

observe, and they are an incorruptible people. If that were not so I might not be here now. I believe there was no delay on the part of my returning officer, or, if there were any, it was not his fault. I desire to move in amendment, with the consent of my hon. friend, to add the following to the motion:—

Also copies of all letters written by or on behalf of any member of the Government, to any member-elect or to any other person or persons, suggesting that any returning officer be asked to delay making his return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery."

Motion agreed to.

RETURNS ORDERED.

Return showing the cost of construction of the several elevators built on the Intercolonial Railway and branches; showing where erected and the capacity of each; the date of erection and the quantity of grain that passed through each of them, each year, since their completion.—(Mr. McMullen.)

Return of the Receipts and Expenditures in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890.—(Sir Richard Cartwright.)

Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette* of the Exports and Imports from 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890.—(Sir Richard Cartwright.)

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and House adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 11th May, 1891.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

REPORT.

Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 31st December, 1890.—(Sir Adolphe Caron.)

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD presented the Report of the Special Committee appointed to report the lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, as follows:—

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messieurs

Adams,	Langelier,
Amyot,	Langevin (Sir Hector),
Baker,	Laurier,
Barron,	Lavergne,
Beausoleil,	Lister,
Burdett,	Macdonald (Sir John),
Cameron (Huron),	McCarthy,
Chapleau,	McDonald (Victoria),
Coatsworth,	McLeod,
Costigan,	Mills (Bothwell),
Curran,	Moncrieff,
Davies,	Mulock,
Desaulniers,	Quimet,

Mr. MCLOCK.

Dickey,
Edgar,
Flint,
Fraser,
German,
Girouard,
Ives,
Kirkpatrick,

Pelletier,
Préfontaine,
Ross (Lisgar)
Tarte,
Thompson (Sir John),
Tupper,
Weldon, and
Wood (Brockville).—42.

ON EXPIRING LAWS.

Messieurs

Cameron (Inverness),	Henderson,
Carroll,	Hutchins,
Colter,	King,
Corbould,	LaRivière,
Daoust,	Legris,
Dawson,	McDonald (Victoria),
Delisle,	Reid,
Dugas,	Robillard,
Dyer,	Ryckman,
Ferguson (Renfrew),	Savard,
Flint,	Simard,
Gillies,	Somerville,
Grieve,	Temple, and
Hargraft,	Tyrwhitt.—28.

And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Messieurs

Adams,	Landerkin,
Allan,	Langelier,
Allison,	Langevin (Sir Hector),
Amyot,	LaRivière,
Armstrong,	Laurier,
Bain,	Lavergne,
Baker,	Leduc,
Barnard,	Léger,
Barron,	Lepine,
Beausoleil,	Lippe,
Bechard,	Lister,
Bergeron,	Livingston,
Bergin,	Macdonald (Sir John),
Bernier,	Macdonald (King's),
Borden,	Macdonald (Winnipeg),
Bourassa,	Mackenzie,
Bowman,	Mackintosh,
Brown (Chateauguay),	McAlister,
Brown (Monck),	McCarthy,
Burdett,	McDougald (Picton),
Burnham,	McDougald (Capre Breton),
Burns,	McCreavy,
Cameron (Inverness),	McGregor,
Campbell,	McKay,
Carignan,	McKeen,
Carpenter,	McLean,
Caron (Sir Adolphe),	McLennan,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),	McLeod,
Casey,	McMillan,
Chapleau,	McMullen,
Charlton,	Madill,
Choquette,	Mara,
Christie,	Masson,
Coatsworth,	Mignault,
Cochrane,	Miller,
Cockburn,	Mills (Annapolis),
Colter,	Mills (Bothwell),
Corby,	Montague,
Costigan,	Mousseau,
Craig,	Mulock,
Curran,	Murray,
Daly,	Quimet,
Daoust,	Patterson (Colchester),

Davidson,	Perry,
Davies,	Pope,
Davin,	Préfontaine,
Davis,	Prior,
Delisle,	Proulx,
Desaulniers,	Putnam,
Desjardins (Hochelaga),	Reid,
Desjardins (L'Islet),	Rider,
Devlin,	Rinfret,
Dewdney,	Robillard,
Dickey,	Roome,
Dugas,	Ross (Dundas),
Dupont,	Ross (Lisgar),
Edgar,	Ryckman,
Fairbairn,	Sanborn,
Fauvel,	Savard,
Ferguson (Leeds & Gren.),	Scriver,
Fraser,	Simard,
Fréchette,	Smith (Sir Donald),
Geoffrion,	Spohn,
German,	Sproule,
Gibson,	Stairs,
Girouard,	Stevenson,
Godbout,	Sutherland,
Gordon,	Tarte,
Grandbois,	Taylor,
Guay,	Temple,
Haggart,	Thompson (Sir John),
Hargraft,	Tisdale,
Harwood,	Trow,
Hazen,	Truax,
Henderson,	Tyrwhitt,
Hyman,	Vaillancourt,
Ingram,	Wallace,
Innes,	Watson,
Ives,	Weldon,
Jamieson,	White (Cardwell),
Joncas,	White (Shelburne),
Kaulbach,	Wilmot,
Kenny,	Wood (Brockville),
King,	Wood (Westmoreland), and
Kirkpatrick,	Yeo.—170.

ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs

Allan,	Jamieson,
Allison,	Joncas,
Baker,	Kenny,
Barnard,	King,
Beith,	LaRivière,
Borden,	Lavergne,
Bourassa,	Leduc,
Brodeur,	Léger,
Burdett,	Legris,
Cameron (Huron),	Lepine,
Campbell,	Macdonald (Huron),
Carpenter,	McAlister,
Caron (Sir Adolphe),	McDougall (Cape Breton),
Carroll,	McGreevy,
Casey,	McKay,
Choquette,	McKeen,
Cleveland,	McMillan,
Cochrane,	Madill,
Corbould,	Marshall,
Corby,	Mignault,
Craig,	Miller,
Daoust,	Moncrieff,
Davidson,	Monet,
Davis,	Ouimet,
Dawson,	Pelletier,
Delisle,	Prior,
Denison,	Proulx,
Dickey,	Robillard,
Dupont,	Roome,
Edwards,	Ross (Dundas),
Fairbairn,	Skinner,
Featherston,	Spohn,

Frémont,	Stairs,
Geoffrion,	Vaillancourt,
Gillmor,	Watson,
Girouard,	Weldon,
Hazen,	White (Shelburne), and
Hodgins,	Yeo.—77.
Ives,	

And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

ON STANDING ORDERS.

