

LORD CARNARVON'S SPEECH

What He Said at the Banquet on Wednesday Evening.

(Montreal Herald's Report.)

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, in rising to respond to the toast of "Our Honored Guest," was greeted with a storm of cheers and applause, long continued. He said:—

Sir Francis Hincks, honorable gentlemen and gentlemen assembled.—The welcome that you have just now accorded to me touches me most deeply, and words from me are feeble indeed to acknowledge my deep sense of it. I have long desired, Sir Francis, to see Canada. (Hear, hear.) Long official relations with this country, long personal friendships that it has been my good fortune to form with Canadians, have led me earnestly to desire it, and now at last I have the great pleasure, and believe me, that pleasure is doubled when I find myself receiving this most kindly welcome, this most splendid hospitality, in the fair city of Montreal. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I am reminded, Sir Francis, by what you have just said that round your board this evening are gathered representatives from all parts and sections of this great Dominion. We have representatives of old France with their kindness, with their courtesies, with the chivalry that belongs to that race (applause) and all of them united in hearty loyalty to our beloved sovereign. (Loud applause.) We have also representatives here in no small number of English, Scotch and Irish, those who speak the tongue with which we are familiar, and which it does one good to hear again, after crossing three thousand miles of salt water. (Applause.) We have indeed representatives of all shades of party politics and opinions; most pleasant to me is the sight, and most gratefully do I acknowledge it to those gentlemen who have so deeply honored me. Sir Francis, you have been good enough to refer to the Confederation Act of 1867, and to the share, whatever it was, that I had in passing that important measure. As you were speaking I thought of those who were my colleagues in England on that occasion. I have the happiness of seeing three of them—most distinguished men—present here to-night; my old friends, if I may say so; Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Alex. T. Galt and Sir Hector Langevin (applause), with whom I have been so pleased to renew an acquaintance, after being separated for so many years. I wish I could number more here to-night. (Hear, hear.) Some are unavoidably absent by reason of the great cares of office and by other pressing business, but some are no longer on this side of the Great River. If I might, for one moment, single out the remembrance of one for whom I had a deep regard, and I may say a personal affection, it would be the memory of Sir George Etienne Cartier. (Loud applause.) English and French alike may remember him with pleasure and with pride. I recall well all his charming qualities, and I delight to think that one whose name was so familiar with his generation, and who played so important a part in Canadian politics, is destined to have a statue erected to his memory in Ottawa. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Well Sir, in 1867 it was my good fortune to take a small share in England in the passage of that important measure. Since then I have been again in office, but I may truly say that I look back upon the Act with greater pride than on any other Act of all my public life and I deeply prize the recollection of it. (Loud applause.) I indeed played but a small part. (No, no.) It was given to me only to place the coping stone, as it were upon the edifice which others had built. It was jealousies that we laid aside; the practical unanimity which you, sir, described, that we adopted. These were the true foundations upon which the great measure rested. I try to recall now that I am in Canada, what the position was of Canada before that measure became law? There were separate provinces, jealous, and proudly jealous, of their rights. There was, and there had to be, much sacrifice of personal feeling and of legal rights, and there was, (as those of my three colleagues who are here will remember), great anxiety in discussing the great difficulty of adjusting the balance of power between the Dominion Government and the sovereign rights of the several provinces. How great that difficulty was can be best imagined when we remember that it cost that great republic across our border a long and bloody war to determine it, and that after that war and after one hundred years of national existence, even now questions involving the rights of the Federal Government and of the States from time to time crop up to be decided by the peaceful arbitration of the tribunals of the land. It was, therefore, no easy matter, I say, to adjust skilfully that balance of power. But it has been adjusted (applause), and for fifteen or sixteen years this great Dominion has worked on without any friction. (Loud applause.) It shows, therefore, that the engineers who framed the machinery did not greatly miscalculate the power of the respective parts to each other. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, pray think for one moment how isolated was the position of those several provinces. With separate custom houses along the entire frontier, guarding the commerce of each province, hostile tariffs interfering with the free transmission of goods, men bought and sold in those different provinces with different currencies; they weighed out the articles by a different scale of weights and measures; banking was carried on under different conditions, and the postal service, which now ranges with perfect uniformity from one end of the Dominion to the other, was a different system in each different province. Now, all that has been united and brought under one common system. (Applause.) Nay, more than that. We have seen every great question peaceably and naturally solved. (Applause.) There was the Hudson Bay Company question which, I remember, was the perplexity and vexation of every politician that came beneath the walls of Downing Street—a question that ranked second only to the Newfoundland Fisheries, a question that was made up of charter rights and historical researches and local opinions, and conflicting views all heaped one upon another.—Pelion upon Ossa,—and all this has been quietly and, I think,

