THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891. VOL. 28.—NO. 94

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd day, 4h., 3.5m. a. m., E, below horizon.
First Quarter, 11th day, 6h., 54.6m, a m, N. below horizon.
Full Moon, 18th day, 0h, 51.3m., a. m., S
Third Quarter, 24th day, 6h., 54.7m, p.m , N, below horizon.

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High wat'r	Days lenh
		h m	h m	morn	after	h m
1	Tuesday	5 24	6 34	3 10	10 29	13 10
2	Wednesday	26	33	4 16	11 1	7
3	Thursday	27	31	5 21	11 30	4
4	Friday	29	29	6 25	11 59	1
5	Saturday	30	27	7 27	morn	12 58
6	Sunday	31	25	8 30	0 29	54
7	Monday	32	24	9 33	1 0	51
8	Tuesday	34	22	10 40	1 36	48
9	Wednesday	34	20	11 46	2 16	45
10	Thursday	36	18	aft 55	3 6	42
11	Friday	37	16	2 2	4 15	33
12	Saturday	39	14	3 6	5 45	35
13	Sunday	40	12	4 2	7 13	3'
14	Monday	41	10	4 48	8 23	29
15	Tuesday	42	8	5 15	9 18	25
16	Wednesday	44	6	5 55	10 4	22
17	Thursday	45	4	6 20	10 45	19
18	Friday	46	2	6 42	11 24	16
19	Saturday	47	0	7 4	aft 2	13
20	Sunday	4	5 58	7 28	0 41	9
21	Monday	50	56	7 55	1 24	6
22	Tuesday	51	54	8 27	2 13	3
23	Wednesday	53	52	9 5	3 10	0
24	Thursday	54	50	9 56	4 24	11 56
25	Friday	54	48	10 52	5 49	53
26	Saturday	57	46	11 53	7 35	50
27	Sunday	58	44	morn	8 4	46
28	Monday	59	42	1 2	8 50	43
29	Tuesday	6 0	40	2 7	9 27	40
30	Wednesday	6 1	5 39	3 13	10 1	5 39

JAMES A. MORRISON,
HALIFAX.

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J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B. C. L.,
jy29—w s tf Acting Secretary.

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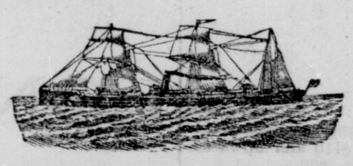

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S. S.	OTTAWA	September 19th
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"	DAMARA	" 10th
"	OTTAWA	November 7th

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September 9, 1891—1w dy then eod

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CCharlottetown, Aug. 21, 1891—dy

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The Quebec Steal.

Charges and Counter Charges.

The Case of Governor Schultz.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.]

The case of the Bay Chaleur Railway, before the Senate Committee, has been concluded, so far as the hearing of evidence is concerned. Mr. Langelier took up much time in protesting that he had never made any charge of embezzlement against Senator Robitaille, but the French Senators agreed that the French term used by Langelier meant, in English, embezzlement. Langelier protested that all he had said was to charge the old company with misapplication of subsidies, but Mr. Armstrong fyled a statement which completely satisfied the Committee that there was no foundation for such a charge.

Senator Power was anxious, for some reason or other, to have the testimony of Mr. Robert H. McGreevy, but although it was known he was in Ottawa somewhere, and messengers were sent hither and thither to serve a subpœna on him, Robert could not be found. This is significant.

Mr. Lesage, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Quebec, was subpœned to attend, but he telegraphed that the Government had forbidden him to come to Ottawa. Which is also significant.

Senator Pelletier, in his evidence some days ago, declared that all the notes which had been taken up by the $100,000 steal had been made for the purpose of making deposits in election protests, and that none of the money had been used in the elections. But the records of the banks disclose that two of the notes were drawn on the 28th February, a week previous to the elections, so that it is not possible the notes were made for the purpose Mr. Pelletier testified.

The investigation was concluded by addresses from Mr. Langelier and Mr. Barwick. The former gentleman, after all his blow, failed to sustain a single one of the charges he made. His position is certainly a delicate one. He first of all appeared before the Committee to protest, on behalf of the Quebec Government, against the competence of the Committee to enquire into the case. The Quebec Government refused to allow any of its officials to obey the subpœnas issued for their attendance, and such of its members as were summoned to appear also made default. One gentleman alone appeared, Mr. Chrysostom Langelier, brother of Francois Langelier, M. P., counsel for the Quebec Government, and the reason for his presence was soon apparent. Francois endeavored by Chrysostom to prove charges of embezzlement against Senator Robitaille, ex-Governor of Quebec and a prominent Conservative, and to that end produced a bogus affidavit of one Taylor, a contractor, in support of these charges. Taylor took the stand and declared that the affidavit was bogus, and that Robitaille had been honest in all his dealings with him. Francois then insisted that he had never accused Robitaille, but that his charges were against some other vague and shadowy parties. Having failed to sustain the charges he preferred against a fellow member of Parliament, the rule is that Langelier should resign. But no one expects that he will. Honor is a quality unknown to the members of the Mercier-Pacaud boodle brigade.

