

THE CAMPAIGN!

Shall the Liquor Traffic be Legalized or Not?

Mr. Foster, M. P., on The Situation.

Are Licensed Taverns Good or Bad Things?

THEY ARE BAD.

Then Don't License Them

PROFESSOR FOSTER, the eloquent parliamentarian and temperance speaker, delivered an address in the Benevolent Irish Society Hall, on Saturday. In the audience were His Honor the Lieut. Governor, and many of the clergy and leading men of the town.

The Parliament of Canada stands pledged to the principle of prohibition; and it only remains for the country to express its opinion. The opinion of the people of this Dominion is in favor of prohibition, and every where this sentiment is growing, growing, growing. It is death to the treating system, by which drunkards are, in most cases, made.

Did the movement for the repeal of the Act start in the church, in the school, or in the home? No. Then who promotes it? The liquor dealers, and those who are under the power of strong drink. To which side will the electors of Charlottetown lend their influence and their votes?

He will speak again in Market Hall to-night.

In his address to the Trades' Union Congress at Aberdeen, Lord Rosebery dwells strongly on the duty and advantage of directing emigrants, not to the foreign countries, but to the colonies where they would still remain members of the empire and fellow citizens of their kinsmen at home.

THE WHITMAN TRIAL.

The Prisoner Convicted of Indecent Assault.

SUMMERSIDE, Saturday, Oct. 11.

The trial of John M. Whitman, of Charlottetown, indicted for an indecent assault on a girl named Catherine McKinnon, a servant in the Grady House, Summerside, took place here to-day. The Court Room was crowded.

The case on behalf of the Crown was conducted by Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Q. C., Attorney-General, and Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C. The prisoner was defended by Mr. H. E. Wright, and Mr. James W. Howe.

The indictment contained two counts, first for indecent assault, and the second for common assault. The jury having been called and sworn, and Mr. James D. Irving, Clerk of the Crown, having read the indictment, Mr. Hodgson, on behalf of the prosecution, opened the case with a strong address, which lasted nearly an hour in its delivery.

Mr. Foster pointed out that a general movement for prohibiting the liquor traffic was going on throughout Canada, and that the people of Charlottetown have now an opportunity of showing by their votes, that they are in sympathy with the onward sweep of sentiment which is impelling the people to suppress the traffic in strong drink, and abate the public evil of drunkenness.

Mr. Hodgson pressed no point against the prisoner, but a clear, connected statement was presented to the jury, every portion of which, he pledged himself, the Crown would prove. Mr. Hodgson's speech was listened to with much attention.

Mr. Hodgson then called as the first witness, David Grady, the proprietor of the House where the alleged assault took place. This witness was very deaf, in fact it appeared almost impossible for him to hear anything. His evidence was as follows:—

DAVID GRADY, sworn, and examined by Mr. Hodgson—I live in Summerside and keep a boarding-house there. I have a servant girl in my employment, named Catherine McKinnon. I know the prisoner Whitman by eyesight only. He was at my place twice or three times, I think—once or twice before the exhibition and on exhibition night. I did not see him on the morning of exhibition day, but I put him to bed about ten o'clock that night.

CATHERINE MCKINNON, (Prosecutrix) sworn, and examined by Mr. Hodgson—I live at Mr. Grady's in Summerside. I know the prisoner, have seen him there twice or three times. I remember him being at Grady's, exhibition day. He came by the nine o'clock train, exhibition day. The time that he was there before he came at noon and went away next day by the evening train. He took meals at the house while there. I have heard him speak, he has spoken to me. I sleep alone in a small room above the kitchen. The stairs to my bedroom leads out of the kitchen. A person in the dining room, which leads off the kitchen, could see any one coming from my room.

asked "who is there?" The person answered "its me." It was the prisoner Whitman who answered that. I swear to that. I told him to go down stairs. He said there was time enough. I told him the second time to go down stairs. When I awoke prisoner was standing at my bed, and was feeling my face with his hand. I saw two skirts, part of my clothes, hanging against the window.

He must have hung them there. I could see him although they were hung there. From what I then saw and from what I then heard, I am prepared to swear and do swear that the man who was in my room was Dr. Whitman, the prisoner. He was dressed all in white. He had a cap on. (The counsel here handed the witness a cap or mask.) It was simply the lower portion of one leg of a pair of men's knit drawers, and was about 12 or 15 inches long. The end was tied with a string, and holes were cut for the eyes, ears and nose; there was no place for the mouth, but the lower part of the mask was hemmed with cotton, evidently to prevent unravelling.

