

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Distinction Won by an Islander.

THE FISHERIES DEBATE.

Sir John Thompson's Crusher.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

Sir Hector Langevin, in the House of Commons, in answer to a question asked by Mr. Perry, said that a petition had been received from Hon. Mr. Lefurgey and others, praying for the construction of a Breakwater at Summerside.

In answer to Mr. Welsh, the Minister of Public Works said a survey had been made of the breakwater at Belle Creek. That its repairs will cost \$7,500.

By the bill introduced to-day by the Postmaster-General, several changes are made in postal matters. Newspapers will be taxed one cent per pound from office of publication; drop letters, under one ounce, will require a two-cent stamp.

Mr. Joseph Pope, Sir John's Private Secretary, has scored another brilliant triumph for his native land. In January, 1888, the Literary and Historical Committee of "Cercle Catholique" of Quebec issued invitations to home and foreign writers to take part in a competition opened for the best essays in English and French on "Jacques Cartier, his life and voyages"; and His Excellency, the Honorable A. R. Angers, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, offered a silver and bronze medal for each class of competition.

The manuscripts are to be returned to the respective authors within six months of their reception by the committee.

Mr. Pope competed, and has just been informed that his essay has been awarded the silver medal. Mr. Pope's essay is a very interesting one, and among other facts recounts that Jacques Cartier visited Prince Edward Island. Score another "successful Islander abroad."

OTTAWA, March 2.

Yesterday the debate on Mr. Laurier's resolution, in amendment to supply being granted, was continued in the afternoon, and last night was a "field night." The galleries were crowded more fully than I have yet seen them. It was generally understood that a vote would be taken.

Mr. Macdonald, of Huron, (Opposition), who began the debate, made a very good speech; indeed, in my opinion, the most argumentative that was delivered by the Opposition. He showed that the Government had promised to extend our trade relations with foreign countries; that delegations had been sent to France, Spain, Brazil and other countries, in order to facilitate our trade with those places. He pointed out that these delegations had not been able to secure any more favorable conditions, and, by comparative statements of the exports to them now and in 1873, showed that hardly any increase had taken place. While speaking, Mr. Macdonald took a different course to that pursued by the Opposition generally, and eulogized the importance of the resources of Canada, and argued therefrom the right of the Dominion to make their own treaties. He was called to order by the Speaker once or twice for not discussing the question before the House; but excused himself by contending that the resolution of Mr. Laurier included the extension of trade relations with foreign countries.

Mr. Jones, of Halifax, followed. His principal contention was that the Government had acted harshly by dismissing Mr. Ross, the Collector at Halifax, for what was simply a friendly act to the Americans. The policy of the Government was depriving the Maritime Provinces of great advantages, for it shut them out from a market of 65,000,000 people. If the privileges of the *modus vivendi* were extended this year, the purchase of bait, fishing supplies, and the right to ship men would tend to the advantage of the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Kenny, of Halifax, followed and made an excellent speech, in which he quoted from Mr. Jones' speech last session, when he argued against the very concessions now claimed by the Opposition. Referring to Mr. Jones' claim that the late elections were adverse to the Government's policy, he instanced the elections lately held in Shelburne, Victoria, Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland as evidence that the people of the Maritime Provinces were favorable to the manner in which the fishery question was dealt with. The dismissal of Collector Ross was imperative on account of the construction the American people and Government had put on his permission to transship fish in bond. The erroneous opinion had been formed in the United States that the English and Canadian Governments had backed down from their former contentions, and it was necessary to emphasize the fact that such was not the case. He quoted from the Boston Advertiser to show that that impartial authority agreed that it was necessary that Canada should assert, by some decided action, that she had not changed her policy. He thought the people of the Maritime Provinces had every confidence in the fishery policy of the Government, which was one calculated to maintain the rights and honor of the Dominion.

