

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

The Denial of Mr. L. H. Davies, M.P.

If Mr. L. H. Davies did not say, at Cape Traverse, that the Government had stolen money out of the public Treasury with the wilful and deliberate intention of debauching the electors, if he did not say that John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, had taken the arbitrators into a room, locked the door, seized them by the throats and forced them to change their award in respect to the Onderdonk claim—if, in short, THE EXAMINER'S statement of Friday last was not substantially true, then the Editor of THE EXAMINER has been misled by the evidence of his senses, and we owe to Mr. Davies an ample apology.

That a mistake may have been made in respect to the amount said to have been stolen by means of the arbitrators in the Onderdonk claim—that Mr. Davies may have said \$100,000 had been stolen instead of \$1,000,000, we are ready to admit; and Mr. Davies certainly did not add together the two amounts said by him to have been stolen. But we are more satisfied as to the truthfulness of THE EXAMINER'S statement, in its essential points, upon these two considerations: (1) The Editor of THE EXAMINER was, before Mr. Davies spoke at Cape Traverse, quite unfamiliar with the details of the transactions to which Mr. Davies referred; he could not possibly have imagined anything about that of which he was entirely ignorant; and therefore the idea that the Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, took the arbitrators into a room, locked the door, seized them by the throat, forced them to deliver up, etc., could not possibly have been imagined by him, and must have been a product of the imagination of Mr. Davies, uttered at Cape Traverse (2) Referring to Hansard—since the receipt of Mr. Davies' letter of denial—we find that, speaking of the Onderdonk matter, Mr. Davies used these words:

"After that (the first) award was made, the Minister of Railways appears to have taken the arbitrators by the throat."

"I say that the Minister of Railways and the Chief Engineer had written evidence over Mr. Onderdonk's own signature, at the time they forced these men to sign the new award."—HANSARD, pp. 1087.

The words here italicized are almost identical with those which THE EXAMINER stated that Mr. Davies had used at Cape Traverse. They certainly are not a product of the imagination of the Editor of THE EXAMINER, nor did his senses deceive him when he heard Mr. Davies utter them at Cape Traverse; and it may well and reasonably be inferred that his senses did not deceive him when he heard Mr. Davies say that John Henry Pope had taken the arbitrators to a room and locked the door. Mr. Davies says that THE EXAMINER'S statements in this respect are creations of imagination; to which we reply that strong and vivid as the imagination of the Editor of THE EXAMINER may be, he never imagined, nor could imagine, for one moment, that Mr. Davies would have the audacity to deny that THE EXAMINER'S statements were essentially true. We beg to assure Mr. Davies and the public that we have not intentionally misrepresented Mr. Davies, and that Mr. Davies' suspicion that we wished to mislead the press of the other Provinces and to discredit all his statements is entirely erroneous. Had we desired to injure Mr. Davies in the estimation of gentlemen in the other Provinces, we should certainly have reported the violent language of Mr. Davies, in extenso, at the time. We chose rather to regard it as too ridiculous to be of any political importance or worthy of any attention; and we should not have referred to it at all had we not observed that the Halifax Chronicle was trying, in respect to it, to place the Halifax Herald in a false light before the public.

Now, a few words as to the gravamen of the charges preferred by Mr. Davies at Cape Traverse, and repeated in his letter of denial.

In the very much modified language of the carefully revised report which appeared in the Patriot, Mr. Davies charges the Dominion Government, (1) "with having prostituted their position by extracting \$2,000,000 from the public treasury to be used mainly for corruption purposes, and in defiance of the law of the land." (2) With having forced the arbitrators on the claim of Mr. Onderdonk to "sign a new award for more than \$100,000 over the full amount charged by Onderdonk. But that money, it was almost certain, did not go to Onderdonk—he was only their tool—it was doubtless handed back and employed against the Liberals at the election."

If these charges be true, the Government are guilty of deliberate theft, as Mr. Davies, at Cape Traverse, said they were; and the wonder is that Mr. Davies has not, as in duty bound, taken legal action with a view to their punishment as criminals. Mr. Davies conveyed the impression at Cape Traverse that the Government had nothing to say in defence of their conduct—that they sat like convicted malefactors and had not a word to say in reply to the charges as formulated by him in the Commons. But on referring to Hansard, we find that they made a vigorous and effective defence in respect to both.

The charge as to the Government's

warrants was brought forward by Sir Richard Cartwright, and supported by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Patterson (Brant), Mr. Mills (Bothwell), Mr. Blake, Mr. Davies, Mr. Weldon, Mr. McMullen, and others. The position of the Government was defended by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Hon. Mr. Foster and others. Sir Charles Tupper, who led the defence, took up the statement of warrants issued, instanced particularly all the larger amounts, and showed that the Government were justified in issuing them. We quote a few of the instances adduced by Sir Charles as follows:—

"Take," said Sir Charles, "take the rebellion losses claims for instance. The hon. gentleman knows that if Parliament, in advance of the Report of the Royal Commission, had provided a very large amount for the settlement of these claims, it would stimulate parties to put in claims for amounts which, at all events, would cover the appropriation of Parliament."

