

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech AT THE OTTAWA BANQUET. Tribute to "Faithful Cumberland." PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY. The Cattle Trade Saved. FROM HALIFAX TO THE ROCKIES.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, in rising to respond, was met with the most enthusiastic applause and rousing cheers, loud and long continued. He said that no feeble words could express the feeling inspired in him by the intellect, wealth and industry of Ottawa and surrounding country; any labor he had ever undergone was more than repaid by the kind, affectionate honor done to him to-night. Compelled as public men are to make powerful enemies, it required not only regard but affection to compensate them. The address just read had referred to his loyalty to the leader of the great Conservative party (applause), but how could any intelligent member of the Liberal-Conservative party fail to be loyal to such a leader? Did not every intelligent man know that Canada owes all the great steps of progress to the intellect and energy of the great chief of the party? (Applause). He touched on the close friendship which had existed between Sir John and himself, not only in prosperity but in adversity, and said that although he had been with Sir John ever since the brilliant victory in September, 1878, he had never felt greater satisfaction than during the dark days of 1873. (Applause). He referred with deep feeling to the expression "faithful Cumberland" in the address, and said that on the 29th anniversary of his election in Cumberland, and he had since then been elected eleven different times, and he felt that it was a proud boast that one of the most intellectual and largest constituencies in the Dominion had elected him as their representative for twenty nine consecutive years. (Applause). Cumberland was the county of his birth, where he was best known, where his character was most closely scrutinized, and he felt that it was no small honour that the people who there knew him best had most trust and confidence in him. (Applause). In this connection he read a telegram from Hon. C. J. Townsend, a member of the Municipal Council of Cumberland, to say that the council, a majority of whom were his political opponents, had to-day passed a resolution congratulating him on his appointment as high commissioner, and of regret that he would have to resign his present position. (Applause). The County of Cumberland was very dear to him, for, twenty-nine years ago, he had there seen a girl with a bloom of Cumberland on her cheeks and the bloom was still in his heart. (Applause.) He paid a high tribute to the great help and assistance Lady Tupper had been to him in his political career, and said that she had heartily co-operated with him in all his work. (Great applause, the audience rising en masse and drinking the health of Lady Tupper with great enthusiasm.) He referred to the position of affairs in the different provinces prior to confederation, and pointed out that at that time it seemed to be a question whether they should drift into the great republic to the south of us, but he was then of the opinion, and would always be of the opinion, that it was better for us to unite and maintain British connection. (Applause.) Turning to local matters, he facetiously referred to his first visit to Ottawa, twenty years ago, when he had been introduced by Sir John Macdonald and had made his first speech from a wagon in front of the Russell House (applause), and held that never had greater progress been shown in any country than had been shown in Canada during the last seventeen years. It was impossible to form any confederation, in the working of which there would not be some little friction, but after seventeen years of experience it could be safely said that no union had ever caused less friction than had our confederation. (Applause.) There had been some talk about a revision of the constitution, but he regarded it as mere idle talk, for no country had ever grown so wonderfully as Canada had done since Confederation (applause), and the constitution presented fewer defects than had ever occurred in any other country. What had been accomplished since Confederation? Why, the trade of Canada had increased one hundred millions; it had risen from one hundred and thirty-one millions in 1867 to two hundred and thirty-one millions in 1883. What was the condition of the people? Why, the returns of the savings bank showed that the savings had increased from one million and a half in 1867 to twenty-eight millions to-day. (Cheers.) In immigration the increase had been wonderful. In 1867 only 14,666 settlers had arrived in Canada; last year the immigration, including customs entries, was 133,624. So rapidly was Canada taking the foremost position in the eyes of the world that, notwithstanding the long and steady flow of immigration towards the United States, while that flow had decreased last year, it had greatly decreased towards Canada, and the large number of emigrants that had ever left England in a single day had left a month ago for Canada, and in that number there were more Germans and Scandinavians than had entered Canada the whole of last year. (Applause.) Referring to the cattle trade, he said nothing was more satisfactory than the progress that had been made since 1876, when only about 7,000 head were shipped, to last year, when over 55,000 head were shipped of a value of over eight millions. He dwelt on the great advantage which it was to Canada that her cattle were not scheduled in England, and estimated that the privilege of shipping live cattle to different parts was worth about £2 per head. (Mr. Aar-More.) Sir Charles said: "I always like to be under the mark, as my hon. friend (Sir John) knows." (Laughter and applause.) Even at two pounds per head, the saving would be about half a million dollars. Referring to the alarm which had been felt in the cattle trade in Canada at the recent British Legislation, he said that the

