

LORD LANSDOWNE.

His Address at the Civic Banquet at Victoria, B. C.

ADVANTAGES OF BRITISH CONNECTION—IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESENT REGULATIONS CONSIDERED QUESTIONABLE—A MAGNIFICENT HERITAGE TO BE PRESERVED.

From the Victoria (B. C.) Times is taken the following report of the concluding portion of Lord Lansdowne's speech at the civic banquet tendered him in that city:—

If there was one thing more than another strikingly remarkable at the period through which we are now passing it is the manner in which both Great Britain and the colonies are awakening to the responsibilities which attach to such an empire as ours. How is that empire to be defended in the hour of need? How are we to secure that supremacy at sea which has so long been ours? To what extent may we count on the colonies and the colonies on us? These are questions which are being asked day by day by thoughtful men at home and abroad. You have here at Esquimaux a naval station likely, I think, in time, to become one of the greatest and most important strongholds of the Empire. (Applause.) You have a coal supply sufficient for all the navies of the world. You have a line of railway—part of which I had the pleasure of visiting to-day—which is ready to bring that coal up to the harbor of Esquimaux. You will shortly have a graving dock, capable of accommodating all but one or two of Her Majesty's largest ships. You have, in short, all the conditions requisite for what I believe is spoken of as a place d'armes; but, sir, until now that place d'armes has been inaccessible except by sea. We shall henceforth be able to bring supplies, stores and material of war to it by an alternative route, direct, expeditious, and lying for more than half its way over British territory. (Applause.) I think, therefore, we need be under no doubt as to the interests touched by the establishment of this line, and that we may be assured that if this province has a special interest in the matter the whole Dominion, and not only the whole Dominion but

THE EMPIRE AT LARGE.

is likely to gain in strength and solidity by the change which is about to take place. (Applause.) That change comes at a moment when public attention at home and in the colonies is being generally directed to these imperial questions, and when the relations of the Mother Country and her great self-governing colonies are engaging the earnest attention of all thoughtful men. And, sir, it is not too much to say that there never was a moment when it was possible to look with more satisfaction to the temper in which those relations are discussed. Those relations were never characterized by a greater amount of cordial feeling and mutual respect than they are at present. These sentiments are not of a temporary character or due to accidental circumstances, nor are they peculiar to any party or class within the British community. The colonial policy of Great Britain is altogether outside the disturbing influences of party politics. We are, as you know, keen politicians at home, and party feeling runs pretty strongly with us as it does with you, but you will not find any political party, and I will undertake to say any political section of the slightest importance, which is prepared to profess indifference to our colonial empire, or to make political capital out of our colonial relations. (Loud applause.) We have lately had something like a political transformation scene at home and an unexpected and dramatic transfer of power from one party to another. Political society in Great Britain has been convulsed, but the vibrations of that convulsion have scarcely reached our shores. Both sides are equally sound on the colonial question, and although you have been watching recent events at Westminster with the intelligent interest which you feel in all that concerns the fortunes of the Mother Country, you can be confident that as far as you are yourselves concerned the detachment of one party and the arrival of another in its place involves no change which need in the slightest degree affect yourselves.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIAL EMPIRE.

A great change has come over the public feeling at home as to our colonial empire. I remember reading a speech delivered not long ago by Lord Derby upon this subject. He pointed out, and I think with much truth and force, that there have been three well marked periods into which the history of our dealings with the great colonies may be divided. During the first of these periods Great Britain administered them for its own selfish ends, regarding them as so many outlets for British commerce, and guiding their affairs without reference to the present necessities or the probable future requirements of the colonies themselves. That period ended with the loss of the American colonies. To the period of selfishness succeeded a period of indifference. Finding that the colonies declined to be administered with a sole view to the interest of the British Islands it became the fashion to look upon them as useless excrescences which, as far as we are concerned, might be suffered with feelings of equanimity to drop off whenever it might suit them to do so from the parent trunk. "These wretched colonies," said Mr. Disraeli, writing to Lord Malmesbury in 1852, "will be independent in a few years, and are a millstone around our neck." I am old enough now to remember the time when

