

Brunswick, that act would be gladly undertaken and seasonally performed; but he had no right—this House had no right to interfere with the legislation of a Province when that Legislature was required by its own obligations to be secured by the Legislature of New Brunswick submitted in the Act of Confederation. So soon as the Legislature of New Brunswick shall see fit to make such arrangements as will remove the cause of discontent, he was quite satisfied that Providence will find it to its advantage to do so. It was unfortunate that the members of the Confederated Dominion there should be any cause for complaint, when precisely the same privileges are enjoyed in the larger and more prosperous Provinces. And while he felt bound to move an amendment to the hon. gentleman's motion, which would place on record his views of the rights of the Empire and the obligation that rest upon us in connection with it, he should at the same time gladly second his support to any course which in the opinion of Parliament—if it corresponds with his own opinion—will tend in any way to further the object that the minority in New Brunswick have in view. It was, to obtain their rights and obligations under the Compact at the time entering the Union, and in which they supported they were entitled to under the compact. He had no intention to discuss this matter further, because he conceived that it is quite sufficient to make the remarks he had offered to indicate his own personal feelings, and to indicate the course he proposed to take.

"The hon. gentleman may be our religious prejudices or feelings, whatever they may be the feelings that actuate us in relation to local grievances, it is not well that we should endanger the safety of any one of the Provinces in relation to matters provided for in the British North America Act, and the Constitution. It must be apparent to every one that if we were to attempt violently to lay hands upon that compact for the purpose of aiding a minority in New Brunswick who have a grievance, no matter how just that grievance may be—and from his point of view he thought it was—any such action would be self-harming. We might entertain that feeling, we have no right to do anything that will violate our obligation to defend the Constitution under which we live. He might point out to hon. gentlemen in this House and to the country that if it were competent for this House to alter the Constitution, to amend the Constitution as regards one of the smaller Provinces, it would be equally competent for this House to set it aside as regards the privileges which the Catholics enjoy at the present moment in Ontario. It is not desirable that we should make the way open for such a purpose, nor that anything should be done to excite the passions of religious discussion and promote religious animosities. He therefore moved in amendment That all the words after 'that' in the original resolution be omitted, and the following substituted: In the opinion of this House legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, encroaching on the rights of the Provinces of the British North America Act, would be an infraction of the Provincial constitution, and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the Provinces for the House to invade such legislation."

Hon. Mr. Cauchon complimented the Premier on the aid rendered which he had given to the expression. He believed that the Constitution should be adhered to, and that the difficulty then under discussion should have been foreseen and provided for. All he wanted was to promote harmony and good feeling among the people, and to do this without begging leave to move an amendment to the motion of the Premier, seconded by hon. Mr. Blake, that the following words be added:

"That on the 27th of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution: This House regrets that the School Act recently passed in the Province of New Brunswick has caused the irritation of the inhabitants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to remove any just grounds of dissatisfaction that now exist."

"That this House regrets that the hope expressed in the said resolution has not been realized, and that an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, embodying this resolution, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of New Brunswick to procure such modifications as shall remove any such grounds of discontent."

After some remarks by Mr. Masson, Mr. Bowell, and Mr. Devlin, Mr. Costigan moved the adjournment, and the motion was lost on the following division:

YEAS.—Bélair, Beaudry, Bourassa, Bouché, Brooks, Cameron, (Cardwell), Carvell, Chavell, Cimon Colby, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Cushing, Cutbert, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Denville Donahue, Fraser, Farrow, Ferguson, Finlay, Fleisher, Fugate, Gaudet, Gill, Greenway, Haggart, Harwood, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Laframboise, Lacombe, MacCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Three Rivers), McQuade, Mitchell, Moffat, Monteith, Montclair, Mousseau, Orfan, Ouimet, Palmer, Pineau, Rochevallet, Plumb, Poiré, Robitaille, Rochester, Rouleau, Thompson (Carleton Place), Wallace (Norfolk), White, Wright (Quebec).

NAYS.—Aplody, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Barror, Barthe, Bernier, Bertram Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Bolton, Bowman, Boyer, Brown, Brown, Buell, Bunster, Burk, Burpee, (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Ontario), Campbell, Carmichael, Cartwright, (St. John), Chisholm, Clarke, Johnston, Clench, Cookburn, Coffin, Cook, Davies, Dawson, Delorme, De St. George, De Veber, Devlin, Dymond, Ferris, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Fortson, Frechette, Galbreath, Gibson, Gill, Gillmor, Gordon, Gordon, Hall, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Joly, Jette, Johnson, Keith, Kinnear, Kirk, Lafamme, Laird, Laing, Landrum, Langlois, Laurier, MacDonald (Cornwall), McDonald (Glengarry), McDonald (Elgin), McKay, (Cape Breton) Mackenzie (Lambton), McKenzie (Montreal), Maclean, McCraney, McDougall, McEwen, McFarlane, McFay, McLane, McKee, (Colchester), Metcal, Mills, Moss, Murray, Norris, Oliver, Patterson, Pelletier, Perry, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Pozar, Ray, Richard, Roscoe, Ross (Durham) Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymsal, Southern, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith, Sutherland, Smith (Kenora), Snider, Stearns, Stewart, Tashner, Thibault, Thompson, Thompson (Haldimand), Tremblay, Troy, Vall, Wallace (Albert), Wemyss, Wood, Yeo, Young.—124.

