

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 17, 1885.

Australasian Trade.

It is interesting to note that in the Antipodes as here questions of trade are the burning questions of the day.

Any abstract discussion of the merits of free trade is beyond our present purpose, and is indeed beside the question, which affords common standing ground alike for the free trader and the protectionist.

In practical affairs it is often true that "example is better than precept," and we think that the mercantile fiscal policy of the United States is worthy of our careful study.

For the marvellous growth and material prosperity of protectionist America, the freetraders are ready with various explanations; one of which is that owing to the continental area, and, therefore, varied character of the country and its products, the protectionist policy is modified into one of virtual free trade.

The American appreciate extension of protected markets, and more especially the inclusion of tropical regions in their industrial circle, is evidenced, among other things, by these facts, that for some years past they have had a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, that they have just concluded a treaty for the admission of Spanish West Indian sugar duty free, and are now negotiating with England a similar treaty in respect of the English West Indies, which are threatened with absolute ruin by the unfair competition of Continental bounty-fed sugar.

The Australian Colonies, or States, have much in common with the American States. More especially this, that they alike embrace within their extensive range varieties of climate, from the arid to the moist, while their natural resources and manufactured products are of corresponding diversity.

And it will hardly be disputed that a policy which the Americans persistently favor, which they have tested, and to which they are giving extension, is one which Australasians may judiciously copy.

The infant manufactures of new countries need protection in their early days, against the superabundant capital, highly developed industrial organization, and pauperized labor of old countries, is, rightly or wrongly, pretty generally conceded in the new countries, which are likely to be the best judges on the point.

Surely a policy is to be commended, even if we had not the example of America for it would foster direct interchange with our neighbors in Queensland and Fiji, who would take our commodities in return for theirs, without the roundabout and expensive resort to London intervention; which our existing lines of trade necessitate.

Trade in this respect like water, if we wish to direct it into new courses we must be at some trouble and expense in the first instance to open the channels, and it may be to remove obstructions; if there be natural fall, the water will deepen and widen the bed for itself.

The First-Class Hotel Enterprise.

The adjourned meeting held last evening was even better attended than the first—showing an increasing interest in the enterprise. Reports of the committees were received and discussed; but no definite action was taken. The meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

The German Overflow.

The reason why Bismarck is so desirous to found a German colonial empire is, according to Herr Grad, a member of the Reichstag, to find room for Germany's surplus population. The population is too great for the Fatherland and it is growing with great rapidity.

The increase since 1850 has been 2,506,639, and in 1881 there were in the German Empire 525,738 more births than deaths. In order, therefore, to give the German race elbow room in countries under German rule Bismarck has been acquiring territory on the east and west coasts of Africa and among the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Of Usagara, one of the new German possessions, west of Zanzibar, the most glowing accounts are given. It is described as a land flowing with milk and honey. The climate is cool and healthful, and "greenest verdure, purest water, health and abundance of food, were assured to the white man."

This African paradise is about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 200 miles long by 85 miles wide.

It is, however, not by any means certain that the other acquisitions of Germany are as suitable for colonization as the highlands of Usagara. They are all within or near the tropics and vigorous white men are not bred in such hot climates.

The Alien Land Owners.

The New York Sun says:—"We notice that several of our agricultural contemporaries are alarmed at the great purchase of land in the Western States by English noblemen and other aliens, and fear that it may injure the prospects of poor but honest settlers. So long as the least alarmed on this score so long as purchasers from Europe confine their operations to the grazing lands of the Western plains, for a few seasons of severe drought, and a few more cold winters like the last and present will satisfy those alien millionaires that climate is no respecter of persons. The great dividends promised on capital invested or even now being paid will soon cease, when they have to be raised from actual sales of cattle. The bubble will burst soon enough to give the poor settler all the land he wants of the kind needed."

IRELAND'S GREAT DAY.

THE FEAST OF ST. PATRICK CELEBRATED BY THE IRISHMEN OF CHARLOTTETOWN—A PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS AND GRAND PROCESSION—REV. ALLAN MACDONALD'S FLOQUENT SERMON—SUMMARY REPORT.

To-day the weather was glorious, and the sons of old Ireland were more active than ever in celebrating the feast of their Patron Saint. At an early hour, the streets were gay with bunting and flags floated from the public buildings. The members of the benevolent Irish Society assembled early at their Hall, Prince Street. At ten o'clock they formed a grand procession, and to the music of the City Cornet Band, marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. A Pontifical High Mass was then celebrated by His Lordship, Bishop McIntyre, assisted by Rev. Stephen Phelan, of Alberton, with Rev. Francis Gallant as Deacon, Rev. J. W. Macdonald, as sub Deacon, and Rev. A. J. McIntyre, as master of Ceremonies.