FEELINGS OF THIS SORT

were prevalent enough in the Old Country, although at this moment there are probably few persons who entertain them, and fewer still who would care to express them if they did. Lord Beaconsfield, towards the close of his remarkable career, would certainly have been the last person to do so. At the present time, whether you turn to the speeches of Conservative leaders or to those of Radicals like Mr. Chamberlain with his bold conception of an English democracy marching shoulder to shoulder all over the world, you will find no uncertain note as to the future of our colonial empire. (Applause.) We have entered and are living in the third period of the life of that empire, the period of intelligent and reasonable partnership between the Mother Country and the colonies. Under that partnership there have grown up sentiments of mutual attachment and respect so strong that many of our most thoughtful statesmen here and at

home have been led to express a desire, not for relief from the responsibilities which attach to a colonial empire, but for a still closer union than that which now exists and for a more highly developed form of association, a form of association resting more than at present upon contractual ties and defining with greater distinctness the duties and liabilities and the privileges of both parties to the contract, in short to make that partnership approach more closely what I believe is commonly spoken of as a federation of the whole empire. (Applause.)

BRITISH CONNECTION ADVANTAGEOUS.

The subject is much too grave and serious an one to be treated within the limits of an after-dinner speech. As yet these proposals have not taken any definite shape, or at any rate if they have been formulated, it has been by individual reformers rather than by the recognized leaders of public opinion either at home or in the colonies. There are, however, I think, some considerations which are so obvious and unquestionable that we need scarcely be afraid to give utterance to them. I had the pleasure of reading not long ago an interesting article in a review published on the other side of the frontier. The writer advanced reasons which were conclusive, in his opinion, in favor of a radical change in the relations of Canada and Great Britain. One of those to which most prominence was given was this. I will state it in the writer's own words: "Still another class of disadvantages must be mentioned as a result of the connection. The Dominion is enabled by being a dependency of Great Britain to borrow large sums of money upon favorable terms." This the author very candidly says is "certainly not regarded in Canada as a misfortune, but there it," he adds, "good reason to believe that it is a misfortune nevertheless. (Laughter.) So that the head and front of Canada's offending is that her Finance Minister is, thanks to the British connection, able to go to London and get bonds cashed for less than four per cent. The writer then proceeds to expatiate upon the disadvantage to which Canada is liable from the fact that commercial treaties are negotiated through the British Foreign Office. I must say I would hardly have regarded that as a disadvantage to the Dominion. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Singularly enough throughout his lamentations I cannot find a single reference to the existence of such a personage as the Canadian High Commissioner, or to the fact that whenever commercial negotiations affecting the Dominion are in progress the Dominion Government is invariably consulted at every stage, and that it is usual to associate the High Commissioner for the purpose of the negotiation with the officials of the Foreign Office.

THE FREEDOM CANADIANS ENJOY.

But, sir, the matter does not stop there. Is it nothing that in whatever part of the world you may find yourselves you may claim the privileges of British citizens—(loud applause)—and expect the respect and consideration which all over the world a British subject is entitled to and will receive? Is it nothing that having, as you have, a growing trade and a large commercial navy and an extensive coast line on two oceans, your trade, your navy, your coasts, are under the protection of fleets which even the bitterest detractors are obliged to recognize as being superior to the fleets of any other nation in the world? Is it nothing that the whole of the resources of the British diplomatic service—a service of which the members in point of training and efficiency are not surpassed by the diplomatic service of any other nation—is available for the promotion of your interests? Is it nothing that the highest tribunal of the empire—the tribunal in which the most distinguished traditions of the British jurisprudence are enthroned—is accessible to you as it is to us? (Loud applause.) I have said nothing of the bonds resulting from a common origin and history, a common language and literature, and from public institutions closely resembling each other, and giving us an amount of freedom not enjoyed by any other community in the world. (Applause.) All these are no imaginary or unsubstantial bonds of union, and their value is recognized both here and at home. I say, therefore, let us, before we attempt to alter and improve, at least take care that we realize the advantages which the present state of things undoubtedly affords. But when I say that I hope you will not understand me as arguing that that state of things is in all respects incapable of improvement.

AN IMPROVEMENT UPON THE PRESENT RELATIONS QUESTIONABLE.

