Mr. Hazen Asks for a Committee to See if Highway Bridges Cost More Per gentleman who wished to withdraw those charges? It was the honorable gentle-Pound Than Railway Bridges—The Language of His Charges is Open to a Charge of Unfairness-He Has Delayed Bringing on the Affair and Will Give the Province Considerable Extra Expense Thereby.

Fredericton, March 10-Mr. Hazen mov I sition to place him (Emmerson) in a matter in order that the house and coun ed his resolution, seconded by Mr. Shaw, talse position before the country in rewith respect to the cost of certain steel spect to the matter. He did not claim to have anything to say in support of the member of the house or any citizen of the country, but having regard to his po

who desired to speak was heard from. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he felt that the house and country would expect from him some remarks in connection with the motion which had just been moved. He would make his remarks as brief as possible, but he would like to say enough and make his words strong enough to enable him to place before the members of the house and the people of the province his views on the motion which the honorable leader of the country. Therefore, when the honorable leader of the opposition had seen fit tion had come before this hones and made the house and country would expect from able leader of the opposition had seen fit to make, and in making his remarks it would be necessary to refer to the occur-ances of the past two years. which he had, he (Emmerson) had felt, and he believed the house had felt, that ences of the past two years.

awakened the feeling that the gentleman who had made them, although not holding was not justified in making charges of such a character unless there was very good ground for believing them to be correct. These charges were labelled "Mr. Hazen's steel bridge charges." The press of that day teemed with repetition of the charges. Not long after the charges were made the government appealed to the electors of the province. He (Emmerson) ult. As a result of that election the charges secured a seat in the legislature, and it was natural to expect that at the first opportunity that honorable gentle-nuan would make his charges and appeal to have the matter determined in a proper way. But what course did the honorable gentleman pursue? It is true that in the certain motions, and by inuendo introduc a parliamentarian of experience he must have known and did know that the motions were made and repealed for the mere purpose of dallying with the ques-

Charges Finally Made. We know what followed. On the 17th

leader of the opposition, from his place in the house made charges of a very serious character against himself (Emmerson) personally, as holding the office of chief commissioner of public works. He made his charges, but he did not do, as he has done on this occasion—ask for a com-mittee of the house to investigate those committee he said he did not intend to do so. The reponsibility was therefore placed upon himself (Emmerson) of demanding an immediate investigation into committee which the committee which the honor eader of the opposition decline occur. He need not recall the occur, which followed. Honorable members would remember that after the committee had remember that after the committee had one or two sittings, the henorable leader of the opposition, from his place in the house, withdrew every element of charge with respect to any complicity of his (Emmerson's) his part, or with respect to any corrupt motives on his part in connection with the transactions. (Applause.) He (Emmerson) stances which led up to that withdrawal.

The honorable leader of the opposition and himself had met-and he might say he had anticipated the visit from his honsary to make any proposition in the direc til another session. The charges which esty and reputation as a man, outside of a grave character that he would not rest under them one moment longer than was necessary to have them fully investigated, and that so long as those charges remain opposition knows that he agreed with me in that course. He knows that in writing, withdrawing all charges of a personal character, which he said he never intended to make; which he claimed did not involve any reflection upon my name, personally or officially, and he stated that he would be willing, if his charges were mitted a statement to me which he was prepared to make, and that statemen contained these words: "I further state that in the charges which I made to this house I did not intend to impute personal dishonesty to my honorable friend."

I Refused to Accept That Statement, and insisted that the words "corrupt mo tives" be added. I required an unequivo-cal, a full, a complete withdrawal of all the charges in connection with the con-struction of these bridges which in any way involved me personally. The honor able leader of the opposition inserted a reference to the journals of the house, the statement which had been made by the honorable leader of the opposition and by myself on that occasion, and I will not

deal further with it. But after the charges were withdrawn, certain newspapers in this province, not friendly to myself, attempted to make the charges had not been withdrawn, but that they were namely held in abeyance for a year. These charges were withdrawn on Saturday, the 22nd of April, and on Monday, the 24th, the Moneton Times, a newspaper which is a strong advocate of the views of the honorable leader of the opposition, came out with this statement, opposition, came but with this statement, in glaring headlines: "At the premier's request and by consent of the opposition leader the bridges investigation goes over till next year." Was that in accord with

reserve his remarks until anybody else sition, having regard to his family and the who desired to speak was heard from. conceded that it was not unreasonable for him to expect at the hands of the legistion had come before this house and made Honorable members would remember that in September, 1898, charges which measurably startled the country and as to his name being improperly implicat-

ed in any transaction whatever in connection with the policy pursued by the government in the construction of steel bridges throughout the province. (Hear, hear).

