

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 95

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, below horizon.
Third Quarter, 24th day, 6h., 54.7m. p. m., N, below horizon.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun (rises)	Sun (sets)	Moon (rises)	Moon (sets)	High water	Low water	Days lenh
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 39	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	12 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	32		
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 29	10 45	19		
18 Friday	46	2	6 42	11 24	16		
19 Saturday	47	0	7 24	0 41	13		
20 Sunday	47	58	7 55	1 24	9		
21 Monday	50	54	8 27	2 13	6		
22 Tuesday	53	52	9 5	3 10	0		
23 Wednesday	54	50	9 56	4 24	11	56	
24 Thursday	54	48	10 52	5 49	53		
25 Friday	57	46	11 53	7 35	50		
26 Saturday	58	44	morn	8 4	46		
27 Sunday	59	42	1 2	8 50	43		
28 Monday	6 0	40	2 7	9 27	40		
29 Tuesday	6 15	39	3 13	10 15	39		

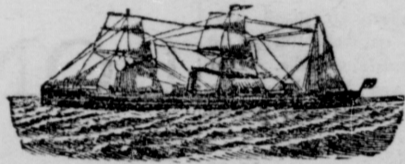
WE MAKE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, FAN MILLS,

Combined Threshers and Cleaners.

We make the Best Threshing Mill on P. E. Island. Terms liberal.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1891—2aw & wky



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SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER FAILS HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Asthma, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price 50 cents and 91¢ by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

CATARRAH

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT of the Faculty of Applied Science has been prepared, stating the details of the new Chairs, Laboratories, Workshops, Apparatus and other improvements in its several Departments of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry, which will afford in the Session of 1891-2 advantages not hitherto accessible to Students in this country.

Copies may be had on application to the undersigned, who can also supply detailed announcements of the other Faculties of the University, viz., Law, Medicine, Arts (including the Donal Course for Women), and Veterinary Science.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B. C. L., Acting Secretary.

SHARP'S BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR CROUP, COUGHS AND WHOOPING COUGHS AND COLDS.

40 YEARS IN USE. PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.

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S. S. FASTNET, HALIFAX TO DEMERARA

E. N. Crewes, Commander. WILL sail for Halifax every THURSDAY AFTER-NOON, at 4 o'clock, calling at the following ports:—

Souris, Port Hastings, Port Hawkesbury, Arichat & Canso. Returning, will leave Halifax every MONDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, making the same calls.

S. S. ALPHA, NEIL HALL, COMMANDER.

WILL SAIL FOR London and Halifax. Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

FROM LONDON. S. S. HISTORIAN September 16th " DAMARA October 1st " OTTAWA " 15th

FOR LONDON. S. S. OTTAWA September 19th " HISTORIAN October 10th " DAMARA " 10th " OTTAWA November 7th

The above steamers have first-class accommodation for passengers, with saloon amidships, carry a stewardess and do not carry cattle. London Agents:— THOS. RONALDSON & SON, 34 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. PICKFORD & BLACK, Agents at Halifax. September 9, 1891—1w dy then eod

W. W. CLARKE, Agent at Ch'town, P. E. I.

THE S. S. MAYFLOWER is intended to make daily trips between above ports until the end of September. Due notice will be given later on. Freight solicited and carried at lowest rates.

W. W. CLARKE, Agent at Ch'town, P. E. I.

September 9, 1891—1w dy then eod

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Acheson, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

The following Preparations, now being advertised in this paper, may be had Wholesale or Retail at

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Nasal Balm, Sharp's Balsam, Scott's Emulsion, Williams' Pink Pills, Johnson's Fluid Beef, D. & L. Emulsion, Johnson's Liniment, Cockle's Pills, Beef and Ale Peptonized, Dyspeptique, K. D. C., Ayer's Sassaaparilla, Bardock Blood Bitters.

