OTTAWA LETTERS.

"It is Less Blessed to Give Than to Receive."

Sir Richard Cartwright's Sensational Story About Smuggling on the Lower St. Lawrence.

Mr. Blair's Numerous Costly Experiments **Opposition Members Have Some Fun** With the Rhinocerous-Hided Postmaster General.

Ottawa, June 24 .- The gentlemen of Ottawa, June 24.—Ine gentlemen of the senate have not for many years had so large an audience as they had yesterday during the discussion of the Intercolonial extension bill. The space outside the bar was occupied moved by persuasions. largely by members of the commons, who had gone over to see how the senators dealt with the matter. In In addition there was a lobby of anxious promoters, including Mr.Greenshields, whose fortunes largely depended upon the result of the vote. The press value of annuities, and so far as posgallery moved over in a body leaving and the Drummond county people gave the impression of great fairness ons to worry along with estimates without note or comand exactness in preparation. It was ment. Though it was pretty generally believed that the measure could not carry in the senate, there were understand that the two companies still some who had hope that the inwith which the government dealt ducements and threats held out were great gainers and the governmight be effective. During the last ment a great loser by the contracts. day or two it was rumored that the In each case it seems that the amount government had succeeded in enlistpaid by the government is at least ing the Canadian Pacific support double what should have been paid. for the enterprise which it was con-There is no escape from the conclusidered would give half a dozer sion that the Drummond county comvotes at the least to the measure pany stood to make at least a million One senator is a director of the Candollars out of the country by the adian Pacific and several Montrea sale of an unprofitable road. members of the chamber are supthe supporters of the contract admit posed to be in sympathy with the that the company secures the whole corporation. Then there are certain banking influences which it was said amount of the dominion and local subsidies for nothing, and that alone would be more or less affected by the is over \$600,000. The ministers argue transaction. At one time it was anthat Mr. Greenshields has a perfect nounced that not only Senator Bake right to this money. That is to say, of the Eastern Townships, but also it is quite the proper thing to give a Senators Drummond, Ogilvie, Mcman half a million dollar subsidy to Innes of Burlington, and Sir Frank build a road and then immediately Smith would support the measure buy it back at its whole cost, leaving Even Senator Dickey was counted by him to pocket the half million. some of the sanguine government men. But when the vote came to be this is good financing there are ways to get rich yet to be fully exploited taken it was all the other way. Sevunder the new dispensation eral liberal senators avoided the vote and got out of the chamber and The plan of the government to get of town as fast as they could. Only around the defeat of the bill was imten senators could be got to support nediately announced. Parliament is the deal. Of these two have to be asked to vote an amount equal regarded as conservatives and two to the proposed rental for the two others are members of the adminisompanies for a period of nine months tration. These, with the speaker, leave or \$157,000. The government proposes to take over the roads and the runonly five independent liberal votes secured for the transaction in a house ning rights the same as if the conwhere the government can now count tract had been accepted. on 18 or 20 votes. course the transaction will be for one

The debating in the senate was at times quite animated, but in general calm and dignified. Sir Oliver Mowat calm and dignified. Sir Oliver Mowat made a weak and incoherent speech. He was hardly audible during the greater part of the time, and though he spoke more than an hour, he said absolutely nothing that had not been said before by Mr. Blair. The ad-dress of the minister of justice was in the main an appeal to the fellow members to accept Mr. Blair's state-ment, drop partizanship, and endorse the scheme as a pure business transWEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B, JULY/7, 1897.

and yesterday produced part of the return for which Mr. Foster has been asking. After all it is only a partial return, and does not contain some in-formation that the country ought to have. It shows, however, that Mr. Blair has had ten commissioners emot advanced by such arguments as hose made under, such misappre-Perhaps the best speech in support of the bill was that of Senator Power, who though he spoke late in a thin house and after the interest had sub-sided did show some grasp of the situ-ation. Senator Dever made some genployed investigating charges of parip and other matters, but it does not explain how long these me have served, what pay they are to get and what their expenses have been. The only information given is the anand entertained the house by showing ent that the daily allowand outside of travelling expenses is for each commissioner not to exceed \$25

