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Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	25,900
DAILY	82,128
Total	108,028

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 collect.

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquires which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

The Witness.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1878.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.—In renewing your subscriptions to the WITNESS publications, try and enclose the name and money for a new subscriber to some one of the publications. If each one of our 27,000 readers of the WEEKLY WITNESS were to persuade one of their friends or acquaintances to send with them for the paper, our circulation would be doubled, and all this with very little exertion on the part of each subscriber. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together," would succeed in raising the WITNESS far above the position of influence it has yet attained to. Will our readers whose subscriptions are about expiring to any of the WITNESS publications, take advantage of any opportunity that may offer, and try to do something in the way of canvassing for us. We do not like to drop a name from our list, but would be very much pleased to welcome thousands of new friends.

FREE PAPERS TO SUCH AS WISH THEM.—By our new arrangements we now make a special offer to our friends and patrons, by which any one so inclined can procure copies of our several publications FREE.

To any one sending us two NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY at \$2 each, we will send an extra copy for one year FREE.

To any one sending us four new subscribers to the WEEKLY WITNESS at \$1.10 each, we will mail an extra copy for one year.

To any one sending us one new subscriber to the WEEKLY WITNESS at \$1.10, we will send a copy of the NORTHERN MESSENGER free for one year.

By these offers we hope to induce our many friends who do not wish to take advantage of our regular premiums, to use their influence in raising a club of new subscribers in their neighborhood.

WHAT COULD MAKE A MAN PRESENT TO YOUR friends at a distance, than to send the WEEKLY WITNESS for a year or more. Its arrival each week would be looked for and hailed with delight. It would be almost as good as a long letter each week, and would not cost half the expense let alone the trouble.

FOR THOSE WHO INTEND CANVASSING this fall and winter for our publications, we are preparing a list of new and valuable premiums. Send to our address for sample copies of papers, and set to work at once.

FRENCH STUDENTS.—Owing to the increased number of students studying French, a demand is made for a first-class and interesting French paper, which has been proved to be one of the greatest aids to the thorough learning of the language. This is supplied by L'AURORE, which is a most interesting and instructive illustrated French weekly, and although of the same size as the MESSENGER—costs only \$1 per annum, postage paid. To anyone understanding the language, the perusal of this old and well established favorite will bring nothing but unalloyed pleasure. To ministers and teachers a liberal discount is allowed, and to those wishing to canvass for new subscribers, samples and lists of commissions will be sent free.

JOHN DOUGALL & SONS,
Montreal, Que.

THE JESUITS' BARRACKS.

The determination on the part of the Provincial Government to sell the site of the Jesuit Barracks, in Quebec, for building lots, has provoked the easily excited ire of the Canadian. In an article on the subject, published a few days ago, this property is claimed as ecclesiastical property, and Catholics are warned that if they purchase they will do so at their peril. It was once ecclesiastical property, says the Ultramontane champion, and against the Church, the Code notwithstanding, there is, and can be, no prescription. This is but another illustration of the error so strongly figured in the nature of all churchmen and their friends, that the Church is above the law. This pretension would seem to be universal, in every quarter of the globe, in South America, in Europe, in Asia, everywhere, it would seem, ecclesiastical authority is in arms against civil power, and as Gambetta declared the other day, in his now famous speech at Rome, which has provoked

so much comment, "in this struggle neither 'Protestantism nor Judaism take any part; this conflict is carried on solely by the agents of the Ultramontanism.' In Canada such certainly is the case. The *Evangelist* comes to the rescue of the provincial authorities, and in a forcible article, published on the 17th instant, proves conclusively that the property has reverted to the Crown, and that to completely have the Church acknowledged the reversion that several years before Confederation the Secretary of which at the time Archbishop Taschereau was a director, purchased from the Government of Canada part of the Jesuit estate, situated in the parish of Beauport, and known as 'la ferme St. Ignace.' No argument could be more forcible. It is clear that if the Seminary can purchase and hold without sin, so can others, unless it be pretended that there is one code of morals for churchmen and another for laymen, and that what may be innocent in the one becomes sinful in the other; and such distinctions, as applying to a question of property, we may venture to affirm, scarcely the most pious zealot would dare to maintain. But, strong as may be the reasons dwelt upon in the *Evangelist*, there are other and different grounds on which we would rather see the case argued. The Jesuit property reverted to the Crown on the extinction of the Jesuit order in 1773, exactly as in every Roman Catholic country their property on their expulsion reverted to the Crown. In Canada, being under a Protestant and, therefore, a tolerant prince, they were more leniently treated than they ever had been under rulers of their own faith, who possibly knew them better, and not without reason perhaps, used greater rigor. After their suppression by the Pope—a suppression, by the way, which cost His Holiness his life and which the Jesuits never obeyed in Canada—they were permitted to remain should die away, and then the last member should die away, and then the whole was to revert to the Crown. The last of the Order in Canada, the Rev. Father Casoli, died in 1860, and the Government of the day took possession of the estate. The history of these Jesuit estates is one worthy of some careful examination, as a proof of the means the Church employs to attain her ends. There could be, and there was, no question as to the right of the Crown to the possession of the estate in 1860. Nothing could be more complete and distinct than the suppression as ordered by Clement XIV.: "After a mature deliberation we do, out of our certain knowledge, and the fulness of our apostolic power, suppress and abolish the said company, we deprive it of all activity whatever, of its houses, schools, colleges, hospitals, lands, and in short, every other place whatsoever, in whatever kingdom or province they may be situated. We do declare all, and all kind of authority, the General, the provincials, the visitors, and other superiors of the said society to be forever annulled, and extinguished, of what nature soever the said authority may be, as well in things spiritual as temporal. Our will and meaning is, that the suppression and destruction of the said society, and of all its parts, shall have an immediate and instantaneous effect in the present, here above set forth; and that under pain of the greater excommunication, we do immediately incur by whosoever shall presume to create the least impediment, or obstacle, or delay in the execution of this our will; to the said communication not to be taken off but by ourselves or our successors, the Roman Pontiff." For twenty-seven years then, Father Casoli continued to enjoy the revenue of the Jesuit estates, though by so doing he beyond all question incurred the penalties of the greater excommunication. At his death, when the question of the possession of the property came before the legislature of the province, a Mr. Planté moved that it should be applied to educational uses. The answer made at the time, was that the Crown had entered into possession. Subsequently these estates, considerably increased, were set aside for the purpose of subsidizing superior education in the province. By the act of confederation the property reverted to the Provincial Government, and even the pious Mr. DeBoucherville took the necessary steps to realize upon this valuable lot, situated in the centre of the city, which was lying idle, and from which no revenue or advantage was derived. Now that the same object is attempted by Mr. Joly, the cry of sacrilegious spoliation is raised. It is to be hoped that the Government will not allow itself to be intimidated by Mr. Tardie and the Canadian. Never until after Confederation, when the power of the Church in this province became so marked, and its influence in politics so potent, was it sought to net up such a claim, and apart from the original justice of the title, whatever Ultramontanism may think or say, three quarters of a century of possession cannot now be questioned.

