

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 22, 1878.

The Situation Now.

THE candidates for this province have been selected. The men are in the field. And if we may rely upon reports drawn from Ministerial sources the general election will take place in the course of six or even weeks.

Without drawing invidious comparisons between Pope and Sinclair, Brecken and McGill, Hackett and Perry, Howatt and Yeo, McDonald and McIntyre, Muttart and McFadyen, we may fairly claim that the Liberal-Conservatives are the "Better Men."

Nor have we the slightest doubt that upon grounds purely political the Liberal-Conservatives should be the choice of the people. The men by whom they are opposed have continually—though silently—supported a government which has deceived the people. Remember the promises, the professions, the unco guid "principles" of the men who compose the government. Who would have thought that the standard of Political Morality would—by them—have been dragged through the foulest sloughs of Political corruption; that no less than 39 of the Party of Purity would have been publicly convicted of bribery before the Judges of the land; and that numbers of capable Dominion officials would have been removed—superannuated—placed on half-pay—at the expense of the country, in order that the offices might be filled by men who served the Party of Reform during election contests? Who would have imagined that the Party of Economy would have added thirty-three millions of dollars to the public debt, and increased the expenditure in nearly every Department of the Public Service? Who would have dreamed that the men who, while in Opposition, fawned upon the representatives of the Island Province, would, throughout their whole Ministerial career, have treated the Island Province with systematic injustice and contumely,—would have endeavored to disfranchise nearly one-half of its population, would have failed to carry out the bare terms of its Union with the Dominion, would have deprived it of representation in the Cabinet? Who would have thought or dreamt that politicians of such pure professions, such large promises, and such spotless principles could have deliberately deceived the people, and shown that their extreme selfishness is unrelieved by capacity, purity, economy, honor, or common honesty? The eyes of the people are now open to the facts, and they will return supporters of the Liberal-Conservative Opposition.

They have additional reasons for taking this course. It stands to reason that the present tariff does not tend towards Reciprocity, because the United States has already the free use of our markets, while our potatoes and oats are shut out of their markets by a duty of fifteen cents (gold) on the bushel; our coal by a duty of seventy-five cents on the ton; our other products by prohibitory duties of like description. It stands to reason that it does tend towards a removal of the chief manufacturing industries of Canada to the United States,—because across the line the manufacturer has the advantage of the market of the whole of North America; while on this side of the line he is restricted to Canada alone. It stands to reason that a tariff, of which the following is a specimen, may be judiciously readjusted in the interests of the people at large:—

Rates of duty paid by the poor man.		Rates of duty paid by the rich man.	
RATE.		RATE.	
Petroleum, 40 per cent.	Silks, 17½ per ct.		
Tobacco, 214 do	Satins, 17½ do		
Sugar, 55 do	Velvets, 17½ do		
Rice, 40 do	Jewelry, 17½ do		
Black Tea, 30 do	Millinery, 17½ do		
Molasses, 35 do	Fr. Brandy, 80 do		
Rum, 350 do	Crushed Sugar, 40 do		
	Port Wine, 20 do		
	Sherry Wine, 20 do		
	Cigars, 40 do		

Now, the people of this Province demand a tariff which will tend towards Reciprocity. They do not want a continuance of the tariff which has driven out the tea and sugar trade, and which tends to drive every other trade out of the Dominion. But they do

want a tariff which will not bear so unjustly upon the people at large as the present tariff undoubtedly does.

The Government, however, are not prepared to do anything. After the elections, they will, if endorsed, be compelled to increase the duties, in order to make good their deficits. But they say they cannot and will not, in the interests of the country, make any readjustment of the tariff. On the other hand, the Opposition are prepared to grapple with the question. Their leader—Sir John McDonald—has laid down the principle upon which they are prepared to deal with the tariff question as follows:—

* * * The welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the tariff will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade.