first place. This matter was not reeach commissioner not to exceed \$20 a day, which is probably the amount received. It would seem that the optwo erations of the commission have cost somewhat lengthy argumentative ad-dresses from Sir Mackenzie Bowell some four hundred dollars a day when they are all at work at once. and Senator Wood, while three or four short speeches were made. Sir Mac-kenzle's speech has already been Mr. Blair's instructions show that he did not want a judicial tribunal. pretty fully reported in your columns, It was delivered with a good deal of energy and showed that the leader of He says: "I wish you to proceed with the work in an expeditious way, notithe opposition in the upper house was not much intimidated by threats or fying the person charged that you dehim to attend before you sire him to attend before you * * • • and then having interrogated him (not Senator Wood's analysis of the two transacunder oath at all but in an informal tions was the most thorough of any made in either chamber. He had spent manner), ascertaining whether he can uccessfully deny the charge of partia good deal of labor in ascertaining zanship which has been preferred the cost of railway construction, the against him. If after this informal nquiry you are satisfied upon the sible, in learning the history of the carty's own statement that he is Drummond railway. His statement of the bargains with the Grand Trunk guilty you need proceed no further. You can make a minute of the report, and that with others on other cases report to me the conclus tion at which you have arrived. If the person denies difficult to see how anyone who heard the charges against him entirely and this speech attentively could fail to insists upon proof it will then be

necessary perhaps for you to proceed in a more formal manner, requiring the witnesses, doubtless, to be sworn, and if the party himself desires to make a statement put him also upon oath. In this class of cases you might make a brief synopsis of the testimony. Make it as short as it can possibly be made. Insist that it shall be to the point, and decline to wander off into outside or irrelevant issues evidence taken upon oath you This will of course return with your report upon it and the conclusion arrived

These are the instructions given to Mr. Wilson and others who have the work of investigation on the Intercolonial. With such authority it is easy to foresee the results. In the first place the commissioner has power to find the man guilty without taking If evidence or holding an investigation at all. In the next place there is no opportunity allowed for the accused to examine the witness or call testi-

mony of his own. On the whole there is no way of knowing whether the man found guilty by the commission was really guilty or not.

Mr. Blair's speech already furnished to your columns give the results of Mr. Wilson's investigation at Moncton, except that the minister of railways appears to have accepted as certain matters which Mr. Wilson reported as doubtful. Also he seems to have exaggerated every one of his ns, which are themselves sufficiently exaggerated results of the For example Mr. Wilson evidence. reported a case in which he said that one Mr. Logan had been despatched enable the Drummond company to retire its bonds. No financial house on election day 110 miles to collect or pay a bill of some \$50 in Nova Scotia. On the strength of this Mr. Blair invote as equal to a guarantee for 99 formed the house that Mr. Logan had

duced part of the tion it is less blessed to give than to cal govern is an er as has been remarked several times already. For instance, the customs service has been undergoing reforma-tion. Mr. Paterson has dismissed 78 officials of the customs and has made

officials of the customs and has made 113 appointments. The cost of the deent was last year \$896,000. This partn year it is \$953,000, and Mr.-Paterson is asking \$972,000 for next year. A part is on account of the smug gling. Among the expenditures there is a vote of \$5,000 for a secret service We used to have some complaint about the meanness of employing deectives in the customs service, but now the complaint of the members is

that they can not get all the informists they want and they propose to go out of the service altogether and employ a set of spies, whose names shall be only known to themselves. It is new departure, for hitherto the secret service money has only been voted for times of national danger, uch as the discovery of the Fenian plot. But now it is proposed to em ploy a secret service for customs de ection. There was a good deal of criticism which resulted in a fair pro position that the account should udited and that whosoever might be the leader of the opposition should know all about it.

It-was a sensational story that Sir Richard Cartwright had to tell of the smuggling operations. It won seem from what he says that t the whole of the lower St. Lawrence is a nest of outlaws. No doubt the minister of trade and commerce knew what he was saying, and his opinion is supported by Mr. Casgrain; exattorney general of Quebec. Sin Richard thinks that \$800,000 is a fair estimate of the loss to the treasury through these smuggling operations If this is true, half the spirits that come into this country from abroad is smuggled. The house was told or prominent citizens of Quebec who were believed to be getting rich by these operations, but who could not be detected; of whole parishes on the river which were demoralized and degraded by this trade; of schooner fleets engaged wholly in this business: and of the desperate character of the participants at whose hands the life of any man who sought to break up the business would not be worth an hour's purchase. The minister says that this trade centres at Quebec, but extends along the maritime province coasts, the great outside rendezvous being French St. Peters.

