

The Question That is Not Before the People,

And the Question That is Before the People.

How can the Patriot say that the Grit Party represent "Free Trade" and the Liberal-Conservative Party "Protection," or that the issue is "Free Trade" vs. "Protection"? Why, the Premier—the Leader of the Grit Party—himself said—since he became Premier—that he was in favor of "INCIDENTAL PROTECTION." Here are the very words he uttered:—

"Sir Francis Hincks stated last year in his election tour that he was in favor of Incidental Protection—I said I am in favor of it."

And again, at Hamilton, the Premier said:—

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

What is this but protection in the fullest sense of the word as understood by the Protectionists of Ontario? How, then, can the Premier be the Free Trade Leader in a struggle the issue of which is Free Trade vs. Protection? Truly a Leader! But a Leader of an "Organized Hypocrisy."

This is the Leader who, in 1875, went down to Montreal and gave his "hearty support"—his own words—to the man who said:—

"I would, therefore, gentlemen, advocate the imposition of a duty on all goods coming from the United States, equal to what the Americans charge on all goods sent from Canada."

This is the Leader, whose First Lieutenant (Mr. Joly) on the 25th March, 1876, wrote:—

"We claimed, ABOVE ALL THINGS a National Commercial Policy," and "I have not given it up."

This is the Leader supported by the weak-kneed Laflamme who, last session, said,—*vide Hansard*:—

"The question of Protection was, however, Incidental Protection." It could never be made the absolute question of dividing parties.

This is the Leader who is supported by the two-faced Cartwright who claims to be a Free Trader according to the principles laid down by John Stuart Mill and claps a protective duty of 60 per cent. upon coal oil.

This is the leader backed up by the bold Jones, who writes:—

"The American Government—always alive to the interests of their people and all that relates to the prosperity of their country—

Could there be a more decided and unequivocal endorsement of the Protective Policy of the United States than this?

—"have recently passed a Treasury order increasing very considerably the drawbacks on white refined sugar, the result of which I learn has been that the great bulk of that quality now used in Canada, comes from that quarter, and their manufacture is entirely abandoned at Montreal, where formerly large quantities were made; hence it follows that if our trade is to be encouraged or sustained, such exceptional legislation as I have referred to must be met by corresponding legislation on our part."

This is the leader who is surrounded by Jette, a pronounced Protectionist, Patterson, an "Incidental Protectionist," Norris, a "Protectionist," Laurier and Pelletier, "whilom Protectionists," Wood and Irving, "advanced Protectionists," Workman, a weak-kneed Protectionist, and many other Protectionists who stick to McKenzie because he raised the duties 2½ per cent., and protected coal-oil by a duty equal to 60 per cent.; because he has unequivocally given expression to Protectionist principles; because he has undeniably declared that—(we quote his own words) "situated as we are, it is impossible to carry out a Free Trade policy." And yet the Patriot of this morning tells the people that men like Pope, Haviland, Brecken, Howlan, Stavert, Jenkins—and all others who make little of the false cry raised by it for political purposes—are "the most dangerous of their enemies, and traitors of the deepest dye!"

When the Patriot proves that McKenzie and his followers are not double-dyed imposters—held together only by the golden links of office—then we will demonstrate that Sir John McDonald, Dr. Tupper, Sir A. T. Galt, S. L. Tilley and those who think and work with them are not such fools as to propose a policy the effect of which would be to ruin the great country built up by their skill and labor in the face of difficulties placed in their way by the Grit Party which only strong, determined, patriotic men could surmount. In the meantime we may be pardoned for again quoting the words of Dr. Tupper:—

"What we ask is not the increase of taxation, but the re-adjustment of taxation."

In other words, the issue, as understood by Dr. Tupper, is simply—we use the Toronto Globe's phrase and take the Globe's view—the "Incidence of the Tariff,"—whether or not it is better, for the encouragement and development of the industries of Canada, to lighten the duties on some articles and increase them on others?

