

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 25, 1886.

The Irish Question.

As the time draws near when Mr. Gladstone is to present his scheme for righting the wrongs of Ireland, the excitement becomes greater and speculation more reckless. What Mr. Gladstone can accomplish remains to be seen. But we are of opinion that there does not exist a Party in the British Parliament who can propound a scheme which will satisfy all. It may not be amiss just at this stage to take a review of the history of the Irish question, and then wait for the light which is promised us in the month of April.

Going as far back as 1789, we have an unbroken line of agitation; agitation which assumed such proportions in the eyes of British statesmen as required the enforcement of Coercion Acts. From 1789 to 1802, an insurrection act was in force. From 1803 to 1805 martial law was established. The insurrection act was again in force from 1807 to 1810, and from 1814 to 1818, and from 1822 to 1823, and from 1823 to 1825. There it stopped; but then came courts martial, then a Magistrate Coercion Act from 1834 to 1835. In addition to this list of restrictions, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended three times since the union. We are all more or less acquainted with the history of coercion from O'Connell's time down to the present, so that the dates need not be given here. These facts tell us—if they mean anything—the state of the country requiring such enactments. Whether there was just cause on the one side or on the other, whether British statesmen had reason to suppose Coercion Acts a success that they should so often have enforced them, is not the question. All we now do is simply to direct attention to the state of the country which can reasonably be inferred from the continuous enforcement of such acts.

On more than one occasion the fires which these acts were supposed to quench burst out with renewed energy. The principal of these—those which took the form of organization—may be given as the Rebellion of 1798 which we will pass by. Then came the days of O'Connell and the Repeal Association. In January, at the weekly meeting of the Association, O'Connell announced that "1843 is and shall be the great repeal year." He abstained himself from attendance in Parliament to devote himself to that system of political agitation. The organization was to be supported and extended by means of subscription. On the 16th of March he addressed 30,000 people at Trim, and referred to the physical force by which he was surrounded as something much more effectual than idle petitioning of Parliament. At the beginning of May, the agitation had become sufficiently formidable, to make a declaration of the intention of the Government a matter of imperative necessity. On the 15th of August the Hill of Tara saw a wonderful sight. Almost half a million people assembled, to hear the great man declare that the day was come when they would no longer be slaves—when the land should overflow with plenty, and every one should hold his half acre with fixity of tenure. On the 8th of October a monster meeting was to be held at Clontarf, near Dublin, but because of the language used in calling it, the meeting was declared by the Government to be illegal, and on the 14th of that month O'Connell and his principal associates were arrested.

Any careful reader must be impressed with the fact that the agitation of O'Connell must inevitably beget some movement, and hence will not be surprised that there should arise out of his work an organization which carried on Irish agitation. This was the Young Ireland Society. Identified with this movement we have such men as Mr. William Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell and Duffy; and the outcome of its work, what is known as the Rebellion of '48. The movement came and vanished like a shadow. It never had any reality or substance in it. Concerning it Mr. Justin McCarthy says, "it was a literary and poetic inspiration altogether." It is another illustration of the fact exemplified in O'Connell's movement, that in Irish politics, a climax cannot be repeated or recalled.

Fenianism, which, according to Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., was bred in the camps of the American Civil War, if not actually born on its battle fields, was the next to occupy the field. Its propagation in Ireland was sudden, and its work comparatively undefined. The procession which attended the body of Terence Bellew McManus, one of the rebels of '48, who died in San Francisco early in the year 1860, and whose remains were borne through the cities of America and across the Atlantic to their final resting place in Glasnevin, was the ceremonial which announced that the period of active preparation had arrived, and that the general design of the party of insurrection was now fixed. From the 30th of October, 1861, the day of the arrival of the funeral ship at Queenstown, to the 10th of November, the day of the interment at Dublin, was a time of intense excitement and profound emotion in Ireland. Every stage of the progress of the funeral, as it proceeded slowly across the island, was marked by the gathering of sympathizing multitudes and the en-

listment of innumerable recruits to the Fenian cause. Fifty thousand men marched in military order behind the body through the streets of the Irish capital. A quarter of a million of people thronged the sidewalks and the public places. The Fenian leaders recognized in the surging masses the raw materials for their purpose, and the most sanguine boasted that there would soon be an Irish army on Irish soil to equal the Irish host which was collecting beneath the banner of the Disunited States beyond the Atlantic. How to turn that mass of processionists and spectators into an army was the not inconsiderable task of the Fenian Directory.

Many grave and deliberate men not given to dreaming, considered that the aid of the United States would be given in restoring the independence of Ireland as a reward to the Irish for their share in restoring the authority of the American Union.