Did Mr. Hazen Keep Faith?

And he would have hardly have ex pected from his honorable friend, after withdrawal of everything of a persona element in the charges—a withdrawa which only left the bare dispute—any fur had attempted during that election, to answer those charges. The elections were held and honorable members know the reorable gentleman had so freely and voluntarily withdrawn on the floors of this leg islature. He has made these charges again, however, on the floors of this house. He has made them by insinuating but he has made practically the sam charges. He (Emmerson) would have admired his courage, even though he should go squarely back on what he said a year ago, if he had made his statemen this year in a more open and manl way. Mr. Emmerson read from the Moncton Times of Sept. 12, 1899, a report of a speech delivered at Coles Island a day or two before by the honorable leader of the opposition. Honorable mem bers would bear in mind that he had withdrawn his charges, and they would remember the language of that with drawal. In that speech the honorable

The honorable leader of the opposition is reported to have said at that meeting: "Where did the money come from to elect the forty-one at the back of Mr. Emmerson? At \$5,000 each it would take over \$200,000." A voice replied, "Bridge contracts," and Mr. Hazen replied, "My friend sees the point. Mr. Emmerson, lets in a flood of light."

drawal of the charges which he had made the honorable leader of the opposition sought to make the people of Queens believe, and, through the press which represents him, the people of this province believe, that he (Emmerson) was connect ed with the construction of the stee bridges in some way that involved cor-rupt motives and personal dishonesty.

He (Emmerson) after a perusal of that speech, had been led to the belief that the honorable leader of the opposition

had been nagged into using the languag which he did by the remarks of a forme member of this house, a gentleman sup-porting the government, and who was chairman of the public accounts com-mittee when these bridge accounts were before the committee. He referred to Mr. Fowler. That gentleman in his remarks at that meeting took occasion t reflect severely on the course which has the opposition in connection with the bridge charges, and insinuated that in the course which he had taken he had neither been true to himself, or to the country or to the party which he led. He (Em merson) rather fancied that it was in consequence of these remarks that his honorable friend had assumed the position which he did on that occasion. In that same speech, dealing with the bridge charges, he stated to the people the course which had been pursued, declared "That the charges had been held over as the result of an agreement considered fair ball parties, with the distinct understand ing that they were not dropped or to be dropped, and further stated that both he and Mr. Emmerson had pledged themselves not to make political capital out of the matter, pending the resumption of the inquiry. Hardly had they so pledged the inquiry. Hardly had they so pledged themselves when the grit press all over the province came forward and stated that he had backed down. They will find out differently, next session."

any way upon the honorable leader of the opposition previous to that time. He could not control the course of any news-paper as he was not directly or indirectly interested in any, but he could say that those papers in which he took the most interest did not in any way reflect upon the honorable gentleman's course in the matter. In view of the fact that the charges were withdrawn on Saturday and that on the following Monday the Mone ton Times came out with the statement which he had read, he did not think the honorable leader of the opposition coul complain that the press supporting the government had reflected upon him any more than the press supporting the op-position had reflected upon himself (Em-merson).

