

THE SLOW POISONING CASE.

Resume of Addresses For and Against the Prisoner.

The Magistrate Reviews the Evidence,

And Sends the Prisoner Up for Trial.

THE courtroom was overcrowded Thursday afternoon while Mr. Peters for the defence, and Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., for the prosecution, were delivering their addresses. Both speakers were listened to with the deepest attention.

SUMMARY OF MR. PETERS' ADDRESS.

MR. PETERS began by referring to the fact that the Magistrate had to decide whether or not sufficient evidence had been adduced to establish a prima facie case; it is not for him to carefully weigh the evidence as a jury would have to do; and, therefore, he would not say much as to the kind of evidence that has been adduced in this case. It is worthy of remark that there is only one piece of evidence to show that Mrs. Sutherland partook of poison—only one piece of evidence that poison was found in anything which she ever consumed. It has been stated that arsenic was found in a bottle of whiskey. The rest of the evidence, as to the poisoning, is merely that of experts—and the evidence of experts—particularly medical experts—is over and over again proved to be weak and unreliable. In the celebrated Maybrick case it was said by the presiding judge that "the doctors take drugs, about which they know little, and put them into human bodies about which they know less." The truth of this saying has been exemplified in this case. Dr. Johnson strolled to it from the beginning. He watched it from day to day. He knew all the symptoms. But he never thought of arsenic in connection with it until arsenic had been found in the bottle. Sirke Dr. Johnson's evidence out, strike out what he told the other doctors, and there is no basis at all upon which to establish a charge of poisoning by arsenic. The symptoms did not suggest to Dr. Johnson's mind that his patient had been poisoned by arsenic; and if arsenic had not been found in the bottle he would never have thought of arsenic. There is no knowing how arsenic may have got into the bottle, though it is known that the prisoner could not possibly have put it there. The fact of arsenic being found in a bottle of liquor is not singular. Some time ago a family was poisoned by porter obtained from Molson's brewery. Was the arsenic put into the bottle with intent to kill that family? No. It came out on investigation that Mrs. M. is a woman where in the habit of buying back bottles, and that this particular bottle had contained a dose of medicine for a horse, and not being carefully washed out, the arsenic was left in the bottom of the bottle which was afterwards filled up. It is possible that some such explanation of the arsenic at the bottom of the bottle from which Mrs. Sutherland partook may yet be given. There is no absolute evidence that Mrs. Sutherland ever partook of arsenic; and if the case should go to a jury, the opinions of other medical men, just as experts, just as those whose evidence has been taken, will be brought forward to prove that the symptoms in Mrs. Sutherland's case do not indicate arsenical poisoning, of necessity. But even if she were poisoned, it is open to your Honor to come to the conclusion that Mrs. Sutherland may have taken poison without criminal intent on the part of any person. If she were poisoned with criminal intent it is more than probable that all the poison was administered by one hand. If poison was administered from time to time, it was all administered by the same person. Now the arsenic found in the bottle on 3rd or 4th January must—it is placed there with criminal intent—have been put into the bottle on the night of the second of January; and on that night Mrs. Weeks was not out of her house. Anne Gillespie gave her evidence as clearly and straightforwardly as any witness who was examined. If her evidence be true, Mrs. Weeks could not possibly have put the poison into the bottle from which Mrs. Sutherland partook. Apart from the night of the 2nd of January, on which Mrs. Weeks was unable to leave her house, not one person can say that Mrs. Weeks ever went over to Mrs. Sutherland's house. There is but one exception, the witness Nash who is a child that he did not know his own father's name at his own age at twenty-five years of age. And Nash only says that he saw Mrs. Weeks leave Dr. Sutherland's house in the middle of the afternoon, not a time at which to go over to Mrs. Sutherland for the purpose of poisoning his wife. The rest deny that Mrs. Weeks was there at all. But they say that Mrs. Weeks had poison in her possession. It is a disgraceful fact that the act of poisoning is without restriction in his town. Any one can easily get it. And it cannot, therefore, be argued that the possession of poison is proof of an intention to commit a crime. Besides, it is in evidence that the poison in possession of Mrs. Weeks was strychnine. They allege, it is true, that at some time on election day Mrs. Weeks wanted to buy "Rough on Rats," which is arsenical. But the evidence does not show that Mrs. Weeks actually did buy arsenic—only that she was enquiring about it some time after the arsenic was found in the bottle, and long after the symptoms of arsenical poisoning were exhibited by Mrs. Sutherland. There has been a strange omission on the part of the Crown in the Crown. Mr. Sutherland, himself, was the man who took to his wife's bed room the bottle of whiskey in which the arsenic was found. It was he who drew the cork, and who, with his mother, first partook of it. But the counsel for the prosecution did not call him, as they might have done. A great deal of trouble has been taken to obtain evidence that Mrs. Weeks had a motive to poison Mrs. Sutherland. What theory of motive they intend to rely upon, has not yet appeared. Perhaps they will say that they have produced evidence of Mrs. Sutherland visiting Mrs. Weeks' house after he ought to do, and that if Mrs. Sutherland were out of the way, it would be better for Mrs. Weeks—our prosecuting counsel. What-

