

discussion. Not more than fifty members were in the house at any one time during the last speech. If all the members who are to speak on the question hold the floor as long as the last two speakers the debate will last all the week.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—After orders of the day were called, Mr. Lister proposed the motion of which he gave notice yesterday. He asked for a select committee to inquire into charges against Hon. Mr. Haggart, and named Messrs. Mills, Edgar, Barron, Lister, Dickey, Wood (of Brockville), Gilmour and McLeod, Mr. Lister to have no right to vote.

When the speaker had read the motion Hon. Mr. Haggart rose to make his statement. He said he would begin by giving an explicit and flat denial to the statement that he had been a partner with contractors on section B, or had been a partner in the house at any time during the last speech. He had first heard of this charge eleven years ago, and shortly afterwards appeared before the Canadian Pacific commission and gave testimony to that effect. He then stated that he had no interest in the contract, and, later, at Winnipeg, in a suit between two parties engaged in the contract he had again given testimony to the purpose. Mr. Haggart said he would take this opportunity of stating his connection with Mr. McLean, one of the contractors, who had been and was his partner in his business at Perth. At the solicitation of Mr. McLean he had assisted in arranging the terms of his agreement with other members of the contracting firm. He had advised Mr. McLean as to these relations during the progress of the contract, and had assisted in the final settlement. The only interest he had was that Mr. McLean should not suffer loss by his credit. The only remuneration or consideration or benefit he ever received was his personal expenses, when he had occasion to travel. He did not know that the firm ever contributed to political funds; certainly no contribution was made in any way or to his knowledge. Having made this statement, the postmaster general withdrew from the house.

The minister of justice observed that this was not as presented a question of privilege, and according to the regular rule it should have gone on the notice paper as a regular notice of motion. He preferred, however, not to press a rule which made it impossible to reach the notice this session. He preferred to waive the rules and ask the house to deal with it now. Irrespective of the desire of members making charges who asked for investigation, and of the members charged who might desire inquiry for the purpose of vindication, there must come a time beyond which the house could not go back to enquire into transactions of the distant past. No doubt in a time like this there was a desire on both sides that all charges should be investigated rather than to be allowed to go to the country as they stand. But this house could not undertake to make itself a court for trying all possible charges of all possible ages. One settled rule was needed to protect the house from groundless and irresponsible charges. The charges should definitely state the offence and be made on the responsibility of some member who was prepared to take the consequences if he failed to show ground for what he stated. But Mr. Lister made no allegation for which he could be held responsible in case he should fail altogether. He charged that Hon. Mr. Haggart was beneficially interested in section B contract, but did not make the statement as to allege an offence. Mr. Lister had kept himself in such a position that if it should be shown that Mr. Haggart had acted with perfect propriety, and the government had done likewise, he could come forward stating that he had not charged any crime, and was therefore not chargeable with a violation of his privilege. Mr. Lister had not stated that Mr. Haggart violated the independence of parliament, but if he had violated the act in 1879 Mr. Haggart was liable to a penalty for the balance of that parliament and to certain penalties, provided they had been used for within twelve months. It could hardly be said that his holding an interest in a contract twelve years ago would make it impossible for him to sit in parliament today. The offence was statutory only and had not been discovered a disqualification. When Hon. Mr. Jones, who having lost his seat for the same offence, and was waiting re-election, was before his nomination called to the point as minister of militia. So far from parliament treating the offence as a stigma which continued to attach to a man, it had immediately after Mr. Anglin had forfeited his seat, and obtained re-election, returned him to the high position of speaker of the house. He did not cite these as to gose arguments. So far as he knew, both sides of the house agreed that the violation of independence of parliament did not disqualify members from resuming positions of trust in after years. In this argument he was assuming that Mr. Lister had proved all he expressed a desire to prove, but it must be remembered that the whole matter of section B contract, once before a commission, and that sworn evidence had on two occasions been given by Mr. Haggart and now made. If the charges had been made earlier in the session he would have asked the house not to deal with them, unless they were made explicitly and fully on responsible authority. At this late hour in the session he would express the opinion that in any case, since they had remained 11 years, they might safely stand four months more. He moved in amendment that the house do now proceed with the orders of the day.

