

come, especially as the number of such cases is exceedingly small. I know I attend the meetings of Council tolerably regular, and I am not aware they have granted an additional number of years in more than two or three cases. Not only must the officer show that he comes with special qualifications, but he must show by his actual services that he is entitled to the additional number of years. I think the hon. gentleman will see that the carrying out of his suggestion would involve more danger from political pressure, and so on, than exists under the present system.

On clause 53,

Mr. CASEY. If this report is to be made at all similar to the report of the English Civil Service Commission, it should include copies of the examination papers, so that Parliament and the public might be able to judge what sort of test the candidates were subjected to. The examination papers of the University of Toronto, the Normal Schools, and of every examining body, are published, and there is no reason why these papers should not be brought down, but strong reason why they should.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. These papers, like all other papers in the Departments, will be always at the call of Parliament, on the motion of any hon. member.

Mr. CASEY. It is very important that they should be brought down as part of this report, because they are the most essential feature of it.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I will meet the hon. gentleman's suggestion by adding the words at the end of the 24th line, "copy of the examination papers."

On clause 54,

Mr. CASEY. I would like to suggest an addition to subsection 2. I think we should know what dismissals have taken place during the year, as well as what appointments and promotions.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I do not think so. Why should you destroy the prospects of a man who may have misbehaved and been dismissed, by parading his name before Parliament and the country? I think we do well not to give the names of those dismissed, or the reasons for their dismissals, and, for my part, I will not consent to change that.

Mr. CASEY. I think it is absolutely necessary that the public should know why their servants are dismissed. The hon. gentleman takes refuge behind the cry of compassion for dismissed officers. I say it is just as often in justice to the man himself that we should have the reason of his dismissal.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. In this case, if the hon. gentleman thinks it is an injustice to an officer, he will come with a motion to Parliament, on the subject. I remember some years ago a gentleman, not now in Parliament, put a motion on the paper, asking information for such a purpose. He was a friend of the officer, who was no friend of mine. I went to him next day, and said: "Here are the papers, if you wish them, but if made public they will destroy that man." He looked at the papers, thanked me, and withdrew his motion. If the hon. gentleman opposite will take the responsibility of asking for papers in any particular case, he may get them.

Mr. CASEY. Papers have been refused myself in certain cases, on the ground that they would injure the man, when it was my conviction that the production of the papers, instead of injuring, would have removed any unjust accusation under which he lay. The Government dismisses persons for improper reasons, and then takes advantage of this cry, that the production of the papers would injure the officials, when, in reality, they fear it would hurt themselves. It is absolutely necessary for Parliament, as men are liable to be

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN.

improperly dismissed, to know all the facts of the case. There has been too much working in the dark in respect to the Civil Service, which has been regarded as the concern of the Government, and not the concern of the public. You cannot create a stronger incentive to a man to be honest, supposing he has dishonest intentions, than establishing a rule that his dismissal, and the reasons for it, shall be published throughout the country. For instance, a man who has swindled the Government ought to have his character exposed to the country.

Bill reported.

Mr. BLAKE. Is it the intention of the hon. gentleman to move the third reading to-morrow?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. If the hon. gentleman prefers to wait until Monday, I should be satisfied.

Mr. BLAKE. I think I would. So far as I am concerned, there will be no debate on it of any length; but it is possible I may have an observation or two to make, and a motion to record on the principle of the Bill.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following Bills (from the Senate) were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 151), to define the rights in certain cases to assault, wound or kill certain prisoners.—(Sir John A. Macdonald.)

Bill (No. 152), respecting bridges over navigable waters, constructed under the authority of Provincial Acts.—(Sir Hector Langevin.)

#### GENERAL PORT WARDENS' ACT.

Mr. McLELAN moved the second reading of Bill (No. 120) to amend the General Port Wardens' Act, 1874.

Mr. BLAKE. Will the hon. gentleman explain the measure.

Mr. McLELAN. As I explained, when the subject was before the House before in the form of a resolution, the object of this Bill is to provide that when a consignee cannot be found, the Port Warden shall take charge of the property until the owner or consignee can be discovered. Also, that the Port Warden may have the power to appoint a deputy in case of absence.

Bill read the second time; and House resolved itself into Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Mr. BLAKE. This Bill gives the Port Warden power, in the case when the consignee cannot be found, to initiate proceedings so as to avoid loss or damage to the parties interested in the vessel or cargo; but does not say how far he may go, whether he may carry those proceedings to their conclusion.

Mr. McLELAN. He is to perform all the acts that would have been performed by the consignee or owner.

Sir ALBERT J. SMITH. I can scarcely conceive of a case where there will be no consignee. I asked the hon. Minister the other day if he knew of any such case. If such a case has occurred this provision of course might be made.

Mr. McLELAN. That same power is given to the Port Wardens of Quebec and Montreal, and this Bill will make it apply generally.

Sir ALBERT J. SMITH. I suppose it is intended that the Port Warden shall be responsible for the action of his deputy. To make this clear, I think the words "shall be responsible for the conduct of his Deputy" should be inserted.