

Canada Ably Defended.

A short time ago, Col. John F. Owen, R. A., read a paper on the Military Defence Forces of the Colonies at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. There was a large and influential gathering, the room being well filled. In the discussion which ensued, Sir Charles Dilke, after complimenting the other colonies, viz: Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony, then proceeded to comment adversely on Canada. Among other things, after referring to more powerful forces like the unorganized militia of Canada, and to the fact that "the defence of Canada seems to be the weakest point," he goes on to say, "she is hardly in a position to defend herself against even the most ordinary attack. Year by year for several years the total force of permanent militia in Canada had declined. There are Canadian writers who point with a certain pride to that circumstance. Goldwin Smith lately published an article in an American magazine in which he pointed triumphantly to that decline as proof of the absence of any intention on the part of Canada to defend her frontier against attack. She is not in a position to resist invasion, and is not apparently making preparations to do so."

STINGING REPLY TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Col. George T. Denison, who was present, answered him as follows: "I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words this evening. I have listened to the discussion, and I find there is a feeling that of all the colonies Canada is the only one which is not doing her duty. I have heard the doubt expressed as to whether Canada would, in case of serious trouble, stand by the empire in the defence of her own frontiers. In support of this view, I have heard an opinion quoted of an Englishman, who was dissatisfied with this country and left it for the United States; dissatisfied there also he went to Canada, where he is now equally dissatisfied, and is agitating to break up this empire. I utterly repudiate his opinions. He is no Canadian and does not express the views of my countrymen. You have generally large numbers of Australians, New Zealanders and Cape Colonists at these meetings, but it is not always that you have Canadians present, and I do not think that we have altogether had fair play in this matter. It seems to be popular to compliment the other colonies, while the doubt is expressed as to whether the Canadian people would fight to keep Canada in the empire. I am astonished to hear such a reflection upon my country. Our whole history is a standing protest against any such insinuation. Let me recall a few facts in our past history—facts which show whether Canadians have not been true to this country. Why, our very foundation was based upon

LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE.

Our fathers fought for a United empire in the revolution of 1776. They fought to retain the southern half of North America under the monarchy. Bereft of everything, bleeding from the wounds of seven long years of war, carrying with them nothing but their loyalty, they went to Canada and settled in the wilderness. Thirty years later, in 1812, in a quarrel caused by acts of British vessels on the high sea far from Canada—a quarrel in which they had no interest—the Canadian people (every able-bodied man) fought for three long years by the side of the British troops, and all along our frontier are dotted the battlefields in which lie buried large numbers of Canadians who died fighting to retain the northern half of the continent in our empire. And yet I come here to London to hear it said that my countrymen won't stand true to the empire. (Cheers.) Again, in 1837, a dissatisfied Scotchman raised a rebellion, but the Canadian people rose at once and crushed it out of sight before it could come to a head. The people poured into Toronto in such numbers to support the Queen's authority that Sir Francis Head, the Governor, had to issue a proclamation telling the people to stay at their homes, as they were gathering in such numbers they could not be fed. (Cheers.) In the Trent affair—no quarrel of ours; an event which occurred a thousand miles from our shores—every able-bodied man was ready to fight; our country was like an armed camp, the young and the old men drilling, no man complaining that it was not our quarrel, and the determined and loyal spirit of the Canadian people saved this country then from war. (Cheers.) So also in the Fenian raid; again no quarrel of ours, for surely we have had nothing to do with the government of Ireland and were not responsible in any way. Yet it was our militia that bore the brunt of that trouble. The lives lost in that affair were the lives of Canadian volunteers who died fighting in an Imperial quarrel. This affair cost us millions of dollars, and did we ever ask you to recomp us? And I, a Canadian volunteer, come here to London to hear the doubt expressed as to whether my countrymen would

STAND TRUE TO THE EMPIRE.

(Cheers.) It is not fair, gentlemen; it is not right. For the spirit of our people is the same to-day. (Cheers.) I have also heard the statement made this evening that there were no proper arrangements made for the Nova Scotia militia to help in the defence of Halifax, as if there might be a doubt as to whether they would assist the Imperial troops to defend Halifax. This is not fair to my comrades of the sister province of Nova Scotia. Let me recall an incident in the history of that province at the time of the Maine boundary difficulty. I allude to the occasion—many of you will remember it—when an English diplomatist, being humbugged with a false map, allowed the Yankees to swindle us out of half the State of Maine. Well, at that time Governor Fairfield, of the State of Maine, ordered out all the militia of that State to invade New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia Legislature at once passed a resolution placing every dollar of their revenue and every able-bodied man in the country at the disposal of their government to be employed in the defence of their sister province of New Brunswick. This vote was carried unanimously, with three cheers for the Queen; and their bold and determined stand once more saved the empire from war—(Cheers)—and yet I, an Ontario man, come here to England to hear the doubt expressed as to whether the militia of our sister province of Nova Scotia would help to defend their own capital city in case of attack. It is not fair, gentlemen, and I am glad to be here to-night to

W. R. WATSON, Druggist is wholesale agent for K. D. C. It is sold by all druggists, and guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion or the money will be returned.

