at the end of 1881. He had before stated that the Government have good ground for expecting from the Dominion Government for compensation for the Cape Traverse Pier, $9,294.59. We shall probably receive the full amount of the sum claimed for those piers reported upon by the Chief Engineer as of "Federal importance," but not yet accepted by the Dominion Government, that is $11,877.36. These two items make a total of $23,115.95. This will not only make up the sum of $18,229.83 to be provided for but about $9,000 besides. We should also receive money from the Dominion Government on other grounds. It has been decided by them that there shall be a readjustment of the financial arrangement made by them with the various Provinces of the Dominion, and that the latter shall be granted an additional sum. This Province will be allowed its due share of the proposed increase resulting from the re-adjustment. Indeed, this Island has been very badly treated by the Dominion, in many respects. We have had to pay for the construction of our own railway, and to also assist in paying for the Intercolonial and the railways of the Northwest, the road from Montreal to Ottawa, and from Montreal to Quebec, &c. Under these circumstances, he thought we were entitled to a reduction of the amount charged against us on account of the construction of our own railway. If our representatives had attended to our interests as they should have done, the delegates Messrs Laird and Haythorne who negotiated the first terms of Confederation in 1873, should have insisted upon a different arrangement with respect to our railway. Had this matter been brought before the Dominion Government, he felt convinced that they would have agreed on a fair presentation of the case, to place the three and a quarter millions of dollars expended in the construction of the railway to the credit of this Province. But the last delegation could not hope to get such a concession. The only advance on the former arrangement which they could hope for, was the $30,000 additional. From the latest public advices to hand, the additional sums which we shall have from the Dominion on account of the readjustment will be about $5,800 per annum. From information which he had seen from other sources, he believed we would receive about $9,000 per year instead of $5,800, as stated. In addition to this, the amount which we should get for the Cape Traverse Pier will be over $9,000, making a total of $18,000. The balance for the piers reported as of "Federal importance," amounting to $11,877.36, ought also to be paid, when the Dominion Government have properly considered the matter. This would convert the $18,229.83 which would otherwise be unprovided for, into a considerable surplus. Last session he calculated about $40,000 would be paid as the first instalment for our piers, but was laughed at by the Opposition, and was told that the statement was ridiculous. It was true that the Government had not received that amount during the past year, but that made no difference. Its non-payment only affected the appearance of the public accounts for 1883, and nothing more. So far as the advantages to this province, which will accrue from the Dominion Government taking over our piers are concerned, they will be permanent. Had it not been for an accident we would have received the money during the past year as expected. Mr. McLaughlin, Engineer, of St. John N. B., in the employment of the Dominion Government, died, and Mr. Hagen, one of the Engineers appointed to report on our piers, last summer, was called away to take charge of the office made vacant in that city. The latter gentleman and his colleague were thus unable to make their report to the General Engineer in time for the Dominion Government to come to a decision thereon, last autumn. Had it not been for that accident the money would have been paid to this Province within the past year. Its non-payment however made no difference to us, so far as the finances of the Province are concerned. Now, he had shown that the estimated expenditure for the year is $249,379.94, and he had also shown how the Government expect to meet that expenditure. It is, of course, impossible to foretell what may happen during the year, but the Government have no reason to doubt that the payment expected by them will be made before its close. Should their expectations be verified there will be a considerable surplus. If the worst happen, the receipts will be only $18,000 short of the amount required. But he would predict that the worst will not happen, and that the Province will be in a good position financially at the end of the year. Looking at the fact that during the past five years the Government have wiped out the indebtness left them by the Davies Government, that their expenditure for education has vastly increased, that the Public Works have been kept in excellent condition, and that this is the second year in which they have levied no direct tax of any kind upon the country, if there should be a small balance of $18,000 against them at the close of the year, it would not be discreditable to them. He believed, however, that there will be no such balance. The Province has been passing through a period of depression, and although we had a magnificent crop last year the prices obtained for agricultural produce were not very remunerative. It might be urged that a direct tax of three or four dollars upon the owner of a farm was not handsome, but such a tax does bear hard upon the poorer classes. When such a tax was first imposed people complained, but when it was removed the Government did not receive corresponding credit for doing so. They however, deserved credit, whether it was given or not. In conclusion, he would say that the affairs of this Province are in a better position to-day than ever before in its history. It has claims against the Dominion Government, and the Local Government are pressing those claims for settlement. They first had to deal with the question of the Fishery Award—a matter which had been grossly mismanaged by the Davies Government, and which was given away and sold in the most treacherous manner. Instead of having the Province properly represented on the Fishery Commission held at Halifax, Mr. Davies, the Prime Minister, took a retainer from the Dominion Government to see that all the money received from the United States was paid into the coffers of the Dominion at Ottawa. At the same time they well knew, or they should have known, that it was expressly stipulated in a despatch from Earl Kimberly to the Governor of this Province that if this Island gave up its rights and allowed the Americans free access to our fisheries during the two years prior to 1st July, 1873, and any arbitration should take place on the matter we would be permitted to have a representation in that arbitration, for the purpose of obtaining compensation. Mr. Davies must be held responsible for neglecting to press our claims and rights in this matter. We had the same right as Newfoundland to be represented on that Commission, in order to secure our claim for the use of fisheries from July, 1871, to July, 1873. After the horse was stolen Mr. Davies fastened his little padlock upon the stable door. That gentleman took his retainer, neglected our interests, and is now, he says, trying to get back the money due us by some silly little resolution which he has moved in the Dominion House of Commons. If the amount due us had been received we would to-day be one and a quarter millions of dollars better off than we are. There is yet a prospect that we shall obtain compensation for the use of our fisheries during the two years alluded to. We have been told that our share of the interest of the money has been distributed among our fishermen, but that does not meet the legal claims of this Province. The next question which engaged the attention of the present Government was that of Winter Communication—a matter to which they have devoted much attention. The result, in part, of their labors in connection with this question is the construction of a branch line of railway from the main line to Cape Traverse, for the purpose of obtaining more speedy communication with the other Provinces, and at the same time affording railway accomodation for the people of that portion of Prince County. The Government will take further action on this matter of Winter Communication. When the piers question has been satisfactorily settled it will be their duty to see that we receive from the Dominion Government all the advantages to which we are entitled in connection with continuous steam communication with the mainland. We are entitled to the fulfiment of the Terms of Union, and they will press it upon the general Government no matter whether the latter are friends or opponents until our rights are conceded. The question of finance is a very important one to a Province like this, with limited resources, and the Government will not rest satisfied until all our claims are disposed of. He would leave the further consideration of these matters to the House. (Applause.)

