"Pure Patriotism

Prompts Government Contractors to "Whack Up" Election Funds.

Mr. Dansereau Tells the Committee About His "Soft Snap."

The Committee in Cochrane's Case Fail to Agree on a Report.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Before Mr. Dansereau concluded his testimony at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee yesterday he asked to be allowed to make an explanation with regard to his relations to the firm of Rollanda, in whose books, as has been shown, he is down for payment of sums of money charged as "gifts." Mr. Dansereau said he had a partnership in the publication of some books with the firm. In 1878 or 1879, he said, the late Mr. Rolland, father of the brothers now composing the firm, adof some books with the Irin. In 1978 of 1879, he said, the late Mr. Rolland, father of the brothers now composing the firm, advanced him \$1,300 without security to get La Minerve out of trouble. To Mr. Lister he said the Rollands had not a Government contract at that time. It was not for their contracts with the Government, he said, that the Rollands now subscribe to election funds. It was pure patriotism that made him "shove up" \$1,000 whenever it was wanted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dansereau introduced the contract about the books he made on May 1, 1875, with Mr. Rolland. It was an interesting bit of evidence to the acquaintances of Mr. Dansereau, who have wondered how he lived before he got his appointment. An order-in-council of the Quebec Government of 1875 gave to Mr. Dansereau the right to

bit of evidence to the acquaintances of Mr. Dansereau, who have wondered how he lived before he got his appointment. An order-in-council of the Quebec Government of 1875 gave to Mr. Dansereau the right to publish a set of five school readers copyrighted by Andre Montpetit. Mr. Rolland was to publish them and furnish all the money necessary to do so. Mr. Dansereau was for twenty years. Mr. Rolland had to advance \$25,000 of capital to publish the day and advance \$25,000 of capital to publish the books.

"That is what we in the West would call a soit snap." Mr. Lister remarked when

the books.
"That is what we in the West would call
a soft snap," Mr. Lister remarked when
the reading of the contract was finished.
Mr. Dansereau told him his profits from
the contract were sometimes \$10,000 in a

on,

SEEN:

ods,

This was all that was wanted of Mr.

Dauscreau.

A BAD MEMORY.

An important witness was John Brooks
Young, president of the New England
Paper Company, and, as he admits, author
of the famous clause in the Berthiaume contract by which the company was to apply in payment of the debt due by La Presse half the profits the company should receive from the Government contracts. Mr. Lister asked the witness perhaps a dozen times and in almost as many different forms whether he had ever received a letter from Whether he had ever received a letter from Mr. Chapleau ratifying the contract, and his invariable answer was, "I don't remem-ber." Then Mr. Lister divided the question. There was one part of the contract, he con-tended, which was a legitimate business transaction; there was another part which transaction; there was another part which was corrupt, namely, the clause relating to the Government contracts. Had the witness got a letter from Mr. Chapleau ratifying the corrupt part of it? About this time Mr. Young surprised the committee and the members who had deprecated Mr. Lister's persistence. "Now that you are bringing it to me it seems that I did get a letter," he said, and thinking Mr. Lister had a copy of the letter, he added, "You have the letter there; let me see it." (Laughter.)

(Laughter.)
Mr. Lister did not show him the letter if he had it, but proceeded with his question ing. Witness' attitude toward the committee then underwent a change. He said Mr. Berthiaume gave him to understand that he had influence to get orders from the Government. Afterwards the company did not get an order. He did not know how it was done; that Mr. McFarlane. how how it was done; that Mr. McFarlane, of the Canadian Paper Company, took his business with Berthiaume away and caused Berthiaume to break the contract made in October, 1889. He sold two lots of paper to the Government after the agreement with Berthiaume. It was a pretty good thing to sell to the Government, lots of money in it, and he was delighted to put the clause in the agreement. On an order for 370 reams at 10 cents invoiced at \$2,660, his profit was \$682. He was very glad to get Mr. Chapleau's name on the notes, and when Mr. Berthiaume offered to get his name witness said he wrote the contract as fast as he could. On a bill of goods amounting to \$1,074 the profit was \$137. He offered Berthiaume half of it, and he said it was too small to take. About four months after that the contract was broken.

