

THE SCOTT ACT.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASPECTS.

The Editor of the Post and Times Witness writes: "I have been led to speculate on the last few days on the probable cost of the Scott Act to the people generally, supporters of the Act as well as its opponents, of the cost of that Act or any other prohibitory law."

With your permission I will state a few points of commercial interest which it is well to know. The practical wisdom of the British House of Commons that it was impossible for the government to discontinue the revenue derived from alcohol is a fact which the Canadian House of Commons has accepted. The prohibition of the sale of liquor is a fact which the Canadian House of Commons has accepted. The prohibition of the sale of liquor is a fact which the Canadian House of Commons has accepted.

THE EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.

As the revenue may be obtained from the returns of the different departments. From the last Blue Book issued I find that the revenue from the sale of spirits, malt, and molasses, for a period of one year, was \$4,314,040. The customs duty collected on the same articles imported from other countries into Canada for the same period was \$1,424,424.

The sum of these amounts gives the total derived from the liquor business by the government, as revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1883, as \$5,738,464, of which sum the government will be deprived if prohibition becomes a fact. It is easy to say that this vast amount of revenue can be replaced by

DIRECT TAXATION.

or by increasing the customs duty on other articles. None know so well as the financiers of the government what a difficult task this would be. As for the latter option, it would be almost impossible. The people of Canada have grumbled enough at the imposition of a necessary revenue tariff, averaging seventeen and a half per cent. They would hardly submit to the averaging over twenty per cent, and which, to make up for the exclusion of liquors, must bear the heaviest on the necessities of life, with all its various edicts.

INCREASING THE COST OF LIVING, &c.

At the present time this revenue is derived from what may be called luxuries, which no one is bound to buy or use. The interest on the national debt of Canada is about \$3,000,000. It will be seen that the revenue from the importation and manufacture of alcoholic beverages alone nearly meets this obligation, and relieves other more necessary articles from the weight of a larger duty. A resort to direct taxation would be more offensive to the people than an addition to the customs duty. These now so anxious for prohibition would probably be the first to object to it. I have been daily a subscriber and reader of the Post since its first issue, and have always used my very humble efforts to spread its circulation, and would therefore be very sorry to do or say anything unjustly against it. But seeing the numerous unjust imputations, the wicked and cowardly threats that were being, and are still being published against Irishmen in connection with the London explosion, by the prejudiced editors and writers of, not only the English newspapers, but also by their unflinching imitators in Canada, I felt somewhat irritated at what I thought the Post's remissness, in allowing even a single opportunity to pass without exposing and refuting these misstatements, which I can do to a satisfactory result. It would certainly require more patience than Job, and even more than "Bally Keroog" possesses, to keep cool under the vile insinuations of unjust accusations incessantly poured out upon the heads of Irish patriots, by the English press.

COUNTING THE LOSSES.

Another point worthy of attention can be found in the Blue Books. The excise department employ regularly 252 persons on salary, and 38 others for periods less than a full year. The amount paid in salaries is \$241,833. The customs duty collected on ale, &c., for one year, as stated before, is \$1,930,424, which is collected at a cost of .0326 per cent., making the sum of \$628,081 expended on behalf of the liquor interest alone in the Customs Department. This (I estimate) will pay 80 employees, making a total of 370 persons, receiving for services, and of course, daily expending in their living, a sum of \$264,864. Nearly all of these persons (not all) who are employed in the excise department will still have the tobacco and vinegar factories to attend to, would be thrown out of employment, and the sum now paid them would be withdrawn from circulation. This is comparatively a small amount in itself, but contributes, with the other losses to our tradersmen yet to be mentioned, to make up a very large amount.

There are now in operation in Canada 145 brewing and malting establishments, employing, at a very moderate estimate, 2,500 persons. I do not know how many distilleries there are, but it may safely be said that they furnish employment to another 1,000. I will still be on the safe side if I say that \$1,500,000 is yearly expended in payment of these hands, and week by week expended by them in procuring the necessaries of life and some of its comforts. This amount will of necessity be withdrawn from circulation, and 3,500 persons thrown out of work, eventually tending and contributing to the detriment of those already engaged therein, by creating more labor to meet a diminished demand. But I have not recounted all yet. The wholesale and retail grocery trades will be seriously affected. Fully one-third the sales in a licensed grocery is made up by the sale of alcoholic beverages. The total loss of this would necessitate a proportionate reduction in the number of hands employed. Farmers would suffer by having no market for their barley, hops, oak-staves and sundry other things, and when we know that a sum approaching \$70,000 is expended for barley on the London market alone, in a good season, by the representatives of the two city breweries, we may have an idea what the amount will be when the whole of Canada is taken into consideration. The farmers will also miss the combining and grain of the brewery, and the draft of the distillery, affecting to some extent the price of milk and beef.