But it was not to be so. Whether the government or the nature of things put an end to the Brotherhood we do not assert; but it passed to the majority. O'Donnell himself confessed that "the so-called Fenian insurrection is rather to be regarded as largely the desperate attempt of the hottest heads and fiercest hearts of the organization to do something to justify or at least to save from shame the proud predictions which had filled the columns of the Fenian press, and the addresses of the Fenian leaders, while American citizenship was still stung by the recognition of the Southern belligerents and when American commerce was still infuriated by the exploits of the Alabama.

The death of the Fenian Brotherhood was not the death of Ireland's hope. It may have taught Irish leaders that independence was not to be obtained just then. But they did not cease to work. There is something fitful in Irish agitation it is true; but during the last twenty years there has been a steady movement, and organization has appeared under Land Leaguers, Home Rulers and Nationalists.

As the movements under the rule of these organizations are fresh in the minds of our readers, we need not enter the field or recount the progress made. We may now raise the question, "What are the grievances concerning which Ireland complains?" O'Connell, in a document dated 27th July, 1841—"The enumeration of the grievances of which the Irish people complain"—sets forth the whole matter under ten articles; but as the greater part of these are things of the past, we need not enter into the discussion of them. All inequality of the commercial advantages has been done away with. The civil rights of the Catholic population have been restored to them. The prizes of professional and of political life in Ireland, and every British dependency, have been thrown open, in law, and in fact, to Catholic as well as Protestant Irish.

Whatever Ireland has to complain of it is not lack of legislation; for between 1801 and 1833 it has been computed that 114 commissions, and 60 select committees sat upon Irish affairs, and within the same period of time Irish affairs were the subject of no less than 4,118 public, and 197 local acts of parliament. How many have been passed since, we are not prepared to say. Any one, however, acquainted with the history of Ireland, can imagine, but on every occasion the problem had to be taken up afresh, the evil to be probed more thoroughly than ever, some new cause to be sought for in explanation of the phenomena before them, with only this result for certain: that the cause of the trouble evidently lay in something which all previous remedies had failed to reach. Past legislation may, however, have had this effect, that, in removing minor grievances, the major now present themselves to Mr. Gladstone's cabinet.

These may be taken as Land Reform, Home Rule and Independence. As regards the first of these it is almost beyond a doubt that any scheme brought forward will be vigorously opposed especially if it looks towards increasing the national debt; for it must be remembered that though confiscation of the lands of the old Irish lords has not been reversed, yet the hand of time has passed over them, and the question has reached the stage at which, in the opinion of many reasonable men, the reversal of an injustice is but an injustice the more. However strong this feeling may be the land question must be firmly taken in hand and dealt with as it deserves. This and Home Rule are the only questions which are likely to perplex the Government. The question of Independence we cannot view in any other light than one which will find an almost united opposition from the House, and for that reason not likely to form a part of the platform of any party. We cannot regard either an absolute or a qualified separation of the two countries otherwise than a dishonor to one, and a serious misfortune to both. The mere geographical position of the two countries makes them far more fit to exist as one nation than as two. Not only are they more powerful for defence against a foreign enemy combined than separate, but if separate they would be a standing menace to one another. Parted at the present time and with their present feelings, the two Islands would be, of all countries in Europe, those which would have the most hostile dispositions toward one another.

It is alleged that the reason why Chamberlain and Trevelyan do not resign at once is because they could not give to the public their reasons for doing so without prematurely disclosing Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

Parliamentary Notes.

—Too many of our legislators are afflicted with the vice of volubility. In five hour speeches on the Landry motion Parliament has lost another week. But the end has been reached at last, and the Government sustained by a majority of ninety-four.

—It has been stated that Mr. Landry's motion was submitted at the instigation of the Government. But the statement has been denied by the Hon. Mr. Thompson and other Ministers; and it is more than likely that Mr. Landry's motive was to "get ahead" of his compatriots in the House, and to give his name a prominent place in the debate. That it was not framed by the Government is evident, from the fact that it is worded to catch the vote of every member who, on any ground whatever, might regret that the traitor had been hanged. Apart, altogether, from those who sympathized with him because of his race and religion, then there are some who "regret" that Riel was hanged because they are opposed to "Capital Punishment," and others who "regret" because they believe that in allowing the law to take its course, the Government made Riel a hero and martyr in the estimation of a large part of the populace of Canada. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Landry's motion was evidently framed with a view to obtaining for it the largest support that could possibly be obtained. That the Government met the issue squarely shows that they felt sure of the strength of their case, and that they have been borne out triumphantly by such a handsome majority, proves the soundness of their judgment.