In the Public Accounts Committee, on Tuesday last, the investigation into the practices of Mr. Senecal was continued. E. B. Blackhall, manufacturer's agent and machinery dealer of Toronto, testified that he had sold Senecal over $8,000 worth of plant, and had paid him somewhere about $2,000. His prices were on the low side and he allowed Senecal commission in accordance with the "custom of the trade." He was in the habit of making presents to foremen or employes who secured good orders for him. Asked if he had not given these presents, could he not have sold the goods cheaper, he replied that he might, but it was the "custom of the trade." To another member he stated that the prices at which he sold were fixed by the firms which he represented, and the presents came out of his own pocket. The presents did not affect the prices. *The price list was sent to Ottawa before he met Senecal, and the goods were sold at the lowest market price.* Without attempting to defend this practice of paying commissions or giving presents, which appears by abundant evidence to be "the custom of the trade," it should be borne in mind, that these dealers, *one and all*, declare on oath that their prices were not affected by the commissions they paid. So that it is abundantly clear that while Senecal and Bronskill profited, the Government did not lose. This is the cold fact, sworn to, and if anybody was the loser, it was the manufacturer who supplied the goods. Some of these dealers also swore that their prices to the government were lower than those charged private individuals.

Mr. F. B. Polson, of the Polson Iron Co, testified that his concern has supplied engines and boilers, amounting to over $6,000, and he paid Senecal $540. His prices were 5 per cent. lower than ordinary prices, as he was determined to get the order, and he wanted to secure Senecal's good will, as his engines in the Bureau were a good advertisement for the firm, and he prepared to pay 20 per cent. commission, rather than lose the contract.

Mr. Montgomery, of Montgomery, Woods & Co., Toronto, had sold the Bureau $1,200 worth, but had never paid Senecal or any one else any commission. He had lent Senecal $27, on one occasion, which had never been returned.

Mr. Johnston, type founder of Toronto, recalled, stated that he had examined his books and found his total sales to the Bureau, aggregated between $16,000 and $17,000, and his payments to Senecal $1,500. On the day he was last examined before the Committee, he had met Senecal, and together they went to Mr. Chapleau's house before the Committee met. From his conversation with Mr. Chapleau he inferred that that gentleman knew nothing about these payments. Chapleau told him he must tell the Committee all about the matter, no matter who suffered.

Mr. Humphreys of the Gutta Percha Co., Toronto, had sold Senecal goods, but had never paid him any commission.

Mr. R. G. Starke, president of the Dominion Type Founding Co., knew little about the transaction of his Company with the Bureau, negotiations having been carried on by Mr. Crossby, their manager, who was now in British Columbia. They had sold goods, principally type, to upwards of $41,000. He believed Senecal had been paid money, but could not say how much. He had himself handed Senecal a cheque for $200, which was lying in the office for delivery to him.

Mr. Richard White, managing director of the Montreal Gazette, had no interest in the Canada Paper Co., but had large dealings with them, and had interested himself in securing for them the patronage of the Government, but there was no agreement between him and the Company which would in any way affect the Gazette, as regarded the negotiations with the Government. He had never been given any consideration by the Paper Company, nor been promised any for using his influence, in any shape or form.

Mr. McFarlance, manager of the Canada Paper Co., had been connected with that concern from the start, 31 years ago. They had been dealing with the Government for 15 or 20 years past. He had known Richard White of the Gazette for 40 years, having been schoolfellows, and he had asked White to use his influence with the Government to secure orders for them. It was purely a matter of friendship, and there was nothing behind it. His Co. had a contract to supply La Presse with paper, negotiated with Mr. Brrthiaume, the manager of that paper. He knew that La Presse was indebted to the New England Printing Co. Mr. Berthiaume had come to him and represented that his dealings with the N. E. Co. was not satisfactory, and had asked him if he would advance $9,000 to square off with that Co.; and that he would buy his paper from his (McFarlane's) Co. He did so and made the contract, and the debt was secured by notes made by La Presse Co., endorsed by Mr. Chapleau. As the notes fell due 10 per cent was paid and they were renewed, and this plan was to be continued until they were reduced to $6,000, when this amount was to be carried forward in full to the end of the contract. It was a regular business transaction, which he was frequently in the habit of doing, and he had similar agreements with other newspapers throughout the country. There was no consideration in the agreement that he was to receive any special treatment from the Government, nor had it ever been contemplated. He never allowed commission to anyone on sales made the Government. He considered La Presse perfectly solvent, and had no security for its running account. He had never had any conversation or negotiations with Mr. Chapleau, and he believed the notes he held endorsed by Chapleau were the same held by the New England Paper Co.