Again:— "Take the first item of \$125,631.85. What is that item? The hon. gentleman knows that the Government of which he was a member dismissed the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company—for whom one of his colleagues exhibited a great deal of sympathy on a recent occasion—of the possession of the Windsor Branch—forcibly dispossessed them, took it out of their hands, and placed it in the hands of another company. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, under a petition of right, took an action—as they were entitled to do—against the Government of Canada for that act; and the Government—found it best to resist in all its stages the claim which was made, and the verdict which was secured against the Government with regard to that claim. But when the time came, when the last appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had gone against Canada, I think the hon. gentleman will agree with me that, under those circumstances, when they found that they were entitled by the verdict of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to a certain amount, he will agree with me that there should be no unnecessary delay in paying them a claim, which was raised so long ago as the period when the hon. gentleman was in office, a claim which was founded on the act of the Government of which the hon. gentleman was a member."

Again:— "The hon. gentleman has made no remark in regard to the consolidation of the States, because that is a lapsed balance for which Parliament had provided, and which forms an item of \$24,762.30. The Royal Commission on Railways was also authorised by this House. I do not, perhaps, sympathize so very much with that appropriation, from the fact that while I had the honor of occupying the position of Minister of Railways, I opposed the efforts that were being made in that direction; but the House came to the conclusion that it was desirable to have that whole question examined by a Royal Commission, and provision, of course, had to be made for it. Then, the amount of \$164,938.83 for expenses of the rebellion in the Northwest Territories is also a lapsed balance, and the hon. gentleman will agree that having had the sanction of Parliament before—

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—I did state that.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Yes, I think so; but as my hon. friend will see, it all goes to make up that large total of \$2,000,000, and shows that for a considerable portion of that amount there was actually the previous vote and approval of Parliament. So, with reference to seed grain for settlers, I believe there is no question that, if it was found necessary to give relief of that kind, it should be dealt with as an unforeseen expenditure. So with regard to the relief of distressed settlers at Prince Albert and Batoche. Therefore I think this sum of \$136,679 is one to which no objection will be raised, and I think it will be admitted that it was right and proper that a Governor General's warrant should be obtained in order that relief should be afforded.

Again:— "The only item in this long and rather formidable list to which the hon. gentleman took very decided exception was \$4,000 to pay the St. Catherine's Milling and Lumber Company costs in the suit of the Queen, represented by the Ontario Government, against that company. But the hon. gentleman will be greatly relieved to learn that the expenditure had received the approval of Parliament, and is among the lapsed balances, although it is not so stated here."

In this way it was that Sir Charles met the enquiries of Sir Richard Cartwright as to the warrants which make up the \$2,000,000 which Mr. Davies said was "stolen" or "abstracted" from the public Treasury for the purpose of corrupting the electors. And Mr. Thompson and Foster carried the war into Africa by demonstrating that if the Conservative Government were in the mud in respect to the issue of Governor General's warrants in 1887 the Liberal Government were in the mire in 1877 and 1878. Towards the close of the debate, Sir Richard Cartwright was constrained to make the following admission:

"I do not attach the same importance to items with respect to lapsed balances that I do to other items being paid, for two or three reasons. One is that the matter having been discussed in Parliament, and parliamentary authority having been obtained, although there might be grounds which my hon. friend pointed out on which they might be objectionable, yet they were not prima facie so objectionable. Another point is this, that, as regards public works particularly, I am aware that it was found necessary, during Mr. Mackenzie's Administration as well as under other Governments, to push them forward in order to prevent damage being done to the works. As regards public works, no doubt this is a difficult question; I know its difficulties, and I introduced several modifications, with a view to remove some of them, and everyone understands that when a work is in progress it is difficult to suspend it without great injury being done."

Sir Richard Cartwright, evidently, did not think, after hearing the explanations of the Ministers, that the \$2,000,000 had been "mainly used for corruption purposes in defiance of the law of the land."

