

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 78

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 4th day, 0h., 59.9m. p. m., S
First Quarter, 12th day, 4h., 59.1m. p. m., S E
Full Moon, 18th day, 5h., 15.8m., p. m., SE,
below horizon.
Third Quarter, 26th day, 7h., 56.8m. a. m., SW

DAY OF WEEK	Sun		Moon		Days length
	ris	sets	ris	sets	
Monday	4 47	7 26	1 14	9 34	14 39
Tuesday	48	24	2 5	10 32	37
Wednesday	49	23	3 8	11 27	34
Thursday	51	20	5 20	11 58	29
Friday	52	19	6 26	morn	26
Saturday	54	17	7 30	0 31	24
Sunday	55	16	8 33	1 0	21
Monday	56	14	9 36	1 32	18
Tuesday	57	13	10 40	2 8	15
Wednesday	59	11	11 43	2 48	13
Thursday	5 0	10	12 50	3 41	19
Friday	1	8	1 59	4 50	7
Saturday	2	7	3 8	6 14	4
Sunday	4	5	4 18	7 34	1
Monday	5	3	5 29	8 38	13 59
Tuesday	6	2	6 19	9 34	56
Wednesday	7	0	6 55	10 22	53
Thursday	9 0	58	7 30	11 5	50
Friday	10	57	7 56	11 44	47
Saturday	11	55	8 21	12 24	44
Sunday	12	53	8 42	0 57	41
Monday	14	51	9 4	1 45	38
Tuesday	15	50	9 28	2 33	35
Wednesday	16	48	9 56	3 32	32
Thursday	17	46	10 39	4 45	29
Friday	19	44	11 11	6 15	26
Saturday	21	43	morn	7 32	23
Sunday	2	41	0 2	8 29	19
Monday	23	39	1 1	9 16	16
Tuesday	25	37	2 5	9 55	13

Halifax and P. E. Island.



S.S. FASTNET,
A. H. CREWES, COMMANDER.

WILL sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Casco, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.
For Freight, etc., apply to
W. W. CLARKE, Agent.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

NASAL BALM
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER FAILS HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Asthma, Hay Fever, Sneezing, Coughing, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or any other symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Do not wait 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 in advance \$1. by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brantville, Ont.

CURES GOLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

BRIGHTON BREWERY,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
ESTABLISHED 1846.

WE have just opened our Vaults of STOCK ALES, brewed in October, November and March, especially for Summer use, and of extra quality and flavor.
We keep constantly on hand Ales brewed from the best Island Barley and English and American Hops, at prices lower than anything ever imported.
The quality of our Ale will compare favorably with English or the best imported.

MORRIS & HYNDMAN.
P. S.—We do not sell our Casks. They are numbered and branded, and parties buying or shipping them will be prosecuted.
M. & H.
July 5—all Island prs 1m

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

TO SCHOLARS!

We have just opened the following School Books for the new School Term:—History of Greece, Remson's Chemistry, Hume's History of England, French's Study of Words, Sweet's Method of Teaching, Pope on Criticism, Macaulay, Earl of Chatham and Samuel Johnson, Hudson's Tempest, Wordsworth's Excursion. We sell cheap.

HASZARD & MOORE.

Charlottetown, Aug 19, 1891—wed thu fri sat

A BARGAIN

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have a lot of Boys' Suits, age from 5 to 8 years, which we want to clear out at once, and will sell them at

75 CENTS, \$1.00 AND \$1.50.

Come in and see them, as they will go quickly.

HARRIS & STEWART,
LONDON HOUSE.
Charlottetown, July 17, 1891.

SPECIAL REDUCTION!

During the remainder of July and August we offer at Specially Reduced Prices all Light Colored Trouserings, Light Colored Summer Suitings, Summer Underwear, Straw Hats, etc.

D. A. BRUCE.
Charlottetown, July 27, 1891—dy & wky

Big Drop in the Price of Sugar!