Mr. Samuel Beatty, broker, Toronto, had been paid $200 by Mr. Patterson to use his influence with the Government to obtain orders for him. He had interviewed Mr. Small, when a member for Toronto, but he had never seen Sir John Macdonald or Mr. Chapleau. Small told him that he could do nothing, and that Patterson would have to go to Ottawa himself. He was not acquainted with Mr. Chapleau, and had never spoken to him in his life.

Alderman Rolland, senior member of the firm of J. D Rolland & Sons, Montreal, had sold paper to the Government under contract. It was a special grade of paper made by no other mills in Canada, and they sold it at the same price the Government could import it. His firm had expended $100,000 on new plant before they could make the paper.

Here an altercation sprang up between Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Lister, Chapleau accusing Lister of misquoting the witness with the intention of misleading the Committee.

Mr. Liater said he had proved that the department was saturated with corruption, and he would be much surprised if, before he got through, he did not bring the matter very close so the Minister himself. The witnesses were unfriendly and sought to cover up the corruption in the Bureau.

Mr. Chapleau—That statement is untrue, and I have proved it to be so.

Mr. Lister—It is true. For any man who had to pay blood money to Senecal would not want to come here and tell about it.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau—"What I said is correct. I am not in the habit of swallowing my words. Mr. Lister has only done to-day what he is in the habit of doing. In beginning this investigation he said he was going to prove that the Secretary of State was guilty. That argument will doubtless be used elsewhere than in this community; but he has failed." He knew that Mr. Lister had begun this investigation solely to attack him, but he had nothing to conceal. He would not try to shield guilty officials; they had been dismissed, and the Government would punish all the guilty. He had nothing to be ashamed of in the printing bureau. He had even last year reduced the expenses and improved the administration.

Mr. Lister—If the Secretary of State is satisfied with the management of the department then I have nothing to say. I have no evidence against him, but as the head of the department he is answerable for what goes on there. If I can show that last year Mr. Chapleau and the Government were informed of Senecal's methods and did not take any action, the responsibility must be theirs.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau—"I am not afraid of the evidence taken. I cannot be connected with the affair in any way." Proceeding, he said that he did not know anything about Senecal's letter to the committee—a letter which should not have been written—until it was read by the chairman. He had done all he could to find Senecal, without success. But if any blame attached to anybody it must be to Mr. Lister, who did not try to examine Senecal all the three weeks he was back in Ottawa. From the beginning not a word had been said against the administration of the department or against the head of the department. As to Mr. Lister's charge that he knew about the payments to Senecal, it was false. If anybody had told him about it he would soon have stopped it.

Mr. Rolland said he knew Mr. C. A. Dansereau, of Montreal, but he had never paid him any money except his subscription to election funds.

Mr. Lister said his instructions were that his firm had been paying large sums to Mr. Dasereau every year, and he wanted to know what is was paid for. Everybody knew how intimate he and Mr. Chapleau were, and he charged that it was paid to secure his influence with the department.

Hon. Mr. Foster held that the question was irregular. Mr. Dansereau was not an employe of the department. Witness could be asked if he had paid money to Dansereau to secure contracts.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that Mr. Rolland's explanation was perfectly satisfactory. He was not ashamed of his intimate friendship with Dansereau. He was a man anybody might be proud to know. If Mr. Lister asks if Mr. Dansereau has received anything since he has been in the public service, it will be enquired into. He admitted having himself asked Mr. Rolland for a subscription to the election fund last spring. He was not ashamed of it. The reason for the contract was not a corrupt one, but simply because the paper could not be got elsewhere in Canada.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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sept5—eod tf

Ch'town Athletic Association.
THERE will be a General Meeting of the Members of the C. A. A. in the Gymnasium, on MONDAY, September 14th.
BUSINESS.—To take into consideration a proposition from the Y. M. C. A., and to arrange about winter quarters.
sept5 sat wed sat

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