The Weekly Tribune.

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Weekly Tribune.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 26, 1874.

Another "Reform" Measure.

The promises of economy that were made by Alex. Mackenzie and his allies at the last election are being kept with a vengeance. After having increased the expenditure of every department of the public service by adding to the number of clerks, messengers and private secretaries, increasing the appropriations for "contingencies," "unforeseen expenses," "probable promotions and appointments," etc., this economical Government has carried through the House a scheme for officially reporting the utterances of every nobody who fails to get reported in the newspapers. Mackenzie and Blake both spoke in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee that concocted this money-wasting scheme, and those who opposed it then saw that opposition was useless. The fact that these vaunted champions of economy in the use of the public funds spoke in favor of this contemplated scheme for increasing the public expenditure was suppressed by the Grit organs this morning. We therefore give them credit for sense enough to feel ashamed of the men they have been holding up to the admiration of the people. The scheme is to employ a staff of official reporters, the chief of whom shall be an officer of the House, to report the sayings of members, the reports to be printed and laid on the desks of members before 3 p. m. of the following day, and a limited number of bound volumes distributed among members at the close of the session. The expense of this scheme is put down at only $8,000 a. session, but everybody knows that it will be much greater. Members will soon begin to complain that they are not reported fully enough, and additional reporters will have to be employed. The French members will demand, as they did in our Legislature, the publication of a translation of the reports. It will soon be voted, also, that members have a half thousand or so copies each for distribution among constituents who hanger and thirst after fuller reports than are given by the newspapers. We are putting it mildly when we estimate the annual cost of the "Canadian Hansard," after it has existed two or three years, at $50,000. A great portion of the profits on this work will go for corruptly changing the politics of such papers as the *Times* and *Free Press* of Ottawa. It is not only the direct expense of the "Canadian Hansard" that will be felt, as it will increase the length of sessions by encouraging nobodies who could not hope to have their verbiage reproduced by the press to make long speeches just for the purpose of seeing them reported and printed at the public expense. Such a system is in operation at Washington, and public business is delayed in consequence. The *Congressional Globe*, a daily paper, is the official publication, and members read long orations to empty benches for the sole purpose of having them printed in the reports. In hundreds of cases the Houses vote, in order to escape being afflicted with these harangues, that the speech be considered as having been delivered, the writer being authorized to have it published in the official reports. Every session there are hundreds of speeches read to empty benches, or not read at all, that appear at full length in the *Congressional Globe*. Some of these speeches are written by Bohemians and sold to members, the purchasers having them printed at the public expense and circulated among their constituents. A little awkwardness has been occasioned, at times, by the selling of copies of the same speech to different members, and its appearance in successive numbers of the *Globe* as having been delivered by different gentlemen. As nobody reads an official publication like this, however, such frauds are rarely detected, even by the gentlemen victimized, each one reading only the report of the speech attributed to himself. As the *Congressional Globe* costs the United States Government something more than $100,000 a year, our readers will see that we have not overestimated the cost of the "Canadian Hansard," English and French. No more needless expense could have been incurred than the one advocated on the floor of the House by Alex. Mackenzie and Edward Blake. No more inexcusable piece of extravagance could have been authorized. No better opportunity was ever offered to a strong Government to put its foot on a wasteful and senseless proposition. And yet our economical Government—a Government that was to have managed the finances honestly and prudently—becomes responsible for this contemptible waste of public funds! The press, we say it with professional pride, denounces the scheme. Even the subsidized organs, even some of those that corruptly changed sides at the change of Government, condemn it, and the rest show their shame by their silence.

Home Rule.