33 Queen Street. 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.]

(Concluded)

I have gone very considerably into details of the foregoing examination for this reason: The object of Mr. Lister and his friends has been to connect Mr. Chapleau with the payment of these commissions, and to prove, if possible, that some of the money went into Chapleau's pocket. Mr. Dansereau, who is the present postmaster of Montreal, appointed only a few months ago, is a close personal friend of Chapleau's, and has always been a prominent Conservative worker. Lister's object was to show that Rolland had paid Dansereau money for Chapleau. But he failed. Your readers should also remember that Lister declared some weeks ago that he could prove a corrupt bargain between Chapleau and the New England Paper Co., for the benefit of La Presse, in which Chapleau is a shareholder, but he has so far failed to do so, although Chapleau challenged him to the proof. Lister blows a good deal about what he can prove, but he has adduced nothing yet either to incriminate Chapleau or to show that the Government have been charged exorbitant prices. All that has been proved is that Senecal bled the manufacturers.

On Friday the Committee commenced the investigation of charges preferred against Horace Talbot and Ernest Dion, two officials of the Public Works Department, that they had purchased goods from Ottawa dry goods dealers for themselves and their families and had charged them to the Government, and that they had been paid for by Government cheques. The transactions took place so far back as 1885. Mr. Ashfield, crockery dealer, testified that he had supplied the Public Works Department with goods for many years, and in 1885, when Talbot was receiving office. All these goods had been delivered to the Department, and he had never paid any commissions or given any presents, nor was he asked to do so. Mr. Somerville said he had been informed exactly the opposite, and Mr. Ashfield told him his information was incorrect.

Mr. Bourcier, dry goods dealer, testified that he had allowed his name to be used for one Larose, another dealer, for goods Larose had sold the Department, but he knew nothing of the transaction. Larose was a Grit, and was not one of those from whom the Department was in the habit of purchasing. That was the reason assigned by Larose when he asked the accommodation of Bourcier's name. Larose had assured him the account was correct.

Larose and Charlebois, his book-keeper, both testified that Talbot and Dion were in the habit of purchasing articles for their houses at Larose's store, and of having them charged as linen to the Department. These goods were delivered at their houses and were paid for by government cheques. Larose was well aware the articles were not for the Government, but he did not care, so long as he got paid for them. Talbot and Dion both denied any such transaction, and swore that everything they bought for their houses they paid for, and that the linen was for the purpose of mounting maps, and was delivered to the department. There the case rests for the present. We have the evidence of Larose and Charlebois, two men who admit they knew they were defrauding the Government, against the flat denial of the accused, Talbot and Dion.

There was a lively scene during the sitting between Mr. Lister and Col. Denison, one of the Toronto members. Denison is a quiet man, seldom heard from, and wears the order of a C. M. G. for his services as captain of the Nile Voyagers some years ago. Lister happened to say that the exposures were no surprise to him, as he knew all about them years ago. Whereupon Denison remarked that he should be ashamed of himself for not having made them known before. Lister declared he would take no such impertinence from Denison, but Denison told him he would have to take it. Lister is a bully, and always acts in a very insolent and offensive manner.

Sometimes ago Mr. Mulock preferred charges against Lieut.-Governor Schultz of Manitoba, that he had charged the Government with expenditure on the boat Keewatin, which had never been incurred, for men's wages, provisions, and repairs. Governor Schultz was summoned to Ottawa and arrived some ten days ago, and presented himself before the committee. But Mulock would have none of him; he wanted Stewart and Monkman, the men who had made the complaint. So they were summoned. Friday evening they presented themselves for examination, when Mulock refused to examine them, and said he would examine Schultz first. Mr. Foster protested against any such child's play, but Mulock, who was supported by Somerville, McMullen and Lister, would not give way. They accused the Governor of lack of moral courage in not coming forward at once, but it is not extraordinary—indeed, I think it is in accordance with the principles of British justice that the accused should make his charge so that the accused shall know what it is. The Grit member for Essex, Mr. McGregor, was thoroughly disgusted with his colleagues' action, and told them plainly it was they who displayed a lack of moral courage. The committee decided by a vote of 12 to 8 to examine

Stewart first, and Mr. McGregor voted against his Grit friends on the question.

