

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The British Commissioner at the Toronto Board of Trade Banquet.

(As reported by the Empire.)

Mr. Chamberlain, in rising to respond, was received with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. When the enthusiasm had subsided he said: "Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the kindness with which you have received me, and for the assurance which this kindness gives me of your sympathy and support. I am very glad to be here among you and to have the honor of meeting so many of the prominent representatives of that activity and enterprise which has done so much for the prosperity of the Dominion, and which has made Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, a great centre of Commercial trade and enterprise. (Cheers.) Mr. President, you said very truly that the subject to which you have called me to respond is a far-reaching one. It is the commercial interests of the Empire, not a part of it. (Hear, hear.) I am glad that the Board of Trade of Toronto think me worthy of responding to so large a question. (Applause.) It proves to me that at all events they

HAVE NOT BEEN PREJUDICED by anything you have heard to my disadvantage. (Cheers.) Only this morning one of your most influential journals published an open letter to me personally, and in which it was stated that I had declared that the interests of Canada were subordinated to those of Manchester—(cries of "its wrong" and laughter)—and in another article in the same paper I have seen it alleged that I came over here to represent the British producers. (Laughter.) This is a most unfortunate misapprehension of the facts. (Hear, hear.) I am here as the representative of Great Britain—(cheers and counter cheers)—acting on behalf of her colony Canada—(applause)—whose interests she is bound in honor to maintain and defend. (Loud cheers.) If I had used the words that had been imputed to me I would be unworthy of the position which I hold. And, gentlemen, I assure you that, except in so far as the interests of Birmingham and Manchester are identical with yours, you may trust me to lay them aside on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

I REGRET THESE MISTAKES on the part of an official organ of public opinion, not so much on any personal grounds, but because they tend to discredit and embarrass the negotiations in which we are honorably engaged for the mutual benefit of the United States and Canada. (Cheers.) But I have referred to this matter for another reason, because I want to point out to you that we have a little too much about antagonism and interest. (Hear, hear.) Your interests, those of the Mother Country, and I will go further, and say those of the United States, all lie in the same direction. (Hear, hear and cheers.) We have to deal with these points in such a spirit as shall show that we desire to

REACH A FRIENDLY AGREEMENT, which will be mutually agreeable and satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Now I am speaking to-night under considerable difficulties. I confess that I at first hesitated to accept your hospitable invitation because I was afraid that it would not be possible for me to make a negative response to your kindness. You are well aware that the nature of my mission imposes restrictions upon me which I am compelled to observe, and I am not as free as I would like to discuss those questions which may be of the greatest interest to you all. (Hear, hear.) But I was assured that you would make every necessary allowance for me, and that you would not expect from me any premature disclosure relating to our negotiations or any full and complete discussion of matters of a controversial nature or disputed policy. (Hear, hear.) And although I am afraid that I cannot promise you

COMMUNICATION OF ANY STATE SECRETS, but I think there are some general considerations which affect my mission and which I might, perhaps, with your permission, lay before you. (Cheers.) In the first place as to the spirit in which a mission of this kind ought to be undertaken. As I passed from England to the United States; and, again, after I crossed the boundary to the Dominion, one idea impressed itself on my mind at every step, an idea which is indelibly written on the face of a vast continent, and that is the greatness and the importance of the destiny reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race. (Loud cheers.) That right, self-sacrificing and resolute stock that no change of climate and condition can alter, and with which is infallibly bound up the predominating forces in the future history of the civilization of the world. (Cheers.) It is said that patriotism begins at home. I am an Englishman. (Loud cheers.) I am proud of the country from which I came. I am not unmindful of the ancient traditions which attach to it, and its institutions moulded by

LONG CENTURIES OF NOBLE ENDEAVOR, and I should think our patriotism was dwarfed and stunted indeed if we did not embrace the greater Britain beyond the sea,—(cheers)—the young and vigorous nations that are carrying throughout the globe the knowledge of the English league, and the English love of liberty and law. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, with these feelings I cannot think that the United States of America is a foreign nation—(hear, hear)—they are our own flesh and blood, and far less should I be inclined to make a distinction between Englishmen at home and Englishmen in Canada or the United States. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, what is the fact in regard to these peoples—the old and the young nations? Our cause is theirs; their future is ours, and you

