

The Daily Examiner

DECEMBER 12, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

—Kansas has gone to smash. It is said the farmers can get only five cents a bushel for their corn and twenty-five cents for their wheat! McKenzie and Blaka commended Kansas. Perhaps that's one cause of the trouble it is in.

—Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* that post office money orders may be obtained payable in the Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and all British possessions in the East and West Indies, Africa, and Australia, and in Bermuda.

—The United States Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report presented to Congress the other day, said that the day was not far distant when the government would no longer be able to give cheap homes in the public lands of the west. He added:—"After deducting from the public lands remaining the arid and mountainous tracts, and the bodies of water unsurveyed, little will be left by 1886 upon which the pioneer can build his hut, or feed his cattle." If this be true, Canada will shortly be the only portion of the continent that will be able to offer free lands to the settler.

—Advices from England state that the Liberal electoral agents and associations of Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester, are sending protests to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke against the division of boroughs into sections under the new redistribution bill. The managers of the London association of workmen's clubs likewise protest against sectional representation. They say it will destroy the caucus organization of the party and split the popular vote. Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the liberals of Glasgow, advises them to make the municipal contests political to prepare the way for the parliamentary contest as the Conservatives are likely to stand still in municipal politics. The Conservative papers devote much attention to the revolt of the radicals against the single seat principle, contending that the government must either maintain the principle or resign. The *Parnellites* say they will be able to return eighty-five members to the House when the redistribution bill goes into effect. The nationalist press hails the coming electoral revolution with expressions of jubilant gratification. *United Ireland* declares that the redistribution bill will produce most momentous changes in the constituencies and says it will lead to the final triumph of the nationalist cause.

—The Rev. George W. Hodgson explains his scheme of University Consolidation in the following words:—

"Let us take for example King's and Dalhousie. We can easily see how there can be in their case (and in the case of any number of colleges besides them), 'University consolidation with collegiate independence.' As a King's man, I will, of course, assume that Windsor will be the locality for the University, but any one can substitute the name of whatever town he likes better without affecting the principle of this plan. There would then be at Windsor (or elsewhere) King's and Dalhousie colleges, where students who wished to 'live at college' would reside. But these colleges would confine themselves to their proper functions of aiding in the development of character by the discipline of the common life, and by proper supervision over the younger members by their elders, and of providing direct religious instruction and influences for their own members. King's, at all events, would provide these last for its members. Dalhousie would or would not as its own governing body might see fit. There would also be a hall for lectures which students from both the colleges would attend; where lectures on all subjects (except theology) would be given by professors who would be officers of the university, not of the colleges. Theology would be the only subject which the colleges would teach, and for that purpose each college would have its own theological lecturer or tutor appointed by the denomination to which the college belonged. Or any particular college might decline to give theological teaching at all. Each college would decide that for itself. Thus the present college life would in no way be interfered with. The president of King's would then, as now, be a clergyman of the Church of England; then, as now, lay and divinity students of the Church of England would receive their education together; the daily and weekly chapel services would continue as now; divinity lectures would be as now; but both lay and divinity students of King's would in the UNIVERSITY LECTURE ROOMS sit side by side with the Dalhousie students, and I believe that both would be benefited by this association and competition."

PROFESSOR SHELTON says:—"I feel convinced myself that these provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island) only require to be known to Englishmen to attract a considerable emigration; and I certainly think it would be expedient for the provincial government to circulate reliable information in the British Isles. Up to the present little or nothing has been done in that direction. This is a great advertising age; advertising is one of the most powerful levers that can be employed to help forward any enterprise. That remark applies quite as much to countries as to business undertakings, and especially to countries, like Canada, which are anxious to get as many emigrants as possible. Therefore it seems to me that if these provinces really wish to get their share of emigration from the old country they must take some action as to the resources of Ontario and Manitoba are already. And if this were done I am sure the result obtained would be satisfactory to them."

SIR J. A. MACDONALD.
Banqueting by the Empire Club.
CLOSER UNION OF THE EMPIRE DISCUSSED BY LEADING STATESMEN.

