

about the 11th of May, but if it did not rise in that time he would not think it particularly strange. At this time of the year, or in the fall, he would expect a body to rise in seven or nine days; if it did not rise in thirteen days, he would conclude that there was something keeping it down. The witness further explained that if any blood flowed from rupture of blood vessels in brain, it would be from the nose. Yet, the cessation of respiration and other agencies would tend to prevent the flow of blood at all.

To a Juror—A body falling thirty feet and striking merely on the water would not necessarily exhibit marks of bodily harm.

To His Honor—McCarthy's eyes were open when he saw the body: when a body is found shortly after drowning the eyes will be partly open, so that the eye-balls can be seen; in case of death by violence, the eyes are generally closed. There are some exceptions to this rule in strangulation.

Dr. Scott, of Moncton, was sworn next. He referred to his being called to Shediac to make an examination of the boards in the floor and counter of the Waverly House, which he considered suspicious of blood-stains. (The boards produced and identified as the ones taken by his direction from the said house, being the ones on which he considered the only suspicion rested.) He said with the naked eye the presence of blood was evident, but on applying the two tests already mentioned he could not find positive proof of the presence of blood; yet a change had taken place in those boards since they were taken from Osborne's house, and up to this examination of them since this Court began. The appearance of them at that time were a certain number of spots projected on the counter upward, pear-shaped stains. (It will be remembered that in his evidence at Shediac, Dr. Scott showed that this blood could not have been spattered on the counter from above, as the projection over the side of the counter would prevent it.) The Doctor pointed out the boards of the floor upon which he had observed three dark stains. He then referred to the *post mortem* examination of McCarthy's body; describing the clothing upon it, after which he described the state the body was in when swollen, the difficulty in recognizing it, and its being straight and laced with no contortions; a slight wound over the eye, but on account of decomposition, could not tell as to its cause. He described the brain as congested, which might be caused from a blow on the head. A further description of the *post mortem* was given from the doctor's book of notes taken on the spot. The witness described his analysis and discovery of blood on the shirt bosom. Eliza Osborne, being ill, had to be removed to the jail, and the Court adjourned an hour earlier than usual.

DORCHESTER, JULY 27.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Eliza, although appearing to be somewhat refreshed, did not appear to be in quite as good health as formerly.

Hon. Mr. Hannington resumed the examination of Dr. Scott on the blood stains of the shirt, and witness explained that he came to the conclusion the deceased came to his death by violence upon the head, causing a flow of blood from the nose and mouth, and that no other positive evidence of violence found other than the state of the brain and the blood stains on the shirt bosom. He described the wound over the eye and the clothing, as to mud. The boards of the floor from the Waverly House were shown. Witness again pointed out three spots thereon, to which his attention was called, and three of which resembled blood stains.

Here Mr. Palmer objected to Mr. Hannington's mode of examination, as not only leading the witness but suggesting an answer.

Dr. Tuck considered the learned counsel's remarks quite sweeping, and proceeded to justify the course of the Crown as fair and impartial.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hannington, Dr. Scott then referred to his being called upon to examine a common one-horse express wagon at the Police Court, Moncton. He described the dimensions of the wagon: height of box 6 1/2 inches, width inside 3 feet 3 1/2 inches, length 5 feet 9 1/2 inches. There was nothing noticeable about the wagon. (The boards of the wagon produced.) Witness said he found several spots on the boards and tested them according to the most indisputable authority, finding some were not and some were blood without a doubt. He also pointed out a certain spot upon which blood was as fresh when examined as need be to be noticed. Witness then referring to the state of McCarthy's brain, said such result could be produced by a blow on the head with a common hatchet insufficient to break skull or skin of it. In short he could not account for McCarthy's death in any other way than by violence, for if he had been drowned he would expect to find the lungs congested with water and blood and would not expect to find blood on the shirt. The brain might or might not be congested. Neither would he expect to find a wound on the head unless it had accidentally come in contact with some hard substance when in the water. The shirt bosom was reproduced and stains measuring seventeen inches in length pointed out.

Mr. Palmer then began his cross-examination at 11.45 o'clock referring first to the button on the rubber coat fastened, then to the post mortem made by Dr. Scott. He found a large quantity of blood at the base of the brain, but could not ascertain the exact position of ruptured blood vessels producing it. The state of the brain might possibly be produced by intoxication. He found the bone of the skull softer than an ordinary one.

Dr. Scott's evidence is the same in sentiment as that given by him at the inquest and by Dr. Allison in this Court.