CANNOT IF YOU WOULD, break the invisible bond that binds them together. (Applause.) Your fathers worshipped at our shrines; they sleep in our churches. They helped to make our institutions, our literature and our laws. (Applause.) These things are your heritage as well as they are ours, if you studied up the thing. If you stood up to deny it, your speech, your countenance, your manner of life and institutions would all combine to betray you. (Cheers.) I urge upon you our common origin, our relationship, because while they confer privileges they also entail obligations. We are all constituents

one family, and it behooves us to do all in our power to promote good feeling and that affection which ought to characterize the relations between kinsfolk.

DIFFERENCES MAY ARISE, and conflicts of interests and rights may cause a little friction, but if we approach them in a proper spirit of mutual respect and consideration, I do not believe that any controversy can or will arise between the English-speaking people which is not capable of satisfactory and honorable adjustment. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to tell you that this spirit has animated one and all of the plenipotentiaries who have recently been engaged in conference at Washington, and it is upon the existence of that spirit that I base my hope and belief that we shall find an arrangement of this difficulty, of this controversy, which will be satisfactory to everyone who desires sincerely to promote the amity and good feeling of the English-speaking people. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not think it necessary that I should urge upon special interests and good neighborhood with the great Republic with its 60 millions separated from you only by an invisible line. (Cheers.) It is most important that we should maintain these good relations. All that is necessary to maintain and confirm them, is that we should approach the difficulty in

A SPIRIT OF JUSTICE, and show that we are prepared to deal with it as among friends who are anxious to come to a satisfactory arrangement, and not as so many mercenary and sticking people, who wrangle over trivial points and count every paltry concession as though it were a loss and a sacrifice to the yielding party. (Cheers.) Another general observation I may mention, and it is one to which I anticipate a general assent. Anything which can increase and develop commercial relations between countries is not only a good thing in itself, but it tends to bring about this good feeling which I desire. Now, I think that the prospect of improved relations with the United States never looked more hopeful. (Cheers.) Any man who considers intelligently what is passing in the United States at this moment cannot doubt that circumstances at no distant date will force the Government of that country to modify its tariff, no matter what party may be in power. To my mind it is certain, within a very few years, that the tariff will be diminished or altered so that it will cease to be what it is at present.

THE COMMERCIAL WALL OF EXCLUSION between the United States and the rest of the world. Gentlemen, if this change comes about as I predict—although I know how dangerous it is to prophesy—if this change comes about as I predict it will—what influence will it have on your policy on this side of the boundary? It is quite certain that you are not now, and are not likely at an early date to be, embarrassed with a surplus of \$120,000,000. It is only the United States that is likely to suffer from this extraordinary wealthy condition; but there are other considerations which may change in a similar direction, and what is the most urgent and pressing matter to the Canadian people at this moment? (A voice—It is protection.) It is the development of the illimitable resources of your vast territories—(hear, hear, and applause)—it is the settlement of the vast country which is being opened up by your magnificent railways. You want to

OPEN UP THE GROUND at the earliest possible moment and get an industrious population here to work your mines and work your fields. Well, now gentlemen, is your tariff too high? I do not presume to offer any opinion. I merely make a general observation. (Laughter.) I do not say that your tariff is unnecessarily high, and it depends upon how you feel—(Renewed laughter and applause)—and I say that if your tariff is unnecessarily high it must have a tendency to place shackles on the agricultural industries which you wish to foster and divert from it labor which will go into other industries stimulated by its operation. (Hear, hear.) I am ready to sympathize with the inhabitants of a new country whose industry is confined to a single branch and where there are few opportunities for engaging in various and diversified pursuits and occupations. But so far as I can see there is