be to make Canada, Norway and Denmark the only countries not scheduled, and, as a case of pleuro-pneumonia had been reported from Norway, it was probably that Canada would soon be the only country not scheduled. (Applause.) He deeply regretted his inability to accept the invitation to the dinner extended to him by the cattle exporters of Montreal, but thought the cattle exporters had not as much to be thankful for as the farmers who were really the most benefited on account of the keen competition keeping up prices. A leading organ in Canada had accused him of want of dignity in taking the action he did last fall with regard to the cattle about to be slaughtered at Liverpool, but if the high commissioner had lost dignity on that occasion he thought the farmers would forgive him. (Applause.) There was no service which he could render his country from the performance of which he would be deterred by the fear of a little loss of dignity, and he hoped the time would never come when he would be ashamed to take off his coat and turn up his sleeves in the interest of the farmers of this country. (Applause.) He referred to the great difference in the credit of Canada today and what it had been at confederation, pointed to the successful completion and working of the Intercolonial, and said that without aspiring to the gift of prophecy he would yet venture to predict that before the first of May next a passenger would be able to take a Pullman car at Halifax and go through Canadian territory without change of cars into the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Turning to personal matters he said that after twenty nine years of political life, it was only with the severest pain that he could break those ties with which he has so long and so pleasantly been bound, and it was only on the most positive assurance of his physicians that his health would no longer permit him to take so active a part as he has been taking, that he has decided to retire, at all events for a while. During the severe session of 1880-81, and the still more arduous campaign during the Christmas recess of that year, his health had completely given away, and he had been forced to seek rest and repose in England. There he had consulted Dr. Andrew Clark, who had peremptorily commanded him to abstain from the hard work he had been undergoing. He had told Sir John this; but the general election was coming on, and his chief said he wanted his services. That was sufficient. He had staid and the party had been again victorious. Then he wanted to retire, but Sir John had wished him to go through one more session, and in the meanwhile he had been able to fill the position of high commissioner. The only reason for his retirement was his health. It was the merest idle rumor and nonsense to say there was any jealousy or other ambition on his part to take his leader's place. That was simply nonsense, for no one knew better than he did how invaluable Sir John was to the party, and how impossible it would be to have anyone else to fill his place. Referring briefly to the action of last session, he said he had never been treated with more kindness by the opposition, and in a brilliant peroration dwelt on the pleasure with which he would look back upon his parliamentary associations, and the grief with which he was forced to say the word "farewell." (Great and continued applause.)

Atlantic Cable Competition. The telegraph competition is to be extended also to the cable companies, by the Bennett-Mackay Company, whose cables are now being laid. The advantages this new competitor will possess are thus set forth:—The cables at present in use, with their cost, are: Anglo-American, four cables, cost \$35,000,000; Direct United States, one cable, cost \$7,000,000; Pouyer-Quertier, one cable, cost \$8,400,000; Gould's American, two cables, cost \$14,000,000. The cable lines leased by the Western Union, therefore, represent a cost of \$64,400,000, or \$8,050,000 each. For this expenditure they have four old cables, laid, in 1869, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and four newer ones, laid in 1880 and 1881 respectively. In order to pay five per cent on the capital invested, the Western Union Companies require \$3,320,000 net earnings per annum. The joint companies have to provide a renewal fund for very old cables, whereas the new company will require very little for years to come. The joint companies have to support four boards of directors, four office staffs, and other machinery amounting to over \$1,000,000 per annum. The volume of cable business on a tariff of 1s per word has been estimated at 30,000,000 words per annum. Allowing to the joint companies 20,000,000 words their revenue would be \$5,000,000; their working expenses being, say, \$1,150,000, and their renewal fund only \$2,250,000, or 3 1/2 per cent on the capital. A new company, with two cables, doing the remaining 10,000,000 words business at a shilling tariff could earn \$2,500,000. Allowing working expenses at \$280,000 and a renewal fund of the same amount, the estimate, (which has been made by the London Pall Mall Gazette), would have a net profit of nearly \$2,000,000, or over 25 per cent on the capital.

