which, on the faith of the Act passed at that time, had established a Cemetery outside the two mile limit. Admitting that the Sherwood Cemetery is too far away, there is no reason why another Company may not open another Cemetery a mile and a half nearer the City. The current report that the Sherwood Company have $3,000 in the Bank is not true. By a statement furnished by the Secretary of the Company, it appears that the whole sum subscribed by its members up to the present time is $8,210 00: that it was expected that enough stock would have been sold to leave, after the cost of the Cemetery was paid, a sufficient sum to remain on interest to cover, with burial fees, the expenses of working and improvement; that this was not the case; but that every year the Company have been obliged to trench on their capital to meet necessary expenditures, and that only about $1500 now remain on interest. He quoted speeches delivered on the subject in 1874 by Hon. Mr. Haviland (now Lieutenant Governor) and Hon. Mr. Sullivan, in favor of keeping faith with the Sherwood Company, by maintaining the limit fixed by the Act of 1872: and from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, to the effect that if the limit were withdrawn, the Company should be repaid any loss they might, in consequence, sustain; and concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

Mr. YEO seconded the motion, and argued that the Legislature having fixed the two mile limit, and the Sherwood Cemetery Company having opened their ground on the faith of that Act, no other Company should be allowed to compete within the two mile limit: further that if the Legislature permitted the limit to be infringed upon, other Corporations and persons would hesitate about investing any capital on the strength of its enactments.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the adjournment of the debate.

After recess,—

Mr. CAMPBELL resumed the debate on the Bill to Incorporate the Peoples Cemetery Company of Charlottetown. He said the Bill should enlist our sympathies and support. The Protestants of Charlottetown have labored under great hardships owing to the distance of Sherwood Cemetery from the city. He had always been strongly in favor of remedying the grievance. The speech of 1874, to which Mr. Beer directed attention, was in reply to the Attorney General of that day, and was to the effect that the grievance should be remedied, even though the Legislature should be called upon to pay the Sherwood Company an indemnity for the loss they might sustain. But the Company have sustained no loss, and will sustain no loss; while it is admitted that they have $7,500 invested; and for the capital they have paid up they have secured plots in the Cemetery. It is worthy of remark, that the petition asking for the passage of the Bill before the House is signed by about forty members of the Sherwood Cemetery Company, while eighteen of the original members are away from the Island and fifteen are dead. Independently of this, the desires of the Protestant citizens of Charlottetown, in a matter so vitally affecting their interests, should not be thwarted by considerations as to the profits or loss of a selfish Company. Only yesterday the House practically abolished the two mile limit, by passing the Roman Catholic Cemetery Bill which provides that their Cemetery shall be within the two mile limit; and can the Legislature refuse to grant a like privilege to the Protestants?

Mr. FARQUHARSON said the action of yesterday was certainly very strong grounds to take in the first instance. What is permitted for the Catholics should also be permitted for the Protestants. The Sherwood Cemetery Company went a great deal too far out—probably because they obtained the land cheaper than they could have obtained it nearer the city—and gave just cause for the complaints we have heard year after year and will continue to hear until the grievance is redressed. Every Act of Parliament which works injury to the public may rightly be repealed; and the Bill before the House is very reasonable indeed. The expense by Protestants in burying their dead is now very great, and without any good reason. Ten years ago it was supposed that the city would extend very rapidly; but now it seems pretty clear that the city is about finished, and a Cemetery might just as well as not be opened a mile from this building. We must have another burying ground; and why should it not be established on the location most favorable and most accessible to all classes of citizens?

Mr. PROWSE said the question of the two mile limit was decided yesterday. He was surprised that Mr. Beer did not then take his stand against the infringement. The rule which applied to the Catholics must also, in fairness, apply to the Protestants. There have been over 50 interments in Sherwood Cemetery, and it is not probable that the Stockholders in the Sherwood Cemetery will suffer any loss. They have secured their plots, and will, of course, be interred there; but for poor people it is a great grievance to be compelled to carry their dead so far out. He would support the Bill if the Cemetery authorized by it were situated at a reasonable and safe distance from the town.

Mr SINCLAIR said he did not see the Bill in exactly the same light as the hon. members who contended that the question of the limit was settled by the passage of the Roman Catholic Cemetery Bill. The Catholics do not inter in Sherwood Cemetery; and, consequently, the opening of a Cemetery by them will not, in any way, interfere with the rights and privileges of that company. But the opening of a Protestant Cemetery within the limit, would have a very different result. When the limit was fixed, it was, of course, expected that Cemeteries would be opened as close outside of it as possible. But this has not been done; and, consequently, the grievance which the Legislature is asked to redress, and which cannot be perpetuated. The distance from the city at which it is proposed to open the new Cemetery is, however, too short. The town will continue to grow as the country grows; and a Cemetery should not be opened nearer than a mile and a half from this building.

