

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 27, 1883.

The British Empire.

LORD DUFFERIN was, a short time ago, entertained in London by the "Empire Club," and delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen: In rising to return my warmest thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health, I cannot help asking myself with some anxiety what title I possess to the good will of my entertainers. Your chairman has been pleased to refer in very flattering terms to my public service, but I fear that the reason of our cordiality is further to seek than anything which can be found in his indulgent observations. (Cries of "No.") My hosts on the present occasion are the members of the Empire Club, and I think I am not wrong in conjecturing that I am indebted for the signal honor which you have conferred upon me not so much to my individual merits, as to the fact that for the last twelve years of my life I have been unremittingly occupied in promoting and maintaining the imperial as distinguished from the domestic interests of our common country—(cheers)—in Canada, at St. Petersburg, at Constantinople, and in Egypt—I can conscientiously say that home politics, with all their irritating associations, have faded away from my view, and that my one thought by day and night has been to safeguard, to protect and to extend the honor, the influence, and the commerce of England in relation to foreign countries, or else to draw still more closely together those ties of affectionate regard by which she is united to one of her most powerful, most loyal, and most devoted colonies. (Loud cheers.) Well, then, gentlemen, under these circumstances, I think I may be pardoned if I have come to look at England—this spectral isle, this earth of majesty, this other Eden, this demi-paradise, this happy breed of men, this precious stone set in a silver sea—not as the displays herself in the recriminatory warfare of Parliamentary strife, or in the polemical declamation of the platform, but in an aspect softened by distance and regarded as the happy home of a noble and united people, whom it is an honor to serve, and for whose sake it would be a privilege to make the greatest sacrifices. (Loud cheers.) I do not say this in any spirit of selfish and vulgar Jingoism, although I must admit that by their profession ambassadors and colonial governors are bound to be a little Jingo. (Cheers.) I have come to regard England in the same light as she is regarded by those great communities who are carrying her laws, her liberties, her constitutional institutions, and her language into every portion of the world, many of whose most distinguished representatives are present here to-night, and to whom it is the special function of this club to extend the right hand of brotherhood and affection. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am well aware that many of our most influential thinkers are almost disposed to stand aghast at the accumulative responsibility and increasing calls upon our resources, entailed by England's imperial position. Certainly, the outlook counsels both prudence, and, above all, preparation. After all, the lives of nations and individuals in many respects resemble each other, and each of us is aware that his burden of care, anxiety and responsibility gathers weight and strength in proportion to the expansion of his faculties, the accumulation of his wealth, the energy of his endeavors, and the extension of his influence. Why, gentlemen, even the children that people our homes are so many hostages given to fortune, and the wives of our bosom—I say this beneath my breath—are very apt each of them to open a startling chapter of accidents—(a laugh)—but what man of spirit has ever turned his back upon the opportunity, or refused to enter upon the tender obligations of a love-life fireside from fear of increasing the responsibilities entailed by a fuller, ampler, and more perfect existence. (Cheers.) But my lords and gentlemen, even did she desire it, I believe that the time is too late in England to seek to disinherit herself of that noble destiny with which I firmly believe she has been endowed. The same hidden hand which planted the tree of constitutional liberty within her borders, and thus called upon her to become the mother of parliaments, has sent forth her children to possess and fructify the waste places of the earth. How a desert in every direction has been turned into a paradise of plenty those who are present can best tell. I believe that great as have been the changes which have already occurred, our children are destined to see even still more glorious accomplishments. One of the greatest statisticians of modern times, a man of singularly modest judgment, has calculated that ere the next century has reached its close, the English speaking population of the globe will have exceeded 100 millions of human beings. Of these, in all probability forty millions will be found in Canada alone, and an equal proportion along the coast of Africa and in our great Australian possessions. If these great communities are united in a common bond of interest, if they are co-ordinated and impelled by a common motive, what an enormous influence, as compared with that of any other nationality, whether for good or evil, whether considered from a moral or from a material point of view, are they destined to exercise? (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, that they will remain Englishmen who can doubt. (Cheers.) The chops and changes on an accelerated momentum of human progress forbid all accurate prediction. These enormous forces, operating over such a large space, defy all prescience and human wisdom to direct the current of events; but one thing at all events, is certain, and that is that these great communities will be deeply impressed by English ideas, by English literature, by English institutions and by English habits of thought. (Cheers.) That this will long continue to be the case, I am sure, the earnest wish of those whom I am addressing. (Cheers.) It is their desire that our statesmen should so conduct the relations of this country with their colonial dependencies as to cherish and maintain those affectionate ties by which they are so remarkably and distinctly bound to the mother-country. One thing at all events is certain, that the people of England will never allow their Government to repeat the error which resulted in the separation of the United States. (Cheers.) Whatever may be our