After a protracted discussion, which

**THE LICENSE QUESTION.**—The constitutional question as to the powers of the Provincial Legislatures under the Confederation Act is likely to come up in another form besides that relating to their being able to demand for public papers and reports to publish or not to publish. A recent decision by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, given at Fredericton, on the 18th ult., affirms that neither Provincial nor Municipal authorities can refuse to issue liquor licenses, because such refusal would be a restriction on trade that only the Dominion Parliament is competent to impose. Following this we have news of the Hamilton Police Commissioners refusing licenses to some sixty or more persons, and the determination of the rejected applicants to test the matter in a court of law. In port Perry, also a trouble has arisen, the municipal authorities having refused to grant licenses to some hotel-keepers from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in consequence of which the hotel-keepers have closed their houses and stables against the public. Great inconvenience and a good deal of bitter feeling has been caused, and the business of the village suffers. The object in view is to establish temperance electorates, and the associations are springing up, the avowed object of this is to wage an aggressive war against the liquor traffic, and to oppose the return, either to Parliament or to the Provincial Legislatures, of every candidate who will not pledge himself to prohibition. At the same time the various temperance organizations are busily engaged in vigorously pressing the attack, the municipal authorities in various places, so doubt greatly in consequence of this very pressure, are raising license rates and curtailing the number of licenses granted. Had the old system of granting licenses to almost everybody heretofore, not been disturbed, the municipalities might have long continued to exercise a power which, whether it were theirs legally or not, would not have been practically called into question. Singularly enough it is the very success of the temperance organizations in this respect, and their policy to accept more of a temperance policy than heretofore, that has precipitated a conflict which at present wears an aspect unfavorable to the temperance cause. For supposing the judicial decision above mentioned to be sustained, it is evident that for prohibition, or even restriction, the temperance party must endeavor to secure legislation by the Dominion Parliament, or otherwise important alterations in the Confederation Act; and meantime the re-affirmation or reversal of that decision is the immediate practical issue alike before those who would tolerate the liquor traffic, and those who would suppress it.—*Mail.*

**THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.**—The reports from the famine-stricken districts in Asia Minor continue to be unfavorable. A letter by one of the officers of the Central Relief Committee to the Committee of the Central Committee, 11th March, 1894, says: "Another week has passed, and the burden upon our hands and hearts increases daily, hourly. The snow which began to fall last Friday, together with the intense cold of the last five days, has greatly increased the sufferings of the poor, and already the report of deaths from starvation and exposure is coming in from all the villages. Last Thursday I sent two men to the village of Hadjiler lying near the foot of Mount Argeus, and containing 700 houses. When they reached the village on Thursday evening no snow had fallen, but within 24 hours the snow was so deep that the people were completely unable to move, and unable to get to any place till Sunday morning. The poor villagers had hitherto lived by gathering wood, which they either sold to the baker of the place, or carried it to their backs, a distance of six miles, to Caesarea. The deep snow, however, cut off all their hopes of earning a livelihood, and, but for the timely aid of the Turkish Government, would at once have starved them in the face. About 1,700 piasters were distributed to 425 persons, and after two weeks we hope to aid them again. Delegations come in daily from the Turkish villages and report that in all directions the poor people are on the verge of starvation. At one village, a single beggar, who stole along the River Haiva, embracing some 20 villages, the village which we spoke last week, we have this morning sent two trusty men with a zaptieh and 116 lires in money, to those villages. We have also for the past two days, had two men out visiting the villages from the south and east, to report on the extent of the calamity, chiefly Turkish. For the past week the mercury has ranged from 10° above to 4° below the freezing point. This severe cold, with scanty clothing, little or no fuel, and hunger, will endanger the lives of thousands, who, in moderate weather, might either work or beg from door to door."

