

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

Notes and Clippings.

A newspaper advertisement "drops the same thought into a thousand minds at almost the same moment."

The Montreal Gazette remarks that the utter collapse of the Opposition on Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution respecting the negotiation of commercial treaties was due alike to the inherent weakness of their case and the weak manner in which it was presented.

Consequent on Sir Charles Tupper's departure from London the negotiations with Spain for a treaty of commerce are deferred. Sir Charles informed the Colonial Office to this effect.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the Nicaragua Canal-bill, which only awaits the President's sanction. The company are stated to have all their plant contracted for, and will enter at once vigorously upon the construction of the work.

A despatch from London says: "Some curiosity has been aroused by the paragraph in Sir Charles Tupper's speech at the St. George's Club on Friday, in which, after expressing the hope that Sir John Macdonald would long be spared to lead Canadian politics, he added that if at any time Sir John should resign, 'my impression is that it would be to the interests of Canada that a French-Canadian should succeed him—of a race whose loyalty to the Mother Land was not exceeded even in the heart of the Empire.'"

The Montreal Star (independent) discussing Sir Richard Cartwright's treaty-making resolution, very pertinently observes:—

"Theoretically it would be something for Canada to be able to say that she possessed the right to make treaties with foreign states, but practically she possesses that right already, with the additional weight of an endorsement at the hands of the British Government. The Canadian commissioner was given his credentials as a British commissioner at Washington and also at Madrid, so that besides carrying with him the authority of a representative of Canada, he carried with him the introduction and endorsement of the mother country, which secured him a standing at once and placed at his disposal the delicate machinery of the British diplomatic service. Behind an Anglo-Canadian treaty would stand the British army and navy; behind a purely Canadian treaty would stand—well, say the mounted police force."

It is pleasing to hear that the movement to establish a permanent society for the development of musical art in the city is attaining practical shape, and promises to become thoroughly successful. During the last week many of the professional and business people of the city have been called upon by the committee in regard to the financial support of the institution through the scheme of five dollar membership, and the citizens have very generously responded to the call, and placed the institution on a firm basis as far as public support and sympathy in the useful form of cash is concerned.

Sherwood Cemetery.

At an adjourned annual meeting of the Sherwood Cemetery Company, held on Thursday last, Messrs. John Ings, Judge Alley, W. E. Dawson, H. J. Cundall and F. S. Moore were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year. We learn that the new Board have appointed John Ings, Esq., as their President, and Mr. Henry Smith, as Secretary. It is gratifying to know that considerable interest has been awakened in the affairs of this Cemetery Company, and that a larger representation of its members attended last Thursday's meeting than any annual meeting for some time past.

TREATY-MAKING POWERS.

SIR RICHARD'S RESOLUTION.

THE SPEECHES THEREON.

Mr. Davies' Weak Effort.

(Special Correspondence of the Examiner.) OTTAWA, Feb. 19.

The long expected debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's motion, claiming that Canada has a right to negotiate her own treaties with foreign countries, took place last night. The interest in the debate was manifested by the number of ladies and gentlemen who filled the galleries, among whom were Lady Stanley and Lady Macdonald, and numbers of the elite of Ottawa. Sir Richard Cartwright moved the following:—

1. That it has become a matter of extreme importance to the well-being of the people of the Dominion, that the Government and Parliament of Canada should acquire the power of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign states.

2. That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will empower her representative, the Governor-General of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter, by an agent or representative of Canada, into direct communication with any foreign State for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada, signified by Act.

He said that nearly seven years had elapsed since this proposition had first been mooted by the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake). Since then many things have occurred to justify the wisdom and foresight of this proposition. He asserted that the lack of this power prevented the adoption of a reciprocity with the United States. He pointed out that Canada was no longer safe in entrusting the negotiating of commercial treaties to English statesmen, and argued in favor of Canada maintaining an agent at Washington, and at the courts of other foreign countries. He quoted from Sir Charles Tupper's appeal in favor of the adoption of the Fisheries Treaty, and endeavored to wrest the statements of the High Commissioner in favor of the proposition. It was apparent, he said, that the Government had receded from the stand they had taken in 1886 respecting the enforcement of the Treaty of 1818 against American fishermen, and he argued that without power to negotiate treaties, the interests, well-being and independence of Canada would be jeopardized.

He contended that English statesmen are in the habit of considering measures according as they will promote English interests, and that as the policy of the present Government is detrimental to the encouragement of trade with Great Britain, we had no hope that future treaties would be negotiated in the interest of Canada. He said Canada occupies a comparatively low position, thus accounting for the lack of public spirit in the Dominion, and for the failure to weld the Canvases into one compact whole. That Canada, through the folly and obstinacy of its Government, had lost a favorable opportunity of enlarging its trade relations with the United States; and asserted that we have gone back in the matter of political education.

