

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.10 PER ANNUM.

SUMMARY.

SEVEN SOLDIERS were killed on the 28th ult., by the accidental explosion of a shell at Fort Mont Valerien, Paris.

ALBERT TRAMMEL, a negro preacher, was hanged on the 27th ult. at Roanoke, Ark., for the murder of his wife, five years ago. Trammel confessed his guilt.

Mrs. PETER, of New York city, went bathing at Coney Island the 27th ult., and while in the water her bathing house was robbed of \$1,100 worth of jewellery and diamonds.

A. O. SHIELDS, living near Bolivar, Tenn., was assassinated by his step-son, Alous Phillips, assisted by Wm. Burras last week. Phillips was arrested, but Burras escaped.

THE PARIS COURT OF JUSTICE has declared it has no jurisdiction to try actions brought against the Sub-Prefect of Eprenay by the *Bien Public*, *Temps* or other journals, for prohibiting the street sale of such papers.

News from Panama dated the 17th inst., says that the damage caused by the late eruption of *Cotopaxi* is estimated at over \$1,000,000. Of some families all of the members have perished. Over 1,500 head of cattle were destroyed.

GENERAL GRANT, at a dinner with the President of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation in reply to a toast, said that he was glad to be in a republic on that side of the Atlantic. He spoke of the kindly feeling which American people entertained for the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Staempfli, for the part they had taken in the Geneva arbitration.

EX-KING AMADEUS was recently thrown from his carriage at Turin and injured. The *Times* Rome special speaks as though the accident was very serious. It says the Prince was insensible for an hour. The physicians are in continual attendance. Hopes are entertained of saving his life. The King of Italy was immediately notified by telegraph of the accident.

THE SAMOA OR NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS must be the scene of great political convulsions at present. The people apparently ardently desire to be connected with some great power, and perhaps they are a little undecided as to which one. A short time ago they were represented as seeking the British protectorate. But that report was denied in the *British House of Commons*. Now it is stated by the *Fiji Times* that the American flag has been hoisted, and allegiance formally tendered to the United States. There is nothing at all improbable in his story. The United States has great influence at Samoa, and even the half-brother of "Yankee" would be sufficient to command respect of the simple minded natives. The *Fiji Times* ought to be good authority. We wish the United States and Samoa all prosperity in their new career, if the former accepts the favor offered.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE into Roumelia is proceeding very irregularly, if there is any reliance to be placed on the telegrams. One reports stubborn fighting at Eski Saghar, not far south of the Balkans, and on the road which runs most directly south from where the Danube was crossed at Sistova. Further east in Roumelia, the Russian troops are reported much further south, at one point threatening the communications between Adrianople and the capital. Suleiman Pasha is also reported to have been defeated in such a quarter that he retreated on Adrianople. Where the Russians have advanced furthest is directly south of Shumla, the great entrenched camp north of the Balkans. The Russian forces from this would seem to be very much scattered, and in a more dangerous position than would be desired by a wise general. The defeat at Plevna loses none of its importance with further news. There is no doubt that the Russians received a severe check in that quarter.

MORMONISM is again excited, more arrests for old murders having been made. The latest is that of one Burton, councillor to the presiding bishop, or Brigham Young, unless the "prophet" is a distinct and higher office. His crime is the murder, in 1862, of Morris, a second prophet, who opposed Young. This arrest comes pretty near the present Mormon leaders, and as it is probable that they will no longer be deluded by the escape-gate idea, as in the case of Bishop Lee, there may be attempts at trouble. It has been distinctly announced now that there will be no compromise with any Mormon leaders, however high, even Brigham Young himself. All against whom sufficient evidence can be procured will be proceeded against. The New York *Herald* has been diligently working up the matter, and if it can be trusted, which is a little doubtful, there is sufficient evidence to convict Young. Only in case of proceedings against him is an outbreak feared, but the present administration is not likely to shrink from such a duty for fear of the consequences. Wealthy Mormons have been purchasing large tracts of land in Northern Mexico of late, and there is a chain of Mormon settlements all the way south from Utah to the border. Another Mormon begira is therefore not improbable, and may not be a distant event.

REPUTATION is not confined to the Southern States now. That Northern Republican stronghold, Minnesota, has joined in it, or rather has confirmed a previous reputation by a very large majority on a popular vote. State bonds were issued for the assistance of railroad years ago, but matters were mismanaged, and the State did not reap all the advantage which was expected. So the interest on the bonds was allowed to go unpaid, and finally in adopting some amendments to the State Constitution, it was provided that there should be no payment without a popular vote sanctioning it. The best people in Minnesota have naturally not been proud of this condition of matters, and have been steadily working to secure a recognition by the State of its just obligations. Religious synods and conferences have been passing resolutions and in other ways trying to work up a right popular feeling. The moral element was so far successful as to control the towns and the Legislature. The latter took the necessary steps, and a law providing for the debt was submitted to the popular vote. But the farmers voted it down by a large majority. Minnesota is a comparatively newly settled State, and there is a large foreign element in the population, which may partly account for this. As the State becomes richer, and the people more generally educated and intelligent, a different course may be looked for.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HOWE, First Lord of the Admiralty, is dead. He was of an old county family of that surname which, in England, looks down upon earls

of a decade or so, only respecting those of long descent. He was emphatically a representative of this class, even in his intellectual and administrative powers, for he was not a man of surpassing ability. In regard to stature he might have been a son of Anak, being very tall and of heavy build. Perhaps his imposing appearance and great physical power may have had something to do with his elevation to the Cabinet, but it was generally ascribed to his uncompromising support of the then Mr. Disraeli. He followed his leader wherever he went, and his leader rewarded him beyond his deserts. At first he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he was not even a Conservative success in that high position, although not very much is expected from a Conservative Government in the way of brilliant financial management. In the present administration he has been the Secretary of Navy or First Lord of the Admiralty, and his department have been more criticised than other parts of the Government. The criticism was not always fair or just, for the department could only in an indirect way be held responsible for the loss of the "Vanguard," and such accidents as that to the "Thames." The civilian Secretary could hardly be held responsible at all, for he must necessarily be guided by his assistant naval experts in such matters as naval regulations. Still he, as the head of the department, had to bear the brunt of the criticism, and because of his known mediocre ability may have been subjected to more of it than he otherwise would have been. For some time past he has been reported to be ill, and even dangerously so; his death is therefore not a matter for great surprise.

HONORABLE MEMBERS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT have been much divided as to what to do in view of their ill success in obtaining support for their favorite scheme of government for Ireland. The wisest of them, Messrs. Butt, Sullivan and others, were for continuing the orderly and Parliamentary agitation after the manner of O'Connell, even if it had proved unsuccessful for the time. Another party were for a striking moral demonstration, by withdrawing entirely from their seats in the House, as some Tory Members did to the Austrian Reichsrath did, not long ago. A third party were for making themselves as disagreeable and obstructive to the business of the House as possible. No unanimity could be secured, and the last party have for some time been carrying out their plan. At a previous session they signalled themselves by clearing the galleries when the Prince of Wales was in attendance. This was too much for the loyal Commons, and the power of any one member to clear the galleries was taken away, a majority vote of the House being now necessary. This session this party have been obstructing the business of the House, but the Commons do not apparently so much regard the inconvenience to the country as they did the inconvenience to royalty, and the rules have not yet been changed to meet their case. Perhaps one reason for this may be that the country does not really care very much for legislation, while the Eastern Question is so absorbing a one; and, any way, a Conservative House is not generally anxious to distinguish itself in this direction. The obstructionists are advancing past the stage of obstruction now, and have begun to render themselves so offensive that their presence in the House may no longer be tolerated. Mr. Parnell refused to withdraw some expression at the bidding of the Speaker, and was ordered to leave the House. He was then suspended for two days. If he is impatient when he comes back, he may be suspended altogether. The British Parliament and the British people are quite determined not to grant Home Rule, and all Parliamentary Home Rulers who act as Mr. Parnell has done will only injure themselves, without aiding the cause which they have at heart.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA are again becoming greatly strained, and if the party in Russian councils which is in favor of the occupation of Constantinople obtains the upper hand, there will almost certainly be war. Already Russian journals are furious against England, and Prince Gortschakoff is said to be gathering proof of acts on the part of England which may embarrass her. England's course, it is claimed, will free the Czar from the promise which he made at Livadia. The best guarantee for the Czar's fulfillment of his promises is a fear of what England may do if he does not. The Czar made a good many promises in reference to Khiva, which were broken almost as soon as made. It would be absurd to put much faith in Russian promises made in Livadia if a Russian army of two hundred thousand men were south of the Balkans, in Roumelia. This is no doubt the real reason why the British fleet is sent to Besika Bay, why Gallipoli is secured as a British coaling station, and why the garrison of Malta is to be reinforced by thirty thousand men, although it is quite possible, as matters are going now, that these troops may never land at Malta, but that the position may become much advanced by the time they arrive there that the rumor that the force is really for Gallipoli may prove correct, and the transports be ordered on without stopping. If the Gortschakoff party, which is in favor of making peace on moderate terms, and without the occupation of Constantinople, prevails, an open rupture may be avoided, but if the Russians are as successful in Bulgaria and Roumelia as they now promise to be, it would be most astonishing if moderation prevailed. The British Government could easily commit the country irrevocably to war, and Parliament will probably soon be prorogued, in less than three weeks. Such telegrams as are now coming from Russia are not calculated to strengthen the peace feeling amongst the British people, nor are the outrages which it seems certain that Russian irregular troops, Cossacks, and others, are committing on the Balkans. If the Russians should meet with any check, which would give the moderate party the upper hand, and confine the operations of the Muscovite army principally to Bulgaria, there would be very little danger of a conflict with Britain. But present appearances are as if there might yet be some fighting before Constantinople. Hostilities once begun, there is no saying where they would end.

THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH is now being put to the test in Europe, and the indications are not in favor of their being able to continue the plan of the campaign as begun. Both east and west of the main crossing place at Sistova they are reported to have been repulsed. At Sistova, in the east, one of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, the attacking party has probably been composed of the troops, which crossed near Galatz and marched south through the Dobruza. It was not to be expected that the Russians would at once be able to accomplish very much in regard to

THE REV. JOHN BORLAND.

It is a distinguishing characteristic of some men that while mild and generous in their private character and ready to forgive any personal offence, they are stern and unyielding as adamant when any principle they hold dear is assailed. Such a man is the Rev. John Borland, well known by reputation to the readers of the *Witness*, principally through his untiring advocacy of the cause of the Indians at Oka. He was born at Ripon, Yorkshire, England, 23rd September, 1809. He came to Quebec at the age of seventeen, and engaged in commercial pursuits. Five years later he became a local preacher in the Methodist connexion. Rev. John Carroll speaks of him at this time in "Case and his Contemporaries," as follows:— "His deep, uniform piety, excellent gifts, and gentlemanly manners, pointed him out as a suitable person for the public ministry of the Gospel. His greatest drawback for a time was a feeble voice; but a voyage to Europe had a renovating effect upon his constitution, and practice in speaking greatly increased his vocal power, in so much that, with a very distinct enunciation and calm delivery, he became a very pleasing and effective speaker."

From his evident fitness for the ministry he was employed in his work, first at St. Armand, Caldwell's Manor and Dunham in 1835-6. In 1836 he was ordained by the late Rev. John Raine in the old church in Montreal, which stood at the corner now occupied by the Medical Hall, and began his ministerial labors on the New Ireland Circuit. He soon advanced to a first rank in the district, and was honored by the best appointments in the connexion both in Upper and Lower Canada, as the following list testifies:—St. Armand, New Ireland, Melbourne, Montreal, Quebec, Melbourne, Toronto, Dunham, Quebec, Toronto West, Stanstead East, Stanstead, Brantford, Montreal East, and St. Johns. Being naturally of an ardent temperament, he, in a number of instances, took a prominent part

in these fortresses, but the repulse has a discouraging effect, and will lead both Russian generals and Russian soldiers to reflect on the danger of their position. The repulse or defeat at Plevna is a much more serious and significant affair. It has been reported for a day or two, and the statement repeated without a contradiction from the Russians. Plevna is little more than twenty miles from Nikopol, the last point seized by the Russians for safe bridge-building. It is not forty miles from Sistova, where the present bridges are, and it is only fifty miles or so west of the road which leads south from Sistova to the Balkans. If the Russians are already being defeated so near their lines of communication as that, any decided Turkish success would jeopardize the whole of the forces which have crossed the Danube. The Turks are never prepared to give battle at first. It takes them a good deal of time for preparation after the actual necessity for fighting is upon them. But Turkish troops are now gathering in front of the Russians, who have crossed the Balkans. Although Rutchuk is bombarded, the great entrenched camp of Shumla, the greatest of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, is yet unassailed. When all the Turkish forces are prepared to move the Russians may meet with as signal defeat as they did at Armenia. There they marched with ease and confidence in all directions for a time. They were victorious everywhere, hardly meeting with serious resistance. But when the Turks once began to fight in serious earnest the dispersed state of the Russian armies led to disaster sudden and complete. It is contended in many quarters that the Turks are not successful in field manoeuvres, that they can only fight well on the defensive. It is certain that they were successful in Armenia in pretty much the same kind of fighting that has to be done in Bulgaria and Roumelia. Since the above was written, despatches have been received reporting a terrible repulse of the Russians at Plevna, their losses being very heavy.

A CONVICT, named Henry Monaghan, received thirty-nine lashes in the jail-yard at Summerside, P. E. I., on the 24th ult.

THE TOTAL MAJORITY for the Dunkin By-law in West Durham, Ont., was even hundred and eighty-three.

A PRISONER named Adam Chintz was taken with cholera while his case was in progress recently at Aylmer, he dying a short time thereafter.

AN EXCESS of 44,000 tons of coal has been imported into Toronto from the beginning of the year up to the present, over that for similar period of last year.

THE HALIFAX TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB, organized by Mr. Banks Mackenzie, continues to meet nightly, and is progressing. The members now number upwards of one thousand.

A YOUNG MAN in Quebec, formerly of the

in controversy, especially on the Universalist, the Millerite and the Roman Catholic questions. Immediately after the Gavazzi riots he addressed a series of letters to the Roman Catholics on the impropriety of their great subordination to their clergy. On a few kindred subjects he extended his remarks, and as they were both pointed and sharp they produced considerable effect. For many years he waged an unceasing warfare against the Millerite movement in the Eastern Townships, and thereby gained a reputation and influence which will last long after he himself has departed. Lately he has labored, and until a few months ago, almost single-handed, on behalf of the Indians at Oka, against what he and many others with him consider the injustice and cruelty of the Seminary of St. Sulpice towards them. He has lately been brought with more than usual prominence before the public by his action in bringing the Rev. Mr. Roy before a committee of the ministers of the Church on a charge of holding and disseminating doctrines contrary to and subversive of those found in their standards. Denouncing with the invective of an ancient prophet when any matter of principle is involved, he, nevertheless, possesses great kindness of heart, so that by those who know him best he is highly esteemed as a friend. He now occupies the somewhat anomalous position of a supernumerary minister of the Church, and yet is the Chairman of the French and Indian District of the Montreal Conference, as well as the General Superintendent of this work, which has greatly prospered under his efficient supervision. It is somewhat remarkable that one so esteemed for his great purity of life, gentleness and even excessive benevolence, should in controversy, whether against Romanism or rationalism, use a bitterness which weakens argument. But, notwithstanding this, Mr. Borland's life has been one of great usefulness and honor, and in his present capacity his influence will be long lasting and beneficial.

Eastern Townships, was so terrified by a thunder and lightning storm recently that he became a raving maniac, and is now confined in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

A BRUTAL MURDER was committed near the village of Newington, Ont., on the 18th ult. An old man named Patrick Welch had a quarrel with his wife, during which he picked up a club and struck her, killing her instantly.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN COLONIZATION ROAD has been completed for twenty miles past Lake Jacques Cartier, and it is intended to extend it so far this summer as to meet the section now being constructed from Lake St. John south.

NEWS in Halifax from Newfoundland respecting the shore fisheries is of a gloomy character; no previous year, for at least fifteen seasons up to this date, has shown so short a catch for the quantity and quality of the craft and fishermen employed.

A DISSEPTED WOMAN named Mary Murphy, living in Dummer street, Toronto, cut her throat with a razor on the 29th ult., while intoxicated. The wound is a very serious one, extending clear across the neck, and it is extremely doubtful whether she will recover.

THE OTTAWA SCHOOL TRUSTEES are debating the question of the establishment of a county model school under the new scheme proposed by the Minister of Education. It is likely that they will require the use of a building for the purpose.

DURING A DISPUTE at the Grand Trunk depot, London, recently, between two men, one named J. Lamond, a G.T.R. laborer, was knocked down by his companion and brutally beaten about the head with a large stone. His assailant cannot be found.

A SOLDIER named Davis, of Kingston, was court-martialed recently for desertion from the School of Gunnery. He deserted about three years ago, and was last week captured in Cornwall. A man who deserted the other day has not yet been caught.

MR. HENRY ALLISON, a member of the Local Legislature for Hants County, N.S., has been missing since the day before the St. John fire. He left there by train on the evening of the 19th June. It is said for St. John, and his friends have been unable to find any trace of him.

WHILE Harry Gibbs, son of Hon. T. N. Gibbs, was driving to the station at Ottawa, Ont., on the 27th ult. his horse took fright and reared, throwing out Miss Alice Lobb, daughter of Mr. James Lobb, of Toronto, breaking her leg above the ankle, and slightly bruising the other members.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR has occurred at Liverpool, N.S., between Capt. Morison and Mr. Hemon, stipendiary magistrate, arising out of a scandal with which the latter name is connected; Mr. Hemon received a revolver ball in the hip, and Capt. Morison a wound in the hand from his own pistol going off in the scuffle.

THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL POLICE have for some time been lying under the imputation of doing what they should not do; now the *Quebec Mercury* charges them with not doing what they should do. Certainly both their sins of omission and commission are grievous

and hard to be borne. The one the *Mercury* refers to is the refusal to assist a poor man in recovering property that had been stolen from him. He first applied to the city police, who discovered where the stolen articles were, but had no power to institute a fuller search or make arrests. The Provincial Police were given the search warrant, obtained the goods, but refused to make any arrests unless money was forthcoming, and the poor man cannot obtain his goods until the guilty parties are convicted. Law is law in Quebec with a vengeance. Many felonies which come to the knowledge of the city police down there are not investigated, as the Provincial Police pursue such a policy of obstruction as to deter the citizen from attending to anything off his beats.

THE CHARENTON REJECTION CASE is again to go to the Supreme Court. It is not surprising that this should be the case. This time Judge Routhier apparently did not even try the case, but dismissed the petition with costs against Mr. Tremblay. The counter petition against Mr. Tremblay was sustained. This is too much for human nature to endure, and Mr. Langevin will again have some experience before the last Court of Appeal, with its six judges, and he may have another touching story to tell to the Commons respecting the great expense of its proceedings and the injustice of its decision. Last session he did this on the vote for supplies.