successfully solved, (applause) and I might say, of the satisfaction of both parties, if I am to judge, or if I can form any judgment by the present price at which the Hudson Bay Company's shares stand. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Lastly, gentlemen, I would refer to the great North-West. When the Confederation Act was passed the great North-West was a lone land of mystery and of myth; it is now added to and incorporated in the Dominion, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, stretching like a great bar of steel from sea to sea, traversing this vast continent, washed by two oceans, opens up, boundless realms of fertility to the industry, to the intelligence, to the happiness of the human race. (Great applause.) I was told the other day that just after the Confederation Act was passed the number of letters sent—I think it was in a week or a fortnight, I forget which—from the Red River territory, as it was then called, to England, Scotland and Ireland, was some fifty or sixty; I am now told that it numbers over ten thousand. (Loud applause.) What does that mean, gentlemen? It means this: that children are writing to their parents, relative to relatives and friends to friends; that fresh bonds of affection are growing up between individuals—bonds of affection that will throw out, I trust, good and worthy examples to others and to you, and that will hold you by another tie of loyalty to the mother country. (Loud and prolonged applause.) More than 2,000 years ago Plato said, "Time, infinite time, is the maker of cities," but had Plato lived in those days he would have had to qualify that assertion, if he had seen Winnipeg start into existence and grow, as it has done, in the course of ten short years. (Applause.) Sir Francis, it has been my good fortune during the last few weeks, all too short for my own pleasure, to see much of old and settled Canada. I have seen the old city of Quebec with its picturesque ramparts and its historic associations; I have seen Montreal with its fair palaces and its relics of days gone by; I have seen Ottawa with its stately and beautiful Parliament House; I have seen Hamilton embosomed in trees, Kingston with its Fort, its Military College and its Thousand Islands, and Toronto with its English spirit of health, progress, and energy. (Loud applause.) All those I have seen, and while life remains these recollections will never fade from my memory; but I have also seen (and with most inexpressible pleasure), on every side of me, the evidences of prosperity, of comfort, of happiness and contentment. (Loud applause.) I have recognized a land, not of luxuries, but a land where the necessities of life abound and where the life of her citizens is manly, simple, vigorous. (Loud applause.) Oh, Sir Francis and gentlemen, may that long last; may that long be your lot, and I sincerely hope and trust that none of the corruptions of modern civilization, neither the love of money nor the feverish desire for speculation, may ever tempt you to forfeit that which seems to me to be the crown of glory to you. (Applause.) But I know that it is sometimes said that questions arise, and difficulties, and even, perhaps, some little friction in different parts of your constitutional machinery. (Hear, hear.) Well, my answer to that is twofold: First of all, I remember the words of a very wise sage of old who said that every well constituted state required a discordant concord. (Applause.) From time to time it is needed that the waters of your lake should be stirred in order to keep them pure, and in the next place, these difficulties, these slight frictions are incident to all human workmanship. I would venture to say to your statesmen, and if I dare to take upon myself, I would believe that it would be the opinion of the highest tribunals, that that act is not to be construed merely as a municipal act; it is to be viewed as a treaty and as an alliance, and I would say to the great mass and body of the people that no legislative or constitutional machinery can be maintained in its efficiency unless there be sobriety of judgment and plain common sense on their part. (Applause.) Gentlemen, what is it that has created this prosperity that I admire so much; what magic is it who is waving his wand over your magnificent country? I believe it to be, first of all, that you owe deep obligations to your statesmen (hear, hear,) those who originally conceived the design, and those again who, whatever their differences of opinion might have been, loyally accepted it when it had become law. (Applause.) Next I believe you owe much to this noble country, so rich in all its gifts, and lastly, to the free and great people that live within it. Gentlemen, the greatest gift that England has bestowed upon you seems to me to be this: that we have given you absolute, unqualified, unstinted freedom in self-government. (Loud applause.) I say unstinted freedom in self-government, combined with a union with the ancient monarchy of England. (Loud and prolonged applause.) But, gentlemen, true it is that no gift, no heritage, if it is to endure, can remain unimproved. Nations, like men, ever rise to a higher conception of their duties, or they sink to a lower and still lower level. (Hear, hear.) And I apprehend that the law of all individual and political life is this, that there must be constant progress, but orderly, harmonious progress. (Loud applause.) May such, gentlemen, be your lot, may you go on from political strength to political strength in the course which you have already adopted. The nations of the old world are passing through a time of difficulties and trials, which perplexes many and strains the nerve of many. I am not myself gloomy, or given to foreboding. I believe in the triumph of right principle, but in our sky there are many clouds which may cause at least anxiety. With you on this side of the Atlantic the difficulties are very different; you have great and new problems to work out, problems as important to yourselves, as they are important, I believe, to the welfare of the whole human race. (Hear, hear, and applause.) May I only express this hope that in working out these questions, they will be worked out on the old lines of a God-fearing and law-abiding people. (Loud applause.) One word more. Canada is no ordinary possession of the Crown (hear, hear, and applause); none may rank entirely beside her, even in the group of noble nationalities which England, the mother of nations, has planted abroad. (Applause.) But as your position, gentlemen, is great, so also are your duties and responsibilities great. (Hear, hear.) You have to deal with many of the questions that in ordinary circumstances an independent power would have to deal with; questions arising