Messieurs

Armstrong,	Lavergne,
Bain,	Léger,
Bergeron,	Macdowall,
Bowers,	McKeen,
Brodeur,	McNeill,
Brown (Chateauguay),	Marshall,
Brown (Monck),	Masson,
Burnham,	Mills (Annapolis),
Denison,	Monet,
Desaulniers,	Mousseau,
Dyer,	O'Brien,
Earle,	Paterson (Brant),
Ferguson (Leeds & Gren.),	Patterson (Colchester),
Ferguson (Renfrew),	Perry,
Gillmor,	Rinfret,
Grieve,	Rowand,
Harwood,	Semple,
Hodgins,	Smith (Sir Donald),
Hutchins,	Stevenson,
Ingram,	Wilmot, and
Landerkin,	Wood (Brockville).—42.

And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

ON PRINTING.

Messieurs

Amyot,	Landerkin,
Bergin,	Mackintosh,
Bourassa,	McLean,
Caron (Sir Adolphe)	McMullen,
Chapleau,	Putnam,
Charlton,	Rider,
Davin,	Somerville,
Desjardins (L'Islet),	Taylor,
Grandbois,	Tisdale, and
Innes,	Trow.—21.
Kaulbach,	

ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Messieurs

Adams,	Landerkin,
Baker,	Langelier,
Barron,	Lister,
Bécharde,	Macdonald (Sir John),
Bergeron,	Macdonald (Huron),
Bergin,	Mackenzie,
Bowell,	McDougald (Pictou),
Cameron (Huron),	McGregor,
Cameron (Inverness),	McMullen,
Caron (Sir Adolphe),	Madill,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),	Mills (Annapolis),
Chapleau,	Moncrieff,
Charlton,	Montague,
Coatsworth,	Mulock,
Cochrane,	Murray,
Costigan,	Rinfret,
Daly,	Scriver,
Davies,	Skinner,
Denison,	Somerville,
Desjardins (L'Islet),	Sproule,
Devlin,	Tarte,

Forbes,
Foster,
Fraser,
German,
Gordon,
Haggart,
Hyman,
Taylor,
Tisdale,
Tupper,
Wallace,
White (Cardwell),
Wood (Brockville), and
Wood (Westmoreland)-56.

And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.

Messieurs

Allan,
Allison,
Amyot,
Barnard,
Beausoleil,
Bécharé,
Beith,
Bernier,
Borden,
Bowell,
Bowers,
Bowman,
Burnham,
Burns,
Cameron (Inverness),
Carignan,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),
Charlton,
Cleveland,
Coatsworth,
Cochrane,
Cockburn,
Corby,
Craig,
Curran,
Daly,
Davies,
Desjardins (Hochelaga),
Desjardins (L'Islet),
Devlin,
Dickey,
Dyer,
Earle,
Edgar,
Edwards,
Flint,
Forbes,
Foster,
Fraser,
Fréchette,
Gauthier,
Geoffrion,
Gibson,
Gillies,
Girouard,
Guay,
Haggart,
Hargraff,
Hazen,
Henderson,
Hyman,
Ives,
Jammieson,
Joncas,
Kaulbach,
Kenny,
Kirkpatrick,
Langelier,
Laurier,
Lister,
Livingston,
Macdonald (Huron),
Macdonald (King's),
Macdonald (Winnipeg),
Macdowall,
Mackenzie,
McAlister,
McCarthy,
McDonald (Victoria),
McDougald (Pictou),
McGreevy,
McKay,
McLennan,
McLeod,
McNeill,
Mara,
Masson,
Mills (Bothwell),
Moncrieff,
Mulock,
Murray,
O'Brien,
Quimet,
Paterson (Brant),
Pelletier,
Pope,
Prefontaine,
Prior,
Proulx,
Putnam,
Rider,
Rowand,
Ryckman,
Sanborn,
Scriver,
Semple,
Skinner,
Smith (Sir Donald),
Spohn,
Stairs,
Sutherland,
Temple,
Thompson (Sir John),
Tisdale,
Truax,
Wallace,
Watson,
Welsh,
White (Cardwell),
White (Shelburne),
Wood (Westmoreland), and
Yeo.—112.

And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION.

Messieurs

Armstrong,
Bain,
Beith,
Hutchins,
Ingram,
Innes,

Bergeron,
Bernier,
Bowers,
Bowman,
Brodeur,
Burdett,
Burnham,
Burns,
Carignan,
Carpenter,
Casey,
Choquette,
Christie,
Cleveland,
Cochrane,
Corbould,
Daly,
Daoust,
Davin,
Davis,
Dawson,
Desaulniers,
Dewdney,
Dugas,
Dupont,
Earle,
Edwards,
Fairbairn,
Fauvel,
Featherston,
Ferguson (Leeds & Gren.),
Ferguson (Renfrew),
Forbes,
Fréchette,
Frémont,
Gauthier,
Gibson,
Gillies,
Gillmor,
Godbout,
Gordon,
Grieve,
Guay,
Harwood,
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Joncas,
Leduc,
Legris,
Lepine,
Lippé,
Livingston,
Macdonald (King's),
Macdowall,
Mackintosh,
McDougall (Cape Breton),
McGregor,
McLean,
McLellan,
McMillan,
McNeill,
Mara,
Marshall,
Mignault,
Miller,
Montague,
Mousseau,
O'Brien,
Paterson (Brant),
Patterson (Colchester),
Perry,
Pope,
Putnam,
Reid,
Robillard,
Roome,
Ross (Dundas),
Ross (Lisgar),
Rowand,
Sanborn,
Semple,
Sproule,
Stevenson,
Sutherland,
Tarte,
Taylor,
Trow,
Tyrwhitt,
Watson,
Welsh,
Wilnot, and
Wood (Westmoreland)-98.

And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved :

That the report of the Special Committee appointed to report on the list of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House be concurred in.

Motion agreed to.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES OF SHIPS.

Mr. TUPPER moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 12) to further amend the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships. He said : The Bill is rather a long one, but the amendment proposed can be explained very briefly and only affects the present Act to a small extent. Ever since the Act regulating the granting of certificates to masters and mates has been in force, the practice has been to distinguish in the certificates granted between the great lakes and the minor inland waters, and there has also been a distinction under the rules carried out by the Department in certificates granted for "fore-and-aft rigged" vessels and "square rigged" vessels. The practice in that connection has never been challenged, nor has it been found at all improper ; but on a strict reading of the Act as it now stands it does not appear that these rules and regu-

