

### THE CAMPAIGN.

Queen's County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ HON. J. C. POPE,  
{ HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }

Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq.,  
{ EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }

King's County—The Candidates

{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq.,  
{ DR. MUTTART. }

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 23, 1878.

#### "An Absurd Falsehood."

THE St. John Telegraph, a few days ago, published the ridiculous report that Sir Joon Macdonald advocated at Strathroy a general tariff of thirty-five per cent. Yesterday morning the following letter appeared in its columns; but we look in vain for it in the Patriot of this morning:—

ST. JOHN, July 19, 1878.

SIR—In your issue of the 16th inst. it is stated that at a meeting in London, Ont., held the other day, Sir John A. Macdonald said, "that he thought a general tariff of 35 per cent. would serve to meet the requirements of the people of Canada;" and you comment on it thus: "He does not propose a 50, 80 or 100 per cent. tariff, but merely a tariff of 35 per cent." In every issue since, this has been repeated and commented on. In justice to Sir John, and fearing that some ignorant people might really believe the absurd statement, I telegraphed him last night as follows:—

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD—  
The Government press here state that you propose to raise the tariff generally to 35 per cent. Can I contradict this?

JOHN BOYD.

The reply came promptly this morning, as follows:—

TORONTO, July 19.

TO JOHN BOYD, St. John—

It is an absurd falsehood; neither at London or elsewhere have I gone beyond my motion in Parliament, and have never proposed an increase, but only a readjustment of tariff.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

I hope that you will in all fairness give the direct statement of Sir John as prominent a place as the original statement of which it is such an unequivocal denial. For, in all these matters, there is nothing like the truth; that only will prevail in the end.

Until Mr. Tilley makes his public statement as to the policy of the next government of the Dominion, of which he will be a distinguished member, it is only waste of time to discuss the matter, and it is not quite fair to charge the leaders with holding or giving expression to views wholly opposite to the past, present and future policy of the Liberal-Conservative party of this Dominion.

JOHN BOYD.

The Patriot, Halifax Chronicle and other Grit organs which gave currency to the "absurd falsehood" will, of course, follow the good example set by the Telegraph. And perhaps some lover of truth will take a copy of the letter quoted above to the "general meeting" to be held at the Atheneum this evening and have it read by the chairman or secretary! The St. John Telegraph says:—

Sir John's statement is quite conclusive that he has in some way been misreported. We need hardly say that we regret much copying an incorrect paragraph and that we are only too glad to give the denial all possible publicity. We will search the matter to the bottom and see how the error originated.

We hope to see some admission in the Patriot when it contradicts the "absurd falsehood" to which it gave editorial prominence and importance.

#### "FREE TRADE."

It is announced that a "General Meeting of the Reform Party" will, this evening, be held in the Atheneum. We assume that the audience will be large; and, therefore, we hope an explanation (which is required at the very outset of the campaign) will be made. The heading of hand-bills calling the meeting is "Free Trade." The promoters of the meeting are followers of Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Thomas W. Dodd, whose name is appended to the hand-bills, is known to be staunch Grit.

Mr. Peter Sinclair has laid it down as a fixed fact that in Party politics the views of the Leader of the Party are necessarily the views of the followers of the Party.

The Hon. Alexander McKenzie is Leader of the Grits; and he has said:—

"I am in favor of it"—viz: "Incidental Protection."

"As long as duties are levied upon imported articles, they should be levied upon articles produced by our own people."

"Situations as we are, it is absolutely impossible to carry out a Free Trade Policy."

"We have in this country at the present moment no idea of having a system of Free Trade."

And Mr. McKenzie's Ottawa organ—perhaps by Mr. McKenzie's personal and special desire—interprets Mr. McKenzie's views as follows:—

"The fact is, the cry of 'Free Trade' against the Government is a piece ofarrant humbuggery. Free Trade is an impossibility in this country. The policy of the Government is not Free Trade, but a revenue tariff, more protective than Sir John put in force while he

controlled public affairs, and so adjusted as to afford incidental protection to home industries without unduly pressing upon the consumer."

Now we want the Hon. L. H. Davies to explain to the electors assembled at the Atheneum how the followers of Mr. McKenzie can possibly come together in the name of "Free Trade," or properly rejoice in the self-assumed title of "Free Traders."