Our readers will see, by a letter in another column, that we have an avowed apostle of Home Rule among us. He addresses the "ladies of Irish descent" on behalf of the movement—wants them, in fact, to aid in swelling subscriptions for the support of the peripatetic orators who are engaged in keeping up the Home Rule agitation on this continent and in Ireland. He has, evidently, licked the blarney-stone in his time, and his poetic eloquence will, no doubt, penetrate the bosoms of many of those to whom it is addressed, causing them to share their $8 a month with the patriotic agitators who preach Home Rule. Mr. Thomas Casey, the gentleman who is laboring in the cause in St. John, does not make a living out of it (we say this to his credit), but gives his spare time to what he considers a good cause. The object of the Home Rule societies he proposes to establish is to get funds to be used for political purposes in Ireland—funds for the Home Rule League. The chief duty of the members of this society will be to pay money and collect money for this purpose. Those who have money to spare for the benefit of certain gentlemen who make an honest living in Ireland and England by acting as officers and representatives of the Home Rule League will hasten to join this society and send their contributions across the ocean. Every little helps, you know. Money is needed now more than ever, because the salaries of the professional agitators will have to be increased on account of the rise in champagne and genuine Havanas. Join the Home Rule society then, men and women, and contribute to the noble object so ably presented to you. We know that the increase in rents, in the price of groceries, liquors, tobacco, calico and hair oil, must leave you little or nothing to spare for the Home Rulers of the old country, so you must strike for higher wages for the purpose of having a surplus to devote to the purpose of effecting a political revolution in Ireland. You never intend going back there to live, of course, and are writing to your relations to come to this country, but it will be a great satisfaction to you to know that a Parliament, with such powers as are possessed by our Local Legislature, sits in Dublin and discusses acts and "amendments to acts entitled acts to," etc. Think of the glow that will warm your bosoms then, and hand over your money just as soon as a treasurer for the St. John Home Rule Aid Society has been chosen.

The Last Pilgrimage.

Fashions change in more things than bonnets, old styles being successively revived. The religious world has revived pilgrimages, although the pilgrims travel in steamboats and railway cars instead of on foot. America has caught the infection, and her first band of pilgrims has sailed—not for the Holy Land, but for holy shrines in France and Italy—not for the places made sacred by Christ, but for the scenes of modern miracles. The pilgrims carry a gorgeous banner which is to be deposited in the Basilica of Lourdes. It is satin, and is inscribed with a gold bordered invocation to the Blessed Virgin. In order, we presume, that the Blessed Virgin may never lose sight of the banner and the invocation, funds have been procured for placing a lamp alongside the banner and keeping it burning perpetually. The American rage for resolutions shows itself even in the pilgrimage, as a series of whereases and resolutions, addressed to the Pope, and signed by 7000 people, is among the baggage of the pilgrims. Well, we suppose the Pope will be pleased, Our Lady of Lourdes gratified, the Blessed Virgin flattered, and the pilgrims spiritually and physically benefited.

Spoiling for Fight.

Attorney General King struck the right note Tuesday evening when he declared himself ready to meet any man, in any place, and reply to any charge he had to make against the general policy or particular acts of the Government of New Brunswick. This has the true ring to it, and will, if responded to by those who have boasted of their knowledge of Government delinquencies, make the campaign lively. We rejoice at the prospect thus afforded of personal spice and variety of issues. The men who have recorded their conviction that this is the most corrupt and useless Government the Province ever had will be expected to come forward with facts and arguments, and then the Attorney General will have the opportunity of denying and explaining the charges and attacking his assailants in turn. Judging by his speech last evening he is full of fight, and will make it lively for all comers.

A Case of Contempt.

Mr. Shanks, city editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, was committed for contempt of court for refusing to give the name of the author of an article in the paper on which he is employed. His counsel argued that the paper was well able to pay any damage that might be awarded for libel, that the editor-in-chief assumed entire responsibility for what appeared in the paper, and that it would be a violation of professional honor, not at all necessary in the interests of justice, for a subordinate to reveal the names of writers of articles. Mr. Shanks was liberated on account of an error in the commitment, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. That body has just decided that Mr. Shanks must disclose the name of the writer of the article for which the *Tribune* corporation holds itself responsible. Mr. Shanks has sailed for Europe, and the secret is safe so far as he is concerned. But according to this outrageous decision—a decision in entire keeping with the spirit of judicial tyranny that is manifesting itself in every free country—any journal's compositors, proofreaders or editors may be called and forced to give the names of writers of editorials or contributions, notwithstanding the fact that the editor-in-chief holds himself personally responsible and the proprietor stands ready to pay any damages that any court may assess. The end of the struggle for the impersonality of the press has not yet come. The press is too powerful, and too alive to its dignity, to submit to this interpretation of the law. There are, we hope, few men connected with journalism who would not rather go to jail for contempt of court than disclose the secrets of the offices in which they are employed.