ver it may be it is worthless unless a prima facie case against the prisoner has first been established; and this has not been done.

[Mr. Peters here quoted from Best on Evidence in support of his contention that a prima facie case must be established before evidence of motive is admitted.]

Evidence of motive is in itself no evidence; it merely makes that probable which would otherwise be improbable.

They say that Mrs. Weeks left the Island; and so she did. But the evidence proves that she was induced to go away by reason—not of her own fear, for she had none—out of the arguments of other persons and against her own free will. Did she show any fear when she got the anonymous letter? No. She merely went to a friend, a respectable man, Mr. J. D. McLeod, for advice. Did she go away because she thought that she would herself get into trouble? No; she went on the representation of others that her staying here would injure her friend. This was perfectly natural. Those who induced her to go were Mr. Sutherland's enemies, not in intention, or they supposed that they were doing him a service, but none the less in fact; and the inducements take from the fact of her going away whatever force there might be in the argument that Mrs. Weeks was fleeing from justice. In support of this contention Mr. Peters again quoted from Best; and pointed out that it was suggested to Mrs. Weeks that Mr. Sutherland was a young man just starting upon a political career; that this affair would ruin him, and, therefore, as was natural under the circumstances, she went away. Mr. Peters also quoted, as applicable to the case, the opinions of the same writer with respect to the misconduct of the press; and contended that the whole weight of evidence as to Mrs. Weeks leaving the Island was obliterated by the facts shown in evidence concerning the evidence of Lizzie Stewart. Mr. Peters said that it would be marvellous, plain, clear and simple. Lizzie Stewart's story is absolutely improbable. It is impossible to believe that Mrs. Weeks, a long time before the poisoning, asked a person who was almost a stranger to her, how much money she would take to poison Mrs. Sutherland. On the face of the girl's own deposition her evidence is shown to be untrue. She was at Mrs. Sutherland's only three weeks; during that time Martha Sutherland was in the country; and yet she swears that Martha Sutherland and Mrs. Weeks left the town together. This statement must be untrue. The witness could not have seen Miss Sutherland. She says that Mrs. Weeks used at that time to visit Mrs. Sutherland's house, often. But she could not swear that she saw her more than twice. The witness must have told an untruth on this point. But give the utmost credence that can be given to her improbable story, Lizzie Stewart herself swears that she looked at it at that time as she looks at it now as a joke. It may be argued that Lizzie Stewart's evidence was considered of such importance by the friends of Mrs. Weeks, that means were taken to get her out of the way. This is but another case in which people who imagine themselves her friends did everything that they could to prejudice her case. There is not a title of evidence to indicate that Mrs. Weeks took any steps whatever to get the witness Lizzie Stewart out of the way.

In short, the evidence as to the poisoning is merely that of medical experts—who are not experts—who have not had personal experience in cases of poisoning by arsenic—and whose opinion may be right, but is probably wrong. But supposing that it is right, the fact of the poisoning—if it be a fact—has not yet been connected with Mrs. Weeks. Mr. Peters then devoted some attention to some secondary considerations drawn from the evidence; and concluded by asking the Magistrate not to send the prisoner up for trial unless he believed that there is a reasonable prospect of securing her conviction.

SUMMARY OF MR. MACLEOD'S ADDRESS.