Mr. Davies refers to \$3,800 expended last winter in the repair and enlargement of the Railway yard at Charlottetown. It will be remembered that the Patriot, when trumping up charges against the Government previous to the last election, pointed out that the Government had neglected to make a very necessary improvement in the Railway yard, and stated that if it were not

soon made, the tide would probably wash away timbers, etc., which had already been placed there. Having thus had their attention called to the necessity of the work, the Government at once gave orders to have the improvement carried out. The winter, as we all know, is the only season in which the brush required could be obtained; if the work were postponed for another year, the tide might really wash away the timbers which had been placed there, and the Opposition would have just cause for charging the Government with neglect. The case, as put by the Patriot, was certainly "urgent." The work was done. For that work a warrant was issued to cover costs, and no unprejudiced man will say that it was not done well or that it is not worth every dollar of the money expended upon it. From a party point of view it, undoubtedly, was a blunder, for it gave color to the charges of corruption preferred by the Grits, and caused men to vote for the Grit candidates who might have voted against them. But the improvement was, according to the Patriot, urgently required, and if so the Government were justified in issuing a warrant for the amount of its cost and having it made at once.

The space remaining at our disposal will not admit of a lengthened explanation of the Onderdonk matter. When the question of constructing the British Columbia section of the C. P. R. came up it was not supposed that there would be any communication by rail between that Province and the Provinces on the Atlantic coast. Moreover, the cost of the transport of material for railway construction was then, necessarily, very great, and would add materially to the amount of the contract if the Government did not agree to take over from the contractor the rolling stock he had on hand at the completion of the work. Consequently, when advertisements were issued, asking for tenders for the construction of this section, it was stated in them that the rolling stock would be taken off the hands of the contractor at a valuation to be fixed by the Chief Engineer—it being at that time supposed that such stock would be useful in the operation of the road as a Government work. On this understanding Mr. Onderdonk took the contract. When he had completed it, he called upon the Chief Engineer (Mr. Schrieber) to value the rolling stock and take it over as per agreement, and preferred a claim, stated in Parliament by Mr. Davies at \$254,000, and by the Minister of Railways at about \$300,000. The Chief Engineer appointed Messrs. Reid and Clarke—experts of unquestionable character—to arbitrate in the matter. They made an award of \$72,000—but they did not take into account the cost of transportation to British Columbia. After the award was made (we quote the words of the Minister of Railways in Parliament):—

"There was a protest, there was a row, not only with Mr. Onderdonk, but with Mr. Mills, with gentlemen in New York, and with gentlemen everywhere. I agreed with them, I confess, that according to my limited judgment and knowledge of those matters, that it was a very low price indeed. I said to them: 'Gentlemen you shall have fair play. I will ascertain how this is; but I suppose they must have valued the stock at what it would be worth here.'"

Accordingly Messrs. Reid & Clarke were recalled, and after some hesitation—after having the matter fully explained to them—signed a new award giving to Mr. Onderdonk \$200,000 in payment of his claim for \$254,000, (according to Mr. Davies) or \$300,000, (according to the Minister of Railways). Mr. Davies says that the cost of transportation was set down in a paper prepared by Mr. Onderdonk, at not more than \$27,000, and that this amount only should have been added to the amount of the original award. But the Minister of Railways declared in Parliament:—

"I can say to the hon. gentlemen that it (27,000) is not the cost of the transportation of one fifth part of the stock."

We may surely presume that the Minister of Railways knew what he was talking about just as well as Mr. Davies, and it is not probable that he would make a statement in Parliament which could not be substantiated. It must be remembered that all the rolling stock employed in the construction of the British Columbia section was taken thither by way of the Central Pacific Railway to San Francisco, and thence by steamer, at an enormous cost. At any rate, the arbitrators—two honest men—after some hesitation and on full representation of the facts of the case, made a new award giving Mr. Onderdonk about \$200,000 instead of about \$72,000.

These are, in brief, the facts of the case as they appear in Hansard. It will, we think, be admitted that they do not substantiate the charge of Mr. Davies that John Henry Pope took the arbitrators by the throat and forced them to bring in an award under which \$100,000 were abstracted from the public Treasury and "employed against the Liberals at the election." Nor do they bear out Mr. Davies' assertion that the new award was for more than \$100,000, over the full amount charged by Mr. Onderdonk. On the contrary, they show that the award was from \$54,000 to \$100,000 less than the amount of Mr. Onderdonk's claim.

Mrs. Ann Landry, a native of Chezzetcook, died at River Bourgoise the other day, at the advanced age of 102.

The Rifle. We publish below the names of the marksmen who will comprise the next Wimbeldon team. The scores made at the recent competition at Ottawa are also attached:—

Pts.	
343	Lt Smith, St John Rifles
336	Sergt Case, Halifax G A
334	Lt H Chamberlain 43d Batt
331	Staff Sergt W Ashall, Queen's Own
330	Lieut J Dover, 78th Batt
328	Pte W S Duncan, Queen's Own
325	Pte D Mitchell, 13th Batt
324	Lieut W Mitchell, 32nd Batt
323	Lieut H Gray, G G F G
322	Staff Sergt A Wilson, 33rd Batt
322	Sergt W H Adams, 62nd Fusiliers
322	Sergt Armstrong, G G F G
322	Sergt W Short, G G F G
321	Sergt Marks, 60th Fusiliers
321	Sergt Goodwin, 13th
321	Gunner Campbell Halifax G A
321	Pte R McAfee, Victoria Rifles
321	Lieut McMeekin, 44th
320	Sergt Miller, 71st Batt

Household Furniture.