NO NEED FOR ANXIETY on this score so far as Canada is concerned. The assumption is a little too premature. The first object is to get a population on the land, and when you have multiplied and improved that industry you will find that you have created a vast population of consumers and powerful industries will spring up and prosper—(cheers)—tariff or not. Well, now, gentlemen, you will see from what I have said that I am in favor of the widest possible Commercial Union, not only with the United States, but with the whole world. That is the true, unrestricted reciprocity. It is not, however, the unrestricted reciprocity which

WOULD MAKE YOU DEPENDENT for your financial system on the Government of the United States, and what is more important, I must say, your political existence. (Loud cheers.) There are some who have adopted the well known saying of Mark Twain, and who appear to think that if upon this continent the lion must lie down with the lamb, it would be better for the lamb at once to lie down inside the lion. (Loud cheers and laughter.) I confess that I have not entertained the opinion; and I do not think it worth while, even if it were proper, to discuss it to-night, the various proposals more or less disguised, more or less insidious for your painless extinction and possible absorption. (Cheers.) I have discovered in the course of my stay in the United States no general desire on the part of the American people, who have a good stock of territory of their own—(laughter)—to increase it and increase their responsibility at the same time. Gentlemen, when you get tired of the mild sovereignty of the Queen; when you cease to be proud of the institutions which yourselves have borne; when, with all due regard to your local needs and requirements, the slender tie which still binds you to the Mother Country like an electric cable; I state when that becomes an intolerable strain, then it will be time for us to consider the necessary measures of relief. In the meantime I cannot but think that in working out

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, which seems to have been left in charge of the English people, that we shall recover much of the perfection of our free institutions by diversity of measures, and that

this will prove to be more fertile and more instructive than a measure of general adoption of a single and stereotyped experiment. One thing you may rest assured of, that if you desire to remain an integral part of the vast Empire of the Queen, that your interests will be maintained, your rights will be respected with all the influence that the Empire can wield. (Loud and long cheering.) Your continued fellow subjects throughout the Empire will rejoice at your prosperity, will

TAKE PRIDE IN YOUR PROGRESS and activity, and will look forward with confidence to the splendid development of your limitless resources. (Loud cheers.) It is only a short space in the history of the nation since Confederation. Less than a human generation has passed away; and yet a new Canada has been revealed to us. Canada of to-day is no longer the wooden snow-clad region that we were once told it was—and I admit the picture that was commonly drawn of Canada was greatly exaggerated at home—but a vast stretch of fertile territory which is destined to be the home, at no distant day, of a teeming population of God-fearing, law-abiding and industrious men and women. And if it is determined, as I hope it will, to maintain—aye, not only to maintain, but to draw closer together the bonds which unite them to Great Britain—I am convinced that their loyalty and affection shall never lack a hearty response. And, gentlemen, they will be citizens of no mean empire; receiver of a dominion the like of which the world has never seen, whether in regard to its extent, its resources, its population or beneficial influences on the people who owe it allegiance. One of our poets, Mr. Matthews Arnold, has spoken of Great Britain as a weary Titan, staggering under vast obligations. Yes, gentlemen, the obligations are vast; but we will not lessen them by a cowardly surrender or by a mean betrayal of the interests that are entrusted to our care. But if relief is to be found, that relief is to be sought by the widening of the foundations of the great edifice. Gentlemen, you have your portion of that great task that lies before us. It may be that federation may be the lamp of light towards the federation of the British Empire. (Cheers.) It may be only the height of imagination; but I say it is a grand idea. (Hear, hear.) It is one of simple patriotism and statesmanship to every man who loves his country, and whether it be distant or not, in practical realization at least, it must be pursued by a sentiment favorable to larger and closer relations that country, and which always existed between the sons of England throughout the world and the old folks at home.

The Big Raft.

PROBABLE DRIFT OF THE SCATTERED LOGS.