There are rumors of an important witness coming up soon.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

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

King's County—The Candidates.

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

Queen's County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 30, 1878.

The Grit Meeting at St. Peter's.

THE Grits hadn't it all their own way at St. Peter's. The meeting was, they thought; a grand stroke of policy. For they knew if the Grits were strong anywhere, it is there. Many good men who live at St. Peter's have not yet divested themselves of the idea that the Party which arrogates to itself the name of Liberal and Reform, is not at all identical with the Party formerly represented by the generous, brilliant, and truly Liberal Edward Whelan. But if these men would but reflect, how soon would they be undeceived? Fancy Edward Whelan being one of the men who tried to take away—even for a year—even for a single day—the franchise of the young men—the electoral rights of the poor men? Or, fancy Edward Whelan patronized by Mr. Louis H. Davies; and backed by the *Patriot* newspaper! Can anyone imagine, for a single moment, that the Hon. Edward Whelan, if alive, would not be fighting for his country in company with Tilley and Mitchell, and Pope and Brecken and the McDONALDS, against the narrow-minded false Liberals—the Davies' and Calhouns and Robertsons—who are now trying to elevate the horn of Alexander McKenzie? Certainly not.

The "grand stroke of policy" did not, however, turn out to be such a grand stroke after all. The Grits were met face to face in their stronghold by McDonald and Muttart, and by a large number of intelligent men who regard the false Liberals—as McDonald and Muttart do—with feelings of abhorrence. The force of the Grits were, it is true, strengthened by a goodly brigade from the grand army of Grit officials, and these men, by noisy demonstrations, did their best to weaken the effect of Mr. Brecken's speech. On the whole, however, good order was preserved. The chairman could not have behaved better than he did. And the speeches of Messrs. McDonald and Muttart, the manly ring of which contrasted favorably with the feeble utterances of Messrs. McIntyre and Davies, must have made a favorable impression even upon some of the most invincible of the Organized Hypocrisy. It is to be regretted that a large number of the electors were compelled to leave before the vote was taken. It is reported that at one time the office holding wire pullers were anxiously debating about the policy of having a division at all. But Mr. Manoah Rowe having spoken, and the meeting having consequently thinned out, they plucked up courage and made the motion. The result was that fully a third of those who remained took their stand for McDonald and Muttart.

The moral effect of this division in the heart of the enemy's country cannot but be reassuring—the more so that several influential electors counted upon by Dr. McIntyre were among those who identified themselves with the supporters of the Opposition.

Politeness.

WHEN two persons from the same place are among strangers, and one of them behaves rudely, the other blushes and professes himself ashamed of his countryman, just in proportion to his own vulgarity at home; and, when he is once more in his native land he, with an exquisite air of refinement, discourses to his friends and neighbors generally on his countryman's misbehaviour abroad.

During the last two sessions of the Dominion Parliament, the Hon. J. C. Pope and the Editor of the "Patriot" were in Ottawa together. Mr. Pope sat on the floor of the House—Mr. Lawson in the Reporters' Gallery. Whenever the former rose to speak, the latter reddened at the boorishness of his fellow Islander. As promptly as the mails ran, he forwarded the nauseous news. Apparently, his nausea would have overcome him, were it not in his power to share it with Mr. Pope's opponents, and thus to find relief. Indeed, on one or two occasions, the old process of mails would not have eased him soon enough, and he made a speedy vomit in the form of an indignant telegram on the rowdy member. At any rate, Mr. Pope's supposed brutalities were reported far and wide in the "Patriot."

The Editor of that paper returned home in good health; and the former circumstance seems the only explanation of the latter.

Mr. Pope lately had occasion to go to St. John. While there, he attended the meeting called by Hon. S. L. Tilley. The St. John "Telegraph" announced his presence at it; and the EXAMINER republished that announcement. Now, ordinary men would think no more of his attendance there, than of Mr. Lawson's presence at a Grit caucus. Not so with the Editor of the "Patriot." Mr. Tilley is a polite man, says the "Patriot,"—and Mr. Pope went to his meeting to get a lesson in politeness. Hereafter the placid Editor hopes to retain his polish, even when Mr. Pope is speaking before him.