Mr. Lister asked witness to search among his papers for the letter from Mr. Chapleau

Mr. Lister asked witness to search among his papers for the letter from Mr. Chap-leau. Then the witness said that he knew what Mr. Lister wanted to discover, that there was no such letter as he expected to find.

THE COCHRANE INVESTIGATION. THE COCHRANE INVESTIGATION.

The Cochrane investigation has been disposed of. The case was concluded yesterday and counsel were heard. Mr. Barron made a careful summary of the evidence, pointing out the parts on which he relies. Mr. Osler, in his address, did not deny the existence of the Patronage Committee in East Northumberland, but contended that it was a prudent and proper way for Mr. Cochrane to distribute political favors. He contended that there had been no proof of corrupt bargaining on the part of Mr. contended that there had been no proof of corrupt bargaining on the part of Mr. Coehrane, and attempted to discredit the evidence of Arundel Simpson, who had sworn that Mr. Coehrane had acknowledged selling the position of lighthouse-keeper to Hedley Simpson for \$200. The committee held a private session in the avening, but could not agree on a report.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

UNDECIDED.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The Cochrane Committee sat to-day. Mr. Osler concluded his argument in defense of Cochrane. The committee has not come to a decision re-UNDECIDED specting its report.

SETTLED. In the Senate Railway Committee this morning the report of the Baie des Chaleurs investigation was adopted as printed with only a few verbal amendments. Senator Boulton's clause, expressive of moral indignation, was not adopted.

NOTES.

Hon. Oliver Mowat is at Ottawa. He was given a seat on the floor of the House last evening, and on his entrance received a round of applause from the Opposition benches

The Railway Committee of the Senate

amended the Baie des Chalcurs Railway bill, inserting a clause providing that when Mr. Macfarlane gives up possession of his property in the railway the company shall deposit \$180,000 to secure his claims. Opposition to the bill is virtually withdrawn.

The Proceedings of the Trades Union Congress.

Two Steamers.

ACKNOWLEDGES THE WHITEWASH.
[London Free Press, Sept. 11.]
The sub-committee in the Tarte-McGreevy Committee met this afternoon. Two
reports will be brought in—one whitewashing Sir Hector. The main Committee will
meet to-morrow.

mg Sir Hector. The main Committee will meet to morrow.

A BRITISH CONSERVATIVE VIEW.
The London Saturday Review (Conservative) of the 24th August discusses the plea advanced by Sir Hector and others that there is nothing very wrong in accepting bribes for political purposes:

"The whole tone of Sir Hector Langeving the inquiry, goes to show that in Canada, though it would be allowed to be wrong to pocket sums of thousands of dollars for one's personal use, it is perfectly fair to bleed a railway company or a firm of contractors for money to be spent in corrupting the constituencies. Of course, we do not pretend that the distinction is one which was first made by the Canadians. On the contrary, it is as old as bribery and corruption. But because it is old, this code of morality is not the more honorable nor the less dangerous. Where it prevails, as it avowedly does in Canada, we expect to hear of politicians who accept testimonials in hard cash and of officials whose palms are greased."

Speaking of Sir Hector's defense, the Saturday says: "His denials, though emphatic enough in general terms, are weakened by most damaging admissions. A gentleman who has to confess that he accepted accommodation from persons who were interested in corruption; that he does not remember whether a certain sum of \$1,000 was paid the the striking Tailors at Windows — Labor Notes.

Three of the Striking Tailors of "Conspiracy" —Labor Notes.

London, Sept. 11.—When the Trades Union Congress resumed its deliberations at the damaging defeated by work by approving

in hard cash and of officials whose palms are greased."