After recess, Mr. Mitchell, of Northumberland, continued the debate, and spoke in thundering tones against the policy pursued by the Government; not only in the Fisheries Question, but on the National Policy and all other questions. He was followed by Mr. Casey, who said nothing remarkable, although he is a fluent speaker, fond of addressing the House. The House had become very thin during Mr. Casey's speech. But when Mr. Davies began to speak, many members took their seats. Mr. Davies appeared to be in very good form. His voice is agreeable and powerful. His manner is energetic and his appearance creates a favorable impres-

sion. He demanded a continuation of the *modus vivendi* and negotiations for a new treaty. He said the *modus vivendi* did not surrender any rights that belonged to Canada first, provided that certain privileges were given on account of the amount paid for the license issued under it. The first minister had denounced the *modus vivendi* as national humiliation, but that system had emanated from the Government. The Dominion now stands face to face with serious consequences. If the *modus vivendi* were not adopted, the Non-Intercourse Bill will be put in force, and that would entail consequences that no man that did not want to see bloodshed or commercial war, should desire to take place. The Opposition want to extend our commercial relations with the United States as far as can be done without interfering with our political autonomy. The President is only empowered to enforce the Non-Intercourse Bill in case harsh regulations are adopted by Canada with respect to the fisheries, and if the present motion is defeated, we will be face to face with the disastrous consequences that will arise from its operations. No evil so great could be placed upon the Maritime Provinces as the conditions that would follow from the Non-Intercourse Bill. It simply means a paralysis of trade for our side of the line, and very great injury to the Americans. He did not want to see anything occur that might bring on a commercial war. He did not say we could not live without the American trade, but if that trade were cut off the hardships of our people would be greatly increased. We could only live in a very poor way without the privilege of exporting our products to the United States. He hoped the Government would make our commercial regulations as free as possible. The Opposition, actuated by a kindly feeling towards their neighbors, desired to promote and develop the mutual trade that should exist between the two countries. A better time for extending those trade relations never existed than today, and all that was necessary was for Canada to show a kindly disposition, in order to facilitate their acquisition. That was the policy of the Liberal party.

When Sir John Thompson arose to reply, the House was well filled. Government and Opposition both seemed anxious to hear him. Those who had the pleasure of hearing his speech were more than pleased with it. The hon. gentlemen spoke in a clear, pointed, argumentative and convincing manner, that carried with it the impression that every word uttered was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the facts. His exposition of the unreliability of the arguments of Mr. Davies was most convincing. He quoted from Mr. Davies' speech last year, in which that gentleman had taken a totally different view from that he now advocated; and amid cries of "Davies vs. Davies," from hon. Members placed before the House the greatest "barbecue" it had ever seen. Mr. Davies tried to escape the consequences of his own rash assertions, but it was no use. Turn and twist as he might, the Minister of Justice held him firmly on the spit of his uncontrovertible proofs, and to any one of even the smallest imagination, the odor of frying might be perceived. I was sorry for the member for Queen's. Everyone acknowledges that no member of the House had ever been so completely proved to be unreliable, as he was last night; and it is to be hoped that this will prove a lesson that will not soon be forgotten.

Sir John Thompson said that if anything would frustrate the kindly relations that all true men wished to see established between the United States and Canada, it would be the unfortunate, inopportune policy pursued by the Opposition in this debate. They had taken an extraordinary range of subject in order that no practicable advantage may be obtained. They have blamed the policy of the Dominion for the past thirty-five years, and they say that the interest of the country during all that long period. He referred to the many sacrifices the Government of Canada had been prepared to make in order to obtain improved trade relations with the United States—in offering reciprocal coasting privileges—in extending the advantages of the Canadian fisheries to American fishermen—and how all these offers had invariably been condemned by the Opposition party and press, who cried out that the Government were sacrificing the interests of Canada. The great difficulty that had met the Canadian Commissioners was the impression that we did not care so much about the fisheries, but that we held on to them in order to get Reciprocity of Trade, for which we were perishing. In order to get a broad, liberal settlement of the fishery question, the Dominion, on the promise of the President of the United States that such a basis would be followed, threw open our fishing privileges during the season of 1885. But when the President's message recommending the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a treaty was presented to the Senate of the United States, it was considered unworthy of consideration—only seventeen members voting in favor of its adoption, or even that it was worthy of consideration. We are told that the Government have put an unwarrantable interpretation on the treaty of 1818, that we have put the narrowest possible construction on its provisions. But it should not be forgotten that the treaty of 1818 was put in force by the Americans themselves, who had given notice of the abrogation of the Washington Treaty. The interpretation put on the treaty of 1818 was exactly the same as that adopted by the Colonies of P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as expressed by their statutes, when its provisions were enforced by the men, ships of war and guns of Great Britain. Mr. Phelps had asked Lord Rosebery in 1885 for a new interpretation of the treaty of 1818, but had been told by that Minister that there were two opinions in England respecting the justness of Canada's contention, and that before a new construction could be placed on the treaty of 1818, some other facts would have to be produced. And yet Mr. Davies characterizes the contention, so emphatically approved of by Great Britain, as a policy of "brag, blow and bluster." He then proceeded to quote from Mr. Davies' speech on the Fishery Question, in 1887, in which he had approved of the grounds taken by the report of the Minister of Justice, with respect to the construction that should be placed on the treaty of 1818.

