

have been starring it in the provinces and have been dined and wined, and brass-banded and

but diffusive and glowing in praising each other. And as there are a good many of these

to be a little monotonous after so many repetitions : but when the promotions and decorations

Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer.
Hon. L. O. Loring, Attorney-General.

MONTREAL NEWS

poor in this city, as evidenced by the fact that upwards of two hundred persons have applied to

in a quarrel in a saloon on Commissioners street which resulted in one being drinking his life.

t | a table knife at her, while she was preparing
meal for him.

A Fire on the 30th ult. in the building of

Monday after three months' suspension. The public could see it falls instead in this insti-

ings on the application for the writ of attachment for forty days, and ordered an investigation

failed to agree on a verdict. The case is an important one, being a suit brought against the

a last week to the Chief of Police that he had been suffering great bodily pain from weak eyes and

native of France. He was married and has a family, but his wife and children live in

left Montreal on the 30th ult. to make preliminary survey for the purpose of getting

boundary line, and is opposite to Summerston
Oct. This road if built will, in all probability

contributor to the *City Life*, and Sir Frank

and the other in arrest of judgment. The latter was refused, but the former was granted.

newed.

names were respectively Nandy Add Hold and they took an office at 214 St. James st.

ally
men's

Their operations having been suspected, they resolved on flight, and were followed to Rou-

daughter of Mr Francis Dapust of that t
was burned to death. It appears that the c

"The spectacle of her body so horribly burned," says the Bureau, "dreadful to see."

LETTERS FROM READERS

CANADA'S DESTINY.

[illegible]

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ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	82 50
Weekly Witness	1 10
Northern Messenger	30
10 copies to one address	2 50
25 "	6 00
50 "	11 50
100 "	22 00
L'Annonce	1 00

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Daily	82 50
Weekly	1 10
L'Annonce	75

These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Two cents per line each insertion.

Births	25c per insertion.
Marriages	50c "
Deaths	25c "

Contract	1 year, \$3.50 per line.
Rates.	6 months \$2.00
	3 months \$1.25

OUTS OF LABOR TYPE double the above rates.

Contract payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is taken.

DAILY WITNESS, 10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line after insertion, on outside pages.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	28,100
" " " DAILY WITNESS	75,700
" " " MESSENGER	51,100
Total	154,900

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" FREE for a Month!

We have proof that a very large proportion of those who get to know the WITNESS will desire to have it as long as they live. This being the case we want everybody in Canada to know the paper and now to that end give our readers a chance of benefiting their friends at the cost of only one cent. We will send the WEEKLY WITNESS OF NORTHERN MESSENGER, as may be chosen, free for one month to every person in Canada whose name is sent to us by our subscribers by post-card or by letter. This general offer is subject to the condition that the persons whose names are sent shall be only such as are likely to take the paper when the month's subscription is finished, and that those who send us their names undertake to endeavor to secure them as permanent subscribers. This is an opportunity which should be grasped at once. Please write the names and Post Office addresses distinctly.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

A SWINDLER.

We have received information of one John Comuth, assuming to be an authorized agent of the WITNESS and other publications, who has been working in Aurora, Toronto and the neighborhood, taking subscriptions for which he makes no returns. We shall take immediate steps toward prosecuting him if any of our readers on coming across him will telegraph us of his whereabouts. The following is the description given of him by one of his victims: "He is a man about five feet ten; dark complexion; a space between his front teeth, and this space is filled with gold; a dark moustache; about thirty years of age or over. He gave two chromos of scenery 'In Lachine, for which he got twenty-five cents extra, and the paper was to be one dollar. He said he was going to Belleville 'to canvass as soon as he got through in 'Toronto.' We have since learned that he has also used the names of Frank Baxter and A. Finch, while it is said that his correct name is James Pinch.

OUR CALENDAR.