And suppose we conclude it is better, what difference will the proposed change make to the people? Each man has to contribute a share of the \$23,000,000 or \$24,000,000 required every year to maintain the public service of the country. What does it matter to him personally whether he pays it by means of the tea he drinks or the clothes he wears? All persons drink tea and all persons wear clothes. What does it matter to a householder whether he pay it upon the sugar he uses or the furniture and other articles he constantly requires about his house, his farm, shop or place of business. Certainly, it would make not the slightest difference—except this, that those who wear the finest clothes and use the most expensive articles—in short the rich—would pay the most duty, while at present the burden of taxation is not so well distributed. On tea, for instance, the poor man pays just as much—more in fact, because he drinks more—as the rich man! But, it may be said, if duties be raised on articles of clothing and furniture, those articles will be manufactured in our own country, importation will cease, and the revenue required will not be raised. For instance, if duties were levied upon articles of clothing and furniture going into England, very little revenue would be raised, because nearly all the clothing and furniture the people of England use are manufactured in England. But this, unfortunately, is not the case in Canada. In point of fact we do import a very large proportion—much too large a proportion—of what we wear and what we require about our homes. For many years cloths and furniture will yield a revenue; and by taking the duties off tea and sugar and proportionately increasing them upon cloths and furniture an equal amount of revenue would be obtained, the prices of tea and sugar would be lower, the price of cloth and furniture would be higher—the burden upon the people would be, as nearly as possible, the same. And what would be the result to the industries interested? Why, sugar refiners would recommence business, capital would be invested, West India freights would look up, thousands of men would be employed; those men with their families would consume the productions of our farmers and tradesmen; many would be benefited, and no one's burden of taxation increased. True, manufacturers of clothes and furniture would naturally raise their prices until such time as competition compelled a reduction; but the higher prices of those articles would, in the meantime, be set off by the lower prices of tea and sugar.

This is an example of the proposed re-adjustment, by which, it is claimed, the burden of taxation will not be increased, sufficient revenue will be obtained, the varied industries of the country will, incidentally, be fostered, and the development of the vast resources of this great Dominion will be hastened.

Whether such a readjustment of the tariff shall be made, or whether the ruinous policy of the present Government shall be persisted in? is the question before the people.

The question of Free Trade vs. Protection is not before the people—because neither Party are prepared to adopt the principles of either Free Trade or Protection; because the leaders of the so-called Free Trade Party are—on their own showing—both by speech and act, in favor of "Incidental Protection;" because the Premier himself says that neither Free Trade nor Protection are "applicable to our circumstances"—see his speech at Sarnia; because he says that "so long as duties are levied upon imported articles they should be levied upon articles produced by our own people"—see the Premier's speech at Hamilton; and because the leaders of the Liberal-Conservative Party say, "What we want is not to inaugurate a system of Protection, but to initiate such a system as will remedy the mistakes made against the doctrines of Free Trade by our neighbors south of the line."—See Dalton McCarthy's speech in Parliament, 1878.

We trust we have pricked the bubble blown big by the Patriot in its issue of this morning.

Quebec Legislature.

Our telegram shows that M. Turcotte, a Conservative, has been elected Speaker on the nomination of Joly. According to the report M. Turcotte must have voted for himself. Two or three other Conservatives must also have voted for him.

The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church, North, sitting at Pittsburgh, has sustained a vote of censure by a Presbytery on one of its members, for allowing a woman to occupy his pulpit. We learn that the vote sustaining the censure was reached "after a spirited discussion." The majority of the Assembly stands by the letter of St. Paul's injunction, and for doing is, by the press generally, twitted with being "behind the age."

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

Coroner Hannington's Address

SHELBAC, June 3.

At four o'clock this afternoon, the evidence being all in, the Coroner undertook his charge to the Jury. He said after a long and exhaustive investigation which has set the whole country aflame, into the cause of the death of Timothy McCarthy, it becomes your duty, gentlemen of the Jury, to render a verdict upon the facts elicited at this careful inquiry. The Coroner said he had taken a good deal of trouble, and brought all and every shadow of evidence that could have a bearing on the case before Jury; that over

EIGHTY DIFFERENT DEPOSITIONS

had been made, and the Jury, he considered, had paid most careful attention to the hearing of this testimony. The witnesses had been called without delay, and he thought the learned counsel had done the best they could, and made every effort to secure true and reliable testimony. The present cause, though being first of the kind in the Dominion, he considered had been conducted in a masterly and painstaking manner, and much credit was due each and every one having any connection with the investigation. The Jury he especially lauded for the intelligent interest they had taken in the matter, and more especially for their pertinent and intelligent questions. He said it devolved on the Jury to now find out how and

WHERE AND BY WHOM TIMOTHY MCCARTHY CAME TO HIS DEATH.

