## OTTAWA AFFAIRS.

THE "GLOBE'S" " CANARDS." OTTAWA, April 30.—The Citizen of this orning contains the following para-

has already become famous. It appears in yester-day's issue.

"It is currently stated that two Conservative shareholders in the Ottawa Critizen have sold out to Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and that in consequence of the scandal which was threatened by the awarding of the printing contract to a firm of which a member of the Government was the controlling shareholder, Mr. Mackintosh was induced to withdraw the contract given openly in his name."

There is not a shadow of truth in one line of the above. Mr. Pope has not invested one dollar in the Ottawa Critizen. He has not bought out any shareholder or shareholders. And why such a barefaced untruth should be published we know not. Again with reference to the withdrawal of any printing tender because of the Minister of Agriculture being a shareholder in the Critizen, this, too, is more ridiculous than anything else Perhaps Mr. Hope, another tenderer who also withdrew had a Minister holding a share in his business. If the Gobe correspondent does not possess ordinary discretion, however, the public must expect a daily dish of nonsense similar to the above.

The Hon. Mr. Pope has been frequently the object of the Globe's attacks in this fashion. In this, as in so many other

the object of the Globe's attacks in this tashion. In this, as in so many other matters, the Globe publishes what it must know not to be true. But the excuse is to be found, perhaps, in the fact that the libels generally take their rise among men who were once Cabinet Ministers and who now lead the Opposition in a species of committee of warfare. The warfare is not ery fatal but it is not unknown. It is in se among the Chinese. It is sometimes affective, but it is always nasty. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DESPATCH.

The despatch which was published in a ummary fashion in the papers this morn-ng to the effect that the Governor-General had sent home a despatch in favour of the national tariff, of course created a good deal of comment and enquiry. Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the fact, and Mr. Tilley called attention to the fact, and Mr. Tilley promised to bring down the despatch to-morrow. Of course, the despatch as contained in the telegram excites a good deal of unpleasant feeling in the minds of the Grit party in the House. They had a too flattering idea that his Excellency was a very intense free trader—a free trader so intense that he would admire a system of free trade in which all the free ystem of free trade in which all the freedom was on one side. They feel melan-choly to think that he should have given even a partial approval to the policy of his Ministers, no doubt in reply to despatches from the Colonial Office which may have from the Colonial Office which may have been sent in response to protests made in England. And the Reform people flattered themselves also that they had helped to excite in England an ill-feeling against the tariff. They recognize the fact that in appending the Finance Minister's memorandum to his own despatch, the Governor-General has given a pretty effectual reply to those who in England feel that their interests are likely to be endangered by terests are likely to be endangered by IR. TILLEY'S LIFE INSURANCE MEASURE,

Mr. Tilley gives notice of who are noe resolutions, as follows:—

Hon. Mr. Tilley—On Thursday next. Committee

Whole to consider the following resolu-Mr. Tilley gives notice of the Life Insur-

That it is expedient to give the same security and encouragement to persons who may desire by insurance on their lives or by endowment or annuities to make provision for those dependent on them, or for themselves in cases of old age or infirmity, which has been made by law for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people, by placing them with the Government at a fair rate of interest; and for that purpose to provide that the Minister of Finance shall have power to enter into contracts with any persons for insurance on a life or lives, for the granting of endowments and annuities, and generally into any contracts whatever dependent on the contingencies of human life.

That for the purpose aforesaid it is expedient to empower the Minister of Finance, with the concurrence of the Treatury Board, to make regulations which, being approved by the Governor in-Council, shall have the force of law; subject always to be laid before Parliament and to be revoked or cancelled on reddens of both Houses earlier rights acquired by

have the force of law; subject always to be laid before Parliament and to be revoked or cancelled on address of both Houses, saving rights acquired by contracts made under them; and that such regulations may extend to all provisions necessary for fully carrying out the purposes aforesaid.

"That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Finance shall keep an account of all receipts and payments, interest being allowed thereon on all items at the rate of 44 per cent per annum, and the balance shall be carried forward from year to year and shall constitute the insurance fund which shall appear in the balance sheet of the Dominion prefixed to the public accounts annually laid before Parliament. And that he shall also cause a valuation to be made from time to time of the liability under contracts, and that if it appears that there is a netsurplus of the insurance fund over all liabilities, an amount not exceeding four-fifths of the surplus, may be appropriated to the benefit of such holders of contracts as may be entitled thereto by the terms of their contracts. The amount to be so appropriated to be determined by order of the Governor-in-Ouncil, and the manner of its application to be prescribed by regulation made as aforesaid."

Whether these resolutions are likely to through the House this week or not one go through the House this week or not one-does not know. The feeling of the Gov-ernment is that in few ways could a Gov-ernment do more for the good of the peo-ple than in this way. The subject is, of course, likely to be very warmly discussed in the House, as it has been in the press for some months past.

THE ESTIMATES. THE ESTIMATES.

The House was all the afternoon engaged in discussing the estimates, particularly the Militia estimates, and quite an interesting display of military ardour and patriotic fervour cropped out during the afternoon. But the peaceful member of the Canadian Commons always show a fiery zeal in the discussion of the Militia estimates. The zeal is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that many members of the House are members. many members of the House are members of the militia force. It is much to their eredit that they never let political ill-feeling interfere with the claims of the service they belong to.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. While the House was in committee after dinner on the estimates, Mr. Mackenzie, with some degree of irrelevancy and nolittle degree of impropriety, taunted Mr. DeCosmos with the revolution which is expected in British Columbia, May 1st. Mr. DeCosmos repelled Mr. Mackenzie's insinu-ationss and Mr. Bunster, who was loudly cheered, followed in a speech in which he-protested against the treating of the affairs of British Columbia in a jocular manner. of British Columbia in a jocular manner.

Mr. Bunster spoke for some time in a very strong fashion, and all that Mr. Mackenzie gained by his humour was a good deal of strong condemnation and a worse reputation than ever in British Columbia. In the course of the debate the Minister of Public Works declared with much emphasis that he was sure the policy of the Government would be satisfactory to British Columbia. would be satisfactory to British Columbia. He also announced that he would bring in some resolutions which would empower him to take some further steps in regard to the Pacific railway, with the full under-standing that a discussion would take place on these resolutions. The items for the Pacific railway were allowed to pass with-

out protest or criticism.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TERMS. During the autumn of 1873 negotiations were entered into between the Government of the Dominion and British Columbia to of the Dominion and British Columbia to-vary the agreement in the terms of union by which the former was to guarantee the interest on the Esquimalt graving dock for ten years at 5 per cent. on a sum not to-exceed £100,000 sterling. His Excellency the Governor-General to-day transmitted a recommendation of the Privy Council that the authority of Parliament be asked to vary the agreement so as to allow of adto vary the agreement so as to allow of advances to the province, not to exceed £50,000 sterling, as the work progresses.

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t always near at hand.

The trial of three of the men accused of it always near at hand. The trial of three of the men accused of complicity in the Quebec riots of the 12th of July last commenced on Tuesday in the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench. Eight were indicted, but the others are in penitentiary for ether offences. Several members of the police force and others were examined as witnesses.

THE VERSELY MAIL TORONTO, TRIDAY, MAY E 100.

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