The Public Timber Lands.

Candidates for the House of Assembly ought to be pledged to work for a revolution in the management of the Crown Lands. Everybody knows that the timber on the public lands is fast being destroyed—that it is given away, in accordance with the custom handed down by our fathers, instead of being made a source of large and increasing income. If the lands were sold at fifty cents an acre and the proceeds invested the interest would amount to many times more than the income now obtained. And not only that, but the timber would be farmed instead of being destroyed, and an industry that is threatened with extinction would be preserved. The land abuse is deep-rooted, has much political power, and only a strong movement can sweep it away. Every constituency that is not controlled by those who profit by the present timber system should pledge candidates for its suffrages to work for an early and thorough timber lands reform. Att'y Gen'l King should seek to add a measure of this kind to the long list of reforms he has introduced and carried into effect. An expression of opinion from his constituents would strengthen any good intentions he may have in reference to the matter. No man is more eager to effect the change than the chief of the Crown Lands Department.

Bridging the Harbor.

An Ottawa telegram tells us that the bill to authorize the building of a bridge across St. John harbor has been withdrawn. Even the printing of it in French has not saved it, evidently. The first clause of the bill reads as follows:

George E. R. Burpee, John Pickard, Charles J. Brydges, Collingwood Schreiber, Sir A. T. Galt, Charles N. Skinner, together with such other persons and corporations as may become share-holders in the Company hereby incorporated, are hereby constituted and declared to be a body, corporate and politic, by the name of "The St. John Railway Bridge Company;" and the said Company shall have full power and authority to purchase, acquire, take and hold such lands, lands covered with water, beaches, wharves, and other property, as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing the said bridge, or for the convenient using of the same, and also for the construction of such branch railways as may be necessary to make connections or to approach the said bridge, and to use any of the public highways for the purpose of constructing and working the same or any of them with the consent of the Municipal Council having jurisdiction over such highway.

The second clause shows the extent of the powers that were asked for:

The said company is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, construct and maintain for railroad use and that of foot passengers, a bridge across the St. John River at or near the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, from the western side of said river to Navy Island, and from thence to the eastern side of said river, or across said river at or near the falls in said river from the western side thereof in Lancaster to the eastern side thereof in Portland and near the present bridge at the falls, as can most conveniently be accomplished; and the said Corporation may also construct and maintain such railway tracks with all the necessary sidings as may be required to connect the said bridge with railroads already constructed or hereafter to be constructed and in operation at either end of the said bridge: Provided that no such branch shall exceed four miles in length; and the said Company may work trains by steam or horse power for local or other traffic over the said bridge, and the branches so constructed by them.

It is evident that powers and privileges so extensive and exclusive as those asked for would be worth having, and might be transferred to an American railway combination at a fair price.

The fourth section provides

That the said bridge shall be constructed so as not materially to obstruct the navigation of the River St. John, and the said bridge shall have a draw in the main channel of the river, which said draw shall be of the width of one hundred and fifty feet, and shall otherwise give free and unobstructed passage to vessels of every description navigating the said river.

The First Gun of the Campaign—The Free Non-Sectarian Candidates Address the Electors.

There was a fair attendance of electors at Smith's Hall, Tuesday ev'g, in response to the call of the Non Sectarian School candidates, and the meeting was quiet and orderly. W. H. Tuck, Esq., on motion of John Boyd, Esq., took the chair, and made a good speech, praising the candidates selected by the nominating meeting, and dwelling on the necessity of opening the contest with rousing majorities for the ticket in St. John. If St. John did its duty and set a proper example for the other constituencies he thought the party would sweep all but three constituencies, leaving the enemy no more than ten members of the Assembly. Settle the school question at once, he urged, by a crushing majority at the polls, and no more will be heard of Costigan resolutions or other attempts to interfere with us in the management of our own affairs under the constitution of the country.