lations are technically regular. The object of this Bill is to make legal and proper the rules and regulations under which the certificates have been granted in the past.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION WITHIN CANADA.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 13) to provide for the exercise of admiralty jurisdiction within Canada in accordance with "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." He said: By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed during last year, the vice-admiralty courts in the various British possessions were abolished and power was given to the Parliament of each possession to establish vice-admiralty courts of its own. This Bill is intended to make provision for the circumstances which arise under that Imperial statute. The scheme of the Bill is to invest in the Exchequer Court of Canada the jurisdiction which has hitherto been exercised by the vice-admiralty courts of Canada, and by the maritime courts. It also contemplates the vesting in that court of additional jurisdiction of an admiralty character which was not previously vested in the vice-admiralty courts of this country, and which the Imperial statute allows us to confer upon any court in the country. In order to prevent the inconvenience from centralization through the jurisdiction being exercised exclusively by the Exchequer Court in Ottawa, it is provided in the Bill that the Governor in Council shall have power to declare from time to time, the existence of a territorial division, called the admiralty division. Until such regulations are made by the Governor in Council each province is to be the admiralty division, and is to have the local judge of the Exchequer Court for the administration of admiralty jurisdiction. There is to be an appeal from that judge to the Exchequer Court, and from the Exchequer Court to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 14) with respect to certain matters affecting the Administration of Justice. He said: The Bill which I propose to introduce, with leave of the House, is with reference to certain matters connected with the administration of justice in the different provinces. The principal clause relates to the administration of justice by the county court judges. The first section is to provide that the jurisdiction of a county court judge shall extend to a county or district, notwithstanding any territorial modifications which have been made in the original division for which he was appointed. Another section provides that the Governor General in Council, at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of a province, may direct any county court judge of the province to exercise his jurisdiction in any other county of the province. Another section is to enable the Governor General in Council to call upon any retired county judge of the province to perform any judicial duties in the county courts.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

COMBINATIONS IN TRADE.

Mr. WALLACE moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 15) to amend the Act for the prevention and suppression of combinations in restraint of trade. He said: The object of this Bill is similar to the Bill I introduced last year. It is proposed to strike out the word "unduly" in paragraphs (a) (c) (d), and to strike out the word "unreasonably" in paragraph (e) of the Act. Another clause provides that this Act shall not in any way be applicable to the restriction of "Trades Unions."

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

CHICOUTIMI ELECTION RETURN.

Mr. CHOQUETTE (for Mr. SAVARD) asked, Why the election return for Chicoutimi and Saguenay was not published in the *Canada Gazette* until the 2nd May instant? Is the said delay due to the fact that the returning officer did not sooner transmit his return? If so, what reasons does he allege therefor?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. Because the letter with the return of the election was not received sooner by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. In fact, publication of the election of the member for Chicoutimi and Saguenay was made and a certificate given to him by the returning officer, and the regular return to the writ was only received on the 7th inst. In transmitting his report of the proceedings, the returning officer states that in view of the fact that he had given a certificate of the election to the member elected, he did not think there was any necessity of transmitting the election documents to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery until the opening of Parliament.

IMPORTS OF COTTON SAIL DUCK.

Mr. WHITE (Shelburne) asked, How many yards of cotton sail duck have been imported at Halifax, N.S., from the 30th day of June, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, and from 30th June, 1890, to 30th December, 1890, and the value of such importation respectively?

Mr. BOWELL. I shall have to ask my hon. friend to allow that question to stand as a notice of motion for papers, as it is impossible to bring down the papers required by way of an answer to a question.

LATE GENERAL ELECTION—RECOUNTS.

Mr. LANDERKIN asked, Whether a recount took place in any constituency since the general election, after the member had been gazetted? If so, where, and was it regular; if not, is it necessary for the member to be re-gazetted?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. The Government have nothing to do with that, and have no knowledge of it except what they get from the newspapers.

Mr. LANDERKIN. If a recount is made, the return is made to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Government have to do with him.

LICENSES FOR POUND NETS.

Mr. LISTER asked, How many pound nets were licensed in the year 1885, between Goderich

and Blue Point? And how many of these were double and treble headers? How many pound nets have been licensed between the same points for the year 1891? And how many are double and treble headers?

Mr. TUPPER. Nine pound nets were licensed in the year 1885 between Goderich and Blue Point. None of these were double or treble headers. No pound nets have yet been licensed between the same points for 1891.

Mr. LISTER asked, How many pound net licenses have been issued for Lake St. Clair for the year 1891?

Mr. TUPPER. Four.

CORN MEAL.

Mr. BOWERS asked, Whether corn meal is to be placed upon the free list this Session?

Mr. FOSTER. I shall have to ask my hon. friend to wait for that information until the Budget is brought down.

REGISTERED LETTER FEE.

Mr. LANDERKIN asked, Whether it is intended to reduce the fee now charged for registering letters? If not, is it intended to guarantee the safe delivery of all registered letters and their contents?

Mr. HAGGART. The subject is being considered by the Government.

LIVERPOOL AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Mr. FORBES asked, Whether such sums will be placed in the Estimates to be submitted at the present session of Parliament, as will be sufficient to complete the subsidy to the whole line of railway from Liverpool to Annapolis?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. That question cannot be answered until the measure respecting railways is brought down.

DOMINION ELECTORAL LISTS.

Mr. BEAUSOLEIL asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to order a revision of the Dominion electoral lists in 1891, at the period fixed by law? If so, have instructions to that effect been transmitted to the revising officers, and on what date?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. A revision of the electoral lists is ordered by law, and it is not the intention of the Government to propose a Bill this session to prevent that revision. No special instructions have to be sent to the revising officers unless there is need of such in the routine of the work.

FISHING LICENSES.

Mr. BEAUSOLEIL asked, Is it the intention of the Government to continue the system of fishing licenses inaugurated in 1888, in the counties surrounding Lake St. Peter? Have they instructed the fishery overseers to require such licenses? If so, when were such instructions issued?

Mr. TUPPER. It is the intention to continue the system of issuing fishing licenses inaugurated
Mr. LISTER.

in 1888, and instructions to that effect were sent in the month of March—I think about the 23rd; I can give the hon. gentleman the exact date later if he desires it.

PROHIBITION—LEGISLATION.

Mr. McMULLEN asked, In view of the very large number of petitions presented to this House in favour of prohibition, and in view of the fact that any legislation meeting, in whole or in part, the prayer therein contained should emanate from the Government, as the revenue of the country will be affected thereby, is it the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation this session to meet to any extent the prayer of those petitions?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. That matter is under the consideration of the Government.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

Mr. TAYLOR asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce an Act during the present session to regulate mercantile agencies and to make them responsible for any losses sustained by persons giving credit on the reports of said agencies?

Mr. FOSTER. That matter has not yet been considered by the Government.

DIRECTORS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. TAYLOR asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during this session an Act to amend the Act respecting Telegraph Companies so as to compel the directors of said companies to reside in Canada?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. That matter has not yet been under the consideration of the Government.

H. E. HARTLEY—DISMISSAL.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved for:

Correspondence between any Department of the Government and H. E. Hartley, late Lockmaster on the Carillon and Grenville Canal, in reference to his retirement from the Civil Service, and any report to Council or Order in Council upon the same subject.

He said: I desire to read a letter which I received from Mr. Hartley in connection with this matter:

“CHUTE À BLONDEAU, 11th March, 1891.