Hon. Mr. FOSTER in reply delivered one of the best speeches of the session, completely tearing into shreds the arguments of the Grit knight. He pointed out that whatever else the Opposition lacked, they did not fail in the variety of expedients for capturing the support of the people of Canada. He agreed with Sir Richard that a great deal had occurred since 1882 in the political history of the Dominion, and nothing would be more amusing to the student of the future than the versatility displayed by the loyal opposition of this country. He instanced the several platforms they had adopted and abandoned, and showed how they "had been everything by turns, and nothing very long." He showed how a short time ago the leading men and papers of the opposition had advocated "Free Trade," Commercial Union, and other nostrums, and how, finally, they had adopted "Unrestricted Reciprocity" as the last plank on which to save their party from disintegration. And even that policy, "in its own manly dress, in its own form, apparent and real to the people, has been laid aside." Now, from a musty shelf, they have taken down a skeleton that had there laid for nineteen years. He taunted the opposition with their cowardice in not sticking to the platform they had declared they would fight for to the bitter end, for, if they do not now lay that policy to one side, they try to cover it up with a mask, and refuse to go to the country on a manly, open, plain, honest statement of their policy. Their evident object of worship is the United States. This motion makes no mention of the British Colonies. They have no desire to trade with their fellow subjects in other Colonies. But these hon. gentlemen consider that our status quo should be changed. Yet they do not show any reason why this should be done. The Finance Minister then pointed out the wonderful development of the Dominion since Confederation. He said "In all this progress, has any crisis been developed? Has any indication of argument been apparent, that, forsooth, there is something radically wrong, that that something has reference to the position we occupy with regard to treaty negotiations, and that a change must be made in this respect for the well-being of the people?" "I think not," he said. "Take the moral, the intellectual, the social history of the people, and their progress has been onward and upward."

Referring to Canada he said: "She stands in a proud position among the countries of the world, and is looked forward to as the future home of hundreds of thousands of the best people in the best countries of the world." This idea of the hon. gentleman has simply been forced into sudden growth from the exigencies of the party opposite, and if it were not for them, it would not be before this House and the country to-day. He denied that the Mother Country had evinced any desire to treat Canada unfairly. He challenged the Opposition to show that such was the case, and instanced many cases in which English statesmen had shown that they were most anxious to conserve the interests of the Dominion. After recess the Minister of Finance went on to show the liberal manner in

which the Imperial Government had accorded to Canada a voice in the negotiating of treaties with different foreign powers, and said that to-day Sir Charles Tupper holds an authorization from Lord Salisbury appointing him as a co-plenipotentiary with Sir Clara Ford, to negotiate a treaty at the Court of Spain under much the same terms and conditions which were accorded to him in 1883. He said he cited these facts to show that every practical benefit that could be got from sending an agent directly from the Government of Canada has been already secured. If to-day a treaty is to be negotiated by Great Britain with a foreign power, by which Canada's interests may be involved, not only does she not conclude such treaty without communicating with the Dominion Government, but she first sends an official communication intimating to the Government of Canada that such a treaty is to be negotiated. The whole object of the hon. gentleman's resolution is evidently to bolster up the hopes of his party, that if this power were conceded, trade relations with the United States would be brought about. The hon. gentleman has stated that if there had been a Canadian Minister at Washington during the last two years, he would have averted all humiliation and bluster; but it does not lie in the power of any man to say that that would be so. There has been no humiliation. The facts do not warrant any such conclusion. In fact, they point directly to the very opposite.