The Attorney General followed. He stood before the electors, he said, in a double capacity—not only, like his colleagues on the ticket, as the representative of the great school idea in which the majority believed, but as a member of the Government for the last four years. Whatever sins were to be visited on the Government should be visited on him, and not on the gentlemen who happened to be on the ticket with him. He was prepared to answer for every act of his as a legislator, and for the policy and acts of the Government of which he was a member, to any man, at any time, and he felt that he could floor the man who might dare to stand before him on a public platform and attack the Government of this Province. (Cheers.) The policy of the Government had been progressive, such as to secure equal rights to all men, such as would be looked back upon with approval by generations yet unborn. (Cheers.) The repeal cry was dead. Everybody was a free school man now. The kind of free schools was the only question. His Government had established non-sectarian schools, and would never yield to the sectarian demand. The supporting of the schools of a sect by taxation was the establishment of a State Church. Were the people of New Brunswick prepared to endow the Church of Rome out of the public revenue? The special privileges once held by the Episcopalians were taken away from them, with their free consent, so that all denominations might have equal rights. Were the people ready to destroy the existing equality by giving the "Sunday Schools" of the Church of Rome a subsidy of $50,000 a year out of the public treasury? One of the free school papers had urged a calm discussion of the merits of the respective systems of education, and had deprecated dragging Costigan resolutions, Bishops' pastorals and papal allocutions into the discussion; but he would raise his voice against the attempts that had been made and are making by spiritual forces to coerce New Brunswick into yielding to the demand for separate schools. As for Mr. Marshall, with his concessions, he deemed him more objectionable than a declared separate school advocate.

Hon. Mr. Willis, M. E. C., made a fluent and lengthy speech, justifying his political course, showing the injustice of the Quebec school system, and explaining the benefits that have already flowed from the Common Schools Act of New Brunswick.

Mr. Coram and Mr. Austin spoke briefly, and Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Keans, in a few words, indicated the subjects on which they would speak at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

As the hour was late, at the conclusion of the speaking, committees were not organized for the campaign. Smith's Hall is to be open every evening, in the interests of the ticket, until the elections are over, and every one who intends rolling up his sleeves for the fight should go there, join a committee, get a list of electors and go to work in earnest.

Local Marine Examination.

An examination for masters and mates commenced on Tuesday before Capt. Scott and was finished Wednesday. The following passed creditable examinations and received certificates:

Charles Tupper Knowlton, master, Advocate Harbor, N. S.; Arthur Paget Owen, master, Frank Stewart, master, St. John, N. B.; Jacob Edwin Grafton, master, Port Gilbert, N. S.; David Casey, master, Bay Verte, N. B.

The Home Rule Apostle Speaks.

To the Ladies of St. John of Irish Descent.

I am making an humble effort in my tour through the Maritimes to try and inaugurate a movement here the same as we have in Montreal, that will tend in some measure to benefit the country of our birth, to establish in this city (modern Venice) and it possible in Halifax, a Home Rule society. That I have succeeded to a large extent, I feel pleased to say. A Home Rule Association is virtually established here. I never yet appealed in vain to the sympathies of the Irish, either at home or abroad. Several subscriptions have been offered which I refused to accept. The care of the money and the honor belongs to you when you contribute towards acquiring it.

Unknown as I am, I trust you will pardon me for appealing to you. That you can contribute materially to further our political and charitable movement, there are records enough to show; those, no no doubt, you know yourselves.

There is no part of this Dominion that I feel more at home in than in St. John on account of seeing so much that will raise the character of any nation, the beauty of its Venuses, the female population.

When I first landed on your soil, I was quite sure until I rubbed my eyes, and did not see the beggars, that I was at home in old Ireland, and striding along the banks of the Suir, Blackwater or the Shannon, there is such a striking resemblance between the female population of both countries. What other way could it be? The majority here are Irish descent, the same old stock that kept the war with England for five hundred years from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. Here like there are the Angels in petticoats, with majestic stride, expanded chest, shoulders square, complexion florid, tresses of the most beautiful shade, persuasion as sweet as honey must distill from your lips.

She is modest and meek,
There is down on her cheek,
And her skin is as sleek
As a butterfly's wing.
Then her step would scarce show
On the fresh fallen snow,
And her whisper is low
But as clear as the spring. —*Davis.*

Attack the renegades; they are few; yes, very few; but those received inspiration in that country where the air is always temperate and the sky serene—where the shamrock shows the immortal green, and the moss rose and flowers bloom all the year round and emit the most delicious fragrance.