Mr. FERGUSON agreed in many points with the Hon member for Strathalbyn; but he thought that when the House gave its consent to Catholics being admitted within the limit, it was bound to extend the same privilege to Protestants. But before voting for the Bill, he would like to know where and how the proposed Cemetery is to be situate.

Mr. BEER said that as the House seemed to be in favor of going into Committee, he would withdraw his resolution in amendment.

Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. Martin in the Chair, discussed the Bill clause by clause.

Mr SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to with certain amendments.

Mr. BEER moved that the Bill be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of making a provision to the effect that the Cemetery should not be opened within two miles of the Law Courts of the city.

House divided.

Yeas—Messrs. Yeo, Beer—2

Nays—Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, McLeod, Campbell, Prowse, Gordon, McKay, Holland, Bentley, Blake, McDonald, J. McLean, Gillis, McDougall, Farquharson, Sinclair, Martin, J. R. McLean, McLaren, McFadyen, McMillan, Hooper—22

Mr. J. R. McLEAN moved that the Bill be referred back to committee for the purpose of making the limit a mile and a quarter instead of a mile and three-eighths.

House divided.—

Yeas.—Messrs. McLeod, Campbell, Prowse, Bentley, McKay, Gordon, Holland, McDougall, Blake, J. McLean, Hooper, McMillan Farquharson, Sinclair, Martin, McLaren, McFadyen, J. R. McLean.—18.

Nays.—Messrs. Sullivan, Gillis, Ferguson, Yeo, Beer, McDonald.—6.

House adjourned. C.

SATURDAY, April 14.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11.45 a. m.

Mr. McKAY asked for statement of expenses of Messrs. Haythorne and Laird, Delegates to Ottawa in 1873.

Mr. SULLIVAN replied that statement will be furnished.

Mr. BEER asked for statement of expenses of Messrs. Pope, Haviland, and Howlan, Delegates to Ottawa in 1873.

Mr. SULLIVAN replied that statement will be furnished.

Mr. SULLIVAN in answer to previous request of Mr. McMillan, presented statement of payments made to the Eldon Board of Health, 1882, which was laid on the table.

Mr. SULLIVAN, in moving the House into Committee of the whole to consider expediency of introducing a Bill to provide for Steam Communication between Georgetown, Montague Bridge, Annandale, Dundas and Grand River, said that the people of Lot 56 were eighteen miles from Cardigan, the nearest railway station, and those of Dundas nine or ten miles, and were thus deprived of great advantages. In autumn and spring, when roads are bad, they suffer great loss. Steam Communication with Georgetown would give them an opportunity of conveying their produce to markets. It is always desirable to enable farmers to dispose of their produce to the best advantage. At present there is no steamer ready for the service, but a suitable one can be obtained, and it is necessary for the Legislature to provide a subsidy, to encourage a company to furnish the boat.

Mr. J. R. McLEAN was much pleased at the introduction of this measure, but the route should include Bay Fortune and Souris.

Mr. PROWSE said that this resolution is in answer to a petition from the inhabitants of Montague Bridge. Some years ago they enjoyed steam communication with Georgetown. They expect to form a company among themselves and purchase a steamer, and a subsidy is asked as an encouragement to the undertaking. The passing of the proposed Act will be a guarantee that if they provide a steamer, they will get the subsidy. They want daily communication with Georgetown, morning and evening, to connect with the train, the rest of the day being at the disposal of the boat to run where advisable. Instead of setting out arrangements in the Bill, leave them in the hands of the Government to settle with the Company as they can best accomplish.

Mr. FARQUHARSON would support the measure, provided the business warranted the outlay, but were the government in a position, financially, to grant the subsidy? He believed they are simply patting the people on the back with this measure, and never expected to be called upon to pay the subsidy. Do they mean business? They should have provided a boat two years ago for this service.

Mr. PROWSE said the principal promoter of the scheme was not a supporter of the Government. They contemplate buying a boat in New Brunswick. He considered it very judicious to place the Law on the Statute Book.

Mr. MACDONALD said the traffic on the Montague River was very extensive, and the "Lion" was unfit for the service. It requires a good sized steamer. Grand River never had advantages of communication either by rail or steam. The trade there is important, and only requires to be worked up. The suggestion to include Bay Fortune could not be carried out, as there is not sufficient depth of water. This House had passed a subsidy for steam ferry to Cardigan several times, but the opposition party in the Upper House had so amended the Bill, as to make it of no use.

Mr. GORDON said if the views of some of the members of the Opposition were to prevail, we should never make any progress. The Government are doing an excellent work, opening up the country, and giving facilities for trade, which are not enjoyed by these wealthy sections. He thought it impossible to include Souris in this arrangement, it would require a large boat to navigate so much of the Gulf, and one which could not enter Bay Fortune, and scarcely even Grand River.

