

Lord Lansdowne's Speech

At the Farewell Banquet in Ottawa.

(The Empire's Report.)

THE MAYOR OF OTTAWA, in proposing the health of the Governor-General, said the task which had fallen to him was one of the pleasantest of his life-time. Lord Lansdowne had come to us with all the prestige of a noble lineage and with all the endowments of a cultured scholar. (Cheers.) He had proved himself an able and constitutional representative of her Majesty. (Cheers.) He had discharged his duties faithfully and well. He was now leaving the Dominion rich in the affection and dear to the hearts of the great masses of the people of Canada. (Loud cheers.) When their distinguished guest returned to England he would be able to tell her Majesty that the little Ottawa which years ago she designated as the seat of Government, had grown into a prosperous city—(Cheers)—that the little provinces joined into one confederation had expanded into a mighty and prosperous Dominion. (Loud cheers.) And above all, he would be able to assure her Majesty that in no portion of her wide Empire had she subjects more loyal and more patriotic to her person and throne than in her own Canadian people. (Cheers.) For her Excellency—(cheers)—he had nothing but the kindest words to say. Her sweetness of disposition, charm of manner and kindness of heart had endeared her to the hearts of everyone with whom she came in contact. (Prolonged cheers.) He could assure Lord Lansdowne that the great sincere and genuine regret which all felt at his approaching departure was felt in like degree because of the departure of her Excellency Lady Lansdowne. He believed he voiced the sentiment not only of the citizens of Ottawa but of the whole Dominion when he told his Excellency that it was the earnest desire and prayer of all that Divine Providence might grant to his Excellency wisdom to his head, courage to his heart, and strength to his arm to administer the affairs of the great Orient Empire to which he was soon to go. (Cheers.) He asked the company to drink to the health of his Excellency.

The toast was received with tremendous cheering, again and again renewed.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

His Excellency on rising to respond was enthusiastically applauded. After it had subsided he said: "Mr. Mayor, Sir John Macdonald and gentlemen: You could have paid me no compliment greater or more acceptable than that of asking me to meet this brilliant company at dinner this evening. It is representative of all that is most distinguished and honorable in the society of the capital. I see around me the venerable Premier who has for so many years been responsible for the conduct of your public affairs—(cheers)—his colleagues, with whom I have been in constant official intercourse; I see distinguished members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet, but whose intimate acquaintance I have nevertheless had the honor of enjoying; I see representatives of both branches of the Legislature, and of all the most important interests in your city—a city which we regard not only with the respect due to the capital of a great Dominion, but with the affection which nearly five years of constant intercourse has built up in our hearts."

After referring to the pleasant memories with which Lady Lansdowne and he would ever associate with their residence in Canada, His Excellency continued:—"Upon the other hand, I am far from saying that my term of office has been an uneventful one. I could mention several events, any one of which would in itself be sufficient to mark an epoch in your history. We had in 1885 that most untoward rebellion in the North-west, to which I will only refer for the purpose of making this observation, that while I believe that any feelings of local irritation or more widespread race antagonism which it may have provoked at the time will disappear completely, if they have not already done so, there will survive in the recollection of your people, long after the present generation has passed away, the memory of the manner in which your military forces, drawn from all portions of the Dominion, responded to the call which was then made upon them, and of the cheerfulness and gallantry with which they acquitted themselves during a trying and arduous campaign. (Cheers.) While it is impossible to refer to these events without feelings in which pride is mingled with regret we can recur with universal satisfaction to the great national achievement, the great peaceful victory which marked the following year. I mean the completion of the national highway by which you have united the two oceans which wash the coasts of British North America. That achievement is one which stands alone amongst the great material enterprises which the world has known, both in respect of the physical difficulties overcome and of the consequences, political and economical, which are likely to accrue to us from its completion. The full results of such an improvement in the arterial communications of the Empire do not make themselves felt all at once. A great arterial road is not complete, merely because an engine can run across it from end to end. Although the line has been now open for traffic for upwards of two years, we have yet to see its effects upon the general prosperity of country, when its equipment shall have been completed, its connections made good and developed, and its ocean communications with other parts of the Empire placed, as I hope they soon will be upon a thoroughly satisfactory footing. (Applause.) I pass from these to a more recent event, and one upon which I confess I am disposed to dwell with equal pleasure. I mean the attempt which has lately been made to remove the only formidable source of disagreement which has for many years past existed between ourselves and the great Republic which adjoins us. I have never been one of those who believed that our dispute with the Government of the United States in regard to our fisheries was one which was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to prove in the end incapable of solution; but, sir, the mere existence of such a dispute, embittering as it did our relations with our neighbors, impairing the harmony which ought to unite the whole British race on this continent, and affording a pretext to those who desired to stir up strife between the two