Editors on the Track. A despatch from Atlanta, Georgia, dated May 4th, says:—The excitement in Georgia over the walking match which closed in New York last night, has culminated in the arrangement of a pedestrian contest between several well-known Georgia editors, to take place on Saturday next, go-as-you-please, best record in twelve hours. The entries are: Josiah A. Carter, city editor of the Constitution; Sam W. Small, editor of the Sunday Record; Ido Rainald II, editor and artist of the Georgia Crocker; R. M. Chisholm, city editor of the Daily Journal; E. C. Brewer, police reporter of the Constitution; Charles T. L. Gan, correspondent of the Boston Herald; and G. W. Byington, of the Journal. The referees, managers, and other necessary officers have been selected. Over \$1,000 was put up on the contest yesterday, and pools will be sold in all the Georgia cities on the result. The people are talking of nothing else but the novelty of seeing these gentlemen in a genuine pedestrian match. Bets to-night are \$150 to \$75 on Carter against the field, though one bet of \$200 on Rainald against the field has been made. A purse of \$500 has been made up for the winner.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

An Alarming Situation.

CAIRO, May 12. The Governor of Dongola telegraphs that the situation is becoming alarming. The inhabitants are in a state of panic. Only four companies of Egyptian Regulars and 200 Bazonks remain in the city. The rest of the garrison are scattered through the Province. Advices from Koroskor state that the wires beyond that point are cut and that no more fugitives will be able to cross the desert.

Trouble in the West.

WINNIPEG, May 12. Advices from the end of the Canadian Pacific line west say that trouble is feared there by a large body of Italian laborers. They were promised in the east higher wages than they have been allowed. They are armed and have struck work.

An Attack on the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 12. In the Commons to-day, George Anderson, advanced Liberal, gave notice that he would shortly make a motion to condemn the existence of the House of Lords. The announcement was received with great hilarity.

A Broken Shaft.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12. The steamer Brooklyn City, from New York for Bristol, England, was spoken on the 10th inst. She broke her shaft and was proceeding under sail.

Fatal Collision.

LONDON, May 12. The British bark George Bailey, from Liverpool for Chili, came into collision with the ship Lisakar. The latter was sunk. Three of her crew were drowned.

Baker Pacha Cheered in London.

LONDON, May 12. Baker Pacha, who was wounded near Tokar, arrived in London to-day. The people cheered him as he came in sight.

Franco-Chinese Treaty Signed.

PARIS, May 12. Later despatches confirm the previous report of the signing of the Franco-Chinese treaty.

Heavy Indebtedness.

NEW YORK, May 12. The Marine Bank owes the city of New York one million dollars.

Weather bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, May 13—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh northerly winds; partially clearing weather; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Charlottetown, May 13, 1884. Highest temperature yesterday, 43.2. Lowest temperature (read at midnight), 32.7. Lowest temperature this morning, 31.3. Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock, 34.1. Temperature this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, 36.0.

HUMORS of the stomach, salt-rheum, and all blood disorders, are radically cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. [In 2 to 4 wks.]

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. May 13—Alma, Ritchy, Port Hawkesbury, 4 brls oil, 8 kegs soda, 5 brls salt, 4 do currants, 3 do whiting, 3 do syrup, 1 box do. 27 puns molasses, 2 boxes labels, 12 bbls paper, consigned to Norton Bros; Bridge-water, Mason, Halifax, 90 brls sugar, 63 do; 14 puns molasses, 12 kegs soda, 10 boxes raisins, 2 bags rice, 1 brl assorted apples, 2 do beans; Bounty, K. Arney, 75 tons coal; Victor, Pigot, Georgetown, 2129 bus oats, 440 do potatoes, 3 brls eggs. CLEARED. May 12—Merry May, McKay, Magdalene Island, 500 bush salt, 5 brls flour.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

REVERSE HOUSE. May 12—Walter Davidson, Montreal; Wm Stewart, Summerside; Rev S T Seed, Tryon; A I Higginson, Montreal; A B McLean, St John; P O Mullin, Halifax; J Scott Mitchell, do; Abner Hart, do; Wm Richards, Biddeford; Miss Richards, do.

DIED.

On the 17th April, at her residence, St. Margaret's, Lot 44, after a long and painful illness, borne with edifying resignation to the Divine Will, Ann Fisher, relict of the late Donald Macdonald, aged sixty-six years, leaving a bereaved family to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

TO LET.