Of course it was explained that the inducements for smuggling would be increased by the advance in the duty, and some members ventured the opinion that with all its precautions the government would get less money from the liquor than it did before. Mr. Choquette blames the whole evil to the liquor duties, which seems to be a stafe thing to do. He recommends that the tariff on 11quor be brought down to basis which would afford no profits to the smuggler. Then the cople would get the liquor cheaper. They would all pay duty and the treasury would be the better off. Whether the people who drank an additional quantity would be better off. The proposition is to spend this \$40.-Mr. Choquette did not say. 000 in deepening the little river and

Mr. Quinn of Montreal protested dramatically against the whole detective business. He foresees awful conbeen sent to the end of Nova Scotia sequences when children shall be-

election was to take place for th for the fe se and there was a general elec tion for the local. The Blair-Tarte combination tried the experiment of arrying these seats in this district by certain promises. Yesterday Mr. Juide from Bonaventure admitted in From the target the target the target the ery good French that he ran his on largely on this issue, and Mr. Lemieux of Gaspe is in the same position. Mr. Bergeron, conserva-tive, who was down in these two counties in the campaign, told, amid great laughter, how the government candidates assured the people under this beneficient ministry that the Bale de Chaleur railway would be operated in the most energetic man-ner, and that \$3,000,000 would be spent "our friend, Mr. Laurjer," to extend the road to Gaspe basin. One of the orators in the campaign, referring to the alleged threat of the bishops that the liberals would be sent to somo nameless place, retorted that wherever they went they were determined to go in the cars. The good people of the coast voted emphatically for Mr. Laurier and then the rains were stopped on the Baie de Chaleur, and Mr. Blair comes to parliament to get money enough to close up the account Mr. Borden of Halifax showed that

in taking over this road the governnent was acting entirely without auhority and contrary to law. Mr. Blair had no more right to spend public money, running trains on th Baie le Chaleur without authority of parment, than he had to build a cotton factory. The minister of railways did not question this argument. He merely said that he went on with the road in th belief that the house would sustain him afterwards and recoup the money. Mr. Foster moved the item be struck out, and the result showed that Mr. Blair was right in assuming that the house would foot the bill.

Another queer vote was one taken esterday for \$40,000. It appeared as an appropriation in connection with the Lachine canal. Mr. Blair admit-

ted that he did not know what the money was for, only the officers of his department recommended the expenditure. After he had failed to explain Mr. Haggart helped him out. Mr. Haggart was minister before Mr. Blair and refused to spend this money, and knew all about it. The history of it is this The Lachine canal crosses a small stream some miles below the town of Lachine, which is one of the suburbs of Montreal. The result of the construction of the canal was to interfere somewhat with the course of the stream, which is made to run under the canal by way of a culvert. The people above complained that their lands were submerged, and the late government deepened the river so that the water ran more freely. In fact it was made into a sort of large ditch, which carried the water off without difficulty and probably cost more money than would pay the damages twice over. However, the ditch was a good one, so good that when Lachine got to be a considerable city the drains and sewers were dis-charged into it. Now it appears that the people further down in other suburban villages near the canal complain that the stream is offensive.

changing its course to avoid the nuisance. Mr. Prefontaine, a good superal days ago, before the Drummond steal had been considered by the porter of the government, acquainted with the locality, defends the appro-'senate, the Crow's Nest r

sided and partizan pubnded purely for political intaining reference to the particular cases only in which Mr. Mulock thought his bargains were better than the old ones. No doubt Mr. Mulock's successor can prepare as efficient a campaign book from Mr. Mulock's records if he is sufficiently indecent to do it and Mr. Mulock is confiding enough to leave his private correspondence within reach of any paid spies that may be peeping around.

It has been complained that members of parliament have sometimes used the mails for the free carriage of campaign papers. Mr. Mulock has gone farther. He not only mails his campaign document free, sending it where it can do the most good, but he had it printed at public expense. The country pays for the paper, and now he asks the country to pay the extra allowance for the young men who collected the material, investigated the private correspondence and pre-pared the misleading statements. Perhaps, as Sir Adolphe Caron said, it was not worth while to blame the young men. They are too small game. The minister who hires them with public money to do that work is the man to take the responsibility.