Fine salt-water trout (fresh) received today per Miramichi from Gaspé, at the Fish Market.

Go to McEachen to-night for cheap shoes. Move New Boots just opened at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

A few pairs left of Children's Kid Shoes, at 25 cents a pair, at McEachen's Shoe Store.

Bargains to-night at McEachen's Shoe Store.

PEAK FOR MY SISTER PROVINCE. (Cheers.) However, I cannot blame you

for not understanding all these things. You have not all been in Canada, and even if any of you were to come to the Niagara Falls and cross from the States to look at them from the Canadian side, you would not return to the States knowing all about Canada. It would not qualify you to be an authority on Canadian affairs. (Laughter and applause.) Now, our position is peculiar. We have a new country with an illimitable territory—you have no conception of the enormous extent—a territory forty times the size of Great Britain and fifteen times the size of the German Empire, and we have only a small population. We are opening up this country for settlement, developing its resources, and thereby adding to the power of the empire. Our burdens are enormous for our population and our wealth. What have we done quite lately? We have spent something like \$150,000,000—£30,000,000—in constructing a railway across the continent and giving you an alternative route to the east. Many people thought this would be too great a burden—more than our country could stand—but our government and the majority of our people took this view that this scheme would supply a great alternative route to the east, bring trade to the country, add strength to empire and make us more than ever a necessity and a benefit to the empire. And remember, all the time we are developing our country, all the time we are spending these enormous sums we do not live in the luxury you do here, and while we are perfectly willing to do a great deal, we cannot do everything all at once. With you everything is reversed. You have had nearly 2,000 years' start with your little bit of country and your large population, and by this time I must say you have got it pretty well fixed up. (Laughter.) The other day I was travelling through Kent and I was reminded of the remark of the Yankee who said of it: "It appears to me this country is cultivated with a pair of scissors and a fine comb." We have not had the time or the population to do this, and we cannot afford a standing army. It is not fair to find fault with us because we do not keep up a standing army. It is absolutely necessary we should not take away from productive labor too large a number of men to idle about garrison towns. The Canadian people know that as things stand at present they

CANNOT BE ATTACKED BY ANY NATION except the United States. We would not be afraid of facing any European or distant power simply because the difficulties of sending a distant maritime expedition are recognized to be so tremendous. Suppose war should unfortunately break out with the United States—and that, as I say, is the only contingency we need seriously consider—in that case, what are we to do? It would be useless, we know, to attempt to defend our country with a small standing army. We know that every able-bodied man would have to fight. We know that our men are able and willing to fight, and what we are trying to do is to educate officers. Our military college, kept up at large expenses, is one of the finest in the world. Then we have permanent schools for military purposes, men drafted from our corps being drilled there and sent back to instruct. We keep up about 38,000 active militia, and the country has numbers of drilled men who could be relied on. As an illustration of our system, I may mention that in 1866 there was a sudden alarm of a Fenian invasion. The adjutant general received orders at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to turn out 10,000 men. At 11 o'clock the next day the returns came in, and to his utter astonishment, he found there were 14,000 under arms. The reason was that the old men who had gone through the corps had put on their old uniforms, taken down their rifles and turned out with their comrades, and

THERE THEY WERE, READY TO MARCH.

Instead of the militia force going down, it is, I think, slightly increasing. Our force could be easily expanded in case of trouble. If there were danger of war, and the government were to say to me to-morrow: "Increase your cavalry and double it," I believe it could be done in 24 hours. I cannot tell you how many stand of arms we have in this country, but I believe there are three or four times as many rifles as would arm the present militia force, and, therefore, there would be no difficulty on that score. In case of a great war, it would, of course, be necessary to get assistance from England. We certainly should want that assistance in arms and ammunition. We have already established an ammunition factory, which is capable of great extension. We have a good many more field guns than we are absolutely using. It would be an easy thing to double the field batteries with retired men. Further, there is a good deal of voluntary drill and I may say, speaking from my experience in the Northwest campaign, that I would just as soon have good volunteer regiments as permanent forces. They may not be quite so well drilled, but they possess greater intelligence and greater zeal and enthusiasm. If any trouble should come I am quite satisfied you will not find any backwardness on the part of the Canadian people in doing their full duty. At the present time, considering the enormous expense of developing the country and of, in other ways, making it great and powerful, it would, I think, be a pity to waste more than is absolutely necessary in keeping up a large military force. The training of officers, the providing of an organization and machinery, the encouragement of a confident spirit in the people, and a feeling of loyalty to the empire—these are, I venture to say, the principal things of more importance than a small standing army. (Applause.)