powers, was a calamity and a scandal to ourselves and to the whole world. (Applause.) It is quite true that the final adjustment of these difficulties has not yet taken place. Whether they will be adjusted or not, and if so, at what time does not now depend upon us, but I will take upon myself to say this, that even if the adjustment be indefinitely postponed, the whole complexion of the question has been radically altered by the negotiations which took place at Washington during the past winter, and by the treaty ratified or unratified, in which they resulted. Six months ago the positions taken by the Government of the United States on the one hand, and by the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion on the other, appeared to be irreconcilable. As things stand at present there is, as far as I am aware, no material difference of opinion between the three whatever. No miscarriage which we can now apprehend can now possibly put matters back where they were before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries. (Applause.) I rejoice to think that in the seventy years which have passed since the Treaty of 1818 was framed, our relations with our kinsmen on the other side of the border have undergone a gradual and steady amendment. There is a legend that early in the present century a colonial secretary advised the people of Canada to plant a belt of forest trees along the frontier of the United States, in order to keep Canada separate from that unruly people and "pure from republican contamination." (Laughter.) That is not, I am happy to say, the policy of the present day. Of all the blessings enjoyed by the dwellers on this continent none is greater than their freedom from dangerous rivalries and complications such as those which are at this moment paralyzing industry and retarding prosperity on the Continent of Europe. I trust it may be reserved to my successor to see the last shreds of this miserable dispute which we have done our utmost to remove swept away forever, leaving to us nothing but that frank, generous and cordial understanding which should unite the English-speaking races on this continent. (Great applause.) Nothing has struck me more than the intelligence and ability with which that great group of questions which are involved in the relation of the colonies and the Empire have been discussed in this country during the last year or two. The public controversies which have taken place upon the political and economical relation of the different parts of the Empire have been of extraordinary interest, and have this great advantage, that whether we are on the eve of great changes or whether we may look forward to a long continuation of our present system; whether we find ourselves led in the direction of a closer approximation between the different parts of the Empire, or, on the contrary, in the direction of a fourth emancipation from the already slight ties by which the different parts of the Empire are united. The community is being day by day instructed in regard to these matters, and will, if it is called upon to act, at all events, have no excuse for acting ignorantly and without a full knowledge of the consequences involved. (Applause.) Let me refer briefly to the question which has arisen for the establishment of closer and expeditious commercial relations between the Dominion and the great Republic which adjoins us, proposals which are made upon the assumption that in spite of the preference thus given to the country south of the lakes our allegiance to the Mother Country is to remain unimpaired and that her liability to make her cause our own is to stand exactly where it does now. In such case, I confess that the question which I ask myself is not whether such an arrangement would be advantageous to Canada or not, now what are the motives of those by whom it is proposed? I am content to assume if you please, that the change considered might be financially a desirable one, and I therefore give credit to those by whom such proposals are advocated for being every whit as loyal as I am myself. I own, however, that I am not without the most serious misgivings when I ask myself whether the public sentiment of the British democracy would stand the strain which the adoption of such a policy by the Dominion would place upon it, and whether it would be likely to sustain, but of the moral affront to which it was called upon to submit. I am tempted again to apply a similar test when I am asked what I think of proposals of a very different kind and leading us in an entirely opposite direction, such as those which are recommended with the object of establishing between the different parts of the Empire relations, political and commercial, much more intimate and uniform than those by whom such proposals are made, have my warmest sympathy. But, sir, having, I suppose, a little Scotch blood in my veins, and being therefore of a cautious temperament, I pause and ask myself whether, in endeavoring to improve the existing condition of things, we might not find ourselves again outstripping the public sentiment of the communities concerned, and exposing their allegiance to a strain greater than it can bear. Let me say frankly that in my opinion public sentiment in the great possessions of the Crown would be exposed to such a strain if the self-governing colonies were ever to be required to part with any material portion of the freedom which they now enjoy in the management of their own affairs. I have the honor of a pretty close acquaintance with a considerable number of your legislators here, and I will venture to say that there is no feeling stronger in their minds, and in that of their constituents, than the feeling that in purely Canadian affairs the constitution recognizes the absolute supremacy of the Canadian Parliament. Now, I do not believe that public sentiment here will tolerate any change depriving it of that authority or transferring any portion of it to, let us say, an Imperial chamber sitting at Westminster. You might send your best men to it, but before they had been there six months they would find that the real power remained where it was before, namely, within the walls of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

His Excellency proceeded to refer to the question of Imperial defences and other kindred topics, and concluded his admirable address by stating that Lady Lansdowne would ever cherish the recollections of the pleasant days they had spent in Canada.

