

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 101

NEW SERIES.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1891.

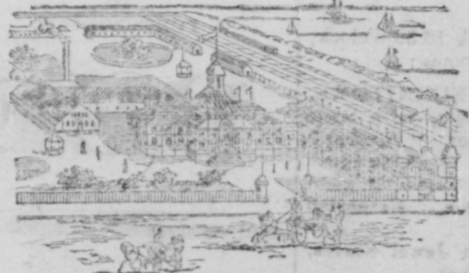
MOON'S CHANGES.  
1st day, 4h., 3.5m. a. m., E.  
2nd day, 5h., 4.5m. a. m., E.  
3rd day, 6h., 5.5m. a. m., E.  
4th day, 7h., 6.5m. a. m., E.  
5th day, 8h., 7.5m. a. m., E.  
6th day, 9h., 8.5m. a. m., E.  
7th day, 10h., 9.5m. a. m., E.  
8th day, 11h., 10.5m. a. m., E.  
9th day, 12h., 11.5m. a. m., E.  
10th day, 1h., 12.5m. a. m., E.  
11th day, 2h., 1.5m. p. m., E.  
12th day, 3h., 2.5m. p. m., E.  
13th day, 4h., 3.5m. p. m., E.  
14th day, 5h., 4.5m. p. m., E.  
15th day, 6h., 5.5m. p. m., E.  
16th day, 7h., 6.5m. p. m., E.  
17th day, 8h., 7.5m. p. m., E.  
18th day, 9h., 8.5m. p. m., E.  
19th day, 10h., 9.5m. p. m., E.  
20th day, 11h., 10.5m. p. m., E.  
21st day, 12h., 11.5m. p. m., E.  
22nd day, 1h., 12.5m. p. m., E.  
23rd day, 2h., 1.5m. a. m., E.  
24th day, 3h., 2.5m. a. m., E.  
25th day, 4h., 3.5m. a. m., E.  
26th day, 5h., 4.5m. a. m., E.  
27th day, 6h., 5.5m. a. m., E.  
28th day, 7h., 6.5m. a. m., E.  
29th day, 8h., 7.5m. a. m., E.  
30th day, 9h., 8.5m. a. m., E.

## NEW GOODS NOW OPENING —AT THE— LONDON HOUSE.

Blankets, Dress Goods,  
Flannels, Mantles,  
Cloths, Jackets,  
Velveteens, Underclothing.

## HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 12, 1891—dy & wk



## Canada's International Exhibition

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September the 23rd to October 3rd, 1891

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD. SPACE AND POWER FREE.

THE LARGEST ARRAY OF SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS ever collected together in the Maritime Provinces. Balloon Ascensions with Parachute drops; splendid Firework Displays; Electrical and Mechanical Novelties in large variety; Mammoth Concert with about 250 voices; Promenade Concerts daily (two military and four additional bands already engaged); one of the best Musical Troupes on the Continent; Magical, Conjuring and Punch and Judy Shows; Allis's Five Rooster Orchestra (daily); Trained Dogs, Birds, etc.; "Linus," a Stallion with mane 14 feet and tail 12 feet long. Splendid programmes of Horse Races by the Moospath Driving Park Association; purses over \$3,000. Other Attractions too numerous to mention. For full information address

IRA CORNWALL,  
Secretary Exhibition Association.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## EXHIBITION AND RACES,

The Annual Provincial Exhibition, Open to the Whole Island

—WILL BE HELD—  
AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,

—ON—  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,  
OCTOBER 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1891.

ALL ANIMALS and Articles for Exhibition must be entered at the Office of Messrs Warburton & Smallwood, Cameron Block, on or before FRIDAY, 2nd of October.

The Exhibition Grounds and Buildings will be open on Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd of October, and until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, 5th October, for the reception and arrangement of Exhibition articles. Exhibitors of bulky articles, requiring large space, should apply to the Secretary not later than 25th September.

Prize Lists, containing full information as to rules, regulations, etc., and with entry forms, will be sent or given to any person applying to the Secretary. The entry books are now open, and entries can be made at any time with the Secretary.

The Grand Parade of Prize and other Animals will take place on Friday, 9th October, at 11 o'clock, a. m. sharp.

## THE RACES.

The following Races will take place during the Exhibition:—  
First Day—Wednesday, Oct. 7th. Second Day—Thursday, Oct. 8th.

Three-Minute Class..... Purse \$150  
Two-Year-Old, Futurity (with entrance money added)..... 100  
Free-for-All..... 200

The entries for the two-year-old race are now closed, twelve horses having made second payment. The entries for all other races will close on 21st September.