G. F. O.

For a nobby hat see James Paton & Co's hat window—the largest and best variety in the city.

AT THE FISH MARKET, CRAFTON STREET.

250 qtls Large and Medium Codfish, 25 " Hake, 50 bbls. Labrador and Bank Herring, Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Tongues and Sounds, etc.

Pork, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausages, etc. Groceries of all kinds.

Orders by Telephone attended to promptly, and goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

J. H. MYRICK & CO.

March 9, 1889—Im eod her 4i

The Scarlet Fever Scare.

DR. JOHNSON has visited and inspected the premises of Mr. J. J. Prowse, corner of Grafton and Cumberland Streets, wherein it was alleged scarlet fever of a malignant type existed. Below is his report:—

"I hereby certify that, in pursuance of the order of the Board of Health, I have inspected the dwelling of Mr. J. J. Prowse, on Grafton Street, and have obtained satisfactory evidence that scarlet fever has not existed there since January last, and that the dwelling has, since then, been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, and is now free from infection.

RICHARD JOHNSON, M. D., Health Officer.

Ch'town, March 9, 1889.

Dr. Johnson informs THE EXAMINER that he also visited the family of Mr. John Richards, on Cumberland Street (adjoining Prowse's), and found one case of a mild type of scarletina there. The necessary precautions to prevent contagion have been ordered. There is not any cause for alarm.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

China Point Wharf.

SIR,—There appeared in THE EXAMINER of the 1st inst., a paragraph referring to a report of a sum of money being granted for the pier at China Point, which was not expended. It is so—but on Mr. Welsh's statement that \$3,000 added to the appropriation for China Point pier. Mr. Welsh also stated in 1887, that there was \$300 for the repairs to China Point pier, and it was expended at Pinette. If these reports are untrue, they do not lie on the people of CHINA POINT.

China Point, March 6, 1889.

Haymarket.

SIR,—I see in the DAILY EXAMINER of Wednesday, 6th inst., some remarks about making the Jail Square a haymarket. It would be quite useless for the city to try the experiment, as there would be an injunction put on it immediately.

Personal.

The Pope is seventy-nine years old and Gladstone is nine weeks older.

Mr. Albert H. McNeill has returned from Dalhousie College, Halifax.

It is remarked as ominous that Pigott committed suicide on Friday, and that the number of his room in the hotel in Madrid was 13.

A Scottish paper, in referring to a call extended to Rev. Mr. Callan of Pictou, speaks of him as a "recently returned missionary from the heathens of Nova Scotia."

More than a year ago the physicians said that Mrs. William Galloway, of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, could live but a day or two, as she was suffering from a cancer in her breast. Beef was applied as a remedy, and for over a year the cancer has absorbed daily seven pounds of beefsteak. It absorbs every particle of moisture, leaving the beef as porous as a sponge. Mrs. Galloway is no worse than she was when the beef was first applied, except that she is falling from old age.

An English lady who was making a short journey some years ago on a railroad in Norfolk, near Lynn, met in the train a woman dressed in deep mourning. In conversation she stated that recently she had lost a daughter through consumption. Her husband was a laborer on the Sandringham estate, and during her daughter's protracted illness, the Princess of Wales was a frequent visitor, sitting by the dying girl's bedside, talking and reading to her on religious subjects, "and after her death," added the mother, "the Princess gave me this shawl that I am now wearing."