GENTLEMEN should see the fine line of summer shoes now open at J. B. Macdonald's.

Go to R. Bridges' old stand, for cheap meats.

Fresh milk, snowflake, wine, and Shrewsbury biscuit just opened at Beer & Goff's.

Varia.

THE latest event of importance with regard to foreign news has been the publication of an official condemnation by the Pope of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign. From the circular of Cardinal Simeoni, addressed to the Irish Bishops, it appears that the question was submitted by His Holiness to the "Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition against heretical error"; that the practices in question were unlawful, and that on the 18th of last month the Pope confirmed and approved their ruling. The Irish prelates are therefore commanded "prudently but effectively" to admonish their clergy and people in the matter. This has been received with great dissatisfaction by the Nationalist leaders, many of whom declare that they will pay no attention at all to the command of the Pope, as they believe he has merely given it at the request of a congregation, and not of his own accord. They therefore hold that it is not infallible, and need not be obeyed. They also allege, among other excuses, that Her Majesty's Government has had something to do with having the condemnation issued; that it has been based upon misinformation; and that the Pope has nothing to do with the policies. It is thought by many people that the Papal condemnation will be the deathblow of the National League, but it is very hard to tell how the matter will turn out.

The Queen has returned from her holiday. She is reported to have been much gratified at finding the German Emperor better in health than she expected. Indeed, the recovery of the Emperor from the relapse into which he had fallen is in all respects satisfactory. He is not yet, it is true, allowed to get up and go about as was his wont before the fever came on; but the return to convalescence has been steady if slow. It is even hinted by some that the Emperor may recover so far as to live for some little time yet, but none dare hope for permanent improvement. The war of the press over the doctors still continues, though there is harmony amongst the medical men themselves.

As I promised last week, I herewith give you some more euphemisms for death. With some of them is given the authority, but I cannot vouch for their accuracy. I do not know the authority for the others; but I would very much like to: Perhaps some of your readers can tell me:

- "The debt that cancels all others."—Colton.
"Gone to find out the great secret."
"The dark angel."
"Gone to solve the great problem."
"Death and the doctor closed her sparkling eyes."—Chatterton.
"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."
"To pass through the ivory gates."
"To pass through the gates ajar."
"That sweet sleep which medicines all pain."—Shelley.
"Death is the shadow of life."
"The safe port, the peaceful, silent shore."
"The white fruit, whose core is ashes and which we call death."—O. W. Holmes.

I have never been able to tell why, but it is undoubtedly a fact that printing used to be called the Black Art, and in connection with this evil name, the boys who assisted the pressman, were called the imps. There is a legend that Aldus Manutius, a printer of Venice, took a little negro boy, left behind by a merchant vessel to assist him in his business. It soon got wind that Aldus was assisted by a little black imp, and a concourse of angry people gathered before his printing office, demanding that the devil's imp be brought forth to them. To dispel the rumor he showed the boy to the assembled crowd and said: "Be it known in Venice, that I, printer to the Holy Church and the doge, have this day made a public exposure of the 'printer's devil.' All who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him." The people were satisfied and no longer tormented the little negro lad.

Many who have read Fenimore Cooper's books have very wonderful ideas of the noble red man, but I imagine that the opinion of one who has evidently had much better chances of mixing with and knowing the Indians, and who says them without the novelist's spectacles, is more like the truth. This writer's account is as follows:—

"Every tradition repeating the story of Indian bravery, generosity and hospitality fades like mist before the actual man. The instinct of baseness runs through the whole family from King Phillip and Red Jacket down to Sitting Bull. The common instincts of savagery are intensified in the race. Brave only in superior numbers, or under cover of honest only in hypocrisy; merry only at the sight of suffering inflicted by his own hands; friendly and hospitable only through cunning; and sublimely mendacious always, the Indian, as is actually known, seems poor material out of which to manufacture a hero or frame a romance. Prominent as he has always been in American history; always the impediment to be removed and afterward the dependant to be supported; mollified by semi-annual gifts, oiled and pacified by periodical talks about Great Father, and blameworthy about 'brothers,' through campaigns, councils, treaties and tribal reservations he has but one redeeming fact upon his record, viz., that he has never been thoroughly tamed, and has never been a servant. Neither has the hyena. Most efforts in his behalf have failed to alter his status or change his life. Almost everywhere the men are idle and the squaws work. Almost everywhere her education is limited to one lesson—to toil and be silent. Almost everywhere he is unwashed and nearly naked, save in the respect of paint, swarming with that industrious insect to which the Scottish poet wrote an apostrophe. Almost everywhere each family is the manufacturer and producer of all articles required in daily life. Almost everywhere, each family is self-supporting, and comprises in itself the whole plan of patriarchal government. Almost always the compendium of an Indian's knowledge of English is the one word 'How?' or 'How?' Almost all Indians will How so soon as invited and in prodigious quantities."