The banks will suffer in the loss of some of their largest accounts, and will seriously miss the profits on discounts and collections. Railways interests in the loss of freight. The shipments made by the two breweries in this city alone amount to 8,000 tons, without considering the large amount in forwarding supplies, such as barley, hops, corks, bottles, &c. Increase this by adding the goods forwarded to and from the 145 breweries and all the distilleries, and there will be a total that shall affect the number of clerks and laborers employed to a serious extent. The cartage companies will of course be affected and the carriers of the coast. The coopers of this city make for the local brewers a quantity of casks yearly approximating to 80,000. This industry, like the others named, will be affected to a proportionate degree all over the country.

I should not omit cork and bottle merchants, whose business depends in a great measure on the breweries, and who employ directly and indirectly a great many hands—plumbers, hardware merchants, printers and lithographers—and indeed there is hardly a single industry or business which will not be affected more or less by the suppression of the sale and manufacture of beverages.

THE LOSS IN PROPERTY.

will be simply enormous, and the general business of the whole country curtailed. If it were possible to give the amount involved in the business, or the loss occasioned on all hands by its suppression, I believe it would startle the most indifferent. It goes without saying that hotel and saloon keepers, as well as brewers, vine growers and distillers, will be ruined. Many capitalists, who have been led to invest in these industries will have to stand idly by and see their money swept away through the instrumentality of fanatical theorists, uninformed and imprudent clergymen and professional agitators. If the people most affected by the passage of the Scott Act were to show by their votes that they desired the act, the injustice of it would not appear so great, if the loss to others could be prevented; but the fact is, as shown by the votes polled in large towns, the majority who oppose the act are overborne by the votes of farmers and others resident in the country, where the evil of drinking is hardly apparent, and who, while really not caring whether the act passes or not, promise to vote for it at the solicitation of some paid agitator.

The prohibitionist ignores the fact that he is continually striving to make and enforce an unjust law.

He is practically a tyrant. One of that class whose individuals, according to all history, have been the oppressors of the people, inquisitors, persecutors and all that implies the suppression of the individual will by force, instead of influencing it by reason. In conclusion, let me say that the men whose means and properties are now exposed to the fanaticism of thoughtless and illiberal people are amongst the most liberal. They are the patrons of art and science, the promoters of every work for the good of the people, and the supporters of every good institution. Innumerable colleges and churches have had reason to be grateful for their liberality, and yet indifferent clergymen will strive their utmost to ruin them, and to upset the whole social and commercial fabric of the country and call it justice!

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 38 tf

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph.

SIR,—I entirely agree with all that your very able correspondent "Bally Keroog" has so eloquently written in his last communication in praise of the Montreal Post, and regret the few usual words of complaint in my letter of the 6th inst. should have been considered as a condemnation of that able writer and really excellent journal. I have been a daily subscriber and reader of the Post since its first issue, and have always used my very humble efforts to spread its circulation, and would therefore be very sorry to do or say anything unjustly against it. But seeing the numerous unjust imputations, the wicked and cowardly threats that were being, and are still being published against Irishmen in connection with the London explosion, by the prejudiced editors and writers of, not only the English newspapers, but also by their unflinching imitators in Canada, I felt somewhat irritated at what I thought the Post's remissness, in allowing even a single opportunity to pass without exposing and refuting these misstatements, which I can do to a satisfactory result. It would certainly require more patience than Job, and even more than "Bally Keroog" possesses, to keep cool under the vile insinuations of unjust accusations incessantly poured out upon the heads of Irish patriots, by the English press.

ERIN GO BRACH.

Quebec, Feb. 20th.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and safe, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 tf

OLD BONSECOURS CHURCH.

THE CHANGES TO BE MADE—TO BE REPAIRED, NOT PULLED DOWN.