“SIR,—I beg respectfully to submit the following: On the 4th July, 1890, I received word from Mr. Simpson, superintendent, by the order of Mr. Stark, that my services were no longer required as lockmaster at Chute à Blondeau as that lock was obliterated and that I had better get something else to do, no mention being made of superannuating me whatever. I claim that my discharge was not legal and that Mr. Stark had not the power to dismiss me in the manner he did. I have not received any pay since last 4th July, 1890, up to the present date, a period of eight months, and I think that I am entitled to my pay until I get my superannuation. I have a large family to support, and I cannot keep them on nothing. I have been twenty-three years in the service and have been paying into the superannuation fund ever since it began, a period of twenty years. I would beg to solicit your influence in procuring me that to which I am entitled to, that is superannuation allowance, or allow me to stay at Chute à Blondeau in the position I had before, that is lockmaster. Superintendent Simpson informed me that the Government did not want to discharge me, and that he (Simpson) would put me in my place immediately if he had a vacancy. There seems something very strange about it. I would like very much if you would take my case in hand, for I know that you

will see justice done to me. I offered to light the lamps if they would let me have a boy and I would pay him myself, as I could not go up that height on account of dizziness in the head. They would not accept my offer, but Mr. Stark sent me my discharge, a copy of which I enclose in this letter."

It would appear from this letter that Mr. Hartley has been rather hardly dealt with. He has been employed for twenty-three years on the canal, and, so far, as I know, discharged his duty faithfully and well. I have not heard of any complaints being lodged against him. He paid into the superannuation fund ever since it was organized, twenty years ago, and he supposed he had in that way made provision for his family should he become incapacitated for work. About ten months ago he was summarily dismissed, the alleged reason being that his services were no longer required, as the particular lock on which he was engaged had been obliterated—wiped out, I suppose, by the construction of the Carillon dam. It will be remembered, however, that that took place several years ago, and since then Mr. Hartley has been employed in different capacities. He took charge of the locks formerly operated by the late Mr. Cummings, and has discharged other duties besides. Since his dismissal he applied to be reinstated or to be placed on the superannuation list; but up to the present he has not received a cent from that fund. All this may be strictly according to law, but, if so, it appears to me that the law should be amended. It does appear a great hardship that an old employé, a man who has laboured faithfully twenty-three years in the service and paid into the fund for twenty years, should now be denied all participation in the fund and his family left in a state of embarrassment. I beg, therefore, to move for the papers in this matter.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. It will answer no good purpose to enter into a discussion of this matter until the papers are brought down. I would ask that there be added to the motion: "And all papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Hartley."

Motion, as amended, agreed to.

RETURNS ORDERED.

Return showing a detailed account of all expenses incurred in connection with an investigation held into the conduct of the Indian agent at Sutton West.—(Mr. Mulock.)

Correspondence and papers relating to the resignations and re-appointments to office of the following parties:—Samuel Genest, John Cosgrove and Charles Leduc.—(Mr. Devlin.)

1. A statement of all fishing licenses granted in 1890, in the following counties:—Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet, Yamaska and Richelieu, showing the names of those who obtained such licenses, the amount paid by each of them, and the date of each payment; 2. A statement of the quantity and value of the several kinds of fish taken by the said license-holders, according to the reports of the fishery overseers for the said counties; 3. Copies of all instructions sent to the fishery overseers of the said several counties in 1890 and 1891, up to date; 4. Copy of all letters, petitions and complaints, received in relation to this subject during the years 1890 and 1891, up to this date, and of all replies made thereto; 5. For a statement of the salaries of the Fishery Overseers of the said counties, and of all other costs and expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the fisheries of the counties aforesaid for the year 1890.—(Mr. Beausoleil.)

1st. Copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Department of Militia and Defence, or any officer thereof, and the Commander of "C" Battery, having reference to sending a detachment of men under his command to Wellington on the 4th or 5th day of August last,

to aid the civil authorities of that district. 2nd. Also copies of the requisition served on the said commanding officer, invoking military aid at Wellington, together with the names of the magistrates who signed the requisition, also the distance from Wellington at which said magistrates reside. 3rd. Also copies of the reports of the commanding officer, confidential or otherwise, as to the necessity there was for the military occupation of Wellington, and for their continuance there, until they were recalled. 4th. Also of all telegraphic or other correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence, or any officer of the Government of Canada, and the Provincial Government of British Columbia, or with any officer thereof, if any, or with any other person, in reference to sending the said military force to Wellington. 5th. Also a detailed statement of all moneys disbursed by the Government of Canada, or by any Department thereof, either as regimental pay or for active service allowance, either to the officers and men of "C" Battery, or both officers and men of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, while on service at Wellington, or for their maintenance while there, or for their transportation to and from Wellington. 6th. Also copies of all militia general and special orders issued by the Militia Department for the regulation and guidance of the officers of "C" Battery since its establishment in British Columbia.—(Mr. Gordon.)

Return of all papers, correspondence and other documents relating to the dredging on the Bar of the Kamistiquia River, Thunder Bay, since July, 1890, including the advertisement, tenders received and contract for such dredging; also engineer's report to the Department, showing what progress has been made in the work up to the 1st December last; also statement showing the amounts paid on account of such work, to whom paid, dates and amounts of such payments.—(Mr. Campbell.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.—CONTRACTS.

On the Orders of the Day being called,

Mr. TARTE (Translation). Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to rise to a question of privilege. A few days ago, I gave notice to the Minister of Public Works and to the hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) of my intention to move on this matter. I would much prefer to address the House in the language in which I am most familiar, but I believe the great majority of my colleagues are not familiar with the French language, and although it is with great difficulty that I speak their own language, I feel it my duty to use it in the present occasion. After the hon. members of both sides of the House have read the correspondence I happen to have in my hands, they will have to decide and the country will have to decide with them, whether, being in possession of such a voluminous correspondence, I would have been warranted to keep silent.