In reading the evidence over he primarily remarked that the body on which this enquiry has been held was found afloat in the Scadouic River; it had been fully recognized as that of a missing man named Timothy McCarthy, and that the post-mortem examination had disclosed the manner of the man's death. Drs. Allison, Fleming and Scott have made a thorough examination of these remains, and from these gentlemen's statements it is clear that he was not drowned, but

PLACED IN THE WATER AFTER DEATH

had tolled its knell. These medical gentlemen agree that he did not die a natural death, and that he had not suffered death by falling off the bridge and striking his head against any hard substance in the water. There are stains of blood, as has been ascertained by a careful analysis, on his shirt front and his other clothing. This fact alone, not only dispels any idea that he came to his death by drowning, but proves beyond a doubt that

TIMOTHY MCCARTHY WAS FOULY MURDERED and afterwards thrown into the river. From the medical testimony we learn that he was killed by a blow dealt him on the head. After a careful and intelligent search into the depths of the evidence adduced, it is necessary for you gentlemen to find out who is the murderer. Such a verdict is not of the same weight as that of a regular jury, neither convicting nor condemning would be a verdict of guilty on your part. The evidence, he said, goes on to say that Timothy McCarthy came from Moncton and put up his horse at the Weldon House. From here he departed in company with Chip. Smith, at 11 o'clock at night, on the 12th Oct., and Smith had deposed that he left deceased in the vicinity of the Waverly (Osborne's House).

MRS. OSBORNE HAD STATED

that McCarthy was in their house about 12 o'clock that night, and we are all aware he had never been seen alive since then. If he left Osborne, where did he go? At all events we next

FIND HIM IN THE RIVER MURDERED.

Patrick Hickey has testified to seeing a wagon leave Osborne's after midnight of the 12th and 13th, and drive towards the Scadouic; Mrs. Atkinson comes forward and tells of an unknown wagon that night driving towards the house. This corroborates Hickey and Annie Parker. Blood stains have been found on the bar-room floor and counter. Then Harry Osborne tells Campbell, the dentist, who was boarding there, of a row having taken place the night of the 12th Oct., and that he,

HARRY, HAD TO CONVEY A MAN HOME IN A WAGON.

This fact in itself would appear to be intended to set at rest Campbell's mind; he (Harry) naturally fearing Campbell had heard a noise during the night in the house. Further in the chain of evidence we have Linklitter, who comes forward and tells of a conversation held with Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Osborne's queries of Linklitter

SHOULD THEY FIND THE BODY IN THE RIVER with clothes, money and watch, &c., on him, could they do anything to them? This looks suspicious. Then to Foster, the Moncton policeman, she says, if Campbell, the dentist, had some of her pluck they would not get much out of him. These circumstances, gentlemen of the Jury, are nothing in themselves but the chain of circumstantial evidence against the Osbornes, which all these little points make it very strong and condemnatory. The Coroner waxed stronger, and said that, leaving out Annie Parker's testimony altogether, he thought the Jury could not do otherwise than

FIND A VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

(At the word guilty, Mrs. Osborne gave a sigh. Exclaimed Oh! The other three made no manifestation whatever.) The Coroner continued. If Annie Parker's testimony is true, and it has been largely corroborated, then there can be no doubt as to those shoulders the wilful murder of Timothy McCarthy rests. As to the hatchet with which he was struck the fatal blow, Judge Hibbert testified there was one in the house at that time, and no living person can say Hibbert was prejudiced. When the body was found no stone was attached, and this would appear contradictory to the Parker girl's statement; but, gentlemen of the Jury, you were present at the river's

bank when a stone had been raked up, and this stone since has been sufficiently

IDENTIFIED BY ANNIE PARKER.