At the next session he can do it on the bill for amending the election law, which Mr. Blake will doubtless introduce almost as soon as Parliament meets. Judge Routhier may have good cause for the decision which he has given; we know nothing of the facts of the case; but the probabilities are the other way. His decisions in such matters are exceedingly apt to be reversed on appeal, and it will not be surprising if this last one meets with the reversal which has been the fate of others.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION held a short session on Saturday and took some evidence, then adjourning until Monday. Capt. Fortin, the Speaker of the Quebec Legislature, and others—Mr. Galt, not Sir Alexander, the Canadian Commissioner, we presume, for one—have gone for a cruise in the Gulf on the Government steamer "Druid" to procure necessary evidence. The evidence, we suppose, must not be in support of the Canadian main case. That ought to have been ready long ago and probably has been carefully prepared. It is likely to disprove assertions in the American reply by testimony in rebuttal of what is there stated. We hope that in the conduct of the case there will be no disposition on the part of the British Commissioner to accept any slight compensation. Rather have nothing, and a claim against the United States, than yield to any bullying policy which may frighten the British High Commissioners of the Washington Treaty into foregoing an award by the majority, and made it dependent on the United States Commissioner. Canada can afford to do without a little money, and it is time that the acceptance of humiliating treaties and arrangements with the United States was at an end.

IMPORTED ROWDIES was the name given by the *True Witness* to the country Orangemen who paraded in the streets on the occasion of Hackett's funeral. That they were farm laborers, who in general are a most respectable class of working men, was an especial cause of reproach. Yet amongst these "imported rowdies" there was not a single case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct. None of them were arrested or gave any cause for arrest, either going or coming. But some of the class which the *True Witness* is at present writing for visited Buffalo from Toronto, and true to their instincts as to the best and most fitting place for them, six conducted themselves that the Buffalo police authorities sent them to the penitentiary for six months for disorderly conduct and resisting the peace officers. A little contrasting comment on the conduct of the "Orange imported rowdies" and these six excursionists, showing the higher moral standard and greater self-control of the latter would now be in order from the *True Witness*. The respectable Irish Roman Catholics of Toronto, it may be added, are not proud of these, their creditable compatriots, and refuse to sign petitions for the commutation of their sentence. But they are not the class whom the *True Witness* speaks for. Let those petitions be sent along to the *True Witness*, and it will make exertions amongst its friends. No doubt it was prejudice against their race and creed, which led to the imprisonment of these much-to-be-pitied and deserving young men.

THE PROHIBITION OF ALL PROCESSIONS, religious, national or otherwise, except in celebration of national holidays, is the object for which a public meeting has been called in Ottawa. There is no probability of success attending any efforts in this direction. For one thing, the putting down of all processions, except those indicated, would be a very difficult and unsatisfactory business. No line is proposed. Where would it be drawn. At funerals, or torch-light processions in honor of distinguished statesmen, or only Orange funerals, or where? The simple truth is that people are not prepared to give up their right of marching in procession. They probably would not do so even if it was to that effect were enacted. A Party Processions Act failed to put down party processions in Ireland. What is proposed here is much more extensive, and would in fact be a serious infringement on the liberty of the subject. It is almost certain that no law which would fairly meet the case in the eyes of both negotiating parties, in reference to the Twelfth of July, can be enacted in the provinces. Orangemen in Ontario would not give up their own displays. Roman Catholics in Quebec, especially the French Canadians, might be willing to give up St. Patrick's Day, but they would not yield in regard to religious processions such as the Fête Dieu. Orangemen would not give up their legal right unless the other would. The only practicable way is to permit all processions and see that all are protected against mob violence. The legislation in the matter would have to be in the Provincial Legislatures, for the right of procession is a civil one, and so with in provincial jurisdiction. The only way in which the Dominion Parliament could prohibit processions of any kind would be to make them criminal offences, and the absurdity of making it a crime to march in a street procession need not be pointed out. Processions will not be given up, however proper it may be that they should, and the only way is to see that the law is not set at naught by any mob, whether a good-natured or a blood-thirsty one.

FATALITIES.—Regis St. Hilaire, of Quebec, dropped dead on the 26th ult., while going into a tavern. He had but recently been married. —A. W. Bowles, of St. Catharines, Ont., an old and respected citizen, died suddenly on the

27th ult. —A young man, who had recently arrived in Levis, Que., from the old country, committed suicide in Lawlor's hotel, where he had been boarding, by shooting himself; cause, despondency at the loss of a trunk containing money or other valuables. —A two-year-old son William Fitzgerald, of St. John, N.B., was drowned on the 26th ult., by falling into a small pool of water, near which he had been allowed to play. —The body of a young woman named Lizzie Moore was found in the Canal at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 27th ult. It is supposed she fell into the canal accidentally. —J. E. Cooper, a son of a Toronto barrister, was among those shot in the Chicago riots recently. —George Martel, of Lake of Two Mountains, and employed by Batson & Currier, Ottawa, was drowned while bathing in the Ottawa on the 26th ult. —While five men were digging a drain on the 36th ult. in Strachan Avenue, Toronto, the earth caved in and smothered two of them, injuring one of the others seriously, and probably fatally. The names of the men killed are: Charles D. Brown, ward foreman, and T. W. Laughlin, laborer; Denny is the name of the man badly injured. The most singular thing in connection with the accident is the fact that the doctor in attendance remembers an exactly similar occurrence, by which two men lost their lives on the same spot 21 years ago. —A middle-aged, respectable drifter's dam, London township, Ont., on Sunday evening, the 27th ult. When discovered by Mr. Smyth, of the Western Hotel, deceased was lying on his face in two or three inches of water, and it is supposed that he went to the ditch to drink, when he was seized with a fit, and so fell forward on his face and was drowned. —William Ellis, 55 years of age, of the township of Edwardburg, Ont., committed suicide on the 30th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor.

—Ottawa defeated Montreal at cricket on the 28th ult. —Mr. Edwards, a contractor, was robbed of \$500 on the 26th ult. —A. R. Glass, the Molsons Bank embezzler, has been let out on bail, as he is ill. —Eli Perkins and Prof. Deak, of Boston, inventor of the telephone, were in town last week. —Ruffianism is still rampant, and several disgraceful assaults and rows have taken place. —The new Irish daily paper will be issued this month, its promoters say. —On the 27th ult. the daughter of a book-binder named Verrault fell out of a second story window and was killed. —A young servant girl becoming infatuated with a negro, stole quantities of goods from her mistress in order to set up housekeeping with him. Both are in jail. —The firemen of Hudson, N.Y., will make an excursion to this city this month. The members of the Ontario Press Association were in town on the 1st. —Several regimental rifle matches have been held during the past week and valuable prizes been awarded. —On the 28th ult. a Miss Collins fell off a swing at the Park River and broke her thigh. Being allowed to lie too long on the ground, she got congestion of the lungs and died on the 29th.

—On the 30th ult. Esplan's large planing factory in Duke street was burned; loss \$35,000; partially insured. One of the men on the ground, an Orangeman, and suspicion has been aroused as to how the fire originated. —The volunteer assault case ended in Colonel-Sept. Beattie and Corporal Gossifrey, of the Sixth, being acquitted of the charges against them. The Catholic who they met, Colonel-Sept. Beattie, of the Fifth, was fined \$15. All the men were dismissed from their regiments.

DEATH OF A CRACK RIFLE SHOT.—Captain Esplan, of the 6th Buffs, died on the 27th ult., at his father's residence in Dufferin street. He has been ill for a long time. He was an enthusiastic volunteer and an expert rifle shot. —DISMANTLING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—It is rumored that a petition is being circulated by a certain number of the volunteer companies, and Irish Catholics to disband the Montreal volunteers.

LARGE CATTLE AND SHEEP EXHIBITION.—Ex-Adm. McShane has again chartered four of the Dominion line of steamers, beginning with the 28th ult. to run to Liverpool, in order to carry cattle and sheep to Liverpool for the Liverpool market. The cattle, which are of the choicest grade of steers, are being purchased in Chicago. The 28th ult. the steamer *Orangeman* is an Orangeman, and suspicion has been aroused as to how the fire originated. —The volunteer assault case ended in Colonel-Sept. Beattie and Corporal Gossifrey, of the Sixth, being acquitted of the charges against them. The Catholic who they met, Colonel-Sept. Beattie, of the Fifth, was fined \$15. All the men were dismissed from their regiments.

THE PROHIBITION OF ALL PROCESSIONS, religious, national or otherwise, except in celebration of national holidays, is the object for which a public meeting has been called in Ottawa. There is no probability of success attending any efforts in this direction. For one thing, the putting down of all processions, except those indicated, would be a very difficult and unsatisfactory business. No line is proposed. Where would it be drawn. At funerals, or torch-light processions in honor of distinguished statesmen, or only Orange funerals, or where? The simple truth is that people are not prepared to give up their right of marching in procession. They probably would not do so even if it was to that effect were enacted. A Party Processions Act failed to put down party processions in Ireland. What is proposed here is much more extensive, and would in fact be a serious infringement on the liberty of the subject. It is almost certain that no law which would fairly meet the case in the eyes of both negotiating parties, in reference to the Twelfth of July, can be enacted in the provinces. Orangemen in Ontario would not give up their own displays. Roman Catholics in Quebec, especially the French Canadians, might be willing to give up St. Patrick's Day, but they would not yield in regard to religious processions such as the Fête Dieu. Orangemen would not give up their legal right unless the other would. The only practicable way is to permit all processions and see that all are protected against mob violence. The legislation in the matter would have to be in the Provincial Legislatures, for the right of procession is a civil one, and so with in provincial jurisdiction. The only way in which the Dominion Parliament could prohibit processions of any kind would be to make them criminal offences, and the absurdity of making it a crime to march in a street procession need not be pointed out. Processions will not be given up, however proper it may be that they should, and the only way is to see that the law is not set at naught by any mob, whether a good-natured or a blood-thirsty one.

