House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of introducing a bill to further amend the Public Roads Act, so as to impose a penalty upon overseers neglecting to perform their duties, and to provide for its recovery, he said at present, as the law stands, it is doubtful if this can be done,—much inconvenience had resulted in consequence. Charges had been made that the public works are in a dilapidated condition. He denied them. Public works were never in a better state. We have no need of a professional engineer. The works now are as substantially constructed, more efficiently superintended, than when we had an engineer. So long as he was commissioner the country need not pay $3,900 for what now cost $1,700.

Mr. BEER said the Public Works were not looked after as they should have been. The conditions of the contracts have been violated by the contractors. He instanced the Stock Farm Buildings and the Southport Wharf.

Mr. FERGUSON said that Mr. Bailey had given great personal attention to the Southport Wharf, and a sub-inspector had been also appointed, but with the exception of numerous complaints from the member from Southport, he had heard none others.

Messrs. J. R. MCLEAN, MCKAY, A. J. MACDONALD, FARQUHARSON, BLAKE, HOOPER and BENTLEY addressed the House upon the question before them, and also upon various other improvements, which were by some considered desirable in the working of the Act.

House went into committee, when resolutions were tabled. Progress was reported, and the House adjourned at six o'clock until Friday at 3 p. m. D.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.15.

Mr. PROWSE (from the Committee on Private Bills) submitted reports on Bills to incorporate the "Sisters of Charity," and "Herald Printing Company," and to enable George Tweedy to practice at the Bar of this Province,—recommending that a fee of $12 be charged for each.

Report adopted.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to further consider certain resolutions respecting the amendment of the "Road Act, 1879." Motion carried.

House in Committee. Mr. Holland in the Chair. The following resolution was read:—

Resolved, That any overseers of highways who neglect to perform the duties required to be performed under the 24th section of the 42nd Vic., cap 1., shall be liable to a fine not exceeding dollars, and any such fine shall be sued for and recovered in the manner prescribed in the 36th section of the said recited Act.

Mr. PERRY thought the proposed Act a move in the right direction. Often, in the winter, travellers suffer because the roads are not promptly broken; the duties of overseers should, in this respect, be more clearly defined. In his opinion, commutation money should be expended in the Road District in which it is paid, and, in winter, bushes should be placed at the turns leading into the fields.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN remarked that persons who worked on the roads are required to work fifteen hours, while those who pay are required to pay only only 75 cents.

Mr. FARQUHARSON thought if money was accepted as a commutation of the road work, it should be equivalent to fifteen hours work. He hoped that a sum would be placed in the estimates to pay the cost of breaking winter roads—at least in the vicinity of Charlottetown. Many poor people would be glad to earn a little money in this way, and means should be afforded to fill in the pitches and make the roads passable.

Mr. FERGUSON said that when the Act was amended in 1880 the hon. member for West River thought it was all right except for the discrepancy between the commutation money and the work required to be done. The Statute Labor is being fairly well performed, and is giving good satisfaction. He believed that the people were satisfied with the principles of the Bill.

MR. SINCLAIR said the road work was generally accomplished in a day and a half. He thought it could not be done in much less time, and that as much as was generally done on the roads by a man could be obtained for twenty-five cents. He thought the inhabitants should be required to break the roads in winter; but that there should also be a fund to keep the pitches down.

MR. GORDON endorsed the sentiments of the hon. member for Strathalbyn. He had not heard complaints about the fifteen hours labor required. All parties seemed to be well satisfied. No doubt, more importance should be attached to the breaking of the winter roads. Motion carried.

MR. CAMPBELL moved that the resolution be filled with the word "five." Motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and the resolutions were reported agreed to.

MR. SULLIVAN presented a Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the registration of a certain deed."

The Bill was read a first time.

MR. FERGUSON moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider certain resolutions respecting the manufacture of butter and cheese. He said it is well known that several cheese factories have been established in the Province. These factories are found to be a great benefit to the farmers; and there seems to be no good reason why these interests should not be as well developed here as in Ontario or elsewhere in Canada. In fact, this Province is, in some respects, better suited than the other Provinces for the production of butter and cheese. The object of the Bill is to protect factories from the fraud of unscrupulous persons who may adulterate the milk sent to them or take away part of the cream. Motion carried.

House in Committee. Mr. Bentley in the Chair.

MR. FERGUSON submitted the following resolution:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to introduce a Bill to protect and encourage the manufacture of butter and cheese in this Province.

2. *Resolved*, That whosoever shall knowingly and fraudulently sell, supply, bring, or send to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory in this Province, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or from which cream has been taken, or any butter or cheese manufacturer who shall knowingly or fraudulently use or direct any of his or her employes to use for his or her benefit, any cream from the milk brought to any butter or cheese factory without the consent of all the owners thereof, shall for each and every such wrongful act, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than $ nor more than $ in the discretion of the presiding Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom the case shall be heard.

