

Tuesday, October 2, at 2 p.m.

Ahern (Montreal) A citizen named George Ahern mysteriously disappeared from his home a month ago and no tidings of him found until yesterday when his body was discovered in the St. Lawrence.

Kennedy Michael Kennedy, a small boy, was run over and killed at Kingston on Saturday.

Honey Joseph Honey, a chimney trimmer on board the steamship "Arthabaska", was accidentally killed by falling into the hold of the vessel last night in the dark when proceeding to his galley. He was a native of Glasgow and only 25 years of age.

Buchanan Died on October 1, 1883, at his residence, 95 James street south, Hamilton, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, in his 74th year. Funeral will leave his late residence on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The late Hon. Isaac Buchanan leaves a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. The sons are: Peter T., of Ottawa; Harris, of this city; James, of Oil City; Isaac; Robert; and Douglas. They were all summoned home when the sickness of their father became serious, and will probably pay their last tribute of love to one so dear by acting as pall bearers at the funeral which takes place from his late residence, 95 upper James street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The three daughters, the youngest of whom has just returned from Scotland where she was at college, live with their parents at home.

The late Mr. Buchanan was Scotch by birth. He belonged to the Buchanans of Stirlingshire and was the fourth son of the late Peter Buchanan of Auchmar, an ancient seat of the family, romantically situated in the confine of Dumbartonshire. The estate comprised an area of 1400 acres and included the hill immediately south of Ben Lomond. It was coveted by the Duke of Montrose and was sold to him by Peter Buchanan, the younger in 1830, that gentleman taking the wealth thus acquired to put into the extensive business subsequently carried on by him and his brother, Isaac, in this country. Mr. Buchanan's father was a merchant in Glasgow in which city the subject of this sketch was born in the year 1810. The elder Buchanan was much respected and did a large business. He gave his son Isaac a careful training. He passed from the grammar school to a preparatory training for the Glasgow College, his teacher being the scholar and antiquary, Rev. Dr. Graham of Aberfoyle, who assured the pupil's father that his son would take high honours at the university. But a circumstance took place at this stake of Mr. Buchanan's history which turned his career in an entirely different direction. Meeting Mr. John Leadbetter, a friend of his father, on the street one day

in October 1835 while on his way to purchase his college gown, he was informed by that gentleman that he could secure for him a good position in the house of William Gould & Co, West India and Honduras merchant. The boy jumped at the proposition and his father being then absent on his estate, he accepted it conditionally. When his father learned of his son's diversion from literary pursuits, he was a little disappointed but yielded, and Isaac Buchanan was permanently fixed in business at the early age of 15. Mr. Morgan who recites these early experiences at length says that within three years Buchanan was in a position of great responsibility. Before he was 20 he was taken in as a partner, and in 1832, the Canadian branch of the business was transferred to him. It is 52 years since Mr. Buchanan began the active development of the wholesale trade of this province which has since assumed so large proportion. In the fall of 1851 he established a branch of his business in Toronto, the merchants of Montreal laughing at the very idea of a man beginning a wholesale trade in a backwoods place like 'muddy little York'. They were doomed to disappointment for the firm of Buchanan flourished and established branches in both Hamilton and London, the latter being erected by the firm of Adam Hope & Co in which he was chief partner. While in active commercial life, Mr. Buchanan was at the head of no fewer than five different houses. He was senior partner of the firm of Peter Buchanan & Co, Glasgow; I. Buchanan, Harris, & Co, Montreal; Buchanan, Harris & Co. Hamilton; and Adam Hope & Co, London. The first branch of the house was established in Montreal in 1828, and for nearly forty years it remained a leading commercial organization, doing an enormous trade. There was a general regret when, through business reverses, the house collapsed.

The service of Mr. Buchanan, both in Canada and Great Britain, in the matter of promoting the Great Western Railway construction, will never be forgotten by the people of Western Ontario. Hamiltonians are especially indebted to this pioneer merchant for his efforts to build that line of railway which more than anything else has contributed to bring the city from the position of a small town up to that of a magnificent manufacturing and commercial city. He moved the first resolution at the public meeting at Hamilton when the railway question was resuscitated in 1845 and with his brother and Mr. Atcheson organized the subsequent meeting in Manchester which secured the railway's construction. In order to keep the traffic of the peninsula for the road, Mr. Buchanan bought the charter of the Canada Southern Railway, then for the first time projected. On being charged in the House with buying up Mr. DesBlaquiere, he testily answered, "I did not buy a man. I bought a railway".