Hazen Took his Time. He told us to wait until this session and we have done so. The house opened on the 15th of February, and on the 26th of February, when he (Emmerson) was absent, the honorable gentleman did merson) would not be back until the evening of the 25th and he (Tweedie) would prefer that he should wait until his return, as he would naturally like to be present. He was sure, however, that i the honorable leader of the opposition had told the provincial secretary that he

try might know the course which had been pursued by the honorable leader of the opposition, and he appealed to the house to know if that course would reflect credit upon that honorable gentleman in his dealings with the members of the legislature. He was sorry to say that it was not in harmony with the high connion which he (Emmerson) had form. opinion which he (Emmerson) had formed of the honorable leader of the opposi-tin. Then when he comes to move for a goes on to make a comparison between the steel bridges which we have con-

when this question was first brought to the notice of the people of the country it did not involve in any way a compari-son between the bridges constructed by son between the bridges constructed by this government and railway bridges, but now my honorable friend comes before this house and says that we have built steel bridges which have cost twice as much, and in some instances more than twice as much, as steel bridges built during the same period. Nobody ever denied that these railway bridges could be purchased at a much less rate per pound than we were paying for our steel highway bridges. He (Emmerson) had on a public platform in Albert county during the last election, given figures to prove that statement, and his opponent, Mr.A. E. Trites, a contractor, was man enough to state that there was no sense in ough to state that there was no sense in making a comparison between highway and railway steel bridges. (Applause). He made that statement on the hustings on nomination day, and he (Emmerson) honored him for it. Every man who knows anything about it knows that there is a vast difference between the cost per pound of railway steel bridges and ordin-ary highway bridges. There is the same difference as there is between the well finished manufactured carriages and the ox cart. The material used in the construction of railway bridges is much larger and by reason of its greater weight costs less per pound, as there is no more labor ess per pound, as there is no more labor expended in its manufacture than there have been made by the leader of is in the maunfacture of the lighter lighter way bridge. The honorable leader of the Has the chief commissioner of public evidence to prove that railway bridges can be built cheaper than we were building our highway bridges, and having got that evidence he will have it go out to the people of this country that he has charges. proved his charges. The honorable gentleman must surely recognize that this is not a fair issue in a question of this kind. He claimed that the course which the

pursued in this matter was a reflection pon the legislature and was not treat-Mr. Emmerson Demands Investigation. ing its members as they should be treated. and that his conduct in the matter, both towards himself (Emmerson) and the members of the legislature, did not entitle him to a committee. But, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this, that from the very first moment these charges were prepared for an investigation. I was pre-pared at the last session—I courted it— I demanded it—I moved for it, and in spite of the fact that those charges were withdrawn and that the honorable gen-tleman has been dilly dallying with the matter this session, and is not entitled to a committee I demand that such a committeee be appointed. (Applause.) I ask for that committee as my right and I ask my supporters in the legislature, if they have any respect for me, if they have any

regard for my feelings, if they have any regard for the feelings of my family and friends, to give me that committeee. It may cost \$5,000 or \$10,000 to hold this investigation; it may take one week or it may take two weeks or three weeks, but in view of the charges which have been made against me'l have a right to a full

I have no fear of my conduct. I feel the government is that that I acted in the best interests of the

people of the province, and I believe that history will show that the policy of this administration in regard to the erection of permanent bridges—a policy not inaugrated by this government but a policy which has been voted upon by members of this legislature and which has been puront differently next session."

this matter, is not entitled to a committee, I ask at the hands of this house that such committee be appointed, and I leave the house to deliberate upon my request. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Tweedie

said it was the right or any honorable member of the house to make charges against a member of the government, but he felt that the house had a right to consider the nature of the charge, the circumstances under which the charge was made, and had a right to consider whether the charge to them appear to be a bona fide charges or whether it was made for ulterior purposes. He would like to draw the attention of the house to a considera-tion of the question as to whether the charges which had been made by the leader of the opposition were bona fide charges. What are the circumstances of the case? Before the house met in 1898 the honorable gentleman, who had not then a seat in the legislature, made these charges throughout the country. The leader of the opposition at that time did not attempt to make these charges. The leader of the opposition had dealt with these matters in the house for two years. The public accounts committee had dealt

man, and he was willing to withdraw all personal charges, and they were with-drawn, leaving the simple question as to whether the honorable chief commissioner had made an error in judgment and had paid too much for steel bridges. That is a charge which can be brought against any man in the ordinary business trans-sactions of every day life. The honorable gentleman was glad to withdraw those charges, and he was willing to let them drop, but he has been driven, not by force of his conscientious nature, not by reason of any desire for the public And what are thy and when did he bring them in? This house met on the 15th of February. Why did he not formulate them then? He did not want to, and the most surprised man to-day in the Province of New Brunswick will be the Hon. committee he changes the whole issue. He does not charge me directly with being and we propose to give him the committee. dishouest, but he says that I must have And in giving this committee there is only known, or that if I did not know I was one condition that the government will atknown, or that if I did not know I was guilty of culpable negligence. He says I tach, and that is that there is guilty of culpable negligence. He says I tach, and that is that there is guilty of the same that I be no backing down in this case. He has had since the 15th of February. He