Mr. HOOPER said this measure was much required, as these sections of country have no railroad connection. In speaking of the Bill which had passed this House, granting a subsidy to a Steam Ferry on the Cardigan River, he said that it had been defeated in the Legislative Council by the vote of Mr. Kickham, who had afterwards published a letter saying that he was so requested to vote by members of the Government.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that whoever asserted, whether a member of this House or not, that the Government or any member of it endeavored to procure the defeat of that Bill, stated what was false. Mr. Kickham did not publish that he was requested by the Government. He stated that he voted against it *by request*, and he has since explained that it was at the request of several persons in the locality of Cardigan. The Government did all in their power to provide steam communication for Cardigan. He was astonished that Bay Fortune should be included in this scheme, but was informed that the water was not deep enough, and that the distance was more than could be accomplished.

Mr. BENTLEY desired more information as to the trade that was done in these places; while legislating for trade facilities, he trusted hon. members would not forget the County Offices.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said that a large quantity of potatoes was shipped from Bay Fortune, and the distance was not too great to be accomplished by one steamer. If there was not sufficient depth of water send the dredge there. He was under the impression that Mr. Kickham had been spoken to by a member of the Government.

Mr. SULLIVAN challenged Mr. McLean to table a resolution asking for an investigation of his charge, and said every facility would be offered him to prove it.

Mr. McDONALD said the publisher of a paper in Georgetown was an Oppositinn candidate at the last election, and he wrote to Mr. Kickham such a letter as would bring the answer he wanted, which a day or two before the election, and before they had any opportunity to reply, he published. McCourt then insinuated that it was at the request of the Government, which Mr. Kickham did not say.

Mr. McFADYEN said these localities are in need of Steam Communication. Murray Harbor should be included in the scheme, the steamer could run to Souris three times a week and the same to Murray Harbor.

Mr. BEER was pleased at the introduction of this measure, but feared it will not give the accommodation expected. The people of Montague expect two trips daily to Georgetown. It will hardly be possible to get a boat to do the service, and if the subsidy is small, it will be impossible.

Mr. JOHN MCLEAN would support the measure, he is not much acquainted with Montague Bridge, but Annandale and Head of Grand River are badly in want of this accommodation, at former place a large lot of mackerel is caught, and with varying prices, loss is often incurred for want of immediate shipment. Georgetown and Souris were both behind in steam communication with outside markets. The motion was carried, and the House went into Committee.

Mr. BEER said it was necessary to have the petition from the inhabitants of Montague, asking for this service, before the House.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the petition is in the hands of the Government and will be laid before the House before the second reading of the Bill. This scheme is more comprehensive than asked for by petitioners, but meets all their views.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the subsidy be an annual grant of $600 for a period of five years, and said that although it was a service that would eventually prove remunerative, still at first it required to be encouraged.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN thought the term too long, before its expiry trade may have so increased, that the facilities afforded will not be sufficient.

Mr. PROWSE said the subsidy asked for is $750. There is more encouragement to procure a boat when the term is for five years.

Mr. McFADYEN thought the subsidy too small to procure a suitable steamer, it should be at least $1,000.

Mr. BEER said the service contemplated is not what the people of Montague ask for in their petition. If the boat is required to go to other ports, her expenses will be larger.

Mr. SULLIVAN was pleased to see such a consensus of opinion that the subsidy should be larger. He, therefore, moved that the amount be $750 instead of $600.

Mr. BEER suggested that a sum sufficient be granted, and not tie the subsidy down to any particular sum.

Mr. BENTLEY said Mr Beer contended, not for the benefit of the people, but the injury of the Government. If $600 was, at first, considered sufficient, why increase it?

Mr. PROWSE had never considered $600 sufficient. The Government were not sanguine as to obtaining consent of the House, and were prepared to take $600 rather than nothing.

Mr. McFAYDEN moved to increase the subsidy to $1,000.

The amendment was lost and the main motion carried.

The SPEAKER took the Chair, and the Chairman reported two resolutions agreed to. The report was received, and a committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith, which they according did, and the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

At 2.15 p. m. the House adjourned until Monday at 10 a. m. D.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 24, 1883.

Beef (small) ℔ lb	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb	4½ to 9
Mutton, ℔ lb	5 to 9
Lamb, ℔ lb	5 to 8
Pork (carcass) ℔ lb	6 to 7½
Pork, small	10 to 12
Turkeys	1.00 to 1.25
Geese	90 to 00
Ducks	30 to 40
Fowls	35 to 30
Chickens, ℔ pair	50 to 00
Butter, fresh	21 to 28
Butter, tub	21 to 25
Eggs, ℔ doz	11 to 15
Flour, ℔ 100 lb	3.00 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb	3.00 to 3.50
Oats, ℔ bush., black	41 to 42
Oats, ℔ bush., white	40 to 42
Hay, ℔ 100 lb	50 to 60
Potatoes, ℔ bush., white	28 to 32
Potatoes, ℔ bush., blue	28 to 32
Turnips, ℔ bush	20
Cheepskins	80 to 100

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

An Impracticable Party.