The family of the President-elect are often as much amused as disturbed by visitors through idle curiosity. A short time ago Mrs. Harrison, looking out of the window of her home, saw a well dressed stranger standing on the sidewalk gazing at the house and grounds with a peculiar look of longing on his face. It was evident that he was too modest to intrude, and that there was something he wanted for which he was afraid to ask. Mrs. Harrison opened the window and pleasantly asked the stranger if there was anything he wanted. It was evident he did not recognize her when he replied: "Oh yes; I should like so much to take a drink out of that well." He was permitted to get his innocuous drink.

A gentleman of New York City, who has been visiting Japan since the further introduction of reforms in the dress of the court ladies, says: "The first month I was in Yokohama, I was invited to a state ball. There were about 1,000 ladies present, and of that number only three were in foreign dress. I was at another of those balls this year, and there were about the same number of ladies present, and there were only three ladies in Japanese costume. All the ladies were in European evening dress. The Japanese women look a good deal prettier in their native dress. They are too small to look well in American costume, and every one of them walks pigeon-toed, because their feet are twisted out of shape from wearing the big wooden shoes in childhood."

Young Men's Literary Society.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Fourth Course of Lectures.

THE FIFTH LECTURE of the Course will be delivered in ST. JAMES' HALL, by A. E. WARBURTON, ESQ., on

Tuesday Evening, March 12.

Subject, "Great Epochs in English Literature and Their Cause."

Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15c. mch9

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

1825. 1889.

THE ANNIVERSARY of Ireland's Patron Saint will be celebrated this year on

MONDAY, 18th MARCH,

—BY A—

Musical Entertainment

—IN THE—

LYCEUM,

at which some of the best Talent have kindly consented to assist.

Doors open at 7.15. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

F. CURRAN,

Secretary.

FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

Household Furniture, BY AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY JAMES WEBSTER, ESQ., to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises,

On Wednesday, 20th of March,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.:

His FARM, situated on the St. Peter's Road, about 8 1/2 miles from the City, and comprising 88 Acres of Land in high state of cultivation. This property lies within 1/2 mile of Bedford Station, and 1/2 mile of Appleton Wharf.

STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.—4 Horses, 6 Cows, 1 Pig, 1 Threshing Mill and Fan, 1 Driving Wagon, 2 Carts, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Truck, 1 Dr. Sleigh and Boxes, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Mower and Reaper (Champion), 1 Wheel Rake, 2 Plows, 1 Moulding Plow and Cultivator, 1 set Harrows (Spring Tooth), 1 set Wooden Harrows, 1 Seed Sower (Hall's), 1 Grindstone, Forks, Shovels, Ladder, Wagon and Cart Harness, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—1 Bed Room, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, 1 Raymond Sewing Machine, Cook Stove and Kitchen Utensils, Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, &c., &c.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, cash; over that amount, eight months' credit on approved joint notes.

G. M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer.

D. C. BROWN'S ESTATE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, inst., at noon, for the purchase of the Assets of the above Estate, namely:—

1st. Book Debts and Notes of Hand. 2nd. Stock of Pumps and Tools; also his interest in patent right to manufacture and sell on P. E. Island the O'Doherty Force Pump; stock of Heating Furnaces, Piping, &c. 3rd. Horses, Carriages and Harness. 4th. House Furniture.

Terms.—Cash or approved security. Tenders can be made for the above either separately or en bloc, but no Tender necessarily accepted. Inventory can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Dated at Summerside, this 7th day of March, 1889.

THEO. J. CLARK, Assignee.

mch9—cod tl 19th

SALESMEN.—We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages \$3 per day. Permanent position. No postal answers. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc.—CENTENNIAL MAN'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. eb4—2m eod

Fresh Bread delivered at all parts of the city at 6 cents per loaf by the dozen, from D. Stewart's, Eclipse Bakery. T LET—A House on Hillsborough Street. Apply at this office. mch9



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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.

BEER BROS. BEER BROS.

MARCH.

OUR GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, CRETONNES, LINENS,

AND ALL LINES OF

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

WILL CONTINUE UNTIL APRIL.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Room Paper and Borderings

Is now open, and marked TEN PER CENT. LESS than last year.

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BLACK SILK GOODS.

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

BEER BROS.

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 Tascu 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 FOLEE, 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.

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Charlottetown, February 22, 1889.