Mr. GORDON thought the House should be cautious in passing such a law. Who is to judge whether adulteration has been practiced? The quality of the milk varies in different sections of the country and in different cows. Who is to test the milk to see that it has been diluted or otherwise tampered with.

Mr. FERGUSON said the adulteration of milk could be ascertained by scientific men, but there is no means of knowing whether or not some of the cream has been taken off. Of course the Magistrates would have to be satisfied by satisfactory evidence before a conviction could be obtained. The Bill was similar to one in operation in Ontario.

Mr. SINCLAIR thought it would not be advisable to confine a magistrate to the imposition of a fine of a certain amount. Let there be a limit, and the fine made commensurate with the offence at the discretion of the magistrate.

Mr. PROWSE and Mr. Martin thought the suggestion a good one.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. FERGUSON moved that the blanks in the resolution be filled up with the words "one" and "twenty." Carried.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Mr. FERGUSON presented a Bill to be entitled "An Act to protect the manufacture of Butter and Cheese." The Bill was read a first time.

After recess,—

Mr. SULLIVAN submitted the Public Accounts, 1882; also the annual report of the Public Schools, 1882; also the annual report of the Trustees of the Medical Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the Report of Public Works, 1882.

Mr. FERGUSON submitted the Report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, 1882; also the Report of the Commissioners for the Provincial Exhibition, 1882; also the report of the Commissioners of the Government Stock Farm, 1882; also the Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, 1882.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented a Bill to be entitled "An Act to further amend the Public School Act, 1877." This Bill was read a first time.

Mr. MCLEOD presented a petition from Peter M. Bourke, William Brown, and others, praying for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Mill View Creamery Company, and submitted a Bill in accordance therewith. The Bill was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

House adjourned. C.

SATURDAY, March 31.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

The second Order of the Day having been read (second reading of Act respecting Seduction), on motion to go into the Order of the Day.—

Mr. SULLIVAN explained the objects of the Bill, viz to provide that an action may be brought by the father, mother, master or guardian of the unmarried woman, to recover damages for loss of her services. The amount recoverable under the law at present is for support of the child, and not in the nature of compensation for loss of services. The Bill now before the Dominion Parliament, has no connection and will not interfere with this measure.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN would like to see another provision introduced. At present, until the child is born, the woman has no redress, and the man meanwhile may leave the Province. This should be amended.

Mr MCLEOD thought such an amendment, if adopted, might prove inconvenient in its operation.

The Bill was read a second time. House went into Committee thereon, Mr. Martin in the Chair. House resumed. Chairman reported Bill agreed to without any amendment. It was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

The Private Bill Committee reported upon the Bill to incorporate the Mill View Creamery Co., recommending a fee of $10 to be charged thereon.

MR. SULLIVAN objected, that $12 had already been charged for similar Bills this Session.

MR. PROWSE said that the fees on Private Bills are ridiculously low, but this amount was the same as that charged a similar Company last year.

MR. BEER said the fee was too small; in no case should the fee be less than $20.

The Report was referred back to the Committee to be amended by inserting $12 for $10.

Mr. BEER called attention to the manner in which the summary debates were printed. It would be impossible to bind them in book form.

Mr. SULLIVAN agreed that the slips as just furnished would not do, and said the direction of the Reporters would be called thereto.

Mr. MARTIN thought the way the summary was furnished was all in favor of the printer and against the members.

Mr. MCKAY thought that the reporting was too summary.

Mr. FARQUHARSON complained that he had been misreported in his remarks as to the commutation for Statute Labor.

Mr. PROWSE considered there was more fault with the speakers than with the reporters. There was only two ways to do, either report in full or not at all.

Mr. FERGUSON thought the present the best system yet adopted. By it members get the report while the circumstances are fresh in their memories. The member for West River had not made himself clear in his remarks. One result of this system will be that greater publicity will be given to the proceedings of the House while they are of interest.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said the report of his speech yesterday was absurd nonsense. The other day he had observed the reporter taking down his speech, but he had never reported it.

Mr. MCLEOD thought the system was working fairly. The member for East Point was not misreported. It was impossible in a summary to set out all the arguments used.

Mr. SULLIVAN considered what the member for East Point said was very clearly expressed.

Mr. MCFADYEN considered the reporting one sided. He had spoken twice but had been reported once only.

Messrs. SULLIVAN and FERGUSON said they had been treated the same way.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that as the member for West River was an advocate for taxation, he should not complain of the way in which he had been reported.

House adjourned at 1 p. m., till Monday at 3 p. m. D

The Markets.

