of the Canadian Northwest. Greatly esteemed by the white population, and even more so by his countrymen, he has acquired great influence, which has ensured him the position of great chief, which he fills advantageously both for the Government and his countrymen. By birth belonging to the Blackfoot nation, while yet a young man on divers occasions he has shared in the warlike excursions against hostile tribes.

"Many times has he returned, laden with spoils. A member of a brave family, he would be first in every action of valor and audacity. As he advanced in age his enthusiastic speech and natural abilities soon won him the consideration and love of all those of his tribe. Prior to the death of his father he was already the morally acknowledged chief; he already led the braves to battle, and swayed the council of his nation by the fervid eloquence of his utterances. Friend and ally of the white men, he ever pleaded their case in the difficulties which arose from time to time. His disinterestedness, his charity towards the poor of his nation, his courage and conciliating disposition, had already placed him at the head of his tribe. A skilled and astute politician, Sapomaxiko increased his power and influence by every possible means. Although not yet baptized he has always shown himself the friend and protector of the missionary, allowing his children to be baptized and showing a liking for the Christian religion. It is hoped that ere long some providential circumstance will bring about the complete conversion of this great Indian chief, whose example must have much influence on his countrymen.

"The most striking traits in Sapomaxiko's life are: About seventeen years ago a camp of this tribe was suddenly attacked during the night by hostile warriors, who, in much greater numbers, fell suddenly upon a group of families who were far from expecting a similar attack. I was passing the winter with those Indians, and was that night (Dec. 3) in the little camp which was attacked. There ensued a great massacre on both sides, but the presence of myself and the arrival of Sapomaxiko, with his braves, prevented the destruction of the camp. In this, as in many other circumstances, the chief displayed great self-possession and intrepidity. About eight years ago the Ottawa Government sent a deputation to wait upon Sapomaxiko and his nation to pass a treaty, giving free access to immigration into the country occupied by the Blackfeet. Sapomaxiko, while wishing to safeguard the rights of his fellow-countrymen, showed himself very agreeable and well disposed to come to an understanding with the High Commissioner. The treaty was signed without the least trouble. Four years ago the Canadian Pacific Commission, with their numerous employes, were drawing near the Rocky Mountains and were about to appropriate a piece of the Blackfoot reserve, the latter growing very dissatisfied and excited. Crowfoot appeased their anger and procured right of way for the railroad. A few days after all was amicably arranged by the Government.

"What should above all raise Crowfoot in our esteem and admiration is that during the Northwest Rebellion he, notwithstanding the messages and solicitations of the Cree Indians, remained faithful to the Government. In a solemn assembly of his nation at Blackfoot Crossing, in presence of Governor Dewdney and myself, he gave his word that nothing might be feared on the part of the Blackfeet, that he and his would remain loyal. Immediately a telegram bearing Crowfoot's words was sent to Ottawa, and read by Sir John in the council of the Indian nations."

The other Indians are only sideshows compared to the importance of Mr. Crowfoot. The fantasticness of the latter's wearing apparel is interesting. He is over six feet high, and of powerful frame. His raven black tresses are three feet long and are worn plaited and braided down the back. Great silver medals, for the most part presented by the Government and the magnates of the Canadian Pacific Railway, adorn his bosom or dangle from his immense ears. Underneath the savage contour of his countenance there is a sparkle of genuine intelligence, especially in his brilliant dark eye. It would be almost impossible to tell whether Crowfoot, as he appears in the dining-room of the Grand Union Hotel, or in his sight-seeing expeditions, dresses as a dude of the plains or a fashionable Indian maiden. His raiment is a combination of male and female mysteries. At dinner last night he wore a pair of fashionably-cut buckskin pants and vest, while over these were fitted a bright blue coat with red facings, cut in the style of a club waiter. There must have been twenty-five brightly polished brass buttons on the coat. His hair was lavishly oiled and perfumed, but not by a barber. Over all was thrown a sort of feminine mantle, the whole giving Mr. Crowfoot a fanciful appearance.