The rumor that the clergy of Montreal had decided to make efforts to prevent the oldest sanctuary of Montreal from going to ruin is not unfounded. It is even said that the Seminary, for its own part, has generously advanced \$20,000 to help the execution of this project. Among the clergy some would like to see the whole building pulled down and a new church built on the ground of the old one. But the opinion of the majority is that the old monument should not be destroyed but only repaired, and a modern appearance given to it. Canada is young, it has no traditions; but its people like traditions as do their ancestors of the old country. Thus it is generally thought that the front will be entirely rebuilt, giving it a more elegant form, but that the rest will only be consolidated. It must be remembered that when the Canadian Pacific asked to have a station erected on the site of the Bonsecours Church their demand was not accepted, although they offered large sums in compensation. Rev. Father René Koussean has already left his place at Bonsecours as chaplain. Rev. Father Lenoir, who is to succeed him, is a Frenchman, and chaplain of Notre Dame de Lourdes and directed the works of this beautiful chapel. We are sorry to hear that his bad state of health does not permit him to go to the Bonsecours Church as chaplain immediately.

ORDINATIONS AT ST. HENRI.

Mgr. Fabre made the following ordinations at St. Henri on Saturday. To be priests: Camille Rochon, of Ste. Thérèse, George Payette, Montreal, P. Arthur Desmarais, Joliette, Eugène Zouard, St. Jean de Matha, Olympio Joly, Collège Rigaud, Albiade Ouard, St. Jean de Matha, and Peter Klein, C. S. C. Diaconate—J. A. Saharant, Montreal, Adolphe Castonguay, Vaudreuil, T. G. Gagnon, Montreal, H. O'Brien, Peterborough, and B. Prigos, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Tonsure—Arthur Lesieur, of Three Rivers. His Lordship was assisted by the Superior of the St. Croix College. The deacons of honor were Rev. Fathers Piché and Simolin, curé of LaSalle and St. Gabriel; deacons of office, Rev. Father Rouleau and Father Lafontaine.

"Said Aaron to Moses: Let's cut off our noses."

Aaron must have been a saint, from catarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficient to make people do many foolish things and many continue suffering from it as if no cure was to be had. Catarrh is a disease which exists. It cures every man from the simplest to the most complicated, and all the consequences of catarrh. A person once cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will not be apt to take cold again, as it leaves the mucous membranes healthy and strong. By druggists.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The bill to amend the law of evidence (Mr. Cameron) was reported without amendment. In answer to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said the report respecting Hudson's Bay was in the report of the minister of marine and fisheries. A decision had been arrived at in regard to aiding railways in the Northwest, with the exception of one, the Manitoba & Northwestern. The arrangements arrived at between the other railways would be brought down, and also correspondence respecting the exhibitions at Antwerp and London.

The bill providing for the appointment of a deputy speaker was read a third time.

Mr. Pope moved for the second reading of the bill to provide for the taking of a census in the province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and district of Keewatin.

Sir R. Cartwright moved an amendment to the effect that the census forms have columns printed on them for the collection of statistics as to the material of buildings and number of inmates. This was lost.

Sir R. Cartwright said the census of 1881 was in many respects incorrect and was detrimental to Ontario. He moved that the census be provided for the enumeration of those actually resident in the districts where the census is taken. After a few words from Mr. Pope.

The speaker said the hon. gentleman (Sir R. Cartwright) having indicated that the returns were falsified for a purpose, he was not in order.

Sir John Macdonald defended the *de jure* system of enumeration, and said no change was desirable at present.

The House divided on the amendment. Ayes 62; Noes 72.

Mr. Mills moved an amendment that the census should be taken in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Lost, and the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Tupper moved the second reading of a bill providing for compensation to persons arrested in addition to punishing the offender. Motion ordered to stand.

Mr. Vail moved for copies of correspondence with the Imperial Government concerning the flag treaty between the United States and Spain.

Sir Leonard Tilley said there were reasons why at the moment it would not be in the public interest to produce the correspondence and requested the mover to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Blake thought that efforts should have been made to secure equal advantages for Canada.

Sir John Macdonald said everything that could be done had been done, not a moment too late or opportunist neglected. It was the matter rested wholly with Spain. He would say how the change of government in the United States would affect the treaty.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said it seemed to be forgotten that there were two sides to the subject. We had something to offer, and it was not right to present Canada in the light of a beggar for other countries' favors. He derided the idea of independent treaty-making powers.