present relations with the great trans-Atlantic Republic, it is certain that had it not been for the violent disruption that occurred those relations would now have been more mutually advantageous. The catastrophe, unhappily, was brought about by the Ministry of the day being incapable of appreciating and understanding the force and direction of colonial sentiment. Now, I believe that statesmen can make no greater mistake than not to accurately comprehend the enormous part which sentiment plays in human affairs. (Hear, hear.) A far greater number of the wars, which have devastated the globe, have been produced and generated by outraged sentiment than by the pursuit of material advantages. Even commerce itself—the most unselfish and matter-of-fact of interests—is wont for long periods of time to follow in the track of customs, habits, and sentiment. This was a fact which for a long time the English people failed to comprehend. They failed to comprehend the desire which the colonies had to have their kinship recognized. Happily, however, the increased facilities of communication, and the necessities and exigencies of trade have changed all this, and I believe that now there is not a man in England who does not understand, and to whose imagination it has not been forcibly brought home, that beyond the circuit of the narrow seas which confine this island are vast territories, inhabited by powerful communities who are actuated by ideas similar to his own, who are proud to own allegiance to Queen Victoria, whose material resources are greater than those possessed by his own country, and whose ultimate power may, perhaps, exceed the power of Great Britain. And yet those great communities of noble, high-spirited, industrious Englishmen, if only they are properly dealt with, and if only their feelings and just exigencies are duly considered, will never have a higher ambition than to be allowed to continue as co-heirs with England in her illustrious career—(cheers)—associated with her in her gigantic empire, and shavers in her fortunes, whether they be for good or evil, until the end of time. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, such are the sentiments and opinions which I believe this club has been founded to encourage and propagate, and I felt that in raising to return thanks for the great and signal honor which you have done me, and for which really I cannot find words sufficient to thank you, I could not do so in a more acceptable manner than by telling you with what enthusiasm and with what sincerity of conviction I myself subscribe to these sentiments. (Loud cheers.)

There was a very numerous and distinguished gathering on the occasion and Canada was well represented, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Rose, the Hon. A. Mackenzie, the Hon. Donald Smith, Mr. Sandford Fleming, Mr. Henry Cawthra, Col. Dennis, Col. T. H. Grant, Mr. R. G. Watson, and Mr. J. G. Colmer being among the guests.

—The price of grey cottons in Canada at the present time is as low as the price of grey cottons in Manchester. The contention, therefore, that under protection we pay for our own manufactured articles their value, and the amount of the duty is therefore disposed of. Had we a low tariff to-day instead of a comparatively high one we would, instead of purchasing our grey cottons in Canada, be probably buying in England, paying for them the Manchester or the present Canadian prices, besides the cost of transshipment and the duty extra.

These beautiful lines were among the many tokens of public sympathy sent to the bereaved widow of the Hon. William Elder:—

"There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God."—Hebrews, IV. chapter, 9th verse.

Life's race well run,
Life's work all done,
Life's victory won,
Now cometh rest.

Sorrows are o'er,
Trials no more,
Ship reacheth shore,
Now cometh rest.

Faith yields to sight,
Day follows night,
Jesus gives light,
Now cometh rest.