Speaking of Sir Hector's defense, the Saturday says: "His denials, though emphatic enough in general terms, are weakened by most damaging admissions. A gentleman who has to confess that he accepted accommodation from persons who were interested in corruption; that he does not remember

ENGLISH OPINION ON CANADA'S POSITION.

[London Economist]
In a country like Canada, where the agriculturists should be attracted by the agriculturists should be attracted by the contrast between them and their far more numerous southern neighbors, a contrast which should render their cost of living less, a policy of rigid protection is a great mistake. A vast mass of people and a wide difference of climatic conditions such as we find in the United States are far hetter conditions under which the catholical states are far as we find in the United States are far better conditions under which to establish exclusiveness than those of Canada are, and there can be no longer any doubt that much of the productive labor in the Do-minion has gone southward, so as to take advantage of the wider market which it finds there—an advantage not compensated in the colony as it would be under a free

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

THE BALLOON COLLAPSED. Another Aeronaut Loses His Life by Drowning.

New York, Sept. 11.—George White, an aeronaut, of Chicago, made an ascension at the Eldorado Gardens, at Wehawken, Wednesdayfevening. The balloon collapsed and fell into the Hudson River. White was drawned.

BUILDINGS BURNED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Fire did \$45,000 damage to Thomas Stevens' large factory and carpenter shop on Lark street this morning. A group of firemen in rear of the factory were caught by a falling wall and Fireman Luby was crushed to death.

Several others received slight injuries.
SARNIA, Sept. 10.—The W. C. T. U. Sannia, Sept. 10.—The W. C. T. U. coffee rooms on Christina street were destroyed by fire last night with the contents. The building was a one and a half story frame, and was occupied by William Johnston as a restaurant, who had leased it from the W. C. T. U. The building was insured in the Commercial Union for 8800, and the contents were insured for \$250 in

A Child Charged with Murder. A Child Chargod with Murder.

New York, Sept. 11.—The youngest person ever charged with murder was arraigned in Essex Market prison yesterday. He was Jacob Auniund, 3½ years of age, and the crime charged against hir is fratricide. It was related by a colored boy, who saw the deed committed, that Jacob deliberately pushed his younger brother Pesach from the dock, foot of Clinton street, East River, thereby drowning him. The judge held that Jacob was too young to be responsible for his acts. The case was, however, turned over to the coroner.

was, nowever, tursed over to the coroner.

"Don't Care to Eat."

It is with the greatest confidence that Hood's Sarsaparlia is recommended for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and similar troubles. This medicine gently tones the stomach, assists digestion, and makes one "read hungry," Persons in delicate health, after taking Hood's Sarsaparlilaa few dam, and the stomach assists.

Three of the Striking Tailors at Windsor

councilors and vestrymen and everybody holding a representative place, the appointment of women on juries, and the payment of every jurymen ten shillings per day—proposals which in general point to aspirations on the part of the delegates for future spoils of office. The proceedings culminated to-day in a contest between the old and the new unjoists over the election.

are, that The constitution. The congress gave the ultras less power.

The report of the Committee on Constitution proposed to base the representation on the numerical principle, each society having delegates in the ratio of its membership. The whole question was finally referred back to the Parliamentary Committee with instructions to prepare a constitution on the principle of one man one vote. Their recommendations which were submitted to the Trades Council throughout the country, before the congress view the revision of the continuous constitution, the coming and the accuracy of the Coronet were in a dory along-stide the Georgiana. The latter is a fishing schooner of 90 tons, and halling from Yarmouth. Some smashed dories were not the numerical principle, each society having the Georgiana when found, and it is thought the crew perished, though they may have escaped in the other boats. A schooner which arrived in latter says that the Georgiana was being towed up by the Coronet and another schooner.