Mr. Mitchell did not concur with the latter part of the hon. member's remarks, but defended the government action. Such a motion for party purposes would have no effect. If the opposition were secretly veiling a desire for independence they should speak out.

Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Blake moved for information in respect to work done on a section of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, for which Hugh Keefe was the contractor, and after some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Mitchell moved for a list of names in detail of stockholders of the G. T. R., and copies of their returns for the fiscal year 1883-4 under the Consolidated Railway Act.

Mr. McMillen said he thought there was a "cogger in the fence" in these motions, of which there were fifteen on the order paper.

Mr. Mitchell denied he had any personal motives. He desired to vindicate the rights of the Canadian people.

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 10.30.

Mr. Poiter has been called to the Senate in the place of Mr. Muirhead.

The imports of wheat during the last six months of 1884 were 2,795,700, and the exports 3,556,201 bushels. Nearly all passed Montreal.

CLOCK.

OTTAWA, February 25.

Bills were introduced this afternoon to amend the Patent Act by Mr. McCarthy, who also introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Edgar introduced a bill to amend the act relating to insolvent banks.

Mr. Shakespeare asked if British Columbia was to be represented in the cabinet, and Sir John Macdonald answered that the government had not decided.

Sir R. Cartwright is determined to harp on the *de jure* census, and means of ascertaining the number of absent persons at the 1881 census period, and received a negative reply.

In answer to Mr. Langelier, Sir L. Tilley said no advances had been made to Quebec since July last on account of provincial subsidy.

Mr. Kranz moved a resolution setting out the need of granting compensation to the manufacturing liquor trade in such places as a prohibitory law is enacted, contending that Parliament had no right to take away a man's property without giving compensation.

Mr. Wells said the motion should have included licensed victuallers, and argued that, as a mere matter of law and equity, compensation ought to be given.

Dr. Orton expressed himself in favor of compensation being granted.

Mr. Sprague spoke in favor of the resolution, and said it was true that the abolition of the trade would save much money to the country; it would be better policy to remove the obstacle in the way by granting the compensation asked.

Mr. Foster moved an amendment to the effect that the time to discuss the subject would be when the subject of manufacture of liquors was discussed. Much abuse would result if it was now declared that Parliament would at some future time grant compensation. Unprincipled persons would seek unproductive investments in the trade in order to realize on them.

Mr. Forster said the resolution deprecated the statement that the prohibition party were law breakers. He thought the motion premature, and did he think it usual for a resolution deprecating that if at any future time a certain industry was threatened it should be compensated. This question had never been before the people for their decision upon it; while, on the other hand, the question of prohibition had been before the country for years, and gradually increasing in strength. He doubted whether any great demand for compensation could be found in the country.

After recess several private bills were advanced a stage and the House adjourned. The bankruptcy committee met this morning. Mr. Abbott in the chair. After some discussion as to the application of the bill to farmers Mr. Desjardins moved that the bill be applicable only to traders, which was carried by 11 to 8.

The immigration committee met this morning. Mr. Clegg, of Brandon, gave evidence as to the North-West. Mr. Lowe stated that the number of settlers in the Dominion during the year was 103,824, 35,191 of which entered goods at the customs. The whole Irish immigration last year was 5,564, against 16,000 the previous year. The amount of wealth brought by the immigrants was \$4,045,268.

The Public Accounts Committee also met and had a sharp discussion on printing matters. An item of \$3,000 for the secret service provoked some remarks of a party character. Mr. Blake was told that as a sworn Privy Councillor he might see the papers, but that the vouchers could not be produced.

A deputation from Montreal concerning the drill shed was with the Minister of Militia this morning. It asked for the rapid completion of the building, and the matter will receive immediate attention.

His Excellency gives a parliamentary dinner to-night.

The report of the Chinese Commission was brought down to-day. It is a very heavy document and is generally in favor of the Chinese as immigrants.

CLOCK.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.

Mr. Baker (Victoria) introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1873, to provide that in British Columbia an electoral district, instead of county, could vote upon the act.