We a while wait,
But soon or late
Death opens the gate,
Then cometh rest.

A Young Fire Fiend.

A BOY WHO WOULD BURN CHARLOTTETOWN "FOR FUN."

JOHNNY HATCH, nine years of age, is the adopted son of John Hatch, Town Crier. Johnny, in his youth, has manifested great admiration for thrilling scenery. A sight of Mont Etna or Vesuvius would make his heart rejoice, but as Prince Edward Island cannot afford "grand blazes" like these, Johnny contents himself with blazes much more miniature. He is accused of setting the fire of Sunday night, but this accusation the young fiend denies with youthful indignation, while he cheerfully confesses to setting fire to the Police Station on Friday night, and attempting to set fire to William Kennedy's ice house in rear of Monaghan's brick buildings, last evening. To the Stipendiary Magistrate this morning, Johnny confessed as follows:—

I am nine years of age. A pretty good boy. Go to Kent Street School, can read a little. I am fond of starting fires. The last fire I started was alongside of Kennedy's ice-house. 'Twas just a little fire outside. It went out. Goody Hogan told me to start it. It was not me that started it. I got the sticks and Goody Hogan set the fire. The fire, if it had burned, would destroy the building. I did not start the fire at J. D. McLeod's. I was not there when it started. I do not know who got into the hole in J. D.'s stable. It was not me. Ab. Allan was around. He went into the yard and came out shortly before the fire. It was dark in Hatch's on Friday night last. I got a match and set fire to some paper and it set fire to the house. It was not Hatch who set fire to the house. I was playing at J. D.'s on Sunday evening. Ab. Allan was not there then. He came there about nine o'clock and went into the yard. Ten minutes after Allan came out the fire broke out. [To find out the boys idea of time, the Magistrate asked him how long he had been making his statement. He answered, about five minutes, which was pretty correct.] It was not old man Hatch that set the fire at McLeod's. It was not me. I do not know whether Ab. Allan set fire to J. D. McLeod's.

Johnny Hatch will remain for the present in custody, and Goody Hogan, who is 13 years of age, and Ab. Allan will be arrested and examined to-morrow.

Wreck of the Bark "Marco Polo."

Capt P. A. Bull, of Christiania, arrived in this city to-day, from Cavendish. He reports the loss of his bark at Cavendish Capes as follows:—The "Marco Polo" sailed from Quebec for London, on the 19th inst. She was loaded with 628 standard of pine deals. She had variable weather until Tuesday last when she encountered a very heavy gale of wind from the east. During the gale, the vessel sprung a leak and made water very fast. The donkey pumps were worked energetically all the time, but failed to keep the water out. The Captain and crew did all in their power to save the vessel, but found it impossible to do so. They therefore concluded to strand her on P.E.I. She struck at Cavendish Cape at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 25th. The weather was so heavy and the sea ran so high on the beach that the crew could not be saved for twenty-four hours afterwards. The captain and crew landed yesterday. The crew were distributed among the farm-houses at Cavendish. The ship is a total wreck. Her hull and cargo will be sold for the benefit of all concerned. She was 1,511 tons, was built at St. John, N. B., and was owned by the captain.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

Toronto, July 27—10 a. m.
Light to moderate winds; fine warm weather.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate promotes sleep when the nervous system is over worked or worried by care and anxiety. [July 23 2w cod wky]

Sanitary measures are so neglected by the local authorities of Egypt that there is a strong feeling in favor of England's forcibly taking the administration of preventive measures into her own hands.

NOTICE.

CAPITALISTS wishing to invest in a Starcl. Factory can be supplied with a sufficient acreage of potatoes and a suitable site convenient to shipping, in the vicinity of Mill View, Lot 49.