Somerset Notes.

The times are busy around Somerset. There is a great rush of business, and several buildings are about to be constructed. When the railroad branch is completed, Somerset will be a very lively village.

Messrs. John E. McDonald & Brothers have fitted up a fine store, in which there is a good stock, and their prospects of doing well are excellent.

Mr. John O'Ronaghan has a first-class filly from "Abdallah Messenger," which exhibits signs of great promise as a carriage trotter. She is for sale.

The farmers in this vicinity are anxious that the railroad people construct their fence, as otherwise they will find it difficult to keep their cattle off the track.

Mr. E. Horne, contractor for culverts and bridges on the Cape Traverse Branch Railway, who has been very ill, is recovering rapidly, much to the relief of his numerous friends.

New Advertisements.

Encourage Home Manufacture. See Mr. LePage's advertisement this week of his Agricultural Implements.

Superintendent Coleman advertises sale of unclaimed goods on the P. E. Island Railroad.

Lawrence C. O'Brien, of Miscouche, has a farm for rent, and farming implements for sale.

Allen's Lung Balsam claims to cure Consumption, Asthma, &c.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Blood Purifier.

Take your Eggs to John Kelly, American House, and obtain good prices.

John J. Trainor, Richmond Street, is prepared to take in permanent and transient boarders. Also, advertises Groceries.

A. McNeill, Auctioneer—Auction Sale of Furniture, April 22nd.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Henry T. Lepage. This gentleman has been a practical and successful farmer, and, therefore, naturally understands what is most suitable in the way of mowing machines, rakes, harrows, ploughs, &c. He has previously done a large business in farming implements and garden seeds, and this year anticipates a still larger increase of patronage, for which he has made provision.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1884.

The Budget Speech.

We do not deem it necessary to apologize to our readers for the space devoted to the Hon. Mr. Sullivan's Budget Speech. Besides being of grave interest to the Province, as showing a statement of its accounts, the speech itself is good intrinsically. It is clear, concise and logical. On a perusal of this effort of the Premier it will be perceived that he has striven to prove three things, and has succeeded. First, the glaring extravagance practised by the Davies Government; second, the rigid economy observed by his own administration; and third, the very great difference between the two methods of arriving at a common object—namely, the public good, for we must in all charity assume it was not the intention of Mr. Davies to drive the Province into bankruptcy, much as his peculiar manner of conducting public affairs resembled malice rather than incapacity. Mr. Sullivan's exposure of the system of covering up adopted from the first by the Davies Government was relentless, but it was just, and it was truthful. Par example In 1878 the Davies administration carried over the large sum of $60,000 to 1879 in order to show the expenditure was less by that sum for the year. This was at best but the makeshift of a spendthrift to blind his creditors for awhile. In all the Provinces the expenditure increases year by year with the population, P. E. Island being the solitary exception. Thus counting in the $60,000 "covered up" and carried over, the total expenditure of a "reform" Government for 1879 was upwards of $394,000, while that of a Tory Government—remarkable for its prodigality, you know—in 1883, five years later, was but a trifle over $270,000! As a matter of course Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues could have spent more money, if they had it—as which of us cannot?—but they, to use a homely phrase, "cut their cloth according to the measure, and thus saved us from debt and personal taxation. But they did more. They devoted a large sum for education and that, in our opinion, is the very essence of good government. The Davies administration, extravagant in all other respects, grudged a large expenditure for education. Thus for 1878 we see only $65,550.13. The Sullivan Government, on the other hand, economic in all other regards—too much so, its critics say—were prodigal in this one item. They paid out $101,193,000 for education.