The Dominion Government having taken the Duty off of Raw Sugar, **BEER & GOFF** have marked all their Sugars down at Greatly Reduced Prices.

BARBADOES SUGAR. Just received this morning, 6,000 pounds of this Choice West India Sugar. See our prices before buying elsewhere.
BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, June 25, 1891—god & wky

Some Children Growing Too Fast
become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.
Palatable as MILK. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid Up.....£300,000, \$3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund..... 208,000, 1,040,000

Note Circulation Notice.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 55 of the Bank Act, which comes into force on FIRST JULY proximo, this Bank has made arrangements whereby notes of the Bank will be REDEEMED AT PAR by the following Banks at any of their Branches in the Dominion, viz:—
Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Traders Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Halifax Banking Co. Union Bank of Halifax and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.
Arrangements have been made with the following Banks to ACT SPECIALLY AS AGENTS for the redemption of the Bank's notes at the undermentioned cities:—
HALIFAX, N. S.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Halifax Banking Co.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Halifax Banking Co.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
MONTREAL.—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Molson's Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
TORONTO.—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank, Bank of Hamilton and Traders Bank of Canada.
WINNIPEG.—Bank of Montreal, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.
The Bank of British Columbia will redeem at par the notes of each of the above mentioned Banks at any of its Branches in British Columbia.
WM. C. WARD,
Victoria, B. C. June 1, 1891. Manager.
June 16—dy 3m

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE At Public Auction.

I HAVE been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Hon. Robert Poore Haythorne, to sell at Public Auction on the premises, corner of Hillsborough and Dorchester Streets, in Charlottetown,

On Thursday, 24th September Next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That beautifully situated Residence recently occupied by the deceased Senator. The property has a frontage on Dorchester Street of 167 feet or thereabout, and on Hillsborough Street 97 feet or thereabout, and is, without exception, the most desirable Gentleman's Residence now in the market. The property will be sold en bloc or in two lots, as may be found to be most desirable. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaser.

Terms made known at sale or on application at the office of Messrs. Davies & Haszard, Solicitors.

aug14—2aw pat
R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

Good Pasture.

THE undersigned can take Four or Five Cows for the balance of the season, close Town.

ARTHUR PETERS.
July 22—e

JAMES A. MORRISON, HALIFAX.

AGENT FOR
WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
London, -- England,

—AND ALSO—
Several First-Class West India Firms, etc.

SPECIALTIES:
Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

Careful attention given to consignments of Prince Edward Island Produce.

REFERENCE—Bank of Nova Scotia.
OFFICE—Pickford & Black's Wharf.

Halifax, August 13, 1891—dy & wky

NOTES FROM OTTAWA. THE FACTS ADDUCED

Prove that Mercier and his Pals are Guilty.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER]