Mr. Laurier said it was the right and privilege of the house at any time to entertain unworthy members. It was both a question of privilege and a question of duty for the house to purge itself of persons who might be shown to be unfit to associate with representatives of the people. Members had the right to re-

fuse to sit with persons found guilty of any criminal offence and they could not be deprived of that privilege.

Dillon McCarthy accepted this view of the case, but said that parliament never constituted itself a court to try criminal offences. When the courts of the country found a man guilty, parliament could accept its verdict, but parliament was not a place into which members could for convenience drag all manner of charges for trial in most unjudicial fashion before political committees. There is a class of offences called crimes which ought not to be tried in parliament. There were other offences against the privileges and honor of parliament which must be tried in parliament in a proper time and a proper way. It was not an offence for a contractor to sit in parliament until the statute made it so, nor was it an offence yet under all circumstances, if Mr. Laurier was right in saying that a person who had done so was an immoral person, he had assisted in making an immoral person speaker of the house, and had sat with them in the Queen's government. He protested against dragging old and stale charges previously tried, into the committee of a house overburdened with legitimate business. Mr. Mills argued in the same sense as Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Skinner pointed out that it would be utterly impossible to carry on the public business of the country if the house were to go into matters of all ages, on which any member could conjure up a scandal.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that Sir John Thompson had made the most immoral speech ever heard in the house. The government would suffer less if all charges were proved than by refusing investigation. He threatened that in case Sir John Thompson's motion was carried it would be made to appear in the papers all over Canada, as well as in the United States and England, that the government was guilty and dared not meet the charges.

Messrs. Casey, Gilmour, Edgar and Lister continued the debate.

A vote was taken at 10.30, when the amendment was carried by a vote of 102 to 78. Majority 24.

Col. Amoyot then resumed the debate on the Tarte McGreevy affair.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Col. Amoyot spoke until 2 o'clock this morning to an almost empty house. During his speech, in the small hours of the morning, an interesting episode occurred. Col. Amoyot condemned Sir Hector for not asking the advice of the then mayor of Quebec, Francois Langlois.

Mr. Ives observed: "But he was a booby."

Mr. Langlois—"That is a lie."

Col. Amoyot advised Ives to swallow that contradiction, when Mr. Ives remarked that the man who made the contradiction was a partner to Francis.

Mr. Laurier in anger marvelled at the journey of the house on behalf of Col. Amoyot, as there were only two or three members in the house. The members were called in and voted the motion down, and then Col. Amoyot resumed and finished his speech.

Today Sir Adolph Caron was the first speaker in favor of the majority report. Sir Adolph took less time than most of the preceding speakers. He began by showing the falsity of the allegation of Mr. Tarte that Sir Hector had done injury to and wrecked the prospects of the minister of militia. He glanced over the history of Sir Hector, dwelling on his long and eminent public services, in fact that he was the life long associate and trust lieutenant of Sir George E. Cartier and later of Sir John McDonald. Sir Hector had given to this country and his province the best service of a long public life, and until now no reflection upon his integrity or honor had been entertained. If these considerations should not induce members to treat Sir Hector with leniency they should lead the house to treat him with fairness.

Sir Adolph then went into a discussion of the evidence, arguing that the minister of public works, whoever he was, must always be largely guided by his engineers, and that in these cases under consideration he had done in the main what every minister must do—noted on reports of the trained men of his staff.