Witness continuing—I identify this as the cap prisoner had on that night. He left the room, and about five or ten minutes afterwards I heard Mrs. Grady screaming. I know the front room where prisoner slept that night. I made the bed in that room about nine o'clock next morning. When making the bed I found this cap under the pillow. I don't know what hour of night the occurrence in my room took place. When I heard Mrs. Grady scream I did nothing. I was too frightened to move. I got up next morning about six o'clock. I told what happened in my room to Mrs. Grady and to Mr. Grady. Mr. Grady sleeps in the room next to me. I did not see the prisoner in the house. Some of the people who were in the house that night had breakfast in the morning before the train left. Breakfast was ready anyhow. The prisoner did not take breakfast. Without the cap I would be sure that the man was Whitman. I could see his beard when it was on. If I never found the cap I would be able to recognize him. The minute I found it I knew it was what prisoner had on his head that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—I saw the prisoner exhibition evening. He was sober. I have seen him at the house before then, and I never then saw any impropriety in him. I have heard him speak a great many times. I know his voice that night. It was Whitman all right. I will swear this cap is what he had on. The room was not very dark. It was a moonlight night. I was asleep when he came in. He came in and awoke me. He was feeling my face when I awoke. From the time I awoke until he went out was about five minutes. I sung out pretty near as hard as I could. It was about half-past six next morning when I told about it to Mr. and Mrs. Grady. I told them then it was Whitman. I did not tell until Mrs. Grady had told about somebody being in her room. Mrs. Grady told first. I solemnly swear it was Whitman, the prisoner, who was in my room that night. I also swear to cap. There were three other strange men in the house that night besides Whitman. I waited on the breakfast table next morning. Whitman did not take breakfast. He could not get breakfast without our giving it to him. I have no personal grudge against the prisoner.

To the Chief Justice—Prisoner had been at the house two or three times before Exhibition, and he often spoke to me. MARGARET GRADY, sworn, and examined by the Attorney-General—I am the wife of David Grady. We live near the Railway Station in Summerside, in Prince County. I know the prisoner, have seen him in my own house. I think he was there for two nights before the exhibition time. I saw him there exhibition day. He came in the morning by the nine o'clock train. He had a lunch then, and at dinner time had dinner. I saw him again in the evening about dusk. I also saw him in the dining room after dark. I think he went up stairs to go to bed before I went to bed. Mr. Grady showed him to the room. I went to bed, and I think I left Mr. Grady up. I have one servant named Kate McKinnon. I sleep down stairs off kitchen at the end of the hall. There are no other bed-rooms down stairs. The servant sleeps above the kitchen in a small room. There were a couple more lodgers in our house that night—Joseph Keefe and John Durant. The prisoner slept in the front room upstairs. About one o'clock that night my rest was disturbed. I awoke, feeling some one putting his hand on me in bed. I screamed; at first I thought it was a ghost. I could see no one at first, but I put up my hand and felt a man's shoulder. He was then down by the side of the bed, but he rose up. I saw him; he was all in white.

Mr. Howe here objected to this evidence. He said prisoner was not being tried for this offence but for another charge, and this evidence was detrimental to the prisoner. The Chief Justice overruled the objection, saying he couldn't help it, a great deal of the evidence appeared that way. He could not reject it; the jury must hear it.

Witness continuing said—I saw the man walk out of the room into the hall. There was no outside door opened. I listened particularly and heard none open. I got up and looked the bed-room door and went back to bed, but did not sleep a wink all night afterwards. The man appeared to have something on his feet, he went along so soft. I got up about half-past six next morning and told Mr. Grady. I did not see prisoner next morning. He was gone; he had no breakfast. He did not pay for his lodging. I was in his room that morning. We had breakfast ready in time for people to go on train. We always do. We only live across the street from station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—I know which case is before the jury. I saw the prisoner before Exhibition time and he then appeared a decent man. I never said prisoner came in my room. I did not know of present proceedings until I got subpoena.