With every copy of this number of the WEEKLY WITNESS we send the WITNESS calendar for 1880, which contains in one small sheet a calendar, a special notice to subscribers and a prospectus and subscription list. We direct the attention of every subscriber to the special offer made to them whereby they can serve themselves and us. It will be seen that these offers are only to our subscribers and any friend, not a subscriber, which each of them may choose. Last year there were a few persons who very unfairly took advantage of our terms to take the privilege without doing the work by means of changing some running subscription to a new name. Many, if not all of these, we know, but the number was comparatively so small that we took no special notice of them. This year we hope they will think better of our offer, and become really aids to the prosperity of the WITNESS rather than drags upon it. We now ask for a general and genuine effort on the part of all our friends. The result of such an effort would, we think, be at least to double the circulation of the WEEKLY WITNESS and MESSENGER. This would give us fifty-six thousand subscribers to the WITNESS and one hundred and two thousand to the MESSENGER. This is something worth working for—one subscriber each will accomplish the result. This was done in the case of the MESSENGER two succeeding years, and, after a two years' rest on the part of our workers, can be done now if they try.

WASTED WEALTH.

There is smoke in the air. The chickens seek shelter at times as though they expected rain. The sun shines but does not cast a shadow. After a few days of fine weather there is always more or less smoke in the air, especially at seasons when there are dry leaves on the ground in the forests, and the smoke comes to us in town as a kindly and gentle hint of the prodigality with which we are wasting our wealth. The mischief done by forest fires is hard to calculate. Mr. Drummond in a recent paper on the preservation of our forests thinks that as much good lumber yields to fire as to the axe. We presume that if the growing and unmerchantable lumber were counted this would be found to be a very moderate estimate indeed. The preservation of our forests has not been entirely overlooked in our laws. Both Ontario and Quebec have laws to punish criminal negligence resulting in forest fires and imposing limitations on the lumbermen, but these laws are as though they were not. Who has ever heard of any one being punished for originating a forest fire? Public opinion is not educated. Canadians have so long regarded trees as enemies that the destruction of any but what have an immediate value for sale is looked upon as a positive blessing as tending to clear the land. Both by fire and by the more laborious axe very much land is cleared of good timber which will never again bear a paying crop. In passing through the less fertile parts of the country one looks with a sigh at wide fields whose clearing has been the life work of men who might have grown wealthy on better land, and which have long since been abandoned to a second growth, which, owing to the defective application of our game laws, or to some other cause, does not even fulfill the only service possible to it of sheltering partridge. One does not in some regions raise one partridge in twenty miles. When pine land has been burnt over it becomes covered with comparatively useless cherry, birch, poplar and such like trees. It would take a hundred years for a new growth of pines to reach good merchantable size, say fifteen inches diameter, even if they were to start at once to replace the old, which they do not appear to do. Every year our lumbermen have to seek their lumber further back. Mr. Drummond's moderate calculation is that before twenty years the supply will begin very tangibly to fail. The limits of the lumber bearing area are being reached, and we have very little coming forward to take the place of the abundance which Providence so bountifully provided for us. Our people would look on any penalty for forest destruction as an unbearable hardship, and all the agreements with settlers in the North-West to plant forest trees have remained unenforced through the weakness of public opinion in their support. It is generally supposed that no laws protecting the forest can be made practically to avail against fire, the fell precursor of the settler, but laws have been made and enforced in other countries, and the time will come when they will be here. Neither Sweden nor Germany has one hundredth part of the land under forest that we have in Canada, and yet their forests are not running out, but yield their annual supply to the axe with due regularity. There forest fires are unknown; but our woodsmen are not prepared to submit to the hardship of not being allowed even to light a pipe in the bush. There are many trees are annually planted as are cut down; here people cannot be induced to plant trees to supply their own farms a generation hence. It is only by degrees that public opinion can be turned round. Meantime, we must be content to see the only wealth of our mountains prostrated by the hand of carelessness the mould burnt off the surface of otherwise barren soils, and washed down by increasing freshets to poison the salmon and trout in our rivers and lakes.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE VERDICT.