TWO SPECIAL GRAND CONCERTS are being arranged for, and Amusements of other kinds (advertisements later) will be afforded during the Exhibition. Special rates are being arranged by rail and steamer from all parts.

E. ROGERS, President.  
A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 2, 1891—3w & wk

## NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

## THE PRINTING BUREAU.

## Evidence as to Purchases of Stock.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.]

Before the public accounts committee, a few days ago, Mr. Morgan, traveller for Buntin, Red, & Co., stated that he had sold Senecal \$3,000 worth of material for the Bureau, and had paid him \$200. The price he told us was \$50 a ton, the ordinary price being \$65—and he charged the \$200 to himself. The firm knew nothing about it till a few days ago. It was the custom to give presents to customers, and the \$200 to Senecal did not increase the price to the Government, but the Government got a reduction of \$13 a ton off regular scale prices. T. A. Scott, book-keeper of the Dominion Type Foundry, stated that at different times Senecal had been paid by the firm \$1,800 in commissions, in addition to presents of a murrer worth \$60 and several cases of wine. After Senecal's appointment as Superintendent of the Bureau he ordered a large quantity of type. After part of it was made and ready for delivery, a letter was received from Mr. Chapleau stating that Senecal had no authority to order the type. He had never seen the letter, but had been told of it by the late president of the company. He was asked if the firm had contributed anything to election funds, but the question was not allowed, the committee holding that a question might be asked if the firm's prices were any higher on account of election subscriptions, but that they had no right to enquire what a man or a company did with their funds. Mr. Chapleau then stated that the president of the company had written him that the firm had been asked to contribute to Dominion election funds, and that he had replied that the Government was not responsible for any such request and had not authorized it. In reply to this letter Mr. Stark had written an apology, which he was prepared to produce. Scott stated that Senecal was constantly demanding money, and that their manager (P. A. Coombs, well known on the Island) had threatened to write the matter to Chapleau's notice. When the type was forwarded it was refused, and Chapleau's letter refusing it was received about December, 1887. He would not say that Chapleau had not written that the department would store the type. Scott then went on to say that after Mr. Benoit, secretary of the Conservative Association in Montreal, received a check from the firm for \$1500, the type was accepted. He had never seen the order for the acceptance of the type. Scott's memory about some things was very good, particularly when he thought his evidence would hurt Mr. Coombs, while on other matters it was wretchedly poor. Mr. Coombs, who has been in British Columbia, and who negotiated the sale, is now home, and will tell his story this week, and then we shall probably know all about it.

Mr. Gilleland, assistant manager of the Canada Paper Company, sworn, was examined in reference to his company's agreement with Mr. Berthiaume, manager of La Presse. He did not know whether the notes had been paid. He supposed that, if Mr. McFarlane said they had, it was so. Mr. Berthiaume was perfectly solvent and a very satisfactory customer. There was no agreement that the Canada Paper Company should receive any benefit from sales to the Government, or that anything should be allowed to Mr. Berthiaume on that account. This company might, under certain circumstances, take Mr. Berthiaume's notes without Mr. Chapleau's endorsement, but they naturally preferred to have an endorsement. While Mr. Berthiaume's case was out of the ordinary in that the company advanced him money to wipe off his debt with the New England Company, they had many other cases of a similar kind. I forgot to say that in Scott's evidence he stated that part of the type ordered from his firm had been imported from the States and that no duty had been paid on it. But it was shown that the prices of the type were not paid by Senecal, but by Mr. Romaine, an old newspaper man of unimpeachable integrity, who is the controller of the Parliamentary Stationery Office, that the fact that the type came in duty free, was known to Mr. Romaine, and that he made allowance therefor in his prices, so that the Government got the benefit of it. There are always two sides to a story, and no one will dare to question Mr. Romaine's good faith in any transaction which he manages.

Mr. Meek, agent for the Babcock Printing Presses, volunteered his evidence that his presses were equally as good as the Potter presses and that he would have sold them much lower. When Mr. Chapleau pointed out to him that the presses purchased by the Government were priced in 1887 at \$5,800, and that the discount allowed the Government brought them down to \$4,000. Meek said he was not aware of it. He knew Mr. G. E. Desbarats and Mr. S. E. Dawson, of Montreal, to be practical printers and good business men, but he would not accept their opinion of the purchases because they were old printers and 50 years behind the times. Mr. Meek was certainly not so much in nature as in name.