For the rest we refer our readers to the splendid speech of the Premier. He promises—and he performs what he promises—that the accounts of the Island will, ere many months, be made to balance and that without making any interest suffer, a feat Mr. Davies never performed, and for the simplest of all reasons.

Who are the Conspirators?

The Ontario conspiracy case has passed through the first stage, and the conspirators, so called, have been fully committed for trial. Without considering the innocence or guilt of the prisoners it must be admitted that Colonel Dennison, the police magistrate before whom the preliminary investigation was held, displayed an eager solicitude in what he thought the interests of the Ontario Government. Not only did he do whatever they desired, but he was so anxious to anticipate their wishes as to leave himself open to the charge of being a partizan. Col. Dennison is a Grit, but it does not follow from this—at least it should not—that he is a partizan. That was all very well before he was placed on the bench, once there he should ignore parties. He refused bail to the prisoners without hesitation, and it was in spite of him it was granted by the judges at Osgoode Hall. He sided with the prosecution on every point, and, in a word, he shewed himself more of a Grit politician than an impartial magistrate. The result is that Messrs. Meek, Bunting, Wilkinson and Kirkland have been remanded for trial, and thus far the Ontario Government has triumphed. To outsiders the case is not in anywise complex. A few Americans wanted to purchase certain pineries in the North West from the Ontario Government, and as they could not obtain them in the way they required from Mr. Pardee, they, with the usual enterprise and unscrupulousness of their countrymen, went about obtaining them in the American fashion. In a word they attempted to bribe members of the legislature, as they had often bribed legislatures before, and if they did not succeed it is because we have not in this country yet descended as low in the depths of political depravity as our neighbors. There is no doubt that had the Grits been in opposition those enterprising men would have tried to place them in power in order to obtain their pineries, just as they tried to expel them for a like purpose. To understand this case thoroughly, however, it is necessary to discriminate between Kirkland and Wilkinson on the one hand, and between Wilkinson and Bunting on the other. Of Kirkland's guilt there is no doubt, of Wilkinson's there is a doubt, and as to Mr. Bunting there is hardly the shadow of evidence which would connect him with the conspiracy. And yet it is Bunting the Grits are trying so hard to run down. What they wish for most ardently is to shew that the Dominion Government is at the bottom of the conspiracy. If they can prove this they will be happy, for they will have achieved the desire of their hearts. And this is, in fact, what makes the case so interesting to Canadians generally. Kirkland, they say, is a mere American adventurer, seeking certain privileges for which he, or those connected with him, are willing to pay; Wilkinson is a Canadian go-between, who is known to have rendered certain services to the Ottawa Government, while Bunting is a leading Conservative, proprietor of the leading Conservative organ, and known to possess the confidence of the party chiefs. If, therefore, through Wilkinson, Mr. Mowat can connect him with the intrigue, it will have been a strong point in his own favor and of service to the Grit party all over Canada. But then that is all, for Mr. Bunting may have been actuated with an excess of zeal in the premises which would never be countenanced by the party. He may be a politician at large with a roving commission and nothing more. The evidence, however, goes to shew that Bunting did not go to McKim and Dowling, it was they went to him. They sought him out in his own office, and tried to entrap him. They did this first on their own account, when, as needy politicians, they were anxious to sell their votes, and they did it the second time at the instance of Mr. Mowat, who, no doubt, satisfied them he could pay better even than Kirkland and Wilkinson or their American friends. That Bunting would refuse to overthrow the Mowat Government if he saw his way is absurd. To suppose so is to suppose he is a political angel, of which there is none in existence. He might help Kirkland to upset the Grits in the interest of the party, but he is too shrewd a man to commit himself, or we are much mistaken. Nor is there a scrap of writing in existence to prove his connection with the original conspirators. Indeed it is clear it was not he that took the initiative, but McKim. "Go and see Bunting" was a conception of the brilliant Mr. Fraser, Mowat's lieutenant, and thus we see it was not the mountain which went to Mahomet but Mahomet—the impostor—who approached the mountain. We do not pretend to an acquaintance with the technicalities of the law under which Colonel Dennison has sent Mr. Bunting for trial, but we really think he has made a political blunder. Time will shew.

Hon. Mr. Blake on Orange Incorporation.