Our latest Boston advices are of March 30th, and report Pork firm and in steady demand at $16.50 to $17.00 for Prime, $20.00 to $21.00 for Mess, and $21.00 to $23.00 for Clear and Extra Clear.

Beef is quoted at $11 to $14.00 for Mess and Extra Mess; $14.50 to $17.00 for Family.

Lard in demand, 11¼ to 12c. per lb. for City and Western.

Butter—the market is dull, and sales limited; fresh 30 to 32c; western creamers 20 to 23 for fair.

Eggs, 18 to 20 cents per dozen.

The demand for potatoes is steady, and market firm. Eastern Rose 95c. per bushel; Northern Rose and Prolifics, 90 to 95c; Peerless 90 to 95 cents.

Oats, white, 58 to 61; mixed 54½ to 55.

Cheese 14 to 14½c. for choice; 13c. for fair.

MARKET PRICES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 3, 1883.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	4½ to 6
Mutton, ℔ lb.	5 to 9
Lamb, ℔ lb.	5 to 8
Pork (carcass) ℔ lb.	6 to 8
Pork, small	10 to 12
Turkeys	1.00 to 1.25
Geese	50 to 60
Ducks	30 to 40
Fowls	30 to 35
Chickens, ℔ pair	30 to 50
Butter, fresh	24 to 27
Butter, tub	24 to 26
Eggs, ℔ doz.	16 to 18
Flour, ℔ 100 lb.	2.80 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.	60 to 70
Potatoes ℔ bush., whites	25 to 30
Potatoes, ℔ bush., blues	25 to 30
Turnips, ℔ bush.	16 to 20
Sheepskins	80 to 100

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

Why this Island Should be Conservative.

If the Province of Ontario were really battling for provincial rights, she would have not only the respect, she would have the positive support of all Canada, but when Ontario, very powerful already, is striving for undue supremacy with might and main, the sister provinces look on with suspicion and alarm. For if Ontario succeeds in getting the better of the federal authority on every hand, what shall we see here in Canada but two masters, or powers paramount, instead of one—a legitimate and an usurping power, the two always in conflict—until the time may come when a collision shall be inevitable, not a collision of opinions, but of something which often follows. Ontario is undoubtedly the premier Province—no one gainsays that—but it does not follow she should be paramount. That is reserved by the constitution of the Federal Parliament, in which all the Provinces are represented. Many think Ontario is too powerful even now, and would prefer that the territory in dispute between her and the Dominion be formed into a separate Province. The Thunder Bay District, which Ontario claims, is over 100,000 miles square, and full of resources, which, at no distant day, will be developed, and will give Ontario, if she acquires it, an influence in Canada still more commanding than she has at present. Nevertheless, "let justice be done though the heavens fall", only let Canadian statesmen exercise more caution in future when defending provincial boundaries. The Maritime Provinces can never be increased in size; their boundaries are fixed for all time, and it is their interest, therefore, that any new Provinces formed should be of such an area as to be consistent with respectability, and as nearly as possible in conformity with those now in existence. As a matter of course, no one can blame Ontario for asserting her rights. What we do blame her for is overstepping them, and their threatening to secede from Confederation if the Dominion Government exerts its authority. That is the song of the *Globe* on the slightest, or without the slightest, provocation. In the matter of the Streams Bill, for instance, what a cry has been raised—what menaces expressed and implied. When the Mackenzie Government was in power the veto was unsparingly exercised, but there were no threats of secession—Ontario must not be touched. She must be predominant; all the other Provinces must take back seats when the Ontario Grits rise to assert what they call their "rights." As we have remarked, Ontario can hardly be blamed for trying to rule the Dominion, though her conduct does look somewhat unpatriotic. Most of us grumble at the unequal distribution of wealth, but few of us would refuse a million dollars were it given us. Those are to blame, however, who aid and abet the Grits of Ontario in their efforts at supremacy. Witness, for example, how jubilant were our local Grits over what they termed the great victory in Ontario, and the other great victory in New Brunswick. Those gentry would sacrifice the best interests of their Province, and of the Dominion, for a miserable party triumph. If it were possible, we would like to see local governments and legislatures attending to local affairs. That is their business; but if this cannot be done, the next best thing is to have them generally in accord with the federal authority. For where is the use of hostility?—above all, when, as in the case of the present Government, it is intent on dealing strict justice all round? Why should this Island like to see the Ontario Grits preponderate in the Dominion? What would they do for Prince Edward Island? What did they ever do? The Conservatives built up Confederation; the Grits would pull it to pieces—their genius lies in that direction. The Conservatives have inaugurated a National Policy; the Grits are bent on destroying it; and this Island has, unfortunately, sent three members to Ottawa, who are doing all they can to inform the world that, under the present Government, Canada is going to the dogs, while, as for Prince Edward Island, it is lost beyond redemption. This is precisely what the Ontario Grits say of their Province and of the Dominion, though it must be admitted the shrewd common sense of the majority of its people is not captured by them, except in provincial issues, and even on these the tide is turning, as we see by the beggarly majority given to the Mowat administration last month, in contradistinction to that accorded the N. P. on June 20th. It seems to us that, under Grit rule, the larger Provinces would have it all their own way, and the smaller ones would suffer, whereas the Conservatives take a special pride in acting equitably by all and truckling to none. It is part of their traditions, as a great party. If any Province in the Dominion should have both its Local Legislature and its delegation of Ottawa members in accord with the federal government, it is Prince Edward Island, and for reasons too obvious for statement, but the chief of which is that it renders impartial justice.

