

Postoffice Scandal.

How Mr. Haggart's Favorite
Female Clerk Fared.

Remarkable Family Com-
pact Further Laid Bare.

Insel in the Langvein-McGreedy
Peculations Talk.

British Public Opinion on the
Exposures.

"Tammany Hall Smelled Clean and
Sweet" in Comparison.

GALLERY GOSPEL.

Thomas McGreevy is in New York City
with his wife and children. Col. Smith,
who went to the States to see the
Speaker's warrant for his arrest, has,
therefore, returned unsuccessful.

Mayor Eldy, of Hull, has been ill for
several weeks from blood poisoning, which
seems to be a peculiar way. A small
pimple appeared on his neck, and coming
in contact with a patent shirt button which
had accumulated a small quantity of ver-
digris, blood poisoning set in. His face and
neck were badly swollen. He is able to be
out again.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong, preaching in St.
Paul's Church on Sunday, said: "Let the
devil be a witness to the punishment of the
guilty. If a member, expulsion; an of-
ficial, prison; a Minister of the Crown, dis-
charge; or anyone else let him be punished
according to his crime. I say this because
some cry out that because a great good is
being done by these exposures being
brought to light they are satisfied with
that. But let them be punished, I say, and
the country will be taught that wrong
doing cannot be done by these engines and
vultures with impunity. You can see them
all living one after the other in the direc-
tion of some avenue. Let severity be
done out, not for severity's sake, but to
show that integrity cannot be accomplished
with impunity."

It is probable that Sir Adolphus Caron
will be impeached in the House for some
unlawful work when took place in Quebec
during last elections.

When the Live Stock Shipping Bill came
up in the Senate yesterday, Hon. Mr.
Dowd asked as to the truth of reports that
permission was to be given for the im-
portation of live cattle from the United
States to be slaughtered in Canada. In re-
ply Premier Abbott said that on the prin-
ciple that there was no more danger in
slaughtering than from taking cattle off to
rest, as may be done now, the Government
had decided to allow slaughtering at cer-
tain points under certain prescribed
regulations. This plan was submitted to
the Imperial Government and approved of
by them, but had not yet been finally acted
on.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION.

The Glasgow Herald (Independent) says
the investigations at Ottawa have "re-
vealed a state of matters which is
simply scandalous." Without pronouncing
upon Sir Hector's guilt or innocence,
"there can be no doubt what-
ever that for years past a system has
obtained under which contracts for public
works were secured by the payment of
heavy bribes to officials and influential poli-
ticians, and that public money has been
diverted to the advancement of party and
personal ends. Other members of the
Government besides the Minister of Public
Works are directly implicated by the re-
velations that have been made, and unless
political morality in the Dominion has sunk
to a very low level, they will scarcely be
able to retain their official positions. But
their withdrawal from the Cabinet would
almost inevitably be the signal for a disinte-
gration of the Ministerial majority, which
is, in reality, composed of very heterogeneous
elements, and has only been kept
together in the past by the tact and great
personal ascendancy of the late Sir John
Macdonald."

The Birmingham Post (Conservative) of
Aug. 12 says "the gravity of the position
(at Ottawa) consists not in the manifesta-
tions of nepotism between political opponents,
and not even in the inquiry as to acts of
bribery or corruption by individuals in them-
selves. These are things not important, but
it is in the complicity of Ministers, the
misuse of public funds, the illegal ex-
ercise of Governmental power, and, more
especially, the overt management of public
works, that the most serious aspects of
the business are to be found."

The St. James' Gazette (Conservative) of
Aug. 12 says "the existence of an im-
mense system of corruption among public
officials in Canada has been conclusively
proved," and "like everything else on the
American continent the bribery has been
colossal."

