

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1882.
MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 3rd day, 2h. 18m. a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 10th day, 5h. 22m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 17th day, 3h. 20m., a. m., N. E.,
(below horizon.)
First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 29m. p. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len. h.
1 Monday	4 51	7 3	5 45	9 21		
2 Tuesday	49	5 6	4 9	5 58		
3 Wednesday	48	6 7	5 21	10 35		
4 Thursday	46	7 8	5 11	11 12		
5 Friday	45	8 9	5 11	11 52		
6 Saturday	43	10 10	4 42	12 32		
7 Sunday	42	11 11	27 1	16 14	29	
8 Monday	41	12 12	morn	2 3		
9 Tuesday	39	13 0	3 2	5 56		
10 Wednesday	38	15 0	37 4	5		
11 Thursday	37	16 1	8 5	24		
12 Friday	35	17 1	26 6	42		
13 Saturday	34	18 2	10 7	10		
14 Sunday	33	19 2	23 8	44	14	44
15 Monday	32	21 3	6 9	31		
16 Tuesday	31	22 3	4 10	16		
17 Wednesday	30	23 4	25 10	57		
18 Thursday	29	24 5	19 11	38		
19 Friday	27	25 6	16	morn		
20 Saturday	26	26 7	16 0	18		
21 Sunday	25	27 8	20 0	57	15	00
22 Monday	24	28 9	23 1	38		
23 Tuesday	24	29 10	25 2	19		
24 Wednesday	23	30 11	26 3	4		
25 Thursday	22	31 12	26 5	59		
26 Friday	21	32 1	27 6	1		
27 Saturday	20	33 2	27 7	7		
28 Sunday	19	34 3	27 9	9	15	12
29 Monday	18	35 4	28 8	2		
30 Tuesday	18	37 5	29 8	50		
31 Wednesday	17	38 6	42 9	34		

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
PALMER & MULLALLY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.
April 10, 1882.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
City of London Fire Insurance Company,
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
F. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1882.

W. C. BISHOP,
SHIPPING
—AND—
FORWARDING AGENT,
Marine Insurance Broker,
—AND—
General Commission Agent,
BEDFORD ROW,
P. O. BOX 1 . . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the
Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned
Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks
thereon.
Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights insured in
first-class offices at most favorable rates.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and
prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered
promptly.
Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

St. Lawrence Hotel.
THE above Hotel is now RE OPENED,
having been thoroughly repaired and
refurnished in the best style. Being centrally
situated and within three minutes walk of
the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers
inducements to the travelling public.
Permanent and Transient Boarders accom-
modation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in
the city.
WM. E. HICKEY,
Proprietor
Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

Freehold Farms.
FOR SALE—Severable valuable Farms in
different parts of the country. For
particulars apply to
A. McNEILL, Auct'r.
April 13, '82—1r

AT COST!
Readymade Clothing, Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,
AS I WANT TO CLOSE OUT MY STOCK IN THIS LINE.
Some Expensive Ladies' Cloth Mantles and Dolmans, and
Fur Lined Cloaks, Sealettes and Colored Dress Goods.
AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
JUST OPENED AND MARKED LOW,
A Select Assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Velveteens, Ladies' Sacques, &c., &c.
Nov. 1, 1881.
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GARDEN & FARM SEEDS.
Just Received!
—BY—
F. LePAGE & CO.,
PER NORTHERN LIGHT.
Catalogues on application.
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53 QUEEN STREET.
April 21, 1882.

TO
SHOEMAKERS!
Boot Uppers,
AND
Leg Fronts.
A nice assortment of the above for sale.
C. I. MORRISON.
Ch'town, April 14, 1882.

FURNITURE.
The Largest and Best Selected
ON THE ISLAND,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
CALL AND GET BARGAINS.
Parlor and Drawing Room Suits!
TO SUIT ALL
CHAMBER SUITS,
—IN—
Walnut, Ash & Walnut & Painted, very cheap.
CHAIRS,
A Splendid Assortment, cheap.
Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c.
LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS
Picture Moulding & Frames
IRON BEDSTEADS.
Window Blinds, Rollers, Poles, Cor-
nices, Venetian Blinds, &c.,
all of which will be sold below cost for cash.
All kinds of orders promptly attended to
at moderate charges.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 8, 1882—3m

Children's Carriages,
Iron Bedsteads.
CHEAP.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 8, 1882—3m
Estate of Late W. B. Allin.
THE Trustees being anxious to sell, will
receive offers up to May next, for a two
story Dwelling Cottage, with nearly half an
acre of land, opposite Mr. Gay's property,
Malpeque Road; also for a Warehouse four
stories high, and a good cellar, opposite the
police station. Enquire of
J. W. PICKARD,
JOS. KNIGHT.
April 18, 1882.