Mr. Speaker, before reading the motion I intend to put before you, I may be allowed to offer a few remarks, and to express, first, my deep sorrow at beginning my political career in this Parliament by accusations, by grave accusations, against old and important members of this House. Were it not that I am convinced I am performing a great public duty, I would not be in this seat to-day. I believe, Sir, I have every reason to believe, that I am in a position to prove, by documentary evidence and verbal evidence, every statement contained in the motion I am going to place in your hands; and those statements are to the effect that, since 1882 or 1883, the secrets of the Department of Public Works have been penetrated and divulged, for money considerations, to public contractors, by the hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy), who, according to the evidence I have in my hand, has been paid year by year, contract after contract, large sums of money; that, during that period of time, he has used his influence, as

a member of this Parliament and as a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission, against the public interest on numerous and important occasions. Perhaps you will remember that at the end of the last session of Parliament your attention was called to some statements published by me in the public press. That publication had been preceded by steps that it is no breach of discretion, I presume, to recall. Papers and documents had come into my hands, impeaching, in my opinion, the character of the hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) and the integrity of the Department of Public Works. These documents were put into my hands without any endeavour on my part to obtain them. Under advice of very important members of the Conservative party, I thought it was my duty to show these papers to the right hon. the Prime Minister. At his request, I left some of those papers with him; a few days afterwards he gave them back to me stating, with his usual kindness, that he had seen the hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) and had received from him positive assurances that there was no truth whatever in those documents; and that he had also received from the Minister of Public Works the same assurances. Then again, under the advice of the very same important members of the Conservative party, I published the statements of Messrs. O. E. Murphy and Robert H. McGreevy, the former a close friend for a number of years of the member for Quebec West, as the correspondence will show; and the latter named gentleman a brother of the member for Quebec West, and his confidential agent for twenty years past. In taking the risk and peril of that publication I had made up my mind that there was no other course left open to me, or left open to the friends who were in sympathy with me, if we would put a stop, as we desired to do, to the malversations and frauds that have been going on for a long number of years; we decided that no other way was left open to us but to appeal to public opinion through the powerful agency of the press. It was admitted on all hands in Quebec that something wrong and rotten was going on in the Public Works Department and in the harbour works of Quebec. For years and years this Parliament had voted large sums of money, millions of dollars, but very little useful progress had been made. However, nobody could get at safe evidence against the suspected parties. Look, Sir, at the well planned arrangements that surrounded and covered the doings of our Canadian Tammany Hall. The member for Quebec West was a very important member of this House, and he was at the same time a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission. Mr. Perley was the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, and at the same time he was the chief engineer of the Quebec Harbour Works. The hon. member for Quebec West was known to every public man in Canada to be a very close friend of the hon. Minister of Public Works. The Quebec Harbour Commission contained an employé of the hon. member for Quebec West—I have no desire to accuse that man, but I wish to state that fact here. As an assistant engineer, we had then and we have still, a son of the hon. Minister of Public Works, although he has never been an engineer in his life. And, Sir, that strong combination of men was backed up by a strong company of contractors, belonging to both political

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parties. The head of the firm was Mr. Larkin—I think, a well-known Liberal. Mr. Robert H. McGreevy was known, and is still known, in Quebec, as a strong Conservative, and, as I said before, is a brother of the hon. member for Quebec West. The other three members of the firm were, and still are—I may be permitted to call your attention immediately to this fact—three American citizens, who have had, I think, a large experience in the United States. That organization had, and has still, subsidized organs, and those who dared resist them, or their political associates, were accused of treason to the old party, to the old leader and to the old flag. Ministers of the Crown whom I have the honour to see on the Treasury benches now, have been, to my knowledge, many times made the target and object of the mischievous intrigues of these men. As a matter of fact, this enquiry, which will be a complete one, I have no doubt, will bear out my statements; as a matter of fact, they have, for the last eight or ten years, controlled the direction and organization of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. Is it surprising, Mr. Speaker, that our old party has been for a long time losing ground in that old Conservative stronghold, the Province of Quebec? In vain did we complain, in vain did we come up here to Ottawa and set forth the evils which I have mentioned. With other influential friends of the party, I have been more than once delegated to make representations here. The power behind the throne was too strong for us, as we did not know the real nature of the influences against which we had to contend. Mr. Speaker, I need the assistance of both sides of the House. My appeal to you will be better understood after you have read the correspondence which I hold in my hand. It will show that we as a Parliament have to deal with men, some of whom are of a very desperate character, if we are to judge them by letters they have written and means they have employed. The hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) has stated elsewhere that he gave to the Conservative party the money he obtained from those men. As well for my friends of the Conservative party as for this Parliament, I must state a fact, which is a well-known one, especially in the Conservative party in Quebec. The hon. Minister of Public Works, who is the official leader of the Quebec Conservative party in this Parliament, appointed, or if I may be allowed to say so, imposed on the Conservative party the hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) as the treasurer of the party; and in the name of the friends with whom I have worked for the last twenty years, I must repudiate in the strongest possible terms the idea that any one of us can be held responsible before this Parliament, because we may have been sent to a man appointed by the official leader of our party in the Province of Quebec. Among many others, I have been accused of betraying the old flag and the Conservative party, because I have thought proper to take the course I have adopted here. I may be allowed to state that I was elected as an independent Liberal-Conservative. My hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, whom we all regret not to see in his seat, has never asked me to repudiate my past. I would not have done so. He never asked me to give up any of my principles. Again I say I would not have done so. He never asked anything else than this. He said:

"I feel you are performing a great public duty; I extend to you my help." There never was any other agreement between him and me than the honourable agreement that I am now stating to the House. I believe there is no occasion to make a long speech, and with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will now proceed to read the motion, which is as follows:—

That J. Israël Tarte, Esq., the member representing the Electoral District of Montmorency in this House, having declared from his seat in the House that he is credibly informed and that he believes he is able to establish by satisfactory evidence that,

In 1882 the sum of \$375,000 having been voted by the Parliament of Canada to carry out the works of the Harbour of Quebec, the Quebec Harbour Commissioners called for tenders for dredging in connection with the said works.

That Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. tendered and were awarded the contract for the said dredging.

That in order to secure the influence of the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission by appointment of the Government of Canada, the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., with the knowledge of the said Thomas McGreevy, took as a partner Robert H. McGreevy, his brother, giving him an interest of 30 per cent. in the firm.

That the said Thomas McGreevy consented to his brother becoming a member of the firm, and stated that he had first consulted the hon. Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector L. Langevin, and secured his consent.

That the said contract, signed on the 25th of September, 1882, stipulated that the works thereunder were to be finished by the 1st of November, 1884, but that the said Larkin, Connolly & Co. continued to perform the work of dredging under the scale of prices therein mentioned up to the close of the season of 1886.

That in order to help Larkin, Connolly & Co. to secure the said dredging contract, the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy agreed to give and did give, in an undue manner, his help as Harbour Commissioner to Larkin, Connolly & Co.

That the said contract was approved and ratified by an Order in Council based on a report of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works.

That up to the year 1883 aforesaid, Messrs. Kinipple and Morris, of London, England, had acted as Engineers to the Quebec Harbour Commission, and that their resident Engineer for carrying out of the works was Mr. Woodford Pilkington.

That in concert with Larkin, Connolly & Co. the said Thomas McGreevy undertook to secure the removal of Messrs. Kinipple, Morris and Pilkington from their positions, and that they were in fact so removed in 1883, and replaced by Mr. Henry F. Perley and Mr. John Edward Boyd, with the consent of the hon. Minister of Public Works.

That in the same year, 1883, tenders were called for a cross-wall and lock in connection with the harbour works at Quebec in accordance with plans and specifications prepared in the Department of Public Works under the direction of Henry F. Perley, Esq.