The Rev. Allan Macdonald, of Fort Augustus, delivered the sermon, which was very eloquent and impressive. His text was taken from the first epistle to the Corinthians, 9th chap. and 2nd verse.

The name Apostle, said the preacher, is usually applied to those who have been, under God, instrumental in leading nations to Christianity—to those who are endowed in a special manner with gifts for the conversion of souls, and are successful. Apostles are of the salt of the earth. Their inheritance is the world, by virtue of their commission to go teach all nations; and words fail to express how dear they are to their Master. It is said "they shall shine like stars,"—"they shall be called rich in Kingdom of God." The Holy Catholic Church has been pleased to apply the title of Apostle on all those who have followed in the footsteps of the first Apostles, and were endowed by God for that purpose, and the whole Catholic world, and especially the Irish nation, have gladly recognized the right of St. Patrick to name and princely title of "An Apostle." Let us consider (1) the fitness of the great St. Patrick for Apostolic work, and (2) the success of his Apostolic work. Four hundred years had passed since the first Easter Sun had risen. The light of the Gospel had penetrated far into Asia, into India, and into Africa, but it had not yet beamed on Ireland. Early in the fifth century a Christian youth was taken there a captive slave. His name was Patrick. We know little of his early life, but we may judge of the tree by its fruits, and we may infer that he was the child of Christian parents, gentle and good from his youth. We know that while in captivity in Ireland, he evinced great devotion for the Immaculate Mother of God, and for the blessed Jesus Christ. For seven years he passed as a stranger in a strange land. At the end of seven years, however, he effected his escape, and returned to his mother. But he did not long remain. He seems to have been filled with the idea of the country of his captivity. He tells us that when he laid down and when he rose up he seemed to hear a voice from Ireland calling to him, "O, stranger, come back and give us light." The thought of Ireland continually haunted his mind. He resolved to undertake the task. He studied for forty years, received Christian consecration from the hands of Pope Sixtus, and then he returned to Ireland. He was not insensible to the many and great difficulties of his mission; but he was strong. He appealed to the Kings, the Princes and the people of the land; and won over the hearts of all to the Master and to the Church which the Master founded. He paused not in his work. He passed from city to city, and lit the bright torch of the Cross upon every hill top. The whole land, which was erstwhile in darkness, saw a great light. His efforts were crowned with wonderful success. He established 305 churches, and ordained 3000 priests; and when he went to his reward and received his crown, he left a complete Catholic hierarchy in Ireland. Before he expired, he prayed that the Church he had planted in Ireland might never die out; and his prayer is answered. The Church in Ireland suffered much in the struggle with the Danes, and the withdrawal of England from the Catholic fold was a great blow. But though abandoned for a time, she rose with strength renewed. Her experience ran parallel with that of her dear Land. He was abandoned, he was scourged, and crucified; but he rose again to send his Apostles into all lands. So the Irish Church, though abandoned and oppressed, has risen again to send out Christian Missionaries. Her vitality is due to her great faith. When all seemed lost she never swerved for a moment. She possesses the Divine Life. She has held fast to the faith given her by means of St. Patrick for fifteen hundred years; and while holding fast to this faith, her true sons will show it forth by their high moral conduct.

At the conclusion of the Mass the procession passed through the different streets and returned to the hall. The procession was one of the finest ever witnessed in the city on St. Patrick's Day. The banners, regalia and insignia of the Society were brilliant, and the numbers uncommonly large. To-night the festivities will be concluded by a grand concert in Market Hall.

British Army Estimates.

FACTS AND FIGURES NOW INTERESTING OUTSIDE OF ENGLAND.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The army estimates for 1885-6 have been issued. The total (after deducting appropriations in aid) amounts to £17,820,700, which is a net decrease on last year of £84,900; but excluding last year's supplementary estimates for the Nile and Bechuanaland expeditions, it is really a net increase of £1,890,100. The expenditure for the campaign in the Sudan will be provided by means of a special vote. Of the total, £14,782,900 is for the office services and £3,037,800 for the non-effective.

