

THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1883.

Effects of Free Trade.

Throughout there are out-and-out free traders in the United States to-day, just as there are men of weak intellect in other respects, and just as there are thieves and liars, so you cannot get any one of them to acknowledge himself as such, or if you do it will be found he is a man of English birth or sympathies, one who likes to see England prospering, even though it be somewhat at the expense of the land of his adoption. The political party in the neighboring Republic that would commit itself to Free Trade doctrines would be lost, as surely as the same party would be in France, or any other country that seeks to compete with England in trade and manufactures. General Hancock's prospects for the Presidency were brilliant in 1880 until he sat down and wrote an idiotic letter having free trade tips and dots; from that moment his chances grew less and less, and he was beaten by Garfield—a very weak candidate—a few months later, a very weak opinion anticipated he would be after they had seen his fatal letter. The people of the United States will not have Free Trade or anything resembling it, and even the "tariff for revenue only" cry is growing fainter among the Democrats, who are casting about for all manner of platform planks in its stead. It is notorious also that our Canadian friends talk less of Free Trade than they used to; they have discarded Mackenzie as their leader, and have committed Blake, who is not so thoroughly committed against Protection, and who, if he were in the States, would go in for a tariff for revenue only. The leaders of Free Trade in both countries have been dazzled by the theories of Cobden and the Manchester school of philosophers; they imagine there is something broad and generous in being Free Traders. It is grand, it is cosmopolitan. And so it is, in fact, but it is not patriotic, at least not in a Canadian. It is all very well for an Englishman to be a Free Trader, but it is not good for all the world. It is not good for the poor, uneducated Turk, for instance. It was Gladstone who christened the Turk "unpatriotic," but if he is so, one of the causes for it is that Free Trade has been forced down his throat. Fifty years ago the Turks were not so badly off, they manufactured for themselves to a considerable extent, and although the articles of consumption were dear, wages were high, and goods and money remained in the country. The producer and the consumer were Turks, whereas now the consumer only is a Turk, the producer or manufacturer being an Englishman from Manchester or Birmingham. When English influence prevailed in Constantinople, English goods were made free of duty gradually, and the Sultan had to look to direct taxation for revenue. Fruit trees were taxed, beasts of burden were taxed, and so overpoweringly that the wretched husbandman killed his bullock and cut down his fig trees sooner than pay taxes on them. Indeed he could not and live, and hence he died very often indeed, and famine has visited the finest country in Europe many a time since the Sultan submitted to Free Trade. This is the age of millionaires. There are numbers of them in the great manufacturing centres of England, but it seems in order that they might become so it was necessary that a thousand Hindoos or so should suffer famine for each one of them. India has been a regular slaughter market for English goods, and is now. Its once immense wealth has long ago gone into the coffers of English merchants. It is no wonder these latter took to Free Trade doctrines with such avidity and so enthusiastically. The Hindoos raise cotton and send it to England on board English ships; numbers of people in Manchester work into fabrics and textiles at small wages; but the profits of the cotton lords are enormous. It is sent back to India in the manufactured state, also in British ships, the mid Hindoos are compelled to buy it, for Free Trade has long ago killed their native manufactures, and thus India as well as Turkey is impoverished, so that Manchester may become the home of millionaires. It is all in the economy of nature, you understand, though some how the loyal Canadians revolted against such an economy five years since, and grew prosperous. What you cannot punch into the head of a Canadian Free Trader is that Free Trade may be an excellent thing for England but a curse to Turkey, to India, and to Canada. England has the machinery, the capital, the skilled labor, and she can defy competition. Hence, to guard against her, other nations have to fence themselves round with a high protective tariff. France does so, so does the neighboring Republic, so does Canada. In a little while other colonies will follow our example or become impoverished, no matter how great their resources. The landed interest of England asks for protection, which is sheer nonsense, as it would ruin the country in a few years, though it might be of temporary benefit to the proprietors and farmers. No, Free Trade is nearly played out; even poor India demands protection.

Lord Coleridge need not be bit afraid of O'Donovan Rossa or his "Invincibles." Threatened men live long; it is those who walk alone in security that succumb. Forster's life was threatened a thousand times and he lives; that of Cavendish was thought to be safe and he lost it. Even Invincibles and dynamiters are amenable to public opinion on this continent, and public opinion would frown upon any harm to an honored guest, and probably any to it.