On Wednesday Mr. C. A. Dansereau, Postmaster of Montreal, was examined. He had been asked by Chapleau to call, when in New York, on the Hoe Press Co. and the Potter Press Co., and get their price lists. Mr. Chapleau also instructed him to inform those companies that if it ever came to his knowledge that they paid any commissions on orders from the Gov-

ernment, the orders would be cancelled. The companies told him that they were not in the habit of doing so; that they had large transactions with the Washington Government and sometimes contributed to political funds. After this, at their request, he gave them the names of the treasurers of the Conservative Associations of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. This was before any goods were purchased, and he made no suggestion that they should contribute to party funds, nor had he any knowledge that they had done so. He warned the companies against paying the commissions, because Chapleau had asked him and because he knew it was an American custom to pay commissions. He had been told by reliable gentlemen in New York that American money had been contributed to the Liberal funds at the last election, and had been deposited in the Banque du Peuple. Mr. Chapleau had consulted him as an old newspaper man about the presses, and had also consulted other leading printers, such as Mr. Desbarats, Richard White and John Lovell. Mr. Rolland had lent him \$13,000 in 1878 to help La Minsive, of which he was then editor, and the money was repaid with interest.

When Mr. Lister called, Mr. J. B. Young, President of the New England Paper Co., he struck a snag. Young related his dealings with La Presse newspaper and emphatically denied that there was any corrupt bargain between him and Chapleau or the Government. The clause in the agreement, that La Presse should receive one-half profits on any sales his Company made the Government, had been inserted by himself, without Chapleau's suggestion, knowledge or approval. Pressed to say if he had not received a letter from Chapleau, approving of the agreement, he declared he had not. He had received a letter from Chapleau, but it had no reference to the agreement. Mr. Chapleau here challenged Mr. Lister to prove that he ever wrote such a letter, or that he had sanctioned the agreement concerning the transactions with the Government.

Witness said he was perfectly delighted to have Mr. Berthiaume's contract, and to get Mr. Chapleau's endorsement as security for his old debt. He had no fault to find with the manner he was paid for the paper he supplied to La Presse, but he did not feel sure over the action of Mr. McFarlane. He thought that the action of a vice-president of a paper makers' association, formed for the purpose of working in harmony, in taking away a contract from a rival, was the height of meanness. His suit against Berthiaume was to recover damages for breach of contract. His company had only had two transactions with the Government. The first was on June 30th, 1886, long previous to his agreement with Mr. Berthiaume, when he sold paper to the Department of Agriculture to the value of \$2,664.

The second transaction was in October, 1889. It amounted to \$1,027, and the profit was only \$137. Mr. Lister then asked witness to make a search for the letter, when Mr. Young burst out: "I know pretty well what you are driving at. I am an American citizen, and will not be bullied. My bookkeeper is down with typhoid fever. I don't know what you did to her here; and I am wanted back at my business. I tell you you can prove nothing by me. Mr. Chapleau never mentioned anything about the paper contract. He merely said he endorsed the notes. I know what you are trying to prove, but you cannot do it by me. Mr. Lister—I can prove by two witnesses that within five weeks he stated that he received a letter from Mr. Chapleau. Mr. Young—you can't prove any such thing.

After some further discussion, witness said: "I want you to understand that I am not coming here again."

Mr. Lister—If we order you you must come; if you don't you will be arrested.

Witness—I am an American citizen; you have no power over me.

Mr. Chapleau (to Mr. Lister)—I tell you there was no such letter.

Mr. Lister—I tell you there was.

Witness—I tell you there was not; I tell you distinctly I will not come back to this committee; I will go back to the States where I live if I want to. When I came here it was to say what was straight and right. You cannot prove that Mr. Chapleau has done anything wrong in this connection by me. There was absolutely nothing of what you speak of.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau here asked that Mr. Brown, Mr. Young's attorney, should be examined to corroborate his testimony, but Mr. Lister protested against any interference and called for a vote of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau—Mr. Lister has charged that in his examination in court Mr. Young made a statement that there was such a letter. I ask in fairness to Mr. Young and myself that Mr. Brown be examined.

A warm discussion followed, the Conservatives contending for the right to examine Mr. Brown in order to prevent the necessity of Mr. Young being recalled, while the Liberals insisted that the course proposed was irregular.

Mr. Lister said that the conduct of the witness was most conclusive proof that such a letter was written.

Hon. Mr. Foster—When a gentleman makes a statement on oath you have no right to put your hearsay evidence against his.

Mr. Lister—I have a right to say that his evidence was not conclusive.

Mr. Foster—you have no right to impugn Mr. Young's testimony until you get other evidence.

Witness (warmly)—Why should I come here to defend Mr. Chapleau? Mr. Chapleau is every bit as much my enemy as Mr. Berthiaume. He broke his contract with me. Do you suppose if I could produce such a letter I would not do so? When they are my enemies, would I not get even if I could?

that he stated positively that Mr. Chapleau never wrote and that he never received a letter, and never had any conversation with Mr. Chapleau about the agreement. It was not possible that he could make a mistake. If he had such a letter he would "jump it out" at once. He gave all the information and papers he had to his lawyers as a man of business.