The North Atlantic pilot chart for January, 1888, issued by the U. S. hydrographer, is of unusual interest in the nautical world. The most prominent feature in the letter press accompanying the chart, so far as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia readers are concerned, is the portion that treats of the probable drift of the logs of the broken up Joggins raft. The Hydrographer says: "The probable paths which those scattered logs will follow can only be indicated in a very general way, drifting as they do under the combined and varying influence of wind, tide and current, and every log offering some slight difference of resistance to each, according to its size, weight and depth of flotation. Probably each day will see them more and more widely separated, and for months they will be occasionally reported by vessels all the way from Hatteras to the Grand Banks and beyond. The majority of them will probably drift to the southward to a point about 300 miles east from the capes of the Delaware. Here they will soon get into the Gulf Stream and drift in a northeasterly direction toward the coast of Europe. In mid-ocean, those to the northward will be carried by the general surface drift up past the coast of Ireland, while those to the southward will get into the southeasterly drift current which moves slowly to the southeastward and southward past the Azores and along the coast of Africa. Some may even circle around the Bay of Biscay and be carried to the northward past the English and Irish channels in the Rennell current, if not sooner waterlogged and sunk, as such a voyage would require a year or more to complete. There is at least one advantage which has been gained by the unparalleled interest and attention which has been elicited by the exciting incidents attending the loss and search for the great doricraft raft, and that is, to forcibly call public attention to a class of dangers on the high seas which it has been the constant effort of this office to diminish, not only by warning navigators of their presence, but by taking prompt action to have them removed. During the past year alone 516 derelict vessels, wrecks and buoys adrift, have been plotted on this chart in their last reported positions, and the chart this month shows even more than the average number."

Fishing Extraordinary. The following "fishy story" is related by F. M. Endlich in The American Magazine for January—scene, a small lake near Gussboro, Nova Scotia: He says: "That one winter, being tired of salt beef, and wanting trout for a change, he cut a hole in the ice on the lake. He had evidently selected a good day for the fish took his bait so rapidly that it was downright hard work to keep pulling them out. So eager were they, indeed, that they would often jump for the bait before it had even touched the water. Our sportsman was an inventive genius, and decided to profit by this phenomenal appetite. Getting down on his knees, he dangled the bait about a foot above the hole and awaited further developments. Almost immediately a fine trout jumped for it, and promptly received a dexterous box on the ears which landed him far out on the ice. So numerous and so hungry were the fish, that the angler's hand was kept constantly busy, slapping them as they jumped for the alluring bit of red pork which hovered over the opening in the ice. Every slap yielded a fish. This continued until sheer fatigue put an end to the novel pastime. A conservative estimate placed the quantity of fish at somewhat over four barrels."

THE PLASTER INDUSTRY.—Windsor is the great plaster shipping port of Nova Scotia. The shipments last year amounted to 111,392 tons, made in 212 vessels. The plaster is now shipped in its raw state, the value being less than \$1 per ton.

Lessons of the Shows.

The recent fat stock exhibition in Chicago, says the New York Times, afforded some useful lessons in regard to the feeding of cattle. It is a well-known fact in animal physiology that the growth is most rapid at the earlier periods of life, and as maturity is reached the progress becomes gradually slower until a stationary stage is reached, when the food is all employed in maintenance. The principle then should be made a guide by feeders of cattle, under, of course, certain restrictions as regards character and quality of the meat. At Chicago the first and second prize calves were two grade Herefords, one weighing 916 pounds at 310 days old, and the other weighing 930 pounds at 316 days old, the daily average growth being nearly 3 pounds per day. In the class of yearlings the first prize was given to a 620-days old animal weighing 1,510 pounds, and making a growth of nearly two and a half pounds daily. The rate of increase of older cattle was 1.92 pounds for 2-year-olds and 1.80 for 3-year-olds. These were the largest increases made, and to show the existence of the principle involved several animals in each class, and some of different ages made precisely the same daily increase. With reference to the same show the Cultivator says:—"Take it all in all this must be classed distinctively as a Shorthorn year. To that breed and its grades have been awarded, not only the great sweepstakes for best steer or heifer in the show, but three of the four first prizes for best grade and cross-bred animal of the different ages, and the first prizes in the two older rings, where all full bloods, grades and crosses compete together. The Herefords have in the two younger rings of the class just named and the one first prize which the Shorthorns did not take in the grade and cross-bred competition. The Aberdeen-Angus get the award for best 'herd' shown, and the only remaining breed of importance is the Sussex, of which a small number of very choice specimens appear."