But Mr. Bennett took occasion to point a moral. He showed that Mr. Mulock claimed to have made a great saving by cancelling a contract in mcoe whence Mr. Bennett comes. A Simcoe mail driver was receiving \$1.50 a day for driving a mail with a two horse team over thirty miles. Mr. Mulock had succeeded in cutting his price down to \$1.15 a day. Mr. Bennett said the late mail driver was curious man, and had written to him to ask Mr. Mulock how it happened that a department which could not afford to pay a man and two horses \$1.50 for a hard day's drive through all kinds of weather was adding \$150 a year to the salary of a clerk who was already receiving \$7 a day for a few hours' writing.

Mr. Bennett might have cited still stronger cases. The postmaster general's little book describes one great saving, where he cut down a contract from \$200 a year to less than \$100. This is a Nova Scotia route requiring two round trips a day for over six miles each way. The old contractor received the magnificent sum of 30 cents a trip of 12 miles. Mr. Mulock has cut it down to some 13 cents, and now asks parliament to pay him \$150 extra to each of two men who were engaged in exposing the extravagant expenditure on this mail route by the late government. One of these clerks was already receiving about \$2,000 a year for his regular work. The house talked about this kind of thing into the small hours and made Mr. Mulock uncomfortable so far as a man with his magnificent depth of hide can be made by an exposure of his own meanness S. D. S. Ottawa, June 26 .- Yesterday was a

sort of skirmishing day in the commons. Mr. Blair struck a small snag on the Crow's Nest railway bill, which had already passed through committee and might have been safe in the other end of the chamber by this time if the government had not been a little too s This is the way it happen ed. SevHe received the notic and the same day a n he had been dismiss wrote to Mr. McAlpin the investigation go that he was prepared charges false. He n chance. Col. Domville dismissal and it took standing the solemn p Mr. Laurier a few mo

place in the house.

Mr. Palmer was a lig at Palmer's Point on River. Mr. Foster read him stating that Mr. undertaken to investig Palmer had appeared where the commissioner and sworn to a statem ing all the charges again witnesses supported h He asked to be allowe evidence against him. allowed and testimony cution was taken in hi Palmer was subsequen Mr. Davies told Foster not recollect the case, explained that he kn about it. Mr. McAlpin stating that the exami conducted in the mann Mr. Palmer. However, Mr. McAlpine wrote the charges against Mr. Pa tained. This may be pl Palmer, but he has be of office just the same. to explain this, Mr. Da he did not ask the co give judgment. He ga self on the evidence had a right to reverse of the commissioner of furnished him. Mr. I may perhaps be surprise that the dismissal of Mr place without the exam evidence at all by the in opposition to the jud by Commissioner McAl examination of the with

Mr. Fielding is very for fear the people of States will be angry if bounty paid on iron ma this country to apply to export. He is placing a p manufacturer who tries to another country, when pear to the ordinary that this is the very th to encourage, especiall throwing open the ma country to the foreign Bell pressed the matter in the debate yesterday, the foreign market ough after by producers as we market, and that they s discouraged in their their produce abroad.

> When Col. Tucker gets from home he will be al The St. Martins post offic he secured an appropriat struck out of the list. building in the smaller to as it was. Mr. Tarte st others, in a moment of under pressure of his su them all in again. St. 1 remains as an abiding pr Tarte is going to be eco

the scheme as a pure business transaction. He threw out some sugges-tions of a mildly threatening character, but in general was conciliatory.

The secretary of state spoke longer but not more effectively. His speech showed that he had not gone into the transaction at all in its business aspects, for when questioned from the he was invariably unable to explain the position. It was only necessary to take his own words to show how little he knew about the transaction. Though the leading commercial papers in Canada have de nounced the scheme for a week past. and though it has at the best been supported by apologies; though it was strongly attacked in the commons Mr. Scott solemnly declared that it was only the night before last that he had any idea that serious objection was taken to the measure. Though air of the capital has been filled with statements and reports of scandals in connection with the Drum. mond deal, the secretary of state declared that he was simply astounded when he heard that the Montreal Star had suggested corrupt features in the tion. It is probable that Senator Scott spoke the truth. He knows very little of what goes on about him cabinet circles or outside them. Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte do not tell Mr. Scott everything.