MR. MALCOLM McLEOD, Q. C., said that his duty was very different from that of the learned Counsel who had just addressed the Court. The duty of the Counsel for the prisoner was to secure her acquittal if possible, while the duty of the Counsel for the Crown is in reply to lay the facts of the case before the Magistrate in order that he may be able to come to a right decision as to whether or not the evidence is sufficient or insufficient to justify him in sending the case to the Supreme Court. The value of the evidence is a question, not for the Magistrate, but for the jury. If the Magistrate believes that a prima facie case has been established he has no alternative but to send the prisoner up for trial. If the Magistrate can come to the conclusion that such a case has not been made out, no one would be better pleased than the Counsel for the Crown. But the evidence unfortunately leaves no doubt that a felonious attempt was made to poison Mrs. Sutherland. Mrs. Sutherland was in her ordinary health until October of last year. All at once she became very ill, and continued to be very ill. The unusual symptoms in the case, caused the family physician to suspect poison. Though he could not for a long time entertain the suspicion that the poison had been administered with felonious intent, he made enquiries as to the possibility of lead having found its way into her food, and warned Mrs. Sutherland to be careful. On the third of January he found arsenic in a bottle at her bedside. On the fourth of January he told Mr. Sutherland by word of mouth that the powder in the bottle was arsenic beyond a doubt. It is a marvellous and extraordinary thing that instead of making enquiries about the matter, and trying to discover where the poison came from, he did nothing whatever in respect to it until the 28th or 29th of January. Mr. McLeod said that, in criticising the conduct of Mr. Sutherland, there was no man in the town who more deeply regretted it than he did; for Mr. Sutherland had entered at his office for the study of the law and he had ever since entertained for Mr. Sutherland the most friendly feelings. It could not be said that he had any improper motive directly or indirectly, in speaking as he did. He simply had a duty to perform. Who set this enquiry on foot? Mr. Sutherland and his most intimate friends. A meeting was held at the office of Dr. Johnson. Who was present? Dr. Taylor was there, and Mr. Donald Ferguson, Mr. L. H.