IF the self-styled Reformers of Canada exerted half as much energy in telling the truth about their country as they do in belittling it, they would render an important service. But by some strange fatality, by some perverted ingenuity, or maladroitness peculiar to themselves, they are ever before the world depreciating the land they live in. They seem to have innate ideas in common—contrary to the philosophy of Locke—and whether it be Blake advertising the Kansas Pacific Railroad, or Davies shewing what a poverty-stricken place is Prince Edward Island, the result is alike injurious. It requires all the watchfulness of the Conservative press of Canada to keep track of the Toronto *Globe* and the London *Times*, and to correct their gross misstatements. It is not conceivable that the Grits do this through sheer malice; they are politicians, it is true, of the morose, bitter sort, but after all they are human, and must entertain some affection, at least, for their native land. Unfortunately, they love their party more. When the workingmen of Canada were starving or emigrating in thousands to the United States, Messrs Blake and Mackenzie had nothing better to propose than the advice to "wait for better times," and when Sir John Macdonald took the affairs of the country out of their hands, and inaugurated the National Policy, they said "this is treason against England." Coming from Grits, this was sufficiently grotesque. Then came the Pacific Railroad, and the opening up of the Northwest, the most magnificent country in the world—Canada's heritage—but which might lie there for centuries for all the calumniators would do to develop its resources. "The railroad must be built in pieces," cried Mackenzie. "Do you want to introduce another Ireland in Canada, and landlords with whips in their hands," exclaimed Blake. When British Columbia grew discontented over the non-fulfilment of the Carnarvon terms, and threatened to secede, the Grits rejoiced, as indeed they rejoice over all our national misfortunes, through that innate "cussedness" we have spoken of. They have no idea of patriotism; there is nothing constructive about them; but they instinctively develop a talent for destruction. Witness the sympathy of their chief organ for Socialists and Communists. They don't say so—at least their leaders do not—but they are undoubtedly hostile to Confederation, and the party to-day is chiefly made up of sore heads and malcontents, who gravitate towards Annexation as naturally as ducks take to water. They scarcely know what they want, unless it be this same Annexation. Blake talks of Federation of the Empire in his loose, hazy fashion, but he does not know what it means; let him cement Confederation in Canada before his eagle glance takes in the British world. It is fortunate the Grit power for mischief is not equal to its will, or Canada would suffer oftener than she does. It is thrice fortunate the people are beginning to have a knowledge of the true inwardness of Gritism, and are capable of weighing its pretensions. The attitude of its exponents in Ottawa, at present, is enough to condemn the party in the eyes of sensible men, whatever their Province. They will not serve on committee, because their numbers are not made equal to the Conservatives, though they are but as one to two in the House. They are intractable men with impracticable politics. Perhaps this is so much the better in the long run, but it is, at the same time, inconvenient that Canada should contain so many citizens with ideas so foreign to her institutions and her traditions. Time will, however, remedy this, for it appears as if the rank and file of the party were being absorbed and assimilated by the healthier elements surrounding them, and the sooner the better.

"The Exodus."

AMONG other imaginary calamities afflicting Canada that caused rejoicing to the Grits, is the "exodus" from Canada to the United States. "How," they shouted in gloomy chorus, "can the National Policy be beneficial to the Dominion when there is such an emigration going on?" They accepted American statistics without enquiry as an excuse for their wailing, and now even that poor excuse has been taken away from them. Mr. Lowe, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has, after careful examination, discovered that the American authorities are in the habit of setting down as immigrants from Canada all those who pass through their territory on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads, from one part of this Dominion to the other; and again all those Americans who enter Canada as the shortest cut *en route* to their destination, going east or west. This pleasant mode of draining Canada is readily accepted both by the American and the Grit. It is almost incredible, but it is true all the same, that the Marquis of Lorne and his suite were classed as immigrants by the United States Customs people, when they entered on American soil, on their return from British Columbia, as indeed every soul whose baggage comes under their supervision. While Mr. Lowe was pursuing his investigations, he had occasion to pass from Sarnia to Port Huron several times, as also from Windsor to Detroit, and found that each blessed time he was set down as an immigrant from Canada to the United States! The very large number of Canadians who have gone *via* St. Paul to Manitoba and the Northwest, during the past few years, have all been set down as Canadian immigrants, ridiculous as it may appear. Mr. Lowe finds that United States statisticians have comforted themselves by taking 71,242 immigrants *via* Port Huron for 1882; but that gentleman declares, in his character as Deputy Minister, that the real number is 2,422, a vast difference surely. When Mr. Davies asserted in the House of Commons that there was an exodus from Prince Edward Island to the United States, he was cheered by the Grit contingent; but they were silent when it was afterwards explained that the great majority of them had gone to Manitoba. Although saying this, it is not to be denied that there is always a stream of Canada's population flowing south, or there has always been, owing to the great manufacturing field in the States; but, nevertheless, it is an incontrovertible fact that the stream has been lessened since the inauguration of the National Policy, which has given home employment to our laborers and artizans; and the hope may legitimately be entertained that, in the near future, not only will the stream cease flowing south, but that through causes now in operation—and chiefly the opening up of the North West—the tide may ebb, and the stream be turned back on its source.

