E PACIFIC SCANDAL:

of the Facts of the whole Case.

Joy. I think it was as the control of the control o

likely to be attended with suncess.

"Yesterday we sustered into an agreement by which the Government bound itself to form a Company of Canadians colly, scoording to my wishes." It is the Company with the Company of the stock, and that the contract for building the road with the the contract for building the road will be given to this Company in terms of the Act of Parliament Americans are to be carefully seclinded in the fear that they will self it to the Northern Pacific. But I fanoy we can get over that some way or other.

"This possition has not been attained with-

ne two letters.

I suppose?

m; I drew them. I sters roughly, knowto say with regard to
affair—hat Knowing
st. Sir Hugh called
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wi can gas over that some way or other.

"This position has not been estained without large payments of money. I have atready paid over \$300,000, and I will have atleast \$100,000 more to pay. I must now
oon know what car New York friends are
going to do. They did not answer my last
letter.

"Yours truly,

"HUGH ALLAN." (Signad) And to General Case, on the 7th August, he wrote as follows :-

"Mor- ", 7th August, 1872.

G. W. CARE.

a two letters.

I suppose !

"Dran Si.

ste to you on lat July,
giving you a deasiled secount up till that
date of the events and my movements in connection with the Canadian Pacific Reitroad,
i here not had any schaowledgment of the
receipt by you of that letter, but I preamo
it reached you in due soorse. The questions
I asked you, however, remain management,
and I now proceed to inferra year of the preception of the negotiation since the date of my

mistakeable a osefession, in fact, as the Eng-lish language could formulate. We have, in addition to this, the Minister's own oral ad-

The Chief Culprit's Confession. Sir John A. Macdonald says in his evi-

dense:—

"As I have already mentioned, when Sir George Cartier went to Montreal from Otte-wa, and I went to Toronto, I asked him to molecular to get what pecuniary help he could from our rich friends in Montreal; and when I was in Kingston at the time of my own election, I got a letter from Sir High Alian stating that he would contribute \$25, 000 to the election fond. He used the expression that he would contribute \$25,000 to help the friends of the Administration in their elections. I may say here that I considered myself a trustee to that fund, and cortainly din out apply any of that money to my own election.

"Q.—Hare you got that letter[!

"Q.—Have you got that letter! "A.-No, I destroyed it.

"It was simply following me that he would contribute to that extent.

would contribute to that extends a clother, "I paid the expenses of my own clother, and, in fact, I did not receive any funds from Sir Hugh Allan until after my own election was over. I was at Torout the mest of the period during which the elections were being held, going off consciously to one place or another to communicate with my friends. I got pecuniary senistance where I could. "Sir Hugh Allies was then in Newfoundland, as I mod redood, and I wrote twice personally to Mr. Abboth, who was acting in Montreal for hin, and twice received contributions to the extent of \$10,000 and.

"Q.—Were these same both from Mr. Ab-

"A. -I am not aura, but I think so. "Q -That was in addition to the \$25,000, reaking in all \$45,000 ? "A.-Yes

"A.—Yoe contribution of \$25,000, it was cont to me without any having previously asked for it. I had no communication with Misself and the strength of the str

Langevin's Little Game.

Mr. Laugevin's haul was \$32,600. He tells its story as follows:-

Mr. Laugevin's haul was \$32,800. He tells its story as follows:—

The only time I had a conversation on election matters with Mr. Abbots was, I balled some in the second time during the second to my department, to see me about some matter connected with a public work in his county, I spoke of the alsotoral country that was to bim, as being one of my best political friends from my own Province, on the prospects of the alsotoral context that was to take place during the amamer. I told him that the last contest had been a severe one for me, is so that a second on the second of the secon

REPAYMENT OF THESE SUMS.