With respect to the blustering of the American people he said: "The history of the action of the United States Senate and Congress are very contrary. Dissatisfaction with the award of the Washington Treaty, the sectional fishing interests of the New England States, and the exigencies of United States politics all go to show that even if this treaty making power had been ours, the people of the United States are not disposed to enter into any fair trade relations." Hon. Mr. Foster declared most emphatically, that no change took place in the policy of the Government respecting the treaty of 1818 as between that followed in 1886 and 1887. In 1887 instructions were issued which slightly modified the instructions of the preceding year in two particulars. One was that in order to facilitate the operations of the fishermen, the Customs Department placed sub-collectors of Customs at certain points so as to make the reporting, the clearing and the entering of vessels a matter of less trouble; and the masters of cruisers were allowed to enter and clear vessels as well. The American fishermen found out what the law was, and obeyed it, and consequently no trouble arose. The idea that the Government of Canada had no way for ascertaining the feeling of the American people was most amusing. "Our supply of information here at Ottawa was just as broad, just as generous, just as reliable, as if we had a dozen men residing in the city of Washington all that time." The hon. gentleman himself admits that the United States people were adverse to the adoption of the treaty negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of Great Britain and Canada. The only conclusion that can be drawn from the arguments of the mover of this resolution is that this power is needful in order that Canada may negotiate treaties adverse to the interest of the Empire. The consequence of such would be a possible separation of Canada from Great Britain, and this appears to be highly pleasing to the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman says we have only a "bad-pole existence," and quotes the aspirations of hon. gentlemen who favor Imperial Federation, as justification for that view. But he should not forget that those who support that project do it in the interests of British unity, the maintenance of its integrity in all its parts; and not in favor of what might lead to our ultimate absorption by a foreign state. Place this country in an independent position, let it make a treaty and be responsible for carrying out that treaty with a power of immense importance and strength, and the selfish interests which crop up, and which will inevitably crop up, and which will crop up between nations as between individuals until the millennium comes, will cause an infraction of that treaty. What, then, can Canada do? There is only one thing. She must either give way, lose national spirit, become dispirited, and give in to the demands of the stronger, or she must stand by her rights with her men, she must have her army, she must have her navy, and she must be able to assert on open sea or on open land that which is the word of the document, that which is the condition of treaty. The hon. minister then showed what would be the consequence of such a condition of affairs, and ended his brilliant oration by saying that he would vote against the motion, believing that in doing so, he did what was best for the Empire at large, what is best for this country, what is best for the civilization and progress of the future; and more, what is in consonance with the best part and best mind of the best Canadian people. (Loud applause.)

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.) followed, and I am sorry to say, greatly disappointed the expectations of those who heard him. The question under debate was a great one. It afforded ample opportunity for the enunciation of broad, statesmanlike views. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Davies supports the opposition, your correspondent would only have been too glad to record that a son of "the Garden of the Gulf" had shown to the assembled wisdom of Canada that the insularity of our Province did not contract the breadth of view taken by our representatives on great questions. He endeavored to ridicule the efforts put forward by Canada to develop our militia, and characterized the expenditure for these services as a farce. In the face of the records of history, he contended that the Liberal party had not changed their platform. He endeavored to justify Mr. Blake's Malvern speech, by saying that the policy then enunciated had been caused by the increased debt of the Dominion. He said the Reform party had not adopted Commercial Union, but those who remembered his own speeches at the Board of Trade in Charlottetown, two years ago, felt that he, at least, could not claim any credit in that matter. He claimed that the Opposition were ready to test the country on Unrestricted Reciprocity at any time. That it was the policy of the Opposition. He objected to the Minister of Finance saying that the country was advancing and developing. Our trade was diminishing, and

the cities of St. John, Halifax, Fredericton, Pictou and Charlottetown afford no evidence of progress. He contended that the present system of negotiating treaties was too roundabout, took too much time. That the Dominion had been brought to the verge of war with the United States, on account of the friction caused by our present system of transmitting all official communication through the English Government. He charged that the action of the Government in the Fishery Question had irritated the American people, that it had almost led to a disruption of all intercourse. He reiterated the charge that the Dominion had backed down from the policy they adopted in 1886. In 1886 he said that American vessels were seized on the most trivial excuses, and were treated with inhumanity, thereby causing the fishermen to spread abroad through the United States the bitterest feeling against Canada. He tried to show by quotations from the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, advocating the adoption of the Fishery Treaty, that that hon. gentleman had condemned the action of the Ministers of Justice and Marine and Fisheries in 1886, although every one knew that Sir Charles Tupper was simply pointing out that in order to negotiate any bargain, concessions must be made by both parties. In fact, the tenor of the hon. gentleman's speech was a pitiful craving cry that the Government, by maintaining the rights of our fishermen, were likely to irritate the sixty millions of people to the South, and that we should humbly beg of that country, not just yet to gobble us up. Such a craven spirit was never displayed by any man claiming to be a statesman, and men's faces reddened with shame to think that these remarks would be quoted all over the United States as an indication of the public sentiment of Canada.

The Hon. Minister of Fisheries was prepared to continue the debate; but the weakness of the arguments put forward by Mr. Davies, the unpatriotic manner in which the Opposition discussed the question, so disgusted the Government, that Mr. Tupper simply sat silent in his seat, although his desk was covered with the official documents and blue books, necessary to maintain the position taken by the ministers, viz.: that Canada had every advantage now, that would accrue if treaty making powers were conferred. None of the Opposition were prepared to carry on the debate just then. In fact they were completely non-plussed by the action of the Government, and Sir Richard Cartwright looked very much annoyed. A call for hon. members being made, the House divided on the question, resulting in 66 for Opposition and 94 for Government. I am informed that 35 Government supporters were absent when the vote was so unexpectedly taken. G. F. O.