(London Standard, Nov. 27th.)

A complimentary dinner was given last evening, at the Empire Club, to Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada. The chair was occupied by the Marquis of Lorne, on whose right sat the guest of the evening, and on his left the Marquis of Salisbury. Upwards of eighty noblemen and gentlemen were present. In proposing the loyal toasts the chairman announced that he had received from the Prince of Wales a letter expressing the regret of His Royal Highness that he was not able to be present to do honor to his old friend, Sir J. Macdonald.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, 'our guest,' said it was to him a great pleasure, as well as a great honor, to wish health and long life to Sir J. Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Sir John Macdonald, in responding, said that great as was the compliment now paid to himself, he felt it a greater honor to have served under the Marquis of Lorne, who, as Governor-General of Canada, had acted wisely and well, and whose services had met with general acceptance in the Dominion. (Applause.) This personal compliment to himself also implied that in the opinion of English statesmen, Canada was an important portion of the British empire. (Applause.) The changes which had come over Canada since he first entered it forty years ago, were so remarkable that it seemed a different country altogether. In 1844, there was anarchy and armed insurrection, and he as a private soldier carried a musket in defence of the British crown. (Applause.) At one time it seemed that the country was to become a prey to dissensions, discord and ruin; but happily concord had been restored, the races which were formerly drawn up in hostile array against each other, were now marching side by side in a united attempt to make Canada a great country. (Applause.) The Dominion owed its present constitution to the precedent set by British statesmen and English constitutional law. (Applause.) He believed that the majority of the people, besides entertaining a strong sentiment of loyalty, had the well grounded opinion that the best interests, political, moral, and material, were involved in continuing the connection of the Dominion with the mother country. For his own part he was a British subject, and a British subject he would die. That sentiment had carried him into power, and had kept him in power (applause) The constitution of Canada had the advantage of being free from the failings and mistakes of the American constitution, which culminated in war. Under its present system of government Canada was prosperous, and afforded a field for enterprise and capital not exceeded elsewhere (applause.) As to the question of Imperial Federation, his own belief was that such a scheme would not involve loss to the colonies. In any case, Canada would remain attached to the mother country of her own choice. As the population was approaching in number to that of England, it was most expedient that there should be a more intimate connection in the commercial relations between the two countries, and a common system of offence and defence (applause.) Until he had heard all sides of the question, he should reserve the final expression of his own view; but, so far as he could see at present, England would never agree that the Parliament at Westminster, which had existed for many centuries, should be a secondary body to some Imperial legislature. The attempt would be hopeless to add to the House of Commons representatives from all the colonies. The House of Commons had work enough to do even now, without any such increase of its duties. In case of war he had no fear as to the mother country. They would feel the insult to the English flag to be theirs, and would endeavor to the best of their power to avenge it (loud applause.)

Sir C. Tupper proposed the next toast:—"The Lords and Commons"—remarking that English statesmen were agreed in maintaining the unity of the Empire.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who on rising to respond to the toast was received with loud and continued cheering, said—My Lords and Gentlemen,—I feel that in returning thanks to you for the kind manner in which you have received this toast, I shall be transgressing my duty if I detain you at any length. In the first place it is late, and in the second place you come here for the rare treat of listening to orators from the other side of the world, and you will not be put off with what may be described as the daily fare of English speakers. (Laughter.) One reason why I fear I have not got to speak at any length on this occasion is, in the first place that all I could say, and say with the greatest sincerity, in my admiration for the distinguished career and the personal character of our honored guest, has been so much better said for me by the chairman that I should only weary you with repeating what you all instinctively feel. If I went beyond those circumstances which claim our honor and admiration, and spoke of the party of which he is a triumphant chief, against those considerations to which I have already referred would pull me up; and I feel I should be misunderstood if I were to indicate any possibility of the destiny of a singular party in this country. (Loud laughter.) If again, I were to turn to those fiscal doctrines with which my right hon. friend has been associated, and to try and draw inspiration in any way from the statement of Europe and from the fiscal policy of Canada I should be exposed to certain suspicions. (R-nerved laughter.) Of all those occurrences I have not much to say, but their sentiment which I can speak of without reproach—one sentiment which is shared by both sides in politics, by every government and by every opposition, whichever side of the wheel of politics is uppermost, which, more strange still, is shared by both houses of parliament, and which may be expressed without coalition or necessity of compromise. (Laughter.) The sentiment is the great pride we feel in our colonial empire. (Loud applause.)—the affection we feel for our British colonists at any time and the high honor we think it when the distinguished men whom their vigorous political life produces honor us with a visit to this country. (Cheers.) I can only say I hope