For further particulars apply to J. R. BOURKE, Jr., Mill View, July 27, 1883.—da 4wk tau

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Mr. Robert Prowse (who is going west) to sell by Auction at his premises, Brackley Point Road, four miles from the City on

Saturday, 11th Aug., at 12 o'clock, noon, the whole of his

Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, CONSISTING OF:

- 1 Mare, 9 years old, (and foal); 1 Mare, 4 years old; 1 Horse, 6 years old; 3 Milch Cows, 3 Heifers, 3 young Oxen, 8 Pigs, 10 Sheep, lot Ducks, 4 acres Wheat, 14 acres Black Oats, 2 acres White Russian Oats, 6 acres Oats and Barley (mixed), 5 acres Potatoes, 2 1/2 acres Turnips, 30 tons Hay, 1 Threshing Machine (with Shaker), 1 Stumping Machine, 1 set Fanners, 1 Grain Crasher, 1 Circular Saw and Frame, 1 Champion Creamer, 1 Farmers' Boiler, 1 Plough, 1 Iron Sculler, 1 set Iron Harrows, 2 Carts, 1 Driving Wagon, 1 Draying Sleigh, 3 Wood Sleighs, 1 set Carriage Harness, 3 sets Cart Harness, 1 Turnip Drill, 1 Barrack Frame, lot Boards, Swings, Backbands, Traces, Chains, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, 1 Shot Gun, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums under \$5, cash; from \$5 to \$20, 3 months; from \$20 to \$50, 9 months; and over \$50, 15 months' credit on approved joint notes.

Sale positive and no reserve. J. McWILLIAMS, Auctioneer. Brackley Point Road. July 26, 1883.—li w 2i

UNDERTAKING

Charges Very Moderate. ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. OFFICE HOURS—Seven a. m. to eight p. m. RESIDENCE—At Osborne House. MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ch'town, July 25, 1883.—3aw 1m

JULY.

SUMMER GOODS

REDUCED PRICES

J. B. McDONALD'S

- Ladies' Straw Hats, Men's Straw Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Dress Material in Short Ends and Remnants, Good Grey Cottons for 5 1-2 Cts. per yard, Good White Cottons for 7 1-2 Cts. per yard, Good Strong Tweed for Men and Boys, 25 cts. per yd.

NOW RECEIVING: New Cashmeres, New Crapes, New Gloves, New Ribbons, New Feathers, New Satins

J. B. MACDONALD. Ch'town, July 6, 1883.—pres he Queen Street.

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

- New Black Cashmeres, New Colored Cashmeres, New Black French Merinoes, New Colored French Merinoes, New Plush Velveteens, New Satin Parasols, New Silk Sunshades, New Silk Jersey Gloves, New Tartan Frillings, New White Cottons, New Brown Hollands.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, June 22, 1883.

British Warehouse.

To the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

HAVE now opened the completion of their large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

They are offering special inducements to cash buyers.

It will be to your advantage to inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Establishment closes every evening at 6 o'clock (Saturdays excepted.) W. & A. BROWN & CO. Ch'town, June 1, 1882.—wky

Great Summer Resort of P. E. Island.

SEASIDE HOTEL

Rustico Beach, P. E. Island.

This beautiful and well known watering place will be opened for the season on July 1st. The Proprietors have taken pains to improve this establishment, so as to merit the continuance of the distinguished patronage of former years, from Charlottetown and all parts of the world. For charming scenery, beautiful shores, shady walks, boating, surf bathing, fishing, gunning, etc. "The Seaside Hotel" is unrivalled in America. TERMS.—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per day, \$10.00 per week, \$3.00 per week per month. Special rates for families for lengthened periods. Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday Morning, at 9 o'clock, p. m. Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 45, 9 20 a. m., and 4 15 p. m.; Hunter River for Charlottetown 9 04 a. m., 2 25 and 7 11 p. m.; Hunter River for Summerside 7 45, 11 06 a. m., and 5 40 p. m.; Summerside for Hunter River 6 45 a. m. and 12, noon, and 5 40 p. m. Mr. Bagnall will meet trains from all points at Hunter River to convey passengers to Seaside.

JOHN NEWSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. June 7—24m

P. E. Island Railway.

FOR SALE, Five Second-Hand Locomotives.