ST. JAMES' HALL.

A Concert and Readings,

Under the auspices of the Y. M. L. A., will be held in

ST. JAMES' HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 26th,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

- Inst. Duet—"Galop de Concert".....Gobbaerto Miss K. McLean and Mr. Earle. So'a. Duet and Chorus—"Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fade".....St. James' Choir. Vocal Solo—"Oh! Why Left I My Home".....Mrs. Roome. Reading.....Rev. J. Carruthers. Cornet Solo—"Anchorite".....Watson Mr. Fletcher. Vocal Trio—"Ye Gentlemen of England".....Miss Wilson and Messrs. Wilson and Beer. Violin Solo—"La Maddalena" (by request).....Mr. Vinnicombe. Reading.....Rev. J. Carruthers. Vocal Solo.....Miss Earle. Inst. Duet-Overture "Poet and Peasant" (by request).....Mrs. W. Brown and Mr. Earle. Vocal Solo—"Mary of Argyll".....Nelson Mr. L. J. Williams. Vocal Duet—"Lily's Dream is O'er, Farewell".....Mrs. Roome and Mr. G. F. Beer. Reading.....Rev. J. Carruthers. Chorus—"Jingle, Jingle Bells".....White St. James' Choir. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Admission, 15 cents. feb23

TENDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, February 21, 1889.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department up to

Thursday, the 7th of March, 1889,

from any person or persons willing to contract for

Repairs to Prince Street Ferry Dock,

according to plan and specification to be seen at the Public Works Office, Charlottetown.

The names of two good and sufficient securities must accompany each Tender.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must be marked "Tenders for Prince Street Ferry Dock."

JNO. WM. MORRISON, Secretary of Public Works.

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NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the Charlottetown Philharmonic Society, together with Singers and others interested in Music, will be held on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m., in McLeod's Hall, Queen Street, for the election of officers and transaction of general business. A full attendance is requested.

W. E. DAWSON, Convener. feb23—2



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Most Attractive Sale of House Furnishings in Charlottetown. Great Clearance Sale of Remnants in every Department. Grand Chance to buy Cotton Goods at Special Prices. Genuine, Down-right Serious Wonderful Low Prices on House Furnishings.

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Carpet Department. Curtain Department.

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Over Six Thousand Yards of Choicest Carpets, newest patterns, personally selected from leading English and Scotch manufacturers. The Largest and Finest Stock on the Island. Special inducements now offered to Cash Customers. Large variety of Rugs to suit Carpets. Over Three Hundred Pairs of Curtains—Nottingham, Calais and Scotch makes—wonderful value. Prices from 50c. to \$8.50 per pair. Exquisite patterns in White Cream and Golden Brown. A few pairs of Winter Curtains remaining, will be sold at a bargain.

80. 30. Linens Department.

Eighty Rolls ENGLISH FLOOR OIL-CLOT, superior quality.

Thirty Bales New English, American and Canadian WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, choice new designs, all prices.

Cotton Goods. Embroideries.

Before the recent heavy advance in Cottons we made large purchases at lowest prices; and having received some Twenty Cases and Bales per S. S. "Stanley," we are now offering these goods at wonderfully low prices. Our new stock of EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., is now open, and customers will find many lines of unusual value.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES at very much under usual price to clear.

TORCHON LACES and LACE EDGINGS of all kinds, very cheap.

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Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

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BLACK SILK GOODS.

Before the recent heavy advance in Silks, we purchased a large stock from the celebrated House of ARBELO & CO., Lyons, and are now offering this, the Largest Stock we have ever shown, at special prices.

Every Yard of Our "Golden Year Silk" Guaranteed.

Black Cashmere silk, Black Gros Grain silk, Black French Faille, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Satin De Lyons, Black Tulle silk, Black Merveilleux, Black Surah, Black Tricotin, &c.

Special Prices Now Given to Cash Customers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The demand for our MOURNING GOODS is unprecedented. Many lines are now being offered at prices we cannot possibly duplicate next summer. Now is, without doubt, the time to secure

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BLACK FRENCH SERGE, BLACK PHANTOM CHECK, BLACK FOULEE, BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, BLACK COSTUME CLOTHS, BLACK FANCY CASHMERE, BLACK PHANTOM STRIPE, BLACK AMAZON CLOTHS.

And a Superior Stock of Courtauld's and Evans's Crapes.

The Largest Stock of HIGH-CLASS MOURNING GOODS ever imported by us. Every requisite of FAMILY MOURNING at low prices.

BEER BROS. BEER BROS.

QUEEN STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, February 22, 1889.