Ald. J. D. Rolland, of Montreal, recalled, was again examined by Mr. Lister as to any payments he had made to Mr. Dansereau. Witness said he had last spring paid \$1,000 for political purposes to the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, not to Mr. Dansereau. Senator LaCoste was the president of the Conservative election organization, and witness was treasurer.

Mr. Lister—I ask you if that \$1,000 is all your firm subscribed to the late Dominion election fund?

Hon. Mr. Foster objected that the committee had no power to enquire into the private business transactions of the witness, and Mr. Rolland refused to answer, saying that he might just as well be asked about his subscription to the Citizens' League or other bodies with which he was connected.

The chairman ruled that the question was improper, and then Mr. Lister asked the witness: Were you treasurer of the election fund for Mr. Chapleau's district?

Hon. Mr. Foster again objecting, Mr. Lister argued that he had a right to know what witness's relation was to Mr. Chapleau.

Witness said he had known Mr. Chapleau for the past 25 years and was not ashamed of it; there was no favoritism about his firm getting the contract; they were awarded it because they were the only people in the country who made the particular kind of paper required, and as they furnished it at the same price for which it could be bought in England the Government did not lose any money and were carrying out the principles of the National Policy. When they asked for a renewal he came to Ottawa and saw Messrs. Desjardins, Girouard and Curran to secure their influence. The result was that the contract was renewed. It was quite necessary that he should know beforehand if the contract was to be renewed, for their trade with Toronto and the west had grown so extensively under the N. P. that if the Government contract was renewed they would have to get in new machinery. If it had not been extended their old machinery would have been sufficient for their wants.

Mr. Lister—I ask you whether from the year 1887 until the present time you or your firm has given or loaned any money to Mr. Dansereau or to anyone for him?

Witness—We never paid a cent in relation to this contract.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau told Mr. Lister that if he was sincere he would ask witness if he had ever had negotiations or transactions with Mr. Dansereau in reference to his dealings with the Government.

Mr. Lister said that his information was that the firm had paid money to Mr. Dansereau which had been charged in the books as gifts. He made no charge against the Secretary of State, but he claimed that if such payments were made they could only be to influence Mr. Chapleau.

Finally Mr. Lister asked witness if he had ever paid Mr. Dansereau any money to influence the Government?

Witness—Not at all; Mr. Dansereau was an intimate friend of my father's and I had many dealings with him; I have had a contract with Mr. Dansereau since 1875 for the publication in French of the Quebec school readers.

Mr. Lister—Are these the only moneys you have ever paid Mr. Dansereau?

The chairman ruled the question as improper, and Mr. Wood (Brookville) characterized Mr. Lister's action in seeking to enquire into every business dealing of the firm as unjustifiable.

Mr. Rolland here produced a copy of his letter and the correspondence with the department, and proved that in adding a footnote, that if the paper was to be supercalendered an extra charge of 1 cent was to be made, they were only following the custom of the trade.

Mr. Lister then appealed from the chairman's ruling against his question in reference to payments to Mr. Berthiaume, and the committee divided. The chairman's ruling was sustained by a vote of 16 to 12, and after some further discussion the witness was discharged.

W. C. D.

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The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLIC, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other. A 1 Druggist, 50c., 1.00.*

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First-class material and workmanship. Teeth filled at reasonable rates.—Dr. J. P. MURRAY, Queen Street. 2nd and 3rd wks

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Firms, etc.

SPECIALTIES:  
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PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF,  
Halifax, August 13, 1891—dy & wk

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SOOTHING, CLEANSING,  
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Best Relief, Permanent  
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Has so-called diseases  
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stomach trouble, heaving  
of getting general feeling  
of failure, etc. If you are  
troubled with any of these or  
other symptoms, you have  
found, and should lose no  
time in getting a bottle of  
Nasal Balm. Be warned in  
this neglected cold in head  
leads to Catarrh, followed  
by consumption and death.  
Sold by all druggists, or sent,  
on receipt of 60 cents  
per bottle, by addressing  
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CATARRH

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT of the  
Faculty of Applied Science has been  
made, stating the details of the new  
Laboratory, Workshops, Apparatus  
improvements in its several Depart-  
ments of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Elec-  
trical 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  
Registrar, who can also supply detailed  
prospectuses of the other Faculties of the  
University, viz., Law, Medicine, Arts (in-  
cluding the Dual in Course for Women), and  
Theological Science.

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

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