The jury is a wonderful institution. In a case which has recently occurred at Ottawa a jury finds a man guilty and then innocent; in the celebrated Mousseau-Witney case the prosecutor is found not guilty, and now, in Belleville, a representative jury in the case of O'Hearne against the Lancashire Insurance Company found a verdict for the defendant, and after their discharge unanimously signed a protest against their verdict as given, stating that they had intended to find for the plaintiff for five hundred dollars. They lay the cause of their mistake on their failing to understand the question as laid before them by the judge. This being the case, they must have been brought to a proper knowledge of the question by some person after they had left the box, in which they had heard all the evidence for and against. This opens another feature in trials, which is seldom considered in this matter, the effect of the advocates in a case. Two men are pitted against each other, each endeavoring to obtain a verdict, very often by any means, fair or foul. The witnesses, generally unused to such experiences, are badgered to death, and made so confused that they are unable to contradict themselves, and are usually so confused that on leaving the box they are entirely oblivious of what they have been made to say. Occasionally the judge or the advocate in whose favor the witness is supposed to testify steps in to save him, which leads to a wrangle more confusing than the badgering. Then the advocates each deliver speeches of more or less length, and—as they often do not understand the case themselves—generally with the result of darkening counsel more than ever. Then the judge winds up the whole proceeding by a charge which should be clear as well as judicial. He sometimes has become as befogged as the jury or even the prisoner himself, but generally the charge is fair and clear. By this time, however, the jurymen, if the case be a long one, have forgotten half or perhaps the whole of the evidence, and the judge's summary is new matter to them, and they retire to consider the case. The result, if unsatisfactory, cannot always be wondered at. When the jury was first instituted it is safe to say that the present system of advocacy was unthought of, and the misfortune of our time is that as questions at issue become more complicated

and procedure more entangled, the composition of juries becomes less and less intelligent relatively to the mass of the people.

CONCERNING BACHELORS.

The Council-General of the Department of the Rhone has passed an ordinance making the support of foundlings and other children destitute of natural providers a tax upon the salaries of bachelor officials in the pay of the Government, thus putting the frown of the State upon celibacy, which it correctly declares to be the source of many evils to the commonwealth. France has, it seems, practically tried the doctrine of Malthus and found them wanting. The classes which are by this Council chiefly accused of preying on the domestic felicity of society. This is not the first time that this problem has been looked in the face by authority. The Emperor Augustus, once returning to Rome at the end of a war, had his attention drawn to the fact that too many of the young men of quality were unmarried. He immediately assembled the Equestrian Order, and, separating the married from the single, he addressed the latter with the remark that he could neither call them men, citizens, nor Romans, for their lives were not manly, and the Roman name might perish for them. He did not accuse them of vicious lives, but told them that "their course of life was of such pernicious consequence to the glory and grandeur of the Roman nation, that he could not choose but tell them that all other crimes put together could not equal theirs; for they were guilty of murder in not suffering those to be born which should proceed from them; of impiety in causing the name and honors of their ancestors to cease; and of sacrilege in destroying the kind, which proceeded from the immortal gods, and human nature, the principal thing consecrated to them. Therefore, in this respect, they dissolved the Government in disobeying its laws; betrayed their country by making it barren and waste; nay, and demolished their city in depriving it of its inhabitants." Who can deny these charges? A writer in the *Spectator*—probably Steele—properly holds that the slur which society is in the habit of throwing on the name of "old maid," should be transferred to that of bachelor, seeing that the bachelor is the more responsible for his condition and the less likely to sustain it honorably. Indeed it is hard to see why the State should not take the matter up and deal with it in the spirit of the recent ordinance in the Department of the Rhone. Especially in a country like this, where we spend so much on immigration agencies, should the eminent service of breeding young Canadians be recognized, and proportionate burdens laid on those who do not assume it. It would be a mistake to suppose that public enactment could not very much alter things. The astonishing productiveness of the French-Canadian race, although doubtless now sustained by the extreme frugality and simplicity of their mode of living, enabling them to live where others would starve, is doubtless due in its origin to the paternal regulations of the early French governors, which granted a bonus in aid of large families and placed disabilities on the unmarried.

MR. CHAUVEAU.