we may have many visits in the future from the right hon. gentlemen when he is cheered with those circumstances of political life to which the chairman has alluded and that Canada may fully attain that high prospect to which her destiny seems to point, and that in many future years she may look back with pride to her infancy, which was nurtured by England, and which owes so much to the superintending sagacity and wisdom of statesmen like our distinguished guest. I can wish for her no better wish than that in her long future she may have many statesmen who will shed lustre on her history, and who will confer as many benefits upon her people as Sir John Macdonald has done. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Sutherland proposed "Our Colonial Empire and India," coupling the toast with the names of the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Kimberley (cheers)

The Earl of Derby, who was received with cheers, said:—I rise to return thanks on behalf of the highest toast that was ever proposed at any public table (hear, hear). I am very happy to say that only one half devolves upon me. My noble friend, who represents India, will answer for the other half. I have enough on my own shoulders at any time. I am asked to return thanks for what is undoubtedly the most important colonial empire that the world at any period we know of has ever seen (cheers.) If we consider, not merely what has been done, but the time that has been taken in doing it; when we consider that a century and a quarter ago hardly anything either of our Indian or our Colonial Empire existed, it will be admitted by any future historian that the creation of these two empires is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of the world (hear, hear.) Those who remember the politics of the last half century will have noticed three phases of opinion upon colonial matters. In early days, before 1840, we were very fond of our colonies, no doubt; but we showed our affection in a peculiar manner by insisting upon governing them from Downing Street (hear, hear.) But we found that that arrangement was not a very convenient one either for them or for us. Then came a reaction, and people said, "What is the use of having colonies at all? Of course we must take care of them as long as they are young and helpless, but afterwards they must stand upon their own feet." Gradually we came to see things from a very different point of view, a more rational view. We see, on the one hand, that local self-government and independence is the necessity of every country which has acquired the slightest position in the world, and we perceive that the local self-government has nothing in it which is in the least opposed to that unity which is now the desire of everybody to maintain. I believe that the arrangement which now exists between the mother country and the English-speaking communities abroad is not satisfactory to all parties. There are many persons who think that a closer connection between the colonies and the mother country ought to be created (cheers). This is not the time or the place to go into that controversy. The connection between England and the leading colonies at the present time, however, it is said, is a very loose one. That is true, but what to my mind is the important matter is not what shall be the mechanical relation between the two countries, but what is the feeling which exists between them (cheers). We know from experience that two countries may be connected with each other politically, and yet that there may be a good deal of alienation between them (hear, hear, and laughter.) On the other hand, loose and slight as the constitutional tie is between England and the great English-speaking colonies, I believe it is close enough for union and general connection so long as that feeling of patriotism and mutual cordiality which prevails at the present day continues to exist (cheers). It sometimes happens that when you endeavor to draw ties closer you strain them in so doing. Before I advocate any theory of confederation, I want to know, do the colonies themselves wish it? (hear, hear.) If they do, they may rely upon it that they will exercise an important influence on the considerations of this country (cheers). We are bound to protect them, and I hope we shall not fail at any time in the recognition of that duty. Meantime I think that the initiative in regard to a closer union ought rather to come from them than from us. I agree altogether in the general outline sketched by Sir John Macdonald. I believe we can form one empire in this sense, in which many people think we ought to do. I believe that we can form between the different branches of the empire such a close alliance that when any is attacked the other shall feel bound to resent that attack. In conclusion, I can but express a hope that anybody who acknowledges this toast on a future occasion will not have to return thanks for any smaller number of colonies (applause.)