We call upon Mr. L. H. Davies, because he is Mr. McKenzie's confidante in this Island and is, no doubt, cognizant of his most secret political thoughts. But if Mr. L. H. Davies be not present, Mr. Sinclair or any other follower of Mr. McKenzie may make the explanation—which must be made before a "true and fair statement" of Dominion issues can possibly be laid before the people. The explanation must be made, or the followers and their leaders will certainly all be classed together as arrant humbugs.

#### "The Candidate."

THE "Patriot" says its announcement that the "Candidate" would address the meeting to be held this evening is a typographical error. Strange that the error has not been corrected.

#### Mr. King, of New Brunswick, on the McKenzie Government.

At an enthusiastic meeting of Liberal-Conservatives, Mr. King, one of the ablest and most influential men in New Brunswick and one of the candidates for the representation of St. John, said that:—

"With the press, and all the influence which a Government knew how to bring to bear against them, it was a wonder that the constituency was not out of their hands, but he felt that the majority was theirs. It was true that he had been offered a judgeship, and that he had intimated his willingness to accept it, feeling himself at liberty to accept any promotion in the line of his profession. But they had escaped getting an indifferent judge and had a passable candidate instead. DeVeber, Burpee and Weldon were respectable men, but not statesmen. He had no quarrel with them, but with the policy they pursued. They were the supporters of a Government that turned its back on every principle and every measure its members had advocated in Opposition—except one—the "fly-on-the-wheel" policy. The Government stood with its hands behind its back, in the midst of misery, and resolutely abstained from trying to help the suffering. This was the Reform doctrine in Opposition, and this was Reform practice in power. Their doctrines on the independence of Parliament, on coalitions, on parliamentary control of public expenditures, and on leaving constituencies free from corrupt influences had been abandoned, and this one doctrine clung to. They came into power under favorable auspices, as the representatives of an aroused public conscience; with an unprecedented majority, as the exponents of public virtue, and in five years there had been more administrative scandals than in the twenty years of Sir John A. McDonald's rule. The people were justly disappointed. In two years this Government had lost its character. In three years it could not open a constituency with safety. The country was tired of the party. It could not live on a dead name. There was not a sign of Liberalism in the party. We are not afraid of a name; it was the thing we were after. We were opposed to a party that lives on old memories and broken promises—a party of no policy—a party that simply says to depressed industries, "We can do nothing." In Rome once, Cicero says, two augurs could not meet without laughing at each other; and it was not possible that two supporters of the Government could meet now and call each other Reformers without laughing in their sleeves. They came in to reform, and soon declared that there was nothing to reform, except the administration of affairs, and they set about this by paying \$50,000 for 100 acres of wilderness land, several thousands for the board shanty known as the Neebing Hotel, \$30,000 for Moore's support of Blake, \$250,000 to a defeated candidate for useless works at Fort Francis, which Parliament had not authorized; \$68,000 to Foster in payment for his dirty work, \$10,000 a mile subsidy to the Canada Central, by placing steel rails on the Pictou Railway, previous to giving it away to their political friends, and by calling for \$3,000,000 worth of steel rails, which were not wanted, which were not to be delivered for a year, by advertisement in two or three papers, giving six days' notice. The time was extended to one month, when Workman, a Government supporter, protested. Was that the kind of Reform administration which the country would support? He hoped McKenzie, Cartwright and Huntington would come here, so that he might extract from them an explanation of this transaction. He would have to meet McKenzie in Ottawa (laughter and applause) and would like to meet him here first. Parliament had said all right to the Government's corrupt acts, and it was now the people's time for passing judgment. The country was sick of the concern. The Government was on a lee shore, and soon would be on the rocks, the sport of the waves. All the Reformers could say, when charged with corruption, was "You did as bad." They had inveighed against the expenditures and not only failed to cut them down, but launched into new extravagances. The time for a change had come. (Cheers.)

An instance of the way Delegates to the Grit Convention were appointed is given by our correspondent "Wheatley River." We hear that the Delegates from Pownal were appointed by a meeting of four.

### THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

(From the Daily News.)

DORCHESTER, July 20.