We are not always inclined to agree with the opinions of the Hon. Mr. Blake—in fact very seldom—but we cannot help admitting that on the great questions of the day these opinions are enunciated in a clear, logical and luminous manner. There are two sides to every question, it is said, neither of them absolutely right, nor altogether wrong. Whatever of the right lies in a question taken up by him, is shewn forth with all the advantages accruing from an able handling of it, for there is no man in the Parliament at Ottawa that can speak so well as Edward Blake. The pity of it is that he is oftener called upon to exert his great eloquence in behalf of what we consider hazy, impracticable subjects than in those affecting the real interests of the country—its live issues—its peremptory needs. As to his honesty of purpose we have no doubt whatever. His speech on the question of Orange incorporation is at once a proof of his honesty and of his ability in statement, not to speak of statemanship. It is necessarily long, more because of extracts and quotations contained in it than its original subject matter, but it is clear as crystal. Mr. Blake condemns all secret societies. He admits that in countries oppressed by despotic rulers, they are a necessary evil, but he believes in the end the ultimate amount of good they are enabled to accomplish is weighed down by the evil results. He does not believe in secret societies in Canada, where the press is free, where meetings are free, where we have the full right of petition, and where we can overthrow any government by a free vote. He does not even approve of secret voting by ballot, which he introduced himself, and hopes the day will come when all men will be honest and independent enough to allow such liberty at the polls, that the Ballot Act can be repealed. Holding those views regarding secrecy and secret societies, it is hardly necessary to say that he does not approve of the Orange organization. He thinks it has no reason for existence. It is absurd to suppose that Orangemen are more loyal than other Canadians; it is ridiculous to suppose they are more religious than other Protestants. It is as impossible to conceive, for instance, that Orangemen could convert a man—Catholic or heathen—to the Protestant religion, as that a secret society which rests upon monarchy and aristocracy as a basis, or pretends to rest, should aid in the spread of any kind of liberty, civil or religious. The Protestant religion is supreme in the British Empire. The Sovereign is Protestant, so are the great officers of State, so are the army and navy; the Protestant religion is established in England. There is no fear of the Protestant religion as regards its temporal welfare, whatever may be said of its spiritual, or of its theology. But if the Protestant religion were in danger, those to whom it is most dear would never think of calling upon a secret society to defend it. What, then, is the Orange organization good for? This is a question to which no mortal man has as yet given a satisfactory answer. For aught the outside public know, it may do good in secret; it may carry out the great corporal works of mercy; it may give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, relieve the sick and bury the dead. It is by its outward manifestation we are to measure it, and these, we must say, are bad. They are discord, noise, confusion and blood. Hon. Mr. Blake has not said this in his speech, but it was not necessary he should. Every one knows it. Mr. Blake dwelt merely with the question in its political aspect. He showed that in Ontario it was a political association with influence enough to be represented in the Cabinet by one of its body. But one thing which Mr. Blake forgot to mention is, that while the organization is Conservative in Ontario, it is Liberal in the Province of Quebec, and for a very obvious reason. It wishes to be distinct, so that it may be valued for what it is worth, in a political sense, and that it should be treated with accordingly. The opinion is held by many intelligent men that if incorporation were granted the Orange body it would soon dissolve, for that the breath of its nostrils is opposition, but then its recognition by the State would be an evil of such magnitude, so great an insult to Catholics, that it is doubtful if independent statesmen will ever give it their sanction. Our own opinion is that universal education, and the full development of our ever-growing feeling of good-will among all creeds will consign the order to that place in nature whence it should have never emerged.

Editorial Notes.

The sitting of the Local Legislature, that commenced on Wednesday at three o'clock, lasted until one o'clock on Thursday, with the usual intermission at six o'clock only. It was a clear course of obstruction which the Opposition entered into, less from the novelty of the thing than as an exhibition of impotent spite against the Government. We quite agree with the *Examiner* that such obstruction was stupid and puerile. There was reason for the obstruction of the Parnellites, there is reason for the Opposition now going on in the Imperial Parliament by the Conservatives, but there is none for that indulged in by our Island Grits. It was marked with imbecility, and it is really a disgrace to the Province.

A joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, has sent a petition to the Governor General for "better terms. The petition complains that the Province is now worse off than it was before Confederation, that the revenue, under existing arrangements, is too small to carry on the business of the Province, that the people will not submit to direct taxation, and that therefore fresh arrangements should be entered into in accordance with the suggestion of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1865, and the Imperial Government, which, in an swer to a petition from Nova Scotia for a repeal of the Union in so far as that Province is concerned, advised that a further trial be had, and then, if Nova Scotia still complained, the Terms of Union might be modified. The petition also complains that the Dominion absorbed the Fishery Award to the detriment of Nova Scotia, and that the present tariff discriminates against that Province. It appears to us that a petition couched in precisely the same words would closely apply to Prince Edward Island.

The Firemen's Parade.

A GRAND PROCESSION—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

It is a matter of comment here in Charlottetown that any enterprise undertaken by the firemen turns out a success. We believe this to be true, and certainly must say the parade of last night lends grand confirmation to the general opinion. For an isolated city like Charlottetown, thrown back altogether on its own resources, the parade was one of the most creditable we have ever observed.