Democracy in England.

Views are aired and opinions expressed in England now, that would have made the hair of the last generation stand on an end. When Sir Charles Dilke made his attack against the monarchy fifteen years ago, a storm of rage swept over the land; but although an equally clever and prominent public man, Henry Labouchere, M. P., says things even more revolutionary in England's greatest review, little or no excitement results, from which it must be inferred that either democracy has advanced with extreme rapidity, or her governing classes are so accustomed to what was once considered a calibaw, that they are no longer afraid of it. Labouchere is a clever man, but has a character for levity and conjurism which destroys his influence, and hence his article in the *Fortnightly Review* does not carry as much weight with it as it otherwise would. Nevertheless it will be read and copied, and even translated, and it will excite public opinion, if, indeed, it is not really the reflex of public opinion. In either case, the article is pregnant with meaning. What Labouchere thinks required is something akin to universal suffrage, triennial parliaments, the extinction of the House of Lords, a cheaper monarchy, redistribution of seats, disestablishment of the Anglican Church, and, in fine, all and a good deal more than was included in the five points of the Chartists. He is not so bitter against the monarchy as were Sir Charles Dilke in his young and curby days, but he seems more practical. He speaks in the contemptuous strain of the Sovereign, "so long as the monarch reigns, but does not govern, the question in an academical one." Labouchere is the colleague of Bradlaugh; he entertains the same opinions, but on account of his breeding and education, expresses them in more elegant fashion. He is a more dangerous man than Dilke was, because he has arrived at that period of life when one is little liable to a change of opinions. And he has a following, or rather he is one of a band of honorable men who have as yet no leader, unless it be Chamberlain, who is minister and member of the Cabinet. When Dilke made his motion he had a member to second him, that was all. If Labouchere moved the same resolution he would have many to go into the lobby with him, even leaving the Parnellites out. Labouchere is anxious that the Whigs and Tories should join hands, as no doubt they will, for self-preservation, so that there may be two well defined parties in the State, namely, democrats and autocrats. He hates the Whigs more than the Tories. It will perhaps surprise Mr. Labouchere when the franchise is still further extended, to find that not a great many Radicals will be returned. The English people are watching the spread of Radicalism in France, and they do not like it. It may be many and many a day before the Radicals can obtain even a decent minority, as against the wished-for coalition in England. Still, it must be admitted that of late the Radicals proper have gathered strength in and out of Parliament, and that it is possible, nay probable, their numbers will increase at an accelerated ratio, and with ever increasing volume. All this is on the cards, though judging from history and by analogy, it is doubtful if Radicalism will be anything of sufficient power to change the Government of England, or to damage the monarchy for centuries to come.

Affairs in Ireland.

The heroic O'Donovan Rossa, and the chivalrous Crowe, of Peoria, Illinois, are at the safe distance of 4,000 miles, hurling thunderbolts of dynamite at the British Government, and the Irish in England are suffering for the blundering imbecility of those immortal patriots. Not an Englishman has been hurt, not a patriot either, but Irish men and women, factory hands, domestics—and there are hundreds of thousands of them in Great Britain—are rueing the day Jeremiah O'Donovan and Patrick Crowe were born. Parnell, A. M. Sullivan, and other sensible men who are on the ground, and who are responsible, declaim against this idiotic policy, and predict disastrous results from it; but as it is necessary the fire-eaters should live and receive dynamite subscriptions, they scorn the advice of true Irishmen. Up to this, except the one man—Lord Cavendish—the hair of a single Englishman's head has not been hurt (and even his life was taken by accident); not a building has been injured to any appreciable extent; not a small boat of the English Navy destroyed—the victims have all been Irishmen. And yet sinister rumors reach us that manufacturers have commenced to discharge their Irish employees, and the ominous words, "No Irish need apply," appear oftener than ever in the English daily papers. Suppose an English public building were really blown up, and, say, a hundred English lives lost, a crusade against the English in Ireland would begin, and two millions of innocent people would suffer through the dynamite policy of O'Donovan Rossa. John Bull does not reason when he is scared. He does not think it necessary where Irishmen are concerned. But suppose English manufacturers were quiescant while their places were wrecked, what then? Would the death of a few hundred men, women and children liberate Ireland? They would not even have votes, and if they had, would cast them most likely against the English ruling classes, who really have oppressed Ireland, and oppress her still in a measure. Surely the sensible Irishmen in the States have influence enough to put Crowe and Rossa in their places. The Irish race should be discredited neither by Lady Florence Dixie, nor Patrick Crowe, of Peoria, Illinois.