—The question of the execution of Riel having thus been disposed of, Mr. Blake will no doubt, at the earliest opportunity, attack the policy and administration of the Government respecting the Northwest; and another long debate will, therefore take place in the great Canadian talking shop. We may, however, indulge the hope that some little business will in the meantime be done. The estimates are to be tabled at once, and it is probable that the Budget Speech will be delivered on Tuesday next.

—It is pleasing to notice that of the speeches delivered on the Landry motion, two of the best were delivered by members for the Maritime Provinces. The reputation of Mr. Landry (of Kent, N. B.) has risen decidedly as a result of his fluent, pointed and logical address; and Hon. J. S. D. Thompson has been classed as a speaker with Mr. Blake. This may, perhaps, be too high an estimate of the oratorical abilities of the Minister of Justice; but should he lack anything in this respect, we are well assured that he is far ahead of Mr. Blake in the sterling qualities of sound judgment and high principle.

—The continued illness of Sir John A. McDonald is, on the other hand, a subject of regret and anxiety to all his friends. But the Opposition journals having reported that "he will not appear in the House again this Session," his return at an early day, with health renewed, may be confidently expected,—for Grit prophecies, like dreams, always go by contraries.

—The Montreal Gazette remarks that he who looketh not upon the wine-cup when it is red may take comfort to himself when he reads the following paragraph from a recent circular of the United States Treasury department. The ingredients of the peculiar "fruit juice" therein described do not strike the mind as likely to form an appetizing compound, though it is evident that the trade in it is not a small one, else customs regulations regarding it would not be issued. He who avoids the bar-keeper's seductive mixtures, evidently escapes taking many a strange draught that would not tend to improve the tone of his stomach. The circular reads as follows:—

So-called "fruit juice," which, upon examination, was found to consist of a concentrated solution of an artificial naphthalene dye, containing pyrogallous acid and starch and saccharine matter, free from alcohol, does not constitute the fruit juice specified in the tariff act, but being a preparation employed for coloring liquors or wines, is dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in schedule A, T. I., new, 117, for "coloring for brandy."

An Investment with the Equitable Life Assurance Company is Worth Having.

The value of an investment is best shown by its improvement in the past; its present value and its prospective advantages. The facts and figures now stated by the Equitable never taken a backward step; it has advanced in the face of opposition; it has withstood the influences of civil war, financial panics and periods of business depression. Its remarkable growth, and the fact that in every essential particular it has surpassed all other assurance companies, including those organized many years before it, prove the justice of its claim that it offers future benefits and advantages which other companies can hardly expect to attain.

In January, 1880, its assets were scarcely over \$100,000. Ten years afterwards they amounted to \$10,500,000. Ten years later to \$37,000,000. And to-day they amount to \$96,500,000. Its surplus, which is larger than that of any other company, on whatever basis it is calculated, amounts to between thirteen and fourteen millions. Its total income for 1885 was over \$16,500,000, and during the year its premium income showed an advance of \$1,400,000, its surplus an increase of \$3,500,000, and its assets an increase of over \$8,900,000. Its new assurance is largely in excess of that of every other company, and aggregated over \$96,000,000 for the year 1885. We call attention to this great Company's advertisement in another column.

Sign of the "Stove."

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following goods at low prices:—
2 tons Gal. Sheet Iron,
2 tons Lobster Marlin,
100 coils Rope,
3 tons White Lead (English),
10 casks Paint Oil,
2000 Fire Brick,
1 ton Fire Clay.

SIMON W. CRABBE.
Sign of the Stove, Walker's Corner.
March 25—4wks 2aw her 4i

METHODIST TEA

—AND—
FANCY SALE,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
ROLLER RINK,
—ON—
Thursday, 25th Inst.

A FANCY Table, also an Apron Table, with a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Aprons; a variety of fancy and useful articles. Refreshment Tables well supplied with substantial and delicacies. Doors open at 12 noon; Tea on the tables at 5 o'clock. Oysters served at 9 p. m. Admission 15 cents; Tea, 25 cents. MRS. R. D. COFFIN, Secretary.

March 18—7i wky li

WHY THE
EQUITABLE
IS THE BEST COMPANY
WITH WHICH TO
ASSURE.

I.—Because of its Safety.
Its surplus is larger than that of any other assurance company.

II.—Because of its Promptness.
Of 1,043 death claims paid in 1885, nearly one-half were paid the very day proofs were received; while of the remainder the majority were paid within the following three days. No other company can show such a record.

III.—Because of its Liberality and Returns.