From an early hour in the afternoon the boys were astir. It was a pleasant sight to see that of the engine room on King Street, where everything was refulgent with beauty and brightness. The engine itself was really gorgeous, and the profusion of artificial flowers artistically festooned rivalled the engine in attractiveness. The decorations preparatory to the parade went on apace all the afternoon under the eye of Captain Hickey, who, with Chief Engineer Large, as we understand, contributed materially to the success of the affair in more ways than one.

The array of Chinese lanterns flying across from the corner of King to the west side of Queen Square looked very fine when lighted up. It was the great centre of attraction to sight-seers before the real event came off. At about half-past seven—when matters were being arranged for the procession—a very large concourse of people had assembled, who viewed the preparations with great interest. We need hardly say the juveniles mustered in force and manifested intense enthusiasm. Some of them will yet be firemen themselves.

The torchlight procession started from in front of the "Rollo" engine house about 8 o'clock, headed by the 82nd Battalion Band, in uniform. The Band were seated in a wagon drawn by four horses, supplied from Worth's stables. The "Tremont," Captain F. H. Beer, with its twenty helmeted and uniformed firemen, came first. They presented a fine appearance in their red shirts, lighted into bold relief by torches. They were followed by the Hook and Ladder Company, commanded by Captain Archibald White, Jr. The waggon of this Company bore a miniature house on fire, which looked quite natural, and reflected credit on the designer. A piper with his pipes graced the Hook and Ladder waggon, and sent out his warlike notes in intervals left him by the Band and the cheers of the accompanying multitude. Thirty stalwart men in uniform marched behind the Hook and Ladder Waggon, which was beautifully decorated, as indeed were all the Companies' conveyances, in a manner that left nothing open to criticism. The "Rollo" was next in order, commanded by Captain Wommack. Fifteen men manfully behind the "Rollo." After the "Rollo" came the "Silsby," under command of Captain Hickey. The "Silsby" reached the climax in the way of decoration and general appearance, pronounced by *connoisseurs* to have surpassed anything in that line ever before presented to the public eye. The Hose Reel resembled the Eastern Princess in the fairy tale about whose person grew superb flowers above, beneath, and around her, rivalling one another in beauty of color. The *coup d'œil* as the procession got well under way, and was partly on Grafton and partly on Prince streets, was very fine, and the wonder is that such a small city, comparatively, as Charlottetown is, could furnish such an imposing spectacle. Energy and good will can, however, accomplish much, and it is said *labor omnia vincit*. The applause of the spectators was the measure of the firemen's popularity. It would seem indeed as if Charlottetown, divided in every other mortal thing, makes amends by petting the firemen and being proud of them. But then it is a fact that they deserve it. Charlottetown owes much to her firemen, without counting on gratitude from favors to come.

The mottoes on the transparencies were admirably chosen, such as "Never Despair," "Always Ready," "We Risk our Lives our Friends to Save," "Ever Ready when Duty Calls," "Prompt to the Rescue," etc.

One transparency which caused considerable arousement, as it was an allegorical representation of a late episode in our history, was a picture of two pensive looking animals busily engaged eating some stuff bearing a suspicious resemblance to candy, with the motto "Rough on Rats." If this was not rough on our little rodent friends, it surely was on their enemies.

The procession broke up about ten o'clock, but not until after they had given cheers for the Chief Engineer and the Captains of different Companies. We have no doubt the Concert and Dinner to-night will be as successful as was last night's torchlight procession.

Holy Week at St. Dunstan's.

Holy Week was never observed with more devotion in this Parish. The Church was crowded at all the services. On the afternoon of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday *Tenebræ* were sung, the Bishop presiding.

There was Pontifical High Mass on Holy Thursday, Father Corbett officiating as assistant Priest, Father Gallant as deacon, Father McIntyre as sub-deacon, and Father Carroll as master of ceremonies. Father McIntyre preached in the evening, and several fine pieces of music appropriate to the occasion were sung by the choir.

His Lordship the Bishop officiated on Good Friday, assisted by the clergy. In the evening the Way of the Cross, a most impressive ceremony, was commemorated. Father Corbett in cope, accompanied by twenty acolytes, dressed in purple and bearing torches, conducted this most touching of devotions. The singing of the "*Stabat Mater*" during the Stations was solemn and soul-stirring in the extreme. This was followed by a powerful sermon on the Passion by Father Carroll, who has during Lent delivered a series of lectures or sermons partly historical and partly explanatory of the state of the Church.

Holy Saturday Father Corbett officiated, assisted by Father Gallant as deacon, and Father McIntyre as sub-deacon. At Mass the Bishop, in cope and mitre, assisted at the Throne.