by which alone thought and action are manifested. When the iron boiler is burnt out another can be had, but the words of the Cadi of Meul to Austin Layard have a melancholy truth. "Can much knowledge create there a 'double stomach'?" Men are really necessary in this world, and therefore they should be improved in every possible way. Now, any lady who is fond of botany (and every lady should be) can observe that the aphid on her roses is of a different color from the aphid on her fuchsias. This should lead her to the reflection that the moral nature of the aphid undergoes a corresponding change, which indeed is the fact; witness the mean sneaking of the fuchsia aphid into the petals of the young leaves, while the rose aphid remains boldly out on the blade, to be killed in a becoming manner. In the same way a Chinaman living on rats and garbage is of necessity unclean of the ordinary moralities of life. How can it be expected, then, that any man of our race can rise to the highest level of his nature unless he be properly fed? If the vital energies are to be expended in the elaboration of tough beef-steaks, how can he develop that gentleness, amiability and sweet reasonableness so much desired by the fairer sex? If men are unreasonable, as of course they are, it is due largely to the food given them. Animals are not gentle when fed on raw meat, neither are men; and man, moreover, is just as restive with bullets in his stomach as he is with bullets in his skin. Our gentle guides and daily monitors have not taken sufficient account of the importance of 'cooking.' History informs us that the brain of the great Napoleon was so disturbed by a badly cooked breakfast that the combination of the basis of Logic were confused, and the fate of Europe turned upon the burning of a mutton chop. Many a criminal's life has hung upon a judge's breakfast. Lawyers of long standing at the Montreal bar can remember that when they had a case coming on, they used to be very anxious about a certain judge's breakfast.

These things being so, we rejoice that Miss Corson's services have been secured, and we think that the husbands, as well as the wives of this city should feel a deep interest in her success. Other subjects of importance have been studied at the Association; yet to the men of this city it is more essential that the future heads of their households should understand the scientific composition of a meat-pie than the composition of the nebula in Orion. The daughters of Montreal may be interested in the skillful manipulation of some dreary passage in Beethoven, but the fathers mourn over the absence of that skillful manipulation which prevents an omelette from becoming a slippery horror. The current notion that intellectual and literary men are any better than others in this respect, is a popular error. Unfortunately, literary men are usually men of narrow means; still, so far as our limited experience goes, they are good judges of the culinary art, and a knowledge of classical literature only seasons their unreasonableness with more forcible adjectives. If we must be philosophical, and should be when writing on such subjects, we would remark that man is distinguished from the lower animals mainly by the practice of cooking. Animal architects build houses very much more adapted to their needs than our terrace houses are to our requirements, and the birds will, at any time, put Miss Kellogg's singing to the blush. Evolutionists tell us that there is very little difference between the skeletons of men and apes, and that their skulls shade off from each other by imperceptible degrees. We read wonderful stories of animals displaying memory, intellect, foresight, and other qualities of mind. We read even in Mr. Darwin's admirable books of rudimentary powers of speech, and Mr. Farrar and other learned men advocate what is aptly called the bow-wow theory of language. All that may be so; but where, Mr. Darwin, was an ape ever found bolting his vegetables, or a lady of the longmanous gibbons sweetly smiling over her stew-pan? No—the fact is indisputable, the art of cooking alone distinguishes men from beasts. In that art worthy the attention of the most refined and intellectual of our race? Ladies of the loftiest attainments have not despised it; for Mrs. Somerville was as much at home in the practical preparation of a stew as she was in discussing the latest theories of the molecular movements of matter. A man always has a creeping suspicion about the intellect of a young lady who pretends to construe the difficulties of Dante or Goethe, while unable to comprehend the construction of a plum-pudding.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKING.