**SMALL POX REMEDY.** A correspondent of the Stockton, California Herald, writes as follows:—"I herewith append a receipt which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered the small pox in England, the cure was by the use of a cowpox, and it came upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine—that of Paris—published this receipt as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is a receipt for the cure of small pox, and my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; when the physicians said the patient must die it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (*digitalis*), one grain; half a teaspoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. After a tepid sweat is induced the disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

Saratoga, Pa., March 10. A tragedy occurred at Mount Pleasant near this city to-day, by which two boys, named H. Welch, and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen. Both were employed in the screen room with about sixty others, and Welch was the first to be crushed, and he lay in the screen when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. His cries brought to his aid his companion, Owens, a boy some 15 years of age, who, bravely, and in the face of a fearful fate, sought to extricate him. He stepped on Welch's arm, and lay in the screen, and before the machinery could be brought to a standstill, both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass, both their heads and arms were severed from their bodies and presented a shocking spectacle.

**TUNNEL UNDER THE BRITISH CHANNEL.**

A bill has been introduced in the French Assembly, by the Minister of Public Works, authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the British Channel. The report with which it is accompanied says: The tunnel would be composed of three distinct parts—a central part 26 kilometres long and two slopes of access of 11 kilometres each having an incline of 12.5 and 13.15 metres per 100 metres. The central part would be slightly curved, and will be divided into two equal parts, each at an incline of 378 millimetres per metre, so as to direct their waters towards the starting point of the access slope, whence on each side a section of reduced slope would be carried about 4 to 5 kilometres to the sea, and thence the sections of the central part of the tunnel. These galleries would conduct the waters of the central part and those of the access slopes to the bottom of pits dug on the two coasts and furnished with pumps.—After mentioning 250,000,000 francs as the maximum estimate, though the cost cannot be precisely fixed, all preliminary works have been attempted, the report states that the seventy-four Chambers of Commerce consulted all recognized the utility of the enterprise, twenty-seven of them demanding, however, that there should be no indefinite monopoly, but that the State should have power of purchase, and that maximum rates would be fixed, while the Chambers in the Pas-de-Calais demanded the execution of works enabling their ports to sustain competition with the new line.—The report adds that researches have shown that the depth of the Straits is under sixty metres. Slight as the incline is it precludes, at least under present circumstances, the construction of a bridge, but it admits the possibility of a tunnel descending by gradual slopes to the bottom of the sea, and reascending the opposite shore. But for this idea to pass beyond the domain of theory it was necessary to prove that the nature of the rocks forming the bed of the Straits did not impede the realization of such an enterprise; that a passage could be opened through strata sufficiently yielding to be easily cut through, sufficiently firm to avoid the danger of slips, sufficiently compact to be protected from the irruption of the sea waters. The geological examination which has been made affords no impediment to this is the case. For an estimate of cost the linear yard is the best unit, and it may be borne in mind that £25 per linear yard would be about one million sterling for the whole tunnel. The three most costly tunnels in England have been those of Kilby, Saltwood and Bletchley. The Kilby rate of £148 per yard, the rate of the Bletchley Railway—cost £30. The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost £195 per yard; and this rate would give for the Channel tunnel; £450,400.

**The Herald.**

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT SIX A YEAR**

**CARLETON PLACE. MAR. 17, 1875.**

**FACTS AND FOLKS.**—We are told every day that this is the age of facts, Science has taken the place of sentiment. Material interests are trenching on the humanities. Machinery has got the better of morals, and old-fashioned love has paled and bleached into a colorless ideal abstraction. Passion has etherealized into a thin philosophy, and while men talk horse and railway, and women exercise their wits on art and religion, even the school-girls discuss political economy and the Greek drama, and take lessons in engineering. And people with more blood than brains mourn over the decay of human attachments, and wonder what the end of these things will be.

It is easy enough to find instances to justify such generalizations as these. But, taking society at large into the account there is no ground for thinking that facts have got the better of folks in the estimate of mankind. There is a plenty of human nature left for all the practical uses and sweet joys of life. The material elements of civilization and the fine moralizings of which we hear so much are merely the embellishments of the old and everlasting substance of human nature. The lot has altered but the love abides. The real interest of men and women everywhere is personal and human. They may talk about material economies and scientific developments, and shoot off their fine idealisms like a succession of rockets into the cold thin air of reason, but they come straight-walk to personal relations and regards. The most interesting fact to human beings everywhere is the human personality. There is a strange fascination in the mystery that envelops a human life and enfolds the deeper experiences of heart and mind. This is shown by our literature. The book of science that sells a few thousand copies is reckoned exceptionally fortunate, and a work of theology, which deals with the profoundest topics of time and eternity lumps the booksellers shelves; while a work like the "Greville Memoirs," which deals with human passions and intrigues, and the gossip of courts, and the scandals of an epoch, runs through editions of the score, and a poor novel which deals with the sentiments and situations of human beings in their most delicate relations sells by the hundred thousand. The fancy is too much for any facts yet found.