Long before the court opened this morning every avenue was thronged with an impatient crowd, among whom were many ladies. Every available space was filled. Shortly after the court opened the sheriff ordered the crowd in the rear of the room out of fear of the floor falling. The southeast corner of the room had actually bulged out two or three inches, and had not the pressure from above been quickly removed serious consequences might have resulted. The supports were shored and the wall returned to its original position, when the crowd was again admitted. There was no excitement in the court room over the occurrence.

Annie Parker's direct examination was resumed and finished. She described the stone, rope, and clothing of the murdered man; swore positively that she saw McCarthy's rubber and overcoat in the hall the morning after the murder. Mrs. Osborne carried the coat upstairs and put it in the clothes press of her bedroom. Osborne attempted to put the coat on eight or nine days afterwards, but was took weak. About a fortnight after the murder Osborne was prevented by his wife from putting on the coat to go to Moncton. She described the last time she saw the coat, four or five days after this when it was bound with a piece of figured tape, covering the button at the cuff. She never saw the rubber in the house after the morning the body was taken away till she saw it in Court at Shediac. She never saw any of the money afterwards to know it. She saw Harry count forty dollars in payment for a piano. She heard Osborne talk of paying for carpets of the Kirk Hotel, Moncton. She described her visits to the Seadouc river, and at the suggestion of the jury drew a plan showing tracks down to the river, and her visits to Osborne House, and pointing out blood spots on the floor and counter.

The cross-examination by Mr. Palmer was commenced at a quarter to twelve. She said: I know what truth means; I might tell a lie about myself but not one to injure any person. I told some persons I had a child, but it was to get them to tell that they had children before they were married. I never had a child. I never told such a story at Bathurst. My mother was not able to manage me very well. I left home when about seven. I have been on my own hook ever since that. I can swear pretty well if anyone makes me mad. I never swore much till I went to Osbornes. They were great swearers. A man named Ward tended bar at Osbornes' a fortnight before I left. Was very frightened the night of the murder. I never went with Fraser to a dance. He was coming to Osbornes on the night of the 12th to tell me how they got along at a dance. I undressed and went to bed, but expected to get up when he came to see him. I thought McCarthy was he and was disappointed, but determined to stay up. I was frightened to tell of the murder for fear they would kill me. Donald White told a man they would kill me. I can't say whether or not I told to several persons McCarthy was not there after ten o'clock on the night of the murder. I have always sworn to the same statement. I never swore that the wagon seat had rounds; I had always said it was a light wagon up to the time of examination at Moncton. I did not know what an express wagon was; I said there were rounds in the back seat of Osborne's own wagon. I don't see much difference in saying whether I turned the wagon seat up or down. I did not say I saw the sleeves cut; I said Eliza was going to cut it. McCarthy had on a hat when he was struck. [Witness showed by Mr. Palmer's head how the blow was struck.] I did not say that blood was under McCarthy's head as he lay on the floor. I saw no blood on the hair. I told the story first as if I had heard it; afterwards as if I had seen it. I did not want to get myself in a murder serape.

Mr. Palmer read her statement made before Justice Wortman, Moncton, showing that she had heard and witnessed events of the murder and the carrying away of the body from her room, and saying she did not go down stairs till morning. Witness said she never took oath to this statement. In answer to Mr. Palmer's question, she appeared to think it strange that no word of the Seadouc River was mentioned in her first statement.

Annie Parker's answers this morning produced laughter in Court sometimes, which was promptly suppressed. Witness seemed more sober as cross-examination proceeded, and when her first statement was read this afternoon, Mr. Palmer resumed. The first statement was made at Mr. Blair's, Moncton, in the presence of Sheriff Botsford, Edward McCarthy and others.

Mr. Palmer read over her first statement seriatim, the witness affirming and denying statements therein. She never said she saw the wagon start from the door. She saw it after it left the door. She did not say it was the Osborne's wagon. It was the Osborne's horse. I said at the end of that statement that I knew more but would not tell it. This was made eight or nine weeks after the murder. Two days after that I made a statement before Justice Wortman, in Edward McCarthy's house.

