no motive save the deep-seated belief
d in common with his Party, that
ernment officials should not interfere
ections on behalf of the Ottawa. Mis-

Sheriff Powell, of Carleton, and
ff McKinney, of Halton, supporters
of Sir John Macdonald, were simi-
ponished on the same broad ground.
Professor McLellan, Grit, inspector
of High Schools, ran in West To-
but was not warned.
r. Bell, Grit, Registrar of Lanark,
where, but was not warned.
Mr. John O'Donohoe, Fenderscript,
nty Attorney of York, took a pro-
nent part in favour of Mr. Thompson
Welland, but was not warned.
Mr. R. M. Wells, Grit, Mr. O'Dono-
's predecessor, canvassed in South
ho for Mr. Blake while holding the
ce, but was not warned.
A gentleman for whom a Commission
the Peace had been placed by the Con-
ts Government in the hands of the
ck of the Peace in East Hastings was
erved of it last summer by Mr. Mac-
zie at the instance of Mr. Holden,
Grit candidate for that Riding, be-
se he was a supporter of Mr. White,
s in the friend of Sir John Macdon-

and all the Grits cry aloud, "Gov-
ment officials should not interfere
their servants retire into the ranks
are opposed to us; but although we
do not warn them when they are in
ose ranks, we think the motive was
ire pure, we are very nice men." And
they are.

SOMETIMES the Grit organs hurl fun
y their columns. Here are two of
the latest jokes:—

A telegram from Ottawa says that a
vement is on foot to unite the whole
ical representatives in Parliament from
ch side of the House in a common
claim for advertising brought by various
ewspapers, and there are extraordinary
features in the case. The New York *Times*
has been throwing some light upon the sub-
ject, and it seems that Ottawa may succeed
to have ever existed—the *Official Railway*
News, the *York Argus*, and the *Belleville*
Gazette—presented an enormous claim of
$365,868. The proprietor of these, a Col-
ney, I am told, will be present. Other
were lost, and as no copies of either of his
papers could anywhere be found, though the
board had repeatedly asked for them, they
could not act on his claim. Col. Harkins'
claims were a type of a large class of claims
from defunct King journals, such as the *Sun-*
burst, the *Lake Ripple*, and the *Transcript*.
Another class of claims were of the nature
of one presented by the *Daily News*, which
claimed $1,000 for its services during the
months was manufactured afterward, and a
bill fairly sworn to for not advertising
sent in, with the bogus file, for payment.
The discovery, in an April number of a full
account of the Boston fire, which did not
occur till the November following, and also
an account of an enormous number of the can-
vass of the November elections, opened the
eyes of the examiners to the bill, and the bill
was rejected. Before the Commission was
disclosed to the proprietor, the board ob-
tained assessments from a town in Ontario, and
he had collected $6,000 by a similar fraud.
The re-payment of this sum has been de-
manded. The bogus files, forged in other
times, were shown to the committee. The
trick had been used by taking stereotype
plates of the November issue, chiseling out
plates and altering heads. The true file for
the month of November was in other
tenements, was also shown. All of which is
very pretty, and may make one wonder where
the end of interesting exposures is to be.