If you find the murder was committed at the Waverly House it is then your duty to hurl the dreadful verdict against the mother, Eliza and Harry. The father, it appears, is not an accessory unless he has spent the money taken from deceased, and in order to ascertain this latter fact you must make a careful enquiry.

The Coroner spoke at great length, displaying in an able manner the principal points of evidence for the jury. He closed by asking the jury to return a verdict in accordance with their conscience; to consider without any sympathies, and to be impartial in their decision.

The Court was closed at 5 o'clock, and the jury left to themselves.

THE VERDICT.

At 8.30 the prisoners were brought into Court, a large crowd of spectators following. The Coroner then asked the foreman to make known their decision. Geo. Minor, foreman, said they had disagreed, but as follows: We, the undersigned, convened for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the death of Timothy McCarthy, find that Timothy McCarthy came to his death by a blow or blows on the head from a hatchet in the hand of Harry Osborne in the bar room of the Waverly House, the said hatchet being given him by his mother, Mrs. John Osborne, in the presence and with the consent of Eliza Osborne; and we do say that the said Harry Osborne, Mrs. John Osborne and Eliza Osborne are guilty of wilful murder of the aforesaid Timothy McCarthy.—(Signed) Charmand Avelling, James Wilbur, Tronquille Gallant, John Dickie, George Minor.

The minority verdict is as below: We find Timothy McCarthy came to his death by a blow or blows on the head, but the evidence is not sufficient to say by whom.—(Signed) Louis Avard, George Maillet.

The jury were discharged, however, Dr. Tuck remarking that the Coroner has power to hold the jury intact, but as the prisoners were already committed at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, he advised the Coroner to discharge the jury, which was accordingly done.

The prisoners received the verdict without making any unusual display of feeling. The verdict created no surprise here. The villagers think they will die now without excitement.

Mr. Blake Retires.

On the fact of Mr. Blake's retirement from politics, the Halifax Morning Herald remarks as follows:—

Our dispatches this morning announce that Mr. Blake has refused a nomination from his party, and will retire from public life. If this be so, the Grit party has lost its right hand, and will not recover from the blow. The motives for Mr. Blake's retirement are more damaging to his party than even the retirement itself. "Ill health" will be urged by the "Reform" papers as the reason; but the health that will bear the fatigues of an enormous legal practice, is not so very bad after all; and might easily sustain the weight of a sinecure official position.

The real reason for Mr. Blake's retirement is, want of confidence in the Party leaders, want of faith in the Party platform. He has indirectly denounced the Party as a "Reform Party that found nothing to reform." He opposed and defeated the Ministerial Pacific Railway policy. He resigned his portfolio of office. He summarily disposed of some of Mr. Laflamme's measures this last session. He showed his displeasure at the Quebec outrage by refusing to speak or vote in favor of the Government. And at last he refuses a nomination for a seat for another term. The result of this will be a general weakening of the whole "Reform" ranks. The one man whose personal character gave a particle of dignity to the Grits has deserted the Party; and the Party is doomed.

Miscellaneous News.

William Cullen Bryant is getting better. The Pope has strongly condemned the Voltaire Centenary.

New York City reports ninety-five failures this month, with gross liabilities of \$5,636,306.

Montreal is about to put a loan of \$800,000 on the market, to meet its bonds soon coming due.

G. W. Bates and wife recovered judgment for \$25,000 against the city of New Orleans for the drowning a little daughter through a hole in a wharf.

A widow lady of Springfield, Mo., named Thompson, highly connected, killed her daughter during a fit of insanity, on Friday, and then killed herself.

"FATHER MATTHEW" is the subject of D. Banks McKenzie's lecture in Market Hall to-night.

Andy Compagnian was taken from bed on Wednesday night at Owensville, Ind., and carried to the outskirts of the town, where the mob riddled him with bullets. He a notorious robber and murderer.

A decision was last month rendered in the United States District Court, at New Orleans, by Judge Billings, giving a man named Whitefield \$500 damages against the steamship St. Louis for injuries received from the breaking of a rope. The point decided is that vessels are peculiarly responsible for damages resulting from rotten tackle. The decision is, therefore, very important.