The chairman (the Right Honorable Hugh C. Childers)—You will all, I think, agree that it is rather fortunate the few remarks by previous speakers have elicited so eloquent and powerful an address as that we have just listened to. (Cheers.)

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Address to Rev. George Steel.

On Friday evening, the 11th inst., the following address was presented to Rev. George Steel, in Orient Division Room, to which he made a feeling reply. Short addresses were given by Revs. J. Carruthers, J. Read and J. A. Gordon. Readings, recitations and music, from Bros. Small and T. A. McLean and Sister A. Wadman: Rev. George Steel, G. W. P. of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, Prince Edward Island.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Learning that you are about to leave this province to assume ministerial labors in another part of your confederal field, we, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee by Orient Division to express to you their regret at your intended departure. Could we have ordered it otherwise, brother, we should have entered our protest against your being taken from us, for never before in the history of our province has the need of men of your mettle been more urgently required. The cause of temperance, which is the cause of God and humanity, is to-day languishing for the lack of men of your sterling worth. We have ever found you ready with tongue and pen to advocate our principles; and we feel that in the battles of truth and right yet to be fought out in this city and province, we shall have lost the assistance of one upon whom we could always rely.

We have no doubt that in the future, as in the past, you will be found always earnest and active in your opposition to intemperance and those influences which lead thereto. In the larger field to which you have been called, you will find, no doubt, ample scope for your talents, and, while we regret your departure, we cannot but extend our congratulations to our brethren in New Brunswick in securing the advocacy of one who has proven himself a worthy defender of our home from the scourge of the liquor traffic.

We have regarded it as a matter of congratulation that you should have selected Orient as the Division of your choice and since your promotion to the honorable and responsible position of Grand Worthy Patriarch for the Province we feel our Division has been highly honored. You are the second member of our young Division who has been elected as head of our time honored order in this Province.

In bidding you adieu we invoke the blessing of our Father in Heaven upon you and yours, and trust that the same authority which is now severing the social ties that have bound us so closely in the past may in their wisdom send you back to us at no very distant day. We are, Rev. and dear brother, yours fraternally,

J. A. LAWSON,  
S. F. HODGSON,  
D. SMALL.

Religious Services.

The Bible Class will meet in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. this evening from 8 to 9 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Gordon will be present. A full attendance is requested as the matter of future meetings will be arranged for.

Services in Zion Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Pastor at 11 a. m., and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Morning prayer meeting at 10.15; Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 2.30 p. m.

The Gospel Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall to-morrow afternoon will be addressed by Mr. Albert Horne, an evangelist from Boston. Mr. Horne is a native of Charlottetown and a relative of ex-Councillor Horne. Services at 4 o'clock.

Remember the Railway Gospel Meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in McLeod's Hall. Strangers will always find a welcome. Lesson: Luke 21—26. "Watch ye therefore and pray always."

DIED.

At Marshfield, Lot 34, on the 29th ult., Mr. William Scott, aged 67 years. The deceased was one of the best farmers and mechanics in the Province, and was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived for his solid worth. He was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. By his death the Church and the community, as well as his family, have suffered a heavy loss.

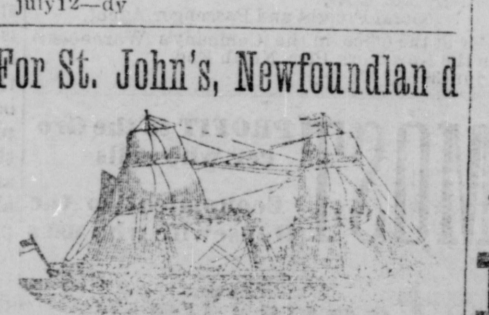
Grand Promenade CONCERT

—IN THE—  
HILLSBOROUGH PARK,  
—ON—  
Thursday Evening, July 17th,  
—UNDER THE—

Distinguished Patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Carvell, in Aid of City Mission Work.

Admission, 25 cents. Full particulars later, July 12—dy

For St. John's, Newfoundland



THE S. S. "BONAVISTA" for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown on TUESDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., and will carry Cattle and Sheep on deck. For Freight or Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. July 12—21

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, the 25th inst., for repairing the Stone Fence about the Bishop's Palace. Plans can be seen at my residence, Lower Spring Park Road, Charlottetown. I do not intend myself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN D. McLELLAN, Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 11, 1890—81

OUR SALE OF REMNANTS

—WILL BE—  
Continued All Next Week.

BEER BROS.

Unscrupulous Competition!  
False Representations!