The proceedings in the House on Wednesday week revealed a good deal of the true character of some of its members. Of none was the revelation so painful as in the case of Mr. Chauveau. It is absolutely astonishing that a man should proceed to weave a web with such entanglements, and hope to escape condemnation. The utter and pitiable humiliation of Mr. Chauveau should be a stern warning to all public men. Mr. Joly astonished the House with the statement that Mr. Chauveau had not tendered his resignation to him before the session. All who read Mr. Chauveau's explanation as published by the WITNESS will be equally astonished. We will repeat the statement contained in Mr. Chauveau's letter so as to show our readers that neither their memories nor Mr. Joly's were at fault. In his letter Mr. Chauveau says: "In fact I might go farther and tell the WITNESS that before the beginning of the session my resignation was as much as tendered to the Premier, and had it not been for the high esteem I had for the man who most criticized me, I would have insisted upon its acceptance." Mr. Chauveau answers that his letter was misinterpreted, and that what he did say was that he as much as tendered it, as reported. He states that it had first been written in French and then translated into English by some one else, and hence the mistake. We need merely remind our readers that Mr. Chauveau forwarded that very translation to us, with a letter requesting that it be published in the WITNESS. We had already published his explanation and merely published his request. We trust that this tangle is clear. But this is not the only one in this connection. In his letter of explanation to Mr. Joly concerning his resignation, Mr. Chauveau says: "I am much surprised to learn that 'Mr. Longellier has not made you acquainted with the reasons of my resignation.' Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the Speaker, I made him a statement of what had passed between Mr. Flynn and myself. I knew already that that gentleman wished to take my situation as Secretary in your Government, and I sent you my resignation 'to allow you to make such arrangements as you would strengthen your Government.' The proceedings after this letter was read in the House as reported, read: 'Mr. Flynn denied the statement contained in Mr. Chauveau's letter, that he had ever desired that gentleman's seat in the Cabinet.' To this Mr. Chauveau made no reply. We are glad that Mr. Joly was able to state that from the day Mr. Chauveau wrote this letter to the time he was addressing the House, he had not spoken to Mr. Chauveau. All honest men will approve of Mr. Joly's course. It disproves the rumor that to secure his support Mr. Chauveau had been offered an honorable office by both parties. One side is pure in this matter—as to the other, the truth will be made known.

WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT HAVE WE?

The *Gazette* knows what the Lieutenant-Governor would have done had Mr. Joly counselled an appeal to the people some weeks ago. It also knows what he will do now in like case. We shall not say all Conservatives, for there are many Conservatives who are still constitutionalists, but the whole *Chapleau* party is strong in the assurance that if Mr. Joly advises a dissolution he will advise in vain. Mr. Joly's reason for not advising an appeal so far, is presumably his uncertainty whether it would be granted or not, which the *Gazette* now assures us it would have been. His friends are still in the dark as to the effect of the advice to be given now while his opponents seek to know all about it. The question which arises from all this is who are and have been the Lieutenant-Governor's confidential advisers since his appointment? Mr. Joly or the Lieutenant-Governor's party friends. However, the fact seems to be established by general consent that no confidence is to be looked for between a Lieutenant-Governor of one party and a ministry of another; that provincial governors are to be considered as party managers, representing the party in power at Ottawa and whose commission it is to embarrass political opponents as much as possible. The Hon. Mr. Letellier is largely responsible for this. No one has denied that he used his position to promote the ends of his own party, and his dismissal of his ministers was a stretch of his power in the same direction, which could only be excused by a very aggravated case. Mr. Letellier's stretch of power was, however, in the direction of an appeal to the people, and he was dismissed because he appealed to the people, and he was replaced by another whose *elle* was to refuse appeal to the people. The stretch of power of which the Hon. Mr. Robitaille is a representative accused by his friends, is a refusal to submit to the people the most vital constitutional question that has ever come before the province. This little difference is worth pointing out, but it does not alter the general proposition that a Lieutenant-Governor's usefulness is held to be gone whenever he fails to act in harmony with the party in power at Ottawa. Whatever it may be, this is not parliamentary government. That is at an end. What kind of government we have got remains to be seen, and the question will naturally come up whether it is one worth paying for.