The publication of the valuable lectures and lessons on cooking, delivered at the South Kensington Museum of Science and Art, the institution of schools of cookery by the London School Board, and especially the invitation of Miss Corson to deliver a series of lectures and lessons before the Ladies' Educational Association of this city, are showing evidence that the wanted spread of education is at last bringing to us welcome results in the practical application of scientific principles to the details of every-day life; for, if we reflect, we shall find that knowledge is not civilization, but that civilization is the concrete application of theoretical knowledge to daily life by which we obtain the utmost possible for society from the gifts which Providence has so lavishly bestowed. In manufactures, science has taught us to use up nearly all our waste products; but in cookery, we do not hesitate to say that there is as much food absolutely wasted by the well-to-do classes as would feed every pauper who is now barely kept from starving by our improvident charities—wasted because of the utter ignorance and carelessness of the female cooks, who are in fact, of late years, spending so large a portion of our incomes, unchecked by those sweetly ornamental beings who, dwelling aloft in the airy regions of 'culture,' condescend to the level of our drawing-rooms, but seem to soil their wings in the low details of daily life.

Men, we are perfectly aware, are very low creatures as compared with their partners of the gentler sex; but they are very complex organisms for all that. They are machines, let us say, for the purpose of getting money; but, if so, they must be fed; and they must be regularly fed, and in accordance with the laws of their organisms, like any other machine. A canary bird can sing upon hard-boiled eggs, and the ostrich is reported to be able to outstrip a horse in a twenty-mile race on a few pounds of tacks; but you might as well put paving stones into a steam furnace as hard-boiled eggs into the stomach of a man who works with his brains. A stoker will take pains to use the best fuel for getting up steam, and while careful of his boiler, will run his stomach on the crudest and most miscellaneous fuel. He will be careless of clinkers so long as they are not in the grate of his furnace. There is science for the cook and iron, but none for that mysterious machine which transforms and builds up the tissues

of servants chosen to throw to them, and so the glow of sthetic science will illumine that prime factor of civilization—the family meal.

GAMBETTA AND THE CLERGY.

The clerical question in France, far from subsiding under the tranquillizing influence of a settled form of Government, becomes all the more heated and exciting. The theatre of the irrepressible conflict between the Roman Catholic Church and the spirit of progress has been transferred, for the present, from Germany to France, where it is pretty certain that some very decisive solution of the difficulty cannot be much longer delayed. France has been for ages a great temporal and spiritual stronghold of the Church. The clergy consider they have a prescriptive right to govern that country. If their power is finally and irrevocably broken in France, then, amidst its general wreck elsewhere in Europe, their condition will be hopeless indeed. It is certain, therefore, that they will make a bold, tenacious and desperate fight before they will consent to such a further curtailment of their privileges as the Republic seems disposed to effect. Gambetta's speech at Rome has greatly intensified the discussion, and French correspondents state that the excitement on that subject is greater than ever before. The point in Gambetta's speech which most of all enraged the clericals is this: "They (the clergy) have duties to fulfil towards the people, but they have also duties to the State, and I claim the execution of those duties. I demand that the existing law be applied to them here I address myself not to that secular clergy which is much more numerous, 'pressed than any other, much more victim than tyrant, much more impoverished than enriched by the communities that surround and dominate it, and which, sprung from the people, would not be the enemy of France, if it were allowed freedom of conscience. But it is only of the last of the seven hills of Rome.' This religious order shall be liable to military duty, and certainly that ecclesiastical establishment shall help to bear the burden of taxation for the support of the State. In response to Gambetta the Bishop of Angers issued a manifesto remarkable even for an Ultramontane bishop in its fiery anger and its defiance to Gambetta and his allies to do their worst. Nothing can show more clearly than the Bishop's letter how completely that Church in France has abdicated every character but that of a purely secular and militant. We observe that our Canadian Ultramontane press is republishing the Bishop of Angers' letter, as they do everything else of the most extreme type emanating from the clerical party in France. Natural ally the Concordat is being discussed, and the Republic claims that the Church has violated some of its provisions, and has so interpreted it as to bind the State, but not the Church. That the Government should resort to harsh and repressive measures in dealing with the Ultramontanes may be easily explained if it cannot be justified. In the first place they are the avowed and dangerous enemies of the Republic, and until the Senate becomes Republican, and the next Presidential election is passed, it would not be prudent to ignore their intrigues. In the next place they are antagonistic in their modes of action, their currents of thought, and above all, their doctrines of Church supremacy and priestly prerogative, to the prevailing ideas of French society. The vast majority of intelligent and cultured minds in France look upon the Roman Catholic Church as the enemy of human progress, and as having wrought an incalculable injury, politically and intellectually, to the people in the past. That is the reason why that Church is to-day so unpopular in France, and not because the higher classes are irreligious, though this is unfortunately also true. As for Christianity itself, the nature of the relations between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in France, whatever they may be.

THE SCOTTISH BANK TROUBLE.