Davies, his law partner, and Mr. David McKay, his servant and confidential friend. If there was any man in this province more capable than another of discerning the scope and significance of the facts adduced at the meeting, that man was Mr. Davies. What conclusion did the meeting arrive at? Mr. Sutherland's friends there present saw that it was a case requiring investigation, and they therefore decided to send for the Attorney-General. Mr. David McKay and Mr. L. H. Davies then went to see the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General thus obtained the information upon which the case is based. The enquiry, thus set on foot by Mr. Sutherland and his friends, could not be carried on without entering into an investigation of Mr. Sutherland's private affairs. It would be admitted that in the performance of this duty he (Mr. McLeod) did not push the enquiry to extremes. In fact, he had not pushed it to such extremes as some of the persons who gave information wished him to do. Now, what has been the conduct of Mr. Sutherland himself in respect to this case? When the Attorney-General went to his house to see about it, Mr. Sutherland was ill. He was too ill to see the Attorney-General, and, therefore, the Attorney-General had to go to see him. But on that very same night, he went over to see Mrs. Weeks, stayed with her until she left her home to cross by the Capes, and allowed his servant to take the money of the Company of which he is President for the purpose of enabling the woman to escape. Of all those who could possibly be concerned in the crime which had been committed, there was none upon whom suspicion could fall except the prisoner; and, to save her own reputation, as well as that of Mr. Sutherland, she was advised to run away, under the most suspicious circumstances. Mr. McLeod here reviewed the facts in evidence concerning Mrs. Weeks' sudden disappearance from the Province, and contended that the Attorney-General would have been accounted direct in his duty if he had not taken prompt steps to arrest her in her flight. What a howl and cry would have been raised had the Attorney-General permitted the prisoner to escape! Mr. Sutherland would have said: "Here is my wife, a cripple for life, and the person who gave her the poison has been permitted to leave the Province. It is now instituted and even contended, that poison was never taken by Mrs. Sutherland. Well, if the Magistrate thinks that a crime has not been committed, let him, by all means, dismiss the case. Exception has been taken to the evidence given by the Doctors. As to this, it may be set down as a fact that the Doctors know more about poisoning by arsenic than any one else. Add to the evidence of Dr. Johnson, the very able synopsis of the symptoms afforded by Dr. Taylor—which shows him to be a man of exceeding ability—all doubt about the fact of poisoning must be abandoned. It would indeed be hard to find a case which shows all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning so fully as this. This fact of the poisoning being established, who committed the offence? There is not a scintilla of suspicion against anyone but the prisoner. At one time it was feared that the sisters of Mrs. Sutherland might possibly be implicated. But the Counsel for the prisoner disarmed suspicion in respect to them by stating that he fully exonerated them. Who had a motive to commit this crime? When you set up an enquiry of this kind, your course is necessarily directed by motives? The evidence shows that the connection between Mr. Sutherland and the prisoner was too intimate. Indeed, it might be said to be scandalous. It proves that the relation existing between Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Weeks was adulterous. What is the consequence? We find that from being the best of neighbors and friends a coolness, an unfriendliness, arose between Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Sutherland—together with all the other members of Mrs. Sutherland's family. Does Mr. Sutherland take the part of his family? No. His relations with the prisoner continue to be intimate from first to last. When this enquiry was being set on foot Mr. Sutherland had friends at his back ready to spend any reasonable amount of money to get her out of the country; and in the latest phase of the case, Mr. Sutherland still stands by her. The evidence of motive, clearly points to the prisoner. Mr. McLeod then took up and quoted the evidence, reluctantly given by Mr. Carter, commenting upon the language of the prisoner while on the train, and in doubt as to whether or not Mr. Sutherland had "gone back" on her. He also referred, at some length, to the evidence of Lizzie Stewart, contending that the idea of poisoning Mrs. Sutherland was in the mind of Mrs. Weeks, and pointing out that she had actually obtained admission to Mr. Sutherland's house in the night time while the members were asleep. The importance of her testimony was evidenced by the conspiracy to keep her away from the Court. Who was responsible for the spiriting away of this witness? Not Brown—who offered the \$300—or Mrs. Weeks; but some persons who, under cover of protecting her interest, were, in reality, sacrificing her for the purpose of protecting some other interest. Mr. McLeod then referred to the evidence of Mr. Ford and others, showing that the prisoner had arsenic in her possession; and he contended that the fact that Lizzie Stewart told her mother—and only her mother—the poisoning story long before Mrs. Sutherland was poisoned, showed that Mrs. Weeks' strange question must have made a very serious impression upon her mind. If, however, the Magistrate disbelieved the evidence and dismissed the case, he would be well pleased.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

The Magistrate gave his written decision this forenoon, as follows:

Believing this case from a mass of testimony which, in great part, owing to its want of proved connection with the prisoner, cannot now be taken into account in judging whether or not there is sufficient evidence to put her upon trial for the felony charged, it shortly presents itself as follows: 1. That in some way or another arsenical poisoning was administered to Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Mr. James Sutherland, from October last to the close of last year, or for a period of nearly three months, and that on the morning of the third day of January the bottle of whiskey then being used by her medicinally was found to contain about twelve grains of arsenic. The uncontradicted medical expert and other testimony given before me, in relation to the

poisoning, makes it imperative upon me in this preliminary investigation, to accept as a proved fact that Mrs. Sutherland was feloniously poisoned. I shall, therefore, not refer further to the evidence in that particular.

2. There is no evidence to show how the poison was administered except so far as the fact of the arsenic being found in the whiskey used medicinally by the patient would point to its administration through the medicine taken by her. During the months of the July, August and September previous, she was being treated by the family physician for some indolent ulcer, and he prescribed for her, in addition to other treatment, some simple tonic medicines. The last of these, previous to her first exhibition of symptoms of arsenical poisoning, was prescribed for her on the 24th day of September last past.

3. As far as I can gather from the evidence the medicines then received and those received afterwards were not under lock and key. When the patient was fairly well they would be either in a cupboard in the dining-room, or in an upper drawer in a store-room or pantry not always locked at night. And when she was sick in her bedroom these medicines would be on a table at her bedside.

4. Mrs. Sutherland, her children, her sisters, her mother-in-law, and her servants, and with the single exception of her husband, all persons living in the house since October last, were examined, and none of them knew or had the slightest knowledge of how the patient had been poisoned, or how the arsenic came to be in the bottle of whiskey.