CHRISTYS HATS
Christys' Paris Silk Hats,
Christys' Hard Fur "
Christys' Soft "
Christys' Hard Felt "
Christys' Soft "
Christys' Hats for Men,
Christys' " " Boys,
Christys' " " Ladies,
TOGETHER WITH A
Large Stock of Canadian and American Felt Hats!
CHEAP FOR CASH!
G. DAVIES & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
Charlottetown, April 3, 1882.

THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
Subscribed Capital \$ 9,733,333.00
Paid Up Capital 1,216,666.00
TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Reserved Funds (Irrespective of Paid up Capital) over - \$5,000,000.00
Insurances effected at the Lowest Current Rates.
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Accumulated Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over . . . \$12,000,000.00
Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured.
Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,158,500.00
New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.
Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may
be obtained at the
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,
No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,
GENERAL AGENT
March 16, 1882—eod

LANDLORDISM
As it is in Ireland; as it was in
Prince Edward Island.
To the President of the Charlottetown Land
League
DEAR SIR.—Some time ago I received a
letter from your Secretary requesting me
to write an article on "Landlordism as it
is in Ireland; as it was in P. E. Island." I
regret that from unavoidable causes I have
been unable till now to comply with that
request, and I still more regret that the
duty has not fallen on one having more
leisure and ability for the treatment of a
subject which has attained so great im-
portance, that it is attracting the attention
of the whole Empire. I may say of the
whole civilized world—yet I yield to none
in strenuous opposition to the hateful and
unnatural system of land tenure—termed
Landlordism, or in heartfelt sympathy
with the unfortunate victims of its op-
pression.
On this side of the Atlantic the results
of education and the spread of intelligence
are more rapid than in the Old World, and
are unobstructed by that intolerant con-
servatism which holds fast by long existing
systems; and even with the liberal portion
of the people, shuts its eyes to the most
pernicious state of things, if only it be of
long standing, and antiquity throws an
invisible cloak over every evil.
The people of this Island long ago saw
that "unrestricted private property in
land" was wrong in principle and led to
grievous injustice; they determined to
abolish it, and by earnest, vigorous and
unremitting agitation they accomplished
their object, and Landlordism with us is
extinct.
But the evils of the system here, though
sufficiently manifest, were nothing in com-
parison to those endured by the unhappy
tenantry of Ireland. There the scarcity of
land in proportion to a rapidly increasing
agricultural population, caused such a de-
mand that rents went up to famine prices,
farms attained a fictitious value, and were
taken at exorbitant sums, which could not
be realized from the soil except by the
most incessant labor and the most pinching
frugality, and in very many cases even
these did not avail, and the farmer found
himself, notwithstanding his utmost efforts
and strictest economy, falling into arrears
and subject to the cruel process of eviction
for non-payment of a rent which the pro-
ceedings of the Land Court have since
proved to have been outrageously exorbitant.
In one instance only in this Island could
the hardships of the tenant be compared
to those of Ireland—I allude to the
Tracadie Estate, where high rents, short
leases, and a needy, grasping and unfeel-
ing landlord, combined to produce more
misery than I ever again hope to witness.
A Tracadie tenant could be known any-
where, by his anxious, worn and harassed
countenance, with a furtive glance which,
(as one of them graphically described to
me when I had the honor of sitting in the
Land Court as Commissioner for the
tenantry) had to keep one eye on the stump
he was endeavoring to uproot, and the
other looking round to see that the con-
stable did not get a chance to pounce upon
him, before he could start for the woods.
But it is not to the harrowing details of
the system that I wish to draw attention,
it is to the inherent viciousness of the
principle that permits the monopoly by a few
of that which is an essential to human exist-
ence.
Landlordism is a relic of feudalism, be-
queathed to us from an age when force and
fraud were rampant—born of despotism—
begotten by robbery and rapacity, fed and
nurtured by centuries of cruelty and
oppression, and maintained by the might
that makes right, can we wonder that its
offspring should be misery and famine, out-
rage and undying hate.
Strange, that in that age, if a poor man
stole a cow or a sheep, he was hanged out
of hand, but if a rich man with an army at
his back stole both the cattle and sheep and
the land on which they fed as well, he was
lauded as a hero, and in due process of time
died in the full odor of sanctity.
Thank God there has been a change of
sentiment since then, and I devoutly and
hopefully trust that a still greater change
will take place, when the force of public
opinion will put an end to a system, having
its origin in robbery, and existing by legal-
ized extortion.
From the soil all wealth originates—the
manufacturer may add to it, the banker and
merchant may accumulate, but the farmer
alone creates it, without the farmers' sur-