All policies are incontestable after three years. All incontestable policies are payable immediately upon receipt of proof of death. The Society's policy contract is clear and simple, and liberal in its conditions. Its non-forfeiting Tontine (or Semi-Tontine) policy affords all the ultimate benefits of the full Tontine, and has during its earlier years the surrender value and other material advantages of ordinary life policies.

IV.—Profit.
No other company is paying on its policies as large profits as are shown under the Equitable's matured Tontine policies with fifteen-year period. Persons desiring assurance may obtain estimates of the probable results of similar policies, and of policies with twenty-year terms, which are expected to show even larger profits.

V.—Prospective Advantages.
The unexampled progress of the Equitable in the past is the best guarantee of the increasing future value of assurance with the Equitable.

Assets.....	\$96,553,357.50
Liabilities.....	52,691,148.27
Surplus.....	\$13,862,239.13
New Assurance in 1885.....	\$96,011,378.00
A larger business than that of any other Company.	
Outstanding Assurance.....	\$357,388,246.00
Total Paid Policy-holders in 1885.....	7,138,659.05
Paid Policy-holders since Organization.....	88,211,175.63
Income in 1885.....	16,590,053.13
Improvement During the Year.	
Increase in Premium Income.....	\$1,430,349.00
Increase in Surplus.....	3,378,622.03
Increase in Assets.....	8,391,461.90

WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,
Solicitors, Charlottetown, General Agents for Prince Edward Island.
CAPTAIN D. MCKINNON, Agent in Summerside.
March 25, '86—dy 2i law wky 2i

BOSTON STEAMERS.

STEAMER "Carrroll" will leave Boston 3rd APRIL for Halifax, and regularly afterwards. Trips to Charlottetown will be resumed immediately on opening of navigation.
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Ch'town, March 24, '86—2i pat

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,
Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.
March 19, 1886.

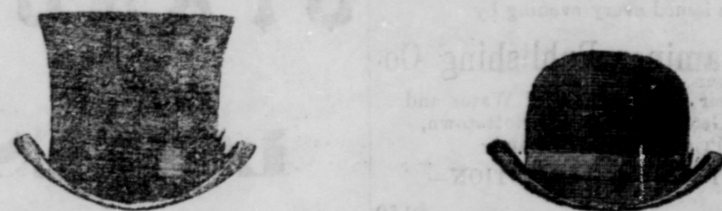
TO LET—That pleasantly situated Dwelling House at Southport, owned by the subscriber, containing eleven well-finished rooms, good cellar, and coal shed, and out-offices attached; also, first-class dairy and ice house, coach house and stables and large fruit and vegetable garden. Splendid bathing within a short distance. Rent moderate.
—Henry Beer. mar 23

Farmer Hard Luck:—"What will I do? My family give me no peace on account of the Boots I bring them. They say they are leaky and don't wear."

Farmer Good Fortune:—"My friend you are right; bad Boots do bring trouble. The Boots I buy give wife and children great satisfaction. If you want to astonish and please your family buy your next Boots at

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 23, 1886.



CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS!

Spring Stock Just Opened

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE!

Newest Styles! Lowest Prices!!

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—A fine stock of Scotch and English Tweeds and Worsteds to select from.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, March 22, 1886—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

MOURNING GOODS
a Specialty.

1000
TAPE HATS and BONNETS
at 10c each.

This is a job lot of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Bonnets, &c., bought at a great sacrifice and must be sold at once. Many of the Bonnets, with Tinsel Trg, are worth five times the price.

Hamburg Edgings,

200 Patterns to select from. Excellent Value. LACE CURTAINS, ROOM PAPER, CARPETS.

BEER BROS.,
73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 20, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Towelings, Tickings, White and Colored Knitting Cottons.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

1 CASE EMBROIDERY,

direct from Switzerland, just opened.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, March 15—wky.

JAS. PATON & CO, MARKET SQUARE,

OFFER special inducements to purchasers of House Furnishing Goods, during the month of March. Those in need of Carpets and Oilcloths should give us a call. Our stock is pronounced the largest and cheapest in the city, and entirely new.

100 rolls Carpet, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Hemp.
75 " Oilcloth, from one foot to twelve feet wide.

A special lot of Scotch and Union Carpets will be cleared out at cost. See these, as they are genuine Bargains.

Grand value in White and Grey Cottons, Shirtings, Print Cottons, Cretonnes, Table Linens, Towels and Bed Tickings, 1,200 pairs Corsets, cheap.

Gilray's Patent Lace Curtain Stretcher. Ladies should see them.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

March 5, 1886.