Editorial Note.

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Brian Lord Myles Brestford is a hero of the most remarkable pattern, or he has a fast friend among newspaper correspondents. The fighting of the *Casloir* in Egyptian waters was magnified out of all proportion. He next embarked the *Maori* Slave in an encounter with the fleet, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and the latest heard about him is that he broke his collar bone in two places, and had it so neatly repaired that the bone is now all right. It is just possible the jaw bone of his lordship has something to do with those wonderful exploits.

There seems to be a hitch in the scheme to amalgamate the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Union Bank of P. E. Island, arising, it is said, from the failure of the *Shaw Brothers*, of Boston, in which the former is somewhat involved. The Managers of the Nova Scotia Bank, however, deny this, and assert that the cause of postponement of the amalgamation is owing to the fact that it has taken more time than was anticipated to go over the accounts. The liabilities of the Nova Scotia Bank are \$4,092,168, the assets \$2,865,109, including \$345,172 loans to directors.

It is said three-fourths of the Irish landlords are heavily in debt, and the other fourth ruined beyond redemption. They have lost all political influence in a country in which two generations ago they were absolute masters. And their affairs do not show any signs of mending. The Irish landlords were a bad lot in their day; they were hard drinkers, duellists, absentee and spendthrifts. They ground the faces of the poor, and they are now suffering for it. Even the peasantry refuse to touch their cabbage to them any longer, for they are become beggars like themselves at the gates of the English Minister.

The 9th day of August having been the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the *Yarmouth Herald*, the people of that town manifested their appreciation of the *Herald's* popularity in many and grateful ways. They presented its proprietor and founder, Mr. Alexander Lawson, with addresses, bouquets, canes and other tokens of esteem on the occasion of the auspicious semi-centenary of his paper. Many and many a newspaper has risen and fallen since the *Yarmouth Herald* came into existence, and but few of Mr. Lawson's original subscribers remain to pay him tribute. It is another illustration, doubtless, of the survival of the fittest.

If the Province of Ontario has a good cause in its dispute with Manitoba, and the *Rat Portage* district, it has injured it by its action in sending disreputable agents to run the flame in the territory. Boston O'Brien, now in custody, is one of them, and Boston is known in Ottawa as a good runner but a hard citizen generally. Nor is the reputation of the "slagger," another agent, of the bright Her Majesty's jails, if report speaks correctly. Indeed all of "Mr. Mowat's Lambs," are more accustomed to contact with policemen and police magistrates than is pleasant to themselves. A Government under the necessity of making use of such characters is not a good one.

WONG CHIN FO, editor of a Chinese-American newspaper, has written a letter containing a challenge to Denis Keegan, the "Sand Lot Orator," or at least some obliging friend has written it for him. In this letter Wong Chin, instead of attacking Keegan personally, piles up sarcasm upon Keegan's countrymen, and compares the Irish with the Chinese, much to the disadvantage of the former. "While," he says, "the Chinese flag floats over the three greatest navies in the world, that of Ireland flies over an occasional gin mill only, on the 17th of March." If the writer is an Englishman the spirit of the epistle can easily be understood; if a Yankee, he is ungrateful, while if Wong Chin is a bona fide Chinaman he is foolish, for he must see that it is not profitable to anger a people who have sufficient political power to revoke the treaty made with China in 1882. He should also consider that though the Chinese flag may float, and float very gallily, it did not prevent a brigade of Europeans, one-third of whom were Irish, capturing the capital of his country twenty years ago.

The latest attempt at a Spanish proclamation is not so gloomy an affair as the Spanish Government led the world to believe at first. Indeed it looks pretty grave on the face of it; for it now looks out that several armed bands—regiments we presume—are marching northward to effect a junction. The suspicious element in this rising is its military character which makes it appear as if the army thought it was time for an increase of pay, and a batch of promotions all round. Still, when we remember it was much in the same way Queen Isabella was dethroned, and Amadeus, or "Macaroni," hounded from the Peninsula, we are inclined to look upon it with more seriousness. Zorrilla, the Republican leader, is at Paris pulling the wires, and Alfonso at Madrid is playing into his hands by tossing State Ministers in blankets, and exhibiting other unmistakable signs of incapacity to rule. Spain often obtains the darling of her heart—a Republic—but after a little while breaks it in pieces as a little girl breaks her doll, just to see what is inside of it.