Unbusinesslike Methods!

We have not in the past, do not now, nor do we for the future intend to conduct our business upon these lines, but we find we have a few competitors (fortunately for the credit of our town a very few) who are quite willing and anxious to force business by the above means. We have therefore determined to place an honest, outspoken competition of PRICE AGAINST UNDERHANDED, UNSCRUPULOUS MISREPRESENTATION of our Carpet Department.

- Best 5 Frame Brussels, worth \$1.60, for - - \$1.20
- " 4 Frame Brussels, worth \$1.20, for - - 90c
- " 4 Frame Brussels, worth \$1.00, for - - 75c
- Stoddard's Tapestry, worth 75c., for - - 55c
- Other Makes of Tapestry, worth 45c., for - - 30c

OTHER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.  
This is a bona fide contest between legitimate business methods and under-handed slyness.

BEER BROS.

Remember the Excursion

—ON—

MONDAY NEXT.

Music, Strawberries, Cream, and a dozen other attractions. Steamer leaves at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

THE PLACE TO GET CLOTHES.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS ARE NOW COMPLETE, and we are showing the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Cloths in the City, consisting of SUITINGS in

Tweed, Serge and Worsted Trouserings, in Newest Designs and Great Variety.

The Nobbiest Goods in SUMMER OVERCOATINGS. Good Fits and Workmanship in every case guaranteed. A full line of GENTS' FURNISHINGS always in stock.

JOHN McLELLAN & CO.

Charlottetown, June 6 1890.—fri sat, then sat

Fine Spectacles!

FROM ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE WORLD, with accurately cut and polished Lenses of both Crystal and Pebble. We fit when desired the new ALUMINUM FRAME, being the lightest and strongest metal frame known, besides being non-rustishable. Each eye tested separately when required, and the correct lens properly adjusted. Should your glasses, after a trial, be found to require some modification, as is possible even when fitted by the best known scientists—not through any defect in the Glasses but from some change in the eye itself—we shall always be glad to give prompt attention at our Old Stand, CAMERON BLOCK.

E. W. TAYLOR, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

N. B.—Don't buy Spectacles of parties who promise their Glasses will cure all diseases that the eye is heir to. The material the lens is made of, if free from flaws and specks, is not so important a matter as the perfection of shape and polish. This we supply.

June 28

The Noted Store

—FOR—  
BARGAINS!

JAMES PATON & CO'S,

Market Square.

A Choice Selection of the Leading Novelties in Dress Goods at most moderate prices.

MOURNING GOODS.

JAMES PATON & CO'S. name is a certificate in itself of good quality and unequalled value in MOURNING GOODS. Our Black All-Wool Cashmeres and Merinos are dyed by Chappat & Cie., and are warranted to keep the color. The Black Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth that we offer for 85c is worth \$1.10. WEATHERPROOF CRAPE may be exposed to rain and does not spot. To be had at PATON & CO'S.

Seven Hundred Pictures to be Given Away.

As long as they last we will give to every purchaser of Two Dollars' worth of Dry Goods, one of those nice Pictures, the same as we sold six hundred of last April.

Fit Out the Boys at James Paton & Co's. Popular Clothing Store.

The Cheapest Clothing in the City. Counters heaped with Boys' Clothing—not ill-fitting, not shoddy, but good, strong Suits, at the lowest prices. MEN'S SUITS, very cheap.

Buy Your Carpets at the Right Place.

JAMES PATON & CO. show the Largest Stock in the Province, the Best Designs and Lowest Prices. If you buy elsewhere before seeing our stock you will make a big mistake.

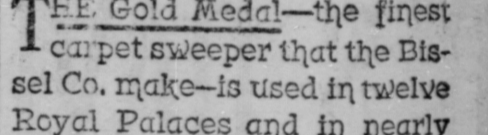
FLOUR OIL CLOTHS from half yard to six yards wide.

The Cheapest LACE CURTAINS in the City.

Schools, Churches and Private Houses supplied with BLINDS and SPRING ROLLERS.

BLACK SILKS very cheap.

Agents for Bissell Carpet Sweepers.



HOME AS IT WAS.

THE Gold Medal—the finest carpet sweeper that the Bissell Co. make—is used in twelve Royal Palaces and in nearly two hundred thousand homes.

No dust with it, no noise, no wear on carpets, no carpet that it will not sweep and sweep it clean. Take one on trial.



HOME AS IT IS.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE, Charlottetown, June 30, 1890.

Principal Wanted.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned from Male Teachers of the First Class, for the position of Principal of Queen's Square School, in this city.

ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary of City School Board. July 9—ed ty

SHOO, FLY!

FLY SCREENS for Windows, adjustable. Have sizes in stock, other sizes made to order. MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd. July 9—dy 61