GREAT STACKS

as it was obnoxious to the complainant. He found the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to one menth's imprisonment each in Sandwich jail. In passing sentence the judge said personally he would be in favor of imposing a heavy fine on the prisoners, but this he thought would not be sufficient punishment, as he was informed that all fines would be paid by the International Tailors' Union, and hence the crime of which the prisoners were convicted would go unpunished. The attorney for the prisoners will at once institute habeas corpus proceedings and take the matter to a higher court.

Father and Son.

DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12.—A queer sight, to be seen almost any day upon the streets of this city, is that of Johnny Craig, the largest man in the world, wheeling along his 6-months-old baby in an ordinary baby carriage. Craig now weighs 823 pounds, while Craig, jun., is not above the average 6-months-old child.

Murder at Sherbrocke.

Steamship Arrivals.

Two Steamers.

The Moderates in an Overwhelming A Hundred Persons Reported to Have

Fifteen Men Lose Their Lives by the Sinking of a Launch.

Athens, Sept. 11.—A collision has taken place off Cape Collona, between an Italian steamship, the Taornina and a Greek steamship, the Thessalis.

The Taornina sank soon after the accident,

drowning her captain, several of her crew and 40 of her cabin passengers.

The second officer of the Taornina and a number of passengers who were standing on the bridge at the time of the collision were saved by boats of the Thessalia.

the bridge at the time of the collision were saved by boats of the Thessalia.

A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

ATHENS, Sept. 12.—The damage done to the Faornina by the collision with the Thessalia was so great that she sank a few minutes after being struck by the Greek steamer. Most of the Faornina's passengers were in their berths where the vessels collided, and the latest estimate is that 100 persons were drowned. The Thessalia was badly damaged forward, but by keeping the purps going the steamer just succeeded in reaching Thaieron.

FIFTHEN LABORERS DROWNED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A steam launch carrying non-union laborers from Dublin to Londonderry sank in Lough Foyle yesterday after colliding with the steamer Albatross. Fifteen persons were drowned, among them a child of Graeme Hunter, agent of the London Grain Federation, who was aboard the launch with his family. The launch came bow on toward the Albatross and struck her sponson. She commenced to sink immediately. The accident occurred in a narrow part of the river, but the night, though cloudless, was dark. An alarm was sounded just before the collision, but it was too late to avoid the accident. Hunter says he is certain he had lights and a good lookout. The Albatross men did the best they possibly could in the work of reseue.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A SCHOONER'S CREW.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A SCHOONER'S CREW. HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12.—The schooners Sea Nymph and Banner, which have arrived acre, report speaking the schooner Coronet, ying near the schooner Georgiana, which was bottom up, about twelve niles off Shut-in Island. Two of the crew of the Coronet were in a done along.

Simcoe, Ont., Sept. 12.—Little Jack Ryerson, aged 7 years, only child of Mrs. J. W. Ryerson, was killed by a train here yesterday. He was the son of the late Major Ryerson, who was drowned recently

What's the difference between the regular and irregular Greek verbs?" was asked of a schoolboy by his uncle, in order to test his knowledge. "We get more lickings trying to learn irregular ones," was the reply.

trying to learn irregular ones," was the reply.

Mr. J. R. Allen, upnolsterer, Toronto, sends us the following: "For six or seven years my wife suffered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Inward Files and Kidney Complaint. We tried two physicians and any number of medicines without getting any relief, until we got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This was the first relief she got, and before one bottle was used the benefit she derived from it was beyond our expectation."

A fool may meet with good fortune, but

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Important Changes in the Dominion Amending Law.

Building Expensive Public Buildings

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—When the House met this afternoon Mr. Mackintosh gave an indignant denial to a statement published in L'Electeur to the effect that he had visited Quebec and that Mr. Blanchet had come to Ottawa at the instance of the Government, with the view of making war on Mr. Mercier. He had gone to Quebec, it was true, but it was only to meet his family.