In his speech anent this resolution Sir John Macdonald said:—

It can be well understood that a judicious tariff may, on the whole, be a moderate tariff, although on particular branches of manufacture desirable to be protected the duties might be higher than they are at any given time. For instance, if we adopted the policy which we ought to do of enlarging our free list, admitting into our market the raw material, the quasi raw material, which may be required for the purpose of assisting in our manufactures, we produce a diminution in the volume of taxation, and if we take off the duty on tea and sugar and other necessities which cannot be manufactured or produced in this country, why, that is a direct charge to the country, because as we cannot manufacture or produce those articles, every farthing put upon them falls upon the consumer. We can well understand that we may raise the duty on woollen, cotton and other goods, but lower the duty on articles of general consumption which we cannot produce, and the volume of taxation may be less in fact, although it may be raised, at any given time, higher than it was before. If a man were obliged to pay a cent more for his cotton, and had a cent taken off his tea, it would be found, by calculation, that he was a gainer by the operation.

By adopting this course Sir John McDonald has deliberately stated his opinion that "it will not be necessary to increase the volume of taxation." Dr. Tupper has declared that what Liberal-Conservatives ask "is not the increase of taxation, but a readjustment of taxation," so that it will bear more equitably on the people than it does now, and give our own industries all the advantages that can be given them under the Customs tariff. While Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, speaking for the Liberal-Conservative Party, said last session:—

"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 friend south of the line."

The people of this Province are now beginning to see that they have nothing to fear, but everything to hope from the National Policy of the Liberal-Conservative Party; and, to the candidates of that Party—selected by delegates of the people themselves—the people will, we believe, give their votes and their hearty support.

The platform laid down by the Liberal-Conservative delegates of Queen's County, upon which they direct their candidates to stand of fall, is as follows:—

Resolved, That it is in the interest of this Province that Reciprocal Free Trade should be established with the United States of America, and, therefore, we demand that the tariff shall be so readjusted as to effect this desirable object.

Resolved, That the action of the Dominion Government in adding thirty-six millions of dollars to the public debt during the last five years, and in increasing the annual expenditure by the sum of two millions dollars, has seriously increased the monetary difficulties arising from the prolonged commercial depression.

Resolved, That the Dominion Government, by depriving this Province of representation in the Cabinet and by persistently refusing to restore it, has forfeited the confidence of the people of this Province.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the attempt of the Dominion Government to disfranchise at least one-third of the electors of this Province, although happily defeated, was a gross outrage upon the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Dominion Government has violated its pledges of economy, and has also greatly lowered the standard of political morality as evidenced by the Steel Rail and Goderich Harbor Jobs, and by the conviction of so many of its leading supporters for bribery and corruption.

These resolutions will, we have no doubt, be adopted by the Liberal-Conservatives of King's, and Prince County, and they will, we believe, carry all the Liberal-Conservative candidates to victory.

We do not think we misinterpret the temper of the people when we declare our belief that they will not return to Parliament one of the candidates of the Organized Hypocrisy; but that, on the contrary they will return six Liberal-Conservatives.

"A Foolish Denial."

It was foolish to deny that Sir John McDonald advocated, at Strathroy, a general tariff of 35 per cent. The statement is so ridiculously inconsistent with Sir John's policy that it is not worthy of denial.

Canada Pacific Railway.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been spent; and the line of the Canada Pacific Railway has been surveyed. It is now announced that the Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Railway extending from the Province of Ontario to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the distance being about 2,000 miles.

Who Is He?

We observe, by a notice published in today's Patriot, that a meeting of the Grits is to be held in the Athenaeum on Tuesday evening next. The meeting has been summoned by "Thomas W. Dodd," chairman of the committee. The public are informed that "The Candidate" will address the meeting. Who is "The Candidate"? When was he chosen? Who nominated him? Is he the Peter Sinclair who did his best to disfranchise the young men of the Province? Or is the non-military Colonel the chosen of his party? "The Candidate" cannot certainly be both, and there is no little curiosity to learn whom Mr. Dodd means.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

THE TRIAL OF THE OSBORNES FOR MURDER—THE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

(From the Moncton Times.)

DORCHESTER, July 19.

The Court opened this morning at ten o'clock.

CORONER WM. J. M. HANINGTON, who held the inquest on the body of McCarthy, at Shediac, in May, was the first witness called.

The direct examination was by Hon. Mr. Hanington. His testimony related to the inquest; the examination of the body and the locality where the tragedy was supposed to be committed; his visit to the Scadouc River with Annie Parker, and the inspection of the place where the body was supposed to have been carried.