Editorial Notes.

Sir John Macdonald does not seem to be afraid of Grit menaces. The Streams Bill has just been vetoed for the third time, and still the world swings smoothly on its axis.

The Chilians have grown so elated over the conquest of the unfortunate Peruvians, that they think they can now go and subdue the world. Their latest act of bravery is the expulsion of Cardinal Dal Frate, the Papal Legate.

Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," is spoken of as the workingman's candidate for President in 1884. It may be a misfortune, but it is true, that the workingman's candidate always receives the smallest number of votes.

Henri Rochefort advises the French Government to aid the revolt in Ireland with money. The charming Intransigente does not know history, or he would remember that French interference in Ireland wrought nothing but unhappiness to the Green Isle.

The famous Monks of Le Trappe have purchased land in Oka, Quebec, on which to erect a Monastery like that of Mount Mellary, County of Waterford, Ireland. The Abbot, the Very Reverend Abbe Jean Marie, with several companions, has arrived on the scene of his future labors.

The authorities of Ontario are prosecuting Orangemen and Freemasons for raising money by lotteries against the statute in such cases made and provided. *La Minerve* and *La Monde*, of Montreal, approve of lotteries, but for religious purposes only. Clearly there is a difference of opinion as regards lotteries.

The Shah of Persia has obligingly consented to be present at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, but the Imperial Princes of Germany will be only there in spirit, that is, by proxy. It is always pleasanter to see our friends sent flying through the air than to go there ourselves. The poor Shah must either be tired of his life or of his wives.

Another crop of revolutionists has sprung up in Mexico and the South American Republic. It is about the time for them; it is almost six months since the last series of revolutions, but then a revolution in Uruguay or Ecuador is not half as dangerous as a severe cold. A few shots are fired, one President walks out and another takes his place, and that's all.

If the franchise bill, promised by the Imperial Government, be passed in its integrity, it will increase the electorate in Great Britain by two millions, leaving Ireland out of calculation altogether. This extension of the franchise will be the means of adding enormously to the strength of the Radicals in Parliament; but if Ireland be included in its provisions, and eighty Parnellites returned, the Home Rule Radical element will form an opposition respectable in numbers, if not dangerous in force. Great events are marching rapidly forward; they are casting their shadows before.

It is a mistake to suppose that all Democrats in the States are Free Traders, or that all Republicans are Protectionists. The bulk of the Democracy is moving in the direction of a revision of the tariff, while the Republicans, especially those of the Atlantic States, are opposed to it. Both the New York *Sun* and New York *World* are Democrat, but the former is Protectionist, while the latter is Free Trader; and on the other hand the *Times* is Free Trader, while the *Tribune* is Protectionist, both being leading Republican organs. The days of absolute Free Trade or Protection are gone, or passing away, in the great Republic.

The *Bystander*, a periodical conveying the opinions of Goldwin Smith to all whom they may concern, has resumed publication, and is extensively copied and commented upon throughout Canada. The *Bystander* pretends to be unprejudiced as between the two political parties, and no doubt Mr. Smith thinks it is, but anyone can see, all the same, it has a sneaking regard for the theories of Mr. Blake, as leaning more towards annexation or independence; it matters not which to the *Bystander*, anything but British connection. "The Conservative party has no *raison d' etre*," exclaims the *Bystander*, dogmatically. They may not have when Canada becomes great and powerful, and her resources are developed, but until then we humbly suggest Conservatives will find something useful to do as a party. Mr. Smith is a man of great abilities, but there is a touch of "crankness" pervading the most brilliant of his essays.