BY AUCTION, Wednesday, September 14th, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

At Mrs. R. Shaw's residence, next door to the City Hotel, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, all the Household Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor, Dining-room, Bed-room and Kitchen Furniture, comprising in part—

Parlor Set (walnut and H. C.), Mantel Mirror, Mantel Drapery, Brussels and Tapestry Carpet, Window Fixings, Lace Curtains and Poles, Brice a-Brac, Globe and Flowers, Oil Paintings, Hanging Lamps, sideboard (mahogany), Wolf Hearth Ring, Coal Vase, Fire Irons, &c., 1 Hall Hat Stand, Hall and Bed-room Stoves, 1 Marble-top Bed-room Set (walnut—cost \$120), Painted Bed-room Set, Bedding, in Feather Beds, Wool and other Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., &c., Lot Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

—ALSO— Silver-plated Ware (extra fine), consisting of 1 very handsome Tea Service, Cake Baskets, Salver, Fruit Dish, Butter Cooler, Pickle Dish, Tea, Dessert, Table, Sugar and Mustard Spoons, Castor and Napkins Rings.

—ALSO— Tea, Dessert and Dinner Knives and Forks, and sundry other articles, only a few months in use.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Sept. 5, 1887.

AUCTION SALE.

Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c

I AM instructed to Sell by Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 6 & 7, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

At the REVERE HOUSE, ALL THE HOTEL FURNITURE!

Comprising Drawing-room, Parlor and Bed-room Suites, Dining and Smoking-room Furniture, Table Appointments, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c., Bedding, Linen, &c.—the complete outfit of the REVERE HOUSE.

—ALSO— Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c. Sale Positive—No Reserve. TERMS—All sums under \$50, cash; over that amount, three months on approved joint notes.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, August 22, 1887.—1s wky 2

LUMBER AT AUCTION.

ON Peake's No. 2 Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 6th inst. at 5 o'clock, p. m.— 6,000 feet No. 1 Pine Deals and Boards, 4,000 feet No. 2 do do do 10,000 feet Spruce and Pine Deals, 61,000 Laths, 70,000 Cedar Shingles, 1,200 pieces Pailings.

Ex. Schr. Leonora. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Sept. 5, 1887.

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



STEAMER BONAVISTA, for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th inst., and will carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. Sept. 3, 1887—21

Schooner, Seine & Seine Boat AT AUCTION.

I WILL Sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at Alberton Wharf, the schooner Margaret Jane, 42 tons register, Seine and Seine Boat; also a lot of Salt and Barrels. JOHN AGNEW. Alberton, Sept. 2, 1887.

Furniture, Piano, Carpets

I AM instructed by WILLIAM WELSH, ESQ., M. P., to sell by Auction at his residence, Euston Street,

Thursday, September 8th, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

All his Household Furniture, comprising Parlor, Dining-Room and Bed-Rooms Sets, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. Also, 1 Piano (very fine).

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Good til sale—pat

Lobster and Mackerel Labels.

GLOSED Lobster and Mackerel Labels now in stock and for sale by GEO. W. GARDNER, Queen Street. August 19, 1887.

Flannels, Tweeds & Worsteds
12,000 Yards
EXTRA VALUE,
Selling Cheap for Cash
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.
8,000 Yards Flannel--Scarlet,
Gray, White and Navy.
HARRIS & STEWART.
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. DAVIES & Co.
Ch'town, Sept. 1—wky

Great Cash Sale.
150 PIECES FLANNEL.
OUR Third Annual Cheap Flannel Sale commences THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1st, when we purpose showing the public thousands of yards of Red, White and Gray Flannels. This whole lot was bought very cheap, and we intend to give Great Bargains for Cash. It will be a grand chance to secure your winter flannels at extremely low prices.

Cheap Red Flannels,
Cheap White Flannels,
Cheap Gray Flannels.
JAMES PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.
Ch'town, August 31, 1887.—dy & wky

PREPARING
—FOR THE—
Fall Trade.
J. B. MACDONALD
is Selling Off at Extraordinary Low Prices all kinds of Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, to make room for Fall Stock. Please Call.
J. B. MACDONALD
Ch'town, August 25, 87—dy wy—pat

Bankrupt
Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!
402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at prices that will astonish all. The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price. All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now only \$6.50. Extra good Worsteds Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00. Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices. Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.
L. E. PROWSE,
SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, August 8, 1887—cut & wky