That several tenders were made, and amongst others who tendered were Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co.

That before tendering, and in order to secure the influence of the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbour Board by appointment of the Government, Larkin, Connolly & Co. took into partnership with themselves Robert H. McGreevy, a brother of the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy, giving him a 30 per cent. interest in the firm, and this with the knowledge and consent of the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy.

That among the parties tendering were a contractor named George Beaucage and one John Gallagher.

That it was on the suggestion of the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy that Beaucage consented to make a tender.

That with the knowledge of the said Thomas McGreevy, the three tenders of Larkin, Connolly & Co., of Beaucage, and of Gallagher, were prepared by the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., Beaucage being throughout deceived by the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy as to his position in the matter, as he alleges in an action recently entered by him against the said Thomas McGreevy in relation to the said contract in the Superior Court of Montreal.

That the said tenders were transmitted to the Department of Public Works of Canada for examination and extension.

That while all the tenders were being examined and the quantities applied in the Department of Public Works of Canada, the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission by appointment of the Government, promised to obtain and did obtain from the Department of Public Works of Canada, and from officials of that Department, in relation to the said tenders, to figures in connection therewith, and to the amounts thereof, information which he offered to communicate before the result was officially known, and which he did communicate to the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and to certain members of the said firm individually.

That to the knowledge of the said Thomas McGreevy, the tenders of Messrs. Gallagher and Beaucage were lower than those of Larkin, Connolly & Co., but that in consideration of the promise of the sum of \$25,000 to be to him paid, he, the said Thomas McGreevy, agreed to secure the acceptance of the tenders of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that he suggested to that firm and to certain members thereof individually, to make arrangements in connection with the said Gallagher and Beaucage and to so manipulate matters as to render the tenders of those two parties higher than those of the said firm, or at all events to secure the contract for Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that said arrangements and manipulations were carried out as suggested by him.

That in consequence of the said arrangement and manipulations wherein the said Thomas McGreevy directly participated, the contract for the cross-wall and lock in connection with the Quebec Harbour works was awarded to Larkin, Connolly & Co., on a report to Council made by the hon. Minister of Public Works, under date 26th May, 1883.

That a few days thereafter the sum of \$25,000 was, in fulfilment of the corrupt arrangement above stated, paid to the said Thomas McGreevy in promissory notes signed by the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., which said notes were duly paid.

That about the same date, namely, the 4th June, 1883, a sum of \$1,000 was paid by the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. towards "the Langevin Testimonial Fund"—a fund destined to be given to Sir Hector Langevin.

That in the course of the carrying out of the works, the said Thomas McGreevy caused changes contrary to the public interest to be made in the conditions of the said contract.

That in 1884, Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada and a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission by appointment of the Government, agreed with the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and certain members thereof individually, to secure for them a contract for the completion of the Graving Dock of Lévis, one of the conditions of the agreement being that he, Thomas McGreevy, should receive any excess over the sum of \$50,000 in the contract price.

That to the detriment of public interest, a contract was signed in or about the month of June, 1884, for the performance of the said works, and that subsequently the said Thomas McGreevy received the price stipulated in the corrupt arrangement above mentioned, namely, \$22,000.

That in 1883 and 1884, tenders were asked for by the Government of Canada for the completion of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C.

That the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. were among those who tendered, and that the contract was awarded to them in pursuance of a Report to Council, dated 24th October, 1884, and signed by the hon. Minister of Public Works.

That before tendering, the said Larkin, Connolly & Co. had with Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, communications and interviews wherein they secured his services to assist them in dealing with the Department of Public Works, in order to secure the said contract.

That he agreed to help them, and that he did in fact help them in divers ways, and, amongst others, by obtaining from the Department of Public Works information, figures and calculations which he communicated to them.

That to the knowledge and with the consent of the said Thomas McGreevy, and for the purpose of securing for themselves his influence, Larkin, Connolly & Co. took into partnership with themselves his brother, Robert H. McGreevy, giving him a 20 per cent. interest in their firm.

That during the execution of the said contract, the said Thomas McGreevy was the agent, or one of the agents, in the pay of Larkin, Connolly & Co., in dealing with the Department of Public Works; that he endeavoured to obtain, and did obtain, for them, at their request,

important alterations in the works, and more favourable conditions.

That the said more favourable conditions and the said alterations enabled them to realize, to the detriment of the public interests, very large profits.

That during the execution of the works, large sums were paid by Larkin, Connolly & Co. to Thomas McGreevy for his services in dealing with the Minister of Public Works, with the officers of the Department, and, generally, for his influence as a member of the Parliament of Canada.

That in consideration of the sums of money so received by him and of the promises to him made, the said Thomas McGreevy furnished to Larkin, Connolly & Co. a great deal of information: strove to procure, and did procure, to be made by the Department and the hon. Minister of Public Works, in the plans of the Graving Dock and in the execution of the works, alterations which have cost large sums of money to the public treasury.

That he himself took steps to induce certain members of the Parliament of Canada to assist him, the said Thomas McGreevy, in his efforts, in concert with Larkin, Connolly & Co., to obtain alterations and additional works, for which large sums of money were offered to him by the members of the firm.

That on his suggestion members of the Parliament of Canada were approached by members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co.

That certain members of the said firm have declared that the said members of the Canadian Parliament on being so approached, had asked for a certain sum of money for exerting their influence in favour of Larkin, Connolly & Co. with the Minister of Public Works, and that Larkin, Connolly & Co. had agreed to give them money for that purpose.

That Thomas McGreevy, acting in concert with Larkin, Connolly & Co., did at their request corruptly endeavour to procure the dismissal from office, of certain public officers employed in connection with the works of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt in order to have them replaced by others who would suit Larkin, Connolly & Co., the former having for a time incurred the ill-will of Larkin, Connolly & Co., because they then compelled them to carry out the works in conformity with the specifications and contract, and prepared their estimates according to the terms of the said contract.

That during the winter of 1886-87 the said Thomas McGreevy proposed to and made with the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., through certain members of the said firm, an arrangement whereby the said firm undertook to pay to him the sum of \$25,000 on condition that he would obtain for the firm the sum of 35 cents per cubic yard for the dredging of 800,000 cubic yards in area of the Wet Basin in the harbour of Quebec.

That dredging of the same kind, and even more difficult, had previously and up to that time, and to the knowledge of the said Thomas McGreevy, been executed for the sum of 27 cents per cubic yard, and even less in the same works.

That the said Thomas McGreevy used his influence as a member of this House with the Department of Public Works, and in particular with Henry F. Perley, Esq., to induce him to report to the Quebec Harbour Commission in favour of the payment of the said sum of 35 cents per cubic yard.