'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone,
All her lovely companions are faded and gone,
No flower of her kindred, no rose-bud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes, to give sigh for sigh.
—*Moore.*

"To place happiness in the government of others is madness, but a desire "to govern others against their will be "madness in a still greater degree. It "is a false honor to hold people in slavery.

"What is the race of man but one "family scattered widely over the earth.

"A kingdom is best fortified by justice, "moderation and good faith, by which "neighboring States are convinced that "such territories cannot be invaded."—*Fenelon.*

By demanding Home Rule the Irish people are not selfish. That is a slander of *Blackwood's Magazine*. No one can point out that dark spot in our history. The Irish believe in the old adage that 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander,' and we have never imposed a duty on those who differ from us but what we would wish imposed on ourselves, and never shall.

We want a better system of education, and to educate our children as we think proper when we are prepared to pay for it. We want protection for our industries, protection to develop our minerals and to keep our extensive flour mills in operation different kinds. They are now three parts shut up. We want them for cloth-manufacturing purposes, where our people in 1760 were employed in large numbers.

In the sixth century we sent out more educated men than Rome, so that I think at that time there was some doubt whether it was not better the Vatican was transferred there instead of establishing it in Rome. But they must have smelt a rat, and likely thought there was an avaricious neighbor near at hand that would like to have had the glebe or territory and Ireland as a cabbage garden.

In the 10th century, the reign of Brian the Brave, a female walked for a wager from one end of Ireland to the other, without an attendant, with a wand and a large gold ring at the upper end of it, and as I don't like to be too personal on our neighbor England, who is so charitable to us, I will ask you to look at the Sheffield papers now and again and see whether if the lady referred to walked through that city, she would not lose more than the gold ring. I think she would lose her virtue too.

We don't want to be growing beef for John Bull and starving ourselves. We get little in return but shoddy abuse and coercive acts.

To participate even in a slight way, to loosen the oppressors' grasp and improve the condition of a great people is the best inheritance we can leave our children.

We have contributed our share to England's supremacy, we have given her in late years her best military leaders, we have produced statesmen, poets and orators of the first rank. Why should we not get the management of our own affairs?

"From life without freedom oh! who would not fly?
"For one day of freedom oh! who would not die?
"Hark, hark, 'tis the trampet, the call of the brave
"The death song of tyrants and dirge of the slave.
"Our country lies bleeding, oh! fly to her aid!
"One arm that defends is worth hosts that invade.'

Remember that two females distinguished themselves in defending that country, Lady Morgan and Speranzer, Lady Wylde. There are many others who have done the same.

Follow those mammon worshipers and if you cannot bleed them by persuasion thro' the pockets use those instruments which you keep about you and bleed them somewhere they cannot protect.

PHOBATUM EAST.

A correspondent denies that it came out in evidence that the Hampton Justices arranged with a person person to "catch" the Sussex rum-seller. He gives the evidence as follows:

McAfee swore * * * that he *might have told* the justices before the execution of his design, that he was determined upon such a course, but *had received no encouragement from them to proceed.*

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 18.

In the House to-day in reply to Mr. Appleby, the Premier said it was not likely the Government would be able to state this session the result of negotiations for Reciprocity.

Mr. Young (Waterloo) moved the adoption of the report of the Hansard Committee.

Mr. Killam moved an amendment to the effect that the reporting of the debates should be left to private enterprise.

In the debate which ensued the Premier and Hon. Mr. Blake spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Killam withdrew his amendment, and the report was adopted.

The Dismissal of Officials—The Late Appointments—Sir John Macdonald Walks into the Ministry—Costigan's Resolution

OTTAWA, May 19.

After recess most of the evening was spent in discussing the question of the removal of officials, since the last elections, on account of their opposing Ministerial candidates. It arose out of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's resolution asking for correspondence respecting the dismissal of Dr. Strange, of Kingston, for voting for Sir John Macdonald.

The Ministerialists argued that Dr. Strange was merely a Battalion surgeon, not having a commission, and, therefore, he could not be an official.

The Opposition showed that Strange's appointment was officially gazetted; therefore he was a Government official.

M. Dorion argued that his services were merely dispensed with; he was not dismissed. Attacks were made on the late Ministry for appointments made previous to their resignation.