Governor Schultz is not a handsome man—far from it—but he is a man who has been a prominent figure in the Northwest for the last 30 years. Regarding him the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News writes:

"John Christian Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, is of Norse and Swedish descent. He was born in 1840 in Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, and was educated at Kingston and Toronto. He went to Fort Garry in Rupert's Land in 1860, returned to Ontario in 1861, graduated in medicine and went back to the Great Lakes Land. There he made extensive botanical collections and established an institute which received instant recognition as an authority on all matters pertaining to that wonderful country. He was an ardent advocate of confederation. In the Red River rebellion his figure stood forth as that of the chief hero. When Fort Garry was captured his house was burned to the ground and he himself was incarcerated. He escaped in the following year, a price was set upon his head, and the exits from the territories were closed against him. But he found his way through cruel hardships to Ottawa. Upon his return to Manitoba he was elected to represent Marquette in the Federal Parliament. In 1882 he was raised to the Senate, and in 1888 was appointed to the honorable position which he now holds. He is a man of commanding figure and striking face, of perfect courage and intrepidity, of rich and varied experience, of great eloquence, a man of whom Parkside might have made a hero had he lived two hundred years ago."

Well, Stewart was put on the stand. He had acted as sailing master of the Keewatin, and when he had examined the Auditor-General's report, and saw the sums charged against the Keewatin, he thought them excessive, and, of course, he wrote to the newspapers. Mulock, when the committee decided to examine Stewart first, again behaved like a child, and sulked and would take no part in the proceedings. So Mr. Skinner, of St. John, N. B., a Conservative, took up the case to see what there was in it. Stewart's examination resulted in his saying that he made only one trip of six weeks in the boat, but he did not know whether the boat made any more trips or not, and for all he knew the expenses might have been incurred on another trip trip, as indeed they were. The Keewatin is rather an unfortunate boat. Last year she upset in Lake Winnipeg, when three men were drowned, and again this year she upset, and lost her load of provisions. Stewart declared she was unseaworthy, but Governor Schultz produced statements signed by Stewart as sailing master in which he spoke of her capital sailing qualities, and how well she had acted in a heavy sea. Stewart finally acknowledged that he had misunderstood the accounts, and that if the facts were as proved by the vouchers produced by Governor Schultz, he had done the Governor an injustice. He and the Governor used to be very friendly, but they had had a falling out which resulted in the present trouble.

The charges against Mr. Cochrane, M. P., of selling the patronage of his county have not been substantiated by the evidence. It happens that large costs had been incurred by the Conservatives of his district in contesting elections to the local Legislature of Ontario, and that the Conservative committee had adopted a method of paying these costs by levying an assessment on persons appointed to minor offices in the riding. Mr. Cochrane was not concerned in it, however, nor was it proved that he had any knowledge of the system pursued. Certainly he did not benefit by the practice, and it was no affair of his, as he was in no way liable for the expenses.

The Elections and Privileges Committee, in the McGreevy-Langevin case, appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Sir John Thompson, Messrs. Gouillard and Adams (Conservatives), and David Mills and Davies (Liberals), to prepare a report for submission to the House. It is not probable that the sub-committee will agree, and there will be likely a majority and minority report. As I observe that the Grit papers have been quoting the unfavorable opinions of some of the British press upon the conduct of Sir Hector Langevin, I give the following extracts to show that some of them think differently:—

The Edinburgh Scots Observer says: "It was not imputed to Sir Hector that he had taken or given bribes. We even regretted his resignation as a concession to the 'stimulant' of a public clamoring for his head on a charger. And now that he has submitted himself to cross-examination as hostile and unfair as ever political rancor dictated, we have no hesitation in declaring that, to judge by the explicit frankness of his answers, he left the court as he entered it—a gentleman."