Lady Florence Dixie has now taken her place among the celebrated "cranks" of the world. Her soul is hungry for fame, and if fame does not come, then welcome notoriety—anything but oblivion. It was Erostiatus who burned down the Temple of Diana, at Ephesu, so that his name might ring through the ages in connection with the celebrated structure. A little enquiry has revealed a good many eccentricities regarding the lady. In the first place many members of her family are insane. Her mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Queensbury, is an avowed Fenian. Her brother, the Marquis, is an avowed Atheist, while as for herself she is an intense admirer of Mr. Parnell. We all remember with what a flourish of trumpets it was announced she was going to South Africa as correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and how she forged a telegram purporting to have come from King Cetewayo. Going further back, newspaper history informs us she was forbidden the Court, owing to having appeared before Her Majesty with cropped hair. The truth seems to be that Lady Florence invented the little episode to excite sympathy for herself, and have her name in the newspapers of the world. And she has succeeded admirably. The "Invincibles" are bad enough to do anything, but they must be acquitted of assaulting her ladyship. See what a world of mischief she has done. It was the last straw, and in consequence hundreds of poor Irish people in England have to suffer, some by being thrown out of employment, and others by having employment refused them. Lady Florence Dixie should be prosecuted and punished if found guilty of such a serious crime.

Easter Joys.

The grand central fact in the life of the Christian is the Resurrection of our Saviour, thus proving Himself beyond all doubt to be the eternal Son of the living God. Without this well authenticated fact, the Church would have no principle of existence, and, as the Apostle assures us, our faith would be in vain. The Resurrection is a necessary consequence of the Incarnation, and the complete fulfilment of the most luminous prophecies. If our Saviour permitted that His life should be taken away, He must declare His divine power by taking it up again. This He has done on the morning of the Resurrection, utterly confounding His enemies, and putting the very guards over His Sacred Tomb to flight. Hence the joy and glory with which the Easter time is celebrated by the Universal Church.

Sorrow generally precedes joy, or, in other words, the greatness of the sorrow is the reason of the extent of our joy. During the whole season of Lent, the Church laments and bewails the cruel sufferings of her Divine Spouse. She sits in solitude, entering the desert with our Saviour, and her black vestments, her low wails in her moving psalmody, indicate that a great grief is breaking her heart. Her sorrows culminate in the Passion on Good Friday, and the wail of her grief is more deep and solemn, as she stands beneath the very cross of her pale, dying Saviour. She followed Him from the moment that He was crushed down in the Garden of Olives, until He dies on the Cross.

The cry of His mighty sorrow moved her heart, as the cold sweat of blood tinged the ground on which He knelt. She hears the low lament, "I am sorrowful even unto death," mingling with the sighing winds as they moan in unison with His sufferings. The night is dark and cold, and far-spent; the Son of God is left alone in his unheard-of sorrow. "Oh, you that pass by see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The Church celebrates His sufferings in detail. She hears the noise of the rabble coming to apprehend Him, she sees Him betrayed, spat upon, struck on the face; she listens to the cutting whips as they tear His sacred flesh; she sees the crown of thorns placed upon His sacred head, and the heavy cross on His mangled, bleeding shoulders; she follows the dismal procession to the summit of Mount Calvary; she kneels, in deep veneration, beneath the blood-stained cross; she again witnesses a scene that tears her sorrowing heart with pain; she hears the heavy blows of the hammer driving the nails through the hands and feet of our Saviour; she sees the crown of thorns penetrating His head; she gazes, in mute anguish, on the ghastly wounds, the lacerated shoulders, the torn flesh, the mangled body hanging on the cross. Her very heart seems to break at the cry of "I thirst," coming from the pale lips of her Jesus, and she becomes almost unconscious when she contemplates the lifeless body taken down from the cross. She follows it to the sepulchre, and sheds a last tear over the new-made grave. The tragedy ends, the fury of hell is spent. Oh! what unspeakable grief for the Church of God, the beautiful spouse of Christ.

Easter morn breaks in on the Christian world with renewed hopes and aspirations. The earth quakes, the graves open, the guards flee, the angels of Heaven appear in dazzling glory around the Sepulchre; our Saviour comes forth a conqueror of the grave, death and hell. "He is risen! He is not here!" is the joyous exclamation of the snow-white angel that announces the resurrection. The sun of life comes forth and sheds his brilliant rays over the dark world. He appears to the three devout women who went out early in the morning to seek Him; He appears to the penitent Peter, to the Disciples on their way to Emmaus, to the forsaken Apostles, to thousands of people, convincing the whole world that He had truly risen as He had said before His Passion. He conversed with His Disciples, He eat with them, He appeared even when they were assembled with closed doors. Was there ever a grander or more convincing victory? Oh! Holy Church, that mourned for your Saviour, let your sweet *Alleluias* burst forth in magnificent strains all over the world.