The Coming Council in New York.

THE Catholic Church in the United States is increasing in numbers, power and influence with amazing rapidity. That vast country, with its freedom of worship, is admirably calculated for the vigorous growth and universal diffusion of Catholicity. A few years ago, Catholics were counted by hundreds; they now number many millions. We can truly say that the Finger of God is here. The Catholic Church, with her wonder-working Sacraments and her supernatural power, is destined to wield an immense influence all over America. She comes from the Old World, fully empowered and commissioned to teach all the nations of the earth. Her mission of peace will be successfully accomplished in the United States.

On the 8th of November last, the venerable and illustrious Prince of the Church, Cardinal McCloskey, now in the fortieth year of his Episcopacy, convened a Diocesan Synod in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. He was supported on that solemn occasion by another Prince of the Church, the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, and surrounded by three hundred Priests, the Clergy of the New York Diocese. The great field of missionary life was ably discussed, wise counsels were taken for the future guidance of the missioner, and salutary disciplinary laws were passed to suit the times and the circumstances in the United States. The zeal, the learning, and the experience of the illustrious assembly were interchanged for the common good of the American Church. The Synodal decrees passed are wise, judicious and far-reaching.

The great chief Pastor of New York, of whom every American is proud—the wise and peaceful Cardinal McCloskey, has summoned his suffragans to meet him in Provincial Council on the 3rd of June next, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Great preparations are being made for this magnificent assembly in one of the noblest edifices in America. Renewed vigor and energy will be diffused into the American Church by the wise and scholarly deliberations of the Fathers of the New York Council. One of the Fathers—the eloquent Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo—says on this subject: "And, indeed, whilst on every side the number of the faithful increases, whilst the temples of God and the homes of religion and Catholic charity, as if by miracle, spring from the earth, it is not rare that at the same time the enemy sows cockel among the wheat—errors, forsooth, in faith, but more frequently a corruption of morals opposed to faith—which lead souls committed to their care into peril of salvation, and into everlasting ruin. The new circumstances in which our people and clergy find themselves, the unusual liberty for good and license for evil, require that we should, by new admonitions and timely laws, urge the tepid into good and restrain the heedless from evil. To effect this, there is nothing more effectual than the united counsels of those whom the *Holy Ghost hath placed to rule the Church of God*, and their gathering together in the name of Him who promised to be ever in their midst." The decrees of such a Council will attain great authority in the whole American Church, and the eyes of the Catholics of America will be upon New York on its assemblage. It may be the key-note to a Provincial Council, that will likely be convened before many years, by our own young, learned and beloved Metropolitan.

THE French are a singular people, if they are truly represented by their Government, who are picking quarrels in all parts of the world, while three great nations have formed an alliance against them at home.

Editorial Notes.

THE Toronto *Globe*, and the small Grit sheets that draw inspiration from it, put on a show of loyal indignation, because of what they are pleased to term "the tariff discrimination against England." And yet Direct Trade Relations is one of the planks in the Grit platform. Those newspapers are surely consistent in their inconsistencies.

THE Grits of Ontario are too cunning by half. When the elections were over, so unblushingly did the purists bribe, that petitions were presented against eighteen of them within a month. This was genuine, but the counter petitions in retaliation are not. It is like the putting on of a mustard plaster to produce counter irritation.

THERE were a few failures, on a small scale, reported in Montreal last month, and the hearts of the Free Traders rejoiced thereat. Perhaps, thought they, it is the beginning of a cycle of depression. The whole lot of them, however, did not amount to a respectable failure, and it is a fact that the demand for labor is greater than the supply in the commercial metropolis.

THE most obstinate class of people in the world are the Prince Edward Island farmers, who persist in not believing they are ruined and robbed by the National Policy, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of Mr. Davies and his colleagues in Ottawa. Perhaps the fact of butter being twenty-eight and beef twelve cents a pound has something to do with this obstinacy.

THE enormous fortunes accumulated in the United States are beginning to frighten uneasy political economists, who fear that all the money in the world will gravitate into the possession of one man. To prevent this, some profound lunatic suggests that no private fortune should be more than $10,000,000. This is a covert attack upon newspaper reporters, and as such should be resented.

