

Aid for Ireland.

His Lordship Bishop McIntyre has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:—

REV. DEAR SIR,—Sad news comes from across the Ocean, and appeals powerfully to our sympathy. Want and misery threaten to inflict dire scourges on many a household in Ireland. The one announcement that real destitution exists in Ireland, and that unless prompt measures of relief be taken by the English Government and the charitable world, famine, with all its attendant horrors, will again desolate its fair fields, ought to move every generous heart to ready action.

Almighty God blessed this Island with an abundant harvest last season; famine to us is a thing unknown. We can show a due thankfulness for blessings received and help to merit their continuance, by giving out of our abundance to assist the sorely afflicted poor of Ireland.

We, therefore, request each pastor to take up in each mission confided to his charge on some Sunday before March, a collection in aid of the destitute in Ireland. We feel sure that our ever generous children in Christ will cheerfully respond to this call of charity. The sufferers are our fellow-beings and the fellow-countrymen of our flock.

The amount of the collections will be transmitted to us as soon as possible, and shall be forwarded to responsible parties in Ireland.

+ PERER McINTYRE, Bishop of Charlottetown. Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1880.

Reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland.

The following memorial is being circulated in the New York Produce and Maritime Exchanges and has received many signatures:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas, The experience of the last several years has served to deepen the conviction in the minds of business men in this country, that important concessions might be made by both the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which would serve materially to increase the trade between them and relieve it from many vexatious restrictions to which it is now subjected; and

Whereas, The treaty of 1854, between Great Britain and the United States, was abrogated by notice from the United States in 1855, it would be courteous and desirable that the first steps towards negotiating a new treaty should be taken by the United States; therefore

We the undersigned merchants and members of the New York Produce Exchange, express our earnest desire for the consummation of an equitable treaty for reciprocal trade by the United States with the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and believing that it would be mutually advantageous, and would greatly facilitate the business of the respective countries, hereby respectfully memorialize your honorable body, and pray that action may be soon taken on the bill introduced by Hon. Leopold Morse, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to confer with similar commissioners to be appointed by Great Britain, and ascertain on what basis a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce between the United States and Canada, including also the colony of Newfoundland, can be negotiated.

On Tuesday night, Bradburn was the scene of solid merriment, having had the first performance of "Cushing Jones & Co's" Combination Troupe. They gave a very excellent performance. This troupe consists of very superior talent in many respects. Instrumental, vocal, and comical, music, &c., composed the program, which was carried out satisfactorily, and highly appreciated by a crowded house. This troupe eventually must prove a success, as intemperance and vulgarity are not tolerated by the members. Manager Jones' closing remarks were highly complimentary, and gave the good people of Bradburn credit for their patronage and good order. The visitors and citizens are willing to admit that the club state in their circular that all did receive more fun to the square inch than could be expected. Hoping they may be favored by a continuance of the above from time to time as all requires a change of thought and cheer to assist us on the lonely road to the end.—Com.

We are requested to intimate that the subscription list of the "Citizens employment and relief fund" may be found at either the Union or Merchants Bank. Further contributions respectfully solicited. Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Cashier of the Merchants Bank.

SENATOR MONTGOMERY AND F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, Esq., left this city yesterday for Georgetown, en route for Ottawa. The "Northern Light" being detained in the ice off Cape Bear, they returned, accompanied by Dr. Muttart, and proceeded to Cape Traverse this afternoon.

At the Stipendiary Magistrates Court today, further evidence in the case of Daniel Carroll, charged with housebreaking and larceny, was heard, and the prisoner was further remanded. Patrick Corish was fined 50 cents or two days in jail for drunkenness.

CHATHAM DEBATING SOCIETY.—Question for discussion on Friday evening: "Is the Character of Oliver Cromwell worthy of our admiration?" To be opened by W. Brown, Jun.

The rink is beautifully decorated for the Carnival to-night. Two bands will be in attendance. We learn that the assemblage of skaters will be large and brilliant.