It is sometimes stated that the Times is the oldest newspaper published in England, but this is not so. The Times first appeared in 1785, but bore the number 941, being a continuation of the Universal Register, which had been published for some time before. The first number of the Morning Advertiser came out in 1793. It is believed that the first daily paper was the Public Ledger, which was published in 1759.

WE, the undersigned Watchmakers of Charlottetown, agree to close our Stores at Six o'clock each evening in the week except Saturday evening, when we will remain open until Nine o'clock, commencing May 16.

Event of the Season.

THE celebrated and popular Wizard Oil Concert Company, now making a tour of the Maritime Provinces, will be in our city on Monday night, May 21st, when they will give serious of their popular concerts. The Company is very highly spoken of by the press in the different places they have visited. The editor of the Island Farmer, who attended the Company's concerts while at Summerside, speaks as follows:—

"The Hamlin Wizard Oil Co. have adopted a new mode of advertising. A company of five or six musical artists have come to Summerside to stay a week and to give free musical entertainments. These entertainments are virtually free as only ten cents admission is charged at the door. The object is to advertise Hamlin's Wizard Oil as a cure for inflammatory diseases. Of the efficacy of the medicine we can say nothing—only it comes like the company with multitudinous recommendations. Of the concerts we can hardly speak in too flattering terms. The company is evidently composed of first class artists with well trained voices. Dr. Ellis is an excellent speaker and many of our young aspirant orators would do well to take a lesson in gesture and finely modulated expression. Mr. Hunt embodies most of the humor of the company—a modest, genial gentleman who feels and inspires his audience with the spirit of the song he renders. Mr. Parker takes the serio-comic and manifests wonderful versatility of facial expression. Miss Ellis has a fine voice and a pleasing manner and her songs are selected and rendered with excellent taste. All the selections are made with care and propriety and there is nothing in any of the entertainments to offend the most fastidious ear."

The following is from the Pictou News: "The Wizard Oil Company is one of the much-discussed topics of the week. They began operations on Monday night and have had crowded houses every evening, so crowded that the doors have to be locked to insure the comfort of the audience against overcrowding. The entertainment consists of music adapted to popular concerts, and seems to be pretty thoroughly enjoyed by the Pictou audiences."

The Moncton Times says: "The Wizard Oil Co. made their fifteenth and last appearance in Moncton on Saturday night, the Opera House being packed with an audience of 800 or 900 persons. The company has given many excellent concerts in Moncton, with large and delighted audiences every evening."

The Company will stay in our city two weeks and give a concert every evening, in the Lyceum, with entire change of programme. After first night, an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

MARRIED.

In Summerside, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. B. Chappell, James McLeod, of Victoria West, to Harriet E. C. McDougall, of the same place.

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture.

By Auction, at my Salesroom, On Friday Next, 25th Inst., AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., PARLOR and Bedroom Sets, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Pictures, etc., etc. Also—1 Bell Organ. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. may19—tl slc

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by WILLIAM GILL, ESQ., to sell by Auction, on the Premises, ON MONDAY, 28th INST., AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

His Double Tenement Dwelling House, situated on Upper Hillborough Street, adjoining the residence of Samuel Lowe, Esq. This property is pleasantly located in one of the most healthy parts of the city. Size of Lot, 40x30 feet. Terms at sale. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. may19—pat tl slc

STOCKS, BY AUCTION.

At my Salesroom, on SATURDAY, June 2nd, at 12 o'clock: 2 Shares Heather Belle Stock, 2 Shares Charlottetown Woolen Mills. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. may15—tl slc

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, a Public Meeting of all contributors to the above Institution will be held in the Reception Room of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, in the City of Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, 30th May, 1888, at the hour of 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the government of the Institution in accordance with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting. B. BALDERSTON, Secretary of Trustees. may12—dy tl law

AUCTION SALE.

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE AND TWELVE BUILDING LOTS.