is not afraid of any charges that he can make. He will find that he need not ask late leader of the opposition (Stockton) steaed that it was well that the Province of New Brunswick should have the preferthe chief commissioner should not go out-side the province to have our permanent bridges constructed. We have adopted the principle as that contained in the national policy. By that policy the in-dustries of the country are built up, but the people have to pay a little more. It is not right, then that we should pay a little more for our steel bridges in order to opposition knows this is not an issue but works by having these bridges built with and by doing that has he done wrong It would probably cost \$5,000 or \$10,000 to have this investigation, but the hon orable leader of the opposition would b

> The leader of the opposition had in his charges referred to the Intercolonial Rail way bridge, but he (Tweedie) contended that that was not a fair comparison These bridges were altogether differen Mr. Hazen— I stated "Bridges of similar material and workmanship."
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> Hon. Mr. Tweedie—But they are not of similar character, and therefore it

not fair to leave that to the committee without giving them power to inquire into all the characteristics of the bridge-built by the Intercolonial. The same amount of labor was neces-sary in manufacturing a piece of iron of 500 lbs. Weight for a highway bridge as had to be expended in the case of a piece weighing 2,000 lbs. for a rail way bridge. It was hardly fair that this

Mr. Hazen-Surely you can trust the committee to consider everything with re gard to the matter.

Mr. Tweedie said Mr. Hazen had no introduced his charges before supply, be cause he did not wish to have them tried

Mr. Hazen—That is what you say. Mr. Tweedie—I say it is true. actly what these charges were to be. You understood them just as well as you do to day, and you could have made them or the day the house opened, but you did not do it. And why? Because you want ed delay. You wanted the government to say that it was getting late, and that the matter had been compromised. I want to tell the honorable gentleman that the temper of this house and the temper of

There Shall be no Compromise

and the matter has got to go on to the bitter end. The honorable gentleman has got to fight, if there is any fight in him and I doubt very much if there is. Here we have been here nearly a month, and we have been here nearly a month, and the honorable gentleman has only now brought in his charges. Why is this?

Mr. Osman—He did not have the time.

Mr. Tweedie—Perhaps not; but the country will require an explanation of the delay. Whatever his design may have been, he has now made the charges that are now before the house, and the government proposes to give him a full and fair.

ment proposes to give him a full and fair investigation. There will be no oppor tunity for him to delay. The government will expect that having brought these charges and asked for a committee he will be prepared to go on with the investigation within a reasonable time, and as soon as the committee is appointed it is the duty and right of the honorable gentleman to be present with his witnesses, prepared to go ahead. We ask that there be not delayed the matter. no delay. We have not delayed the mat-ter, and have always been ready and are ready now to go on and make a full and complete investigation into the charges which have been preferred against the leader of the government. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. White

said he did not intend at this time discuss the merits of the question, which could be more intelligently discussed when we have before us the report of the committee which is to examine into the charges, but he could not forbear saying that it was to be regretted that the leader of the opposition had not made his charges earlier in the session. He must The public accounts committee had dealt with these matters and had passed the accounts in connection with these bridges, but the gentleman who now leads the opposition went through the country and made these charges but when he came to the House of Assemb'y last year it was with the greatest difficulty that we could get him to formulate these charges. He (White,) without impuriting they motive to the