The couriers at the Capes did not cross today. The mail which arrived last night was an English one. There were only a few papers and letters from the Provinces.

We learn that Mr. John Murray, son of Adam Murray, Esq., is about leaving for Ottawa to take a position under Government.

CLARK'S DIAMOND DUST POLISH.—Unrivalled for cleaning Gold, Silver and Nickel ware. Enquire for it.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

The City of Denver in the Far West.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As many of the Island folk are in Denver, and, by accounts, many more are coming, or intending to come, a few jottings concerning this city of the great plain will be read with interest.

Denver, as all Island schoolboys know, is situated in Colorado, about sixteen miles east of the Rocky Mountains, and about twelve miles from the Foot Hills—distant from New York 1930 miles, and from Kansas City, 639 miles, and reached by the Kansas Pacific Railway. Its population is estimated at 40,000, of nearly every nationality.

CLIMATE.

The climate is healthy, the hottest days in summer showing no higher than 93 degrees, and the coldest 17 degrees below zero. Seldom over 95 degrees, or lower than zero. The 23rd and 24th December last showed 17 degrees below. But since Christmas Day there has been scarcely any frost—excepting a little white frost at night, and no snow.

THE STREETS.

The streets are sprinkled every day to keep down the dust. The streets are all wide, and run at right angles; and each block is divided by an alley or lane for the convenience of the yards. The streets are thickly studded on each side with the cotton wood tree, as shade trees; but the sidewalks are wretchedly bad—about the worst I have seen in any city of the Union—worse, if anything, than Charlottetown sidewalks, and you know well how bad they are. But as there is no mud here, they are not so much wanted; but, then, it is very hard on boots to walk on the gravel.

THE RAINY SEASON.

The rainy season is about the first of June. Sometimes it rains in March; but there has been no rain here since August last. Owing to the dry seasons, the farmers have to irrigate the land. This is done once or twice in the summer—generally once—just as the crop is in blossom. The water of the river is turned into long and deep trenches, generally between the lines of farms. Then the farmers turn on the water from the main trench and flood the land.

The yield from this land is very great. In wheat it is 45 bushels to the acre. All the vegetation of the city is nourished in the same way. It is now done principally from the city waterworks. The water is very hard, being mixed with alkali.

SANITARY.

There were several cases of typhoid fever here this winter, and a good many proved fatal. There are many theories amongst physicians and others as to the cause of this fever—some alledging that it is the water, some that they have discovered the germs of the disease in the plank side walks. But while the water may be impure and cause some disease, yet I think if the Health Officers of Denver, as well as Ch'town, would examine their dirty, filthy, pestiferous water closets, they would find where the disease emanates. When cities compel the inhabitants to do away with the present practice of digging holes in a loose soil, for closet purposes, there will not be many cases of typhoid fever.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

But I fear I am making this part of my letter too long. I will pass on to the public buildings. First, then, there are three Baptist Churches, two of which belong to the negroes. The other is presided over by Dr. Ellis, one of the best men, as a pulpit orator, I have listened to. There are three Roman Catholic churches, and another in course of erection, one Christian Church, two Congregational, four Episcopal, seven Methodist, two Jewish, three Presbyterian, one German Reformed, one Unitarian and one Union Mission, and Sunday School. The school architecture is very good. The schools are 10 in number, and one Catholic Parish School. Besides these there are one academy, one college, one Ladies Seminary, and one boarding school for boys. There are two theatres, and one opera house, besides several halls where folks can go to spend their loose cash. There are the United States District Court, U. S. Circuit Court, Supreme Court, County Court, District Court and Police Court,—and lawyers to no end. There are seven banks, one mint and one smelter, two miles from the city. Three hospitals, two jails and six railroads. The railroad company has in contemplation the building of an extensive depot, to cost about \$275,000; there is also a street railway.

NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

There are thirteen papers published here. Five of these are dailies, two semi weekly and six weekly. There are many public institutions and many societies which I have not named, which I will pass by for the present.

HOTELS.

Denver might be well called a city of hotels, and still there are more building. There is a very massive one building now on the principal street, that will cost, when completed, \$350,000—land and all. This, I understand, is owned by a company in London, England. In my opinion, it is far from being handsome, although it may suit the purpose that it is intended for very well.

STORES.

The next large block in course of erection is owned by Governor Tabor. It is a block of stores. The fronts, on two streets, are set on ornamented iron pillars, and the three stories above this are cut stone, very finely wrought. This building, when finished, will cost \$1,000,000. Three years ago, Governor Tabor was a poor man; now he can count his money by tens of millions. He made it by buying shares in mines at Leadville that turned out very rich; but he is only one of the many who have made millions in these mines.

A SUCCESSFUL ISLANDER.

But I would wish to write more particularly of one of Denver's great business men and one of the largest contractors here, that is Mr. C. D. McPhee, nephew of the Rev. Pius McPhee, P. P., of P. E. Island. Mr. C. D. McPhee is a native of P. E. Island, born and brought up there. He served his apprenticeship in King's County. I visited Mr. McPhee's establishment the other day; and I found him just what he had been represented to be by all of the Island boys who called upon him, as a whole souled man, ready to give his countrymen a hearty welcome. I, with him, took a tour through his machine shop. The machinery is driven by a 35 horse power engine. I counted 13 different wood working machines on one floor

and 2 planers and matchers, a moulder which will stitch a mould from 1/2 inch to 11 inches, and several saws, besides some small machinery. The machine and workshop is a large brick building. Attached to this is a brick building for officers, telephones, etc., and the upper story for glazing and painting. Then there is another large warehouse for hardware and general house findings. Attached to these buildings are extensive sheds piled full of manufactured lumber, doors, and glazed windows, all awaiting orders for shipment. Beside the yard is piled up with lumber. The railroad tracks run into the yard where the loaded cars can back in and discharge. The shops, offices, sheds and yard cover ten lots of land. His present business amounts to \$25,000 a month. He keeps on an average about 100 hands employed. At the present Mr. McPhee is building a brick Catholic Chapel, and has commenced a contract on a block of stores, the contract price being \$95,000. I went with him over to his new residence which will cost, when completed, \$90,000. It is a most magnificent house both in appearance, and arrangements. The hall is 12x18 feet, parlor 21x18, sitting room, connected to parlor by sliding doors, 20x18; the other rooms are large in proportion. The hall, vestibule, parlor, and sitting room is to be finished with walnut. The house is fitted throughout with water and gas. Altogether it is a fine residence, and one which the wealthiest might covet.

WAGES.

Carpenters wages at present are from \$2.50 to \$3 and have every appearance of going higher in the spring. I but I would advise no carpenter to come here till March or April, for he may have to go idle and pay board, as many are doing now. The plasterers have struck for \$1 a day; and I saw a notice in the paper to-day of fifty plasterers being wanted at \$3.50 a day. This is good wages for men that can work the year round. Bricklayers get about from 40 to 50 cents an hour; painters, about \$2 to \$2.50 per day; stone masons, 50 cents an hour; other trades, according to what a man is worth. A labourer will get about \$2.00 per day. Board is \$5.00 a week; washing from 75 cents one dollar per dozen. Boots and shoes are high. A good pair of ordered calf boots are worth \$10; but store boots are as cheap as on the Island. Store goods are near about as cheap as in Charlottetown. Furniture, in many instances, is cheaper. Land-leased property has gone up, in twelve months, about 100 per cent. House rent is high. A house of six rooms will rent for \$45.00 per month; but rents generally fall considerably in the spring—so many go to the mountains. Messrs. James Butcher and John Hobbs have opened a shop for general work, and will likely do very well.