Mr. Laurier replied in a speech which occupied the house until 6 o'clock. The speech of the opposition leader was excellent in form and style. It dealt mainly in generalities and did not go to any great extent into the details of the case. He dwelt upon the great disgrace that had been brought upon the country, and insisted that it was a matter of general report years ago that tenders and contracts were manipulated in the public works department that honest tenders had no chance. To sustain this he quoted from La Presse, a Montreal paper which at the time (1885) was hostile to the government on the Riel question. Mr. Laurier contended that Sir Hector must have known all that was going on. Assuming that all charges were true, that need not surprise the country. It was only natural that a system of bribery should grow up under the trusted lieutenant of a leader who publicly boasted that he regularly bribed electors with their own money. Mr. Laurier dwelt long on this phrase and its bearing on the public works case. Having found Sir Hector guilty, Mr. Laurier expressed regret that his own city of Quebec had been the victim of these swindles.

Shortly after Dalton McCarthy took the floor in the evening session proceedings began to grow lively. It was generally understood that the equal rights leader was not in accord with either report, but had prepared one himself differing from both in some points. He began his speech by regretting that the trial of this case had not been entrusted to a judicial tribunal like the Parnell commission. The house did not seem to be a tribunal.

calculated to deal with the matter calmly and dispassionately. This was shown by the speech of Mr. Laurier which, with all due deference, was more like a stump speech than a judicial statement. He (McCarthy) would show that Mr. Laurier was strikingly inaccurate, and that he could not possibly have read the evidence or even the report which he was asking the house to reject. As a sample of Mr. Laurier's unfairness Mr. McCarthy quoted his reference to Sir John Macdonald's alleged habit of bribing people with their own money. Now, I think, said Mr. McCarthy, that the dead might have been spared, at least the dead of whom Mr. Laurier had spoken warmly and kindly immediately after his death. But if the leader of the opposition had not the magnanimity to spare him he might at least have refrained from galling and misrepresenting his words. It was then shown that Sir John's words were spoken in reference to Cartwright's allegation that counties were bribed with post offices, etc., and Sir John, quoting this, had said that Cartwright's charge of bribing people with their own money only meant that public money had been expended to the public satisfaction.

**New Advertisements.**  
**CARD!**  
To the Ratepayers of the parish of Newcastle.  
GENTLEMEN—

At the request of a large number of Ratepayers of the Parish of Newcastle, I have consented to allow myself to be placed in nomination at the approaching Council's Election. I feel it will be my aim to serve the interests of the County in general and the Parish in particular.

**D. Morrison.**  
Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1891.

**CARD!**  
To the Ratepayers of the Parish of Newcastle.  
GENTLEMEN—

I am again a Candidate for the Municipal Council and I feel it my duty to endeavor to conduct my interests to the best of my ability. In all matters affecting taxation I will advocate what is just and equitable. I will also advocate what is just and equitable. I will also advocate what is just and equitable.

**L. DOYLE.**  
Doughstown, Sept. 29, 1891.

**50 CLOCKS 50.**  
Sewing Machine, Rocking Chair, Kitchen Chair, Sitting Room Chair, Parlor Sofa, Bedroom Sofa.

**G. STABLES.**  
Auctioneer.  
Everything must be sold as Mr. Call is leaving the country.

**TO LET.**  
The Dwelling and Store known as the William Brick Building.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
The Dwelling and Farm at Rose Bank lately owned and occupied by Alexander Scott.

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**New Advertisements.**  
**MILLINERY.**  
The Subscriber has opened the Corner Store in the McKean Building and will keep on hand a Choice Assortment of

**MILLINERY - GOS.**  
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.  
JENNIE E. WRIGHT.  
Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1891.

**JUST ARRIVED.**  
ONE CAR OILVIES  
**MANITOBA**  
HARD WHEAT FLOUR,  
Hungarian Process.  
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

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Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1891.

**AUCTION.**  
Household Furniture at Auction.  
By Instructions from Chas. Call, I will sell at Public Auction at his residence, the William Brick Store, the following—

2 Bedroom Sets, 2 Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobe, Bureau, Lounge, Extension Dining Table, Cupboard, Tables, Spring Mattresses, Hall Stove, Cooking Stove, Glassware, Crockeryware, etc.