The City of Glasgow Bank disaster has proved to have been much worse than was at first anticipated. It was then looked upon as a blunder, criminal in its hugeness, because the course of the Bank was the same as that which wrecked the Western twenty-one years ago, an occurrence calculated, if anything was, to prove a serious warning, as the City of Glasgow Bank fell with it. From the time the failure was announced each report has been blacker than the last, until it culminated on Monday in the announcement of the arrest of the directorate, including the secretary, managing director and six directors. The telegram containing this announcement caused much surprise, notwithstanding the despatch received on Saturday giving the results of the official report of the investigation, which discloses a most disgraceful condition of things. It appears from the investigation that the directors have practised systematic deception toward the shareholders and the Government. To the shareholders they have in their reports overvalued the amount of securities and bullion held in reserve by enormous amounts, namely of securities £296,764, and of bullion £200,000; and in their weekly report to the Government they have falsified by overstating the bullion from £60,000 to £800,000. In their reports to the shareholders they have understated loans granted £1,125,764. The amount of bad debts, £7,345,357, over half of which, it is stated, is due by four debtors, has been treated in the balance sheets as available assets. It will be seen at a glance, by the foregoing, what a flourishing condition the bank was represented to the shareholders to be in, and how little need there is for surprise that the utmost confidence was felt in it not only by the shareholders but by the general public. The public outside of the shareholders will not suffer except in the general damage to trade and the still worse lack of confidence in their fellow-men, as the liability of the shareholders is unlimited. If anything could add blackness to the treachery of the management, however, it was just this unlimited liability that was entrusted to their keeping. Is the human race gaining or losing by these constant intimations that the very most seemingly trustworthy men cannot be trusted? It is impossible to conceive the calamity which this betrayal of trust has caused, as there were a large number of small holders of shares who will, with their larger brothers in adversity, be subject to sudden calls for many times their investment, which will be hard to meet during the depression, and as one family after another is ruined the demands will fall the heavier on the remainder. The deficit shown by the balance sheet is £5,190,983, which, with the addition of £1,000,000 capital, will have to be met by the shareholders. A call for £300 per £100 share is anticipated, and it is thought that half the number of shareholders will not be able to meet the demand, and thus those who are able being responsible for the shortcomings of those who are not, will finally perhaps have to pay double the amount of this call. Although the feeling of the public that the directors be called to account found instant expression through the newspapers on the truth being made known, their

arrest created much surprise. This is not to be wondered at, as the directorate included Mr. W. Taylor, in whom the public must have had much faith, he being an ex-Town Councillor and a member of a School Board.

get light troops across the two hundred miles of high plateaus which lie between the railway termini of India and the passes of the Sulaiman Mountains at the border of Afghanistan, it was not so easy getting the army baggage and heavier equipments, and all besides that a winter campaign demands. Lord Beaconsfield, in view of the new action of Russia, is glad of a good excuse, and it is now proclaimed that the prestige of England will not suffer in the East. The Ameer will not be elated at the delay, or look upon it in the light of a triumph, as he is of a nature that will wait a lifetime for revenge, and so will not miscalculate the intentions of England, and the East Indians will no doubt, be satisfied for the time with the manifestations already made and the prospect of a spring campaign. England will not in the meantime be idle, however. Already the fort Ali Moud at the Afghan entrance of the Khyber Pass has been reconnoitred, and Indian eyes are on the busy thoroughfare of Afghanistan. A despatch from Berlin states that if the English see the south of Afghanistan, which we suppose means Afghanistan proper, which lies to the south of the Hindoo Kooch Mountains, Russia will occupy the north, or that part of Afghanistan which lies between the Hindoo Kooch Mountains and the Oxus River. This would probably involve the occupation of part of the intermediate remnant of the independent Tartary, particularly to Bokhara. This despatch seems to be confirmed by one from St. Petersburg which states that Afghan-Russian dictations have been printed for distribution among the army officers, and by latest advice stating that a strong force was concentrated on the Bokhara frontier till the close of the Berlin Congress, in readiness to enter Afghanistan if need be. The Times authoritatively states that England's course is clear: she will force herself upon Afghanistan to the exclusion of others. This is a blunt enough answer to the demands of Russia to be heard. It also states definitely that the decisive campaign will not commence till spring, and the attention of England will in the meantime be given to the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty. Russia is already committed to the course of forcing her new treaty upon Turkey, and can hardly withdraw. Turkey is again preparing for an immediate contest by hurrying the completion of her defensive measures. The fortifications of Constantinople, which have for some time been in the course of construction, are to be finished within two months by Baker Pasha, apparently at the urgent request of the Sultan, who has ordered Osman Pasha and the Minister of War to give him full assistance. This order is, no doubt, rendered necessary by the well-known jealousy with which Turkish officers regard their foreign colleagues, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of Turkey, that the English Pasha will not be hampered as Lord Roberts Pasha was during the late war. The Times thinks Russia crazy, and also that there is some method withal in her madness, as she is trusting to the forbearance of other nations; but she must be brought to her senses by England or Austria. Lord Beaconsfield seemingly thinks it would be well that it should be by Austria, or by both, as an English envoy has been already sent to Vienna. A rumor to the effect that England, Austria and France have formed an alliance against Russia has been contradicted by a despatch from Vienna, but so worded as to leave little doubt that there were grounds for the rumor, though it is not likely that France would be able to take an open part, and Austria is uncertain and not to be depended upon. From Rome comes the news that England has taken the initiative in proposing to protest against Russia's delay in executing the Berlin Treaty, which is not unlikely, as it would be a counter-protest to that of Russia issued some days ago, and a protest would, as in Russia's case, precede direct action. The Russians appear to be using their Asiatic tactics in Europe, fomenting and encouraging rebellion, and then, under the plea of necessity, putting it down, thus making it appear that her presence in Turkey is rendered necessary by the state of affairs which she herself has brought about. The Sultan has consented to the British scheme of reform for Asia Minor, and has thus won the public approval of England. The tone of the Russian and English papers is threatening, and immediate hostility appears imminent.