FATALITIES.—Regis St. Hilaire, of Quebec, dropped dead on the 26th ult., while going into a tavern. He had but recently been married. —A. W. Bowles, of St. Catharines, Ont., an old and respected citizen, died suddenly on the

27th ult. —A young man, who had recently arrived in Levis, Que., from the old country, committed suicide in Lawlor's hotel, where he had been boarding, by shooting himself; cause, despondency at the loss of a trunk containing money or other valuables. —A two-year-old son William Fitzgerald, of St. John, N.B., was drowned on the 26th ult., by falling into a small pool of water, near which he had been allowed to play. —The body of a young woman named Lizzie Moore was found in the Canal at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 27th ult. It is supposed she fell into the canal accidentally. —J. E. Cooper, a son of a Toronto barrister, was among those shot in the Chicago riots recently. —George Martel, of Lake of Two Mountains, and employed by Batson & Currier, Ottawa, was drowned while bathing in the Ottawa on the 26th ult. —While five men were digging a drain on the 36th ult. in Strachan Avenue, Toronto, the earth caved in and smothered two of them, injuring one of the others seriously, and probably fatally. The names of the men killed are: Charles D. Brown, ward foreman, and T. W. Laughlin, laborer; Denny is the name of the man badly injured. The most singular thing in connection with the accident is the fact that the doctor in attendance remembers an exactly similar occurrence, by which two men lost their lives on the same spot 21 years ago. —A middle-aged, respectable drifter's dam, London township, Ont., on Sunday evening, the 27th ult. When discovered by Mr. Smyth, of the Western Hotel, deceased was lying on his face in two or three inches of water, and it is supposed that he went to the ditch to drink, when he was seized with a fit, and so fell forward on his face and was drowned. —William Ellis, 55 years of age, of the township of Edwardburg, Ont., committed suicide on the 30th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor.

—Ottawa defeated Montreal at cricket on the 28th ult. —Mr. Edwards, a contractor, was robbed of \$500 on the 26th ult. —A. R. Glass, the Molsons Bank embezzler, has been let out on bail, as he is ill. —Eli Perkins and Prof. Deak, of Boston, inventor of the telephone, were in town last week. —Ruffianism is still rampant, and several disgraceful assaults and rows have taken place. —The new Irish daily paper will be issued this month, its promoters say. —On the 27th ult. the daughter of a book-binder named Verrault fell out of a second story window and was killed. —A young servant girl becoming infatuated with a negro, stole quantities of goods from her mistress in order to set up housekeeping with him. Both are in jail. —The firemen of Hudson, N.Y., will make an excursion to this city this month. The members of the Ontario Press Association were in town on the 1st. —Several regimental rifle matches have been held during the past week and valuable prizes been awarded. —On the 28th ult. a Miss Collins fell off a swing at the Park River and broke her thigh. Being allowed to lie too long on the ground, she got congestion of the lungs and died on the 29th.

—On the 30th ult. Esplan's large planing factory in Duke street was burned; loss \$35,000; partially insured. One of the men on the ground, an Orangeman, and suspicion has been aroused as to how the fire originated. —The volunteer assault case ended in Colonel-Sept. Beattie and Corporal Gossifrey, of the Sixth, being acquitted of the charges against them. The Catholic who they met, Colonel-Sept. Beattie, of the Fifth, was fined \$15. All the men were dismissed from their regiments.

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CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

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ever English, which resulted in their complete independence as a people? The benefits resulting from that event to both countries have long been apparent, and it is no wonder that we forget the feuds then engendered, and to think and rejoice over the benefits which to them, and even to the world, have grown out of them. And should not such be the conduct of Roman Catholics and Protestants after the victory of the Boyne? Most assuredly, for out of it have arisen blessings of freedom and good government which it was neither in the highest policy of either, nor elevating means of either, or even a dream of.

In the benefits and blessings of Protestant rule—wherever such is established and allowed fairly to work—Roman Catholics share alike with Protestants, a thing which has been the boast of moderate and Popish principles and persons bear away. And, further, I may say, without fear of successful contradiction, that Roman Catholics have a more liberal, although less extending measure of liberty, under the Protestant rule, or principles and persons, than under those of their own faith, not excepting that of the Pope himself.

I trust there will be an overwhelming influence from the policy of our legislators who have enacted, what intelligent and peace-loving persons of all classes are feeling to be a necessity, viz., a measure to suppress all public party processions, by whomsoever got up and destined to offend.

X. Y. Z.

THE RED RIBBON REFORM.

Sir, I have not yet seen in your column any account of the great reform which is going on this side of the river through the organization known as the "Red Ribbon Reform," and thinking that it might not be interesting to your readers, I here give you a brief account.

The originator of the movement is Dr. Henry Woodhouse, who graduated high in his class (second, I think) at Harvard, entered upon the successful practice of medicine in the city of Bangor, Maine, and continued in the exercise of his profession for twelve years.

For the last three and a half years, he had been going down hill at a rapid rate, until he reached the bottom of the social ladder, and was in all respects a first-class sot. But he had the common desire of the drunkard to reform, and had resorted to the usual expedient to break away from the degrading habit; had been told by his friends to "cut and dry himself off," all to no purpose, and it was not till symptoms of the dreaded delirium again appeared that he was enabled to throw off the self-imposed yoke.

In a fit of despair he threw himself upon his knees and besought the Saviour he had long neglected to save him from the terrible cup. He then repaired to the hall where women workers held their meetings for the most conservative manner, confining their efforts to daily public prayer-meeting, and enlisted their sympathies.

From that day he has been a reformed man. He would do something in the way of rescuing others, he hit upon the Red Ribbon movement, as a means calculated to make temperance popular, and the results reached thus far seem to justify his most sanguine expectations.

Considered as a public speaker, he is far from a success; yet wherever he goes reform takes root and thrives, the secret of his success being twofold. First, he holds forth for the "lowest," and are but waiting for some one to take the lead. He tells the plain, simple story of one who has lost reputation, money, credit, health and friends, and how he has regained them by following the command of Christ, "Dare to die Right," its badge is a red ribbon tied in the button-hole.

The pledge reads thus (printed in red)—

"I, W. H. Woodhouse, do understand and forgo my own good and the good of the age in which I live, do hereby promise and engage, by the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and beer, and all drinks containing alcohol."

All males, "from the age of eighteen to the age of one hundred and ten," as Dr. Reynolds says, are eligible to membership, and in this village the latter has already begun "allowing all men of the age were past the age of ten."

Business meetings are held once a week, to which all are invited, and on Sunday afternoon a gospel temperance meeting is conducted by the clergy, or other speakers, or in lieu thereof members of the club, and rescued ones do what they can to keep alive the interest, and often sing hymns, recite occasional songs, and oftentimes touching recitals of experience, have proved far more interesting than many a long drawn out speech. Efficient aid is rendered in the choir singing, principally selected from the boys and Sankey's Gospel Songs. Fees are on ten cents per month.

The ladies have a similar organization, called "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union," the badge being a white bow on the left shoulder.

It is understood that all members are expected to wear their badges every day.

Although the work is unmistakably taking the shape of a revival, it is surprising to note the number of professedly temperance and Christian people who keep aloof, and say that the Church is the institution to reform men.

It is not dispute that broad fact, but cannot help thinking that the Church has failed to do its whole duty, for I am acquainted with several members of churches in good standing, said churches being of the most strict kind, who could not resist temptation to occasional glass of beer or whiskey, and who put into practice the theory. Indeed, it is notorious, that the pastor of a large and influential (?) church in this village not only takes his beer and wine, and plays billiards, but also keeps a bar, and has many who have not yet attained to their majority.

I am glad to be able to state, however, that many are considering the matter in its true light, and that they are beginning to show signs of their influence to promote not merely temperance but total abstinence.

The young men go out into the country at organizations clubs wherever it is convenient, and organize and conduct a temperance restaurant and reading room.

Before closing, I ought to state that this effort was originally intended to extend reforms to drunks only, but so many have joined the cause that it has become necessary to look in the direction had not been great, and many of the clergy wanted to participate, that it was resolved to admit everybody.

This movement is principally Canadian, and in justice to yourselves, Messrs. Editors, want to say that your efforts to establish periodicals of sterling worth are highly appreciated by as many as are aware of the facts.

Yours truly,
A. F. RANDALL, M.D.,
Lexington, Mich.

SELECTIONS

—There was once an eclipse of the sun, and Joel Laird and Jean, his wife, were sitting at the table eating breakfast, when the sun came out, and Jean said, "If we had only had the pig and the two hens, I wadna ha cared."

—My father, are there any boys in Parliament?

"No, my son. Why do you ask me that question?"

"Because the papers said the other day that the members kicked Mr. Brown's Bill out of the House."

—Here is a prudent man, with an eye to condescend, who advertises in an English paper: "48' Special Challenge," a magnificent machine, made by my order this spring, steel backbone, spindle bearing Carter's patent brass, very handsome, splendid edition. Cost £160; would accept handsomely gravestone to be erected in Lower Newmarket Cemetery, London, England, or cash; offers, short of cash or honor.—9201A."

—That discretion is the better part of valour, illustrated by the following from the *Detroit News*: Alderman Jacob has asserted to a brother alderman that he intended thrashing the *News* reporter who attends the meeting of the council. That little alderman can never, never do, for that reporter is a pedestrian of no mean qualities, and when forced to it he has no conscientious scruples against resorting to that means of defense.

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In an agony of despair he threw himself upon his knees and besought the Saviour he had loved and trusted, and the result was the formation of the Club. He then repaired to the hall where women were carrying on a crusade in a somewhat conservative manner, confining their efforts to a daily public prayer-meeting, and enlisted the support of the women.

From that day he has been a reformed man. Being anxious to do something in the way of rescuing others, he hit upon the Red Ribbon movement, as a means of securing aid. In the early days of the movement the results reached so far from justifying his most sanguine expectations.

Considered as a public speaker, he is far from successful, yet wherever he goes reform is sown and thrives, the secret of his success being, I think, that "the fields are ripe for the harvest," and are but waiting for some one to take the lead. He tells the plain, simple story of one who was a drunkard, a gambler, a creditor, and friends through strong drink.

The motto of the order is "Dare to do Right, its badge is a red ribbon tied in the button-hole."

The pledge reads thus (printed in red)—

Reform Club—"We, the undersigned, for our own good and the good of the age in which we live, do hereby promise and engage, by the help of Almighty God, that we will abstain from the use of all alcoholic or male beverages, wine and cider included."