JOSEPH KEEFE, sworn, and examined by Mr. Hodgson—I was at Grady's house on the night of the Exhibition. I slept in the front room upstairs. I got to bed about ten o'clock or a little after. There was only one bed in the room. There was a man in the bed when I went in. I believe it was the prisoner. I did not know him. I went to sleep shortly after I went to bed. I slept very soundly all night; never woke until daylight. I have no knowledge of prisoner getting out of bed through the night. I did not lie close to him. I heard no one screaming. I had no

night cap. This cap does not belong to me. I saw it for the first time the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—I had no conversation that night with Whitman. We were in the same bed. Whitman was in bed when I got up, and I washed first. He was sober.

To the Attorney-General—I had a conversation with him in the morning while I was dressing. He asked me was I going east. I said no, that I belonged to Allerton. I had my breakfast at Grady's.

To Mr. Howe—He left before I did. I think the Railway men were shunting cars when he left. I believe they were making up the cars for Charlottetown.

John Durant sworn and examined by Mr. Hodgson—I slept at Grady's on Exhibition night in the big room up-stairs. I went to bed between nine and ten o'clock. I went to sleep and slept very sound. I had had no sleep the night before. I never left the room through the night. I disturbed no one. There was no key in the door and I put a chair to it, and the chair was there in the morning when I got up. It was near seven o'clock next morning when I got up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—I heard no screaming through the night. Everything was quiet. I saw the prisoner Exhibition night. I saw him drink one glass of liquor. He was perfectly sober. The noise would have had to be pretty loud before I would have heard it.

This closed the evidence on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Howe moved to quash the indictment, saying there was no evidence to sustain it, but the Chief Justice thought there was sufficient evidence.

Mr. Wright, for the prisoner, submitted to the court that there was no evidence of an indecent assault. The man, whoever he was, was going around looking for something to drink.

Mr. Hodgson asked Mr. Wright where was the mouth on the mask, and how could he drink without a mouth.

Mr. Wright—that is simple enough.

Chief Justice—There is abundant evidence to support the second count for common assault, but the evidence to support the count for indecent assault is very weak indeed. I shall, however, leave the whole matter to the jury, and at the same time give them my views of the evidence in support of the count for indecent assault.

The counsel for the prisoner informed the court that they had no evidence to call, and that Mr. Howe would address the jury for the prisoner when the Attorney General had finished.

Mr. Hodgson submitted that the crown counsel always had the right to reply, and that they would not waive that right or adopt any other course in this case.

The Chief Justice thereupon directed Mr. Howe to proceed with his address, which he did, occupying some three-quarters of an hour.

The Attorney General replied in a forcible and eloquent address, for a summary of which we have not space.

The Chief Justice charged the jury at some length. He went through the whole evidence and stated to the jury that the evidence in support of the count in the judgment for common assault was very strong, and that he did not see how there could be any doubt of the prisoner's guilt of that charge. But regarding the graver offence charged, viz., of indecent assault, the evidence was very weak, and in his opinion the jury would satisfy the crown officers if they acquitted the prisoner of it, and found him guilty under the second count of the indictment. There being evidence, however, of an indecent assault, although very light indeed, the matter was for them to decide.

The jury after an hour's absence returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

The Chief Justice asked the foreman whether the jury intended to find the prisoner guilty of indecent assault or of common assault.

The Foreman—We find him guilty of an indecent assault.

Mr. Wright asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and each juror upon being asked the question by Mr. Irving, answered that he found the prisoner guilty of indecent assault.

A general verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment, was then entered, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning, when the prisoner will be tried on the second indictment, which charges him with an indecent assault on Mrs. Grady.

Pessimism in Canada.