A Very Unfair Course to Adopt, after what took place last year, and furafter what took place last year, and further that the charges were made in very unfair language and very unfair terms. He simply made this statement, and would not enlarge upon it, as if he did so he might be led to speak somewhat more might be her be wished to do at present. warmly than he wished to do at present, but he wished to point out one fact, and that was this: After the charges were that was this: After the charges were made last session, and after the element of personal corruption had been withwere in Nova Scotia, but he claim drawn, it left what was after all the estather would last from fifty to seventy Hazen has asked the committee to find upon: "And wherein the said J. Douglas Hazen has further alleged and charged that the prices paid for bridges were double, and in some cases more than double." What? the prices paid for bridges similar to those were building? Mr. Tweedie—That was out of order. bridges similar to those were building? Not at all; but, "But double the prices paid by railways for steel bridge superstructures equal in every respect in ma-terial and workmanship." Then the reference to the committee is framed in exactly the same words. It reads: "The way companies in Canada. The Intercotonial railway and other governments in
Canada during the same period for steel
bridge superstructures equal in every respect in material and workmanship to the
steel and iron superstructures erected in
this province." That is what the committee are to enquire. What does it prove
if they do find that the prices were
double? Take a bar of iron for a railway
bridge weighing 400 pounds, and a similar double? Take a bar of iron for a railway bridge weighing 400 pounds, and a similar bar for a highway bridge weighing 100 pounds. The same labor has to be expended on the bar weighing 100 pounds as on the 400-pound bar, and therefore the cost of workmanship on the one would be four times what it would be on the other. The work necessary on a Hansard would show that when the members of the government asked him what the other. The work necessary on a highway bridge would be as great as the work necessary on a railway bridge of three times its weight, and yet the hongentleman asks that the costs of these two classes of bridges be compared. Hansard wou'd show that when the members of the government asked him what he proposed to do, he replied that he wanted to see what they would do, and the further stated that if steps were not taken for an investigation he would make a further motion, following that the home two classes of bridges be compared. He hopes to be able to go to the people of the country and say that he proved that the highway bridges erected by the province cost more than the bridges erected by railway companies, but he will not say that they cost more than bridges of a that they cost more than bridges of a would have submitted the question. The committee are bound by the terms of the reference. They cannot go beyond that and volunteer statements of opinion as to what they are not asked for. The reference committee have found upon it they will have found something which is not what his country desires to know. What the ountry wants to know is, whether the bridges which have been constructed by the province are good value for the money that has been paid for them. He was sorry that the terms of the reference were framed as they were, because if any amendment were moved which should add to the reference it would be charged in the opposition press and probably by the honorable leader of the opposition on the hustings that they had not given him the enquiry he asked, and therefore he could have proved lots of things if the

on to point out that the honorable gentleman had omitted from the reference

proper one, and all he asked was a fair ing further with the business of the

who was charged or was it the honorable gentleman who wished to withdraw those charges? It was the honorable gentleman, and he was willing to withdraw all personal charges, and they were with
who was charged or was it the honorable gentleman who wished to withdraw those conclusive reason why he has delayed till taken up forthwith. All this talk about delay was simply to try and make the country believe that he (Hazen) was not sincere in his desire to have the matter with the personal charges, and they were with
who was charged or was it the honorable control and have the matter that about delay was simply to try and make the country believe that he (Hazen) was not sincere in his desire to have the matter talks about delay was simply to try and make the country believe that he (Hazen) was not sincere in his desire to have the matter talks about delay was simply to try and make the country believe that he (Hazen) was not sincere in his desire to have the matter talks about delay was simply to try and make the country believe that he (Hazen) was not sincere in his desire to have the matter.