THE CIPHER DESPATCHES.

Our neighbors to the south of us are a good deal exercised just now at learning how narrowly they escaped being ruled over by a President whose money had purchased the votes of two states. It is too early to assume absolutely that Mr. Tilden is guilty of the astounding acts of corruption which are attributed to him, but in the Florida case the circumstances pointing to his privacy are very strong. In that case the New York correspondent of Mr. Marble, in Florida, was a Col. Pelton, Mr. Tilden's nephew and private secretary, who resided in the same house, and who was personally possessed of small means. That attempt was made by Mr. Tilden's friends to secure electoral votes for him in Oregon, Florida and South Carolina by the payment of large sums of money, insufficiently established; but it is naturally difficult to establish his own agency in those dishonorable acts. How the New York Tribune obtained possession of the cipher despatches laying bare this iniquity it does not say, but that it considers them genuine appears from the fact that it counts an investigation and defies all attempts to prove them false. In the Florida case it appears the sum first asked for was \$200,000, which Mr. Pelton found too high, and the Florida agent finally promised to secure the vote for Tilden for \$50,000, but before the negotiations were completed, the time came for the Board to make its returns and the scheme fell through. Following close upon the Florida revelations, the Tribune has published another batch of cipher despatches between the New York leaders and their agent in South Carolina, which have caused, if possible, even greater commotion in the public mind. The agent in this case was Mr. Smith M. Weed, who, upon arriving in Columbia, informed his principals that Hayes had a majority, but he thought he could get it transferred to Tilden by the use of money. The sum agreed upon was \$80,000, of which \$70,000 was to go to the Board, and \$10,000 to the individual who acted as "interceptor" between Weed and the Board. The Board had agreed to give two or three Hayes electors to Tilden, which would have been sufficient to secure the Presidency. The money was sent on from New York to Baltimore, where Mr. Weed went to meet it; but before he had time to return to Columbia the Board had been summoned by an extraordinary mandamus from the Court to meet and complete its work, which was hastily done and the vote of the State given to Hayes. Still, the plotters did not despair, and at once set to work to bribe enough members of the Legislature to count in the Democratic State officers, declare the Hayes electors intruders, and issue new certificates to the Tilden men. This scheme failed likewise, because a sufficient number of the members would not sell themselves. All these facts appear from the cipher telegrams and from the events that actually occurred at the time, and the revelations have naturally caused a profound impression in the United States. The tables are fairly turned upon the Democrats, who have been crying so lustily that Mr. Tilden was a victim of Republican frauds in Louisiana, it is stated that the Potter Committee, which was shortly to resume its investigations into the Louisiana vote, has indefinitely postponed its meeting in consequence of the new revelations, and it will now be the turn of the Republicans to demand a Congressional investigating Committee on the South Carolina and Florida votes. These frauds seem to be owing to the dereliction of the Southern States. Unless things change outsiders will soon begin to think that the United States has to be governed by fraud, wherever wins, and their own parties will begin to look upon clever cheating as an essential, if not legitimate, part of their campaigns.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

The apparently inevitable war between England and Russia may after all be fought out in Europe before the Afghan question brings them to an open issue in Asia. Russia has made a mistake if, as is said, she has fomented the trouble in Afghanistan, in order that England's attention might be drawn to that quarter, to the exclusion of the situation in Europe. Her plan was wiser if she calculated upon the impulsive imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield, and of the like-minded Viceroy, as the sequel showed; but their hasty action has, from the force of circumstances, been brought to a stand, and so England's hands are free in Europe. When the difficulty, toward which they were so artfully led away, was the party of England, which is supposed to be most in sympathy with Lord Beaconsfield, declared that the fault must be punished at once, and advice from India concurred with those of the Imperialists of England in representing that the prestige of the nation in India and the world would be irretrievably lost if the haughty Ameer were not at once punished. Acting at once upon this idea, the Viceroy was ordered to review and count his forces, which he at once did, and declared that everything was ready to proceed at once, and a dash was to be made to Afghanistan, the country subdued, the Ameer punished, British authority firmly planted, and the campaign completed by the end of winter. This was the plan, and it was as loudly proclaimed to all Europe as that of the princely mission which was so ignominiously stopped by the Ameer, and thus caused the trouble. Russia was doubtless exceedingly pleased with the success of her plan, and egged England on by a protest or two and the forwarding of a claim to be heard in the settlement of Afghan affairs which was sure to follow, and when Lord Beaconsfield and the Viceroy had in the eyes of all Europe decidedly committed England to the immediate punishment of Afghanistan, Russia proclaimed that the Eastern question would have to be reopened, as Turkey, following her own example, had not carried out the provisions of the Berlin Treaty promptly, and considered it necessary to draft a new treaty for Turkey's acceptance which, if she were not prepared to accept quietly, Russia in view of the fact that Turkey's great ally England's hands were tied, was prepared to enforce. Turkey rejected the new treaty, and so a menace was in order, and Russian troops commenced the march back to Constantinople. In the meantime delays had occurred in India. It was found that though it was comparatively easy to