CARLISTS AND NEUTRALITY.—A little un-
pleasantness occurs in England with refer-
ence to the Carlist struggle in Spain. The
Carlist sympathizers in London have or-
ganized a committee to obtain money for
their friends, who are fighting against the
Spanish Government, and the Westminster
Gazette, a Catholic paper, advertises an ap-
peal for the same purpose.
The amount
collected so far does not appear to be large,
but the Spanish Minister at St. James com-
plains of the movement. He thinks it ought
to be tolerated within the dominions of
a friendly power. A statement of the case
has been before the Cabinet. The case was
referred, it appears, to the Law Officers of
the Crown, and their opinion was "that the
advertisement being a request for gifts,
though a contract for that purpose seems to
be now to take his trial in that same court,
in which he has on many days been, and
rather sat, under the cross-examination of
Sir John Coleridge, to substantiate the
final result of this *cause célèbre*, it is
probable therefore that its details will, in
the meantime, be wholly confined to the
reports of the evidence and speeches in the
different cases." Sir Hardinge Giffard alleged
that the Claimant swore "that he was not
Arthur Orton, son of George Orton, of Wag-
ford, but that he had never been at Wagford
before 1866; that he had never gone by the name
of Arthur Orton; that he did not leave the
land in a vessel called the *Queen* in 1848;
and that he did not arrive at Valparaiso in
a terrible crash on Sunday while crowded
with people to witness a baptism. Thirty-
two bodies have been recovered, and many
more are supposed to be crushed beneath
the New York *Herald's* Lava Bede-
special of the last says:—Nothing will
be done at present. The correspondent at-
tributes the great loss of life in the fight of
the 26th to the desertion of Company E,
12th Infantry, and some few of your readers
will, when referred by Capt. Thomas to full
details, be able to see that the conduct of
troops to cover the retreat, continued to fall
back until they reached cover. The Modoc,
in the meantime, secured the position they
were expected to hold. It is said only
twenty-three Modoc were killed, while
that only two were killed and two badly
wounded.
Advices from Cloud County, Kansas, state
that another fearful storm had occurred in that
region, by which a number of lives were lost
and much property destroyed. The roof of a
house owned by Mr. Stephen Jones, Geo-
ge Snyder, his wife, five children, and
a hired man, were buried in snow and
frozen to death. With in a few miles of this
house a family named Ulricher shared a
similar fate, all being frozen to death.
A telegram from Preston, Webster County,
Ga., gives particulars of the hanging of Miss
Susan Eberhart, an accomplice of Mrs. Jones, in
the murder of his wife. Her last words
were: "I am ready and willing." She was
perfectly composed and unmoved, and had
no fears, and hoped to meet all in a better
world.
A Special Conference of the Mormon
Church assembled at Salt Lake on Sunday.
It is rumoured that Brigham Young,
either his uncle when the tender stroke him
on the back and he fell beneath the wheels.
He leaves a wife in comfortable circum-
stances.
It is asserted by a local journal that there
are less than 500 unlicensed grogseries in
the village of Hull, at the opposite side of
the Ottawa. This village is the general
headquarters of the lumbermen. Great
efforts are being made to crush out the evil
in the capital, and with some degree of
success.
Two veteran firemen, late of the London
fire brigade, have been taken on the Montreal
fire brigade.
On Saturday, about two o'clock a Mrs.
Baker, en route from St. John, N. B., to
Chicago, gave birth, near Sherbrooke, to a
child on the Grand Trunk Railway express
train.
Mr. Joseph Virtue Greer was killed
on Friday afternoon at the Grand Junction
crossing, Point St. Charles, by falling from
his vehicle. A wheel passing over crushed
his head.
A young man named Hicks, is being anxi-
ously enquired after by his friends, who re-
side at Picton.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

The Pope has suffered a relapse, and is
very critically ill.
Prime Minister Lanesar stated in the
Italian Chamber of Deputies that the King
had decided not to accept the resignation of
himself and his colleagues. The Ministers
will consequently resume their offices, and
the Taranto Bill, over which the difficulty
arose, would be withdrawn.
It is announced from the Vatican that the
Pope received a party of forty-five pilgrims
from Spain, and made a long speech to their address.
Admiral Rigault, of the French navy, is
dead. He was a Senator and Minister of
Marine and of the Colonies during the reign
of Napoleon III.
The banquet, preceding the opening of
the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy,
London, was held on Saturday night and
attended by a brilliant and distinguished
company. After the usual toasts to the
Queen and Royal family, Sir Francis Grant,
President of the Academy, proposed the
"prosperity of the United States," and in
a graceful speech congratulated the Ameri-
can Representatives present on their
country. The toast was eloquently acknow-
ledged by Mr. Shenck, the American Minis-
ter.
The order issued by the Spanish Govern-
ment, directing the inhabitants of country
districts infested by Carlists to abandon
their farms and retire into the cities with
their provisions meets with strong opposi-
tion from the people interested, and is likely
to cause a rising. The Government have been
asked to modify the order and thus remove
the cause for any hostile demonstration on
the part of the peasants.
Fifty thousand Russian troops, stationed
in and near St. Petersburg, were reviewed
Friday afternoon by the Emperor of
Germany and his Consort. In the evening St.
Petersburg was illuminated in honour of the
Imperial visit.

