

Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.

Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HILL & CORMACK.

Furniture, &c.—At their rooms, at 10 a.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

—Ross still thinks he can defeat Han-

—The New Brunswick Assembly has been

dissolved, and will have been re-elected for a

new election, returning on the 29th June.

—Major Turnbull, of Quebec (now in

London), has been commissioned to raise a

regiment of cavalry in Canada for Imperial

service.

—The McCarthy mystery is still excite-

ing the people of Sheldale; the girl Parker

has arrived to give evidence, and she was

received at the station by a large crowd.

—The J. N. (N. B.) Brigade of Gar-

rison Artillery have received orders to be

in readiness for an emergency. Military

promotions are being taken in other parts

of New Brunswick.

—Mr. Alexander Woods, of Quebec, has

received two Buns and a brother in law.

—The five feet high, and Mr.

Woods is credited with the intention of

selling them to Darnley at London.

—The Council of the Agricultural and

Arts Association have unanimously decided

that the old Crystal Palace at Toronto does

not furnish the requisite accommodation for

the forthcoming Exhibition.

UNITED STATES.

—The crops in Nebraska are reported

uninjured by the late cold storm.

—The St. "City of Chester," from

Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

—Thirty-two Democrats in the House do

not wish to discuss the question of the

impair public confidence in his Southern

policy.

—A despatch from North Troy says a

body of 15 men are now in the woods near

that place, and that they are increasing

rapidly.

—Lydia Sherman, the poisoner, died in

the State Prison at Hartford yesterday. She

was confined to four children, three of whom

were found to have been poisoned.

—The Principal and Steward of the Wis-

consin State Institute for the Deaf and

Dumb, at Delevan, are charged with

"heinous assaults upon female pupils."

—An Ohio lady blew out the gas on

Wednesday night, in her room, at a Bal-

timore Hotel, and was found yesterday

morning dead from suffocation. She was

said to have been married, and had \$5,000

on her person.

—The "City of Sydney," a fast steamer,

belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship

Company, has been sold to unknown par-

ties, and is expected to leave for the

Russians after her arrival at Sydney,

for which port she has sailed.

FOREIGN.

—The Turks are still fighting the

Christians in Crete.

—The Porte will allow no more British

war ships to pass the Dardanelles, except

to relieve other ships at Lemnos.

—The Mussulman insurgents hold two

of the Balkan Pases, and attempt to dis-

turb the peace of the Balkan Peninsula.

—There are entertainments in Hungary, that

as summer advances, there will be an out-

break of typhoid fever and cholera.

—The German Government is consider-

ing serious restrictions on the liberty

of the Press, and the right of public meet-

ing.

—The Servian corps of observation has

been increased from 15,000 to 35,000 men

apparently because of the fear of a Tur-

kish attack.

—The Lower House of the Hungarian

Diet has passed the Credit Bill. Premier

Tass declared the affairs of the Balkan

Christians to be a European question, and

the Austro-Hungarian treaty to settle

in concert with Europe.

—There is still uncertainty about

Schouvaloff's mission. It is significant,

however, that peace papers are allowed to

be sold on the streets at St. Petersburg,

while the warlike *Golos* is interdicted, and

the Agency would seem to be temporarily

unimpaired.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN BOTH HOUSES.

The British Columbia people would,

we think, do well not to direct too much

attention to the question of their repre-

sentation in Parliament. It would be

all very well if they were only quarrel-

ling among themselves. But they should

remember how disgusting it must be to

the rest of the Dominion that they should

possess so much of the extraordinary power

which so small a number of people exercise, and exercise

in so thoroughly selfish a manner. We

are induced to make these reflections

by the remarks of the *British Colonist*

of Victoria, to the effect, that the voters

list of Kootenay have been systematically

tampered with by the insertion of the

names of American citizens. Our

contemporary goes on to state

that, of thirty-three men who voted in

that District at a late election, at least

four were American citizens. Our

readers must be startled at such a

wholesale addition of aliens to the

voter list. Four American citizens in

rating the patriots, and the ballot-box,

elect a Legislature to influence, perhaps

modify, possibly determine, the des-

tines of the entire Dominion! And this

out of a total number of thirty-three

voters in that particular Division! But,

by these ex-

Commons. But when the Senate—

very jealous of its own prerogatives—

insists that the Commons shall not ex-

clude Government pensioners from its

own body, when it occupies itself, as an

election committee, in providing cam-

paign documents, by way of pre-

tended inquiries into matters, which

can be easily handled only in the House

of Commons, where the Minister usual-

ly can defend himself, and when it

evades the constitutional prohibition

against its interference with money bills

by debate on the national finances,

carried on week after week, and by

cessures on expenditures approved by

the representatives of the people, we

may fairly ask of whom this intrusive

body is composed? The largest majority

in the Senate during the last session was,

we think, Opposition, and it is a little in-

teresting to see where these nineteen

gentlemen came from. To begin with,

there were the three members from

British Columbia, who, if we

may speak of representation in the

Senate, represent, as we have seen, less

electors than can be found in a small

part of this city, whereas the three

Senators from the rest of the island,

has but two Senators. Then, there are

two members from Manitoba, who have

usually swelled the majority, which, at

last, rewarded them by virtually

voting down a Bill, which both of them

declared to be most important for the

welfare of their Province, though one of

them had not the least intention of

not upon his judgment in opposition to

party ties. Then, there are three

Opposition Senators from Prince Edward's

Island. That makes eight members

of the nineteen, who should, in pro-

portion to the population of their

Provinces, certainly not be more than

four. There are seven Nova

Scotians, and seven New Brunswickers,

and the balance of the Senate is com-

posed of two large Provinces of Ontario

and Quebec, the Ministry has, at this

moment, a majority of one, when all the

members are present, leaving out Mr.