Later in the debate. Senator Cox came to the rescue with a plea that this transaction ought to be allowed to go on and if there were objections to it the senate should sit down and nd the bill rather than throw it out altogether. "Let the hon, gentle-men opposite state their objections and let us see if we cannot remothem," he said, claiming that it wo ot remove be an act of partizanship and preju-dice to throw the measure out, as Sir Mackenzie Bowell proposed to do. He himself admitted that there were some faults. For instance, he could see no reason why the govern should pay five per cent on the cost of all the improvements on the Grand Trunk, when the money could be got at three per cent. All this argument shows the amazing incapacity of the senator to review the question in a business way. If he had read the minister of railway's speech, he would have known that it was impossible for the senate to change the bill in any particular. It was a measure to ratify a contract already made and signed, of which every de-tail had been drawn up and the whole completely closed. All that either se of parliament could do was to ratify the contract or reject it as a whole. In the commons Mr. Blair would not even permit the committee whole to change the word 'east" to the word "west" though he himself stated that it was a clerical error and should be changed. Of course the government measure

put through th te, as made a part of the supply bill, which the senate cannot amend and will not throw out altogether. At least it is not expected that the upper house will

year instead of 99. The Drummond

road is not completed and does not

each the Intercolonial, and therefore

nuch of the rent paid this year for

the use of that line and for the Grand

Trunk will apparently be thrown

away. Moreover the annual vote even

if it could go on indefinitely, will not

will accept the chances of an annual

years. But the annual vote can be

go so far. But in an able speech with which Senator Miller closed the debate last evening it was pointed out that the nate had equal powers with the nmons to discuss all matters with the one limitation that they cannot amend the money bill. Within this imitation the senator said the chamber was justified in dealing with any transaction that came to it, and dealing with it as promptly and effectively as the other chamber. Mr. Miller declares that the senate has a record of thirty years, of which no member need be ashamed, and in a somewhat defiant manner asserted that neither by threats nor promises would the chamber be swerved from its determination to deal according to its judgment and sense of right with mat-

eral remarks about the disadvantage

iddle of the woods at Point Lewis.

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ters sent to it by any government, whatever its party and whatever its strength.

The commons sits now with two in ermission from 11 in the forenoon till one or two in the morning. All day yesterday the committee of the whole was occupied with Mr. Tarte, who has many big schemes, but seems to have a rather incomplete understanding of his ordinary duties. The most interesting discussion was that on public buildings in small towns. there was a perfect avalanche of criticism from Mr. Tarte's Ontario upporters over his appropriation for ings in Kentville, Liverpool, St. artins and a few other towns. Mr. Tarte could not exactly explain why he took in some towns and left out some others, while Mr. Fielding was hampered with the complaint of his own friends that he had refused ap-propriations elsewhere and made pro-vision for buildings in the two Nova Scotia counties represented by ministers. Finally Mr. Tarte admitted that he had done wrong, and proposed to strike out three or four buildings from the list. Col. Tucker and Mr. Ellis were away, so St. Martins was one of the places selected for sacrifice. But it was pointed out by Mr. Foster, and angrily emphasized by an Ontario grit member, that Mr. Tarte provided or the two buildings in the mi riding before he dropped the item. Mr. Foster could not see why St. Martins and the other places should now be struck out while Liverpool and Kentville remained. He insisted upon the announcement of some theory this matter. Mr. Tarte got excited and all mixed up, and finally begged that the whole matter be allowed stand over till the next day when he would have collected some information and his thougats.

on election day to attend a bill of \$3.50.

Mr. Ross reports on several cases submitted to him. He finds that Grant Cox, a painter on the Intercol-

onial, was guilty of active political artizanship. That no evidence was found against James Guinan, machinist, Halifax. That James Dwyer, a blacksmith helper of Richmond, was a political partizan; that Angus Gillies, a carpenter at Richmond, attend-ed political meetings; that Christopher Coleman, an engine man at Richmond, was a partizan, though the evidence against him Mr. Ross thought was not so strong as against some others. The case against John L. Olive, foreman of the deep water terminus, was not proven, but the case against Joseph Clarke, station agent at Pugwash, was sustained.