The large Brick Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. W. A. Hutchison. Apply to A. WHITE, Or W. F. CARTER. March 29, 1884.—tu sa ft

A CARD.

I BEG to announce that I have completed my work on the Bishop's Palace, and have decided to remain in Charlottetown for the month of May, and will, in that time, attend to any orders for first-class Painting and Gilding, Paper Hanging, or Kalsomining. Orders may be left at Messrs. Norton Bros., City Hardware Store. F. LANDRY, Artist. Charlottetown, May 10, 1884.—tu

LATEST! NEWEST! LATEST!

—AT—

Perkins & Sterns.

WE have just received our first instalment of this season's Stock, and, during the next ten days, will open the balance of Mr. Sterns' recent purchases in Great Britain and United States. As usual, our stock is bought in the very best markets; and, on inspection, will be found to comprise, in addition to STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, all the novelties of the season, at lowest prices.

OUR STOCK OF MILLINERY AND LADIES' HATS is large, and consists of the latest Paris, London and New York styles.

An immense Stock of FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Dress, Mantle and other TRIMMINGS, in all the latest novelties.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Dress Goods, Prints, Sateens, Ginghams, etc., etc.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, 1884.

TEAS!

On hand and to arrive, 425 half-chests choice retailing Teas, in packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds, also at Wholesale Prices. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, April 29, 1884.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

A splendid assortment of Christy's Hats, in Silk, Felt, etc., via Northern Light, just opened, at the London House, and prices very low. Ch'town, April 26, 1884.

Now opening at the London House, part of our Spring stock, selected by our Mr. Harris, in the British Markets, and arriving by the steamers Wetherby, Boston City, Waldensian, Hibernian, Caucasian, Castle City, Texas, Polynesian, and sailing ships from Liverpool and London. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, April 28, 1884.

PAPER HANGINGS, in great variety of patterns, selling very low at the London House, wholesale & retail. April 14, 1884.

Readymade Clothing, in Men's and Boys', selling cheap at the London House. April 18, 1884.—tu and wksly

WANTED.

WANTED—A MATE for brigantine New Era, for Liverpool. GORDON. Charlottetown, May 7.—tu

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

The SECURITY offered to policy-holders is UNSURPASSED by any Company doing business in the Dominion. Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEXAMPLED in the history of Insurance in Canada. Its Policies are INDISPUTABLE after three years and NON-FORFEITABLE after two years. The CASH PROFIT results paid to policy-holders have not been equalled by any Company in Canada. The following are examples of ACTUAL REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS by application of profits:— Robert Taylor, Halifax, insured for \$10,000 in 1872, premium \$317.70; in 1880, \$160.10. John Willis, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1871, premium \$31.77; in 1882, \$14.20. John S. McLean, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1872, premium \$137.76; in 1882, \$70.00. Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20. The fullest information will be given on application.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

General Agents for P. E. Island.

SEED BARLEY.

FOR SALE—Eighty bushels prime Seed Barley—yields twenty-six bushels from one. Samples to be seen at Belmont Mills, the market, or Mr. J. D. McLeod's. Price moderate. B. E. WRIGHT. Ap-120, 1884.—wksly

MONEY WANTED.

IN consequence of my loss by the fire of 120th February last, I feel compelled to ask for an immediate settlement of all overdue accounts, whether by notes of hand or otherwise. All accounts not settled by the first of June next will be placed in the hands of my attorney, with-out further notice. Balance of Furniture saved from the fire selling off at great bargains. JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, May 1, 1884.—tu

COFFEE. COFFEE.

Fresh Roasted and Ground, BEER & GOFF'S. —AT—

FLOUR. FLOUR.

CHOICE BRANDS on hand. One car "Matchless" expected this week. BEER & GOFF'S. English Jams and Marmalade, IN Bu'k and 1-pound Crocks, expected this week. BEER & GOFF'S.

Diamond Dyes.

70 DOZEN, assorted colors, wholesale and retail, at BEER & GOFF'S.

40 BARRELS APPLS,

GOOD ORDER. For sale by the barrel, BEER & GOFF'S.

ORANGES, LEMONS,

Dates and Confectionery, Wholesale and retail, at BEER & GOFF'S.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let, his residence, at Brighton. Possession 15th May. FRED. W. HENDMAN. April 14, 1884.—tu and wksly

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