Summerside and Charlottetown.

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Some weeks ago we gave a description of two new cars in course of construction at the Railway Workshops in this city, one of which—the "Summerside"—made her first trip to the capital of Prince County on Thursday last. The train consisted of "Summerside," Official Car No. 10, baggage car and engine. Mr. F. Kelly was the conductor, and Mr. John Hunter the driver. There were on board Messrs. Benj. Rogers, Simon W. Crabbe, Thos. A. McLean, F. W. Hale, Alex. McKinnon, Capt. Henry W. Hatch, Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Joseph Unsworth, Mechanical Superintendent, Mr. D. M. Fraser, Car Foreman; W. T. Huggan, Accountant and Auditor; S. F. Hodgson, Clerk Mechanical Department; Alex. McDonald, Chief Clerk Superintendent's Office; W. H. Crockett, Superintendent of the Railway; Mr. H. E. Emery, Engineer, and Mr. W. J. T. Telford, travelling correspondent of the *Buffalo Daily Courier*, who is very favorably impressed with our Island as a place of summer resort. The train left Charlottetown station at 11 o'clock, a. m., and arrived in Summerside about 3 o'clock. It was met at North Wiltshire, Kensington and Hunter River. The station at the latter place is a large factory in working order, and a starch factory in course of erection, which were both inspected.

The "Summerside" was begun three months ago and was built under the superintendence of Messrs. Unsworth and Fraser, from drawings selected at the Pullman Car Works, Chicago, where several of the same description were being built for the Texas and St. Louis Railroad at the same time. The train was made up of a narrow gauge (three feet); so that if these cars are suitable for them, there can be no doubt but that they will give satisfaction on a road of three feet six gauge. The outside length of the "Summerside" is fifty-four feet; inside length, forty-two feet six inches; outside width, eight feet ten inches; inside width, seven feet eleven inches; height from rail to top of car, twelve feet eight inches; height from floor to roof, eight feet four and a half inches; total weight, seventeen tons. The frame is strong and built from the best material, and the trucks are of the latest pattern. The "Summerside" is supplied with the patent platform, couplings and vacuum brake. The work on the inside of this car is really artistic. The top is beautifully ornamented, as are also the glass vestibule and the ends. The windows are large, and admit far more light than the common passenger car, thereby giving the passengers a very pleasant appearance. The panels between the windows are of polished ash, and look very neat. The seats, twenty-two in all, are made of mahogany, and are well supplied with cushions. They will each accommodate two persons. The baggage racks are made of iron, and are placed at the ends of the car. The seats, still, the pipes running along the sides of the car, which are either hot or cold air, may be admitted, as passengers desire, by touching a small spring near each seat. In nothing appears to have been omitted in this make of train, and it is really very comfortable. After dinner at the Clifton Hotel, kindly provided by the Superintendent, the train proceeded to the station at Charlottetown at 5 p. m., which was reached about seven or thirty miles an hour having been made on some parts of the road. The cost of the "Summerside" is \$4,200,000, which will be looked with but a slight interest by this style of cars are usually built for \$100,000. It is intended to run between Summerside and the city in connection with the other new car, named "Charlottetown," which will soon be completed. The accommodation given to the passengers on the land road will be as good as in any part of Canada or the United States. Mr. Superintendent Coleman is giving the police the patron of the road every convenience, and if it does not prove successful, the fault, we feel sure, will not be his.

A Voyage Round the World.