**50 CLOCKS 50.**  
Sewing Machine, Rocking Chair, Kitchen Chair, Sitting Room Chair, Parlor Sofa, Bedroom Sofa.

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**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**  
**NEW SCOTIA**  
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**INDUSTRIAL**  
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**\$2500! - \$2500!**  
**NEW BRUNSWICK**  
**STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL**  
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TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURS.,  
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In Prices open to the Province of \$2500 New Brunswick.

Grand Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, etc.

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**CUNSMITHING!**  
The Subscriber is prepared to repair  
**GUNS, SEWING MACHINES,**  
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Saves Retouching and Sharpening.  
**JOHN BUCKLEY.**  
Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1891.

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**SOHO MACHINE WORKS,**  
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The Subscriber is prepared to repair  
**GUNS, SEWING MACHINES,**  
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Saves Retouching and Sharpening.  
**JOHN BUCKLEY.**  
Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1891.

**ROSS' IMPROVEMENT**  
**SURFACING MACHINES**  
ON  
all new Surface Planers and Planers and Motors.  
It enables an ordinary Planing Machine to do  
**PERFECTLY SMOOTH WORK.**  
(Send for Catalogues.)  
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**SAUSAGES.**  
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**Testimony of 19 Centuries to Jesus of Nazareth.**  
The most remarkable religious book, written by 900 eminent scholars, 1200 years ago. Every Christian wants it. Exclusive territory given. Apply to  
**The Henry Hill Publishing Company,**  
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**DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.**  
NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Low Vigor and Falling Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Beans absolutely cures the most delicate cases when all other remedies have failed to relieve. They do not like other preparations advertised for Less Manhood, etc. interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy; in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.  
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six for \$5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, **Dr. James' Nerve Beans Co., Canadian Agents, St. John, N. B.** Sold in Newcastle by **H. H. JOHNSTONE,** Fountain Head Drug Store.

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**300 TONS**  
**ANTHRACITE COAL,**  
**ASSORTED SIZES,**  
—TO LAND AT—  
**CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE.**  
Parties desiring rates will please send in their order to  
**GILLESPIE & SADLER,**  
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THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY H. H. JOHNSTONE, in the north part of the Town of Newcastle, from the first of October.  
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**C. S. RAMSAY.**  
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We beg to announce  
To the inhabitants of Newcastle and vicinity that we have opened a  
**FIRST CLASS**  
**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**  
in Newcastle, where we will keep on hand English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds; also Black and Blue Coats, etc., Fancy Patterns and all clothes usually found in a first class tailoring establishment, all of which will be made to order in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable prices.  
**6000 FIT WARRANTED.**  
Parties furnishing their own Cloth can have them made up in good style at short notice and at reasonable prices.  
Good Trimmings always on hand.  
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all of which are offered at a small advance on cost.  
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You would Preserve Your Sight use  
**D. HARRIS' SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.**  
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**Messrs. H. WILKINSON & CO.**  
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Just Received 0 CASES  
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Also another lot of BOOTS & SHOES for the Fall Trade. Big Stock and low prices.  
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**SPLendid FIREWORK DISPLAYS.** Electrical and Mechanical Novelties in large variety.  
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The Subscriber would call attention to his Stock of Light Driving Wagons, Concord Wagons, Farm Wagons, etc., which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms. The best of Material and Workmanship guaranteed. Inspection Solicited. Particular attention given to Painting and Repairing vehicles of every description.  
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These GOODS are guaranteed perfectly Fast in Color, and latest in Design and Material for Spring and Summer wear for Ladies and Children.  
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60 AND 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
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OF  
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PERFORMED IN A  
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GOOD WORK  
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**AND LADIES AND GENTS FUR GOODS.**  
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A Choice Selection of all the Newest Designs and Makes in Cloths including—  
**FIXE CHEVOT SUITINGS,**  
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