S. D. S.

Ottawa, June 25 .- It is a poor day in which the Intercolonial extension affair does not take on a new phase. The changes in the situation yesterday were caused by Senator Miller's

notice of enquiry into the Drummond railway history, and by Mr. Blair's announcement of his intention in regard to the future. The minister of railways was mild and persuasive, but beneath the gentle and innocent exerior he concealed a costly purpose. It will be a remarkable outcome of the affairs if the senate's refusal to allow \$64,000 a year to be paid for the Drummond road leads to the payment, for a time at least, of \$64,000 a. year for the same property, and a quarter of a million in subsidies be-sides. Yet this is what the government proposition comes to. The ori-ginal scheme was to pay \$64,000 a year as an annual equivalent of an assumed cash outlay of \$1,600,000 for the road when completed. It is really an equivalent at government interest to a capital of over \$2,000,000, while the road, when completed, will have cost less than half that sum in addition to government subsidies paid. Now it is proposed to reduce the com-pany's expenditure by the payment of a new subsidy for 42 1-2 miles of road of \$3,200 to \$6,400 a mile, according to the cost of the line. There is no doubt that the cost will be figured up to take in the maximum sum. It will be seen that the government is advancing in addition to the \$600,000 already paid in subsidies by the two governments another \$250,000, and is propos-ing to pay to the company four per cent interest on these advances as if the company had found the money itself. This is a reversal of ordinary business methods. Usually the party receiving the money pays interest to the party advancing it. But Mr. Blair's system makes it easier for the recipient. He provides that the party making the advance shall pay inter-Mr. Blair has been brought to time, est on the amount to the party re-ceiving it. Under the new dispensa-

seduced into informing against their parents, and clerks into betraying their masters; when the cook shall carry information against the captain. and the whole discipline of the smuggling fraternity will be broken Mr. Quinn has pathetic stories of the honest merchant who in a fit of absence of mind made false invoices and was afterwards betrayed by his confidential clerk to the great destruction of his peace of mind and busines

With a fine scorn of the prospects. informer. Mr. Quinn declared that if all other voices were silent, his would be raised in protest against the proposed villainy. So it passed with Mr. Quinn dissenting.

Ottawa is to have a bridge. Mr Blair left it out of the estimates, but the citizens gathered on Parliament Hill in force and held out loud inducements for him to change his mind. The army of municipal councillors, mercantile men, sawmill men, raftsmen, mechanics and laborers who thronged to the interview called itself delegation; as though anybody but women or children had been left at home to be represented. The minissystem for itself. ter of railways came down like Davy Crockett's coon, without further cere

mony. Now he agrees to come down with \$112,000 as the government share of the enterprise. This will be a rail-way and traffic bridge, crossing the river just below the town, connecting the railway systems on the south side with those on the north, and affording a means of travel to the citizens Ottawa and Hull. It is assumed that the bridge will cost three-quarters of a million dollars, the balance being made up of grants from the provingovernments, the two cities and subscribed stock - but mostly grants. There is a bridge for traffic just above the town and a railway bridge ju above that, and the resolutions vide 15 per cent on the cost of two other bridges across the Ottawa at points still farther up stream.

Mr. Blair says that he is going to try the Drummond railway as an experiment. Last evening the result of another exceriment was made known In January the government undertoo to operate the Baie des Chaleur railway, and continued the operation until May. The result of the five months business was an income of \$8,000 and an expenditure of \$18,000, or more, leaving a balance of \$10,000 to be pro vided. Mr. Blair says that it was an experiment to see whether it was true that the government could make money by taking the road over altogether at a price. If Mr. Blair had tried the experiment of examining the official returns from the road. would have seen that it could not operated without loss, if it could got for nothing. He has made discovery in another way at public expense.

priation and explains that it will be had passed and the bill was ready necessary not only to carry out the estimates but to cover up the whole river and make a regular sewer of it. It is a case suggesting the city of 'Cologne and its neighborhood as described by Coleridge:

The River Rhine, it is well known, Doth wash your city of Cologne, But tell me nymphs what power divine

and a desire to rule

about it.

Shall henceforth wash the River Rhine.

to pass the Crow's Nest, and this exdient was intended to carry the The sum of it seems to be that the country is asked to provide a sewerother through. The device failed and another result was that when age for the city of London and for all Blair brought up the Crow's Nest for the towns between it and the St. Lawrence. There is no doubt that the peothe second reading it did not pass at once, but called out two hours' ple of the maritime provinces have a good deal to learn in the way of seion. So in the attempt to use this bill to push another through, the curing government assistance for local minister delayed the one enterprises. If the people of St. John and Halifax were equally fortunate without helping the other. they might secure a considerable ex-The greater part of the day was tension of their sewerage system as a part of the Intercolonial railway.