Shaw, whose vacant place has not yet

been filled, and a single member, who,

from infirmity, will never sit again. It

will thus be seen, that whatever ma-

jority the Opposition may possess in the

Senate, it is made up, and more than

made up, of gentlemen from the smaller

Provinces, all of which enjoy in that

House a disproportionate representation—

in the case of the Western Province most

absurdly disproportionate. This is the

way they stand in the two Houses, and

for New Brunswick, and for the other

Provinces are represented in the Com-

mons in accordance with their population,

relatively to the common standard. The

disproportionate number of their Sena-

tors to members of the Commons, there-

fore, represents pretty fairly the dis-

proportion of these Senators to the

numbers which they should have had,

if population bore the same standard for

that House. For Ontario there are

one Senator to three and two-thirds

members of the Commons, and for Que-

bec there is but one Senator to three

and a-half members of the Commons;

But, for Nova Scotia, there is one Sena-

tor to two members of the Commons,

and for New Brunswick there is one Sena-

tor for every one member of the Com-

mons; for Prince Edward's Is-

land there is one Senator for every one

member, and one-half in the Commons;

and for British Columbia and Mani-

toba, whose representation in the Com-

mons, however, is ten times what it

ought to be, there is one Senator to

every two members of the Commons.

This, of course, all except what re-

lates to the Western Province, in ac-

cordance with the Constitution, whose

weakness, wisely or not, gave the

smaller Province an exaggerated rep-

resentation in the Senate, in order to

prevent oppression of the smaller Prov-

inces by the larger. If their numerical

strength were used for their purpose,

when any such danger presented itself,

no one could object. But when such an

absolute authority as the Constitution

has conferred, perhaps too trustfully,

upon the Senate, is used for purposes,

which, by implication at least, are made

to belong exclusively to the representatives

of the people, responsible to the people,

and used against an overwhelming

majority of their representatives, it is

not reasonable that we should look

into the elements of which the body,

which wields this authority, is composed.

The Constitution did not mean to make

Ministers responsible to the Senate,

nor to make the Senate the judge of the

financial policy of the country. But it

is precisely to these two things that the

Senate has been devoting itself, with

the result that the Government, which

is naturally and properly in the

other House, those gentlemen can be

attacked in the Senate without the op-

portunity of personal reply.

MR. WHITE AND MISSISSQUOI.

The very pronounced expression of

opinion in the Eastern Townships, dur-

ing the late electoral contest, has been

the cause of a good deal of astonish-

ment, and no little alarm, among those

Conservatives who have, heretofore, been

accustomed to regard that portion of

the Province as their own special pre-

serve. It has become—even to them—

quite evident that the days of cast-iron

voting machines are numbered, and that

the days of thought and conscience are

being brought forth, and that the

before, it would involve an in-

fiction, which journalists can bear-

afford, in these hard times, to bear-

Mississquoi has cast in her lot for Re-

form, and so long as the party com-

mends itself to the honest judgment of

the electors—so long will it be impos-

sible for men who have seen the

opponents of charter sellers, land spec-

ulators, and railway jobbers to obtain a

foothold within her limits. Still, if Mr.

White thinks otherwise, let him come

on, and for the sixth time try his hand.

A correspondent writes us that Mr.

White's candidature is al-

ready decided on. Perhaps so.

Mr. White, with the *clan* which

distinguishes him, may possibly

realize in what an angle might fear

to tread, but he hardly think he will

be forced to venture, just now, on offer-

ing for a constituency which has

notoriously cast off its allegiance to the

Conservative party, and which will not

willingly import a Montrealer, when

it has so many eligible representatives

within its own borders.

—The *Times*' correspondent at the Paris

Exhibition says the Canadian display is

very interesting and the objects, which

are particularly elegant, excite general

admiration. It is an excellent opportunity

for the *Times* staff to get some information

about the Dominion information, which

they badly need.

—Among twenty six ladies, who recently

graduated at the New York Medical Col-

lege, were Miss Helen Campbell Graham,

of Halifax, and Miss Ella Albertine Jen-

nings, of Toronto. As they intend to

practice their profession, the medical

schools of the Dominion will soon be

enriched by the addition of two more

to the list of graduates. The ladies

face the vexed question of the admission

of women, which has been so variously

regarded in England and America.

—According to the terms of the Act

recently passed by both Houses of the

United States Congress, the National

Bankrupt Law will be totally repealed

on the 1st of September next, and it is not

unlikely that the House of Representa-

tives may yet insist upon the Act

being re-enacted. The law, as it stands,

is made up, and more than made up,

of gentlemen from the smaller