On Easter Sunday the Bishop officiated with the same clergymen as on Holy Thursday. The ceremonies were rigorously carried out and beautifully executed. The evolution of the attendants upon the Bishop and on the other sacred ministers excited the admiration of all beholders, and in fact the whole scene—the varied costumes of the altar choir, their composed demeanor and perfect discipline, the sacred ministers robed in gold cloth, and still more, the venerable form of the Bishop, all these created a profound impression, which will not be soon or easily effaced from the minds of the congregation. There was no sermon in the morning on account of the length of the service. In the evening at 7 o'clock Vespers were sung by Father Corbett, and the choir rolled out the magnificent "*Regina Cœli*" in its grandest manner. This was followed by a sermon from Father Carroll on the "Triumphs of the Church," after which His Lordship gave Benediction, assisted by Fathers McIntyre and Corbett. The attendance was so large as to be almost uncomfortable, as indeed it was all through Holy Week, as we have already remarked.

Holy Week in Georgetown.

The impressive and solemn services of Holy Week, when carried out in strict accordance with the venerable Christian Liturgy, are well calculated to lift the Christian soul out of the mud and ruts of this busy world. This was forcibly illustrated in St. James' Parish Church, Georgetown, during the present Holy Week. For several years past the ceremonies of this holy season have been carried out here with becoming solemnity, each year showing an improvement on the preceding, by the addition of some new articles of ritual or decoration, but this year has far surpassed all previous celebrations, and the credit of it is due to all parties concerned, young and old, lay and clerical. The altar boys of St. James' Church are noted for the exactness and decorum with which they, on all occasions, perform the several parts allotted to them; and this is all the more edifying, considering that most of them are of a tender age. One striking feature in the services of Holy Week this year was the admirable style in which the *office of Tenebræ* on Thursday evening, the evenings of Thursday and Friday, and the *prophecies*, &c., on Holy Saturday, were chanted. In order to form an efficient band of choristers, a few superior and well-trained voices from the neighboring district were, this year, added to the usual local staff. These generous volunteers were young McCormack, of Grand River; young Keefe, of Sturgeon, and young J. L. McDonald, of Cardigan. With these able recruits added to the usual staff, two rousing choirs were formed to chant the Psalms in alternate verses, the one led by Dr. McDonald, the other by Father Charles.

The office of *Tenebræ* was performed in a very solemn and impressive manner on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday morning there was Solemn High Mass, at which one hundred and fifty persons received Holy Communion. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was carried in solemn procession from the high altar to one of the side chapels, where it was deposited in the beautiful repository which had been prepared and tastefully decorated by the good ladies of the parish. Besides the blaze of wax lights around the Tabernacle, a very striking feature in the decorations of the repository was a profusion of natural flowers—gorgeous lilies, a rich variety of geraniums, and other rare beauties. The office of Thursday evening was conducted in the same way as that of the previous evening.

On Friday morning, after the reading of the *lessons* or *prophecies*, the Passion, the prayers for the conversion of all sinners—even the *perfidis Judæis*—came the exposition and veneration of the Cross, when the Rev. Charles McDonald preached a very impressive sermon. After the sermon and veneration of the cross, the Blessed Sacrament was brought in solemn procession to the high altar from the repository, where it had been placed the day before. The procession was the same as yesterday, only the clergy on this occasion wore black vestments. Friday evening the office of *Tenebræ* was conducted as on the two previous evenings.

The office of Saturday morning was the longest of all. It began with the blessing of the new fire in the vestibule of the Church; then the lighting, one after the other at stated times, of the three branch candles during the procession from the vestibule to the chancel. This again was followed by the impressive ceremony, the Blessing of the Paschal Candle, after which the twelve *prophecies* were sung by the altar boys, while the officiating clergyman read them. Then came the blessing of the font, after which the Litany of the Saints was solemnly chanted, and immediately followed by solemn High Mass. When the *Gloria in excelsis* was intoned, the bells and organ, which had been mute for the last two or three days, again pealed forth with redoubled force. Then came, in due course, the *Alleluias, Laudate, Magnificat*, inviting the faithful to give praise, honor and glory to Him who has promised us that *we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Just, and He is the propitiation for our sins.*

Many of the congregation had manuals containing the office of Holy Week in Latin and English, which enabled them to follow, intelligently, all the ceremonies in detail, and enter into the spirit of the service. The very large congregations who assisted at all the different services during the week, notwithstanding the snow and storm for a part of the time, give evident proof that the good people of Georgetown and Royalty fully appreciate the great spiritual advantages which they enjoy.