I then rose in my place in his desire to have the matter talks about delay was simply to try and make the country believe that he (Hazen) was not sincere in his desire to have the matter. this late hour. He (White) desired to say what he had to say in a very calm and temperate spirit. He felt very strongly with reference to the course the honorable gentleman had pursued. Having last test that the did not charge or impute, or intend to charge or impute, to the Honorable man would have so framed his charges as not again, indirectly it may be, but none the less effectually, impute the very same charges with he so clearly and emphatically withdrew. The honorable gentleman has not propounded the charges in the same language, but he says that the committee "Shall find whether the said Henry R. Emmerson must have known that the prices paid were grossly excessive." Well), sir, if Mr. Emmerson knew that the prices he paid were grossly excessive." Well, sir, if Mr. Emmerson son knew that the prices he paid were grossly excessive." Well, sir, if Mr. Emmerson for knew that the prices he paid were grossly excessive." Well, sir, if Mr. Emmerson knew that the prices he paid were grossly excessive. Well, sir, if Mr. Emmerson for the cord of the convenience and expressions to specify the personal character that he hope that the try and make the and made the statement withdrawing that he has the fore a committee of the honorable permitted that he hope that the government would he would have so framed his charges as not again, indirectly it may be, but not the less effectually, impute the very same charges which he so clearly and emphasion the charges in the same language, but he says that the committee with the wished to tell the honorable member that in saying that he was blameless in this matter, or was not guilty of gross neglect of duty in not informing himself of the convenience and personal infer that the inhonorable gentleman treats his political opponents. The honorable member in which the wished to tell the honorable member in which the wished to tell the honorable member in which the was absolutely untrue. That honorable gentleman treats his political opponents are the wished to tell the wished to tell was not guilty of gross neglect of duty in not informing himself as to the ruling market prices. He does not ask this house to find that the Hon.

Mr. Emmerson was a knave, but he asks to find whether he was a knave or a fool? That is the way the question is brought up, and it seems to me it is

A Very Unfair Course to Adopt, matter. He made the charges fairly and openly and gave his evidence and his more per pound for his bridges than the sential thing to consider—whether the province was getting good value for the morey which it was paying for these bridges, taking into consideration their character. Now let us look at what Mr. Hazen has asked the committee to find more. "And wherein the said J. Douglas Mr. Shaw, that a committee of five mem-

Mr. Hazen's Ignorance of Rules. point of order that because he (Hazen) had named the committee his motion was Canada. The Interco- be was ruled out of order he (Hazen) gav

that they cost more than bridges of a similar character. That is the question that ought to go before the committee, and if the honorable gentleman had desired fairly to get at the justice and right of passed with that statement in it. The ed fairly to get at the justice and right of the matter, that is the form in which he committee was appointed. I went be-fore that committee, submitted the name

> on Mr. White-You had no witnesses. Mr. Hazen—You are making that statement absolutely without authority. I pro duced a list of 21 witnesses, whom asked to have summoned. first asked for the names of witnesses you could not give them,

Withdraws the Other Charges.

Mr. Hazen said he was not prepared to give the names the day the committee organized, but on the next day he had Several of those witnesses had arrived, and he was prepared to go with the in vestigation, when he was approached by the honorable member for the city of St. government had not done thus and so. John (Robertson) who said that he had Rather than that the government had to leave in a few days for England, that seen fit to let the reference go as it is, but before doing so he had felt called uptheman had omitted from the reference the question in which the people are most interested, and that is, whether these bridges are worth the money they have leave (Applause). ost. (Applause.)

Mr. Hazen said he was not at all surprised at the position taken by the honorable attorney general, the honorable provincial secretary, and the honorable chief commissioner. From the experience he had had in this house he was not surprised to the premier and myself could be arrived at. The premier stated that while he would like to meet the views of the members of the house honorable to the premier and I met. The premier stated that while he would like to meet the views of the members of the house prised at any position which these hon-orable gentlemen might take. The honorable gentlemen have taken a most unable gentlemen have taken a most unbeautiful and improper course. They have endeavored by this discussion to prejudge
and prejudice the result of this investigawhich I thought honorable to the premier tion in the minds of the people of this and myself. The result was that on April rovince.

He claimed the submission was a the following statement: "Before proceedenquiry and fair play, and he did not gation now before a special committee ple of the country, no matter what it might be in the estimate of the comtion of permanent bridges. Intimations might be in the estimate of the committee or of this house. The honorable gentlemen had tried to make it appear that he had been guilty of a great offence in not bringing the matter before the house earlier. He could tell the honorable members of the government that they had been guilty of an offence in not having their legislation ready to lay before the house. He was, however, not driven by such an argument. He defended himself argument the charge of delay in the understand the honorable leader of the opposition charges me with personal dishonesty in the discharge of my duty as chief commissioner and I feel that such imputation should not rest upon me longer than the earliest ed himself against the charge of delay in introducing his motion by saying he had been prepared to make his charges before, till next year." Was that in accord with what my honorable friend stated on the floors of this house? It seemed to him (Emmerson) that it was an attempt on the part of the papers which represented the honorable leader of the opposited where the beautiful that week.