MRS. AMELIA PURRELL, sworn, examined by Dr. Tuck. Am wife of Taddy Purrell, Shediac; knew Timothy McCarthy since 13 years; worked for him at his home in Cocagne. Remember 12th Oct. by my being in Dorchester on the 11th. On the 12th my husband was away all day; was uneasy about him; went to see a party who had been working with him and heard he was all right. But I went down to the Point to see after him. Lived near Hanington's store.

I left home at 11.30 o'clock at night. When I got down near the station I met two men. I walked slower to let them go by. Chip Smith was one. He asked what I was doing out so late, calling me by name—Amelia. Said something else, and then the other man, whom I knew to be Timothy McCarthy, because he said—"I ought to know that woman well for I lived with her in Cocagne"—calling my name at the same time. They were walking toward the main road, which was in the direction of the Osborne House. When I finished speaking to them I was at the Station platform. I went for my husband, who was at the Indian camps, and as we were going home I told him he better go into a public house and get a glass of liquor. There was a light in the Weldon House and one also at the Osborne's. I told him he better go in there. He said no. There was a light in the Osborne House window and one at the front door. We stood by a telegraph pole, near Gallant's, about ten minutes. We then walked home. Got there at a quarter to two. It was raining and blowing that night hard.

Cross-examined by Palmer: It was half-past 11 by our time when I left our house. When I stood on station platform and saw the light at the Osborne House, it showed between Post Office and Miss Chapman's. When I got back with my husband and stood by telegraph post, I saw other lights in the Osborne House. Was never up stairs in Waverley House. Was never in the building but once in my life. Did not know, nor do I know yet, where Waverley House bar-room is. I think if the bar-room window is on the west end and a light shining from it, I think I would have seen it, but I don't swear I did see a light there. I could see my man when I was talking to him; I am not blind. I can see you (to Mr. Palmer) when I am talking to you—not the persons behind me.

Re-examined by Mr. Tuck: Telegraph pole was in front of Gallant's house. Don't know whether Johnson's house would interfere with my seeing light from bar-room window. I had no conversation with Mrs. Osborne about the murder, but had conversation with another woman about the case. There was a third person present whom the woman called Mrs. Osborne. I cannot say whether she and the prisoners are the same persons.

ANNIE PARKER, sworn and examined by Dr. Tuck, said she was 17 last Tuesday, 16th of July. She then related the story of her parentage and her early life, her service on the North Shore. A year ago she came to Moncton, and afterwards went to Shediac. She described the Waverley House and the bar-room with the aid of the plan. She described the Osborne family, naming the different members; described the weather

on the 12th Oct. She reiterated her former statement that Campbell, the dentist, was the only boarder in the Osborne house that day. She said Harry had a sore foot at that time but could go about well enough. She described how she employed her time in scrubbing before McCarthy entered the house the first time that evening, and the conversation between McCarthy and Eliza Osborne about the McGinnis girl and the polonaise and Mrs. McCarthy's movements, and the "tiff" between Eliza and McCarthy; and her refusal to leave the kitchen and go to him in the hall. She said when Campbell went out after McCarthy left, "I asked him where he was going. He said to Point Du Chene. I said it was a very queer time of night to go down there. He said it was not." She described the talk she overheard in the sitting room between Eliza and Mrs. Osborne about drugging McCarthy when he came back (as on leaving he said to Harry "he was coming back to stay all night") and taking his money, Mrs. Osborne saying she did not want to kill him and Eliza saying "all right;" about her going to bed, getting up again and coming down stairs at 11.30 expecting to find James Fraser, from Moncton, whom she expected to meet that night at 12 o'clock near the Johnson House to go to a dance down the road; about meeting McCarthy and the Osbornes in the hall and all standing talking there and then going into the bar-room on Mrs. Osborne's invitation. She described McCarthy's appearance and dress, as before; the talk and drinking in the bar-room; the mixing of the liquor with powder, the stupefaction of McCarthy and his calling for his wife "Ellen" and his son "Hazen." Parker said: "I asked Eliza who these were, and she told me his wife and son." The killing of McCarthy and rifling of his pockets she described as before; also the tying of the stone and cord on his neck; the removal of the body to the wagon; Harry driving off, and what he said when he came back; her going to bed and crying, and being called down stairs in three-quarters of an hour by Mrs. Osborne, to wipe up the blood in the bar-room; Mrs. Osborne, Eliza and Harry staying in the sitting-room the rest of the night; her washing up blood from the bar-room floor and counter, hall and platform, and then blowing out the light and beginning to get breakfast. The family took breakfast in the kitchen that morning, none but themselves being present. In reference to the stranger who entered the bar-room about 12 that night, she says:—