out of your Federal Government, out of your settlement of new territories, aye, and I would even say, out of your foreign relations. I pray you only so to administer this great trust which has been confided to you, that you may administer it in an Imperial and not merely in a Colonial spirit. (Loud applause.) We have, gentlemen, thank God, many ties, some visible, some hardly perceptible, but they are not the least strong to bind us together. (Loud applause.) One, very important, is the most visible of all, to which you, Sir Francis alluded, a short time since, when you gave the health of His Excellency the Governor-General. He is the representative of the Sovereign in this country; and if on the eve of the departure of my noble friend, Lord Lorne, I may be permitted to say one word without presumption, it would be this: it has been my fortune to have to deal with several Governors-General of this Dominion, and I may truly say, to the best of my belief, none of them ever administered their great trust in a more hearty, unostentatious, single-minded, and unselfish spirit; none have ever sought more fully than Lord Lorne to identify himself with Canada and Canadian interests (loud and long continued applause.) It will be hard, I think, to find his equal (hear, hear,) but though his successor, I believe, will labor to follow in his footsteps in this respect, I cannot view his departure without regret—for pray believe me, I was before I came here half a Canadian at heart, and now I am an entire Canadian (applause)—I cannot, I say, as a Canadian, view his departure without sincere regret (hear, hear and applause.) There are yet some other ties of connection between Canada and the Mother Country, which are very powerful; I fain would see more Canadians go to England; I would fain see more Englishmen enjoy the happiness of a welcome in Canadian homes. (Loud applause.) I am quite sure that both parties gain largely by the intercourse. (Hear, hear.) Canada may gain somewhat from the accumulated wealth of learning, of literature, of mental activity in England, from the great heritage which has come down to us in these respects through unbroken centuries of civilization; but England may gain, I am confident, still more largely by contact with the free and simple and natural life of Canada. (Loud applause.) Coming as I do from the artificial and the sometimes overheated atmosphere of European life, I welcome the air bath into which I am plunged here in Canada. (Applause.) I would almost venture to bring to mind those exquisite lines of Milton:—
As one who long in populous cities pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer morn to breathe
Among the pleasant cottages and farms,
Adjoined, from each thing met, conceives
delight.
(Applause.) Such, gentlemen, have been my feelings during the last few weeks I have spent in Canada. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have trespassed longer, much longer than I had intended upon your time and patience. (No, no.) I only wish that I could find words adequately to express the great pleasure with which I have seen this vast country, to express the overwhelming, boundless kindness and hospitality, which has covered me from the first hour that I set foot on Canadian soil, to the last hour that I am with you; that I could express the strong sense of feeling that during whole time I have been here, I had been in England, and, too, in the happiest parts of England, and lastly, that I could express my ardent desire that the connection of England with this great country may strengthen with her strength and grow with her growth. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, in legislation, as in self-government, you are, and may ever remain, free as the winds of heaven, but in loyalty to the Crown, in love to the mother country, may you ever be bound by chains of adamant. (Loud applause.) Individuals pass swiftly, like shadows, across the mortal scenes, but the life of the State is a long one; that which to the individual is so long, is to the State a very short affair; party politics, gentlemen, cannot divide us. Statesmanship has many forms and many voices, but in spite of all these individuals may do much. Let us in our generation teach our children on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean that we in Canada and in England are kith and kin, members of a common family, subjects of common Sovereign, and united to each other by ties of most loving affection which Time in his course can only strengthen. His Lordship resumed his seat amid a perfect ovation.

A FULL STOCK OF AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS, NOW OPENED AND OPENING AT THE LONDON HOUSE,

Ex steamers
"Caspian,"
"Newcastle City,"
"Boston City,"
"Waldensian,"
"Sicily,"
"Austrian,"
"Durham City."

This Stock comprises our usual SELECT and EXTENSIVE VARIETY of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, carefully bought by one of the firm, in the best English and Scotch Houses, and marked so as to secure a ready sale.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1883.

THE DOMINION WIRE MATTRESS.