For the Church He has died; for the Church He rises again. "This is the day which the Lord has made, let us rejoice and be glad therein." Although our Saviour organised and established this Church before His Passion, the constitution was not perfected until after His death. He spent forty days in completing this masterpiece of the Divine mind. He was not only to be the Author but the Finisher of our Faith. The Church is a living body, as literally and as truly so as the human body itself—a real, actual, living existence, as much so, at the least, as any other creature of God—a mysterious existence, indeed, before which we may lose ourselves in wonder and admiration, but which in this life we shall never fully comprehend; for her type, as her fountain of life, is the mysterious union of two distinct natures, the human and the Divine, in the one Divine Person of Christ the Son. This is what our greatest theologians and philosophers—the great Brownson among the number—understand by the Christian church. She is in some sense the continuation, or rather a representation or copy of the Incarnation. It is not by a figure of speech merely that we call her the Bride, the Immaculate Spouse of the Lamb. It is not by a mere figure of speech that we speak of her as a person, call her a mother, the joyful mother of all the faithful, our own dear and affectionate mother, on whose bosom we lay our head, and from whose breast we draw our spiritual nourishment.

We mean all we say, for she is, in the spiritual order, as truly and as literally our mother as she, of whom we were born naturally, is our mother in the natural order. The Church lives, moves, acts. Her life is the life of unity in variety, and her personality is the unity of person in the variety of individuals, each retaining his own personality. Whoever meditates profoundly her existence, will find copied or imitated in her all the mystery of God and Man—all the ineffable mystery of the ever-adorable Trinity, and the Incarnation of the Word, or Second Person of the Godhead. She is the most wonderful work of God, in which he, as it were, exhausts his wisdom, power and goodness, and reveals his own ineffable essence. It is to this grand, sublime, and even awful, as well as endearing, conception of the Church, that we must rise in order to fully comprehend all that our dear Saviour did for us from the time of His Resurrection to His Ascension. It is no wonder that His Immaculate Spouse would rejoice on the occasion of His Resurrection.

But apart from this thought, we are personally concerned in the Resurrection of our dear Lord. What consoled Job in his afflictions may also encourage and cheer us on—the hope of future Resurrection. "I know that in my flesh I shall see my God."

We are, then, to come forth and participate in the Resurrection of Christ on the last day. God, who is able to form from dust so many beautiful flowers, and out of the earth, in the bowels of the earth, gold, silver and diamonds, is he unable to recall your body out of the bosom of the earth? The glorified qualities of the risen humanity of Jesus shall also be ours. We distinguish four beautiful qualities in the glorified bodies of the just. (1). The body is sown in corruption, it shall rise in incorruption, and be incapable of any suffering. (2). It is sown in dishonor, it shall rise shining with glory, and without spot or blemish. (3). It is sown in weakness, it shall rise in power, and be capable of transporting itself with the soul in an instant from one place to another, (4). It is sown a natural body, it shall rise a spiritual body. Thus the glorified bodies possess the four grand qualities of subtlety, agility, clarity and impossibility, fully inheriting the glory of the risen humanity of Christ. The glory which the Father has bestowed on the Son He bestows on us. These are the pious and joyful thoughts that suggest themselves to the Christian heart during Easter time, and urge us on to the possession of so great a reward.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Second Reading of Orange Bill Postponed for a Week.

Name "Orange" to be struck out.

THE ISLAND TO BE A MILITARY DISTRICT.

L. H. Davies "Sat Down on."

Special Despatch to the Herald.

OTTAWA, April 3.

Sir John, replying to Blake, last night, said Sir Charles Tupper had not yet been appointed High Commissioner to England.

Contrary to general expectation, the Orange Bill was not brought forward last night. The galleries were crowded in expectation of debate. The second reading is postponed for a week. It is said the name "Orange" will be struck out, and the name changed to "Loyal Protestant Association."

Prince Edward Island is to be one of thirteen Military Districts of Canada.

Sir Hector Langevin sat completely down on Davies in Credit Foncier debate. Davies smiled feebly, and collapsed.

MARRIED.

At Kensington, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. George McMillan, B. A., Mr. Robert Humphreys, of Kelvin Grove, Lot 25, to Miss Walker, of Kensington.

At the Manse, March 28th, by the Rev. W. S. Frame, Mr. Leonard McEwan, of Savage Harbor, to Catherine Melinda, only daughter of Mr. Henry McEwan, Morell.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., after a short illness, Mary, beloved wife of Alexander McDonald, shoemaker, aged 28 years. May she rest in peace. (Funeral from her late residence, Upper Great George Street, on Friday morning, at 8.45 o'clock.)

Suddenly, on Friday, the 30th March, at six o'clock, Jemima, infant daughter of John and Mary Jane Boyyer, aged six months and two days.

At Bay Fortune, N.P., on the 15th of Feb., in the 54th year of his age, George E. Aitken, Jr.

On March 11th, at Georgetown, Charles William Aubrey, infant son of William A. Stevens, aged 6l days.