DIED.

In this city on the 9th inst., Annie, fifth daughter of the late Mark Webster. (Funeral on Wednesday to Mount Herbert, Lot 48.) At Pisiquid, on Dec. 5th, Donald James McDonald, in the 34th year of his age. May in soul rest in peace. Afflictions sore long time he bore, Physicians were in vain; But God gave ease when He did please, And freed him from his pain. A precious soul from us is gone, A voice we loved is stilled, That place is vacant in our home Which never can be filled. Oh, he is gone, the one we loved, And laid beneath the sod, Oh, it is hard, but we must know It was by the hand of God. Oh, he is gone, that faithful brother, To his happy home above, Where there is no pain nor sorrow, But all is joy and love.

To the Civic Electors of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of the Electors who, without solicitation on my part, so generously returned me as Mayor at the last Civic Election, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayorship at the forthcoming Election. Your obedient servant, T. HEATH HAVILAND, Alma Cottage, Jan. 9, 1888.

Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade.

THE Annual Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Board Room, Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. J. MACEACHERN, Secretary. Ch'town, January 9, 1888. Jan 9—pat 21.

BANK STOCK.

BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, January 13th, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Stevenson's Building, Queen Street: 50 Shares Farmers' Bank of Rustico. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1888. Jan 9—sl 9e.

Stop it at Once

IF YOUR GROCER WILL NOT GUARANTEE his Baking Powder contains no Ammonia. It seriously IMPAIRS DIGESTION, and is classed among POISONS.

Table with 3 columns: PAPER, WOODILL'S, TINS. Rows: 5 cts GERMAN BAKING POWDER 7 cts; 10 cts 12 cts; 20 cts 22 cts.

Is made of strictly pure Grape Cream of Tartar—and

All Grocers are authorized to guarantee that AMMONIA, LIME or ALUM are not used in its manufacture. Jan 9

THORNE'S BLEND,

THE FINEST OF Scotch Whiskey,

IS the produce of some of the most noted Distilleries in the Highlands of Scotland, where nothing but the finest Malt is used for distilling. After being carefully selected, it is removed to the Inland Revenue Bonded Stores in Greenock,—blended in certain proportions and allowed to mature in Bond. This is done under the personal superintendence of Messrs. Thorne, whose experience extends over fifty years. Jan dy—Jan 7

EXCELSIOR RINK

Will be open for the season on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evening; also, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Afternoon; Band nights, Tuesday and Friday. Tickets for sale at the Rink and Reddie's Drug Store. Dec. 30th, 1887—21 Fri mon pat sat Tues

HOME MANUFACTURES, VERSUS IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer

24 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons save money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO,

Manufacturers of Home, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sacks and Redingotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash, before stock-taking. Ulsters worth up to \$4, for \$2; \$8 for \$5; Jackets worth \$4.25 for \$3; worth \$7 for \$5, and our whole stock at equally low prices. These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them--we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jna. 3, 1887.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

will continue to give Bona Fide Bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS. Our reputation for selling the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

is well known throughout the Island. We think it needless to quote prices in the papers as they very often mislead the public. All we ask is when you are searching for good goods, at low prices, call on us.

During this month we have a number of rare Bargains to offer in

Dress Goods, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets, Fur Capes and Boas, and the Largest and Best Assortment of Carpets on the Island.

JAMES PATON & CO,

Cash Stores Charlottetown and Summerside, Jan. 4, 1888—dy wky

STOCK TAKING.

Before Commencing Stocktaking,

J. B. MACDONALD

will clear out several lines of Goods at Great Bargains.

Ladies' Dolmans and Paletots, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes and Boas, Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Knit Underskirts.

These Goods must be Cleared. Bargains may be expected.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1888—d & wky