A despatch from Wenberg reports that a
column marching from that point against
Khiva finds the ice-passes difficult, and makes
only twenty versts a day. The vanguard
arrived at Tschuisuke on the 10th of April,
and the mainbody was at Namsadan.
A despatch from Vienna says the Emperor
of Austria gave a banquet recently at the
palace. Among the guests were all the
native and foreign princes and Minister-
plenipotentiary appointed at American
Commissioners are actively working to
get the American Department in complete
order at an early day.
The monarchical party in the French
Assembly demanded the remodelling of the
Ministry by the President, and that it be
made more constitutional.
PereHyacin the said mass on Sunday in
a private building at Geneava, in presence of
a congregation numbering twelve hundred
persons. A decree of excommunication has
been pronounced against those who attended
the ceremonies.
The Hon. James L. Orr, United States
Ambassador to Russia, died at St. Peters-
burg on Monday.
A formal proclamation of a Conservative
Republic in France is talked of.
In the Imperial Parliament on Tuesday,
Sir Charles Dilke made a lengthy speech in
favour of a re-arrangement of the representa-
tion of the Empire. Mr. Gladstone
acknowledged the force of the reasons on
which the motion was based, but said he
was unable to support it. This being the
last year of the present Parliament, there
was no time to consider the question. The
motion was rejected, 77 voting for and 268
against it.

AMERICAN.