All males, "from the age of eighteen to the age of one hundred and ten," as Dr. Reynold said, are eligible to membership, and in the village the Club adopted a by-law, allowing all to come in who were past the age of ten.

Business meetings are held once a week, to which all are invited, and on Sunday afternoon, when the members are in good form, on a Christian basis, and addresses are delivered by the clergy, or other speakers, or in lieu thereof members of the club, and rescuee ones are allowed to speak. The interest, and often an hour which has been occupied with simple and oftentimes touching recitals of experience, has proved more interesting than many a long drawn out sermon. The program is composed of the following—

1. The singing of principally selections from Bliss and Sankey's Gospel Songs. Fees are on ten cents per month.

2. The ladies have a similar organization, called the "Society of Motherly Temperance." Union their badge being a white bow on the left shoulder.

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I am glad to be able to state, however, that many are making a manly and sensible resolution to get out of the way, and use their influence to promote not merely temperance but total abstinence.

The young men go out into the country at night and wear their hats, and in our town started a temperance restaurant and reading-room.

Before closing, I ought to state that this order was originally intended to embrace reformers, and that the members wanted to join, claiming to be reformed men, whose sins in the direction had not been great, and many of the clergy wanted to participate, that it was resolved to admit everybody.

The population here is principally Canadian, and in addition to yourselves, Messrs. Editors, want to say that your efforts to establish periodicals of sterling worth are highly appreciated by us men, as are aware of the facts.

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—Father, are there any boys in Parliament?

—No, my son. Why do you ask me that question?

—"Because the papers said the other day that members kicked Mr. Brown's Bill out of the House."

—Here is a prudent man, with an eye to congenialities, who advertises in an English paper: "480 Special Challenge," a magnificent machine, made by my order this spring, steel backbone, evle bearing Carter's patent brake, very handsome, splendid condition. Cost me £14; I would accept handshakes to be erected by the Lord Norwood, in return in exchange, or cash; offers; short of cash or person.—9201A."

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—John H. Lick is experiencing the troubles that environ the hapless hero to millions. He showed San Francisco reporter the other day two hundred dollars in cash. He said that there is a tendency to find fault with each of whom was able to prove himself or herself the next of kin; but would compromise on reasonable terms—the other half from the most unfortunate people in the world, most of whom are professional beggars. All going to the same tune: "You owe me money because you have more than you can spend on yourself."

STREET PROCESSIONS - SHOULD THEY NOT BE ABANDONED?

STREET PROCESSIONS.—SHOULD THEY NOT BE ABANDONED?

SIR.—If nothing more should arise from the painful events of the Hackett murder than the passing of an act by the Legislature to suppress all street processions—save such as take place at funerals—then an important end will have been reached. This is now as apparent to moderate and rational Roman Catholics as it is to Protestants, which fact is shown by a number of communications from the latter, published in the public prints of the day. It is true such extremists as the editor of the *True Witness*, the managers of the *Nouveau Monde*, and French papers, generally protest against the contrary to the type of protest, writing puts them out of the line of any proper influence on such a subject, as evidently they are not persons from whom any good, in a mixed society like ours, could emanate.

But the question of the public procession on the occasion of the *Pite Dieu* would be a surrender on the part of the Roman Catholics of a right guaranteed by the "Treaty of Cession." But as much might be said by Protestants in connection with the type of protest, they no rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the country which they would have to forego under such a circumstance? Assuredly they have, as have every Orangeman in the Province of Quebec at least, so long left in abeyance.

But so far as the *Pite Dieu* procession is concerned, Roman Catholics have not only been allowed to have been permitted to assume too much. The "Treaty of Cession" confers no such right to them as they have assumed in their street processions. It gave them no right to the free exercise of their religion, so far as such did not interfere with the rights of others. That is the idea and substance of the article, and nothing more. But will they say that the Catholic religion does not include the use of music, etc. in the streets, and the ringing of bells from their churches, almost render it impossible for their Protestants to worship with any propriety or feeling in their churches? Will they say that they would be allowed to have such processions in London or any town in England, Ireland or Scotland? And if not, why? Why, because such would interfere with the rights of others. And if not allowed to hold such a procession, and because of such a consideration, in any town of England, Ireland or Scotland, does not such fact show how the article of the "Treaty of Cession" is to be interpreted? The truth is, Protestants, because of a love of peace and of tolerance, have shut their eyes to the assumptions of their Roman Catholic neighbors in this and other instances; but now they are wakened up, and to let all the world know that by the articles of the treaty they are prepared to stand, not as interpreted by the Roman Catholic priest, but as interpreted by the man of reason and common sense.

But the Catholic and ill-reasoning Protestants with them—have endeavored to show that in the Orange procession there is an insulting provocation offered in any other procession which is not a religious one.

But is this really a fact? I think not. And this I venture to say although not an Orangeman, nor an admirer of parades, processions of any kind. It is true the Orange procession is a religious one, and it is so stated in the preamble by William of Orange, over the Roman Catholics in the interest of James of England. But what of that? Do not the Americans celebrate,

SELECTIONS

There was one on the edge of the sun, and Joe Laird and Jean, in a life boat, sitting at the bow, thinking the world was coming to an end. So Jean, "If we had only had the pig and the two seals, I woulda been cared."

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"Because the papers said the other day that if members kicked Mr. Brown's Bill out of the House—"

"—Here is a prudent man, with an eye to congeniality, who advertises in an English paper: '48/ Special Challenge, a magnificent machine, made by an expert spring steel backbone, cycle leaving Carter's patent break, very handsome, splendid edition. Cost me £16; would accept handson gravestone to be erected in Lower Norwood Cemetery in exchange, or cash; offers; short of cash or return.—9201A.'"

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WEEKLY WITNESS.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Five 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 " "

CUTS OF LARGE TYPE double the above rates.

Contract to payable quarterly in advance.

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

TRI-WEEKLY WITNESS same rates for advertising as WEEKLY.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Those remitting by postal order to give the correct Post-Office address with the Province, and not the name of your residence, county, or township, as is frequently done, which prevents the receiving of the publication until the correct address has been obtained. In forwarding remittances register the letter, or procure a Post-Office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves), which can be had at the following rates: \$1 to \$1, 2c., and \$4 to \$10, 5c. When stamps are sent to make up the remittance, the only denominations that are of practical use are 1 cent, 2 cents, and 3 cents of the Dominion of Canada. When changing address from one Post-Office to another it is as necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done the change cannot be made, thereby causing disappointment. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: John Duggan & Son, Witness, Montreal.

All persons are warned against paying subscriptions to the WITNESS, or any other publication, to persons they do not know, unless such persons are able to show the clearest possible evidence of being authorized to do so.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.	
Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	24,250
DAILY	38,380
Total	122,630

The Witness.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND THE KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC PEACE.

There has been some little discussion of the above subject of late, and as there may be some confusion of mind and want of knowledge as to the exact duties and powers of the Dominion Government in this matter, it may be as well to say a little about them. The question was first brought up during the Grand Trunk strike last winter. The Grand Trunk authorities applied to the Government for militia to guard them against the violence of striking rioters. The Government refused to do this on the ground that there was no law permitting them to do so, and they were in consequence much criticised in some quarters. Their action was spoken of as if they had the authority to turn out the militia and suppress the disturbances if they wished. This was a mistake. The militia are organized for purposes of national defence. Their use as guardians of the public peace is only an incidental and auxiliary one. They can only be utilized for this purpose on the requisition of local magistrates, and there are good and sufficient reasons why they should only be employed after such a request. These we stated a short time ago, and need not now repeat. The Government did not do anything in the case of the recent Grand Trunk strike. But, in regard to the Twelfth of July in this city and the sixteenth, they ordered part of the militia under arms, and had the regular troops of the Dominion, the two batteries, in readiness. The Premier also telegraphed the provincial and civil authorities reminding them of their duty, and offering troops and the Dominion police. This different course on the two occasions is easily explainable. In regard to the Grand Trunk strike, there was no doubt of the readiness with which it could have been suppressed. There had been no regular organization and arming for many months in preparation for murder, if the strikers did not secure their ends without it. No one suspected the Grand Trunk engineers of any desire to murder at all, and only at one or two points was there any effort to rule by force. Whatever possibilities of danger there may be in a crowd of striking engineers, there is no comparison between them and the certainty of trouble when a city with such a large proportion of the rowdy element in certain quarters as in Montreal is deeply stirred by a mixed religious and national quarrel, where a race is concerned which has so frequently shown itself in some of its number to be quite ready for turbulence and murder in respect to less exciting matters than the one on hand. Preparations had long been making with a view to action if the Orangemen adhered to their proposed course. It would have been almost criminal not to have made preparations to assist the local authorities in the maintenance of the public peace, if assistance was necessary and called for. It was further a simple performance of duty to do what moral persons could do to arouse the local authorities to a sense of their duty, a pressure which, it is certain, was necessary, for even when it was used it did not prove effective. The administration of justice, and so the preservation of the public peace, is entrusted to the Provinces. Those to blame for the unprotected state of this city on the twelfth of this month are the provincial and civil authorities, and every magistrate within the city. In their hands was the power. On them was the responsibility. The Mayor has to bear the largest proportion of the blame, but the others cannot escape their share of it. When the critical time arrived they had not a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities, and the result was the disgrace of the city, a mob controlling it and openly committing murder with impunity. It is earnestly to be hoped and worked for that there shall never be such a state of affairs again. Not the most obscure city magistrate can shield himself after the recent occurrences, by pleading want of knowledge or anything else.

SOME BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE WAR.