Mr. Armstrong put a question to the Minister of Justice as to the presentation of the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee. He reminded the House that a long time had elapsed since the evidence had closed, and the members were anxious to have it before them in order that they might master it thoroughly before they were asked to vote upon the question.

Sir John Thompson replied that the committee were deliberating upon their report, and in the meantime evidence was being revised so as to be ready for instantaneous delivery.

Mr. Armstrong remarked that it did not

Mr. Armstrong remarked that it did not appear to him to be necessary that the House should wait for the presentation of the report before the evidence was placed in the hands of the members.

The Minister of Justice dissented from

evidence should be laid on the table simultaneously.

The House then took up the consideration of the bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act in committee. The bill as framed remedied an injustice of which the Liberals have long complained by putting it out of the power of the alerk of the Crown in Chancery to show favor to Government candidates in gazetting members. It provided that the election petition should be filed not later than 30 days after the returning officer's declaration of election. Mr. Charlton and Mr. Cameron, of Huron, argued that this was putting too tion. Mr. Charlton and Mr. Cameron, of Huron, argued that this was putting too much power in the hands of the returning officer, while Sir John Thompson contended that 30 days after polling might be too short a time. The difficulty was solved by Sir Richard Cartwright, at whose suggestion the time for filing the petition was fixed at 40 days after polling. As several clauses of the bill and several of the amendments thereto are in relief of candidates it should be borne in mind that the election law as it stands is harsh and unjust to the law as it stands is harsh and unjust to the candidate and calculated to benefit nobody but the lawyers who do a large business in connection with controverted elections. The costs are enormous. The election trial is a lottery in which the man who draws a blank incures a fearful penalty. The result, as Mr. Mulock said, is that a man of small means, who has been persuaded by his friends to become a candidate, may have \$5,000 or \$10,000, the savings of a lifetime, swept away by an election petition on speculation, hoping that evidence may turn up afterwards. Petitions are filed, not as the result of the wish of the people of the riding but through the intervention of outlaw as it stands is harsh and unjust to the

Atlantic Coor.

Strewn, N. S.W., Sept. II.—The bodies of the mean and one woman have been defer the congress view the revision of the soft of the mean and one woman have been dut the spointment of a Parliamentary continue as of leading impertance. The of the back Camellia, of St. Johns, Now.

In the Strewn, N. S.W., Sept. II.—The bodies of the back Camellia, of St. Johns, Now.

It is a state of the continue and one woman have been dut the spointment of a Parliamentary continue as of leading impertance. The continue are of leading impertance. The continue are of leading in the spointment of a Parliamentary common was the wife of the back Camellia, of St. Johns, Now.

It is a state of the continue and the spointment of a Parliamentary common was the wife of the back.

It is a state of the continue and of leading in the parliamentary common was the wife of the parliamentary common was the wife of the back.

It is a state of the properties of the state of the parliamentary common was the wife of the parliament the standing of all the members of the House against whom petitions have been filed. The Minister of Justice said that he thought the amendment should not be retroactive, but the House did not decide the question, and it is not improbable that the other opinion will prevail, and that the sitting members will get the benefit of the charge in the law. If the amendment is change in the law. If the amendment is just Mr. Charlton said it ought to go into effect at once. Mr. German raised the question of costs, which he thought should be limited, and Mr. Mulock moved that counsel fees should not exceed \$50 for the first day and \$40 for each exceeding the

counsel fees should not exceed \$50 for the first day and \$40 for each succeeding day, and that the whole costs, exclusive of witness' fees and other disbursements, should not exceed \$300. A decision upon this question was not reached, but the amendment will commend itself to the good sense and justice of the country.

On motion to go into concurre Mr. Tisdale, chairman of committee on the Cochrane charges, rising to a question of privilege, said he desired to miske a personal explanation in regard to an article in the Ottawa Free Press of this evening, which said that when the committee met DANVILLE, thus, sight, to be seen almost any day upon the streets of this city, is that of Johnny Craig, the largest man in the world, wheeling along his 6-months-old baby in an ordinary baby carriage. Craig now weighs 823 pounds, while Craig, jun, is not above the average 6-months-old child.

