

COMMONS.—Mr. McDonald (Pictou) called the attention of the House to a libel published in the *St. John Freeman*, and signed T. W. A., the initials of a member of this House. The article was read by the clerk, and Mr. Macdonald moved that it was scandalous, false and malicious, and a contempt of the privileges of the House, which after a long debate was carried on a division of 92 to 66.

18th.—**SENATE.**—Mr. McPherson's railway resolutions resumed. Mr. Campbell moved amendment that the House do not consider Mr. McPherson's motion which was carried by a vote of 44 to 13.

COMMONS.—Mr. J. H. Cameron introduced a Bill to empower the Senate and Commons and Committees to examine witnesses under oath. Sir John Macdonald said the power was not conferred by the B. N. American Act. Mr. E. B. Wood said the power was inherent in the House and the Bill was read a first time. Mr. Mackenzie drew the attention of the House to the interference of the Government officials at Elections, referring especially to the P. O. Inspector at London, Ontario. Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the Lake St. Peter Channel improvement. Some of the members thought this a local improvement which should be paid for by the City of Montreal, while Mr. Young contended the work had always been considered a public work and ought not to be charged to the Montreal Harbour revenues. The discussion continued till after the recess, and the Bill was finally introduced and read. House went into Committee on Ocean Postal Service, and the resolutions were passed after some opposition of Messrs. Holton and Mackenzie who thought the Allan Line should not have a monopoly of the service.

21st.—**SENATE.**—Canada Pacific Railway resolutions of Mr. Christie altered and appointed for Thursday. Some Bills read a first and second time.

COMMONS.—Second reading of Bill for examining witnesses under oath. A legal discussion arose on this Bill. Sir John Macdonald thought it should pass, and if disallowed, an Act could be passed through the Imperial Parliament conferring the powers. Debate on Grand Trunk Amendment Bill resumed. Mr. Cauchon violently opposed the measure, and was followed by several members on account of the opposition given by the Grand Trunk to the other railway enterprises of the country. After a very long debate the Bill was read on a division of 126 for, 7 against, and passed through a Committee of the Whole. On Motion of Mr. Chisholm (Hamilton) a Select Committee was appointed on the manufacturing interests of the Dominion, to consider how they could best be further developed.

22nd.—**SENATE.**—Martin Divorce case came up from Committee, and the Bill was read a third time and passed, on a division of 34 to 18. Some discussion took place on the subject of the printing of the House.

COMMONS.—Mr. Dorian brought forward certain charges against the Minister of Public Works, of interference in the Charlevoix and Chicoutimi elections. Hon. Mr. Langevin made explanations, and produced letters from various parties to show the falsity of the charges. The House went into Committee of Supply. Many items were passed. Mr. E. B. Wood complimented the Minister of Public Works on the management of his

department. A Committee of medical men was appointed to examine and report on the best means of improving the ventilation of the House.

23rd.—**SENATE.**—Mr. Dickey made inquiries respecting the Telegraph Lines along the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Campbell said there was an agreement between the Government, the Montreal Telegraph Company, and Sir Hugh Allan. The amended Bill for the Department of the Interior was concurred in, and a number of bills from the Commons were read a first time.

COMMONS.—Mr. Charlton moved for a geographical exploration and geological survey of the fertile belt of the N. West during the present year; the information obtained being translated into German and Norwegian, and circulated in those States. The motion was strongly supported, and the debate on it continued till the recess.

24th.—**SENATE.**—Mr. Christie's Railway motion was adjourned on account of his illness. The Montreal and Quebec Port Wardens' Bill was read a second time. The second reading of Bill for examining witnesses under oath was, upon request of several members, left to stand over till Monday.

COMMONS.—Select Committee on the Prohibitory Liquor Law presented a report recommending that samples of the various liquors sold throughout the Dominion be procured and analysed. The House went into Committee on a resolution to change the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway. Several of the members severely censured the Government for refusing to make this change last year, causing a great additional expense. Dr. Tupper defended them on the ground that last year the Grand Trunk officials had most positively stated their gauge was not to be changed. A long personal discussion between Dr. Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie relative to some political meetings in Ontario followed, and the resolution was adopted, and a Bill introduced. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the river steamers and penitentiary items.

25th.—**SENATE.**—A Bill was introduced to extend the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, and several bills read a second and third time.

COMMONS.—Sir John Macdonald moved the House into Committee on the Bill relating to contested elections. Mr. Blake thought the Bill would prove inadequate. Several of the clauses were carried, and the Committee rose. Several bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.

26th.—House in Committee of Supply. Items for lighthouses, beacons, &c., passed after some discussion, as also the fishery items. At the suggestion of Messrs. Blake and Dorian, the registration bill was withdrawn, and at that of Mr. Mackenzie, the Insolvent Act was continued during another year. Sir John Macdonald to prepare a bill on the subject during the recess.

28th.—**SENATE.**—Several bills passed through a second and third reading. On the "Examining Witnesses under Oath" Bill, a good deal of discussion arose, many of the Senators considering it unconstitutional, but it was finally allowed to pass the second reading.

COMMONS.—A number of bills were read a second and third time and passed. On the Bill for extending the powers of the Montreal Telegraph Co., some exceptions were