There is one phase of the present war which is, so far as it goes, in favor of Britain, and which must to some extent quiet those who have been so afraid of Russia, unless indeed, as is quite possible, if not probable, they dwell on this particular aspect of the conflict, considering it to be the best suited to their purpose of preparing the British people for war, and finally inducing them to engage in it. From the very first, those who professed to be best informed, said that Asia would be the real seat of war, and that Russia would push her conquests in Armenia. We were told of the well-equipped state of the Russian army in that quarter, and of its continually being on a war footing or ready for active service. To be sure it was not very clear how an addition to the Russian territory in Asia would do much for the oppressed people in Bulgaria and the other European provinces. But cynical observers might have concluded that it was not the Bulgarians and Herzegovinians who were to be pacified, but the wounded feelings of the Russians which had to be soothed, and this could best be done by giving them another slice of territory. They would then be able to bear the sufferings of their brethren in Turkey for some years, until the novelty and charm of the new addition to the empire had worn off. We hope for the credit of human nature that there was not much, if any, truth in this view of the position. But it is certain that appearances were in favor of it at the beginning of the struggle, and that the actual results of the war, when it had made some progress, were generally thought likely to more affect Britain by bringing the Russians into the valley of the Euphrates than to alarm Austria and other countries by threatening Constantinople, thus making it quite as much the interest of others than Great Britain to see that Russia pursued a straight-forward course. The British alarmist journals dwell continually on this theme. Numerous American journals are very friendly towards Russia, perhaps because both that country and the United States have only recently emerged from the barbarism of slavery, and are in many respects only half civilized yet, and quite tranquil in their feelings when forecasting trouble for Britain. These took the same view. The fortunes of war have upset this plan, if ever there was such an one. Russia has been badly beaten in Armenia, and the tide of invasion rolled back. The campaign in European Turkey is now the important one, and other nations as well as Britain will be interested in opposing Russian designs, if her victories make her desirous of controlling the months of the Danube or Constantinople. This change in the state of affairs ought to greatly relieve the British alarmists, and make them prepared to view succeeding events more coolly, but it is not probable that it will. The British Government have always, so far as can be judged, held very strong opinions about the occupation of Constantinople, and there is little doubt but that they have not waited for Austria or other countries which might ally to move, but have decidedly notified the Czar and his ministers that Britain will not permit Constantinople to be occupied; that British forces must be met before this takes place. From the accounts which have been given of the position of Constantinople, Britain would be well to defend it against any attack which Russia could make. On three sides is the sea, and the Turkish fleet alone commands that. On the land side fortifications are being rapidly constructed, and if British and Turkish troops could not hold them against any force which Russia can get there, and which, if it ever does get there, will have a very difficult time in obtaining supplies and munitions—for they will have to be brought up by the land route—it will be remarkably strange. The difficulty, if not absolute impossibility of the Russians taking Constantinople under these circumstances, may lead them to decide not to attempt it. The risk would be too great, and the chances of failure far too many. Austria may be trusted to look after the principalities and the mouths of the Danube. They concern her far more than they do Great Britain. Indeed, she is said to have already exacted very definite pledges in regard to them. As Hungary has been spending a good deal of money in mobilizing her army, and the Hungarians evidently mean business if their interests are imperilled, these pledges which the Russians will not hunt up excuses for evading. The power to enforce them is at hand. Whether Russia has or not any selfish designs in the present war is not, she may very possibly have to content herself with attaining some of her great objects when entering upon the struggle. The European powers will attend to European Turkey, and the Turks seem well able to take care of themselves in Armenia.

THE LATEST INDIAN WAR.

Indian wars are so numerous in the United States, and spring so naturally from the policy which is pursued by that country towards the Indians, that a new one is nothing to be surprised at. The last one has been in the district on the borders of Oregon and Idaho. This is not so near the boundary as the scene of the war with the Sioux under Sitting Bull, there being a territory to the north of Oregon between them and the frontier. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States have given abundant cause for the war. There is no need of trouble with the Indians, if they are treated with common fairness, as the experience of Canada abundantly proves. The immediate cause of this outbreak, or it might be better to say the beginning of it, was the killing of an Indian by a white man. The murdered man was of Chief Joseph's small band, which does not number one hundred warriors in itself. Chief Joseph attempted strictly legal modes of redress. He had the murderer arrested and handed over to the courts. But nothing was done. No lawyer could be found to prosecute. The reason is stated to be that public opinion in Oregon is opposed to the prosecution of white men for the murder of Indians. Oregon is a State. Oregon has the sole authority in regard to criminal laws and their enforcement within its borders. Oregon ought to put in a special enactment that it was not murder for white men to kill Indians. That is the practical condition of the law in their State. They ought to crystallize the principle into their code, and people who have not the advantage of living in Oregon could understand the law of the land, and the inducements which it offers to would-be murderers. We fear, however, that the Oregonians are lacking in moral courage to do this. Chief Joseph, failing to obtain redress in the regular way, tried another. He went and killed the man, and three others were killed at the same time. This was not the only cause of the war, however. There have been troubles for at least twenty-five years with this band. In 1855, after stormy negotiations for several years, a treaty was concluded with the Indians in the district of this war. But the then Chief Joseph, the father of the present chief, refused to come into the arrangement. He never signed the treaty or any other treaty. He never even accepted any part of the annuities and presents which would have come to himself and his band under it. Still he remained friendly to the whites. Never one of them was killed by his band during his life-time, and it was a boast of his that it had been so. The same peaceful course was continued under the young Joseph until the present occasion, and some of the United States troops very materially in the mode of war. The story in regard to the keeping of this treaty is the same old one. A large reservation was set aside for the Indians. White settlers began to encroach on it and clamor for legal titles. Oregon has two senators. The Indians had to again give way peaceably or be forced into it. The greater part of them yielded after one chief, who held out, had been imprisoned. Chief Joseph and his band never yielded, and never would go on a reservation. In the buffalo season they hunted buffaloes, and at other times they made their home in a mountain valley, which must be pretty high, as it is stated that there are frosts at short periods throughout the summer. This valley was in a way ceded to him by the late Administration, about five years ago. But Oregon settlers found that Chief Joseph's valley was a good place to pasture their flocks and herds on, and they sent them there. This Chief did not complain of. But he did complain when permanent settlements were made. His complaints were duly noted, and in the Indian reports published at Washington for some years past, trouble has been foreshadowed in this district. Finally commissioners were sent, and they reported in favor of forcing Chief Joseph and his band and all non-treaty Indians on the reservation, without a treaty, if it could not be obtained. One paragraph in this report speaks of "the having been failure of the Government to give speedy attention to this important matter." No doubt they will, but the American papers do not seem to hope for much from their attention, but believe that they will fail, as other administrations have failed. Negotiations were opened lately with Joseph, and at first, as on previous occasions, he flatly refused to make any arrangement to go on the reservation. Then he was about to be forced on it, but he suddenly yielded, asked for thirty days' time to make the removal, and departed ostensibly to get his goods and live stock together—for his band, though small, was energetic and rich, he himself having more than forty horses besides cattle. The thirty days he is believed to have taken up in sending messages to other Indians to join him. The next that was definitely known of his proceedings was the massacre of white settlers. Since then the war has been going on more or less actively, Chief Joseph being credited with good generalship, and winning in some battles with the troops. A few days ago a victory for the troops was reported, and it was stated that the war was practically at an end. When details came it was evident that the battle in question, if not in favor of the Indians, was an equal one, and the practical ending of the war was that the Indians had disappeared, whether the troops knew not. Since then they have been heard from, and it is

THE TIMES AND THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Two or three weeks ago part of a Times editorial on the fishery arbitration, now going on at Halifax, was cabled. The number of the Times containing the article has now arrived. There is nothing new in it, except a little of the advice at the end, but there are a few points worthy of notice in consideration of the utterance being from the great exponent of English opinion. The importance and value of the fisheries is acknowledged by the Times, and pointed out for the benefit of its readers, whom it fears may not know very much about the question or regard it as a serious one. The Times is so good as to admit that it is a little provoking, at this distance of time, to find fresh proofs of the carelessness with which the Washington Treaty was drawn up on the British side. This is in regard to there being no provision for a decision by the majority of the Commission. The United States Commissioner must assent, or there is no binding award. Our Canadian High Joint Commissioner must have been asleep when the Treaty was drafted. If not he might quite as well have been, for all the protection which was secured for Canadian interests. The Times takes the matter pretty coolly, more so than Canadians are inclined to do. "A little provoking" is not very strong or energetic language in reference to the failure to provide for a decision by the majority of the Commission. Canadians may not say very much about it, but they will think the more. By this time they ought, however, to be as well accustomed to having their interests sacrificed in British treaties with the United States as ever else have been to skinning, or Irishmen to hanging. There is the additional drop in the cup in regard to the Washington Treaty, that they had a Canadian Commissioner appointed to look specially after their interests, the first official Canadian at that time, and still they did not fare any better than on previous occasions. The Times is quite decided on one point. The contest must be decently conducted on the British side. No man must be asked beyond what the British custom are prepared to stand by. This is very well if anything like indirect damages were in question. But that Canadians should make such a low estimate of

the value of the fisheries that there should be an impossibility of yielding a little to obtain a settlement is absurd. The Times has a great regard for decency. In this case we suppose that decency means British pride or dignity. No compromise that would be beneath British dignity. British dignity has been compatible with the sacrifice of a great many Canadian rights in times past. It is quite as compatible now with getting as large a proportion of the value of the Canadian fisheries as can be obtained from the United States. Such self-sacrifice as the Times is willing to endure is not at all new. Artemus Ward was quite prepared to sacrifice his second and third cousins and all his first wife's relations to carry on the war in the United States. People having no interest one way or the other did not think that there was any great heroism in the course which Artemus proposed for himself. What his distant cousins and his first wife's relations thought of it we have never been informed. Probably they felt that the sacrifice would not be on the part of Artemus alone, and they may have even thought that they should have something to say in the matter. That is the way in which Canadians feel in regard to the fisheries arbitration. They do not think that their interests should be sacrificed to what some regard as British dignity. Their interests and British dignity have both suffered much from British carelessness, British stupidity, and British desire to get out of scrapes at their expense. They would like a change in this respect, and the present occasion is a fitting one on which to inaugurate it.