ON Saturday morning, upon the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Yeo moved, in amendment, to the effect that the Government were not justified in estimating in their revenue any payment from the Dominion Government for our piers. This was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. The motion was debated until a late hour on Saturday night, and continued all day Monday, until the evening, when the vote being taken, the division stood 10 to 14 against the amendment. Mr. McFadyen being absent from the Opposition, and Messrs. Prowse and Holland from the Government side.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, in the House of Assembly, Mr. Beer moved a resolution in effect, as follows: That although the Canada Temperance Act was in force in this Province, yet, through the want of Government Inspectors, whose duty it should be to see that its provisions are carried out, the Act had been almost, if not altogether, a failure; that, therefore, it was the opinion of the House that the Dominion should forthwith take the necessary steps to ensure the carrying out of the provisions of the said Act. Mr. Sinclair moved, in amendment, that the word "Provincial" be inserted in place of the word "Dominion." Upon the question being put, the amendment was lost by a vote of 8 to 14, Mr. Beer voting with the majority, and Mr. Bentley with the minority. Upon Mr. Beer's motion being put, it was lost by a vote of 3 to 19, only Messrs. Beer, Farquharson and McMillan voting for it, Messrs Yeo, Perry, Sinclair, J. R. McLean and Hooper voting with the majority. The tone of the discussion was not favorable to the Canada Temperance Act, it being generally admitted that, in its working, it had been a failure.

MR. L. H. DAVIES, M. P., has done the HERALD the honor of quoting it in the House of Commons. We congratulate Mr. Davies upon the fact that his course of reading embraces such wholesome literature as the editorial articles of our paper, and we regret only that their perusal has not, as yet, effected a removal of that "obliquity of moral vision" with which he was charged by his sometime colleague. Mr. Davies read one sentence from an article upon the "Mission of the Press," which appeared in our issue of the 21st February last, and which was the first of a series of moral essays, if we may so call them, upon the causes contributing to poverty, misery and crime. The question was dealt with entirely in the abstract, and the only allusion which could possibly be strained to have any application to our own community, was the reference to the reverses of fortune caused by the collapse of commercial institutions. The speech, in which Mr. Davies introduced this extract, was that one of his usually known as the "ruin and desolation speech," which many of our readers have heard from his own lips on several occasions, and is now becoming rather stale; but we are glad to notice that Messrs. Brecken and Hackett did not allow it to pass unchallenged.

WE are much pleased to learn that the people of Rocky Point and South Shore, Lot 65, are soon to possess what has been long felt to be a great want among them, viz: a Post Office. Within a few weeks it will be opened, and will, doubtless, be much appreciated by the residents of this old and flourishing section of country.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*).

OTTAWA, April 18.

The hardest work of the Session is still being performed in Committee, though, it must be said, valuable time is lost in discussing impossible things there, or things not impossible but unacceptable to the majority of members. Mr. McCarthy's Railway Commission Bill, which wasted precious time, and was finally rejected, belonged to the latter, and the bill introduced in favor of what is known as the Shearer scheme belonged to the former class. The Shearer is a scheme to render navigable the St. Lawrence during winter, by the construction of embankments, which would narrow the stream, and cause the ice to accumulate in certain places only. It was slaughtered in committee, with other innocents.

Newspapers are blessings in a great many respects; they are good for disseminating news—what may be termed the raw material—but when they go in for manufacturing it they do mischief. The stories of dynamite the Ottawa correspondents send to American papers, are very sensational, and very readable, but there is not a word of truth in them. And, worse still, they are cabled across to England from New York. What a pity it is O'Donovan Rossa cannot be induced to accept a government situation lucrative enough to keep him quiet. All the Ottawa rumor is based upon the breaking of a lemonade bottle, in the basement of the Parliament Buildings, by a Government employe, after he had first drunk the whiskey it contained. If the fellow had only left even a little drop in it, all the mischief might have been avoided. But then, you know, there must be "Crime in Ireland; another murder in Tipperary."

Wasn't it rather a comical idea, that of Mr. Davies quoting Sidney Smith in favor of Free Trade. Sydney Smith was a brilliant wit, but knew as little of political economy as a certain animal very palatable when distributed in pork chops, or even cut up to make into sausages. But perhaps Mr. Davies thinks legislation is all a capital joke; or perhaps he thinks Sydney Smith was the author of the "Wealth of Nations," and Adam it was who posed as the greatest wit of his day. If this be so, he is excusable, and I hereby humbly beg leave to tell him he is in error; but if not, he still mistakes, for this legislating for a great country is a very serious matter indeed. Great men, like Lords Palmerston and Beaconsfield, were allowed to joke, but then Mr. Davies is neither, at least not yet.

