## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

Mr. MacMillan said his opinion was that the franchise of the civil servants should be exercised to the fullest extent, but he objected to any interference with them. They would all remember that in West Toronto on one occasion the employees of the Central Prison were driven to the polis to vote against the present member for that division.

Mr. McCARTHY said there was no subject upon which the people of the country were more jesious or more properly jealous than with regard to the elections. It seemed that out of forty officers, no less than seven had obtained leave and had under one pretext, or another, been actively engaged in promoting a political contest. He would not say the Speaker was responsible, but the First Minister, with others, was responsible for the leave of absence which has been given. It was asserted that the leave of absence which had been given was purely with regard to electoral purposes, and he hoped what had been done would be followed by the dismissal of those who had been concerned in it. There was an anomaly in regard to the power of civil servants to vote, for in one Province alone were they excluded. The hon. member for South Bruce always when in office agreed with his colleagues, but when he was out of office he stood upon a lofty pinnacle of political virtue, and denounced what he had agreed with while in office. He regretted it was impossible now to affirm a resolution to the effect that officials should not interfere in elections. As regards the Postmasters, many of them held their offices more for the benefit of the country than themselves. But with regard to Government officials generally, who were receiving the public money, they had no right to interfere in elections. It was well that, on the eve of a general election, they should understand what the rights of the civil servants were. In his own case, the officials who were living upon the public mone were going about canvassing in favour of his opponent. It was a pity that the manner in which of heids as should interfere in

ponent. It was a pity that the manner in which officials should interfere in elections had not been described.

Mr. COOK said it did not come well from the member for Cardwell to talk of Government officials taking part in elections. In one of their contests in North Simcoe when the old Government was inpower the Collector of Customs of Collingwood openly worked for the member for Cardwell.

The motion of Mr. Langevin was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply. The SPEAKER said it was necessary for him, after what had been said, to make some explanations. He was quite sure that the statements which had been made had been put forward under mistaken suppositions. The hon member for Charlevoix had said that three of the sessional clerks were taking part in the Quebec elections. One of the gentlemen had applied for leave of absence three weeks ago. Another, Mr. Dorion, had withdrawn himself altogether from the public service, and only one, Mr. Peto, had asked for leave of absence at that particular juncture. Only one of the messengers, Mr. Jobin, had in addition got leave of absence.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I rise at once to say that I accept the statement of the hoa. the Speaker without the slightest reserve. It is made distinctly and specifically, and I accept it in overy sense, and all I would ask him was that he should enquire into those cases where employees have left without leave of absence. (Hear, hear).

Mr. MACKENZIE—I am glad the hon. gentleman hass forgiven the Speaker. Mr. MACKENZIE—I am glad the hon. gentleman

as forgiven the Speaker.
Mr. GIBBS (South Ontario)—Perhaps the hon-member for South Bruce will forgive the right hon. Mr. GIBBS (South Ontario)—Perhaps the hon, member for South Bruce will forgive the right hon, member for South Bruce will forgive the right hon, member for Kingston.

On the item, public bulldings, Ontario, \$52,500, Mr. STEPHENSON remarked that the Governmenthad conveyed military lands in Toronto to the city, and he wished to know whether, the Government-would be willing to act similarly to the town of Chatham with reference to the piece of ground in about the centre of the town, which was now used for both militia and agricultural purposes. Of course the Agricultural Society would be getting grounds of its own soon, and he wished to know if the town secured other grounds for militia purposes whether the Government would be disposed totransfer the present military grounds to the town.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the ground at Toronto wastransferred for exhibition purposes, with the understanding that it must be returned if required. It was-not given for a park, and the Government would not have given it for that purpose. The only other instances of property being transferred was at Montreal and quebec, but at a valuation. In the Town of Chatham the piece of ground alluded to was of no service to the Government as a military ground. In other places where the Government held ground similarly situated, they had sold it by auction. If the Town of Chatham made a representation to the Government in reference to the matter it would be considered, but the Government could not give the land ways.

Mr. STEPHENSON submitted that if the Town of nd away. Mr. STEPHENSON submitted that if the Town of

Mr. STEPHENSON submitted that he the rown of Chatham procured another piece of land that would suit the Government as well as this piece of land, it would be to the advantage of the town and would be no loss to the Government.

Mr. MACKENZIE said if a proposal was made to the Government, the matter would be considered on

is merits.

The item carried.

The House adjourned at 11.35 p.m.

MONDAY, April 29.

pursued.