Mr. Palmer read the statement. Witness said: I did not say McCarthy took a drink before going out of Osborne's at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th. I told all this. I did not know what a solemn declaration was; if I had I should not have told that. I was hired at Edward McCarthy's; he did not coax me to tell about the murder. Some of the story told before Justice Wortman is true and some is not. The counsel again read the statement—asking the witness to tell what was true and what does not correspond with the statement made at this trial. I always said it was a polonaise, and believed it was so, and never called it a dress. I did not know that I would have to make a positive declaration whether it was

McCarthy who came in when I got out of bed.

While Mr. Palmer was reading over the statements of the Wortman declaration, and asserting their accuracy, witness manifested considerable levity, which seemed to convey the impression that she put little stress on this declaration. She said: I told this story of mixed truth and falsehood to get rid of those who were continually asking me about the murder, as it was in everybody's mouth that McCarthy had been killed in Osborne's house, and I was continually asked questions about it. Osborne never discharged me; I left of my own accord; I was sick; Dr. Wilson attended me; did not tell the story of Mrs. Osborne refusing Harry a revolver to make people believe that McCarthy's revolver was in the Osborne House; did not think it necessary yesterday to speak of finding roll of bills on the kitchen cupboard; I swear positively that Osborne was not down stairs on the 12th October; left Osborne's on account of my health; it is not true that I left because they stole chickens and killed them, although I stated so. [This finished examination on the Wortman declaration.] Could not say whether it was before or after I made the declaration before Wortman that I heard the rumor of the French boy seeing McCarthy's body in the Seadouc River last fall; did not swear the body bled after being put in the wagon; body was put in a little on the left side of the wagon; I did not see whether the tail of the wagon was down or not when the body was put in; I swore that the clock struck 10 as McCarthy came in; I now swear that I came down stairs about sixteen, seventeen or eighteen minutes after McCarthy came in; the cord from which Harry cut a piece on that night was in the room, but not in bedstead. It was put in the bedstead about three weeks after.

John Osborne who was sitting beside Mr. Holstead here handed a small piece of cord to Mr. Palmer. That is not like it. The piece cut was softer than this. [Piece of rope picked up was shown.] I think that knot (pointing to one not the largest in the rope) would pass through holes in bedstead.

On motion of Dr. Tuck the Court adjourned at half past five. It will probably take all day on Monday for Palmer to finish Parker's cross-examination.

Some amusement was created in Court this p. m., by some of Annie's sharp rejoinders to counsel. Chief Justice told her at last that she talked too much.

The line of cross-examination to-day seems to try to establish that Fasker has framed her statements according as the case developed and reports concerning McCarthy came out.

#### Those Steel Rails.

The steel rails that were stored at Kingston have been removed to the West, where they will not be likely to attract so much attention. The rails in the heaps were so rusted together that they have to be knocked loose by a large hammer; then when one layer is removed in this way, a spade is taken and the bed of accumulated rust between the layers is shovelled off before the next layer is attempted to be moved. It is stated that scales of rust six to eight inches long fell off. The public can imagine what state the rails are in from this description, and will not be surprised to learn that an eminent engineer, who has inspected them, gives it as his opinion that the rails would be unsafe for a train to run over in cold weather, as the hardest and best part of the steel—the crust—is entirely destroyed by rust.—Oshawa Indicator.

#### Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

THE Delegates will meet at St. Patrick's Hall at 9 a. m., on Wednesday (to-morrow). They will proceed to St. Dunstan's Cathedral to attend a Solemn Pontifical High Mass at 10 a. m. Rev. R. B. McDonald, President of the Union, will deliver the Temperance Sermon.

At 2 p. m., a business meeting will be held in St. Patrick's Hall.

At 6.30 p. m., a luncheon will be given the Delegates in St. Dunstan's Reading Room.

At 8 p. m., an afternoon session of the Convention will be held in St. Patrick's Hall.

About 100 Delegates, representing forty Societies and 6,000 members, are expected to be in attendance.

#### Birth.

At Invergon, Scotland, on 7th inst., Mrs. Alexander Low, of a son.

#### Married.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Grant, George Irving Wright, Esq., of Montville, Montague (late of Westbury, Elliot River), to Amelia Matilda, eldest daughter of David McEwen, Esq., of Elliot River.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

##### RANKIN HOUSE.

July 22—E. Pelletier, Quebec; A. McMillan, Summerside; P. O. Hillbourn, Summerside.