After we had been in the bar-room about ten minutes, and before McCarthy was killed, a man came into the bar-room, after they had had the first drink, said nothing beside, paid for it in silver and went out. He was a nice looking man, dressed well, stout, with a new hat, wide and flat in the rim. No one appeared to know him. I never saw him before, nor have I seen him since. The man who came in was about as tall as Mr. Osborne.

The Terrible Torrid Wave.

CHICAGO July 17.—Yesterday's fatal cases of sunstroke number 9; to day's fatalities, so far as known, are 4. Probably a score of people have been sunstruck during the forenoon. Horses are suffering more, some 60 having died since the heated term. A cold wave seems to have reached the Mississippi River, but, according to report, is not so great a relief as anticipated, because, after it has passed, the heat recommences. The thermometer has been as high as 97° in the shade—average about 92°. In the Northwest, reports show that the heat continues unabated. The operator at Sioux City sends the following, dated 1 o'clock: "A cold wave passed last night at 8. Mercury at Yankton, 86°; here it is 83°; been down to 68°."

St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—Among the fatal cases late last night was August Gray and Alexander Beauvois. The total cases by sunstroke or prostration by heat, reported since last Wednesday, number 145. It is probably safe to say that during the past ten days between 1,500 and 2,000 persons have been affected by the heat, and required medical treatment.

Reports from the interior towns of Missouri and Kansas mention extremely hot weather, and numerous cases of sunstroke; quite a number fatal. In some parts of Southern Missouri and Kansas, the weather has been so extremely hot during the day that all out-door work had to be suspended, and considerable harvesting, in several localities, has been done by moonlight.

The Queen of Spain.

The Queen of Spain, according to a private telegram from Madrid, met her death through poison, and it is said that the name of the murderer is not kept a secret. This seems to point to some personage that will be to those familiar with the circumstances readily suspected. It would not create much astonishment if the charge were proven, and the mother-in-law of the deceased Queen were found to have instigated such a crime. The character of the Queen-mother, and her hatred to the house of Montpensier is well known, while the fact that any one should come between her and the son she idolized would arouse all the jealousy within her. The liberal tendencies of the new Queen also might give some excuse for her death.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.—Over one hundred members of this Association were present at the last meeting when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. James McLeod, formerly of Rogers' Hill, as President; an Ontarian, Mr. John Manion, from Perth, as Vice-President; a Prince Edward Islander, Mr. D. A. McDonald, late of Grand River, as financial Secretary; while among the trustees or other officers are representatives from Ottawa, Picton, Perth, and from Picton and Mount Dalhousie, N. S. The recording secretary, Mr. W. J. Gilliland, from Toronto, was re-elected, as was the treasurer, Mr. R. S. Falconer, of Fishpools, N. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. NEWBERRY & CO. July 22—ne 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.—4ins 2aw wky 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.

FOR SALE,

TWO NEW DWELLING HOUSES, situated on Weymouth Street (nearly opposite the former residence of Daniel Hodgson, Esq.) They are fitted throughout with iron gas pipes, register grates, &c., &c., and contain 9 rooms each, with pantry, 4 closets and unfinished attic. Price reasonable. For further particulars apply to JAMES M. BUTCHER. July 19—dy pat 3aw

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 and 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.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED—At the above Institution, a Female ATTENDANT and a HOUSE-MAID. Application for the situations to be made at the Institution. Ch'town, July 17, 1878—

FOR SALE.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, situated on Euston Street, (near the residence of Admiral Bayfield), containing nine rooms, with Stable and Coach-house attached. For further particulars apply to CHARLES HEARTZ, Queen Street. Ch'town, June 27, 1878. 4 in taw

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, ONE ACTIVE, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNIE & CO., Box 1964, Montreal, May 25, 1878—