Sir John replied in a masterly speech, showing that English Governments have made important appointments after votes of want of confidence have been carried against them. Among such appointments he instanced that of Earl Mayo as Viceroy of India at a salary of $50,000. Sir John denied having asked one of the officials in Kingston to vote for him, and challenged denial of the statement. He then reviewed the course of the present Ministry in coercing officials. Among the instances given was that of the Minister of Militia writing letters to Cape Breton ordering officials to vote against the Opposition candidates. Could Ross deny it? (Opposition cheers.) He challenged Ross to deny it if he could. Sir John waited for an answer, and Ross hung his head and remained silent.

Blake held that Government officials should be discharged if they took an active part against the Ministry, but under the ballot they could not be interfered with.

The remainder of the night was occupied in passing private and public bills, and moving and discussing motions for correspondence upon various subjects.

Costigan withdrew his school resolutions. He had brought them forward, he said, in good faith, but the friends of separate schools, independent of political parties, did not think it would be expedient to press the question at present. He had fulfilled his duty to his constituents in the course he had pursued.

In reply to Mr. Cunningham, Hon. Mr. Dorion said a writ had been issued for the election to fill Riel's seat; but a letter was written to Governor Morris asking him to send the name of a returning officer to whom the writ could be sent.

Controverted Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.

A discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Cartwright to go into Committee on supplementary estimates.

Mr. Ryan objected to the officers added to the Montreal Customs Staff, one of them being a brother-in-law of Mr. Dorion. The Collector of the Port had not asked for additional officers.

Hon. Mr. Burpee said only three extra officers were appointed, all of whom were required.

House in Committee then passed items for 1874 and 1875, excepting that for Pacific Railway, which was held over.

After recess a number of Government measures were advanced a stage.

The Premier moved the second reading of the Pacific Railway Bill.

Dr. Tupper entered into an elaborate argument, showing the superiority of the scheme of the late Government over the one now submitted. The most that the late Government expected to burden the country with was $30,000,000 and 52,000,000 acres of land, with an annual expenditure of $1,500,000. The lowest calculation of the present scheme showed it would cost $84,000,000 and 54,000,000 acres of land, with an annual expenditure of $12,500,000. Under the old scheme the liability was definite; under the present scheme the liability was indefinite, and would injure our credit. In connection with this scheme also, Government intended granting a bonus of $3,000,000 to companies extending lines from Ontario roads to Lake Nipissing, and another $3,000,000 from Nipissing to the mouth of French River. By adopting the proposed water and land route the Government would expend $6,000,000 in saving thirty miles of travel in getting to Lake Superior. This was the amount of the accomplishments of this mongrel scheme. He showed the danger and absurdity of a scheme which would compel us to abandon our own territory for half the year and travel through a foreign country, when by the addition of $2,000,000 we could have a complete line through our own country, and by having to use the American lines the journey would be increased by six hundred miles. He urged the Premier to give up the bonuses to Nipissing and French River, and construct a line immediately from Nipissing to Fort Garry, which would reduce expenditure on projected lines to extend from Montreal to Nipissing. He pointed out that the present scheme would allow the whole line to be controlled by foreigners, while the former Government were particularly careful to prevent this. He showed that under the present scheme it would take 24 years to build the British Columbia end of the line alone, as they only calculated to spend a certain amount there each year. He closed an effective speech by showing that the resources of our country and its national growth, if controlled by patriotic statesmanship, justified the speedy construction through our own territory of this great railway; but the present Government, in the excitement of accession to unexpected power, had projected a scheme that would embarrass beyond remedy the resources of the country. (Cheers.)

Debate continues.

The Charges Against King and Gough Fall to the Ground.

OTTAWA, May 20.

In the sub-committee of public accounts, yesterday, Mr. C. J. Brydes was examined with reference to section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway. His testimony showed there was still $42,000 due on the contract, and $40,000 would finish it; that the sections at either end are still uncompleted, so that the public will suffer no inconvenience from delay; and that the changes upon which Mr. Mills aimed at making such a striking point were in all cases to the benefit of the contractors, which was the universal rule over the whole Intercolonial line. In this Mr. Fleming sustained him. The work will be finished months before other sections can be opened, and it is manifest that an injustice has been done to Mr. Gough in the treatment he has received in relation to this matter. Some further revelations, not very creditable to Mr. Fitzgerald, the engineer who preferred the charges, were touched upon to-day, and he appears in the light of a professional engineer who prostitutes his position to personal spite or pecuniary gain. The whole case has broken down, and Mr. Mills, who has conducted it, admits he was deceived by Fitzgerald's statements.