At Summerside, on the 22nd ult., after a short illness, Mr. Charles T. Hilson, aged 39 years.

At the residence of George Beairsto, Malpeque, on the 20th ult., Duncan Beairsto, aged 60 years.

At Lower Bedeque, on the 27th ult., Margaret, relict of the late Dougald McCallum, Esq., aged 76 years.

At Albany, Lot 27, on Thursday, the 22nd Feb., of rheumatic fever, Elizabeth, third and youngest daughter of Margaret Ann and Martin Keough, aged five years, nine months and fifteen days.

At Harbor's Mouth, on 19th March, Mr. Thomas Cullen, Keeper of the Quarantine Hospital, a native of the County of Wexford, Ireland, aged 75 years. May he rest in peace.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. McIntyre, M. P., Souris, on the 12th, March, Mrs. Flora McDonald, relict of John McDonald, Esq., R. I. P.

At Georgetown, on Feb. 27, 1883, after a painful illness of 7 days, Jane Douglass Allan, beloved wife of William A. Stevens, in the 38th year of her age.

At his residence, Queen Street, Sunday morning, April 1, of asthma, George Foster, aged 63 years.

At St. Mary's Road, on Monday, the 26th ult., after a few days illness, Elizabeth Quinn, in the 15th year of her age. She leaves a sorrowing father and mother, four sisters and three brothers, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss. *Requiescat in Pace.*

On the 24th ult., at Guernsey Cove, Murray Harbor, Mr. Henry Brehaut, Sr., aged 91 years, very much respected.

LOCAL AND OTHER M

The *Northern Light* is now m trips daily.

Roderick Munroe, Esq., died his residence, Georgetown, on 3 ing.

John Brown, the Queen's we sonal attendant, died at Wind the 28th ult.

The regular quarterly meetin volent Irish Society, takes plac evening next, in St. Patrick's E

We have received the well neatly printed Catalogue of F Printers and Engineers, Londo

Mr. L. E. Prowse has fitted tractive sign in front of his s that Mr. Prowse styles it—a "

Mr. Williston Brown has temporary clerk in the Char Office, in place of Mr. James resigned.

It is understood that the I ernment has granted a subsid annum to a monthly line of st Antwerp and Canada.

At the request of the B Society, R. R. FitzGerald, Es to deliver a lecture on " Particulars will appear short

A Special Passenger Tr Charlottetown Station every excepted), at five o'clock, r val of *Northern Light* from P

Mails are now closed daily p. m., at the City Post Offic by special train to *Northe* from the *Northern Light* are p. m., daily.

Having this week devoted our space to Parliamentary "Notes from the Capital," will prove interesting, we ar over editorial articles on loc

The Roman Catholics in tating in a very practical m college. They propose en building at Dutch Village, $35,000, and at the prelimi $8,000 were subscribed.

The subject for discussio ing of Comet Debating C Lot 45, was, "Which caus ant feeling, Pursuit or P division, it was decided in by three of a majority.

A large number of the Charles Coles, W. C. Hol D. A. McDonald and D. A bled at the station on Mo see them off. They intend tunes in the Northwest. cess.

Mr. J. H. Redden deli lecture, under the auspi Literary Union, in St. Friday evening last. T Story Tellers," was a po Reddin showed, in his t he had given it much att

Masters of vessels wi Atlantic ports, recently, of ice are on the Ban some hundreds of mile unknown width. Some about the ice for thre had to change their co voyage.

The walking match day last, between Legge cribed as one of the gre nessed in that city. thirty laps to the mile the men to pass each six miles had been tra disturbance took place, ed to stop the race and

Hon. Mr. Gavin is vacant seat in the Fi County. He is a gen in every respect to cre District. Very unfai to secure his defeat ledger and other influ the contest, Mr. Gavi opponent two to one. same tactics will be from the reports rec of the District, we f Gavin will, on the by a handsome majo

Yesterday being services were held in this city. At 7 o'cl brated by Rev. Fa was attended by ove pupils of the school, St. Joseph's Society, munion. In the eve congregation was pr chapel were beaut diction of the Bless by Rev. Dr. Grant, de Finance. Dr. G and instructive ser

The steamer Ne Halifax, N. S., with Exhibition, to be The consignment there last Wedne good condition, weeks on the wa packages of spec of fish. The Ne sists of twenty-th five bundles of wo ing an Indian grounds. A cano the collection, wh will illustrate the Macs of the Prov Upper Provinces

A special meeti held on Monday Worship the M Councillors were moved setting f have a Bill pass clearly defining city, and to rem exist as to the l issued, or othe issued. A peti of such a meas Councillors), a were read to ments were pre The original re discussion, agr four.