There is any amount of rumors anent Cabinet changes, and especially as to who shall succeed Sir Charles Tupper, though I feel bound to state the greatest anxiety is manifested by the Grits. During the five years of the Mackenzie *regime*, I think they had five or six Ministers of Justice, not including Blake, and as for Ministers of the Interior, they were simply innumerable. If the people granted them another five years, every second Grit you meet would have been an ex-Cabinet Minister. That class of politicians know good places when they find them. Look at your own Laird, for instance, and how he sacrificed himself in the North-West, and Cauchon and Macdonald, and Doran, and Geoffrion, and Jette, and a dozen others. But let the Grits rest easy, a successor will be found for the Minister of Railroads.

By all accounts there will soon be—if it is not already an accomplished fact—an amalgamation between the two great railroads of Canada, namely, the Grand Trunk and the Canada Pacific. If this be so, a dangerous power will have been established in Canada—a power of monopoly—the equal of which the country, or perhaps the world, has seldom seen; a power that will be as dangerous to the Government as to the people.

Folks are already beginning to ask when the session will close, but it is not easy to answer. The general opinion is that it will be about the 15th of May. Except the Orange, there has not yet been really what is considered a good debate in the House. The Budget debate was dry—necessarily so, of course—for except it be Mr. Gladstone, one cannot throw much romance or wit into figures, and specific or ad valorem duties. The Opposition threaten to contest every item in the estimates, which is, of course, their right as well as their duty, but it is not their duty to obstruct.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Mackenzie spoke, and spoke well, as he always does, but still in so weak a voice that his words had no effect, even where they were heard. He was followed by Sir Leonard Tilley, who, as Mr. Mackenzie wanes, seems to grow stronger and stronger. Mr. Davies was put up to answer the Finance Minister, in revenge for the alleged insult to Mr. Blake, who was succeeded and criticised by Mr. Rykert on a late occasion. Big guns, it is thought, should have big guns to boom after them. The speech of Mr. Davies was long, rambling and disconnected. He is sad enough on constitutional points, but when he seeks to wrestle with figures, he harrows the soul out of one. And as if he is not comical enough himself, whom for all the world did he quote as an authority but Sydney Smith, the well known wag and wit. After, as usual, telling the world that the Island was a poor place to live in, he sailed grandly into glittering generalities, and floundered most lamentably. To illustrate: Mr. Davies, as was noted after by Mr. Hackett, in illustrating the benefits of Free Trade, said that Free Trade England managed to throw manufactured goods, to the value of many millions sterling, into the United States, notwithstanding the almost prohibitory tariff of the latter. If that be so, and it doubtless is, how much worse off would the United States be if the Free Trade were reciprocal? Way, England, with its cheap labor and its unlimited shipping, would swamp the United States and Canada in a reflex way. It is with reluctance I say it, but, in good sooth, the honorable member for Queen's County has become one of the recognized bores of the House. He told the House half a dozen times he was about to stop, to the intense relief of the members, but he disappointed them, and went on muddling figures until he was exhausted, when he gave in and sat down. Several other members spoke on the question, and then came Mr. Brecken, who devoted his attention chiefly to the tirade of Mr. Davies. He told that gentleman that in furnishing his array of figures, and instituting comparisons between England and the States, he had forgotten that the latter had a home market. He also should remember that, in raising the cry of poverty and despair for the Island, he was rendering himself ridiculous. Mr. Brecken was making so many points against the Opposition that he was interrupted by the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, but nothing put out, travelled over the ground, and gave an able resume of the Government's successful policy. As was admitted on all sides, Mr. Brecken made a splendid speech, the only fault with it being that it was too brief. He concluded with the following peroration:—

"If the water-stretches and patchwork policy of the hon. member for East York (Mr. Mackenzie),—I do not wish to be disrespectful, but I desire to state what I mean—had been followed would it have been in the power of the hon gentleman for Winnipeg to have said, with a grin on his face, the North-West has come to be the nursing mother of the Provinces. If it is the nursing mother, it has made wonderful progress. I believe there is a great future in store for the North West, but Manitobans, and the inhabitants of the Territories, should never forget the men who have made the country what it is, who have enabled us to see a child five years of age now so prosperous and independent, that she can afford to maintain a support of a father and a mother."

Messrs. Benson and Hesson followed Mr. Brecken. Mr. Hesson referred to the manner in which Mr. Davies sought to predict ruin and distress to the beautiful little Province down by the sea, and furnished figures to show that it was a false prophecy.