"We have endeavoured to the utmost of our power to place the contract system on a sounder and better footing than ever it was before, and when I mention the simple fact that out of infected millions tendered for, some sixteen millions worth of contracts were awarded by us to the lowest tenderers, while the late Government awarded less than one-third to the lowest, you will be able to judge of the practical results of our efforts to reform the system of awarding contracts. I don't say that the late Government gave out contracts corruptly, because I do not know they did so. I merely give these facts, which if they had just been reversed and tested by their suspicious minds, would have formed the groundwork for innumerable charges or insinuations of corruption."

In another speech, he had further said:—

"Lassert in the first place that since the inauguration of the present Government, the most scrupulous care has been taken to have the contract system so administered that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for public contractors who are opponents of the Government to obtain any advantage, or that public contractors who are opponents of the Government should suffer any wrong in the administration of that Department, and I might state in a very few words what the result of my system has been. Sir John says:— 'The latter he did not object to, because he did not appoint his political opponents to office, and he did not expect Mr. Mackenzie to do seither. But when there was public money to be expended or public works to be exceted, it was the duty of the Government to see that the most efficient contractors which had been given out by the present Government when the supplies of the law of our land, that the contracts which had been given out by the present Government, who gave the proper security, had been broken systematically and continuously.' I wish you to observe particularly the strong and emphatic, the almost hyperbolical language in which the hone greateness of the persent Government to that m

and if that tender was the lowest we did not permit
the parties to withdraw without forfeiting the deposit. That never was done before."

The hon gentleman had accused the late Government, and him (Mr. Langevin) as Minister of Public
Works especially, of opening the tenders, which
was wrong.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I did not say it was wrong.
Mr. LANGEVIN—The inference is such.
Mr. MACKENZIE—I merely thought that my
system was better than yours.
Mr. LANGEVIN—I accept the explanation. He
proceeded to point out that the tenders were always opened in the presence of the Minister, his
Deputy, and Secretary, or, in the absence of the
Minister, by the Deputy and Secretary. The names
of the tenderers were written on the back of the
tender, and a list of tenders was made with the
prices, but without the names of the tenderers.
There could be no collusion, and there was every
guarantee for the tenderers and the Government
that everything was done in a straightforward way.
The hon, gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) did not say
that contracts were given out corruptly, and the
reason was because he could not say so.
The work was, therefore, done cheaply and well.
Sometimes, indeed, contractors had sent in their
tenders without proper consideration, and they
were unable to complete their work. One case
was
that of the Post Office, Ottawa, when a
contractor
found that he had omitted one item in his tender,
and would lose much money if he continued with
his contract. He therefore had to abandon his contract. Such a thing might occur under any Government. The hon, gentleman claimed as a great
advantage under his system that he required from
\$1,000 to \$4,000 as a guarantee deposited with every

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and an animal water also offered the contract, but they withdrew, but as for Mr. John Neebitt and Joseph Pilos & Co., instead of following the rule, and going to them as the next lowest tenderers, Mr. Nixon went to Mr. Robinson, because, as he said, the former had only tendered for a portion of the ties. But tenders had been asked, not for the whole 165,000 ties, but for small quantities. Nevertheless Mr. Nixon had ignored the small tenderers, and had said to Mr. Robinson, "I will give you the contract if you will let the other intervening tenderers supply what ties they can." Mr. Robinson then said he would furnish the whole number, or none at all. So these parties were passed over.

Mr. DYMOND—Will the hon. gentleman please mention the quantities for which these persons tendered? The total quantity was tendered for by Mr. Robinson and some of the lower tenderers.

Mr. LANGEVIN thanked the member for North York for his suggestion, adding that he would leave him to state that himself, at the same time assuring him that his interruptions did not disturb him (Mr. Langevin). The fact was that tenders were called for, not by 165,000, but by 5,000, or such other quantities as the parties could furnish. Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Pilon tendered for small quantities, but because Mr. Robinson would supply the entire quantity, Mr. Nixon, instructed from Ottawa, thought fit to give them all to Mr. Robinson. That was not proper. These tenderers had undoubtedly gone to considerable trouble in preparing their tender, yet they had not even had the satisfaction of being told that they were passed over. Such was the improved system of the present Government, who are the proper in the color of the whole authority of the intervence of the sum of the was added to write glateen, what it took the former were eighteen cullers as Minister of the linker of the was young as a Minister of the linker, oh, had been subcritived, with forty-four. But the color the was goung as a Minister of the linker, oh, had been subcrited and that were ignored

question, Mr. Nince, instructional from Others, was of proper, the strice of the state of the st

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## THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Magnificent Opening Ceremonies.

Evening,

A Picturesque and Imposing Scene.

Illumination of the City in the

on his mind. We want to know what Murdoch said.