devoted to a discussion of the doings of the "partisan commissioners." The It never seems to have occurred to Mr. commissioners, to test partizan-ship, have been drawing heavily on Blair or his engineer that Lachine might possibly provide a sewerage the treasury, and when their bills came up the members began to want The opposition members have been to know what value the country was getting for their services. Mr. Powell, Mr. Borden, Mr. Haggart and others enjoying some fun with Mr. Mulock. The postmaster general had occasion to put some estimates through yesteraffirmed that their appointment on pay was entirely illegal, and that no day, and though the items were not law existed to use public money to very numerous or very large they ascertain what a public officer may took a good deal of time. Mr. Mulock have done on election day if he did not neglect his duties. There was no has the material in him for a despot. He has a dislike to popular authority nswer to be made to this except that without law. if the house approved of what had been done and voted the money there Hence his bill allowing him to make contracts without tender for carrying mails, which bill he will not be able would then be all the law that was ecessary. to get through. In a smaller way he

had a proposition to obtain a sum of money to increase the pay of his Mr. Foster reasoned with Mr. Blair. He said that the minister of railways clerks as they might deserve it in his and the postmaster general had de-clared against partizanship in the estimation. Mr. Mulock did not propose to inform the house how the public service, yet in trying cases of partizanship they had appointed as judges the most bitter partizans in money was to be speat. So he was instructed to take the item out and not bring it back until he could tell the house what clerks were intended to be a fair postmaster how could he be get advances. Mr. Mulock with a a fair judge in a matter of intense ather ill grace consented. Then the party interest? In order to find out house struck an item of \$300 to pay two clerks, Smith and Lindsay, \$150 whether quiet country postmaster had done wrong by active campaign each for extra services. He declined to answer or evaded the question as to out the most active and bitter pollwork on election day they had sent the nature of these services. After half an hour or so of sparring he disticians to enquire into their case. This was particularly true of Mr. Blair's overed that his opponents knew all appointments in New Brunswick. Mr. Foster commended the appointment of Capt. Douglass by Mr. Davies as a A few weeks ago Mr. Mulock issued sharp and agreeable contrast to the campaign document. He called it a appointment of Mr. Wilson by Mr. blue book, and it went as a supple-Blair. Then the discussion went on mental report of the postmaster gento dismissals generally and Mr. Fos-ter brought up a case or two showing eral. This report contained a statement of the contracts which Mr. Mu- the interesting processes employed.

lock had cancelled and let at lower prices, giving correspondence between Mr. Pickett was lighthouse keepe at Oak Point. He was accused of the previous government and members of parliament in relation to them. partizanship and denied the charge. Some of these letters were marked Mr. McAlpine gave him notice that private and confidential. It was altohe was coming up to investigate him.

it, but he could not hel for a second reading in the com Foster suggested that the second has been shown that Mr. reading be taken at once, but no respect for any law will, and that he asked minister interposed to obstruct his \$1,300 to distribute as he own measure. The idea then was to creases among his own hold back the Crow's Nest as a sort of whip to crack at the senate and Foster took the grip w master general two days send a message over to let the senahim that before his mon tors know that if they did not enhe must inform the house ing to get it. Yesterday dorse the Drummond steal the Crow's Nest would be withdrawn. It was became back with his 1 lieved that the senate was prepared and said he would divide proportions among about Mr. Foster objected the rather indefinite. The general got rather warm little bullying, but the this the more firm becam tion leader, who finally he would not allow it all. Mulock flung himse remark that he would item altogether rather th explanation. That was Mr. Mulock had to do. On the other hand Si

has grown fond of explain some items on Thursda house was willing to vot mark. Mr. Foster and tion members cried "carr controller insisted upon It was the only case on a member of the governm ed his own estimate by vote which the other pa ing to accept.

In the senate there is s peace except over the matter. Mr. Scott and Mowat are growing tire strain. Sir Mackenzie that the minister of justi-to sleep through the opp-cism of the tariff. But wi addressed the house in su tariff there was no lon tence about it. The two that they could trust philosopher and slept through his whole disc Mills in his most strenu is not a disturbing spea rot interrupt the slumber good old men before him, as well as he could again venience of Sir Oliver's s

The tariff commission and the opposition memb money. Probably Auditor knows and will put it in year unless the position the auditor general in the Michael and St. George reticence. Mr. Fielding part of the money was ing cases of partizanshin only sitting in judgment tional policy. And you found it not Mr. Foster.

There is some surpris statement of Mr. Davi jubilee stamps were made York men because the could not do it well enoug lee stamps and the old s

he the

There was another experiment. An