Hon. Oakes Ames is seriously ill.
The Louisiana troubles continue. A fight
took place on Sunday evening, near St.
Martinville, in which the negroes were the
victors, killing three of the Metropoli-
tans.
General Jose Antonio Yale, ex-President
of Venezuela, died in New York on Tues-
day.
On Saturday night, John Zerliner, em-
ployed in a brick mill at Belleville, Illinois,
met James Leap with a shotgun, and the
latter was in bed, blowing his head almost
from his body. Leap was engaged to be
married to Zerliner's sister and the latter
had opposed the match and murdered Leap to
prevent the marriage. Zerliner fled, and has
not been captured.
The Department of State at Washington
has received information of the re-
moval of O'Keilly to Havana; that his case
is deemed too serious to be acted upon lightly,
and that all proper facilities will be extend-
ed to him.
The iron bridge at Dixon, Illinois fell with a
terrible crash on Sunday while crowded
with people to witness a baptism. Thirty-
two bodies have been recovered, and many
more are supposed to be crushed beneath
the New York *Herald's* Lava Bede-
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side at Picton.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved that the House
go into Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. Mackenzie said he had mentioned
yesterday that he should take this opport-
unity to bring before the House what he
considered was a very serious matter con-
cerning the arrangement of the Intercolonial
Railway, and the means taken to procure its
construction. He recapitulated the obje-
tions made by himself and friends to the
course of the Government. He (Mr.
Mackenzie) desired to obtain a full
examination of this matter upon a
particular spot, and he had chosen
Section 5, believing that it pre-
sented as fair a field for an il-
lustration of the plan adopted by
the Government and the conduct of the
Ministry and the Commissioner in relation
to these contracts, as any that could be
found on the line. He then entered into
a very long argument upon the manner in
which the contractors had been dealt with,
traversing ground which he had before gone
over. In conclusion, he moved the resolu-
tions which he had announced.
Hon. Mr. Tupper had to express his
satisfaction that the hon. member for Lambt-
on had brought this matter under the con-
sideration of the House, and he must say at
the outset that he did not at all complain of
the mode in which it was brought forward.
The hon. member had at last taken the fair,
open, manly and honorable course of
proposing a vote of want of confidence in
the Government, and the Government ac-
cepted it as such, notwithstanding the mode
disclaimer which the hon. gentleman attach-
ed to the end of his remarks.
Mr. Mackenzie—I disclaimed nothing.
Hon. Mr. Tupper could only say that he
had put the construction upon the latter
portion of the hon. gentleman's speech. He
thought the hon. member would admit
the mode of constructing the Intercolonial
Railway was not settled by Parliament. He
knew that when in obedience to the Union
Act the Government of the country were
called to which province the Intercolonial
should be given, the Government had
a policy of now—the Intercolonial was
built on the Government. He would ask the hon. mem-
ber if he, or any other hon.
gentleman took the ground that the work
should not be done by an independent body
of Commissioners, but by the Ministry of
Government? It was a policy of providing
for the construction of this railway under the
ministry of Parliament, and not a Board of
independent Commissioners. He then went
on to speak of the gentlemen who had been
appointed in flattering terms. It was
contended that the terms of the Union
Act had been violated, because the
work had not been taken up with
greater rapidity. He was one of the
strongest arguments that was used by the
anti-Union party in Nova Scotia was that a
breach of the terms would be made because
cause the Government did not proceed more
rapidly with the work. The paper was a
tracts, of which this was one, were let without
out that correct knowledge which could have
enabled the parties to make an sound tender.
What had happened every one knew.
Had the contracts been let, the work
was not one but had resulted in
Easter, either to the contractor or to the
country, and that two alone, opened the
completion by the original contractors, and
that was the result. Nothing was
men not only of great skill, but be-
cause they had enormous private resources
beyond the sum paid to them by the Gov-
ernment, on which they could fall back.
It must be remembered that the
contracts were first let, the cost of
living had very largely increased, and as a
consequence the cost of labour. Let him say
in relation to this contract, let in the first
place at $70,000, that after it had
had been paid thereon, and after $90,000 of
a reduction in the work had been made, the
contractor received the sum of $533,000.
Mr. Mackenzie—Not the lowest tender.
They were all available.
Hon. Mr. Tupper—The hon. member
said all tenders were available. He would
ask the hon. gentleman whether he would
have the Commissioners go there to the prin-
ciple with which they had proceeded, giving
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House whether it was not wise and prudent
to come to the conclusion to assist the con-
tractors by giving them the benefit of the
not certainly, and by giving them advance,
rather than take the contracts out of their
hands and re-let them at the increased cost
of labour. He believed the Commissioners
had acted in the same manner as any
hon gentleman or any railway company
would have acted had they been placed in
the same predicament. He would not
go into the figures of the hon. member for
Lambton, for the reason that the Commis-
sioners and the Government adopted this
sound policy, while they believed it would
cost the country an enormous sum of money
if they had re-let the contract, neither the
Commissioners nor the Government thought
in the final settlement, of giving the con-
tractors a single dollar of relaxation.
The hon. member for Lambton had been
correct in using the word "paid." The
money was not paid, but advanced. He had
no hesitation in saying that, if the resolution
of the hon. member passed, it would break
down a number of contracts, and would involve
the re-letting of them at an enormous addi-
tional cost to the country. He saw with a view
to prejudge the decision of the Government,
which had never been given in favour of re-
taxation to the contractors. He asked what
the opinion of the gentlemen of the Committee
was that the course of the Government
was wise and just, and would refer to the
opinion of a gentleman who was not a friend
of the Administration, he meant the member
for West Durham (Mr. E. B. Wood).
After adding a few remarks in support of
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