You have been fully informed by telegraph of the proceedings of the Senate Committee in the matter of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. The revelations which are likely to be evolved will probably place the Tarte-McGreevy case completely in the shade. It is charged that subsidies granted by the Quebec and Dominion Governments to the Railway have been diverted from their proper use to political purposes, and to the enrichment of members of the Quebec ministry and their friends, and it has been proved that no less than \$100,000 passed into the hands of Mr. Ernest Pacaud (pronounced Paw-co) editor of a grit paper called L'Electeur, which is the chief organ of Mr. Mercier, and further that Mr. Mercier and other grits profited thereby. The details are intricate, but boiled down they amount to this: The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company was subsidized by both Dominion and Quebec Governments. One C. N. Armstrong (who is no relative of Sir Hector Langevin), the grit press to the contrary, notwithstanding was a contractor for the road and had heavy claims against the company amounting to \$286,000. The company got into trouble with the Quebec Government and the latter would not pay the subsidies, and Armstrong could not get his money. A new syndicate was formed, in which Armstrong was interested, and he agreed to take \$75,000 in full from the Quebec Government for his claim, but the Government acting through Pacaud made it \$175,000, Armstrong agreeing with Pacaud to give him the additional \$100,000, which he did and which the Bank officials prove was paid to Pacaud's credit. Some delay took place in the negotiations; both Armstrong and Pacaud were irritated at the delay, and one day Pacaud pulled out a memorandum saying to Armstrong "Look what I have to pay out of the \$100,000." Armstrong did not examine the memo., but he saw it was a list of names with various sums set opposite, amounting to \$58,000, and that Mr. Tarte's name was on the list. Armstrong, after pointedly refusing to give the Committee information, at last was forced to submit and told this damaging tale. The bank officers testified that the \$100,000 was paid to Pacaud's credit and disbursed by him by cheques. But Mr. Pacaud scurried off to Europe, Mr. Garneau who was acting premier in Mr. Mercier's absence, refused to appear, Mr. Lomeran, the president of the new syndicate, says he will come when it suits him, and meantime places himself out of reach in the United States, while Mr. Langevin, the counsel for the Quebec Government, protests against the interference of the Senate in toto. The whole affair looks very bad, and the action of Pacaud and the Quebec Government is in strong contrast with that of Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McGreevy, who voluntarily appeared and told their story. Meantime there is a pretty row in the grit ranks. The Globe insists upon a full and complete investigation of the matter, and Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mills, and other Ontario grits, back the Globe up, while the Quebec grits demand that their Ontario brethren stand by them—and if they sink, that they all go down together. Sir Richard is charged with inspiring the Globe articles, and relations between him and Mr. Laurier are very considerably strained. The grits were very ready to seize upon every move of Sir Hector and twist it into an admission of guilt; what have they to say of Pacaud's flight and Mercier's refusal to allow Mr. Garneau to appear? Pacaud's flight was with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Laurier, whom he acquainted of his intention to leave for Europe, and Mr. Laurier gave his sanction to his going away. Two blacks do not make a white, but the course of the grits in this enquiry contrasts very unfavorably with that of the Government in the Tarte-McGreevy matter. Mercier and his ministry are seriously implicated, and it looks just now as if the result will be anything but pleasant for the opposition—indeed, a split is inevitable.

In view of what has taken place before the Tarte-McGreevy committee, I would ask now what about all the telegrams the Patriot published as to what Sir Hector and Mr. McGreevy were going to do? Among other pieces of intelligence it was stated that Mr. McGreevy was ill in Quebec, that the last rites of the church were administered to him—then he was going to acknowledge everything and make himself the scapegoat to save Sir Hector and the Government. Did he do anything of the kind? Then Sir Hector was reported ill and unable to attend—then he was going to make a clean breast of it and bring his colleagues down with him—then that he would put the whole blame on Perley. How many of these prophecies have been fulfilled? Yet in the face of all this and in the presence of the Baie des Chaleurs scandal, which promises to rend the grit party in pieces, the Patriot has the assurance, the indecency to ask that the management of public affairs should be handed over to the honest and upright politicians of the Pacaud-Mercier-Langelier-Beausoleil-Laurier party!

The time of the public accounts committee last week was principally taken up in discussing a charge made by Mr. Lister that the publishing company of La Presse, of Montreal, of which Mr. Chapleau is a stockholder, had agreed with the New England Paper Company, that one-half of the profits which the Company might make out of any paper supplied by the Government Printing Bureau, should be applied towards the reduction of a debt due by La Presse to the