The Earl of Kimberley said the toast of India was not directly connected with the business of the evening, but had been introduced because the company were met for the purpose of signifying, in the person of Sir John Macdonald, an ardent desire for the unity of the whole empire (cheers.) He accepted the principle of unity which had already been laid down. He entirely agreed with Lord Derby in indicating that the guest of the evening had struck the true note on the subject. The true object which we ought to have in view was to bring about what had justly been termed a close alliance between the different branches of the empire. He thought the time had come when this subject might be usefully discussed, and that the more it was discussed the more likely we were to see what was the true solution of the problem. He thought it was from the colonies that the impulse would come; and he believed that when it did come it would be fairly and cordially met by the people of this country (cheers.)

Our Advertisers.

G. H. Taylor announces bargains in watches, clocks, etc., suitable for Christmas presents.

G. H. Haszard advertises pampas plumes, just the thing for holiday decoration.

J. B. Pollard is selling glassware, crockeryware, etc., at low prices.

ALT WOOL scarlet underclothing, \$1.50 per suit, at D. A. Bruce's. [dec10 2aw 1m wylm]

BEFORE CHRISTMAS

WE SHALL OFFER A NUMBER OF

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR CASH

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE

The balance of our stock of Trimmed Millinery at Half Price.

The balance of our stock of Ladies Mantles, Dolmans and Ulsters at a very Large Reduction, to clear.

3000 Pieces White and Grey Cottons, purchased at greatly Reduced Prices.

WHITE COTTONS, in Lots No. 1, 24 inches, at 3 Cents.	2, 30	5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3, 34	6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4, 35	7
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5, 36	8
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6, 36	9
" " " " " " " " " " " "	7, 36	10

Best English Makes, direct from the Mills, from 12 to 25 Cents.

Parties in want of White or Grey COTTONS are invited to examine the above, as they are the Cheapest we have ever offered for sale.

2000 yards Table Linen,
7000 do Bed Ticking, bought Cheap.

A number of DRESS LENGTHS, in Colored Silks, good colors, worth \$1.35 to \$1.50, all for 95 cents to \$1.10 per yard.

450 yards Colored Dress Silks, worth 85 and 95 Cents, for 65 and 75 cents.

Lengths of Japanese Silks, worth 70 cents, for 50 cents.

Lengths of Striped Washing Silks at 50cts.

A Large Stock of DRESS GOODS, Black and Colored French MERINOS, CASHMERES, SERGES, COSTUME CLOTHS, RUSSIAN CORDS, &c., &c.

Ends and pieces Fancy Flannel SHIRTINGS, 32 inches wide, all wool, 38 cents, former price 50 cents.

Bargains in our Large Stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEFING JACKETS, BUFFALO AND BLACK DOGSKIN COATS, FUR CAPS AND GLOVES.

250 BOYS' SUITS, IN LOTS, AT \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 AND \$4.25.

Men's and Boys' Underclothing, in great variety, of Quality and Price.

A LOT OF REMNANTS OF TWEEDS.

ULSTERS AND MANTLE CLOTHS MARKED VERY LOW

Blankets, Quilts & Comfortors in Great Variety.

BUFFALO & JAPANESE ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

A LOT OF HORSE RUGS BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1884.

PAMPAS PLUMES,

FOR DECORATION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

G. H. HASZARD'S

New Store, Brown's Block.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1884—6i eod

Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., IN VARIETY.

IN addition to my former stock of goods, I have just received a large and varied assortment, consisting of Dinner Ware, Tea Sets, in white and gold, and printed; Tea and Breakfast Cups, in china and printed ware; Rockingham Tea and Coffee Pots; Bedroom Sets, in white and gold, and granite ware; Dessert Sets, in French china and gold, enameled and printed; Epergnes, Claret Jugs, Cut Tumblers, Cut Salts, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses and other elegant Table Ware in great variety.