Mr. Scorr—Did you infer that if the terminus had been where Murdock wanted it, he would have made \$10,000?

WITNESS—I inferred that if the terminus of the road—

Mr. Scorr—Yes.

WITNESS—That is, if the Government had accepted his plan—

Mr. Scorr—Yes.

WITNESS—He would still be in the employment of the Government, and he would not have lost the \$10,000.

Mr. Scorr—Oh!

To Mr. MacPherson—I would not say whether it was by this dismissal, or by the refusal of his plans, that he lost.

Mr. Scorr—He admits that he would have made something out of it.

In yours, out i never took him I would have made \$10,000 out of the Pacific rallway if I had not been the \$10,000 out of the Pacific rallway if I had not been the \$10,000 out of the Pacific rallway if I had not been the \$10,000 out of the Pacific rallway if I had not been the \$10,000 out of the Pacific rallway if I had not been the \$10,000 out of the Pacific rallway being at the word not put such a question that it is fluricock was indeed in getting the terminus located on Mchityre's farm, formally the paints folded together toward the chancel rail. He wors a white surplice and a cap upon his head. The organ struck up the what Mr. Mourock—No well this is to show why he was for hard the the pack.

Mr. MACPIRISON—I thought you said just now that Mr. Murlock was not on trial here. (Harry, Mr. McLellan, Mr.

The contract of the following properties of the following well.
One of the most interesting of the

dates for municipal honours. In fact, it was of him a characteristic trait never, it possible, to undertake any business without a thorough knowledge of its demands, and, if so, to lose no time by unwearied application in mastering every detail connected therewith. He did good service in his own township as councillor and Deputy. Reeve, and was elected a member of the first County Council of Elgin. After Confederation he was chosen by West Elgin to represent it in Parliament in the first Legislative Assembly, where he served for four years. At the elections of the next Parliament, in 1871, he was persuaded, strongly against his inclination, to contest the Riding, but, in consequence of some disagreements of his party, he immediately

federation he was chosen by West Elgin to represent it in Parliament in the first Legislative Assembly, where he served for four years. At the elections of the next Parliament, in 1871, he was persuaded, a strongly against his inclination, to contest the Riding, but, in consequence of some disagreements of his party, he immediately resigned, since which time his life has been one of ease—that true otium cum dignitate which only follows on a life well spent in the due exercise of mind and body.

"A Drowning Man Will Catch at a Straw."

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who having neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will rush to almost every nostrum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Go to your Druggist, buy a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEERY, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at once, and ultimately cure, It is no straw, it is a cable well tried; hold on to it and be saved.

Davis' Pain-Killer. — From the.

VAN VLACK—STRES—In Collingwood.

HEXDRISON—IN R. Rodgers, Mr. D. L. Van Vlack, to twits, by the Rev. R. Rodgers, Mr. D. L. Van Vlack, to this, sawry Sykes, all of Collingwood.

HEXDRISON—MILEAN—In Seaforth, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Peterbero', to Miss Annie McLean, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Donald B. McKenzie, of Ashfield, County Huron, on Peterbero', to Miss Annie McLean, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Peterbero', to Miss Annie McLean, of Peterbero', to Miss Annie McLean, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Lee, of Brantford, to Matida Jane—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. Rodgers, Mr. D. Called, Mr. M. Sansor, Willean, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Lee, of Brantford, to Matida Jane—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Peterbero', to Miss Annie McLean, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Lee, of Brantford, to Matida Jane—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Sansor, Mr. Lee, Mr. McLean, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Le

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late Mrs. John Deel, sen., aged 78 years 10 months.

HAWTHORNE—In this city, on the 25th ult., Ethel, infant daughter of George and Annie Hawthorne.

PERNET-Misnox—On the 8th ult., at St. Barnabe', near Marseille, Bouches du-Rhone, France, Monsieur Fernet-Mignon, aged 77, father of Monsieur Emile Pernet, Professor of the French Language, University College, Toronto.

ROWAN—On Thursday morning, the 18th ult., of congestion of the brain, after a protracted illness, Annie Eliza, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Mr. James H. Rowan.

MARTE—On the evening of the 28rd ult. at his

MARTEL—On the evening of the 23rd ult., at his father's residence, 310 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, John (aged eight years and six months) son of Mr. John Martel. John Martel.

BARRETT—In the Township of Puslinck, on the 2srd April, Mr. John Barrett, aged 90 year. WRATH—On Tuesday morning, April 23rd, at the residence of Mr. William Thompson, Pickering, Mr. Milliam Wrath, aged 89 years.

McBride—On the 23rd ult., John McBride, Esq., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law.