Paper Company. That this agreement does exist is a fact, but Mr. Lister's object is to connect Mr. Chapleau as a party to it, because he happens to be a stockholder, and at the same time to have control of the Printing Bureau. Mr. Chapleau and the Government members of the committee resist Mr. Lister formulating his charges before them, as they submit the public accounts committee is not the proper body to deal with such charges, but the privileges and elections committee, and Mr. Chapleau openly and defiantly challenges Mr. Lister to make his charges in the House where they can be investigated before the proper tribunal. Mr. Lister and his friends will not do that, but take up hours making speeches and boasting what they can do, yet they decline the invitation to proceed in the proper way. The Government have given these people so much their own way in making indiscriminate charges against cabinet ministers, which have invariably fizzled, that Messrs. Lister, Somerville, Mulock & Co. think that parliamentary forms and procedure no longer bind them, and they have only to speak and the Government must stand aghast. In these investigations the controlling hand of Sir John Macdonald has been sadly missed; but Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster will be wiser another session. Mr. Lister's charge is ridiculous—of over 11,000 reams of paper used in the Bureau during the last three years, only 264 have come from the New England Paper Company, and they were ordered without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Chapleau, who has persistently refused to deal with them, preferring Canadian firms. Had Mr. Chapleau been a party to any corrupt bargain by which he or the paper in which he was interested, was to profit, he would have purchased more extensively from the New England Paper Company. But we shall see if Mr. Lister will accept Mr. Chapleau's invitation and prefer his charges in the House. If he does not, then the country will know what to think of his brag and bluster. Here, I may say, that the agreement which Mr. Lister relies on to prove his charges was produced in evidence in a lawsuit in Montreal, wherein the New England Paper Company were plaintiffs, and La Presse defendant, and that the legal firm, of which Mr. Chapleau is the chief, was the counsel for the Paper Company, and it is for violation of this very agreement or contract that the Company brought action for damages.

In Committee of Supply last week upon the vote of \$5,000 for removal of Summerside railway station, Mr. Davies requested explanation. Mr. Bowell said that on account of the dangerous location and the impossibility to approach it without crossing several tracks, and the number of accidents that had been sorely avoided, it was intended to purchase a piece of land alongside of Water Street, and to move the building to the new site, where it will be placed on a stone foundation. The building will be moved on the north side of the tracks.

The total revenue for July was \$2,528,601, and the expenditure \$2,345,027. The amount of inland revenue accrued was \$788,539, as compared with \$415,238 last July, the increase being in the item of spirits. The net debt on July 31 was \$237,025,851.
The Canadian Gazette, of July 28, has the following to say about Canadian eggs in England:—
"The trade in Canadian eggs is increasing in volume almost every week. In ten days recently upwards of 3,000,000 Canadian eggs of extraordinarily fine quality were landed at Liverpool alone. They are said to weigh from 15 to 17 pounds per 120, while the best continental eggs weigh from 13 to 15 pounds only; and are admittedly superior in class to the choicest Irish eggs—a fact evidenced by their price, which is already from 8 to 10 cts. per 100 more than is obtainable for the Irish product. In no trade, probably, have the Canadians shown a greater aptitude and readiness to meet the needs of the British market. The packing is stated to be superior to that of and continental shipments, and the trade may now be said to be placed upon a permanent footing. Indeed, the leading exporters and commission agents here say that, even were the McKinley tariff abandoned tomorrow, the trade would not now be affected."
W. C. D.
Aug. 17, 1891.

MARRIED.
At St. Anthony's Church, Bloomfield, on 18th inst, by Rev. Father Burke, Mr. Sylvan Gallant, Merchant, Piusville, to Marie, daughter of Joseph Gallant, Esq., of the same place.
At Bloomfield, on 18th inst, by Rev. A. E. Burke, P. P. John Whalen, son of Thomas Whalen, Esq., West Point, to Isabella Reid, daughter of Michael Reid, Brse.

DIED.
Passed peacefully away at Crapaud, on Sabbath morning, August 16th, after a lingering illness borne with christian resignation to the divine will, Florence A. wife of Robert J. Myers and only daughter of Artemus McCallum, of Clyde River, in the 35th year of her age. She leaves a husband and three children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The deceased was much beloved in the community in which she lived, as was evidenced by the large funeral procession which followed the departed to the grave.