The *Gazette* disclaims the position of being the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor's adviser, and says no one connected with that paper has had any communication with His Honor as to his views and plans. We did not presume that His Honor took counsel with the editor of the *Gazette*, but only pointed out that the whole tone of such articles as that quoted from, involved the presumption that the Lieutenant-Governor was a member of a party and under its guidance rather than under that of his responsible Ministers, a presumption which he has now proved to be founded in fact by the refusal of an appeal to the people under circumstances that have no parallel in the constitutional history of the century. This extreme and hitherto unheard-of course was fully counted on by the *Gazette* and its party, and that to such an extent that they seem to have been able to give assurances to the men who voted in the Legislature for Mr. Chapleau over the shoulder of Messrs. Lynch and Flynn that they might do so without fear of being forced to face their constituents. The *Gazette* says it has always held the same views on this question—a fact which may be judged from the series of extracts which we publish elsewhere. There is no doubt it has very persistently talked nonsense on this subject. Prime Ministers do not, as a rule, appeal to the people from a house which supports them, but from one which has ceased to do so, and the only time when an appeal is logically called for is when the vote goes against the minister. We have ourselves advised an immediate appeal from the very moment of the Council's usurpation, and think Mr. Joly was ill-advised in not urging it at once at all risks, but that does not alter the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor in refusing to grant it when it is advised, and the only deduction is that he, or rather the party which so earnestly bet him in the refusal, is very much afraid of the effect of such an appeal.

The *Gazette* begins to call names whenever it feels hurt, which we judge is pretty often nowadays, and it never seems in the least particular how contradictory its assertions are so they are wicked enough. In one article this morning our unhappy neighbor says, "The WITNESS has finally thrown off 'all attempts to disguise its party proclivities,' and in the one immediately before, under the heading 'Confession at Last,' it says, 'What we wish to point out to our readers is that the WITNESS completely surrenders the fortress which the whole Roegre-Grit party for more than eighteen months have been holding, or pretending to hold, 'in the face of the clearest evidence.' This last sentence is *propos* of Mr. Letellier. Now, all our readers know that, while we maintained the alleged legality of Mr. Letellier's dismissal of his ministers, we have all along counted it as an unwise stretch of power, liable to the imputation of partisanship. This position which we have consistently held from the beginning answers it, in view of both the above sentences. We have never attempted to hide that we preferred true men like Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Chapleau, or for that matter like Messrs. Canham, Lafamme, Starnes, and others who are attached to the Liberal party. We have never attempted to conceal that we prefer Mr. Joly's administration to Mr. Chapleau's. There never has been any sort of disguise about that. What the *Gazette* feels about is our contradictory quotations from its *Globe*. It accuses us of having garbled them. We only wished to have room for the whole articles. Our quotations were fully in accord with their context. They show that while the *Gazette*

has from the beginning done its best to hinder Mr. Joly from asking for a dissolution and to dissuade the Lieutenant-Governor from granting it, it now taunts Mr. Joly for not asking for what he could have got any time the last two months. It would take a good deal of garbling to make the articles from which they are quoted show anything else.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The act of usurpation is complete. The Council's demands have been complied with, and they have been graciously pleased to vote the supplies. The Council demanded that the Lieutenant-Governor choose other advisers than those to whom the representatives of the people had voted the supplies. The Lieutenant-Governor ignored the advice of the Council and retained his advisers, and the representatives of the people supported his responsible advisers by adjourning the House, in order that the Council should in the interval have an opportunity of learning the will of the people. Never were expressions more unmistakable, and yet the Council persisted. Now some of those who were elected to represent and carry out the will of the people have succumbed to personal interest and the demand of the Council, and so the will of the irresponsibles of the Council has become law. The names of those who by the grace of the Council and the will of the renegades have become the sub-rosa of this province were published by us last night. With the names of most of the Ministry the people of this province are familiar. Messrs. Chapleau, Lomanger and Robertson are very different men, but are alike members of the "brute force" administration which attempted to take the people by the throat, but who were hurled from power by their intended victims, a fall which has been approved at every election held since. Mr. Ross is one of the immortal fifteen who blocked the supplies. He has his reward. Mr. Paquet is another representative of the railway ring power, which terrorized poor Mr. DeBoucherville, who was too honest to conceal it, and who is apparently satisfied to remain outside of our future Cabinet, which is composed of similar elements. Mr. Paquet is, therefore, a representative member. He is not insignificant—he signifies to the people the return of the old railway ring influences which make more taxation necessary. Mr. Flynn was a supporter of Mr. Joly, and was highly considered by that gentleman—a recommendation which coming from Mr. Joly, means something more than mere flattery. If he is acting conscientiously, as we are glad to presume he is, we sincerely hope that he will act in the interests of the people at all times. In such a Cabinet his opportunities will neither be small nor few. The *Gazette*, the Legislative Council, Mr. Chapleau and his clique are satisfied. The people have had no say in the matter of a change in administration. They have in every way possible but the decisive one which was denied them, protested against the act of the Council, and the railway ring Government. Their quarrel is henceforth not alone with the Council, but with those members who by confirming the act of usurpation of the Council have betrayed their own privileges, and with them the rights of the people. Their constituents will have an opportunity of pronouncing upon such a base betrayal.