There are probably more pessimists in Canada," says Mr. Watson Griffin, "than in any other country. These pessimists form a minority of the people, but they are numerous enough to make a great deal of noise. They refuse to believe anything good of Canada. They belittle the resources of the Dominion, and declare that it can never be anything more than an agricultural country, and that farming does not pay. If five million people do not accomplish quite so much as fifty million, the pessimists declare that the country is unprogressive, and the people unenterprising; but when those five million people undertake the construction of great national works and carry them to completion with unexampled rapidity, they say that they were constructed too fast, and that the people will be ruined in consequence. If a factory closes, they proclaim it on the honetops; if a new factory is started, they close their eyes and pass by. If the immigration is large, they say most of the immigrants are paupers. If there is a decrease in immigration during the year, they are sure the population is stationary. If a Canadian secures a good position in the United States, they say the country is being depleted of its population, and that the United States is being built up by the exodus. If an American accepts a good position in Canada, they complain that the best positions are being filled by foreigners. If the legislature (as may happen in any country) makes a mistake, "confederation is a failure." The pessimist swears that his own province maintains all the rest of the Dominion, and so the cry of the malcontents is kept up. In the United States, on the other hand, all citizens unite in praising their country and their institutions. If any of the newspapers there cried down the enterprises of the country, as is done by a portion of the Canadian press, they would, as an American recently said in Toronto, be burned out. The people would not stand it. But, happily, "the noisy pessimists are in the minority, and as the country grows in population and in wealth they will almost entirely disappear."

Great Fire in Summerside.

THREE VALUABLE HORSES BURNT ALIVE.

Destruction of House Property

The "Journal" Office in Ashes.

About two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in George Muttart's stable, on Central Street, in Summerside, which quickly spread to his dwelling house. In half an hour the two buildings were in flames. Mr. Richard Hunt's warehouse then took fire. This dwelling house, occupied by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Howe, went next. By almost superhuman efforts, the buildings on the east side of Central Street were saved, but the residence of Mr. Daniel Hamilton, and a tenement house owned by the estate of the late Stephen McNeill, on the west side, were consumed.

The fire also spread south along Central and St. Stephen Streets, destroying the Journal printing office and a building belonging to the estate of the late Stephen Wright, in which Mr. J. M. Howe and Mr. H. G. Wright had their law offices. The whole block between First and Second Streets, and St. Stephen and Central, was totally destroyed. Three valuable horses were burned in Mr. Muttart's stable. With the exception of the Journal office, most of the sufferers saved their furniture and effects.

The excitement while the fire lasted was intense.

Mr. McMillan's garden, and other vacant lots, were piled up with furniture taken from the burning and neighboring houses which fortunately escaped.

It should be a matter of thankfulness that there was so little wind. There was just a perceptible breeze from the south, which, from the heat, kept gradually increasing.

Insurance is stated to be about as follows:—

Mr. Wright's building no insurance. Journal office and plant partially insured. Buildings occupied by Mr. Muttart, no insurance. Mr. Hunt's building partially insured. Mr. Daniel Hamilton's residence, no insurance. Mrs. McNeill's house, no insurance.

One of the horses burnt was the Stallion George M., valued at \$400, and the other was a celebrated trotting horse with a record of 2:27, recently purchased by Mr. Muttart and Mr. Arthur Rogers.

Some Points to be Borne in Mind.

BEAR IN MIND that the sense of the people as to a prohibitory law, is now being tested throughout Canada; that every constituency so far has declared in favor of prohibition and the Scott Act; and that if we, at this juncture declare against the Scott Act, the fact will be accepted throughout Canada as a proof that we are against prohibition, and in favor of the liquor traffic.

BEAR IN MIND that we have no liquor law that can be enforced if we repeal the Scott Act.

BEAR IN MIND that it is better to have a law which, though violated with impunity in many cases, can be summarily enforced if we choose, rather than be without any law at all.

BEAR IN MIND that a triumph for the "Repealers" will be a triumph for the liquor traffic and a disaster to the cause of temperance.

BEAR IN MIND that the license system promotes drunkenness.

BEAR IN MIND our own past experience and what the Rev. W. R. Frame says about the fruits of high licenses and respectable licenses in Bermuda.

BEAR IN MIND that by licensing the liquor traffic, the community will relieve the licensed liquor dealers of responsibility for the evils—the misery, poverty, sin and death—brought about by the traffic.

BEAR IN MIND that by licensing the liquor traffic we provide for its continuance.

BEAR IN MIND that if we, ourselves, are not in danger of becoming victims to the liquor traffic, there are weaker brethren and innocent little ones, whom we love, who may.

BEAR IN MIND that the present and the future, the moral and the material, interests of our country, demand the suppression of the liquor traffic.

BEAR these points in mind; and vote and exert yourself to obtain votes "against the petition."

