

Engineer of seven years' standing should be dismissed on grounds frivolous and unjust, and personally discreditable to their advocate.

The treatment I experienced from Sir H. Langevin from the commencement was one of insolent injustice. The work of the Engineer of Harbours is to-day what it was when I filled the position. To transfer it to another was a wrong to good government and every principle of honor and justice. Will the people of Canada allow this wrong, not to the individual but to themselves? It is subversive of public morality. It strikes a blow at the rectitude of purpose which should be the prompting motive of every public servant. It tells the world that neither honesty, merit, truthfulness, nor good conduct is to have the least recognition from this person—the present Minister of Public Works, Sir H. Langevin. The question is not one of efficiency, it has become one of interest, intrigue and vindictiveness.

Early in this correspondence, I enclosed copies to the First Minister, Sir J. Macdonald. Men of the highest station appealed to him to do justice to me, protesting against the treatment I received. But to him the matter was one of indifference. Sir H. Langevin lay between public opinion and himself, if blame be expressed. Who can doubt his power of intervention in this matter? Who can tell the influence he has exercised on it? A few words from him at any time would have stayed all proceedings. A sentence on the other hand would have carried it forward, and it is certain that he knew the features of the case in all its stages.

I will conclude as I commence.

To the many to whom my name is unknown, or only familiar in connection with the works which I have carried on, injustice to me personally must be purely a matter of indifference. Such as these may, however, on public grounds, reflect on what appears in these few pages. If the civil service is to be kept intact; if the interest of the Dominion is to prevail; if government is to be administered honestly, justly, ably and economically, then a class of men are to be brought together, not the mere creatures of a Minister, to pander to his vanity, to flatter his prejudices, to punish when his enmity teaches, to build up his fortunes—but men who are the servants of the public, to fulfil the obligations due to the Country, honestly to expend the money they have to supervise; and to extend the same justice to the humblest and of the most narrow means, as to the most influential, and the most wealthy. The days of privilege are dying out in the old world. Our own Mother Country has been foremost in opening out every career to ability and worth. Are merit and good service in Canada to be of no account? Is the public department to be