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The Count de Chambard is contemplating German statistics places the world's population at 1,455,192,000. Mr. Farnell will not visit America until after the next general election. The Queen's malady, melancholia, it is said, is steadily growing worse. Sixty branches of the Irish National League have been formed in Ulster. It is said that several great men have died this year who never died before. The high liquor license law is obtaining immense popularity in the United States. The London Times reports that the wheat and barley crops will be below the average. Affairs are quieting down as it were in East Portage. "Mowat's Lambs" are all in jail. The telegraph strikers contend it is the monopolists who are cutting down the wires. Prince Bismarck is reported to be in a condition requiring complete seclusion and repose. Capt. Phelan, supposed to be the murderer of Curry, the informer, has turned up at Cork. Prince Teck is to be exiled to a German Schloss for exposing his property by a sheriff's sale. A fashionable woman in Paris requires an annual expenditure of \$6,900 to keep up with the times. An English emigrant named Andrews murdered a man named James Maroney, at Toronto last week. The cholera has up to this made away with more Britons than had the tattered remnants of Arabi Pasha. The Chicago Times wants to know why the prairies are treeless. Perhaps it is because they have no trees. It is stated that many members of the Imperial Parliament will visit America during the forthcoming recess. They are realizing in the States that French excursions are a delusion and a snare to overworked humanity. During the past few years China has purchased from America 25,000,000 cartridges and 240,000 Spencer rifles. It is asserted that Cetywayo is still living, and that he demands an enquiry into his treatment by the British Government. Since the close of the war the United States Government has reduced its debt one thousand and fifty million dollars. Mr. Capel draws large audiences in the American cities to hear his sermons. Numerous conversions are already reported. 30,000 persons assembled in Trafalgar Square, London, lately, and wanted to know the reason why Bradlaugh was not given his seat. The Empress of Austria and Germany have met and kissed at Berford. Those two potentates are always meeting and kissing. Farmers around Kingston, Ont., have commenced threshing barley, some fine samples of which grain have been offered for sale. French newspapers say that English missionaries often act as political agents. French editors are a very intelligent class of people. The celebrated General Tom Thumb—now less than once said to have been refused the offer of Knighthood, were it made him. It is rumored that Bismarck is commencing to dither, and that the affairs of Germany are in the hands of schoolboy nominalities. The Irish informers were not permitted to land at Melbourne because the police had information of the existence of a plot for their murder. The Spanish insurgents have fled into Portugal and the annual Spanish Revolution—much neglected of late—has collapsed for the present. McDermott, who went lately to Montreal as a howling patriot, has been arrested in Cork as a dynamiter. He is a British spy, pure and simple. King Alfonso's recent visit to Vienna, Berlin, and Italy is stated to have been prompted by Spain's desire to enter the European concert. The Dublin Invisibles claim that some of the informers can escape them, and that their death, though it may be delayed, will be ultimately effected. It is reported that the French Commander at Tongkin is quietly making his preparations, and that it is probable a decisive blow will soon be struck. Commanders of German men-of-war have been ordered to limit their supplies of American pickled pork so as to have none left on their arrival at German ports. President Ferry, in a letter to the Pope, justifies the position taken by the Republic in regard to the clergy, and denies any intention of making war upon the Church. The Queen received Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone very graciously a few days ago, contrary to her general custom, as usually she thought the grand old man a republican. At an oration accorded Michael Davitt in county Clare lately, he said that the British Government was now so weak it could not protect the life of one of its vilest instruments. M. Waddington, the French ambassador at London, stated at a meeting that his mission was one of peace and goodwill to England, and that he fully expected to accomplish his object. Gladstone is hopeful. He will withdraw the British troops from Egypt as soon as possible, the Tanatar trouble has blown over, and Ireland is quiet, thanks to God and Lord Spencer. The abolition of capital punishment agitation has died away in England, and in its place has arisen an agitation for hanging men for other crimes besides murder—robbing, stealing property, for instance. The Duke has at last appeared in Charlottetown. There is nothing remarkable about him except a charming look of industry and an eccentric way he has of gazing right in front of him. He is much admired by the dukes.

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Latest Telegrams.