SOME ADVICE.

I would advise any person coming here, to fetch plenty of good woollen clothing, socks, &c., as they are high here, and are wanted for wear here as much as at home—the nights being cold and chilly, even in summer. People coming here from the East, need not expect to get money in the streets for the picking it up. They must calculate to work just as hard, if not harder, than they ever did to be able to keep pace with other men. They don't take six months to build an ordinary house here. You may pass by and see the foundation commencing; pass by again in a week or two and the roof is on.

THE PEOPLE OF DENVER.

are a very sociable people, from the richest to the poorest. Aristocracy seems not to have found out Denver as yet; and, as a general thing, the inhabitants are well-behaved and honest. If wagon loads and building material were left out in Charlottetown at night as they are here, I very much doubt if the nabobs of the baton or billy would not be searching the next day. As in Charlottetown, there are a multitude of grog and lager beer shops, but scarcely any drunkenness. I have only seen three drunken men since November. Some things strike a stranger when first going into Denver. One thing is the way builders are allowed to occupy the streets with all kinds of building materials. They will have piles of stone, brick, sand, lumber, and many other things, without fencing of any kind. The next is the carelessness about their sidewalks; and last, but not least, the disregard of the Sabbath. To see the number of stores, grog shops and other business places that there are open on that day, seems strange to a down-easter. Many men work all day Sunday; and, as for cursing, smoking cigars and getting clear of tobacco in the usual ways, I think this city can compete with any city this side of China; but then the Utes must go from the Reservation, and this causes some tall swearing and smoking.

I might mention before closing that seven prisoners broke jail here yesterday. They cut the iron bars, made a hole through the brick work, and got out right in open day, and the people looking at them; and as there is no jail fence, they made their escape. One fellow tried to get through, but got stuck in the hole. We have a few lynchings now and then, but nothing to speak of—only two men at a time. There are eighteen policemen in this city. Each gets \$90 a month, and two suits of clothes.

Thanking you for so much valuable space, I remain, yours, R. W.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The Assessment Act of 1877 clearly states that the Collector has to make a personal demand, and only when the taxpayer is a non-resident in the neighborhood is he exempted from this. But, even then, if he be a storekeeper or has an office in the neighborhood, he has to have a written demand, stating the amount and time when due. The writer thinks it preposterous that business men or, indeed, any citizen should be asked to pay taxes at the residence of any collector.

If the Collector had looked at Clause 30 in the Act named, he might have saved the expense of advertising, and the Poll Tax might have been long ago in the Treasury. Yours, FISH OF ONE AND FLESH OF ANOTHER. Ch'town, Feb. 4, 1880.

Supreme Court.

William Henry Mitchell vs. Patrick R. Bowers.—The Court is still engaged with this slander suit. Mitchell, the plaintiff, is still in the witness box.

The "Northern Light" bound for Pictou is in the ice off Cape Bear.

There is some talk of a "Public Meeting" to discuss civic matters.

MASONIC. GRAND MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT

—AT THE— MARKET HALL, On Monday Evening, February 9th, 1880, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF KING SOLOMON LODGE. A. F., A. M., And Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

The Quintette Club, with the best Vocal and Instrumental talent in the City, will provide the Musical part of this Entertainment, and a rare treat may be expected. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents. Tickets to be had at the different Drug Stores in the city and at Bremner Bros. Doors open at 7.30. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Feb. 3, 1880—pat 2i, h li D. R. McLENNAN, Secretary.

REMEMBER THE GRAND CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.

Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Admission—Ticket-holders 25 cents; Tickets must be procured at Apothecaries Hall. Non-Ticket-holders, 50 cents; Tickets to be procured at Apothecaries Hall, or at the door. W. C. HOBKIRK, Secretary. Feb. 4, 1880—li

Sheriff's Sale.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, Plaintiffs; and Julia McRae, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at the suit of The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island against Julia McRae, I have taken and seized as the property, goods and chattels of the above named Defendant, Julia McRae, two (2) shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. And I do hereby give public notice that I will, on TUESDAY, the Seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1880, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Law Courts in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell by Public Auction the said two (2) shares of the Bank of Prince Edward Island to satisfy the levy marked on said Writ, being \$194.50, besides Sheriff's fees and all other incidental expenses. WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, } 3rd February, A. D. 1880. R. R. FITZGERALD, Plaintiff's Attorney. 2i

Apples, Herring, Scales, &c.

BY AUCTION, THURSDAY, February 5, at 2 o'clock, at Auction Room, No 11, Queen Street,— 25 bbls. APPLES, American Baldwins, Nova Scotia Russets, Pippins, etc., 10 bbls. HERRING.

—ALSO— 3 Platform SCALES (on wheels), 4 Counter SCALES. All new, and must be sold. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. No 11 Queen Street, Feb. 3, 1880—2i

Firewood. Firewood.

THE Relief Committee have on hand 30 loads of Kindling and Firewood—cut, ready for use, which they will sell cheap. Application to be made to Jas Peake, Esq., L. L. Beer, Treas., or W. D. STEWART, Sec'y of Com Feb. 3, 1880.

NOTICE.

PARTIES having SCHOONERS from 35 to 65 Tons for Sale, may hear of a purchaser by applying to JOHN H. CATHRAE. Ch'town, 2nd Feb., 1880—1w

ZION CHURCH CONCERT.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL in connection with Zion Church will give a Concert and Literary Entertainment, IN THE BASEMENT, —ON—

Thursday, the 5th February.

Assisted by the Choir and several musical instruments, we intend this to be one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season. Admission 15 cents; children 10 cents. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock; concert to commence at 8.

D. M. FRASER, Musical Director. J. A. LAWSON, Supt. S. School. Jan. 26, 1880—2aw wth, pres pat ar

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Provinces.

THE 'BUDA' FLOUR, AND OTHER Choice Brands, FOR SALE AT BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 12, 1880.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the name of Dorsey & Jost, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the Firm will be paid by R. K. Jost, to whom all parties indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment—at McGill's old stand, Queen Street. JOHN DORSEY, RICH'D K. JOST, Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1880—rg ar pat 3i

NOTICE.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform the public that I have leased the new Shop recently fitted up at McGill's Old Stand, on Queen Street, a few doors below the London House; and having bought the Stock and Machinery of the late Firm of Dorsey & Jost, I shall be prepared, in a few days, to carry on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Custom work a specialty—on cash principles. JOHN DORSEY, Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1880—ar pat

Herring. Codfish.

CHEAP FOR CASH.— 50 bbls. Herring, 100 qtls Codfish, 200 bags Salt. D. SMALL, Head Queen's Wharf, opposite I. C. Hall's.

To Fisheries and Factories.

ONE TON AMERICAN MANILLA MARLIN (Tarred and White), Cotton Lines, Twines, Leads, Hooks, Bait Mills, Fishing Anchors, Cotton Ducks (light and heavy), 100 coils Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Wire Rope, Paints, Oils, Tar, Oakum, Ships Chandlery, Sail Making, Light Ducks for Boats' Sails. D. SMALL, Jan. 21, 1880—tf

S. S. "NORTHERN LIGHT."

WILL MAKE DAILY TRIPS between Georgetown and Pictou, until further notice, (Sundays excepted) leaving Georgetown at 6 a. m., and Pictou at 1.40 p. m., weather permitting. WM. MITCHELL, Agent o Dep't Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1879.

COOKED CORNED BEEF

Most Economical for Family Use, being More than Twice its Weight of Uncooked Meat. Sold by the lb. and in Tins, —AT— BEER & GOFF'S. Jan. 13, 1880.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

Very Choice. 8 CTS. PER POUND, —AT— BEER & GOFF'S. Jan. 13, 1880.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.