The London Daily News, a Radical sheet, says: "His resignation was not in any way intended or could be fairly construed as an admission of guilt. On the contrary, it was accompanied by a protestation of innocence as full, clear and emphatic as could be desired. He answered simply and straightforwardly the interrogatories put to him, and seemed equally averse from prevarication and concealment." Ottawa, Sept. 7, 1891. W. C. D.

MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA.—Two young ladies—Miss Jarvis and Miss Tisdale—died somewhat suddenly of malignant diphtheria at St. John, on Wednesday night. They took breakfast together that morning, and were in apparent good health. Miss Tisdale was taken ill during the afternoon, and a doctor was called. She grew rapidly worse and expired shortly after the doctor arrived. Shortly afterwards Miss Jarvis, who was also attacked with the disease, breathed her last.

LARGE FAMILIES.—The Quebec Government gives a free grant of a 100-acre lot to every father of twelve or more children who makes application for it. Already the total number of applications amounts to over 1,500, which represents a population of perhaps 200,000. Nearly 1,000 claims have been granted, and already 800 families have settled on the lots.

Telegraphic News.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 10.—The trades union congress to-day voted in favor of raising to 13 years, the age at which children shall be allowed to work in factories. It passed resolution condemning sub-letting government contracts and holding that public bodies ought not to enter into contracts with firms refusing to conform to the customary wages decreed as being just by trades unions.

LIMA, O., Sept. 8.—A terrific fight among farmers is reported to-night from Celina. This morning, while James Lewis and Tom Johnson were running a threshing machine on John Cole's farm, Lewis cut Johnson on the hand. He claimed that the act was accidental. Johnson, however, would listen to no explanation, and rushed at Lewis, striking him a terrific blow in the face. Lewis fell under the threshing machine and was drawn between the cylinders. He was killed instantly. Frank Lewis, a brother of James, was witness of the affair. He caught up a pitchfork, and, before anybody had time to restrain him, he plunged the tines into Johnson's stomach, killing him almost instantly. Lewis is under arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A special from San Salvador to the Herald says: "A million dollars worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this republic by an earthquake to-day (Wednesday). Whole towns were wiped out, and so far as advice received here indicate hardly a city in the country except those along the coast escaped the awful effects of the convulsion. The shock occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning. People rushed from the houses in their night clothing, and, while the shock lasted only twenty seconds before it passed away, there was a panic-stricken mob making its way to the open country outside the city. All through the morning there have been slight shocks, but none approaching in violence to that which proved so destructive."

—For the following statement of exports from Queen's and part of King's Counties for the months of July and August, 1891, THE EXAMINER is indebted to Mr. J. W. Thompson, Customs Broker:—

POTATOES.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial	1,280 bushels.		\$ 640
Foreign	591 "		249
OATS.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial	27,648 bushels.		\$ 14,068
Foreign	18,605 "		9,839
MEATS.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial			\$ 2,269
Foreign			109
MACQUEL.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial	(Pickled) 353 bbls.		3,836
Foreign	" 1001 "		8,795
Foreign	(canned) 5,856 lbs.		275
Colonial	(other)		340
LOBSTERS.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial	223,616 lbs.		\$ 31,231
Foreign	320,743 lbs.		46,800
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial			220
Foreign			\$ 9,935
EGGS.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial	1,290 doz.		\$ 172
Foreign	280,826 doz.		28,194
MISCELLANEOUS.—	Colonial	Foreign	Value
Colonial			\$ 6,837
Foreign			4,279
Total			\$168,092

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

TO LET.

A DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSE situated on Kent Street. Can be had in one tenement if required. Apply to MRS. OFFER, Queen Street.

HILLSBOROUGH HOUSE,

KENT STREET, CH'TOWN, Near Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

THIS HOUSE is within easy distance of Churches, Colleges, Schools, Post Office, etc., and will be found convenient for Students and others who desire to be centrally located. MRS. LEDWELL. aug19—dy & wky tf