Murder at Sherbrocke

She Osier upon any matter connected with the charges. With regard to the other charges he would say nothing but that they must be untrue, because the meetings had been secret, and surely no member would commit a breach of privilege by revealing what took place there. "I think the time has come," as proceeded, "when we ought to do something about these papers. We ought to impeach them, to teach them to leave these

thing about these papers. We ought to impeach them, to teach them to leave these committees alone, and not make such charges against them."

The House took up concurrence in the estimates, and, on the item for the completion of the Napance postoffice, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Chariton again spoke of the job by which this building had cost couble the amount of its estimate.

Mr. Charlton moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, in amendment to a motion for the currence, that appropriations for the executive of the second of the case.

A fool may meet with good fortune, but Flint, in amendment to a motion for the the wise profit by it.

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on some uniform rate having regard to the postal revenue of the town or city in which such building is to be erected and where the importance of the town where it is proposed to erect it warrants the expenditure. Mr. Laurier and his supporters held that

Mr. Laurier and his supporters held that the only standard of the necessity for a building was the necessity for collecting revenue. It would be a safe and reasonable rule that the revenue must be \$10,000. \$20,000 a year, or any sum the Govern-ment might choose to set, before a building and the created. It would have the ment might choose to set, before a unitality would be creeted. It would save the Government from a great deal of importunity and the country from the wasteful expenditure of large sums of money.

The amendment was lost on division.

The House adjourned at 11:35 o'clock.

STIRRING UP STRIFE.

Sensational Reports of Russian Designs.

The Cossack Stroke on the Bosphorus-The Dardanelles Question Still Open.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MANEUVERS. RUSSIAN MILITARY MANKUVERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—A correspondent who has been visiting the Russian southwestern frontier, at Bessarabia, as far as the Danube, says that troops are rapidly arriving, and in large numbers. This would be the base of departure for a Russian be the base of departure for a Russian army advancing toward the Balkans and Constantinople. At Tutschkoff four regiments were quartered, where last year fliere were only two. At Vulkova and Killa five regiments had recently arrived, in addition to the men already there. At Kaguel three regiments arrived about a month ago, and at Jalpuch reinforcements of 7,000 men have recently taken up their quarters. Troops are pouring at the same rate into other villages. These places are of little consequence apart from their situation, where an army of invasion would naturally concentrate. In view of these facts the correspondent concludes that Russia intends at no distant date to make across the Danube for Constantinople, and that her preparations show that this time she means to have a force sufficient to overthrow all obstacles.

throw all obstacles.

The number of troops engaged in the The number of troops engaged in the Russian army maneuvers in the Government of Kieft, Pocclia and Vaihunia, is about 100,000. They are all drawn from the interior and there is no diminution of the great frontier garrison scattered along the Austro-Russian boundary. The maneuvers include the feature of educating the treory to familiarity with smokelings.

here has been summoned to Constantinople to give an account of the position. The Sultan, who gave audience to Herr Von Radowitz, the German Ambassador, denied that his designs were inimical to any power, and stated there was no serious charge, against ex-Gread Vizier Kimil. charge against ex-Grand Vizier Kiamil, who continues a prisoner in his own house.

The North German Gazette, apropos of The North German Gazette, apropos of the Dardanelles incident, refers to the com-munity of interest between England and the Dreibund, adding: "Even if the inter-ests of Great Britain were not everywhere coincident with those of the Dreiband, they are most assuredly nowhere opposed to them. Wheresoever it can be shown that the interests immediately concerning England are really in danger, it may be taken for granted that the question as to how far the Dreibund is affected will be considered in the friendliest spirit."

A disasted from Constantinonic says

A dispatch from Constantinople says

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