That the correspondence on this subject between Henry F. Perley and Larkin, Connolly & Co., before the Quebec Harbour Commissioners were consulted, took place at the suggestion of the said Thomas McGreevy, and was conducted with his knowledge and participation in such a manner as to conceal from the eyes of Parliament and of the public, the corrupt character of the contract, in connection with which he had received \$27,000.

That Larkin, Connolly & Co. paid in money to the said Thomas McGreevy the sum of \$20,000 in fulfilment of the arrangement above mentioned, and that at his own request a sum of \$5,000 was left, to secure the election of the said Thomas McGreevy to the House of Commons at the general election of 1887, in the hands of one of the members of the firm, who, finding that sum insufficient, had to add thereto the sum of \$2,000.

That on the 23rd May, 1887, in fulfilment of the arrangement above mentioned, and through the effort, the influence and the intervention of the said Thomas McGreevy, and without any public tender having been called for, a contract was made between the Quebec Harbour Commissioners and Larkin, Connolly & Co. for all the necessary dredging and removal of material in the Wet Basin of the Quebec Harbour Works.

That in the execution of the works of this contract extensive frauds were perpetrated to the detriment of the public treasury, and sums of money were paid corruptly
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to officials under the control and direction of Henry F. Perley and appointed by the Quebec Harbour Commission.

That by an Order in Council dated 10th May, 1888, the Government of Canada decided to pay a sum of \$12,500 yearly during five years to Mr. Julien Chabot, on the condition of his causing the steamer *Admiral* to ply between Dalhousie and Gaspé, forming a connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

That the said sum of \$12,500 has since been paid in the manner prescribed in the Order in Council and the contract made thereunder.

That the said Julien Chabot was merely a screen for the benefit of the said Thomas McGreevy, who then was and continued to be for a long time thereafter the proprietor of the *Admiral* in whole or at least in great part.

That previous to the 10th of May, 1888, to wit, since 1883 or 1884, the same subsidy of \$12,500 was paid for the said steamer *Admiral* then also owned by men representing the said Thomas McGreevy.

That the said Thomas McGreevy received in that connection a sum of about \$120,000, while being a member of the Parliament of Canada.

That in 1886, tenders were asked for by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners for the construction of a work called the "South Wall" or "Retaining Wall."

That Mr. Thomas McGreevy procured from public officials the tenders received, and showed them to Messrs. O. E. Murphy, Connolly, and R. H. McGreevy, for whom he was acting, in order to give them an undue advantage over their competitors.

That they had the said tenders in their possession during several hours, after which they were returned to Henry F. Perley, then in Quebec, by the said Thomas McGreevy.

That the contract was awarded to one John Gallagher, a mere figure head for the said Murphy, Connolly and R. H. McGreevy, who did the work for their own profit and advantage.

That changes detrimental to the public interest, but of a nature to secure great profits to the contractors, were made in the plans and the carrying out of the works, and in the conditions and securities set out in the contract, through the influence and intervention of the said Thomas McGreevy.

That from the year 1883 to 1890, both inclusive, the said Thomas McGreevy received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. and from his brother, R. H. McGreevy, for the considerations above indicated, a sum of about \$200,000.

That during the period aforesaid he was the agent and paid representative of Larkin, Connolly & Co. on the Quebec Harbour Board of Commissioners, in Parliament, and in connection with the Department of Public Works.

That the said Thomas McGreevy exacted and received out of the subsidies voted by Parliament for the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, a sum of over \$40,000.

That the moneys expended in connection with the works mentioned in the present motion are moneys voted by the Parliament of Canada, and amount to about \$5,000,000.

That the said Thomas McGreevy on several occasions demanded in the name of the hon. Minister of Public Works, and received from Larkin, Connolly & Co., sums of money.

That from 1882 to the present session, the said Thomas McGreevy has always lived in Ottawa in the same house as the hon. Minister of Public Works, and that he seems to have done so in order to put in the mind of Larkin, Connolly & Co. the impression that he had over said hon. Minister an absolute control and that he was acting as his representative in his corrupt transactions with them.

That in fact on many occasions he used the name of the hon. Minister of Public Works in his dealings with them, undertaking to obtain his co-operation or declaring that he had secured it.

That before the board of Quebec Harbour Commissioners he often also used the name of the said Minister.

That certain members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. paid and caused to be paid large sums of money to the hon. Minister of Public Works out of the proceeds of the said contracts, and that entries of the said sums were made in the books of that firm.

A select committee be appointed to enquire fully into the said allegations, and specially, but without limiting the scope of such enquiry, to investigate all circumstances connected with the several tenders, contracts and changes therein, and the payments and other matters mentioned in the statements hereinbefore made, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation, and that the committee do report in full the evidence taken before them, and all other proceedings on the reference, and the result of their

enquiries, and that Rule 78 of this House as to the selection of committees be suspended, and that said committee be composed of Messrs. Davies, Edgar, Kirkpatrick, Mills (Bothwell), Ouimet, Prior, Tarte, Weldon and Wood (Brookville).

Although I have thought proper to suggest the names of certain members of this House, I am entirely in the hands of the House. I read with great pleasure, and the House will no doubt hear with the same pleasure, a very important statement made in February last in Halifax by the hon. Minister of Justice, in whom I have the fullest confidence, to this effect :

“ Let me put in half a dozen sentences the facts of the case. Mr. McGreevy is member for the city of Quebec, but was never member of the Government of Canada. He had a quarrel with a brother about some money matters and his brother has been pursuing him since and has published some letters which might perhaps have the effect of driving his brother out of Parliament. I will not be Mr. McGreevy's defender until he has defended himself from the aspersions cast upon his character which those documents contain, nor will any member of the Liberal-Conservative Government of Canada. But let me tell you that while Mr. Robert McGreevy, the brother, has been dragging this correspondence out weeks after weeks and months after months, nothing has been disclosed to show that the slightest suspicion rests upon any member of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. But because charges have been insinuated that one member of the Government has been to some extent cognisant of what was going on, though that turns only upon some evidence that one or two clerks in his Department may have known something of it, that is enough, and when Parliament meets an investigation will take place and it will take place upon the motion of a member of the Government. [Applause.] What I have to say in conclusion is, that nothing with regard to the general policy of the Government, nor with regard to those scandals will the electorate of Canada be in any way deceived.”