The profound public interest in the Brooklyn trial shows the intensity of this personal interest. People say they are tired of the thing, and cannot bear to have it mentioned; yet they read by everything else in the paper the report of the day's proceedings in court, and act as though they were personally cheated if it is not there. It is human life that is on exhibition. It is the sentiments, the passions, the conduct of

the weather nature, as plain as space and the technical nature of the subject will permit us. We do so because every time one of these vessels is stranded, we have a flourish of praise in the press to all the officers and crew for their bravery, courtesy, and the rest of it, in order to confuse people who are not able to excite themselves for themselves regarding the real nature of the occurrence. If the proper authorities fail to take the necessary preventive measures, the public can promptly bring the steamship companies to their senses by patronizing the following rule: Refuse to patronize a line whose vessels run ashore on the coast in thick weather and a moderately calm sea, until it is shown that the short-sighted economical policy is changed.

**THE POSTAL LAW.**—Despite the efforts of Mr. Young, and other friends of the country press, the Government have decided to compel prepayment of newspapers by the publishers. We are sorry for this. The country press deserve letter at the hands of the Government. And yet this is not the first inroad upon the interests of the press. For a period of at least thirty or forty years, the lists of letters lying at the Post Office uncalled for was published monthly. This was an excellent plan, as parties interested were sure to be informed of the fact that letters were lying in the Post Office addressed to them. We say for a period of thirty or forty years this was the system pursued, and no complaints were ever heard against the system.

As soon as the present Government came into power, however, the system was changed, the publication of the papers was stopped, and now no notice is given of letters lying uncalled for, and the paltry sum paid for publishing the list will be swallowed up by the extra Clerks required to look after the *dead* matter at the *dead* letter office.

And now following this comes the law to compel publishers to prepay the papers to the Post Office publishing office. Now it is intended to bring the law into force in August next, thus taking from the pockets of publishers directly the amount of postage chargeable between August and January, as subscriptions generally expire on the 31st of December of each year.

The country press ought not to be so treated. In times of excitement, and during elections; it is called upon to make many sacrifices and perform important duties, and leading politicians are always eager to solicit its services. It is not fair, therefore, to place heavier burdens upon its shoulders.—*Recorder*

Additional papers regarding the commutation of Lepine's sentence have been laid before Parliament. On the 15th December Lord Dufferin wrote to Governor Morris: "Although Lepine's ultimate fate is still undecided, the capital sentence certainly will not be carried into execution," and "if by any mischance there should not arrive orders to you to stay the hanging of Lepine, this letter will be your authority for not doing so." On the 6th of January Mr. Mackenzie telegraphed to Mr. Morris: "In case of any miscarriage of documents, you are authorized to stay the execution of Lepine. Papers will be mailed next week. Acknowledge receipt." In this connection we may state that Mr. Bowell has given notice of motion of his intention to move for an address for copies of all minutes in Council relating to the commutation of the sentence of death passed on Lepine for the murder of Thomas Scott.

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, who, it seems, is to have the honor of being the first American Cardinal, is a native of Brooklyn, in which place he was born in the year 1810. After receiving a liberal education he prepared for the priesthood, and was ordained in January, 1834, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Ten years later he was consecrated by Bishop Hughes as Bishop of Astoria, and coadjutor of the officiating prelate. At the death of the latter Dr. McCloskey succeeded him in 1864 as Archbishop of New York. The Archbishop is described as of a well-formed erect figure; his countenance strongly expressive of intelligence and benevolence. His eloquence is of the tender, religious type, uttered with fervent sincerity, in language of simplicity and elegance.

For many years the United States had attained the "bad eminence" of being the country where railroad accidents were most frequent and most disastrous. But last year in Great Britain the destruction of life and property through railroad catastrophes was greater than in any other country. The causes of these calamities are, as a rule, easily prevented by very simple precautions, and that fact makes such catastrophes all the more distressing to the friends of the victims. A cable dispatch brings the information that 30 persons were injured by a railroad accident at Litchfield. This will have the effect of stimulating the railroad reform in England, to which the recent disasters, the result of bad management, had directed the attention of the public and Parliament.

The action of the Dominion House of Commons in asking for the amnesty of those concerned in the North-West troubles has encouraged the Fenian Amnesty Committee in Ireland to move again. Mr. O'Connor Power recently gave notice that he would ask the Home Secretary whether, in view of the resolution of the Canadian Legislature, he would advise her Majesty to express her Royal clemency in the case of the persons now in prison for political offences in England and Ireland.

Governor Archibald's speech at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature promises measures for the improvement of election law, the law for the trial of controverted elections, and that providing for voting by ballot.