plus, manufactures could not have existed.
A country becomes wealthy in proportion
to the number of its inhabitants, who
find profitable employment, as its agricul-
tural resources become de-
veloped, capital accumulates, this capital
is used to start manufactures, which give
employment to the surplus agricultural
population; thus one industry leads to an-
other; the whole of the people are profitably
occupied, and the country prospers and be-
comes wealthy. One source of Ireland's
difficulty is that the surplus wealth taken
from her soil is, to a great extent, carried
off by absentee landlords; thus, year by
year, drawing away the capital which
should be invested in Irish manufactures,
but now goes to build up those of England
and France, and which would give employ-
ment to the superabundant peasantry, who
have either to emigrate or remain in num-
bers altogether disproportionate to the
amount of employment, crowding each other
and existing in a state of semi-idleness and
more than semi-starvation.
It is the fashion to speak of the Irish
peasant as idle and thriftless. This is the
opinion of men who look only on the sur-
face, and is formed from imperfect infor-
mation.
What better evidence in disproof of
this calumny can be required, than is found
in the condition of the Irish settlers in
this Province. In Hope River, in Lots 29
and 30, in Covehead Road, in Fort Augus-
tus and Montague, and other Irish settle-
ments, can be seen, as industrious, thrifty
and prosperous a body of men as any coun-
try can produce. The Irish peasant is
naturally industrious and a free worker;
but the want of continuous profitable
employment have induced habits of idleness—
not the least of the evils following in the
train of landlordism.
The Land Act will not prove a panacea
for Ireland's troubles; but it may be of
service in two ways; 1st, as indicating the
existence of a clearer and more enlightened
view of the question, and as an admission
on the part of the British public that an
injustice exist; and, 2nd, as proving in-
contestably that the tenant was paying
from thirty to fifty per cent more for the
land than it was worth—thus giving a
fairer basis for future purchase. But it
is not the amelioration of the tenants' po-
sition that is wanted; it is the absolute ex-
tinction of the present system of land
tenure.
In this utilitarian age all classes must do
something for the common good—the farm-
ers, the merchant, the manufacturer, the
mechanic and the laborer are useful and
necessary parts of the body politic; mem-
bers of the learned professions may be
deemed necessary evils; but they are neces-
sary, and all labor for the general
welfare—the landlord alone is a drone—
unnecessary, useless and incubus—
a leech drawing away the life blood of Ire-
land's prosperity, paralyzing her energies
and inflicting upon her an endless train of
evils.
Now what is the remedy for this state
of things? The proprietors' title to the
land is incontestable, and his interest must
be purchased. England is responsible, first
for alienating of the lands of Ireland and
granting them to her favorites; secondly
by long years of mis-government, aggra-
vating the wrong she first initiated. Now
she owes it to Ireland to extinguish the
hated and unjust land tenure. To carry
this out a compulsory purchase bill must
be passed, formed on the same basis
as that which has proved so suc-
cessful in this Island. A loan granted
to the Land Court at a low rate of
interest for the purchase of the proprietors'
interest, the land to be sold to the tenant
on easy terms, the purchase money to be
paid by instalments, as has been done in
this Province; a further loan to the Land
Court for the reclamation of waste lands,
the work on which would give constant and
remunerative employment to the peasants,
who should be allowed to purchase the
lands when reclaimed.
Ireland, released from the deadly em-
brace of the octopus of landlordism, having
such a measure of self-government as the
Provinces of this Dominion possess,
would be contented, happy and prosperous,
and instead of being a thorn in the side of,
and a source of weakness to, the Empire,
would be a tower of strength. The Emerald
Isle would become the brightest jewel in
the British Crown.
It may be said, and with much truth, it
is easy to suggest a remedy, but how is it
to be carried out? I say by agitation,
vigorous, persistent, unremitting but peace-
ful agitation—let associations such as
yours be formed in every town in Ireland—
in every town in England, in every town
and village in America, let the "sinews of
war" be abundant; let every lover of
Ireland open his purse, lift up his voice,
wield his pen, but stay his hand—force
can never avail. Violence is worse than
useless, as alienating the sympathies of
those whose sympathy is essential to suc-
cess.
In conclusion, Mr. President, I must
apologize for the crude and hasty manner
in which these few ideas have been thrown
together, and must plead as my excuse a
multiplicity of engagements and constant
interruptions. I ask you to look upon
this as the text of an article, more worthy
of the subject, which at a future time I
hope to have leisure to write and make, and
if my feeble efforts shall avail to awaken an
interest in the breasts, even of a few of the
many who now look upon Ireland's troubles
with indifference, I shall be amply repaid
by the thought that I have contributed in
ever so small a degree to the restoration of
Ireland—the home of my ancestors—to her
proper place among the nations.
Yours truly,
J. T. JENKINS.