THE UTE WAR.

A despatch from the seat of the Indian war in Colorado states that the outbreak may be attributed to four things, viz., repeated change and lessening the amount of rations issued to Indians, no head chief, an unfriendly interpreter, and bad whiskey furnished by the ranchmen. There is some truth in this statement of the cause of the outbreak, but the whole truth will require a much more comprehensive statement. The treaty stipulations between the United States and the Ute Indians provide that the red men shall be protected from the intrusion of white men into the reservation. It must be remembered that the Indians are the original owners of the soil, and the consideration for the surrender of the greater part of the country was the annual supply of certain quantities of food, blankets, guns, ammunition, and other things, and the protection of the Indian on his reservation. It is notorious that none of the terms of the treaty have been carried out on the part of the United States. The miners of Leadville have pushed westward into the Indian country, and are now digging for gold in the hunting ground of the savages. The Government agents have systematically swindled the Indians in both quality and quantity of supplies, and the miners and ranchmen have liberally supplied bad whiskey. A civilization which tempts the savage to trade off his blankets and ponies for whiskey, and which, by the intrusion of the roughest of men, such as miners usually are, demoralizes the wigwam and driving off the game, meets with the just contempt of the redmen. Repeated appeals to the Government for redress proving fruitless is it any wonder that the Indian brood is filled with desperate anger, and that the young chiefs put on war paint? Added to this, it is also notorious that the forces of Colorado have been calling for the extermination of the tribe for months past under the plea that they are lazy, shiftless and treacherous savages unfitted to live. But the real cause of this outcry against the Indians was the covetousness of the miners. It has become generally known that the reservation of the Utes a few miles west of Leadville is rich with precious metals, and in order to obtain this wealth they call for the extermination of the owners on the most transparent plea. The fate of the poor Indians is clear; they must move out of the way of miners or give battle. Goaded to desperation by imposition and outrage, the first blow is struck and a new Indian war is inaugurated. The history of one Indian war is the history of all. It would seem that a great civilized nation like the United States could afford to deal honestly and justly with even savage tribes, and that the nation's honor alone would guarantee as much. But history will not be so recorded. The bloodshed of Indian wars and massacres will for

ever stain the fair name of the white race in America.

THE NAPLES PEACE CONGRESS.

From amidst the threatening war clouds that hang over Europe, but emanating from cloudless Italy, comes news of the sitting of a congress at Naples, assembled to promote general disarmament throughout the world. How futile the effort! The very assembly itself was divided, and broke up in indescribable confusion and violent demonstrations. Next morning the police were employed tearing down placards from the walls of Naples bearing the words, "Live Trieste! Death to Austria!" However congenial the climate of Italy may be, it is quite evident that it is not favorable to Austria. Garibaldi says "Friendship with Austria would be a sacrifice!" The incident shows the hand of Italy, and how possible it is that, in case Austria became involved in war with Russia, popular sentiment might compel the Government of united Italy to seize a favorable moment for avenging the past. For, notwithstanding the power of the monarchs and despots of Europe, nearly all the great wars of the century have been undertaken in compliance with the clearly expressed will of the populace. The Crimean war would never have formed a part of the history of England but for popular clamor. Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone, members of the British Cabinet which issued the declaration of war against Russia, eloquent and earnest as they always were in their advocacy of peace almost at any price, were obliged to yield to Lord Palmerston, whose voice was for war, because of unmistakable popular will, while the great Cobden and Bright were wasting their eloquence for peace in empty halls. Napoleon III. claimed with some correctness that he was driven into the war of 1870 by the voice of the people. It is lamentable that the humanizing influences of Christianity have not yet acquired the power to prevent war by the only safe method—by and through the good sense of the people of the world. For no ruler could carry on a war against the wish of his people.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