Mr. Foster continued the adjourned debate on the proposed compensation to brewers, distillers and masters in cases of the passage of the Temperance Act. He said the proposition was when analyzed found to be only in the interest of 130 persons. The resolution created a vested interest where none had existed before. It would also open the door to much abuse. It did not go far enough, either, for it made no provision to grant compensation to farmers whose sale of grain was injured. Nor did it propose to compensate themselves affected, such as brewers and bar tenders and others whose work was hard. Nor did it allude to railways, which would also lose. It had never been admitted in principle that compensation should be granted in such cases. He argued that the liquor traffic had no claim on the sympathies of the public. It was clear that for some time the traffic was done and those who entered into it did so at their own risk. The government he thought should legislate for the public good irrespective of private losses. The question involved was whether investment in liquor trade was for the public benefit. If so, then it had a claim for compensation. If not, and it was an injury to the public, as he argued it was, then the government should stop it without compensation. He denied that the hard working people of the Dominion would support the proposition.

Mr. Jamieson said he thought that when the question was fairly discussed it would be found that many temperance people would vote for the granting compensation.

Mr. Fairbanks said the present was not the time to discuss the subject. When it came up for real consideration he thought the country would deal with it in a suitable spirit.

The House then divided on Mr. Foster's amendment postponing the question until the introduction of a prohibitory law. Ayes, 105; Noes, 74.

Mr. Cartwright moved the second reading of a bill to provide for the better observance of the Lord's Day. Having enlarged on the sanctity of Sunday he said the bill proposed a penalty for running steamboats or railways on Sunday for hire, provided they started and returned on the same day. The penalty for violation of the law was to be \$500.

Mr. Chapleau said there were difficulties in the way of such a bill on many grounds, besides he thought it should be left to the provincial and municipal bodies.

Mr. O'Brien supported the bill.

Sir John Macdonald said that the question involved civil rights and hence it came within local jurisdiction. To bring it within Dominion proved it should have proposed to make a violation of the law a crime.

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. White (Renfrew) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the patent act of 1872. It provided that the manufacturer or vendor and not the purchaser of patent articles should be liable for the infringement of a patent.

Hon. Mr. Caron said the bill would encourage litigation. He believed it would interfere with the rights of owners of existing patents. A similar bill had been thrown out of the United States Senate lately.

Mr. Blake, after some discussion, expressed concurrence with the bill.

The House divided on the second reading. Ayes, 57; Noes, 170.

The House adjourned at 11.

Mr. Gordon has an important notice on the paper for all correspondence that has passed between the United States and Canadian governments in connection with the appointment of a joint commission for the survey of the boundary line between the British possessions and Alaska. There is immediate need of a settlement of the question, which is at present in a cloudy condition.

CLOCK.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

The following bills were introduced:—By Mr. Tyrwhitt—Respecting the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal company, which was read a first time.

By Mr. Small—Respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. To provide compensation to hotel and tavern keepers in consequence of the depreciation of the value of their property by the passage of the Scott Act. The bill proposed to create a court of arbitration to be charged to the municipality where the act came into force. The bill was read a first time.

By Mr. Landry—To limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as respects matters of a purely local nature in the Province of Quebec.

The speaker stated, in answer to objections, that the introduction of the bill was in order.

Mr. Robertson (Hastings) introduced a bill to amend the criminal law of Canada. The bill related to the punishment of burglars. The law at present gave discretion to judges to punish those men with imprisonment for a period of two to four years. The bill proposed to make it compulsory to send them to penitentiary for life.

The report of the department of Marine and Fisheries was brought down by Mr. McLellan.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Chapleau, went into committee on a resolution to provide for the appointment of one or more superintendents of letter carriers at a salary not to exceed \$300 each, as may be determined by the Governor-in-council, and reported the resolution.

The House went into committee on resolutions respecting the Civil Service Act, and were occupied in considering them during the evening.

Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of a bill respecting carriers by land.

Mr. Bowse moved that the bill be read that day six months. The motion was lost on a division by a vote of 74 ayes to 64 noes.

The Governor-General transmitted the estimates for the year.

Among the items in the estimates brought down to-night are \$9,000 for the Montreal Drill shed and \$14,000 for the examining warehouse. For the establishment of commercial agencies abroad there is 10,000 appropriated. The sum of \$120,000 for public buildings in Quebec is also estimated as necessary. Removing obstructions in the St. Lawrence will take \$5,000. The enforcement of the liquor law will require \$20,000. The sum of \$10,000 is called for on account of extra clerks.

OTTAWA, March 2.