Mrs. Pritell, of Victoria, Crapaud, was pounced upon by the temperance people of that locality some time ago for contravention of the Scott Act and lodged in Charlottetown jail. Her mode of working was to shove the liquor through a small trap door in the quantity required and rake in the money through the same aperture, fondly imagining that by this means—her face as well as that of the venders being concealed—she would escape the meshes of the law, and the snares the Scott Act folks lay for the unwary. Vain delusion! A warrant was issued for her apprehension; the minions of the law weary of waiting smashed in the door, but on looking around could see nothing alive. They went outside, and met a lad who pointed to a heap of wool on the floor, and having got this clue they re-entered and found poor Mrs. Pritell's feet exposed. Having failed, as it were, to draw the wool over the eyes of the officers, she was taken captive and languished in the County jail, whither she had been sent in default of $100 fine by Alex. Hayden, J. P., until Thursday, when she consented to pay over the sum with $30 costs. The moral of this is that people who hide under heaps of wool to avoid the consequences of a breach of the law should hide their feet as well as their heads.

Voyage Round the World.

Cholera has appeared in Cochin-China.

Cambridge won the University Boat Race this year.

The French frigate *Clorinde* will visit Quebec this summer.

Osman Digma has 1,000 men ready and willing to fight once more.

The Irish Bishops will hold a convention in Rome next September.

Clifford Lloyd is creating as much trouble in Egypt as he did in Ireland.

The Nova Scotia fisherman are taking large quantities of cod and halibut.

Queen Victoria will attend the marriage of her grand-daughter at Darmstadt.

President Arthur's prospects for nomination are not good in New York State.

France intends occupying Canton until China pays $150,000,000 war indemnity.

The Quebec Government announces it will take no notice of the Dominion License Act.

The English Government will subsidise Ayuab Khan, pretender to the Afghan throne.

Affairs in Egypt are growing more complicated every day. Another army revolt is feared.

John and George Stevenson was executed at Regina for the murder of John McCarthy.

Nothing has been heard from or of General Gordon. It is thought his position is desperate.

A London despatch states that Charles Reade, the novelist, died on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has gone Republican. It went largely Democratic at the fall elections.

It is announced that the Caisse family of Lauzace, Quebec, have fallen heirs to a fortune of $3,300,000.

Besides those previously reported, several other vessels have arrived from the Newfoundland seal fishery.

All is quiet in Cincinnati, but trouble is expected elsewhere, and lynching is becoming common in the South.

Petitions are being sent to the Quebec legislature praying it to adopt the provisions of the McCarthy Act.

The German Bundesrath has rejected a proposal for the establishment of a responsible ministry for the empire.

The yield of lumber in Maine, and New Brunswick districts this year will be 268,000,000 feet less than last year.

Another collision is reported to have taken place between Orangemen and Catholics at Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

Another Chinese rebellion is on the tapis, caused by dissaffection with the manner in which the war is being prosecuted.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone's wife and family strongly insist on his accepting a peerage, but he obstinately refuses.

The Supreme Court of Spain has sentenced to death fifteen members of the Black Hand society, found guilty of murder in 1882.

A letter from Chili says the phenomenon of a red sky at sunrise and long after sunset has been observed for over three months.

Professor "Patrick" Mezzeroff, an Irish patriot from Moscow, wants a thousand pupils to blow up the whole British Empire.

On a civic in the Conservative Government of Quebec has been sustained by 25 of a majority. There is no reaction observable there.

A St. Louis girl married a man on fifteen minutes acquaintance, because she knew if she waited till she knew him better, she'd never have him.

New York despatches of the 14th state that the United States mail steamer *Reliance* was lost off Bolivia. The crew and passengers were saved.

The St. George's Society of Montreal has decided to communicate with the English journals as to the false inducements held out to emigrants.

The Governor General will, it is said, take up his residence in the citadel, Quebec, about the middle of May, and remain a good part of the summer.

J. A. B. Beave, a Montreal contractor, has absconded. His liabilities are $55,000, and his assets nominally $25,000. A meeting of his creditors has been called.

The Japanese government has authorized the establishment of tea guilds, to which all the producers and dealers must belong, for the purpose of preventing the adulteration of tea.

Holmes and Brecken, the Americans charged with having dynamite in their possession, were found guilty at Halifax, on the 9th inst., and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The Liverpool, N. S., *Advance* says a child has been born in a family by the name of Ocle, in the upper part of the town, without eyes, having only slits to mark the places where the eyes should be.

An Ottawa paper says that a grass widow staying at a city hotel took an action against M. P. for defamation of character, the damages demanded being $5,000. One thousand dollars was paid to hush the matter up.

Stephen Dunn, in jail at Ottawa since September, 1881, charged with the murder of one Fletcher, a fellow employe of Cole's circus, was released on the 8th inst., the Crown prosecutor declining to proceed with the case.

The Chilian minister to France announces that a truce between Chili and Bolivia has been proclaimed. It provides that the Bolivian territory occupied by the Chilians shall remain under Chilian law; and trade between Chili and Bolivia shall be free.

Previous to his decease, Cetewayo sent the following message to Mr Grant, his late adviser: "Durban—I am dying; I say so. Tell my European friends I am dead for ever. I leave Undinuzulu (Cetewayo's son) in my place. This must be communicated to Queen Victoria."