REASONS FOR ACTIONS.

There is no greater mystery in men than the hidden reasons which control their actions. This will become very evident in the present almost general agitation throughout the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for the adoption of the Dunkin Act. If the agitation were confined to abstainers alone there would be but little chance of the Act passing, but the fact is that some of its greatest friends are moderate drinkers, and they who desire it most are those whose lives have been blighted by the curse of intemperance. This is well known by the opponents of the law, and such, if their spirit has become so mean, will as a chief argument urge against the passing of the law, the inconsistencies of those who support it. The argument of ridicule may be used to overcome the desires of those who are endeavoring to improve their condition. It can be best met in the manner adopted by Mr. Rine, by making friends and allies of every one interested in the advancement of the day when prohibition shall reign. No matter what the motives may be, the end to be reached is the same. Some may have sons and daughters, or other relatives, they would keep away from the temptation which the liquor-seller places before them; others may desire this temptation to be taken from themselves, and others still may act from purely philanthropic motives, a desire for the welfare of the country in general and the inhabitants thereof. If the influence of these classes alone, in Montreal, were united on this subject, it would seem possible that the Dunkin law could be carried. The influence of the ministers, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, of the different churches of our present temperance supporters, and of those who know they would be benefited by a liquor law which would discourage instead of encourage the traffic, is not an unimportant one by any means, and might be united on this question. Mr. Rine, whose labors have been so wonderfully successful in Toronto, promises soon to visit this city, and then it would be well if an effort were made to unite our people on this one question. It will be hard to make the discordant elements coalesce, but the effort is worth making; if it is met with success the reward will be great; if it is unsuccessful, even then something will be gained, and certainly our present condition in respect to the sale of liquor cannot be made worse.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF IN FRANCE.

France has almost dropped out of sight for a few weeks past in the din of the war in Turkey, and the surmises as to the chances of it spreading further. Yet to a political student the conflict which is going on in France at the present time is a far more interesting one than that to the south of the Danube and the Balkans. A great people—the French—are a great people—are about to decide whether they shall have constitutional liberty and government in the future, or whether there shall be a large personal and arbitrary element in the power which sways the country. If the result tends in the latter direction, it may lead to the establishment of a rule as that of the Second Empire, but it is more probable that the change would not go so far, and that even if President MacMahon and his reactionary Cabinet triumph in this election, there will continue to be a great element of constitutionalism in the Government of France—an element which was almost entirely wanting under Napoleon the Third, notwithstanding the apparent respectability of his government. There is a curious historical parallel in the history of France to the actions of MacMahon, and the position in which matters now are. Even the personages most prominent in both these national dramas are stated to resemble each other in many respects. Charles the Tenth had a high sense of his duties to his country, and his responsibility for the course of affairs. He was also deeply devoted to the Church. From some of President MacMahon's utterances it is clear that he also considers himself under some special obligations to the country, although he is only invested with the authority by the grace of an Assembly, not chosen to select a ruler, and which did not represent the country at the time that it selected him. Charles X., ruling, he believed, by divine right, had more cause for similar feelings. If President MacMahon has no particular devotion to the Church, his wife has, and for all practical purposes that seems to be the same to France at the present time. The questions which were the cause, or the ostensible cause, of the quarrels between the heads of the Executive and their Ministers were pretty much the same. Charles X. thought the Estates were encroaching on the dignity of the Church, and there was a municipal bill, which was very distasteful to him, as being too much in the direction of local liberty. Again there has been a distasteful municipal bill, and he who is in the position corresponding to that of Charles X. thought the Church was being too much assailed, or that the ministers were not sufficiently friendly to it. Charles X. dismissed his ministers, and called Prince Polignac, who was conspicuously the representative of those who learned nothing and forgot nothing, to power. The Estates were opposed to him, and the King decreed dissolution. Another assembly was elected which was still more opposed to Prince Polignac and his policy. This assembly never met. The King answered the voice of the people with a series of Ordinances. Decrees were issued suppressing entirely the freedom of the press, dissolving the newly elected assembly before it had been called together, and prescribing a modification of the system of election, which would secure the triumph of the Court party. Then the people rose in their might, the army made little resistance, and Charles the Tenth was the last Bourbon that ever occupied the throne of France, for ever will, M. Simon is stated to have many points in common with the First Minister whom Charles X. dismissed, while the Duke de Broglie, it is said, is not unlike Prince Polignac, who was called to power. The parallel has got half way. The dismissal of Ministers having the confidence of the Assembly, subsequent disturbing utterances by the Marshal President. Will the parallel be completed? Even according to the calculations put forth by supporters of the Marshal President in his present policy, that the Republicans will lose sixty deputies, there will be no one known as the Ministry Gamble, than whom no one knows better the political feeling of France, has asserted more than once that the overwhelming majority against the DeBroglie Cabinet in the late Assembly will be increased, but there is, of course, a suspicion that this opinion may be given for

certain that they do not consider the war at an end. The situation has been troubling President Hayes and his Cabinet greatly, although it has been overshadowed by the strike. The fighting may be over, or it may not; it is for the Indians to decide. Gen. Howard, with his troops, has not yet been able to compel the Indians to go on the reserve, or to stop fighting, or to do anything else which they did not choose to do.

POLITICAL EFFECT.

It is almost certain that there will be a majority, and an emphatic one, against the Ministry. What will President MacMahon do? Will he again dissolve, and try more Bonapartist pressure on the electors, assisted by something in the direction of the Ordinances, and relying for support on the army, to which he has already appealed? Very likely he will, if he is supported by the Senate, and he may be, although it is improbable. He should remember Charles the Tenth. He tried pacification when it was made perfectly clear to him that he had gone too far. He repealed the Ordinances, he recalled the Liberal Ministers, he even abdicated the throne in favor of his grandson, the present Count de Chambord. It was all in vain. He and his line had had their opportunity, abused it, and it passed away forever. President MacMahon has no succession to look for. He may not even look forward to an extension of the Septennate, although it is quite possible that Madame MacMahon may expect something in the way of both. But, in the face of a hostile Chamber of Deputies, he may easily be carried too far. The army is not more to be relied on now than it was by Charles X. Marshal MacMahon has his position as the foremost of French generals to lose. He may have something else in danger—his head. English prime ministers have lost their heads for serving the king at the expense of the Constitution. President MacMahon may lose his for serving the Church, his political friends, or his political ideas, at the expense of the Constitution of France. His powerlessness in case of his deposition from his present position, may be sure protection to his life. But those who play for crown's sake, heads, and those who openly violate State constitutions, and endanger the State, may find that there is a constitutional remedy, that by the workings of the constitution, and its provisions for the extreme punishment which is justly due to high treason, a penalty may be exacted which will put the traitor where there will be no further danger to the State from his power or influence, and warn any others of the dangers in sworn faith to the constitution which they have sworn faithfully to administer.

RIOTING.

It would be a matter of no little difficulty to trace out fully the primary causes and the condition of society which led to the present riots in the United States, but many lessons to be derived from them lie on the surface, and may be easily read. No papers were more angry over Montreal's series of riots than those which came from the United States; no pity was deeper than that which they expressed, and their indignation at Mayor Beaudry's unaccountable conduct was unmeasured. But before the ink which conveyed these expressions had become dry, riots ten times worse than any which for many years have happened here, arose in their own land. Mayors quite as discreditable were found, and their incompetency met with a like result. Wherever the difficulty was boldly met by the constituted authorities, peace speedily reigned; wherever a temporizing policy was shown, there the mob ruled, open murder was committed, and property was destroyed. It is a peculiarity of all mobs that their exertions, though vigorous, do not last long; it is not until they control the situation, and have been encouraged by success, that they are dangerous, and instances are very few indeed where the fire cannot be smothered before it begins to blaze. Had the mobs in Martinsburg, Cumberland, and Baltimore been firmly and boldly treated, in all probability life would not have been lost in the latter place, the riots and terrible loss of life and property in Pittsburgh would never have occurred, and those in Reading, Chicago, and other cities and towns would have been almost unthought of. The firmness to be exercised in such cases as these is that which is the result of honorable and correct views on the part of those in office, and their determination to do right no matter what the result may be. Any dropping of correct principles because of the discontent of irresponsible parties will invariably have the result of weakening the authorities whose duty it is to enforce these principles. There is no telling how much the patient giving in of the Grand Trunk Railway last winter may have encouraged the present strike in the United States, and it may be our painful duty at some future time to trace the connection between the apparent sympathy of the authorities in Montreal with mob rule and future attempts to establish mob rule here. While much discount must be taken from the telegrams announcing the condition of the riots in the United States, it is nevertheless certain that it indicates a convulsion which is hardly less serious than that which took place before the civil war. That it will soon ease we hope, and further that the dangerous elements which have shown themselves so strongly will soon be eliminated from the community.