5. The prisoner, in November, 1887, came to live in a house almost directly opposite Mrs. Sutherland's residence; was away from January, 1889, to the following June, and then returned and remained in the same house until her flight on the morning of the 1st day of February last. Up to the summer of 1888 she was on the most intimate terms with Mrs. Sutherland and her family; but from that date all visiting ceased, and the families have since continued entirely estranged.

6. In the early part of the Summer of 1888, the prisoner poisoned some cats with either arsenic or strychnine and tried to poison a dog but failed, and the witness, Mary Jane Stewart, saw in the prisoner's possession white poison in a paper and white poison in a bottle—the latter, she thought, looked like strychnine. In November 1888, after her friendly relations with Mr. Sutherland had ceased, she remarked to the witness Lizzie Stewart, that Mrs. Sutherland was not well that day, and asked her, though not in earnest as witness thought, what would she take to poison Mrs. Sutherland. In June, 1889, she purchased some strychnine for the purpose of poisoning a dog, at a drug store in the city, and the witness who sold it to her says: "I think she said she had tried arsenic before but it did not work." On the 22nd January last, she went into the same drug store, and called for and personally purchased a package of "Rough on Rats," containing 99 per cent. of arsenic. This evidence shows a possession of poison and a knowledge of its use.

7. It also appeared from the evidence that Mr. Sutherland's man, Brown, did not sleep in the house, and when he came in the morning he entered through an unlocked cellar hatch; it also appeared that the prisoner was familiar with every part of Mr. Sutherland's house, and, according to the evidence of the witness Lizzie Stewart, had, on one occasion, wishing to know in what room Mr. Sutherland slept, gone across from her present residence at night and entered Mr. Sutherland's house through the kitchen window while the household were all asleep, and had gone upstairs to the bedrooms, seen where Mr. Sutherland slept, taken some letters out of his pocket, together with a bottle of whiskey from the storeroom or pantry, and made her exit without waking anyone.

8. A close relationship existed between the prisoner and Mr. Sutherland from—according to the evidence—November, 1887, to the time of her flight. This relationship was such as to make much scandal, and was undoubtedly the cause of the breach between Mrs. Sutherland and the prisoner; it would supply a motive on the part of the latter to get rid of Mrs. Sutherland, as the wife of a man whose intimacy was such that it could not but injure the prisoner's reputation.

9. Immediately upon the Attorney-General being communicated with, the prisoner fled the country, and, after her capture, in conversation with the witness William F. Carter, on the train returning, she said to him that she dared Mr. Sutherland to go back on her, and spoke of shooting him if he did; and, at the same time, asked the witness if it was not said that Mrs. Sutherland poisoned herself.

The evidence of the girl Lizzie Stewart shows that there was on the mind of the prisoner a thought of poisoning Mrs. Sutherland, and her acknowledgment that in the night time she was able to enter as she did Mr. Sutherland's house, shows further that the prisoner possessed the means of accomplishing the crime charged, if she were so disposed.

I cannot say that the evidence in this case points to any strong presumption of guilt on the part of the prisoner, but her own conduct, her unfriendly feelings towards Mrs. Sutherland, the undoubted existence of a motive on the part of a woman situated as she was with Mr. Sutherland, her own suggestion of using poison, her ability to make a midnight entry unobserved into a house, when once in it was an easy thing to put poison in a medicine bottle, her threats that the husband of the injured woman dare not go back on her, thus almost admitting guilt, her suggestion that perhaps Mrs. Sutherland poisoned herself, and her final, raised a probability of guilt which is of so strong a nature that it cannot be said that there is no evidence to put her upon her trial.

Conclusive and uncertain as such evidence must necessarily be, it, however, is evidence pointing to the commission of a crime, and indicative of the person who committed it. For these reasons I deem it my duty to send the prisoner up for trial, but this being a case in which, in my opinion, ought to be granted, have had the depositions completed that the prisoner's Counsel may without delay apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court to fix the amount.

I do not refer as evidence against the prisoner to the disgraceful attempt to suborn the witness Lizzie Stewart, for no evidence has been given connecting her

with it; but this case is peculiar in that an apparently well-organized attempt has been made as well as to send the prisoner, the principal witness against her, out of the reach of the law.