The Weekly Dispatch (Radical) of Aug.
6 arraigns the Old Man and his methods in
this vigorous manner:

"The secret of Sir John Macdonald's
electoral victories is out, this side of
the water surprise has often been forecast
at the patient with which our Canadian
cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist
rule of that prince of political intrigues.
There is now, alas! no difficulty in explain-
ing that curious situation. Sir John's Govern-
ment rested on a studious and all-
pervading system of bribery and corruption.
Even Tammany Hall smiles sweet and clean
in comparison with the management of Sir
John's Government. Day by day the
revelations that are going on at Ottawa dis-
close a huge system of corruption that
would make old Tammany blush with envy.
The Public Works Department was talent
and rotten to the core. Every contract
was given to political supporters; they
languished for enormous prices, and paid
back a portion of their ill-gotten gains to
Ministers and their friends." The con-
fessions of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., a
close friend of Sir Hector Langvein, Sir
John's designated successor, read like a
romance in the pages of scandal. Some-
times even the contracts were made to
mythical persons, so that no portion of
the vast might escape the greedy politi-
cians. Presents of stately yachts, carriages,
horses, jewelry and diamonds were con-
stantly made to officials. Altogether such
an exposure has seldom been made in the
annals of political corruption. Boss Tweed

was not in it with Sir John Macdonald and
his gang."

EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

The latest discovery is that civil service
clerks have been fraudulently obtaining
copies of examination papers from the
Printing Bureau. Mr. John G. Armstrong
yesterday swore before the civil service ex-
aminers that he was a mail clerk. He ad-
mitted having procured copies of the ex-
amination questions and given them to Mr.
Elliott. Witness stated that he had re-
ceived the papers from an employee of the
Government Bureau named Macgillivray,
to whom he gave \$50 for his services. The
papers were partly in print and partly in
manuscript.

THE POSTOFFICE SCANDAL.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—The Public Accounts
Committee heard some scattering odds and
ends of evidence this morning, mainly from
the Interior Department scandal. Mr.
Minlock wanted a special meeting on
Wednesday or Friday to examine Lieut.
Gov. Shultz, but the Ministers said
they could not give time for more than two
meetings a week. Thursday was fixed for
the Printing Bureau investigation, but
Mr. Chapleau was willing that Lieut. Gov.
Shultz should be examined first on that
day.

Mr. Mulock—The Secretary of State is
willing that it should take all Thursday.

Mr. Foster—That is an innuendo.

Mr. Barron first called Mr. Le Ser, secretary of the Postoffice Department. He swore that the Deputy Minister brought him a Miss Graham about June 2, 1889, and told him that she was to take Miss Jane Craig's place in his office. Still both Miss Craig and Miss Graham were paid during that absence up to October. He did not know the reason of Miss Craig's absence. He gave two other instances in which the place of one clerk had been taken by another, but in no other case did both the clerk and the substitute draw pay.

The chairman wanted to know if Mr. Barron could not promise him that if certain evidence he was seeking panned out all would agree the investigation should go on.

Mr. J. L. Brough, second-class clerk in the Interior Department, continued, under the suggestive questioning of Mr. Somerville, the story of the pretty double-pay pretenses of that department. He admitted in an injured tone that he had done extra work with McCabe and got some overtime money (as was the common practice). Brough swore he did not get more than \$22 from McCabe in this way.

Mr. McCabe was then recalled and de-
clared positively the smallness of the
amount that Brough said he got. He
divided all his accounts when they worked
together equally with Brough.

Deputy Minister Baggess was again re-
called, and shown a number of checks he
had indorsed and that were apparently paid
to him. Mr. Baggess swore positively that
they were only there for purposes of identi-
fication, though Mr. Hyman pointed out
that they should have been marked for
identification. These checks were for
money for Mr. Ferris, and Mr. Baggess
finally thought that he must have taken
the money in this way and sent it, per
agreement, to Richard White, of the Mon-
treal Gazette, to pay Ferris's debt to that
paper.

MORE CHARGES LOOMING UP.

It is understood that among the members
against whom charges are to be made in the
House will be Dr. Montague and Mr. Mills,
of Annapolis, N. S.

THE PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Privileges and Elections Committee
stepped to the argument of Thomas Mc-
Greedy's counsel this morning, though the
committee had been adjourned for a week.
Mr. Fitzpatrick justified the high opinion
that has been had of him all through the
case by the clear, forcible and consistent
way in which he defended the absent man.
He admitted indiscretion on the part of his
client as a harbor commissioner in com-
municating information to his brother
Robert, but was quite careful at all times
to shield the Public Works Department.
He even warmly defended the character of
H. F. Perley on the ground that if he were
corrupt he could have easily got more
bribe than the paltry \$2,000 worth of
diamonds. This is in marked contrast
with the fact of Messrs. Oaler and
Heury, counsel for the Public Works De-
partment, which calls attention to the fact
that Percy's lawyer and Counselor at law
authorized reduction on the British Colum-
bia plant not long after he received the
diamonds, and asks that the committee
consider this.