##### OSBORNE HOUSE.

July 22—Daniel McDonald, Montreal.

##### REVERE HOUSE.

July 22—D. G. McNutt, Malpeque.

#### For Sale or to Let

A NEW COTTAGE, situated on Pleasant Street, containing eight rooms, with Stable and Coach-house attached. For particulars, apply to

P. C. KELLY,  
127 Upper Queen St.

Ch'town, July 16—3i eod

JOB PRINTING Neatly and Promptly Executed at the EXAMINER Printing Rooms, Water Street, Charlottetown

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until noon of

Monday, the 12th of August,

for the Erection of a CHAPEL for the Baptist Church, on the corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets.

The Committee are prepared to consider proposals for either a brick or wooden building, and each tender should plainly specify for which it is intended.

Accompanying each tender must be the signatures of two solvent parties willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Baptist Chapel."

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

M. G. McLEOD,  
Secy of Building Committee.  
Ch'town, July 23, 1878—dy & sw p ar til 12

### STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's Pasture, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, a BAY MARE, with white spot in centre of forehead, and a dent across her nose, weighing about 1,300 lbs., 7 years old. A suitable reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery.

DANIEL GORDON.

Fitzroy Street, July 23—

### Mackerel & Herring Barrels!

WE can supply vessels, fitting out for Fishing Voyages in the Gulf or to Labrador, with ASH-HOOPED Mackerel Barrels (sawed and split staves).

GOOD HERRING BARRELS, Ash and Birch Hooped, delivered at the Straits of Canso or here, as convenient.

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.  
July 22—nc ar 2i sw pat 4i wkly pat 2i

### HERRING. HERRING.

300 BARRELS PRIME Fortune Bay HERRING for sale cheap. Also, 30,000 feet Prime Bay of Island PINE, 1, 1½ and 2 inch.

GEORGE COOMBS,  
Lord's Wharf.

July 20, 1878.—ains 2aw wkly lin

### PUBLIC MEETING

#### AT HEAD ST. PETER'S BAY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Court House at the above mentioned place, on MONDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of discussing the political questions of the day in connection with Dominion Politics, and of choosing Candidates to represent the County in the Dominion Parliament.

JOHN JARDIN, J. P.

JAMES HOGAN, J. P.

DAVID ANDERSON, J. P.

WILLIAM HOOPER, J. P.

St. Peter's Bay, July 20, 1878.

### A Bye-Law for Levying an Assessment on Real Property in the City of Charlottetown.

(Passed by the City Council 19th July, 1878.)

WHEREAS, it is necessary and expedient to pass a By-Law for the purpose of levying an Assessment on the rental of Freehold and Leasehold Property in the City of Charlottetown, for City and School purposes, for the current year ending on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,—

Be it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1. There shall be paid by the occupants or owners of Freehold or Leasehold Property within the City of Charlottetown, for City and School purposes, the following sum, that is to say, the sum of Twelve Cents on every Dollar of the rental for the current year ending on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine, according to the valuations entered against the names of each and every person in the Valuation Book of Real Property made by the Assessors of the City of Charlottetown, and returned by the said Assessors to the said City Council on the twelfth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

2. In cases where the occupant named in the Assessment Book of real property, made by the said Assessors of the City of Charlottetown, shall have left the premises so assessed before the time of giving the notice of assessment required by law, such notice shall be served upon the person or persons actually in possession; and, if the premises be vacant, then such notice shall be served upon the owner or owners thereof, or his or their agent; and such owner or owners shall be deemed, for the purposes of this law, the occupant or occupants; and such occupant or occupants, owner or owners in the cases aforesaid, shall be severally liable for the payment of the sum entered against the name of the original occupant or occupants in the Assessment Book of Real Property made up by the said Assessors of the said City, and deposited with the City Clerk, subject to the same right of appeal as the person or persons originally assessed was or were entitled to.

3. In cases where tenement houses containing two or more occupants, and where either the owner or one occupant was originally assessed, the City Collector shall have power and authority to divide and apportion such assessment between the several occupants in proportion to their several or respective rents, in order that the notices for assessment may be served on such occupants in due form.

J. S. CARVELL,  
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.  
Charlottetown, July 19, 1878.

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