

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CRICKEIT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1888.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The debate in the Assembly last evening on the Quebec Resolutions was listened to with marked attention. The Speaker General made a fine impression both by the points which he advanced and by the broad and liberal manner in which he regarded the resolutions of the Conference. He took his stand above the place of party and dealt with the questions not as a liberal or conservative but as a representative of the country.

THE RECIPROCITY DEBATE.

The resolution moved by Sir Richard Cartwright, favoring unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States, is now occupying the attention of parliament. If we except some of the points of Sir Richard and Mr. Davies, very little that is new is being advanced on either side, and the discussion is apparently being carried on in the best possible temper, quite a contrast being presented in this respect to the attitude assumed by a section of the government press, which persists in dragging into the discussion charges of disloyalty and anti-British sentiment. It seems almost to be a point of honor with the government to pretend that Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies, for example, who have favored the resolutions are less loyal citizens than Messrs. White and Foster who have opposed it. A simple statement of this favorite "loyalty cry," with particularity as to individuals, is enough to dispose of it. If our best citizens are to be deemed disloyal because they happen to differ in opinion from the government of the day, things have come to a pretty pass. The resolution will probably be defeated on a straight party vote, although Sir Richard urged the government to accept it, and allow it to be voted upon as an open question. Nevertheless the principle will triumph before long. There is not as great an interest in favor of maintaining the cautious line between the two countries that could not be employed with equal force in favor of cutting Canada in two by a line drawn five degrees north of the equatorial boundary, or parceling the United States up in the same fashion. One of the strong arguments of the southern secessionists was that commercial separation between the north and the south would be of advantage to the latter, but no intelligent man believes it now. In like manner the consummation of unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada would, in a very short time, demonstrate how thoroughly fallacious is the pretence that it would be injurious to Canadian or Imperial interests. All the arguments from history are against this pretence. When the colonial policy of the empire was changed and all the colonies were put upon the same footing as foreign nations in the markets of the United Kingdom, the cry went up that British connection was in danger. At no time in the history of the American colonies was the feeling of friendship to the mother country stronger than in Cromwell's time when the broadest freedom of trade was permitted. If there were any danger to Imperial interests in the establishment of reciprocity between Canada and the United States it would be singular if no opposition to such a scheme were developed in England. The absence of such opposition is the best possible proof that there is no such danger.

DUMONT AND THE HALF-BREDS.

Gabriel Dumont is not for rebellion. He is for founding a colony of his own. He has, if report be correct, obtained a portion of land in Dakota and is endeavoring to induce the half-breeds of Butte to share their lot with him there. No effort will likely be made by the authorities to influence the half-breeds in deciding whether or not they will accept the invitation of Dumont. Their condition could be far more prosperous than it is, but they will probably conclude that it is better to put up for a time at least with the disadvantages they have long labored under, than to leave their present abodes and follow the lead of a man who, having thought he was led into trouble which cost them no dear.

Sir John and Sir Charles have been

forced to yield to the demands of Premier Greenway, and they propose now to give the Canadian Pacific Railway Company five million dollars of the public money if that company will abandon its monopoly in Manitoba. It is said the company want a larger sum, and that Sir John and Sir Charles are holding out strongly against the demand, but we fancy this statement must be in the nature of a ruse. So long as Sir John and Sir Charles control affairs, the railway managers need only name the figure, and it is theirs.

It has been made to appear by the

official reporter in the assembly that his contract with the government does not provide for the furnishing of any newspaper in York County of a report of the proceedings of the House. All other newspapers in the province are provided for. This will be news to your York

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