THE DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

This is the title under which those who are akin to the agitators on this continent for what are called Women's Rights, fight in Great Britain. They regularly introduce year by year a bill in the British Parliament to remove "the disabilities of women," the chief disability of course being that they are not permitted to vote in parliamentary elections. The movement has not gathered strength of late. Old supporters have been dropping off, and no new ones appear to take their place. The votes in its favor in the House of Commons were largest in number when John Stuart Mill and Mr. Disraeli both supported the measure there. Since then, Mr. Mill has come the way of all flesh, Mr. Disraeli has gone to the House of Lords, and the effort to remove the disabilities of women has gone backward. The real reason why women have not votes, and do not take the same part in the government of a country as men, is now being plainly set forth, and given in justification of still and ever withholding from them the franchise, which is the last power which ought to be appealed to in governing a country. To put it in its most simple form, it is because men have to do the actual fighting, which must enforce the decisions at the polls if they are opposed. Therefore, only men should give these decisions, for only then would there be any proof that the greatest force was with the larger number of votes. There can be no doubt of the soundness of this reason. We have lately seen in the Southern States, State after State wrenched from the control of the Republican party, simply because the blacks, who constituted the great majority of their voting power, were not at all equal in ability for organization and fighting to the white minority, even when they were aided by the skill and courage of white leaders. It would prove to be the same with women. They are physically weaker than men, and the blacks were not physically weaker than the Southern whites. What they are most valued for as women is opposed to their being engaged in struggles with men. A great political quarrel was fought out in the United States a few years ago, and no such idea as appealing to women to take part in the actual fighting was ever thought of, although the

political effect. It is almost certain that there will be a majority, and an emphatic one, against the Ministry. What will President MacMahon do? Will he again dissolve, and try more Bonapartist pressure on the electors, assisted by something in the direction of the Ordinances, and relying for support on the army, to which he has already appealed? Very likely he will, if he is supported by the Senate, and he may be, although it is improbable. He should remember Charles the Tenth. He tried pacification when it was made perfectly clear to him that he had gone too far. He repealed the Ordinances, he recalled the Liberal Ministers, he even abdicated the throne in favor of his grandson, the present Count de Chambord. It was all in vain. He and his line had had their opportunity, abused it, and it passed away forever. President MacMahon has no succession to look for. He may not even look forward to an extension of the Septennate, although it is quite possible that Madame MacMahon may expect something in the way of both. But, in the face of a hostile Chamber of Deputies, he may easily be carried too far. The army is not more to be relied on now than it was by Charles X. Marshal MacMahon has his position as the foremost of French generals to lose. He may have something else in danger—his head. English prime ministers have lost their heads for serving the king at the expense of the Constitution. President MacMahon may lose his for serving the Church, his political friends, or his political ideas, at the expense of the Constitution of France. His powerlessness in case of his deposition from his present position, may be sure protection to his life. But those who play for crown's sake, heads, and those who openly violate State constitutions, and endanger the State, may find that there is a constitutional remedy, that by the workings of the constitution, and its provisions for the extreme punishment which is justly due to high treason, a penalty may be exacted which will put the traitor where there will be no further danger to the State from his power or influence, and warn any others of the dangers in sworn faith to the constitution which they have sworn faithfully to administer.

THE OKA CASE SUBMITTED.

The memorial of the Indians, submitting their claims to the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, which appears on our seventh page to-day, bases these claims on principles noticeable for their spirit of fairness, for the desire of the Indians peaceful residence, for their confidence in the tribunal before which they place their claims, and the undoubted principle of right and justice on which these claims are based. It is not their own claims alone they submit, but publish in full the plea of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as set forth in their defence in the case of the Protestant church. This latter is very interesting reading. The whole case for the Seminary is summed up in the facts that they were granted the Seigniories on certain conditions; that afterwards they obtained permission to keep the lands without fulfilling all of these conditions, and that they cannot be compelled to fulfil the rest of them because the Indians have become dissenters in religion, to wit: Methodists; and that they obtained a judgment which gave them a claim to the Protestant church property. Thus the first question to be decided is the one whether or not the Indians forfeited their claims by becoming Protestants. The memorial takes the advanced view that "freedom of worship being a primary and imprescriptible right of all Her Majesty's subjects," "in every part of the Dominion of Canada," the gentlemen of the Seminary are bound by the conditions of their original grant and charter to the Seigniories under dispute, to provide the Indians living there with the means of moral and religious instruction in accordance with the views of the Indians of what is moral and religious instruction, whatever may be the particular form or worship they may choose, and that the principal means of doing this is by providing them with the means of education, and places of worship in accordance with the denominational tenets of the Indians, for which the Seminary has sufficient means. It may be argued that the original grant was obtained for the purpose of instructing the Indians in the Roman Catholic religion, and that the missionaries in these days never contemplated such a change of religion as the Indians at Oka have made. But on the other hand it might be urged with similar show of reason, that there was never contemplated such a change in the Roman Catholic religion as would make the change of religion on the part of the Indians very probable. They could not have foreseen that their successors should have dropped so far away from the spirit which caused themselves to dare the dangers of the unknown world and of the western wilds to make the heathen Christians, as to use all their exertions to persecute these Christians. It might be urged that one sunrise is quite as true as the other, while the whole tenor of the spirit of the English Government is that no man shall suffer any disability because of his religion or race, and the letter of the grant shows that the property was given for the benefit of the Indians, and not of the Seminary. The memorial of the Indians places the matter above local prejudice. It has now come to the head of the Dominion, and the future discussion of this matter will not have its interest specially confined to this Province but to the Dominion at large. The action of the Council and Parliament on this question will be watched with especial attention all over the country, as it deserves to be; and on its termination very much will depend. The Parliament cannot allow sectional prejudices to override the principle which lies at the foot of the Government of the country. Too long this matter has been left in the hands of a few persons, and the longer this is done the greater will the difficulty of deciding it become. By a decisive effort, no matter whom it will favor, as long as it is just, the cause of much ill-feeling in Quebec Province, and farther east and west, will be set aside.

WHAT JOHN BRIGHT THINKS.

Mr. John Bright, from whom the people of the United States have never had a truer or wiser friend in foreign lands, is reported by the Herald's London correspondent to have spoken recently to a certain extent on the subject of the railway event that has happened in the Northern States, and he attributed them to the evil effects of our mistaken revenue system, which has crushed foreign commerce and disabled us from selling our surplus abroad. Mr. Bright is right, and he might, if he had chosen, have recalled the fact that riotous and insurrectionary disturbances prevailed in England even to a greater extent after the Napoleonic wars, and were, as all historians are agreed, caused by the distress needlessly brought upon the working people of England by two causes—a depreciation of the currency and customs laws which checked the foreign commerce of the country and thus brought manufacturers of all kinds to ruin. We are only repeating the experiences of England in those days, and these riots will not be without good if they lead the people and the legislators in Congress to see the absolute necessity of freeing commerce from such, at least, of its shackles, and giving us a sound currency and a free trade policy. Nothing else will restore our industries to activity. That will; and it is high time for the people, and especially the strikers, to think of this. Fighting and striking only make a greater extent of the distress, and cause the workmen and their families to be driven to the workhouse and the almshouse. Give our manufacturers a chance to sell their surplus abroad—to do which we must be permitted to buy in return—and in six months every mill and workshop in the land will be at work, and wages will rise without strikes.

South was sorely in need of fighters, and the Southern women were the most fierce and determined for the war. Another great political struggle is being fought out in Turkey at present. But women are entirely set aside in the struggle, except as they may be murdered, or worse than murdered, by one or the other of the contending parties. Women have no voice, and from their nature can have no voice, in the last court of political arbitration. It is, therefore, the only safe course to provide against their rendering decisions which they could not enforce, if it was necessary to enforce them against the will of the opposing party. If the history of the suffrage in most countries is traced back to the beginning, it will be found to have had its root in necessity. Kings and other rulers have not yielded up power, as a general thing, except for fear of the consequences. Sometimes, often, they have disregarded the consequences, and the result has been rebellion and revolution. The great reason for extending the British suffrage was, at least in the first place, the danger that would be incurred if it was not done. Birmingham was afraid that its demands would not be granted to Westminster. Statesmen concluded that it was safer for the State to give the suffrage than without it. When women are prepared to fight for the suffrage, and have shown an ability to do so, then they will get it. Otherwise they are not likely ever to be entrusted with it, and if they did succeed in obtaining it, it is not at all probable that they would be able to keep it, if their will should ever come seriously in conflict with that of any great majority of men in any matter in which the latter were much interested.

A LOSING BUSINESS.

One of the causes which have compelled the through railway lines between the seaboard and the Western grain and provision centres to cut down the wages of employees, and to incur increasing expenses to the lowest possible figure, is that they have been doing the through transportation at a great loss. The manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in his report to the stockholders, states that that corporation has lost \$4,750,000 in two and a quarter years of railroad competition, and it is estimated that the competing railways of the United States have lost \$47,000,000 during the same period. It is not in the least surprising that this competition which has so materially reduced the cost of grain transportation was in the interest of the consumer. This may be seen by a glance at the loss attending such transportation. The stockholders will feel it first, the bondholders and the employees next, while many industries depending upon the keeping up of the railroads will feel a depression resulting from the enforced neglect of companies to keep up their efficiency. We doubt if the competition has been of great advantage to the consumer. The war of the railroad managers has produced an uncertainty as to rates, which has undoubtedly had an influence to disturb the business of the shipper. In fact, margins are now so narrow that any element of uncertainty in the rates of business. Consequently it would be better for all concerned that the railway companies should unite upon a tariff between the ports of shipment and the West which would afford them a moderate remuneration, and at the same time be staple as to remove from transportation the element of uncertainty which, in the past two years, must have been a source of perplexity to shippers. Moreover, to a certain extent, the shippers on these lines doing a losing through business, so that on the whole, the loss resulting from the competition of the through line is pretty evenly distributed among all classes and sections.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LAWYER.

The petition of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, for an order to sell, as receiver, the Vermont Central and Vermont Railroad, and to cause the same to be sold as a corporation, is being heard by the court at a special term called for the purpose, at the court house this morning. The hearing is likely to last through the week. It is designed to be the last of the year, and is likely to end under a disastrous receivership, and so of course is of more than common importance.—St. Albans Messenger, 24th.

REARER.—His Worship Mayor Beaudry has grown universally popular of late. Numbers of people take their seats out to salute him on the streets, a very unusual thing for a city of this size. Honor to whom honor is due.—The Witness.

IT WAS NOT LONG ago that the Irish Catholics assembled and passed a vote of censure on our Chief Magistrate because he did not take part in the welcome to Bishop Conroy.

Advertisements.

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FIRST PRIZE
OVER ALL COMPETITORS!
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 in Canada were largely and specially represented at
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 gan manufacturers of the above manufacture, chosen
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 Mr. James Brown, Assistant Commissioner, writes from
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