"I left Montreal for Newfoundland I think early in August, and naly returned at the end of the month; and except by infrequent selegrams I had no communication with Montreal during that time. Among those leigrams I had two from Mr. Abbott, informing me that Sir George wasted \$200,000 more for the General Committee, and \$10,000 for New John. I sathly indied Mr. Abbott, but a state of the selegram is the selegram of the General Committee, and \$10,000 for New John. I sathly indied Mr. Abbott, and the selegram of t

my as an GIPOSM.
"I think I also received tetegrams from
Mr. Abbott telling me that Mr. Langevin
would sign no receipt, and asking my authorrity to hand him the money without any receipt.

osipt.

"This last telegram did not reach me in time to be acted upon, and I have since terrand from Mr. Abbott that Mr. Langavin gave no receipt

"I heard of Sir Gorge's defeat while in Nora Scotta on my way back. In this way may return I found that she limits of payments which I had first agreed to had been exceeded, and with subsequent advances they finally stood as follows:

"To Bir Gounge ", Cartier's Com-

\$162,600

"I also paid, for the assistance of other friends of my own in connection with the alections, between \$16,000 and \$17,000."

The following were some of the communi eations which passed, in Allan's absence, be-tween Macdonald and Cartier and Abbett:— On the 24th of August Sir George E. Cartier writes thus to Mr. Abbott

"In the absence of Sir Hugh Allas, I shall be shiliged by your supplying the Central Committee with a further sum of twenty thousand dollars, agon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of the 30th ultimo.

"GROBER E. CARTIER. "P.S.—Please also send Sir John A. Mas-donald ten thousand dollare more on the same terms."

The Central Committee, in a manner tas nest methodical and business-like, return a formal receipt as follows ----

formal receipts actionws:—
"Received from Sir High Allam, by the
hands of Mr. Abboth, twenty thousand dollars for general slection purposes, to be arranged hereafter, soonding to the terms of
the letter of Sir George E. Cartier, of the
date 36th of July, and in accordance with the
request constained in his letter of the 24th

"MONTREAL, 26th August, 1872. (Signed) "J. I. BRAUDRY. CHRNRY STARNES. "P. S. MDRCHY."

Mr. Starnes was the custodian of the cele brated "sealed packet;" Mr. Beandry was one of the thirteen Pacific "directors;" Mr.

negotiations were pending by Sir John A. Macdonald. In Sir John A. Macdonald's evidence this fact is deposed to as follows :-

dence this fact is deposed to as follows:—

"The ciramatance was simply this:—Mr. Cameron told me-we are very great friends—that ha was very hard-up, and that he wasted scene money and was aurious to get a discount, and he asked me' I towald drop at the to Sr. High Allon asking him to grd his note discaystict by the Merchanis Bank. I wrote down asking Sir Hugh to use his influence to get a discount for Mr. Cameron for \$5,000, and he got that discount. That is all I know about it. That was in dannary, before this Investigation Committee, as it is called, was thought of. Farliament did not make his charge against the Government respecting the Facilit Railway natid April, and such an idea as the charge being made or the Committee being atrack, had certainly not coursed on the 23rd January, 1873."

The nate was remewed after Mr.

The note was renewed after Mr. Cameron had accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee.

The Oaths Bill.

During the discussion arising out of the ap-pointment of the Committee, it was suggested by Hon, Mr. Dorion that power should be by Hoa, Mr. Dorice that power about of given them by Ril to take the evidence under oath. The proposal met the unusimous approval of the House. The fact that, is 1863, a similar Bill had given precisely the same powers to the Senate, and that the Legislacare of Ontario had since psmed an Act without dispute or question conferring on its Committees the same privileges, prevented a suspicion proming the minds of members that any obstacle to the measure now proposed could possibly be raised. Sir Jao. A. Macdonald alone enggested a difficulty. He held that, in the terms of the Confederation Act, the Parliament of Canada had not anthority to pass the massure. His views were snortry to pass the massers. He was work controverted by Mr. Hillyard Cameron—who, at the instance of the Committee, introduced the Bill—and by other leading lawyers. Sir Jno. A. Macdonald, therefore, yielded his ubjection for the moment, and the Common passed the Bill with the haste needed in a matter of grave urgency.