Without considering to what the chiefs had been used on the plains, Crowfoot and his fellow braves took very kindly to the bill-of-fare and imbued the hotel waiters with the idea that maccaroni soup, boiled mutton with onion sauce, roast ribs of beef and baked potatoes, lobster salads, plum puddings and grapes for desert, were as good for their constitution as they are for the white man's. After each meal the chiefs indulge in the pipe until they are almost black in the face. Red Crow, presumably to make himself look as much as possible like that imaginary colored bird, on state occasions, wears a red coat, which like that of Crowfoot, is cut after the fashion of a club waiter.

Yesterday the chiefs visited the Parliament Buildings and the Departments and were shown everything of interest in these handsome piles. Their favorite response to modern novelties and newspaper interviewers, with whom Mr. Crowfoot now seems to be quite familiar, is a series of "Ughs." They also went to "Earnscliffe" to pay their respects to Sir John and Lady Macdonald. In one of the parlors of the Premier's residence a pow-wow, consisting of handshaking and speeches, was indulged in. Sir John was invariably addressed as "Kistamonion" (their brother-in-law), and Lady Macdonald as "Assaskit-sipappi" (the good-hearted woman). After proclaiming continued fealty to the Government, Mr. Crowfoot said: "We are glad to see Assaskit-sipappi. We have come a long way to visit you at your house, and our own are far, far from here. We remember you both when you visited us at Blackfoot Crossing. We had good feeling there, and the lady gave our people money and presents. We hope the Great Chief will look after our people. With the coming of the white man the buffalo have gone, and we will need partial support at least. Spomokit, Spomokit, help us, help us, we want big farms, but what will we do with what we can't eat? I see this morning that you do not forget your own people, as they sell what they don't want" (referring to the market which they visited.)

The Premier made a kindly reply, and presented each chief with $25. He solicited their peaceful offices towards the Government, and promised that they would be treated fairly. On the lawn of "Earnscliffe" the chiefs were then photographed.

Crawfoot is apparently becoming home-sick, for he requested Sir John to allow him to return to his people at once. The request was granted, and he will leave the capital for his own country to-morrow night. The other chiefs and Father Lacombe will attend the unveiling of the Brant monument at Brantford on Wednesday next.

The chiefs attended high mass at the Basilica this morning. Father Lacombe officiated. This evening Father Lacombe lectured on the morals and habits of the Indians, among whom he has so long and successfully labored. A handsome sum for their benefit was realized. Crowfoot will be tendered a reception in the City Hall to-morrow afternoon, when addresses from the citizens will be presented.

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The islands situate in Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, lying between Chiefs Point in Lake Huron and Cabot's Head in the Georgian Bay, and known as The Fishing and Cape Hurd Islands, will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Indian Land Office in the Village of Wiarton.

Terms of sale to be cash, or one-fifth at time of sale, and balance in four equal annual instalments bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Many of these islands are especially valuable for the fishing privileges surrounding them, and others being beautifully situated are well adapted for pleasure purposes.

For full particulars please apply to Wm. Simpson, Esq., Indian Land Agent, Wiarton, or to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

No other party to insert this advertisement without authority through the Queen's Printer.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 24th September, 1886.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Chemists and Druggists, in the city of Toronto, under the name and firm of Cook & Allen, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to the undersigned, Wm. V. Cook, at Toronto aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Wm. V. Cook, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Toronto this 23rd day of September, A.D., 1886.

Witness— CHAS. HENDERSON. WM. V. COOK. J. ALEX. ALLEN.

N. B.—The business will in the future be carried on at the same place, 274 Yonge-st., by the undersigned, under the name of Wm. V. Cook & Co. WM. V. COOK. 61

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During the month of October mails close and are due as follows:

	Close. a.m.	Close. p.m.	Due. a.m.	Due. p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	6.45	6.20	10.45
C. & C. Ry	7.00	6.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R. West	6.30	3.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W	6.30	4.20	10.50	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.20	5.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.00		8.40	2.00
	p.m	p.m.	10.30	4.40
	2.45	9.30		7.30
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	8.40	2.00
		9.30	10.30	4.40
			8.30	4.40
				7.20

British mails depart as follows:

October 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Time for closing English mails, 6 p.m. on October 6, 13, 20, 27, and 9 p.m. on all other days.

Letters for passengers on incoming or outgoing Canadian steamers should be especially handed in at the inquiry wicket.