Indicate the bringes and the condition to longer introducing his motion to longer the was detailed to give notice of motion the greatest difficulty that we could get him to formulate those charges. He (White the greatest difficulty that we could be provincial secretary that he only intended to give notice of motion the part of the papers which represents the following and the country when he said that the sentiments of the honorable leader of the opposition would be willing to meet their views and the country when he said that the honorable leader of the opposition would be willing to meet their views and the country when he said that the honorable leader of the opposition would be without imputing any motives to the wetigating these charges. He (White a motion that it was an attempt of the provincial secretary that he only intended to give notice of motion the part of the greatest difficulty that we could get him to formulate those charges. He (White a motion that I fully appreciate the control of the provincial secretary that he only intended to give notice of motion the passible moment when they can be introducing his motion by introducing his motion by introducing his motion by introducing his motion to long the following his motion to long the charges. He (White a motion that I fully appreciate these charges. He (White a motion that I fully appreciate the charges and with the setigating these charges before, but had put of at the request of the opposition without imputing any motives to the without imputing any motives to the opposition without introducing his motion by introducing his motio

province. I have pleasure in making acknowledgement personally. I also that in view of these statement my ho able friend has made, and in view of the very record in which the orig charges appear." The premier then pressed the wish that his friends and press would not in any way reflect himself (Hazen) for the course he taken. Mr. Robertson then rose place and said: "In view of the ment entered into I feel I am not suming too much when I tender, may be pardoned for using the term, thanks of the legislature for the st nents made us to-day, and I hope unanimous approval of this le will be given to the agreement w rable gentlemen on this occasion."
Continuing, Mr. Hazen said that whole intention and understanding the agreement was that the per harges should be withdrawn in as a manner as possible, but that the vestigation should be resumed when ouse met again, and it was

In Accordance with the Agreen and not in violation of that he was bringing the matter before house. In settlement which he had made to be found: "If this statement is satisfied tory to my honorable friend, then in of his statement and what seems to a general desire on both sides of the that the session may not be prolong withdraw the whole of the charges, serving, however, the right to take s action at the next session of the leg ture in respect to the construction of bridges as I may be advised or the necessary in the public interest."

He was therefore violating no comin bringing his charges before the leg

The honorable attorney general had plained of the action of the Mon Times, but he (Hazen) was in no responsible for that. He might-equal force complain of the action of press supporting the government, we to the day after the charges were drawn, from one end of the province the other raised the cry that he (Ha had backed down; that he was afraid force the charges, and that they we never be heard of again. He was wil to admit that he did refer to the ma not admit the correctness of the report his remarks. He stated the charges to be taken up and pushed to a conclus Mr. White—Not the personal char Mr. Hazen—I desire to say that f

the time I first made these charg have never made a charge reflecting prove that he has been guilty of pers dishonesty. In conclusion he desired to say

when the committee was appointed would be prepared to proceed with any unnecessary delay, but at the s time he would expect fair treatment y regard to his witnesses and getting the before the committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Tweedie—Did I understand nonorable gentleman to say that he w agree to have seven members on the nittee instead of five.

Mr. Hazen—I think five is fairer, t

government and two opposition, lyou want to urge it I know the tells me that the government wishes change the committee so as to have se instead of five then I will have to sub but I still think five would be the fa number. The motion was then can Mr. Speaker said he would name

Fire in a Maccaroni Factor

mg fire in the building occupied by Massachusetts Maccaroni Company on No street, caused the death of one fireman, probably fatal injury of another and serious injury of three others, besides tailing a financial loss variously estimated from 175 000 to 210 000

ompany, while on the roof, was swep the ground by one of the many streams were being played into the fire. He severely injured internally and may die. Lieut. Walter McLean, of steamer 8, He man Galloway, of engine 15 and Cavago of steamer 8, were somewhat bruised fiving misslos of steamer s, were somewhat or ifying missles.

The building, a four story brick struct was entirely ruined, and the firemen nearly six hours hard work before fire was under complete subjection.

A nose exactly in the middle of the f is abnormal. The general run of noses