Flour, Fish Oil, Tea, Apples, &c

BY Auction, to-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 14th, at 10.30 o'clock, in front of my Auction Room:—

30 bbls FLOUR, different brands, to close. 25 quintals CODFISH (prime.) 25 half-casks TEA (prime.) 10 casks CODFISH OIL. 21 barrels No. 1 Gravenstein APPLES. 3 crates EARTHENWARE. 30 boxes Digby HERRING, &c.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'own, Oct. 13, 1884.

N. B.

ELECTORS of Charlottetown who desire to retain the Canada Temperance Act, will mark their ballot thus:—

OCTOBER 16, 1884.

Voting on the petition to the Governor-General for the revocation of the order in Council bringing into force of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in the City of Charlottetown.

FOR THE PETITION:

AGAINST THE PETITION: X

XXXXXXXXXX

Horses Wanted.

FIFTEEN good, blocky-built Horses, weighing thirteen hundred; also some good Drivers, aged from five to ten years. Apply to

W. S. MCKIE, Upper Hillsborough Street, Charlottetown, Oct. 7th, 1884.

Bedeque and Narrows Oysters.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. Joseph Carmody, the Subscriber is prepared to furnish OYSTERS by the barrel, gallon, quart, pint, stew, raw, fry, and half-shell a specialty.

Parties requiring Oysters must leave their orders during the forenoon. Prices—Forty cents per Imperial quart. P. P. GILLIN, UNION HOUSE, Charlottetown, Sept. 30th, 1884. 1m

WANZER Sewing Machines.

THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

At all the leading Exhibitions of the World. Only Gold Medal in Canada, 1883. J. F. WILLIS & CO., Sole and only authorized Agents for P. E. I. 1530

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

GO to Cox's Grocery Store, corner of Atholman and Prince streets, near the Atholman, if you want good Butts and Shoes, cheap; also, Groceries of all kinds. Don't forget the place. (Oct 13-6) mwa

TO LET—The second story of the building over Miller Bros., and recently occupied by Mrs. Ferris as a dance hall, &c. Apply to this Office. (Oct 13-3) mwa

TO LET—A Cottage at Spring Park, opposite Cloth Factory, containing six rooms (pump in kitchen); also garden and stable. Apply to A. Clark, Oakland House. (Oct 13-1) f

STRAY MARE.—There has been on the Subscriber's premises, since the 20th August last, a stray Mare, about three years of age; colour, red. Unless said mare is claimed by the owner, and all expenses paid, she will be sold at my barn, on the 20th November, at 12 o'clock, noon, according to law.—Lauchlan McDonald, Bayfield, Lot 46. (Oct 11-2) pd

TO LET—The Cottage, situate on Sidney street, opposite the Methodist Church, containing seven rooms, with stable attached, and well yard. The houses are in excellent condition. Apply to the owner, at James Eden's, Pownall street.—EDWARD KELLY. (Oct 11) f

WANTED—A Servant Girl. Apply to Mrs. A. S. Urquhart, Pleasant street. (Oct 11-3) f

TO LET—A Cottage, pleasantly situated on Grafton Street, opposite Prince of Wales' College, containing 11 rooms, and lately occupied by the late R. B. Stewart, Esq. There are, on the premises, a coach-house and stable, and a garden. Apply to THOMAS GREEN, Great George Street (Oct 9) f

TO LET—A Tenement House, situated on Long Street, containing six rooms. Apply to Mrs. Leo Harrington, at Mrs. R. Turner's. (Oct 9) f

BOARDERS—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Ladies, can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom, in a private family. Situation desirable; rooms large, airy and well ventilated. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. (Oct 8-1) w

FOUND—A Pocket-Book, containing a sum of money. Inquire at this Office. (Oct 8) f

WANTED—A Boy, about 15 years of age, as Clerk in a general store. One who has had some experience preferred. Good references required.—Peake Bros. & Co. (Oct 6-1) f

FULL LINE of McCormick's celebrated BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, at R. K. BRACE'S. [Sep 10] 3m

A CLERK with some experience in a Grocery Store will find employment by addressing P. O. Box 51. [Sep 1] f

WE will give exclusive sale at and near Charlottetown, of our Entire Wheat Flour, to a dealer who will push it. Covered by patent. Easily sold. We guarantee 100 lbs. more bread to the barrel than any other flour.—FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 38 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Aug 2

KENT MILLS and other choice brands family Flour for sale by Henry Best, Office and War-house, Water Street, near Ferry Wharf. (May 1) f