The Exchange Bank resumed payment on Monday and its ordinary banking business as well, and if guided by the result of an experience earned in troubled financial times it may have a most successful future. The Bank's return for the month just closed shows that the circulation has been reduced from \$188,149 to \$147,775; deposits payable on demand, from \$518,272 to \$189,965, and other deposits payable after notice, from \$146,852 to \$10,495. The total liabilities of the Bank, which on the 31st of July reached \$1,300,301, have been reduced to \$698,808 of which \$347,235 only is to the general public. The Bank has a cash reserve of \$435,461 to meet the demand which naturally follows resumption and it is ample. The closing of the doors of the Exchange Bank was brought about in the first place by the prevailing want of confidence arising partly out of the failure of the Consolidated Bank, rather than to flagrant mismanagement of the Bank itself, although the flight of its manager tended to create suspicions in the minds of the people, which it is now shown, were largely unfounded. The policy of advancing money on speculative stocks also hurt the Bank in public estimation, and we have no doubt the directors will, hereafter, keep clear of such operations as the heavy advance on Montreal Telegraph. Great caution is necessary in making such advances, more especially on a buoyant market, and under any circumstances an ample margin should be allowed. This custom of making advances induces speculation and leads to panics. The experience of the past few years should bear good fruit, and in no case more than in that of the Exchange Bank.

THE CASE OF DR. STOWE.

It seems to us unfortunate that Dr. Stowe did not enter into her defence in her recent trial. That there was no case against her is decided by the judge's ruling; but there are instances, although this is not one of them, where cases are dismissed on technical grounds that would have gone against the defendants had they been decided on their merits. This and the nature of the evidence for the prosecution as telegraphed throughout the country lead to the remarks in these columns on the case in question several weeks ago. Since that time, learning that an injustice had been done Dr. Stowe by these telegrams and our paragraph upon them, we commissioned our special correspondent in Toronto to examine into the case thoroughly, which he has done, and has forwarded us the documents in connection with it, including the affidavits of the physicians who conducted the post-mortem, and leading practitioners in Toronto, from which it is evident that Mrs. Stowe had acted in a strictly professional manner, and was entirely guiltless of the charges for which she was tried and acquitted. In publishing our correspondent's statement of the case it is right to say that we very sincerely regret the injustice which has been done Mrs. Stowe.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany in opening the Prussian Diet last week made no reference to the relations with Russia, and the London *Times*' correspondent explains as a reason for silence that the mentioning of the subject in a speech from the Prussian Throne would be out of place.

THE LITTLE ISLAND of Cape Clear, on the south coast of Ireland, inhabited by about a thousand persons, is afflicted with an epidemic of typhoid fever, forty cases and thirteen deaths having been reported within a week. In the present impoverished condition of that country typhoid fever would make sad havoc should it become general.

THE CARLTON CLUB by its invitation to Lord Derby to withdraw from its membership seems anxious to complete that moderate and thoughtful statesman's conversion to Liberalism. It would be a new thing to have an Earl of Derby on the Liberal side of the House. Since the days when the Earl of Derby

reigned King of Man such a thing has not been heard of.

MR. JAMES HALL, of James Hall & Son, cattle dealers, of Liverpool, while in responding to a toast at a complimentary dinner given to him at Toronto last week, advised the farmers of Canada to feed their stock well during the winter, as it would pay much better to sell the cattle than the corn. He stated further, that there is now no prejudice in England against Canadian cattle, which, when well fed, sell readily at remunerative prices.

A NOTABLE INSTANCE of mistaken identity, and the injustice of conviction on the testimony of one witness, occurred at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thursday. A young man named Lowther was arrested on an atrocious charge preferred by a young lady, who swore positively to his identity. He was found guilty by a jury, and was about to be sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment when circumstances transpired which proved his innocence, and resulted in the arrest of the real culprit.