The Magistrate ordered the following witnesses to enter in recognition for their appearance at the June Term of the Supreme Court:—

- Mary Jane Stewart, William F. Carter, W. David McKay, Margaret Henderson, Annie Henderson, Carrie Groom, Isabella Stewart, Elizabeth Stewart, the elder, Elizabeth Stewart, the younger.

The Supreme Court Judges fixed the amount of bail for Mrs. Weeks at four o'clock this afternoon, as follows: Two sureties in \$2,250 each, or three sureties in \$1,500, and her own bonds for \$4000

The biggest bargains ever offered at James Paton & Co's. Twelve hundred and eighty-four pictures slightly soiled, worth from 50c. to \$1.25, now 6c. and 10c. each.

There is no doubt it.—The readymade clothing opened for spring trade at J. B. McDonald's is far superior in make and quality to any readymade clothing heretofore shown in this city. [April 2 & 4]

Tenders for Water Pipe.

3,000 FEET 3/4 inch galvanized, sent here by mistake, and ordered to us for sale. Tenders for the whole or part will be received by us.

S. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers. April 5—2w eod

SCHOONER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The well-known sch. "Lady Franklin," 77 tons register, now lying in Georgetown Harbor, well found in every respect, and ready for sea, is now offered for sale or charter. For particulars apply to

A. KENNEDY & CO., Head Queen's Wharf. Ch'town, April 5—dy s&t wky li

Charlottetown Board of Trade.

THE General Quarterly Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Board Rooms, Cameron Block, Queen Square, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.

B. D. HIGGS, Secretary. April 5—4i

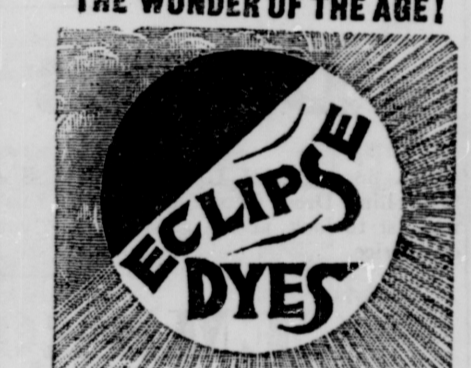
THE NATURAL HISTORY Of Prince Edward Island.

By FRANCIS BAIN. Authorized for the use of Public Schools by the Board of Education.

PRICE 50 CENTS. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

G. H. HAZARD'S, Queen Square. Ch'town, April 5

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!



A NEW IMPROVED DYE FOR HOME DYING. Only Water required in Using.

10c a package. For sale everywhere. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to the manufacturers, COTTINGHAM, ROBERTSON & CO. MONTREAL.

—FOR SALE BY—

GEO. E. HUGHES, Charlottetown, April 5, 1890.

EASTER CONCERT.

THE Sunday School Scholars of the Upper Methodist Church will give an Easter Concert On Monday Next, 7th inst., AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Church will be appropriately decorated. Admission, 15 cents.

MR. HAWLEY, Conductor. J. D. SEAMAN, Superintendent.

Freehold Farm of 70 Acres

—AT—

North River, Lot 32. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On Monday, April 7, 1890, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

On the premises, at North River, that very valuable Farm of 70 acres, adjoining the farm of Hugh McEwen, E.q., now owned by the subscriber.

SOLOMON McDONALD, B. BEARSHO, Auctioneer. April 1—illy 1d & wky

TEA AND FANCY SALE.

THE Ladies of St. James Church will hold their annual TEA AND FANCY SALE

IN ST. JAMES' HALL, —ON— Thursday, April 10.

Doors open at 2 o'clock; Tea on the table at 4 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents; Tea, 25 cents. April 5.

ISLAND MANUFACTURERS

VS. Ontario Monopolists and Patent Deceivers.

FOR the last few weeks, the Patterson Agents have been trying to intimidate farmers from buying our improved Spring-Tooth Harrow by spreading printed circulars through the country, stating certain patents (the B-Bee) cover every Spring-Tooth Harrow in the market, and advising farmers to buy only the Patterson old style, wide tooth, low down, cut-away frame, horse-drawn harrow.