In reply to Mr. Hason, Sir John Macdonald said the Northwest did not apply to land within the railway belt in British Columbia. Applications had been made for grants of land within the railway belt of Vancouver Island, but no patents had yet been issued.

In reply to Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Pope said that in view of the early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, no more general laborers, navvies, mechanics or artisans will be assisted or encouraged to come to Canada.

In reply to Sir R. Cartwright, Sir John Macdonald said the amount received from all sources on account of Dominion lands up to date was \$4,349,478. For the seven months ending 1st February, 1884, the amount was \$571,141, and for the seven months ending 1st February, 1885, it was \$242,819.

Mr. Charlton moved for correspondence on the subject of a reduction of letter postage to 2 cents the 4 oz. He enlarged on the need of a reduction and said he thought the government could well consider the scheme.

Mr. Hason also spoke in favor of a reduction.

Don. Mr. Carling said he thought the time had not yet come when such a reduction would be practicable. In the States the reduction had resulted in a defeat. The extension of postal facilities prevented the reduction being made also.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved for correspondence on the subject of representation in Parliament of the North-West Territories. Carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Edgar moved for copies of the estimates in detail furnished the Government by the C. P. R., on which the estimated cost of \$25,000 per mile was based for a portion of the Eastern section from the 100th mile to the 120th mile west of Callender.

Mr. Pope said as far as possible the returns would be made.

Mr. Edgar moved for certain other data relating to the C. P. R. which were ordered to be returned to the house.

On motion of Mr. Shakespeare, a return was ordered of correspondence relating to the trouble among the Indians at Metlakatla in 1884.

Mr. Bergeron moving for copies of correspondence between the government and the high commissioner in England or representatives of the Belgian government in this country or from the Belgian authorities at home concerning the international exhibition in Antwerp, said that at the Paris exhibition Canada had been placed along with other colonies instead of being represented there in a national character. He thought the exhibition should be more marked and commissioners should be sent who understood French.

Mr. Pope said the matter rested with Sir Charles Tupper. It was not certain whether commissioners would be appointed.

Motion carried.

Mr. Bergeron moved for correspondence between the government and the local government of Quebec about the working of the License act. He stated that recently in Montreal, a Mr. Bellevue took out a license under the McCarthy act, and being brought before Mr. Desnoyers was found guilty and fined \$75 on the ground that the act had been proven to be unconstitutional. He thought that an arrangement existed whereby the local licenses and federal licenses were respectively to be left alone by the authorities.

Mr. Blake said he thought that the best thing would be to repeal the act and to desist from encroaching on what had been declared a breach of local privileges. The question was an important one, and Parliament would have to do something very quickly.

After some discussion, Mr. Girouard said the question was altogether a legal one. In order to have the matter definitely decided, it should be taken to the Privy Council. Until that was done the act should be suspended.

Mr. Lister said he thought the act ought not to have been passed.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said the right of local legislatures to grant licenses was denied by many of the Reform Party, and he thought the matter should go to the court of final resort.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said it was but fair to the other provinces to amend the McCarthy Act so as not to conflict with the local powers in Quebec, while the amendment was not granted to other provinces.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

"THE FALL RIVER TROUBLE."

The despatch under the above heading, which appeared in this paper recently, found its way, inadvertently, into the columns of this paper. We regret that it was given publication, as portions of it did not in fact relate to the late Rev. Father Bedard.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has intimated that the character of the deceased was exemplary and that the charges brought against him by his enemies were entirely false. Our readers will be pleased to hear that the Rev. T. J. Bedard, curé of Fall River, was an excellent priest and a zealous missionary. His intelligence, his generosity and his energy were always manifest in all his conduct, and his zeal, devotion and patriotism were beyond question. He founded a parish at Fall River, built convents, colleges, schools and asylums, and established national and religious societies. Shortly before his death he donated a large sum to the Sisters of the Holy Cross for the establishment of a hospital. The material as well as the spiritual welfare of his parishioners was ever foremost in his thoughts. A prominent citizen and millionaire of Fall River, A. S. Cavel, said that the death of Rev. Father Bedard was not only a tremendous loss to the town, but was almost a public calamity. We learn on good authority that all the legitimate debts of curé Bedard will be fully paid off, and that the rumors circulated by his enemies are altogether false. The Rev. Fathers Doré and Gaboury are instructed to settle all the affairs of the lamented Father Bedard.

The disabled troopship Poona has been towed into Cork.