The following are the principal points of difference between the estimates of 1884-5 and those 1885-6; increased charge due to additional numbers, £65,000; growth of army reserve, £41,000; deferred pay, £30,000; increased charge of militia, yeomanry, cavalry, and volunteers, £28,000; decrease in military contributions from colonies, £45,700; additional clothing for recruits, £17,500; reserves of warlike stores, £266,000; armaments for the navy, £450,000; armaments and works for

coaling stations, £198,000; works and buildings, £33,000; rewards to inventors, £22,200; miscellaneous increases, £7,600; total, £1,465,100. Decreases—supplementary estimates and vote of credit for war expenditure in the Sudan, (1884-5) £1,300,000; Bechuanaland expedition, reduced provision for, £175,000; non-effective charges, £75,000; total, £1,550,000. Net decrease, £84,900. The numbers of men proposed to be voted, including staff of auxiliary forces, are 142,194. The numbers voted in 1884-5 were 140,314; increase, 1885-6, 1,880. The regimental numbers are as follows: Numbers proposed, 1885-6, 131,769; numbers voted, 1884-5, 130,114; increase, 1885-6, 1,655. It is proposed to form two new corps, namely, a small corps of Malay submarine miners for service at Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, and the Mauritius, in connection with the defense of coaling stations. The Malay corps will be commanded and trained by officers and non commissioned officers of the royal engineers. The following table gives the number of men on the regimental establishments of the army and auxiliary forces and of the reserves:

Table with 3 columns: Establishment, Effective, and all Ranks. Rows include Regular forces (regimental) home and colonial, Army reserve, first class, Army reserve, second class, Militia (including permanent staff and militia reserves), Yeomanry (including staff), Total home and colonial establishment, Regular forces (regimental) on Indian establishment, and Total.

The following statement shows the probable amounts that will be repaid by the several colonies, as contributions in aid of military expenditure: Honduras, £5,700; Natal, £4,000; Mauritius, £17,000; Hong Kong, £30,000; Ceylon, £43,000; Straits Settlements, £44,300; Malta, £5,000; total colonial contributions, £139,000. Estimated contribution by Government of Egypt, £100,000. Total, £239,000.

Newfoundland.

Advices from Newfoundland report that the fires of religious hatred and animosity have broken out in the Legislature. Governor Sir John Glover, in his speech to Parliament, deeply grieved over the continuance of the deplorable event at Harbor Grace, on St. Stephen's Day, 1883, and urged that every effort be made to soothe and allay the angry passions prevailing. The usual formal address in reply to the Governor's speech re-echoed the sentiment. The Government is a coalition of Catholics and Protestants, and was supported by every Catholic in the House. Mr. Penny, an Orange member from Carbonear, moved an amendment to the address, denouncing "the unjustifiable outrage at Harbor Grace, declaring that the present deplorable state of feeling was the result of the disgraceful failure of justice at the recent trial of the Riverhead prisoners, and that harmony and good feeling could not be restored until justice had been satisfied." This was opposed by the Catholics in a body and members of the Government. Sir Wm. Whiteway moved an amendment to the amendment, very much to the same effect, but more moderate in tone. This was carried by a small majority, but was equally offensive to the Catholics, and as a result Hon. J. W. Donnelly, Minister of Customs, and R. J. Kent, Speaker of the House, both Catholics, resigned their positions. The Catholic party is led by Sir Ambrose Shea, who is prevented by the political crisis from proceeding to Washington to negotiate for reciprocity.

This will be the end of Whiteway's Government, and the new administration will be run on Protestant lines.

A Fortune in England.

The wife of Deacon Sidney S. Brown, of Gowanda, N. Y., has brought him good fortune, as she has been acknowledged by the Court of Queen's Bench as the heiress to the Lawrence-Townley estate in England, valued at \$100,000,000, her part being \$40,000,000. Lord Townley, says a despatch from Buffalo, was before the opening of the present century, the parent of a wilful daughter, Mary, who was disinherited for engaging herself to John Lawrence, a man of good family but poor. They came to America and were married by a Springfield, Mass., clergyman. Lord Townley died, and his family was extinct, save the daughter, and for half a century the property was held by law.

Col. James Jacques, at the close of the war, went to Springfield, and there discovered the record of the Townley-Lawrence marriage. Knowing of the estate in England, he traced the heir to Gowanda, and there found Mrs. Brown, who was a daughter of Judge Wilder. Col. Jacques was not to England, where he obtained a decision that his claim was valid, and last week, by giving two members of the House of Lords an interest, they procured a transfer of the proceeds of the estate to the United States Treasury. Col. Jacques claims that the money will be transferred within a month or two. He gets one-third for his trouble.

Too Many Toes.