I am instructed to sell by Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th day of May, instant, on the premises, that newly-built COTTAGE fronting on Douglas Street, close by Upper Queen Street. ALSO—Twelve BUILDING LOTS, fronting on Upper Queen and Douglas Streets. Those centrally situated Lots will be sold without reserve. See plan and terms at my office. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. may17—dy cod tl sale wky 21

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned Watchmakers of Charlottetown, agree to close our Stores at Six o'clock each evening in the week except Saturday evening, when we will remain open until Nine o'clock, commencing May 16. (Signed) W. W. WELLNER, E. W. TAYLOR, G. H. TAYLOR, E. S. BONNEL. may15—31 cod

GRAND CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BY THE CELEBRATED—WEBER MALE QUARTET, OF BOSTON, Assisted by Miss Clara A. Hunt, —IN THE—

Y. M. C. A. HALL SATURDAY, MAY 19th, —AND— MONDAY, MAY 21st.

No one should miss the opportunity of hearing this Celebrated Club—the foremost Male Quartet of America, and one of the finest Soprano Soloists of Boston. The most Delightful Entertainment ever offered here—a Vocal Concert, combining in the most pleasing variety, Melody, Humor and Harmony. Tickets, 35 and 50 cents. Plan of Hall at T. L. Chappelle's, Diamond Bookstore only may15—31 toes thurs sat

READY CASH!

JAMES PATON & CO'S —NEW STOCK OF— Spring and Summer Goods

Are now open, and for READY CASH, Bargains in all kinds of Goods can be had.

A BETTER LOT OF BARGAINS WERE NEVER OFFERED.

Great Attractions in our Millinery Department.

Space will not permit us to mention all that we have to show, but we ask everyone to give us a call. No trouble to show the Goods. Just take a look at our CARPET DEPARTMENT. We don't ask you to buy, but give us a friendly call. DRESS DEPARTMENT complete with all the latest Trimmings to match. UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES, very cheap. A wonderful lot of LADIES' SILK GLOVES, in Silk, Kid and Lisle. LACE CURTAINS at any price; SILKS, in Black, Watered, Stripes and Shots; GLOVES, in Silk, Kid and Lisle.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

May 14, 1888—dy & wky MARKET SQUARE.

An Interesting Column for Ladies.



Smart Mantles for street wear are shown in Corded Silks, Jetter Gauze, Striped and Brocaded Velvets, and Silks adorned with epaulettes and plaques of jet, for never was yet more lavishly displayed than just now, and some of the smaller Mantles are nothing more or less than a mass of beads, which sparkle at every movement of the wearer. Lace as a trimming promises much, and it is also to be much worn for dresses, especially black Chantilly mounted upon white, rose, heliotrope, pale blue, salmon, &c. Among the new colors now being shown, browns and fawns promise to take the lead. Grey, putty, clove and most lovely fawn tints are all in excellent taste. Stripes and plain materials will reign supreme in the new shades. Judging from the immense variety of lovely Washing Goods shown, this is to be a "Cotton Season" in earnest. Zephyrs are particularly pretty and useful, Light Blues, Pinks and Greys being favorites. Jerseys, smocked, gathered or even finely pleated in the upper parts, are exceedingly fashionable, and it is a very pretty style.

Small Bonnets and large Hats are undoubtedly leading styles in headwear—favorite shapes being La Tosca, Hollywood and Fairmont. Flowers will be, and in fact are, in very general use. They are so perfectly imitated, and have such charming possibilities, that all the leading Milliners had them with delight. The variety of new Ribbons shown is unprecedented, whilst Lacus, Tulles, &c., are also used largely for trimmings. The variety in Millinery Trimmings and headwear is so large that we recommend all who want a more thorough knowledge of them to call at BEER BROS.—the largest importers of these goods on the Island—where they will see all the styles we mention and a great many more. Indeed, everyone can be suited this season—the variety of shapes shown is so great and the styles so pretty. Lace edging to Bonnets is extremely fashionable. Poppies are much used, as also are Roses and Tulips, and Ivy leaves have been used with the utmost profusion lately on both Bonnets and Hats. In Jerseys, the leading favorites are the Nordica, Blouse, and the Norfolk. Many pretty novelties are also in Summer Parasols, Gloves, Prints, &c., all of which may be procured at



BEER BROS.,

QUEEN STREET, Opposite the Market Square.

NEW STOCK BANKRUPT STOCK

CLOTHING.

Now Open. JUST OPENED: \$3,000 WORTH, —FOR— Men, Boys & Children,

Bought at Bankrupt Sale in Montreal at a great Sacrifice, and will be SOLD OFF VERY CHEAP. Don't Buy until You see this Stock at J. B. MACDONALD'S, J. B. MACDONALD'S.