Having Made Special Arrangements with the Manufacturers of this

PATENT SPRING BED,

WE ARE ABLE TO SELL THEM

AT FACTORY PRICES.

7,000 Mattresses Made and Sold in the Dominion last year.

Every Mattress warranted.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 11, 1883.—3aw 1m.

CALL AT "CHEAPSIDE"

—FOR—

Croceries, Hardware,

Classware, Earthenware, Woodenware, &c.

—OUR—

FLOUR, MEAL, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES AND OTHER GOODS

Are Giving General Satisfaction.

Goods expressed to Steamers, Railroad Depot and other parts of the City FREE OF CHARGE.

HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, July 25, 1883.—law and wky.

TEA PARTY SUPPLIES!

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale,
Lemon, Raspberry, and Strawberry Syrups,
Lime Juice, Confectionery, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.

Committees for getting up Teas will do well to give us a call.
Goods not used can be returned, if in good order.

BEER & COFF'S.

Ch'town, July 6.—2aw wkly

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

VESSELS WANTED.

VESSELS WANTED, to carry coal from Lingan, C. B. for Charlottetown Gas Company. Apply to

Sept. 25, 1883.—1w



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Malpeque Works," will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of October next, inclusively, for works in connection with the protection of the beach at Malpeque, Prince Co., P. E. I., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to H. S. McNutt, Esquire, Princeton, Lot 18, P. E. I., from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signature.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be retained if the party declines to enter into a contract within the time to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 17th September, 1883. [see 253 wy 11

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Subscriber has received instructions from R. F. QUIRK, Esq., to sell by Auction, at his residence on Fitzroy Street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

The whole of his Valuable Household Furniture, consisting of Drawing Room Suits in Walnut & Silk Brocade, handsome Pier Glass, superior Cabinet Grand Piano by Hardmeist, French Clock, Centre Table, Brussels and Tapestries, Carpets and Rugs, Pictures, Walnut Window Curtains and Cornices, Dining Table, (white oak), Side Board, Dinner and Desert Sets, (china and Glassware, Plated Ware and Cutlery, Hall Chairs, and Hat Stand, (walnut), Hall and Stair Carpets and rds, Bedroom Furniture, two suits in Walnut, Superior Wardrobe, (walnut) Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wool Mats, Bed and Table Linen, two Eider Down Quilts, Franklin and Hall Stoves, Stewart Range, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils.

—ALSO—

1 sett Double Harness, 1 sett Single do, 1 Double Sleigh, 1 Single Sleigh, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Cart and Cart Harness, 1 Double Carriage, 1 American Top Buggy, Lawn Tennis Racquets, Lawn Mower, Carriage Lamps, Bear Skin and Wolf Robes, 1 Superior Milch Cow. The above is all nearly new and in good order, having been but a short time in use.

—ALSO—

1 Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle, new; 1 Lady's do do, new.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer,
Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1883.—3aw.

NEW

Campbell's Geography and Atlas.

(EDITION JUST IS UED)

CONTAINS the very latest additions, changes and corrections, and is the full-est published.

Swett's Method of Teaching,

AND ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Cheapest in th' city.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Diamond Bookstore.

Ch'town, Sept. 20.—31 eod

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS

AT NELMES'.

Royal Readers, &c.

A GOOD SUPPLY of Copy and Exercise Books, Slates, Chalks, Slate Pencils, Foolscap Paper, Slate Pencil Sharpeners, and other School Requisites, at low prices.

S. T. NELMES,

Standard Bookstore.

Ch'town, Sept. 19, 1883.—eod

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

ARE OFFERING AT MILLERS' PRICES

IN STORE:

375 brls. Choice Patents and Strong Bakers.

375 brls. Choice Superior Extra.

TO ARRIVE:

300 brls. Choice Sup. Extra.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.

J. F. SHATFORD,

AGENT.

Sept. 11, 1883.

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Newest paper in the Province.

LIFE INSURANCE.

United States Life Insurance Co.

—OF THE—

CITY OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1850.

New Features, Incontestable Policies, Prompt Settlement of Claims Guaranteed.

Apply at residence, Weymouth Street, from 8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

A. H. McPHERSON,

Agent.

M. A. CAMERON, Special Agent.

Sept. 25, 1883.

Vernon River Daily Mail,

(Commencing Oct. 1, 1883.)

LEAVES Charlottetown P. O. at 6.30 a. m., returning leaves Vernon River at 10.30 a. m., arriving in Charlottetown at noon.

Good horses and comfortable accommodation for passengers.
Freight and Parcels can be left at

Norton Bros., City Hardware Store,

where all information will be given, or with the contractor and driver,

P. LANTRY.

Sept. 25, 1883.—wkly

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with Neatness and Despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING WORKS, cor. Water and Great George Street.