Mr. Buchanan took great interest in Canadian politics and in all social and religious questions. His plan for the settling the Clergy Reserves question, published in 1883, was this: There was then no common school system and the plan was simply to establish one by compulsory tax or assessment, having a column for each Christian cult in the schedule and having this

ascertained the field for usefulness of each religious body, to give them for religion the same sum as they are respectively assessed for education or a sum in exact proportion to this out of the Clergy Reserves fund. Mr. Buchanan was always opposed to the control of the Church of the State. He took a warm interest in that member of the Established Church who battled against the interference of the civil magistrate in church affairs prior to the disruption of 1843. When the Free Church was formed, he was asked by Dr. Walsh, the seceding Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and who was elected to fill a similar position in the Free Church, to be one of twenty to endow the Free College of Edinburgh by giving a thousand pounds each. Mr. Buchanan readily consented to give the amount but in his statement that it would be more fitting to apply the money to assist the Free Church College and churches in Canada, the donation was so applied. For years he strained every nerve to advance the cause of the Free Church and it is said laid the foundation stones of between forty and fifty places of worship which were constructed for the newly formed body immediately after the disruption in Canada in 1844.

Mr. Buchanan has always been prominent. During the great panic in the early part of 1837, he was in New York, and on his return to Canada, having investigated the cause of the collapse, he got Parliament called together and a bank relief bill was passed and the banks were enabled to suspend if necessary without forfeiting their charters, thus to an extent preventing a great collapse in Canada. Two attempts to establish banks of issue failed in Canada because of Mr. Buchanan's opposition.

Mr. Buchanan's ideas concerning money were peculiar and he advocated them strongly. Mr. Buchanan believed in a country's having emblematic money instead of money containing in itself intrinsic value, and he has written and talked on the subject a great deal. He affirms that money should be a thing of, and belonging to, the particular country and its internal trade, having no necessary reference to the outside world and with no particular fitness to circulate there beyond what the laws of other countries may encourage or its character as commodity not as a money may lead to. Money Mr. Buchanan affirmed is the creature of our local legislation, created for the purpose of facilitating the exchange between man and man of commodities bought and sold in our home market. Money should be therefore Mr. Buchanan affirmed the mere handmaid of labour.

Mr. Buchanan was what is known as a particularly strong man. He took an active part in suppressing the rebellion of 1837, he being in Toronto at the time. He was also one of the fathers of protection in Canada. He was always opposed to free trade and did yeoman service in the cause of protection.

Over forty years ago he represented Toronto for a considerable time, carrying Toronto, then the seat of government, for the party in power, that endorsing Lord Sydenham's administration in 1841, it being then understood that Mr. Baldwin, the solicitor general, could not obtain votes from all classes of Reformers. The great principle for which Mr. Buchanan contended

at this time was responsible government and he carried his point. Mr. Buchanan aided in promoting other reforms, educational, and municipal, and was active in securing a reduction in the duty on wheat. Mr. Buchanan gave a vigorous support to Lord Metcalfe in his quarrel with the ministry. Mr. Buchanan represented Hamilton in parliament for a time. He opposed Sir Allan MacNab in the Reform interest on more than one occasion and was defeated, but on Sir Allan's retirement he took his post. He was elected in 1853 and again in 1861. He retired from public life in 1865 after the famous election in Mayor McElroy was his opponent. Mr. Buchanan had been appointed receiver-general and had returned to his constituents for re-election. It was one of the liveliest contests that have ever taken place in this city. The poll lasted over two days and the vote being an open one the excitement was all the more intense. At the close of the first day, Mr. McElroy led by a small majority, but Buchanan's supporters moved heaven and earth on the following day and their candidate was elected by 14 majority. The election was protested and the proceedings in the protest were inaugurated and carried along while the arrangements for the coalition that led to Confederation were being discussed. In the interval a vacancy in the Legislative Council for this district took place and Mr. Buchanan was tendered the Conservative nomination. He declined to enter the field against Dr. Smith and Mr. H. B. Bull, who proved the successful candidate, received the nomination instead. Subsequently without waiting for the result of the protest, Mr. Buchanan resigned the seat and retired into private life, the seat vacated by him being taken by Mayor Magill who was elected by a substantial majority. Mr. Buchanan continued to take a more or less active interest in political matters till after the election of 1878. Of late years he has held the position of Dominion Arbitrator with credit to himself and the approval of the government.

Mr. Buchanan was the soul of good fellowship. After his election in 1857, he entertained the principal supporters in relays of so many at a time and finished by giving an outdoor demonstration to the coloured citizens in his park. He has entertained Lord Monck, Colonel Lord Russell, and all the other military officers stationed at one time or another in this city. He gave a dinner to Sir Francis Hincks when Governor of the Windward Islands, and also entertained Sir George E. Cartier, Sir John Macdonald, and many other distinguished individuals.

For more than forty years, Mr. Buchanan was aided in all his struggles by his wife, one of the noblest of women. The sacrifices she has been called upon to make are neither small nor few, and she has been a wife and mother to be proud of. She was the second daughter of the late Robert Jarvis, a prosperous Glasgow merchant. An amiable and talented lady, educated and refined, Mrs. Buchanan has exercised and continues to exercise a great power for good in the community in which she lives. She took the liveliest interest in her husband's

political and commercial undertakings, and materially aided in rolling up majorities in his favour. Her charities and church work are also well known in the city and neighbourhood.

Mr. Buchanan has written much for the press.