Manchester merchants report the export trade very dull, but that spinners and manufacturers for the home trade are fairly occupied. The returns for the first quarter of the year, although not brilliant, show a fair, if not increasing trade. Cotton prints are selling at high prices.

At a prize fight between the Hungarian Nickvest and an unknown, supposed to be Kilrain, of Boston, at Cumberland, Md., fifty-three rounds were fought with no advantage. The cry of "foul" was raised and a riot followed in which Nickvest was killed and a number of others seriously wounded

The building of the long projected Roman Catholic cathedral in London is about to be begun. As was to be expected, it is to be on a scale of great magnificence. The site is that occupied by Tothill fields prison and has been purchased for $575,000. The estimated cost of the building itself is about $25,000,000. In magnitude the structure will surpass Westminster Abbey. It is designed to be 570 feet in length, and 350 in breadth, Westminster Abbey being 511 feet in length and 203 feet across the transepts.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SUAKIM, April 14

A meeting of the friendly sheiks with the followers of Osman Digma failed to accomplish the desired object, owing to the rumors that the rebels had captured the Egyptian station at the fifth cataract, and that Khartoum had fallen into their hands.

CAIRO, April 14.

It is stated here that England has submitted proposals to the powers for settling the financial troubles of Egypt. The proposed scheme contemplates the disbanding of Sir Evelyn Wood's Egyptian army.

LONDON, April 4.

Advices from Berber make no mention of the fall of Khartoum. Bishareen Arabs are blundering in the vicinity of Berber, and the Governor asks that English troops be sent to the assistance of the town.

LONDON, March 14.

The London *Times*, Saturday morning, printed a communication from its Paris correspondent which gives much information concerning the dynamite and Clan-na-Gael societies' constitution and terms of oath. These organizations are fully described. An account is also given of how dynamite is obtained in France. It is asserted the Clan-na-Gael Society has received a letter bearing a Russian postmark, from the informer McDermott, in which he pleads his innocence and begs for mercy. The society treated the letter with silent contempt, and its agents are tracking him. The same article says Matthias Brady recently arrived at Paris from New York, to investigate the truth of the rumor that Peter Carey was hiding there. Careful search was instituted, but it proved fruitless, whereupon Brady returned to New York, leaving orders to cable him at once if any Careys should be discovered. Constant watch is kept upon informers Lanie and Coleman, and a record of their movements is regularly kept in Paris.

A press cable says. The private acceptance of Parnell's scheme to raise funds from which to pay salary to National members of Parliament is making rapid headway, the success of the project becoming assured. Catholic priests are giving active assistance to Parnell's Land Purchase and Settlement Company. All priests in the diocese of Galway have purchased ten shares each, and every curate five shares each. The same thing has been done in most of the Irish dioceses.

CAIRO, April 12.

English officers have been offered ten weeks furlough. This is believed to foreshadow an autumn campaign.

The German and Austrian Government have presented identical notes to Egypt, requesting an early payment of the indemnity claims

LONDON, April 13.

Advices from Suakim state that it is rumored that Khartoum has fallen, and that General Gordon is a prisoner.

Earl Granville is preparing a circular to the powers declaring England is desirous of renewing a definite understanding in regard to Egypt and of establishing the future relations on an international basis of concord between France and Russia. It says Lord Granville will not permit England to act in contradiction to the protocol of disinterestedness signed at the conference at Constantinople.

MADRID, April 13.

An official despatch from Cuba reports that a band of 42 insurgents under Duran, who intended joining Aguero, were attacked by the troops, and 30 men were killed.

BOSTON, April 13.

Hon. Chas. R. McLean died at his residence here to-day. He was a member of Governor Robinson's council, and had been prominent in business and political affairs for many years. He came here from Caledonia, N. S., in 1844.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Mr. Alexander Smallwood, of the Royalty, to Miss Louisa Boyyer, of Banbury, Lot 48.

DIED.

Died at her residence, Trout River, Lot 22, on the 13th March, after a lingering illness, Anastatia, the beloved wife of James Turner, and daughter of the late Lawrence Hogan, in the 42nd year of her age. Deceased was a loving wife, a fond mother, and a kind-hearted, obliging neighbor, and was respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She leaves a sorrowing husband, six small children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss. May she rest in peace.

Suddenly, at Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, on the 3rd inst., Mary, the beloved wife of Owen Trainor, aged 71 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and nine children, besides a large number of relatives, to mourn their loss. May she rest in peace.

One of the most really beautiful and edifying marks of a long, well-spent life, is a Christian death. Such was the demise of Mr. Philip Rooney, of Montague, Lot 5, on the 25th ult. Mr. Rooney was a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, born in 1786, and was a real, warm-hearted, genial Irishman. During his illness his spiritual wants were lovingly ministered to by his beloved pastor, Rev. Wm. Phelan. He died as he lived, at peace with God and man