ONE ENGINE contains about 46,150 lbs. of wrought iron, and 2,850 lbs. scrap do. The other four contain each about 37,900 lbs. wrought iron, and 2,100 lbs. of scrap do. These Engines might be repired so as to answer for light work on a 3-ft-6-in gauge Railway, or they could be converted into stationary engines for saw mills or factories. Can be seen at Charlottetown, and all information regarding them will be furnished, on application, by the Storekeeper P. E. I. Railway, Charlottetown. JAMES COLEMAN, Supt. Railway Office, Ch'town, July 26th, 1883. [ex pat 6in her pres pio jour 1n

P. E. Island Railway.

Wrought Scrap Iron and Old Car Wheels.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received until August 11th next, from parties wishing to purchase an estimated quantity of one hundred (100) tons of Wrought Scrap Iron, and about () tons of Old Car Wheels. Delivery can be made immediately on Railway Wharf, Charlottetown. In each case, at the price per ton of two thousand lbs., (2,000). The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer. JAMES COLEMAN, Supt. Railway Office, Ch'town, July 26th, 1883. [ex 1in pat 1in

P. E. Island Railway.

FOR SALE, WINDMILLS AND PUMPS.

EIGHT (8) second-hand WINDMILLS, price \$50.00 each. Eight (8) second-hand PUMPS, price \$10.00 each, delivered at Charlottetown. Any information regarding the above can be obtained by applying to the Storekeeper P. E. I. Railway, Charlottetown. JAMES COLEMAN, Supt. Railway Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 26th, 1883.—ex pat 6i her pres pio jor 1j

LUMBER.

To be sold by AUCTION, On Saturday Evening, 28th instant, AT SIX O'CLOCK, ON POWNAL WHARF,

10,560 feet 24-inch Spruce, 7,000 feet 1-inch spruce Boards, 31,000 feet 3-inch Refuse Deal and Ends, 2,500 feet 3x5, 3x4, and 3x6 Scantling. WILLIAM DOLD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 24, '83.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two or three persons can be accommodated with board in a private family in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at this office. [jly 27

WANTED to purchase a light Single Scull. Apply at this office. [jly 27

HORSE WANTED—Must be young, sound, and at a reasonable price. Apply at J. D. Currie's Grocery, Lower Spring Park Road. [jly 26, 1m wky 1in

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. W. Wellner, Prince Street. [jly 26

LOST—On Monday last, a Gold-tipped Bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [jly 26

TO LET—Half of the three-story HOUSE on Kent Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Creamer, containing a kitchen and nine rooms. Apply to Mrs. James O'Far, Queen Street. [jly 25 tf

WANTED—At P. E. I. Furniture Factory, three good BENCH MEN. Apply personally or by letter to Mark Wright & Co. [jly 25 1w

THE person who found a parcel on Queen Street, containing a pair of small boots and a quantity of soap, will please leave the same at Mr. Chas. E. Robertson's Store. [jly 25

SITUATION WANTED—A young man of some experience wants a situation as Bookkeeper or Assistant in an office or store. Good references given. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [jly 25 tf

TO LET—A Dwelling House, on the corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets, containing ten rooms and shop, also convenient out-buildings. Immediate possession given. The premises are suitable for a Boarding House or store. For further particulars apply on the premises to MRS. COSTELLO. [July 25

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper or Cashier in a store or other suitable place. One with a good recommendation. For further particulars apply at this office. [jly 25

WANTED—A Housemaid and Dining Room Girl. Apply at this office. [jly 25

LOST about ten days ago, a small silver Brooch, in the shape of a Maltese cross. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at this office. [jly 24

TO LET—One-half of that three-story Brick House, on Upper Queen Street, containing nine rooms. Possession at once. Apply to ALEXANDER HORNE. [May 25

TO LET—(with immediate possession) that handsome and commodious residence in the northern suburbs of the city, on St. Peter's Road, lately occupied by L. B. Archibald, Esq. Enquire of LUGSWORTH & HAZARD. [May 16, 1883