nature of the offence, would continue for some time, and that he was not bound to remedy it. The magistrate made some severe remarks upon the line of defence adopted, and showed that the responsibility was as great as ever. That such a plea could be made however shows that there are in our midst those who have lost all self-respect, as well as all respect for others, and such people can only be reached by punishment. The defendant was willing to pay the fine in this instance, when laboring under the illusion that by doing so he was relieved of the necessity and expense of remedying the offence, shows that the fine is not sufficient to ensure the observance of the by-law. It is intended to have the by-law revised and the fines made much greater, and we are sure that our city authorities will be borne out in such a course by all who have the welfare of the city at heart.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

So far as we have been able to learn up to the present time, steps have been taken to adopt the new Temperance Act in the city of Fredericton and the Counties of Albert and York, New Brunswick, and in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Perth, Lambton, Carleton and Glengarry, in the Province of Ontario. Doubtless, the movement has been commenced in other counties that we have not heard from, and here we take the opportunity of inviting our friends in all the Provinces to send us early, full and frequent information of all proceedings in relation to the Temperance Act in their respective counties. We mean to devote an unusual amount of attention and space to the new temperance campaign, and to make of the WITNESS a register of all the events of any importance occurring in connection with contests under the Scotch Act. In this way each county may profit by the experience of the others, and the mistakes made in one may put the others on their guard against similar errors. As the WITNESS circulates in nearly every county of the Dominion except British Columbia, and some of the French counties of Quebec, or at least in every county where the Act is likely to be submitted, it will serve very well the purpose indicated, and it only remains for the temperance men to keep it well informed of events in their respective localities. The temperance cause is entering upon an important era in its history in Canada. In its present phase, it is gaining new and powerful friends from hitherto unexpected quarters. We have a clear field before us for adopting an excellent persuasive law, with the immense prestige of the Dominion Government in its favor. The adoption of this law in a majority of the constituencies, and its successful operation, in all probability will lead to the attainment of that supreme object for which so many thousands of patriots and Christians in Canada have been working and praying for long years past, the delivery of our beloved country from the terrible curse of the liquor traffic. Upon all ministers of the Gospel, and upon all good and true men everywhere, a very weighty responsibility is resting at this juncture. The people themselves must take the initiative, and it should be done at once with vigor, but also with due deliberation and great care, so that no mistakes may be made, and that victory may be assured when once a contest is decided upon. We look confidently for an early uprising of the people on this question throughout the magnificent Province of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and the Eastern Townships of Quebec. There are about a dozen counties in Quebec, together with the city of Sherbrooke, where, with proper effort, we believe the new law could be carried; and we are informed that it is not altogether unlikely that some of the French counties may take the matter up. In this connection we may mention that the first contest under the new law in the Dominion will take place on the second of November next in the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK ASSETS COMPANY is the name of a company proposed to be formed of the shareholders of the wrecked Bank of Glasgow for the purpose of preventing the sacrifice of, and of realizing the utmost from, the assets of the bank, which are found to be pretty considerable. It appears that the investigators have not credited the dividends which may be drawn, nor the bankrupt estimates, one of which alone it is expected will yield £300,000 (£242,000). Among the assets is an American railway in which one million sterling of the bank funds have been invested; there is a stock farm of 40,000 acres in New Zealand, which is said to be valuable, and there are insurance policies for £600,000 (£204,000), which the Rev. Mr. Robertson, a shareholder and promoter of the scheme, says "are of value" "as even wicked men sometimes die."

THE DOINGS OF PROVIDENCE EXAMINED.

The great lesson to be learned from the calamity which has overtaken the South is that punishment inevitably follows, sooner or later, on the infraction of sanitary laws, and the lesson is one that should be heeded by our sanitary authorities. A special Sanitary Committee appointed in New Orleans some time ago, to enquire into the sanitary condition of the city, has from time to time been bringing to light much that reflects the highest discredit upon the civic authorities. The latest revelation is that the administrators of improvements (see the mark!) had, in accordance with a city ordinance passed in December last, dumped the city garbage in Lee Square in order to form a foundation for a monument to the famous General of that name, which is now being erected there. It is stated that this criminally foolish work was continued up to the beginning of August last, at which time the fever had assumed a bad aspect. The reports show that during the twenty-four hours ending with the 3rd of that month the total number of cases was two hundred and thirty-three, of which thirty-eight were new, and during the same period there were seventeen deaths from the scourge. It was surely time to stop carrying out such an insane ordinance, which it would have been thought would never have been passed in a city where it must have been known by experience that any such infraction of health laws must be attended with almost immediate bad results. The evidence brought out by the Committee showed that the stench arising from this work of the improvement administrators was beyond description, and no amount of carbolic acid seemed able to overcome it. It is no wonder that the arrival of the great health administrator Jack Frost was so anxiously looked for, and so welcome when he at last arrived. But the relief can only be temporary. With the departure of the frost the evils arising from such a pestilential heap will reappear, and the only true remedy is its entire removal. Some time ago, to come back to our own affairs, a man whose name is never mentioned but in connection with infractions of our civic laws was before the court for an offence very similar but much more hideous than that of the improvement administrators of New Orleans, and on Tuesday again for an offence of a similar character. For the former offence he had been sentenced to pay a fine, which, although some weeks had elapsed he only paid on Tuesday before coming into Court in order to avoid being imprisoned, and the evidence in the new case went to show that the old offence had not been remedied. On being severely reprimanded by the Magistrate, the strange plea was made that the offence had been condoned for by the payment of the fine, and the defendant was therefore not responsible for the effects of his offence; effects which, from the