The Conspiracy of Delay.

In the Sonate it lingered. Mr. Campbell, the Government leader, at first professed that it was none of his hasiness, but at length he moved its second reading. The Bill had been introduced into mmous on the 18th of April, was printed, distributed amongst members, and passed through all its stages and sent up to the Senate on the 21st. But it was the 29th, or eight days afterwards, before the Senate informed the Lower Chamber that "their ing Parliamentary Committee.

Henours had agreed to the P'l." Nothing Parliament Turned Out of now was needed but the Roya Assent. But

not be resisted, and tim documents in question, telling the whole story of Alian's disingly. When ultimately published, the cause of Sir John A. bloodenald's slarm of the production of copies in the floure was the preducting of copies in the lionas was only bee shrones. Its atterwarm and to admit to the Commission that these very documents had been placed in this hands by Mr. O. W. McMillen BEFORE he had finally given Allan the consecution. trol of the Pacific Charter. It was so alearly evident that the sotion of the Committee wight be greatly impeded, if not thwarted altogether, should the House aut be in eresion when the investigation was proceeding, that on the 16th of May Mr. Lorise moved as follows :-

as follows:

"That insemnch as the Committee will have no power either to enlowe the attendance of witnesses, or to compel them when in attendance to give sestimony, without the action of the Hones, it is sesential to the processor that the investigation that it should be prosecuted under circumstances that will be prosecuted under circumstances that will admit of the prompt excrose of the authority of the House, and that it is therefore necessary the Homes should sit on the day to which the Committee has leave to adjourn."

By 66 year to 101 mays this was also lost. Utimately the House, on the 23rd of May, adjourned to the 13th of August, then to receive the report of the Committe

The Disallowance Trick,

On the 2od of July the Committee met at Montreal. A great crowd had assembled in Once more Sir Francis Hinche was called to the stand. But not to testify. The Chair-man instead announced that the Oathe to Witnesses Bill had been disallowed, under the advice of the Imperial Law Officers. Meeurs. Dorion and Blake argued that as the taking of widence on eath was no part of their origi-nal instructions, but only a provision pre-numbly contingent upon the Catha Bill being valid, they should proceed without the oath. But the three Ministerial partians were not to be expected to baffle thus the deep-laid plot of their chief, and carried a motion to report the state of affairs to the House at its meeting again on the 13th of August.

That the disallowance of the Catha Bill was deliberately devised cannot be doubted. The neual practice is for the statutes passed during the session to be printed, bound, and sent home officially certified, perhaps three or four months after the House kas risen; and ali Acts, unless specially reserved, have the full force of law if not disallewed within two years. So that, but for Sie Jnc. A. Macdonald's action, the Gathe Bill Jac. A. Macdonald's action, the Cathe Bill would have been in full operation, and any one committing perjury would have been in fall operation. As a seaming that the doubt appreciable. But, assuming that the doubt appreciable. But, assuming that the doubt appreciable. But have all doubts that he had desired to have all doubts alleged to prevent the House of Commons passing such a fall! We have seen that it was introduced on the 18th of April, and there was nothing to prevent it, as every one pediancy, from becoming law us the 20th or, as that day was Sunday, the County of the Law Officers of the Count, and it that were undersourable to the Bill, to pass an address sating for the Imperial legislation needs to separate, and it was so content that the county of the county of the discount of the Hamperial legislation needs to repeated, and it was so content that the County of would have been in full operation, and any

Disclosures.

The publication of Sir Hugh Allan's letters, of Mr. McMullen estatement, and of the tele-grams, drafts, and other documents which had passed between the Ministers and Sir Hugh or Mr. Abbott, followed. The most sceptical could not now fail to be convinced; seepseat could not now has to be convinced; the indignation of the country was fairly around; and this feeling was intensified by the announcement that the incriminated Ministers would advise Lord Dufferin to prorogue Parliament on the 13th of August, without allowing It to discuss the situation, and issue a Royal Commission to superseds the exist-