Debate on the Pacific Railway Scheme—Mackenzie and Jones Rival each other in Abuse of the Late Government—The Bill Passes.

OTTAWA, May 20.

Mackenzie replied in a bitter speech. He said the late Government were pronounced lunatics and traitors to enter into such arrangements with British Columbia, which never could be carried out. Tupper had boasted in the former Parliament that the negotiations of the Canada Pacific Railway Company were meeting with success in the English market when the fact was that the Company had never received the offer of a dollar from any British capitalist. He entered into a eulogy of his land and water route, and created a sensation by stating that when this means of communication was complete with Fort Garry the Government would only complete the remainder of the Pacific Railway as they would any other public work, without binding themselves to any stated time or perceptibly increasing the taxation. The scheme of the late Government was a swindling one for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power. The present Government would never make sham promises and would only attempt to carry out what could be accomplished without embarrassing the country.

Mr. Jones argued that the principles advocated by the Premier when in opposition were embodied in the present scheme. He reiterated McKenzie's vituperative charges against the late Ministry, and perorated his speech with Pacific scandal and an appeal to the house to break faith with British Columbia rather than embarrass the finances of the whole Dominion.

DeCosmos delivered a rambling speech alternately denouncing the Government and the Opposition, showing that British Columbia was no burden to the Dominion and that the Pacific Railway was for the benefit of the whole Dominion. He also showed that if the road were built at the Government's rates of bonuses of land and money it would cost $84,000,000. Sandford Fleming's estimate was $100,000,000; therefore, if the Government built the road themselves they would save $16,000,000. No one felt any increase of taxation on account of the Intercolonial, and it would be the same with the Pacific under construction. Toward the close of the debate, Mitchell remarked that he did not intend discussing the question at length. Although utterly opposed to the scheme, it would be useless to oppose it, and the only course to adopt was to throw the whole responsibility upon the Government. He deprecated violent attacks upon the late Ministry, and unfair representations of their scheme, as ungenerous and unjust. While not attempting to suggest any alteration of the scheme he thought that Kirkpatrick's suggestion that the Eastern Branch should be submitted to Parliament should be accepted by the Ministry. He regretted that the measure was introduced at such a stage of the session as to prevent discussion.

The bill was put through the Committee and the House rose at 3 o'clock.

Considerable routine business was transacted to-day.

Some discussion took place on Mr. Moss's bill respecting permanent Building Societies. An amendment was carried providing that all provisions of the bill with the exception of the clause empowering such companies to issue debentures be extended to all building societies having a paid up capital of $40,000. The vote stood, yeas 105, nays 32. The Government voted against the amendment, and there was considerable cheering and fun when the result was announced.

Other public bills passed.

After recess a large number of private bills was passed.

Lieut.-Governor Archibald leaves for home to-morrow.

Messrs. Jones and Tupper leave to-night.

The Ministerial papers are condemning the course pursued by Hon. Mr. Ross in writing to the officials during the late election. They say that if he does not give a satisfactory denial the Government must repudiate his course. The letter is in possession of a member of the House.

The Ministerial papers continue to publish garbled and exaggerated reports of the North West evidence.

It is not positively known when the House will adjourn.

OTTAWA, May 21.

About forty private and public bills passed last night, and things were pushed through at railroad speed.

Election Law passed final stage; it goes into operation July 1st.

When Inspection bill came up, Messrs. Church, Forbes, Gilmor, and other Maritime men objected to compulsory inspection of fish, and Mr. Fournier said a similar law was introduced by the late Ministry without meeting much opposition from Maritime members.

Mr. Mitchell ridiculed the unfailing style of the Ministry of never meeting an argument squarely, but merely saying we admit the law is defective, but the late Government introduced one like it. That was no answer to objections. Ministerial measures should be defended on their merits. The clause was calculated to cripple the great industry of the Maritime Provinces. It was exceedingly unfair, while making the inspection of corn,