Mr. Hackett was merciless in his criticism of the "extravagant and unwarranted speech" of Mr. Davies. He was glad to find, from Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, that the output of coal from Cape Breton had increased by 300,000 tons. Surely the rain or sunshine had nothing to do with such a shewing for the N. P. The admission of the member for Norfolk (continued Mr. Hackett) gave the case of the Opposition altogether away, for if Mr. Blake, at the head of a government, would have a "due regard for the interest which has grown up under the tariff," it was an admission that the sunshine and the showers, and the consequent good harvests, were not to be credited entirely with the prosperity of the country. In regard to P. E. Island, it had received great blessings from the National Policy. Manufactures had not grown up, it is true, but the ice-bound condition of the Province, during part of the winter, accounted for that. He believed, were it not for the National Policy, the Island would not be in so good a condition as it was to-day. Mr. Hackett continued:—

The hon. gentleman has stated that the customs duties per head are very much greater than in the other Provinces, and to show how this may occur, he made a comparison of the last years' revenue before Confederation with that of last year. Nothing could be more unfair. Previous to Confederation all the goods entered paid duty here, those coming from the other Provinces as well as those coming from foreign countries, and the result was that a very large revenue was raised. But now these goods are manufactured in other parts of the country, by paying a cent of duty. Before making an assertion of that kind, the hon. gentleman should show that the people pay more for their goods now than in 1878; but, on the contrary, in many lines they are sold cheaper. The hon. gentleman went on to say that there was no shipping trade on the Island, but this can be accounted for in the same way. Of course the shipping industry has been declining in that Province, as was stated by the hon. member for Queens, and it was due to the fact that the material was not to be had there. It must be remembered that the iron ship is to be the ship of the future, that the ships engaged in the shipping trade are now made of iron, and that is one reason of the decline. In reference to the trade of the Island, and his endeavor to make it appear that there was no trade, I will give the number of vessels employed in the different years. In 1878, the number was 6,024; in 1882, 6,174, an increase of 150 under the National Policy. When the hon. gentleman said foreign trade was ruined, and that no vessels came with cargoes from England, he would find, if he looked through the Trade Returns, that in 1878 thirty vessels carried 4,462 tons of freight from the United Kingdom to Prince Edward Island; that in 1878, the number of vessels was 45, and the tons of freight 10,600; that in 1879, the number of vessels was 75, and the freight tonnage 15,659; in 1880, 37 vessels arrived with 7,[illegible] tons of freight; in 1881, 35 vessels, with 8,612 tons, making a total of 15,452 tons, or an increase of 1,043. That goes to show that the shipping has not been contracted by the National Policy as the hon. gentleman represents.

With reference to the extract read from the Charlottetown HERALD, a Conservative paper, nothing could be more misleading. It was read by Mr. Davies for the purpose of deceiving the House. If the hon. gentleman had read the whole of the article, the House would find it related to the depression existing all over the world. The editor was moralizing in the press, and attempting to show what were the duties of a christian press. But listen to what Hon. Mr. Laird's paper, the *Patriot*, says in March, 1883:—

"Where will you find another 100,000 people in Canada who are better off than the people of Prince Edward Island? I am sure it is not in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Quebec."

And the Summerside *Journal*, of March 29, goes on in a like strain. Mr. Hackett concluded with a glowing eulogy of the climate, soil and resources of the Island, amidst the applause of the House.

Mr Brecken has given notice that he will move for copies of all petitions relating to the erection of Signal Stations at the lighthouses of North Cape and East Point in the Province of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Hackett for copies of the engineer's report of the survey made at Brae, Prince County, during last summer.

A few shots were fired on the Rideau Hall grounds, on Tuesday night (17th), and there is consequent excitement. One hardly knows what to think about the dynamite *canards* and rumors flying around Ottawa. Ten detectives have been imported from Toronto, whom you recognize as policemen a mile off, though they consider themselves Videocqs. The local police are jealous of these importations, and it is hinted, try to scare and annoy them. I honestly think there is no foundation for these alarms. I believe also the Marquis, who is a man of nerve, laughs at them all.

The Princess Louise arrived in Ottawa on the 17th. Owing to the dynamite rumors flying around, it was thought proper to alter the route from Bermuda to the Capital, of Her Royal Highness, and this was done twice accordingly, the second time without, as it appears, the knowledge of the Governor General, who consequently missed her, having gone to Boston, while the Princess arrived at Newport in the *Teniedos* man-of-war. All is well that ends well, however, and the Princess was received on Tuesday with all the honor attached to her rank.

The long expected debate on the second reading of the Orange Bill came off on the 16th. The galleries were literally packed, which goes to show that sentiment is still powerful, even in this matter of fact age and country. During the tariff debate, which affected very materially the pockets of the electors, the galleries were not half full, and the interest manifested was rather languid, whereas, on Monday night the excitement and demonstrations could not be suppressed. Indeed, individuals were expelled by the usher for allowing their feelings to get the better of their discretion. Mr. White, of Hastings, moved that the Bill be read a second time. Mr. J. J. Curran, of Mont