I will in the first place take upon myself to say that if it could be shown that under existing arrangements the great colonies or any of them are not allowed a sufficient opportunity of making their wishes known in regard to matters of imperial importance you will find nine Englishmen out of ten willing and anxious to improve those opportunities. For my own part, I am disposed to think that many of us are unaware of the extent to which the colonies are already consulted whenever questions affecting their interests are at issue. You have on the one hand the representative of the Crown in residence at the capital and in constant communication both with your Ministers and the Government at home. You have on the other hand the official representative of the Dominion living within a stone's throw of the Colonial Office, and in constant communication with it. Whether you will improve very much upon this arrangement by, let us say, the admission of a few Canadian deputies to an Imperial Parliament sitting at Westminster, in a Parliament in which they would necessarily be liable to find themselves outvoted by members from the other parts of the Empire, I do not feel at all sure.

CANADA'S FISCAL SYSTEM.

There is one other proposition I will venture to make, and that is, that I should view, and I cannot help thinking that the people of Canada would view, with the greatest suspicion any proposal having for its object what might be described as the affiliation of the Dominion of the Old Country in regard to its fiscal system. You enjoy at present the widest measure of independence in regard to the management of your own financial affairs, and I believe that there are few privileges more valuable in your eyes. As far as I am aware, the limits which the Old Country has sought to impose upon your complete freedom of action in this respect are two:—That you should respect the treaty obligations which

are binding on the whole Empire, and that your tariff system should not, to any appreciable extent, deny to the Mother Country any advantages conceded to a foreign power. Within those limits the most complete discretion has been cheerfully conceded to you, and I am not afraid to confess that I should regard with apprehension any attempt, however well meant, to invent a financial system which should be applicable to all the different parts of the English Empire, with their varying and, I am afraid, sometimes incompatible interests.

A MAGNIFICENT INHERITANCE—OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

The only other proposition which I should venture to urge is this, that if there is any point at which we may reasonably hope to improve the conditions of the partnership already existing between the Old Country and her colonies, that point is to be found when we come to a consideration of the defences of the British Empire. That is a question which recent events have brought prominently under our notice. How do we stand in regard to that question? We must in the first place bear in mind that the Imperial Government has placed upon record a formal admission of its responsibility for the defence of Canada from foreign aggression. That is a pledge from which it has never sought to recede, but if it is to be fulfilled it appears to me to carry with it a correlative obligation on the part of the colonies to do what lies in their power to strengthen their own local defences and to place their forces in a condition fitting them to bear their part in any great imperial emergency. I am bound to say that nothing could be more satisfactory than the attitude of the great dependencies of the Empire in regard to this question. It is one of the most vital importance to the Empire. It is one in which this part of the Dominion, situated as it is, has a very especial interest, and I do not know any question more deserving of earnest consideration by the Governments both of the Dominion and of the Empire. (Applause.) We, on our side, have admitted without any reserve our responsibility for your defence. You on your side, I believe, ready to second our efforts, and more especially in regard to your local defence to undertake so much of this liability as properly belongs to you. But, sir, these questions cannot be left to the inspiration and impulse of the moment. They are, rather, matters to which every one of us is bound to give his most attentive thought. It is above all important that they should be thoroughly considered in the colonies themselves. Besides you may depend upon it that in dealing with these questions it will be the desire of the Imperial Government to act with you and not in spite of you, and that nothing will so much conduce to their settlement as a clear definition by yourselves of that which you yourselves desire. (Applause.) I feel sure that these subjects will be considered by you, as they will be by us, under the influence of a deep conviction that the unity of the Empire is worth preserving and that from one end of it to the other we are alike interested in preserving for those who come after us the magnificent heritage which the courage and enterprise of our predecessors has secured for ourselves. (Great applause.)

Military.

The militia force of this Province have undergone a thorough inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel McShane, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General. They have acquitted themselves in a manner which is highly creditable to themselves and the officers in charge. While our city corps are thoroughly equipped, and in drill and physique equal, if not surpass any in the Dominion, our country companies compare more than favorably with country corps in other parts of the Dominion. Lieutenant-Colonel McShane, during the course of his inspection, was amazed at the efficiency of the men, and he leaves carrying with him a very high opinion of the militia force of P. E. Island. The distinction won by the Charlottetown Engineer Corps, and No. 1 Battery of Artillery, proves that we have here the finest Engineer and Artillery Companies in the Dominion, and judging from the highly complimentary remarks of Lieut.-Col. McShane, we have no doubt that we also possess the finest Infantry Corps.

Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Hector McLean vs. John Bradley.—Mr. Arthur Peters addressed the court this forenoon for the rule for a new trial or non-suit. The court takes time to consider. John McQuarrie vs. John Bradley.—This case was tried last Trinity term and judgment was given for the defendant. Mr. Davies states the grounds on which he appeals for a new trial. Mr. F. Peters shows cause against the rule. The case is still being heard. The court will probably adjourn this evening until the middle of November.

A WELL ATTENDED meeting of the Literary and Scientific Institute was held on Thursday evening, 29th inst., in the new Temperance Hall—C. Palmer, Esq., in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to place the Institute on a permanent footing. A large amount of business was transacted. Committees were appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the society, to secure papers on subjects for discussion. The Institute then adjourned to meet again in the same place on Thursday evening, 12th November, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Committees, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. In answer to the invitation of the Committee, the Hon. Senator Howland has promised to read a paper before the society on the first Thursday evening in December, on the Subway. Several other gentlemen have signified their willingness to read papers before the Institute. The indications are that the meetings of the society will be of even more than usual interest during the coming season.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavorable weather last evening, the Gospel Army turned out in large numbers, and with torches made a parade to the Market Square. At 8 o'clock the Academy of Music was crowded and an excellent meeting was held. This afternoon a children's service is being held. To-night there will be a Free and Easy, Sunday morning, a Hall-Idish Free Breakfast; afterwards, all over the house Breakfast Meeting; and evening, Great Salvation Meeting. Silver collector Howland has promised to read a paper before the society on the first Thursday evening in December, on the Subway. Several other gentlemen have signified their willingness to read papers before the Institute. The indications are that the meetings of the society will be of even more than usual interest during the coming season.

LADIES!

Ladies' and Misses' Lambswool Underclothing, Scotch Hosiery for Boys, Girls, Misses & Ladies. WEEKS & CO.

Flannels, Blankets, Comfortables, a splendid range for Winter, at WEEKS & CO.

CORSETS! CORSETS! Best American Corsets 1000 pairs now showing. New makes, wonderful prices! Every lady ought to see them. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1885.

FUR GOODS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK AT STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

FUR TIPPETS! FUR TIPPETS! in Black and Brown.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in Brown and Black, all widths, from 2-inch to 8-inch. MUFFS, all kinds. ASTRAGAN JACKETS, Best Quality.

The Public are respectfully invited to look at these Goods, as we have marked them VERY LOW to secure a ready sale.

STANLEY BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 23, '85.

NEW FALL GOODS!

NEW GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY

L. E. PROWSE'S.

CHEAP CASHMERE, Cheap Merinos, Cheap Dress Goods, Cheap Fringes, Cheap Fur, Cheap Velvet, &c.

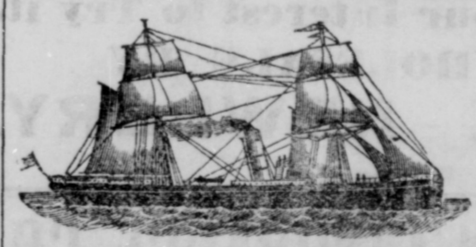
Ready-made Clothing at a great bargain; Pants 90c, up; Vests, 75c, up; All-wool Suits \$5, worth \$11. 425 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$3, \$4, and \$5 less than regular prices. A great part of this Clothing was bought at less than half price and will be sold at Awful Low Prices.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Great Pig Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 29th, 1885

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



STEAMER "COBAN" will sail for St. John's, MONDAY, noon, 2nd NOVEMBER. For Freight or Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

Ch'town, Oct. 30, '85-21

For St. John's, Newfoundland,

PROVIDING that a sufficient quantity of cargo can be secured and guaranteed by shippers, for St. John's, Newfoundland, one of the steamers of the Black Diamond Line will make a Special Trip from Charlottetown, about the 25th NOVEMBER next. Shippers wishing to secure room, will please make application before the 10th of November.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1885.—eod

P. E. Island Steam Navigation Co.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 28, 1885. NOTICE is hereby given that after 1st NOVEMBER, for remainder of season, the steamers of above Company will discontinue running on SATURDAY EVENING, from Summerside to Charlottetown. Consequently, there will be no freight or passengers carried by them from Charlottetown to Point du Chene, or vice versa; or from Summerside to Charlottetown, or vice versa, but only between Summerside and Point du Chene. This change is made to prevent liability of detention in Charlottetown by fog, storms, or otherwise. By order,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. Co. Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1885—1wk

EXHIBITION.