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A royal decree has been issued suspending constitutional guarantees, and dismissing civil and military officials of Badajoz. The Lieutenant commanding the Santo Domingo regiment has been killed by men under him who have submitted. Col. Siles will return to Madrid on Friday. Liverpool, Aug. 9. The dynamite prisoners have been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Whitby, Aug. 10. O'Brien and Macdonald, both Mowat's spies in Cairo, were committed for trial at the October session. The evidence shows that they are a pair of rascals of the worst sort. Bat Portage, Man., Aug. 10. The Mowat organization held a public meeting in the Ontario Court-house to consider the forming of a municipality under Ontario statute on eight hours' notice. Out of three hundred men present, only twenty of the wires were pulled by Parnell and Barden, thirty resident freeholders or householders were present, and the meeting was adjourned by the chairman appointed by the Mowat organization, Magistrate Lyon, the states giving notice of a public meeting to be held at Bat Portage, on Thursday next, to consider the proposed charter of the town. A large force of troops is marching to Bat Portage to repress the outbreak. London, Aug. 10. The deaths from cholera in Egypt to date have been 16,445, of which 6,900 persons perished in Cairo. There is an unfavorable report of carbuncular plague at Damietta. London, Aug. 10. Particulars of the revolt of the Spanish garrison at Seo de Urgel, in the Province of Gerona, shows that a lieutenant, a lieutenant-colonel and a major, and a captain, Thursday morning. The civil guard was not notified by the insurgents and a large force of troops is marching to Seo de Urgel to repress the outbreak. London, Aug. 10. A despatch to a local news agent from Lisbon says: "Telegrams received from the Spanish frontier say the situation is most grave. Bands of lawless guerrillas are marching to the North, their object it is presumed, being to concentrate at some select point for a combined movement." London, Aug. 10. The Government deny the latest despatches from Madagascar which state that they will no longer hold the transports Himalayas and Orontes in readiness for immediate service. Paris, Aug. 10. It is reported that 3,000 French reinforcements will be sent to Madagascar and 600 to Reunion. Maitland, N.S. Aug. 10. Hon. A. M. Cochrane died suddenly last evening of paralysis. The late Hon. Mr. Cochrane was of Irish descent. He was born at Newport, N.S., October, 1811, and was accordingly in his 72nd year at the time of his decease. He represented North Hanx in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1850 to 1863, and was one of the members of the Legislative Council, and after the defeat of the Mowat government, the nominal leader of his party in that body. On the formation of the present local government he was given a seat in it. London, Aug. 12. The Irish Laborers' bill proposed by the Committee of the Whole in the House of Commons last night by a majority of 380. Mr. Trevelyan moved a bill to add the Irish working people to the list of persons exempt from military service in Ireland. The bill includes a clause appropriating £100,000 to aid emigration. London, Aug. 12. Private advice from Mauritius and Madagascar lead to the belief that the English and the annual Spanish Revolution—much neglected of late—has collapsed for the present. Ottawa, Aug. 13. An officer to be known as the Dominion side-decamp, will be appointed at Quebec in November next, as the new Governor-General. His duties will consist in supervising the details of the various military stations. New York, Aug. 13. The Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co. reports, this morning, that fifteen wires have been cut or interrupted in the southern part of Jersey, to Washington and Philadelphia, Jersey Meadow, between Jersey City and Carlisle, and between the latter place and New York. There is no apparent cause for the condition of affairs at the Western Union Office to-day, and the strikers seem still firm. Paris, Aug. 13. Le Temps says a Spanish troop is revolted in Catalonia, and that conflicts have taken place between the insurgents and regular troops at Seo de Urgel, Gerona and Figueras. London, Aug. 13. The Portuguese police, at the request of the Spanish authorities, have arrested Senor Salcheros, formerly member of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The leaders of the revolt at Badajoz, who took refuge in Portugal, have been imprisoned by the Portuguese transport Africa and sent to Oporto, Portugal. London, Aug. 13. The commander of the British troops in Egypt telegraphs that two soldiers died at Suva yesterday from cholera. There was also one death from that disease yesterday among the troops at Bamahl. The sanitary commission has decided to remove the cholera around Alexandria. The deaths from cholera in Egypt on Sunday numbered 400. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the chief priests of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe and America will assemble at the Vatican in November next, as the Pope desires to consult with them on the means of maintaining friendly relations with all the powers. A virulent foot and mouth disease has appeared at Bristol among Canadian cattle received from Liverpool. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated this afternoon in the Commons, in reply to a question, that the Government was aware that Mr. Shaw, an English missioner in Madagascar, had been imprisoned by the French, but had received no definite news as to the charge against him. It appears, however, that Admiral Piers, the French commander, had him to be guilty of what the latter considered a serious offence. The Government said the Under Secretary would communicate with France on the subject of the arrest of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question put to him by Sir Stafford Northcote, said it was true that Admiral Piers had issued a proclamation forbidding foreign soldiers and sailors from landing at Madagascar, in violation of French laws, but he added that certain questions might arise hereafter in regard to the terms of that proclamation. London, Aug. 14. Returns, so far, from the elections in France, show a net Republican gain of 100 seats. The Republican triumph is most notable in districts hitherto reactionary.

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