Also: An assortment of Table, Library and Study Lamps, in bronze and nickel silver, Lamp Fixing, and Lamp Chimneys of many kinds, all of which is offered at the Lowest Prices.

J. B. POLLARD,

Kent Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1884—12i sa-tu

Apples, Pears, &c.

BY Auction, Monday, December 15th, at my Auction Room, at 11 o'clock:

35 Barrels No. American Baldwin,
30 " N. S. Baldwin, Pippins, &c.,
15 " Choice Gravensteins,
3 " Pears, 3 half do.
3 crates and 1 barrel Earthenware, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, &c., to close consignments.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1884—3i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Tenders for Sleepers, Fence Material, Timber, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender," will be received until Wednesday, December 31st, 1884, for the supply of:—

25,000 Sleepers, as per specification,
Sawn Switch Sleepers, hemlock (price per 1,000 feet.)
100 Cedar snow fence Posts, 12 feet long, 8 inches at small end.
6,700 Cedar fence posts, 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 inches at small end.
150 Cedar gate posts, 8 feet long, 8 inches at small end.
1,800 Cedar fence pickets, 7 feet 6 inches long, 2 inches at small end.
1,600 Spruce fence poles, 14 feet long, 3 inches at small end, roused on three sides.
3,200 Spruce fence poles, 14 feet long, 2 1/2 inches at small end, roused on three sides.
Sawn Hemlock Timber, 12m x 12m. (price per 1,000 feet.)
Sawn Hemlock Timber, 8x10 inches (price per 1,000 feet.)
Flatted Hemlock Timber, 8x10 inches (price per ton.)

Forms of Tender for Sleepers, with specification enclosed thereon, may be had at all Booking Stations.

No Tender for Sleepers will be considered, unless made in accordance with, and upon the printed form supplied, nor will a tender for a less number of sleepers than 500 be entertained.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES COLEMAN,

Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1884.

—6i pat—all wkly pa 2i

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A General Servant, having a good knowledge of plain cooking. Apply to J. F. Montgomery, near the Drill Shed, corner of Kent Street. dec12

NIGHT SCHOOL, Sect's Hall, will open on Monday night next, at 7 30 o'clock.—JOHN MAC WALS. 2i—dec12

LOST—On the sidewalk, between the stores of L. E. Dewar and J. D. Rankin, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder, by having the same at the store of W. W. Walker, will be rewarded for his trouble. dec12 3i

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Cabs stored for the winter in a dry warehouse; no cattle on the premises; safe from fire. Enquire at Reddin's Drug Store. dec12 1wk

FOR SALE OR TO LET—That large, 3-story House, corner of Pownall and Sibley Street, known as the "Wagstaff Hotel," will be let cheap to a good tenant, or for sale at a bargain. Apply to Miss Dorsé. dec8

WANTED—A Cook and Housemaid. Apply at the EXAMINER office. dec5—1i

TO LET—From the 1st January next, the Warehouse on Sydney street, next door to the Grey Nun's Hospital. For terms apply to Owen Connolly. dec3 2aw wkly 1i 3i

TO LET—The "Riverside Cottage," at the east end of Kent street, next to Mr. Lowe's garden. It is well finished, with frost-proof cellar. The present occupant is about leaving the Island, and there is coal in the cellar that can be had if required. Rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to James Beales. nov28

TO LET The premises at present occupied by Horace Haszard, Esq., at the foot of Queen's street. Possession given on the 1st day of January next, A. D. 1885. For further particulars apply to R. R. Fitzgerald. nov28

FOR SALE—A Fire-proof SAFE, latest improvement—Cheap. Apply at THE EXAMINER Office. nov5—wkly

WE will give exclusive sale at and near Charlottetown, of our Entire Wheat Flour, to a dealer who will push it. Covered by patent. Easily sold. We guarantee 100 lbs. more bread to the barrel than any other flour.—FRANKLIN MILLS Co., 38 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. aug2