As I said a moment ago, if the hon. Minister of Justice or the Government think it is better in the public interest that my suggestion of a select committee be not adopted, I am in the hands of the House. I have been elected, Sir, to put this motion before you, and in doing so I believe I am performing a great public duty. I verily believe, unless I am face to face with a long succession of forgeries, which to my mind is not possible, that I shall have the painful duty to prove every statement I have just made.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. This matter being a matter of privilege, we have a standing committee appointed by the House—the Committee on Privileges and Elections—which has to deal with matters of privilege, and this matter should be sent to that committee. My intention from the beginning had been to make the motion myself, but I understood that the hon. the mover of this motion had other matters to bring before the House than those which were published in the press, and I thought it therefore but fair to leave the hon. gentleman to take his own course and bring the subject as fully before the House as he might deem it his duty to do. As my name is connected with this question by the hon. gentleman, I think it my duty to make a statement to the House. That statement I now make as follows :—I never communicated, in any way, to any one tenders or prices of tenders, or relative positions of tenders, or names of tenderers at any time, before the contract was allotted and signed and the work in progress, the only persons having the same information being the members of the Privy Council and such of the officers of my department as were entrusted with the opening of

tenders after the period fixed for their reception. I never found or knew any such or other officers of my department to be guilty of any indiscretion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract. Tenders accepted have been and are so accepted, according to law. If the parties named in the motion as having contributed to a testimonial presented to me some eight or ten years ago have so contributed to it I never asked them to do so, and up to this moment I never knew them to have done so. Directly or indirectly I never asked the contractors named in the motion for money, cheques or notes, nor did I receive any such money, cheques or notes from them for my use, profit or advantage. I have no reason to suspect specially Mr. Perley of having done wrong in this matter. If he has done so, it is without my knowledge ; and having known him for so many years as a faithful officer of my department, I cannot make up my mind to believe that he has done wrong, that he has violated his trust and rendered himself liable to be punished by the Government. In so far as the hon. member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) is concerned, he is in his place, and, of course, it is for him to say what he has to say. For my part, when the Committee on Privileges and Elections meet, I will be there ready to give any information in my power and to answer any questions put to me.

Mr. MCGREEVY. Last year when this matter was brought before the House I was absent, but I left a statement with my hon. friend the member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) to be read by him to the House. That statement was read by him in my absence. I adhere to that statement, and I state to the House to-day that the whole charge is false and untrue from beginning to end. It is a foul conspiracy concocted by a clique to damage me for their own benefit, because I would not be their tool and instrument to obtain for them what they wanted. They used my name on more than one occasion, not only by writing letters in my name, but even by forging my name. I am prepared to prove that there are letters written in the department in my name which I never signed. They made these statements because I would not do the work they wanted me to do. I am very glad this charge has been made, and I hope a speedy investigation will take place. I am prepared to defend myself, and the result will be that the whole thing will be proved a conspiracy and false from beginning to end. The hon. member for Montmorency (Mr. Tarte), who takes up the case for those two parties whom I might call his associates, because the hon. gentleman has associated himself with them, has made statements and taken a position out of which I think he will have some difficulty in getting. I am prepared for a speedy and thorough investigation.

Mr. TARTE. I have only one word to add. I never associated myself—

Mr. MCGREEVY. You have been always their associate.

Mr. TARTE. I never associated myself, never have been associated with the men who are named in the motion I have placed, Mr. Speaker, in your hands. My wish, my sincere wish, is that the words used by the hon. gentleman a moment ago may be found to be quite true, as I suppose he believes them to be. He speaks of forgery. Mr.

Speaker, if the letters signed in the hon. gentleman's name are proved to be forgeries, I will not only apologize to the House but I will have no other treatment to expect from this Parliament than to go out of it, and that very quickly.

Mr. EDGAR. As the hon. gentleman who introduced the resolution has intimated that he would be quite satisfied if it went before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and as the hon. Minister of Public Works has suggested that it should go there, I beg to move an amendment to that effect. I move that the last paragraph of the said motion be expunged and the following substituted:—

That it be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to enquire fully into the said allegations, and especially, but without limiting the scope of such enquiry, to investigate all circumstances connected with the several tenders, contracts and changes therein, and the payments and other matters mentioned in the statements hereinbefore made, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation; and that the committee do report in full the evidence taken before them, and all their proceedings on the reference, and the result of their enquiries.

Amendment agreed to, and motion as amended agreed to.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and House adjourned at 5.55 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, 12th May, 1891.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

FIRST READINGS.

Bill (No. 16) to amend the Acts relating to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.—(Mr. Curran.)

Bill (No. 17) respecting the River St. Clair Railway Bridge and Tunnel Company.—(Mr. Montague.)

Bill (No. 18) respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company.—(Mr. Montague.)

Bill (No. 19) respecting the Canada and Michigan Tunnel Company.—(Mr. Montague.)

Bill (No. 20) respecting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.—(Mr. Taylor.)

Bill (No. 21) to confer certain powers on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with its telegraph business, and for other purposes.—(Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

Bill (No. 22) respecting the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company.—(Mr. Trow.)

Bill (No. 23) respecting the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, and to change its name to the E. B. Eddy Company.—(Mr. Mackintosh.)

Bill (No. 24) to incorporate the McKay Milling Company.—(Mr. Mackintosh.)

Bill (No. 25) to amend the Act to incorporate the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company.—(Mr. Daly.)

Mr. TARTE.

Bill (No. 26) to incorporate the Pembroke Lumber Company.—(Mr. Ferguson, Leeds.)

Bill (No. 27) to authorize the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited) to issue debenture stock.—(Mr. Denison.)

Bill (No. 28) to amend the Act to incorporate the Empire Printing and Publishing Company.—(Mr. Denison.)

Bill (No. 29) to incorporate the Montreal and Atlantic Railway Company, and for other purposes.—(Mr. Ives.)

Bill (No. 30) to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Jay Spencer Corbin.—(Mr. Reid.)

Bill (No. 31) to amend the Electoral Franchise Act.—(Mr. Charlton.)

PRIVATE BILLS—EXTENSION OF TIME.

Mr. BERGERON moved :

That the time for the presentation of Private Bills be extended to Friday, 29th inst., in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Motion agreed to.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved :

That a Select Committee, composed of Sir Adolphe Caron and Messieurs Amyot, Cockburn, Davies, Davin, Desjardins (Hochelaga), Desjardins (L'Islet), Edgar, Fraser, Kirkpatrick, Laurier, McNeill, Mills (Bothwell), O'Brien, Rinfret, Sriver, Weldon and White (Shelburne), be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Motion agreed to.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved :

That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.: Messieurs Amyot, Bergin, Bourassa, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Chappleau, Charlton, Davin, Desjardins (L'Islet), Grandbois, Innes, Kaulbach, Landerkin, Mackintosh, McLean, McMullen, Putnam, Rider, Somerville, Taylor, Tisdale and Trow, will act as members on the part of the House on said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Motion agreed to.

CODIFICATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 32) to codify the Criminal Law of Canada. He said: The object of this Bill is fully expressed by its title. It is intended to be a codification of the Criminal Law as well as of the Statutes relating to the Criminal Law of Canada, and it has been prepared principally on the model of the Imperial codification.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I would enquire from the hon. Minister of Justice, whether he proposes to introduce any alterations, more or less, of the existing Criminal Law in this Bill, or whether it is to be confined wholly and entirely to the codification of the law as it now stands?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The Bill includes a number of changes in the law.