THE EXECUTION of Clark Brown at Cornwall Friday and his dying confession of guilt closes another terrible chapter of tragedy. Like a large number of executed criminals he too believed he was forgiven through the sacrifice of the Son of God. It is not for us to limit the mercy of God. A well-regulated life, however, lived in honor of God and His merciful plan of salvation, is an infinitely stronger evidence of salvation than a cowardly faith in the face of a terrible doom.

THE SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE of prosperity and business activity is accumulating from every direction. One day a despatch comes from Ontario that the Great Western Railway is unable to furnish cars enough to carry the wheat to the East, and next day comes a similar complaint from Belleville of difficulty in obtaining cars fast enough to ship iron ore from the Madoc Mines. The traffic over all railways has increased so much recently that their capacity generally is being severely taxed.

A JERSEYMAN having found a pocket-book containing considerable money in a New York street car, is ridiculed by the New York *Herald* for his honesty and innocence because he handed the money to the conductor instead of keeping it himself. The principle of law which vests the title to property found in the finder until the discovery of the real owner was evidently unknown to the man, but his sterling honesty is more than an offset to his ignorance. The lack of good morals in the editor is a much more appropriate subject for regret than the innocence of this honest man is for ridicule.

THERE IS A POLITICAL STORM brewing in England which the great leaders of parties are evidently expecting to burst forth in fury at an early day. The popular speeches of members of the Cabinet and the leaders of the Opposition are too much in earnest to mean anything short of an appeal to the electors. There are various rumors afloat of changes in the Ministry and a dissolution of Parliament, but these rumors are only surmises at best. The fact of the further prorogation of Parliament to the nineteenth of December, indicates that no change is contemplated before the holidays, but the general feeling of the country will demand an account of the stewardship of Ministers at no distant day.

THE TREMENDOUS FLOW of gold from Europe to New York has given rise to an era of almost unprecedented speculation in stocks which has had the effect of raising every stock in the market to an artificial pitch, from which there must come the fall, in spite of a most certain return of prosperity. It is a pity that the legitimate movement of the surplus product of the West to the market should be made to sustain a lot of gamblers and speculators such as throng Wall street, New York, and similar streets in other cities. Every dollar they pocket is just so much more for the consumer to pay, or so much less for the producer than is just and right. And yet it is not easy to find a remedy for the evil.

SOME TIME AGO the WITNESS published the story of a Miss Burns (Sister Theresa), told by herself at one of Father MacNamara's meetings, in the hall of the New York University, in which she related what she declared to be her experience of convent life in Quebec. Referring to these statements editorially, we warned Father MacNamara against accepting the statements of ex-priests and ex-nuns who had taken to the platform for a livelihood. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* has reproduced the same story, and, very oddly, concludes his letter by challenging the WITNESS to prove the truth of the very statements we assumed to be improbable.

MR. THOMAS D. POTTER, a member of the British House of Commons, now in Washington, after extensive travels in the United States, reports that he has discovered a strong feeling in favor of a more liberal tariff. Everyone who investigates makes the same discovery, and the wonder is that in a country where universal suffrage exists a policy of protection should be tolerated for the benefit of a few wealthy corporations, quite against the interests of the masses. There is scarcely a board of trade in the United States but would readily pass resolutions in favor of free trade. The question will very probably be taken up by one of the great political parties in the campaign of next year, and a change may be the result.

WHAT A BLOT on the fair fame of a professedly Christian nation like Spain that slavery should still exist on the island of Cuba in this latter part of the nineteenth century! The British Government set a noble example in liberating the slaves in the West Indies at the enormous cost of twenty-seven millions of pounds, and the United States, at the fearful cost of a million lives, the crippling of a million more and the expenditure of treasure almost too great for figures, set at liberty four millions of slaves. After these two notable examples, one of generous magnanimity the other of fearful carnage, it is surely a disgrace to civilization that slavery should still be maintained even in Cuba. The great meeting of Abolitionists to occur shortly at Madrid will, it is to be hoped, have

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