THE POLLIO under the Canada Temperance Act in Fredericton, N.B., takes place to-day instead of November 2nd, as we erroneously stated the other day, having been misled by an Ontario paper. We learn from the local papers that feeling runs very high, and public meetings on both sides are held frequently. The Ministers, true to their calling, are doing nobly, and some of the most eminent men of the Province are engaged in the campaign, among whom are Prof. Foster of the University, and Dr. T. H. Raul, Superintendent of Education. The Reporter says: "A large joint or general committee has been formed, with D. F. George, Esq., as its Chairman, and G. N. Rabbit, Secretary; sub-committees have been organized for the different wards, and to-day all are working in harmony, with a determination to accomplish a victory." On the other side some statements are made which our French friends would call "colossal inexactitudes." For instance, the following extract from a letter of "Liquor-Seller" in the Star of Fredericton: "But, Sir, this bill will be 'mischievous in its every operation. Take the 'Maine law for example. There it is a failure; though this statement would be contradicted on the platform, it is true. The amount of 'crime there is equal, even, and greater than what it was before the passage of the bill. In 'almost every house in Portland, Me., to my own knowledge, liquor is sold. The authorities wink at the matter in many cases, and the 'Sirens are swindled.'"

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was elected for Victoria, B. C., after formally accepting office, and it is stated on the authority of Mr. Todd that he will not require to seek re-election. This is, no doubt, quite correct. By the act of acceptance of office his election for Marquette, and it was legal, was void, but his election for Victoria has been voided by no acceptance since "of

HAMILTON MARKETS.
Prices by telegraph for the Winnipeg by W. J. J. Morris, Produce and Commission Merchant.
WHEAT. Oct. 28.—White Wheat per bushel, 85c; Breadable, 80c to 85c; Red Winter, 82c to 85c; Spring, 75 to 85c; Pava, 55c to 60c; Barley, 55c to 70c; Oats, 28c to 30c; Rye, 45c to 45c; Apples, 20c to 30c; Potatoes, 15c to 20c; White Hens, 40c per bu.; 40.00; 25c; Strong Hens, 80.00; to 60.00; in rolls, 12c to 14c; in skins, 7c to 12c; 60.00; 100.00; 14c to 17c; Dressed Hogs, 85.00 per 100.

STRAITFOORD MARKETS.
Prices Reported for "Winnipeg" by Ross & Portage, Produce and Commission Merchant.
WHEAT. Oct. 28.—Puro, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Red, 80c to 82c; Puro, 80c to 82c; 75c to 72c; Puro, 54c to 56c; Rye, 45c to 48c; Oats, 25c to 30c; Apples, per bushel, 75c; Potatoes, 55c to 60c; Hay, per ton, 57.50 00; Butter, per pound, 14c to 15c; Eggs, per do to 16c.

PORT HOPE MARKETS.
(Special to the Winnipeg.)
WHEAT. Oct. 28.—Red Winter, 70c to 80c; White, 60c to 75c; Barley, 30c to 40c; Oats, 25c to 35c; Rye, 45c to 55c; Apples, 20c to 30c; Potatoes, 55c to 60c; Hay, Superior, \$2 to \$4 10; Extra, 3.85 to \$3.90; Straw, \$1.75 to \$3.50; Spring Eggs, \$3.70 to \$3.85; Flour, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

of birth, marriages and deaths must be recorded under the name and address of the *cardholder*. No notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

—On the 25th inst., the wife of J. Angus, of a ribber.
 Infants papers please copy.

—On the 27th inst., at 20 Tupper street, the wife of T. E. Deaughle, of a daughter.

—On the 27th inst., on the 21st inst., the wife of a Phil Gubler, of a daughter.

—On the 27th inst., on the 22nd inst., Mrs. A. G. Formick, of a son.

—On the 27th inst., at No. 23 Beacon street wife of W. H. Neville, contractor, of a daughter.

—On the 24th inst., the wife of D. W. Ross, of a daughter.

—On the 29th inst., Mrs. Alfred Ward, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

—At Denchester Avenue, on the 23rd inst., the wife of S. Whitaker, of a daughter.

—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Geo. Louch, of a son.

MARRIED.

—At 11 A.M.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Sear, Edward S. Atkins, of Southill, to Minnie E.

daughter of Robert Barr, Esq., Carling.

—SIMPSON.—In this city, on the 22nd Oct., at St. James's Church, by the Rev. T. Dea Drisk, Frank Hower, to Annie Caroline, eldest daughter of John Simpson, Esq.

—WILCOX.—At Sherburne, N. Y., on the 23rd by the Rev. Thos. L. Randolph, Henry R. Wacker, son of W. L. Boxer, Esq., late H. M. Customs, collector, and grandson of the late Admiral Boxer, to Rebecca Cary, only daughter of Horace Wilcox, Esq.

—PEARSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Welford, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Wm. Manning, Mr. Wm. Connel, Merchant, Bessey's, to Miss Eliza Pearson, daughter of Mr. Thos. Pearson.

—STEWART.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Parent, Henry W. Stewart, of this city, to Miss Mary Ann Stewart, the late Thomas Stewart, of St. Armand, P. Q.

—SCARLETT.—In this city, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. L. Porter, Mr. John J. Grace, to Miss Jane Scarlett.

—LUNDY.—On the 23rd October, by the Rev. Wm. Manning, Mr. Peter Grant of the Township of St. John, to Miss Sarah A. Lundy, of Walford, Ont.

—BERNIMAN.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Abraham Lewis, Lewis, of New York, N. Y., to Nancy Jane, second daughter of Henry Berniman, Esq.

—**COHEN.**—At St. John's Church, on 24th by the Rev. J. D. Dora, Father Thomas Hopkins, of St. Ann's Cathedral, of the city.

—**BUTLER.**—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. Denton, assisted by the bride's father, Mr. J. Gore, of Hamilton, to Charlotte Emma, daughter of Mr. Butler.

—**ON** the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. S. Black, of St. Ursula's, to Margaret Graham, youngest daughter of James Roy.

—**OSGOOD.**—On the 23rd inst., at Sawyer's Hall, by the Rev. W. J. Crowthers, M.A., Benjamin Sales, M.B., of Robinson, Que., to Emma T., sister of Wellington Osgood, Kap.

DIED.

—At his late residence, Danham, P. Q., on the 11th, Edward Barker, Esq., aged 70 years.

—**ON** the 21st inst., at Allen's Corners, Chas. Jay, Robert, aged 1 year 2 months and 18 days, son of Mr. A. Barbary.

—**IN** this city, on the 23rd inst., Mary, only sister of George and Margaret Barry, aged 12 months.

—**IN** this city, on the 26th inst., Joseph S. Schae-

09 years, beloved wife of R. H. Boyce.
—In this city, on the 24th inst. of congenital
lung, Alfred Walter Kennedy, aged 3 years 10
months and 8 days, son of Michael Kennedy, Irish
P. Q.

1891.—At Newbie Villa, Colo. R. Antelar, on the
inst. Louisa Annie, aged 9 years, eldest daughter
of Thomas O'Brien, P. Q.

1891.—At St. John's, P. Q., on Tuesday, 22nd
inst. Samuel, youngest son of the late Thomas Cam-
pbel, aged 17 years and 8 months.

1891.—In this city, on the 27th inst. Alton Brown,
beloved of James B. Brown, aged 37 years and 6
months.

1891.—In this city, papers please copy.
—At his late residence, in Owen Sound, Ont.,
on 16th inst. Thomas Kennedy, of the firm of Wa-
terhouse & Sons, and third son of Wm. Kennedy, (de-
ceased), 30 years.

1891.—At Watford, Que., 24th inst. after a short
illness, Christopher, Mary B. Lamb, daughter of
and Agnes Lamb, aged 3 years 4 months and
10 days.

1891.—In this city, papers please copy.

daughter of Charles Lindsay, aged 1 year
months.
At Friday, the 25th, at Elgin, Scotland,
William Maclean, aged 70 years mother of Mr.
Maclean of the firm of John Maclean & Co.,
At Drummondville, P.Q., on the 26th October,
a long Phoebe, Sophia Elizabeth Miller, second
daughter of the late James Miller, Reg. of that place,
At 424 St. Catherine street, on Saturday, 20th
Rebecca Clementine, youngest daughter of C.
aged, aged 16 months.
On 27th Oct., 1878, Henry Maraby, aged 2
A.
the city, on Tuesday, 23rd inst., George A.
aged 23 years and 10 months.
At Quebec, on the 21st inst., Mary Chubb,
18 years, eldest of the late John Parker. Her
mother of Mrs. Andrew Ballo, of this city.
At Hawkebury, on the 19th inst., Knout,
son of Capt. Righy.
At St. Andrews, Q., suddenly, of diphtheria,
Ossib Ann, Alice Young, beloved wife of David
R., aged 47 years.
At Kincaidville, Ont., on the 21st inst.,

Tybholster, formerly of Mount-
 Tybholster, Lancashire, England, on 11th Oct.,
 who was B.D. E.D. For some 50 years he
 resided in the vicarage of his Lord, and for
 many years "There is the crown."
 III.—In Boston, 2nd inst., Bartlett, second son
 of Mrs. and Clara H. Shapleigh, aged 65.
 On the 27th inst., Ann Giblin, wife of John
 plasterer, native of County Limerick, Ireland,
 1 year, mother of George Smith.
 At Cote St. Louis, Papineau road, on the 25th
 Robert Smyth, of County Carlow, Ireland, for
 2 years a resident of Kilkenny, P. Q., aged 65.
 IV.—At Pond St. Charles, on Wednesday, 23rd
 inst., the wife of John Harry Havers, of a well-
 known Glasgow, New York and Glasgow paper
 company.
 RV.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Catherine
 aged 53 years, beloved wife of James B.
 WILLIAM TURNER, in the 73rd year of his age.

Advertisements.

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