H. B. SMITH, "Dominion House," will exhibit his defeated Stock before the Public, on the Market Square, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, November 3rd, at 12.30 p. m. The public will then be enabled to judge of the comparative merits of these animals with those which were awarded prizes on Exhibition Day. The Commissioners are invited to bring forward at the same time the Stock to which prizes were awarded, and also to present themselves. Oct. 30—dly t13

Turnips, Carrots, Mangels, Parsnips FOR SALE.

900 Bushels TURNIPS. 300 do MANGELS. 250 do CARROTS. 250 do PARSNIPS. All of Excellent Quality, and can be delivered at once. J. & T. MORRIS. Ch'town, Oct. 29—31

\$100 REWARD

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid to any person who Arrests, or Gives Such Information as will Lead to the Arrest of WALTER, alias OTTO ROBERTSON,

charged with the murder of Joseph Fitzpatrick. HENRY LONGWORTH, Sheriff of Queen's County. W. W. SULLIVAN, Attorney General. Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1885—pat

CUT THIS OUT and return it to us with 10c or 4 3/4 stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Your fortune if you start quick CITY NOVELTY CO., Vermont, N. R. may1

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD WATCH CO.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Sept. 17, 1885. THIS is to certify that we have appointed E. W. TAYLOR SOLE AGENT for the sale of our Quick Train Railroad Watches in the City of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agents.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO., By HOSMER P. HOLLAND, Sec'y.



Having examined and tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches, we offer them with the fullest confidence to the public, as being one of the best made and most reliable Watches for the money, in the market. We fully guarantee every Watch for one year.

E. W. TAYLOR, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. Established 1872. Oct. 31, 1885

AUCTION.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., the old Schoolhouse and Land at Southport, adjoining the English Church. Terms at Sale. BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES. Southport, Oct. 31—21 sat

Winter-Keeping Apples.

BY Auction, MONDAY, Nov. 2nd, at 12.30 o'clock, at Salesroom:—One Carload Choice, No. 1 APPLES, in Tomkins, Baldwins, Pippins, Spitz, Spy, &c. direct from the orchards, via Pictou Landing. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. October 31, 1885.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE Undersigned, having taken a Stall in the City Market, begs respectfully to inform the ladies and public generally of Charlottetown, that he intends having for sale on and from TUESDAY next,

Prime Pork, Sausages, Lard, Fresh and Corned Pork, and Brawn or Potted Meat,

and having had considerable experience in making and preparing the above articles, hopes to have a share of public patronage. E. WALLER, King Square.

Ch'town, Oct. 24—1mo eod



GRAND Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng. 1886.

REFERRING to the above, it has been decided to forward specimens of Fruit in glass jars, preserved by a solution of salicylic acid; vegetables, such as Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Mangolds, &c., will be placed in kegs or half-barrels, preserved in the same way. Farmers who have extra good specimens of Vegetables, are requested to forward samples of the various kinds (three or four will be sufficient) to my Station Master on the Railway, or direct to either of the Agents. Care should be taken to prevent injury to products from bruising. A. McNEILL, Charlottetown, RICHARD HUNT, Summerside. Agents for Collecting Exhibits. Oct. 24, 1885—dly wkly

TO SHOEMAKERS.

A FRESH Stock of SHOE FINDINGS, especially selected in England, just received, and will be sold Cheap as usual. M. McQUAID, Lower Queen Street.

Oct. 22—2wk eod wkly 1mo

Tobacco! Tobacco!

HICKEY & STEWART'S, REILLY'S, NAVY, STANDARD, PRINCESS LOUISE FLAT, PRINCESS LOUISE TWIST, MAHOGANY, TWIN BEAUTIES, INKERMAN SOLACE, PILOT, NAPOLEON, MAYFLOWER.

CIGARS! CIGARS! MARITIME GEM, AS YOU LIKE IT, BELLE OF CUBA, PRINCESS, NOISY BOYS. JAMES BYRNE. Oct. 21, '85—1 mo eod

CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

HOURS—9.30 to 12 a. m. 2 1/2 to 4 p. m. 7.30 to 9.30 Evenings. SPECIAL SUBJECTS. Book-keeping, in all its branches. Business Penmanship. Type Writing. Shorthand. Telegraphy. Navigation, &c. Call or write for full information. L. B. MILLER, Principal. Oct. 19—d & w