Burglary in Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Aug. 25.—The office
of Leitchman & Maundrell, East End, was
entered last night, the safe opened and
about \$70 removed from the cash drawer.
Mr. Wood, the bookkeeper, left the
office last night about 6 o'clock
after closing the safe windows and
door. This morning he found that the
door had been broken in with a stake
from a flat car and the safe opened. The
safe door was not forced and it was evi-
dent that some one had worked the com-
bination successfully. The cash drawer
was forced and all the money it contained,
between \$50 and \$70, removed. The plate
on the inside of the safe door was removed,
and it looked as if the operator had sought
to secure an impression of the lock com-
bination. Whoever the party was he knew
his business.

A Prosecutor on the Parliamentary Dis- closures.

KINGSTON, Aug. 25.—Sunday evening
Rev. Mr. Kimes preached a sermon in which
he referred at length to the corruptionists
at Ottawa. He said that haste to be rich
was dangerous to men, because it tempted
them to employ illegitimate means to
secure riches. This haste after wealth
has reached the head, and civil servants
and Government officials, not content
with ordinary wages, have put forth
their hands to accept bribes and rob the
public treasury. Clubs and wine suppers,
palatial residences and yachts, with brass
dogs thrown in, are expensive things; and
what are a few thousands originating from
the digestive organs? To sure to get the
genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr.
J. C. B. Siegers & Sons.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor
your lemonade or any other cold drink will
keep you free from dyspepsia, Colic,
Diarrhea and all diseases originating from
the digestive organs. To sure to get the
genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr.
J. C. B. Siegers & Sons.

ANOTHER CENSURE MOTION.

How Shipping Subsidies Were
Manipulated by Mr. Foster.

Further Illustrations of Public Works
Mismanagement.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—On Mr. Foster's
motion in the House to-day to go into
supply Mr. Davies moved an amendment ask-
ing the House to disapprove of the manner
in which the Minister of Finance had con-
ducted the negotiations with regard to the
subsidizing of the lines of steamships be-
tween St. John and Halifax to the West
Indies and South America. He strongly
complained of the refusal of the tender of
Joseph Ward, of Halifax, who offered a
boat of 700 to 800 tons. The contract, he
claimed, was let to Pickford & Black, of
Halifax, who furnished two boats—one of
667 tons and the other of 700 tons. The
speed of both was eleven knots, and
they were subsidized at \$12,000 and
\$15,000 respectively. He claimed the
tenders were given to the highest tenderer,
while responsible men were refused,
although their tenders were much lower
and the boats could be furnished much
quicker. For another branch of the service
Van Wart, of New Brunswick, got the
contract for a ship of 700 tons, and shortly
afterwards the Minister of Finance, Mr.
Baird, then a member of Parliament, was
put on the route, contrary to the Inde-
pendence of Parliament Act, of which the
Government was well aware, as shortly
before the Londona went on, Mr. Baird
notified Hon. Mr. Foster that he had
chartered her for that service, and Mr.
Foster, he said, had given Mr. Baird
\$2,500 per round trip, instead of \$4,000 as
by contract, and further, this extra \$2,500
was to apply to all past services.

Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Davies, said
he had no fault to find with the manner in
which the motion had been presented nor
in the main with the statement of facts.
South American lines had been given two or
three times over the rate of the British
man, he observed, and dealt very little
with the policy adopted by this House
when it decided to make an appropriation
of \$20,000 for the purpose of calling for
service between Canada and the West
Indies and South America. The question
of policy had not come under discussion,
neither had it been shown by the previous
speaker that the advertisement calling for
tenders contained an optional clause, to the
effect that if the Government found a
twelve-knot vessel of 1,000 tons too ex-
pensive, it could have the alternative of
accepting a vessel of 700 tons. Any trouble
or shortcoming that had arisen from the
difficulties of the situation, which was now
much improved, he claimed, was now new
on a substantial footing.

Mr. Elliot declared that the policy of the
Government had been to diminish the trade
between Canada and the West Indies and
South America, and that it had been com-
pelled to resort to subsidizing steamers and
other devices in the effort to restore it. The
trade had fallen off in the last ten years to
the extent of about \$1,000,000 a year. The
policy of the Government, he said, was to
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