Says the Bridgetown, N. S., Monitor: Joseph Deonison, M. D., of this town recently amputated one toe from each of the feet of four children in the family of Capt. Mitchell, in Hampton. The Captain has twelve children, and five of the number had six toes on each foot. This, of course, made their feet uncomfortably wide, and the Doctor's services were called in. But four were operated upon, the fifth a little girl, had very small feet, and the malformation is not noticeable. The Captain himself has six fingers on each hand. The peculiarity is said to be inherited from his mother's side of the family.

ROOM PAPEE, kept the lowest prices in town, at J. B. Macdonald's, mch17.

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Advertisement for L. E. PROWSE, AMERICAN & CANADIAN HATS, The Largest, Cheapest & Best Assortment on P. E. Island. Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street, Ch'town, March 17, 1885—wklly

EXTENSIVE SALE! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. Duffus & Co's. Stock at Public Auction, commencing Wednesday, 18th March, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and continued the following day, Thursday, at the same hour. B. WILSON HIGGS, At Stevenson's Building, Queen Street.

JAMES SHAND. Ch'town, March 16, 1885. A FULL and complete assortment of Duffus & Co's. stock of Dry Goods, comprising gray and white Cottons, assorted Staples, Blankets, ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Coatings and Trowsers, Mantles, Gloves, Braces, Hosiery, Underclothing, Dress Goods, House Furnishings, Haberdashery, Small Wares and Fancy Goods. TAKE FURTHER NOTICE—That this Sale is positive and peremptory. Nothing will be withdrawn. Everything put up must be Sold. TERMS: All sums under \$50, cash; over that amount, approved endorsed notes, six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCH! CLOSING OUT SALE This Month we are Selling our Goods so Fine that we would like to Give One and All a Chance! CALL! SEE WHAT A CLEAN DOLLAR WILL PURCHASE.

Remember this Month Closes our GREAT SALE! C. ROBERTSON. Ch'town, Feb. 6th, 1885

44 QUEEN STREET. W.A. BRENNAN, Book Job and Ornamental Printer, Book-Binder, Paper Ruler, -AND- BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER. The Printing and Binding machinery and Plant in this Office is that of the late Bremner Brothers. and is well known as one of the most complete printing and binding concerns in the Lower Provinces. With such facilities it is no trouble to do the best work at moderate rates. 44 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. March 17th, 1885.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT -IN- Academy of Music, -ON- Easter Monday Ev'g. April 6. THE UNION DRAMATIC CLUB will present, for the first time in the city, Carleton's thrilling drama, More Sinned Against than Sinning. Founded on events now prominent in Ireland, to be followed by a laughable farce, entitled, Should This Meet the Eye. New and beautiful scenery has been specially prepared for the play. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 35 cents. Doors open at 7, curtain to rise at 8 o'clock, sharp. Ch'town, March 17, 1885.

TENDERS. TENDERS addressed to the Undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Oil Tanks," will be received at Ottawa up to the 25th inst. for the construction of Thirty-five Tin Oil Tanks, of 50 gallons capacity, with drip tin and tray to each. Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of Tender procured at the Agency of this Department, Charlottetown. The Tanks to be completed, tested and delivered at the Department's Storehouse, in Charlottetown, by the 13th inst. next. W.M. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, Department of Marine, Ottawa, March 4th, 1885. mar 17-21 her29 pres1

SEED WHEAT. FOR SALE CHEAP. THE best variety of "White Russian" Seed Wheat, a splendid yielding, good flour, stiff straw; best for our soil and climate. JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, March 9, 1885—2mos

ANTHRACITE and all other kinds of COAL. McMILLAN'S DEPOT, Duncan's Old Wharf, March 7—51 wkl4

On Consignment. Iron, Tin Plates, Pig Lead and Ingots Etc. 30 Tons Round Iron, six 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 inch. 150 Boxes of Tin Plates, suitable for lobster packers. 2 Pigs Lead. 2 Ingots of Tin. PEACOCK BROS. & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1885

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c. LOST—On Friday, March 6th, on Queen Street, near the Pound, a child's Cape. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER OFFICE. (mar 13) WANTED—At Hospital for Insane, six men Attendants, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at the Hospital. march 10 61

TO LET—A new house, fronting on Pownall Street. Enquire of Thos. W. Dodd. mar 3 pat MONEY WANTED—Provided interest low good security. Apply at this office. [Feb 27 th] FOXJAUNTING SLEIGH and harness (reversible seat) for sale. Apply to Geo. Bremner. Feb 27 th FOR SALE—A Cow, having recently calved. For information apply to William Burhoe, Corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets. (mar 13 fr sa tu pd) ADVERTISERS IN THE DAILY EXAMINER