A London letter to the New York Times says: "This betrothal of Prince Henry (he is 28, his bride is 28) reminds me of another forthcoming marriage of even more interest on your side of the water. I mention it with reserve. Miss Bennett, a sister of Mr. James G. Bennett, is engaged to an Irish Peer. They say Miss Bennett has played the hostess at her brother's house with notable hospitality and grace. The Irish Peer in question is an Orangeman. If it is true that Miss Bennett is a Roman Catholic, there will not be wanting in this union opportunities for those mutual concessions which are necessary to the happiness of the married state."

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten Per Cent. Per Annum, upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the past half year, payable at its Banking House here on demand.

W.M. McLEAN, Cashier, Charlottetown, June 3, 1878—pat a pres 2i

WAGONS, WAGONS.

DON'T FORGET The Great Sale of Wagons, &c.,

AT WM. DODD'S SALEROOM, on Friday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. There will be sold—

- 4 Single-seated WAGONS, cushioned and all complete,
 - 2 Concord WAGONS,
 - 1 Double-Seated MARKET WAGON, nearly new,
 - 1 Second-hand BUGGY, in good repair,
 - 1 Set of Silver-mounted HARNESS—warranted close plated.
- All these Wagons are FIRST-CLASS American wood and workmanship, warranted.

TERMS—Six months on approved Notes.

Ch'town, June 4—3i

Cheese, 25 Boxes—a nice lot.

Dried Apples—10 Barrels extra good quality, just landed.

CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, June 4, 1878—pat 2i

POTATOES!

I AM buying, for a few days. EARLY ROSE preferred, at a higher price.

H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, June 4—2i

King's College, Windsor, N. S.

A MATRICULATION Examination for the University of King's College, Windsor, will be held in Charlottetown, on JUNE 24th and 25th.

Candidates are requested to send in their names, at least a week before the examination, to the Secretary of the Local Committee, by whom they will be notified of the hour and place of examination.

GEO. W. HODGSON, Sec'y Committee. June 4th, 1878—dy pat 3i eod

NEW STOCKS!

150 Chests Tea, 25 Half-Chests, 50 CADDIES, (All Warranted).

1000 bbls. Flour } Superior Extra Extra, Spring Extra, Superior Fine.

- 400 bbls. CORNMEAL,
- 70 puns. MOLLASSES,
- 20 tierces do.,
- 15 hds. SUGAR,
- 40 bbls. do.,
- 30 " White Granulated SUGAR,
- 10 " Crushed do.,
- 25 Boxes W. C. McDonald's Chewing TOBACCO,
- 50 caddies very best Smoking Tobacco,
- 100 boxes RAISINS,
- 40 " CURRANTS,
- 500 sides SOLE LEATHER, No. 1,
- 200 " " " " No. 2,
- 50 bags RICE (1 cwt. each),
- 100 boxes SOAP,
- 50 " Laundry do.,
- 40 " Blue STARCH,
- 20 " White do.,
- 35 bbls. VINEGAR,
- 30 boxes PICKLES,
- 50 jars CREAMTARTER,
- 75 tins MUSTARD,
- 75 " PEPPER,
- 40 " GINGER,
- 20 doz. BLACKING,
- 40 boxes Nixey BLACKLEAD,
- 60 " T. D. PIPES,
- 100 doz. PAHLS,
- 100 " BROOMS,
- 400 coils 6-thread MANILLA,
- 200 " 9-thread do.,
- 100 " 12-thread do.,
- 140 bbls. SHIP BREAD, No. 1,
- 25 " " " " No. 2,
- 30 boxes CRACKERS.

Lowest possible Prices for CASH or GOOD NOTES.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2w m & th pat w&at

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Has the largest and best selected Stock of First-Class Goods in the City, of the following lines, namely—

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American & French CLOCKS,

Gold, Silver, Gold-plated, Jet and Horn JEWELRY,

—ALSO—

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Ch'town, June 3—4i 2aw

FLOUR! CHOICE BRANDS

- 300 Bbls. "PLOUR,"
- 200 " "GIBBS' BEST,"
- 100 " "PARAGON."

For Sale very Low. CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 30—pat 3 eod