In reply, I would say that the courage, manliness or the legal right to come into papers like men, and advertise their supposed legal rights; but in their underhand, deceiving style slip their dirty little deceptive sheets into the hands of their victims, then with satanic subtlety try to back it up with their slippery talk. For the benefit of our readers who have not seen this little sheet, we will now insert it below that the public may understand why they are ashamed to publish it, and let men who understand and can see through their double dealing, show them up to the gaze of the public, whom they are attempting to bulldoze and deceive:

CAUTION. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. We are owners of the following Canadian Patents:

Number 8266, Dec. 26, 1877, to Moses Hill, Number 9104, Aug. 12, 1878, to D. C. Reid.

We believe these patents cover every Spring Tooth Harrow that is to-day found upon the market. All except those made by us or by our authority, are infringements on our patents. This is to forbid the making, selling or using of any Spring-Tooth Harrow that infringes the above patents. A very little examination will convince any honest farmer or dealer that all the harrows of this class now in use are infringements of our patents, except those made by ourselves or licensed by us.

To save expense and trouble, those who desire Spring-Tooth Harrows had better purchase only of those who have a right to sell them on Prince Edward Island, viz: W. B. Robertson and his agents.

THE PATTERSON & BIRD, Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

In reply to the above, and that the public may thoroughly understand just where we are, I would say that for several years the above Co. have been selling harrows at exorbitant prices here. In the Spring of 1888 the writer got made and sold 100 sets same old style as the above, and was advised by them with intruding on their patent, and they would send a man to look into the matter who came and said the only claim they had was the letting in of the tooth into the wood-frame, that their patent covered nothing outside of that. The following Spring, 1889, we made 500 sets, and did not cut away the wood like theirs, but invented a new and improved tooth holder and socket, which raised and kept the frame from dragging heavy and clogging, and gave the tooth a better set without reducing the wood and weakening the frame, causing it to rot and break. We have applied for a patent for this improvement, which does completely away with the Patterson patent, so that the above caution is unnecessary as far as we are concerned; but may apply to the parties in Summerside and Belemque, who are making the Patterson old style.

Referring to the above caution, truly the words "we believe." If the firm had been their statement, why do they not assert their legal rights in court like honest men, instead of boasting about the bush like cowards and reducing the price of their harrows to one-half the figure sold for when they had no Island manufacturers with improved harrows to compete with; thus showing how they took advantage of the farmers when they had it in their power, and charged them exorbitant prices, and now seek to drive us out of the market by low prices and thus destroy Home Manufacturers that they may again raise their prices to the old exorbitant prices, and compel our farmers to work like slaves to keep Ontario Manufacturers and their agents rolling in wealth.

In the Spring of 1882, I gave the first contract to our Island Manufacturers, amounting to \$3,000, since which time it has steadily increased, and this year will reach over \$30,000, hereby making demand for our Island lumber, our Island workmen, and keeping this large amount on our own Island, instead of adding it to the wealth of rich Ontario. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are sent to Ontario for implements every year, and will continue so, unless our farmers associate themselves to the fact that a crisis is now come, that they must purchase only Home Manufacture, support their countrymen who make demand for their agricultural products and lumber in return. Farmers, this is a serious matter. The country is each year growing poorer with this terrible drain. We have the finest little country on the face of the globe, and all we want is your united assistance to produce all our goods as far as possible, and make this a manufacturing country as well as agricultural.

This Fall, we expect to have all our implements in a large building, driven and working by our 6 H. P. Engine, threshing, cracking grain, cutting and steaming feed on the new exhibition grounds; and will more than double our output of this year by building mowers, rakes, seeders, and engines, etc.

Farmers, think this matter over. Come to our help! Write and talk it up! Don't stare at patent bluffs. We have thousands invested in this business. We'll stand by our guns, and you stand by us, and instead of this being a slaughter house for Ontario agricultural implements, we will make it a slaughter house for Ontario pick-pockets and their pals, who, like the Kilkenny cats, will fight till their is nothing left but the tails; and we, like the little dog that jumps up, will knock them all down and make this the finest and most prosperous little Island that ever the sun shined on.

Henry T. LePage. Ch'town, April 5—clly 1d wky 2i

SOLOMON McDONALD, B. BEARSHO, Auctioneer. April 1—illy 1d & wky

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