We have no doubt that, as the lectures on etiquette which the "Patriot" has printed for Mr. Pope's benefit, have failed to make any improvement, some of the refined members of the Grit Party could be hired to give him further instructions. There is Mr. Perry, for instance, towards whom the "Patriot" acts with a spirit of profound submission and respect, although these feelings are not reciprocated by Mr. Perry. There is Mr. McGill, whose mode of conducting himself at Caledonia gatherings, for instance, is so remarkably bland. There is the Editor of the "Patriot," himself, who politely announces that all the advocates of the National Policy are arch-deceivers and deep-dyed traitors, including, of course, Mr. Tilley. All these smooth-faced dandies would be willing to read Mr. Pope private lessons on general conduct. Their anxiety for Mr. Pope's reformation is pressing. It must be relieved. Even now Mr. Pope's next appearance in public, after hearing and seeing Mr. Tilley, is a subject of anxious forethought to the Editor of the "Patriot." We hope he will not be disappointed.

THE GRIT MEETING AT ST. PETER'S.

Not so much Grit After All.

SPEECHES BY MACINTYRE AND DAVIES, McDONALD, MUTTART, MCFAYDEN AND BRECKEN—REMARKS BY MESSRS. STERNS OF SOURIS AND ROWE OF MONTAGUE.

THE meeting was well attended. Both parties were largely represented; and the Grit office-holders were duly on hand when wanted. Mr. John Webster was called to the chair, and Mr. David Douglass acted as secretary.

Dr. McIntyre said the question was between Sir John and McKenzie—between Protection and Free Trade—between a revenue tariff of 17 1/2 per cent. and a prohibitory tariff. Sir John proposes to raise the taxes; McKenzie will keep them as they are. On the item of flour alone, every family will lose \$15 or \$16 a year if Sir John's policy be carried out. A duty of seventy-five cents a ton on coal will result in higher prices all over the Dominion, and the farmers of this Island will suffer on that account. The fishermen will also be kept down by a duty on salt. In fact, the farmers and the fishermen of King's County will be ruined if McDonald and Muttart be elected. His speech was patiently listened to—although he spoke with his back to the people.

Hon. D. Davies gave a brief account of his stewardship. With the grants given by the present Government to King's County, he says the people ought to be perfectly satisfied. True, Murray Harbor has not had much public money expended on it; but nature has done a good deal for Murray Harbor. He and his colleague had been as prudent as possible in the distribution of patronage—at all events they had done the best they could. With regard to the general policy of the present Government, he approves of it; and he thinks it will be endorsed. He, however, objected to some of the acts of the McKenzie Government, and he is not afraid to say so. He is quite willing to give a certain amount of protection to new industries; but he does not like the idea of giving the manufacturers of Ontario a monopoly of the home markets.

Austin C. McDonald, Esq., first pointed out that the argument of Dr. McIntyre was built on a false foundation. It is not, and never was, the policy of Sir John to add to the volume of taxation. Sir John simply proposes to take the duty off some articles and to raise the duty on others—in short to judiciously readjust the tariff. And what, Mr. McDonald asked, is the policy Mr. McKenzie expounded to his followers in Ontario? Mr. McKenzie says he is in favor of incidental protection. He says he has no idea of having a system of Free Trade. He says Free Trade is impossible. Then what right have his followers here to claim that they are Free Traders? Mr. McDonald denounced this double-faced policy. With reference to the duties on flour, coal, etc., which were proposed last session by supporters of McKenzie, but which, Dr. McIntyre alleges, Sir John intends to levy, Mr. McDonald asked if a duty of 20 cents a bushel on potatoes would raise the price of potatoes here; and if not, how could duties on flour and coal raise the price of those articles? Much more flour and coal are produced in the Dominion than its people require. It is idle, then, to say that the cost of these articles will be raised by a duty. Even at the present time, ninety out of every hundred barrels of flour we use are produced in the Dominion, and nearly all the coal we use is the produce of our own mines. Admitting, then, that some revenue were raised from the coal and flour imported, the

Grits are making a mountain out of a molehill. Whereas, if the coal-mines of Nova Scotia were to become again prosperous, the farmers of the Island would have a steady home market for their potatoes and other surplus products. With reference to salt, Sir John was never in favor of and never intended to place a duty upon salt used in the fisheries. His policy was to foster the fisheries as much as possible; and all salt used in the fisheries would, under his Government, be admitted duty free. But the Grits say they are in favor of a square revenue tariff. If so, they cannot admit fishing outfits duty free, as at present. At present our fisheries are protected to the extent of 17 1/2 per cent. on lines, hooks, etc., all of which are admitted duty free, and therefore receive an advantage from the tariff of 17 1/2 per cent., the amount levied upon other articles. But though the fisheries are protected, the duties placed upon other articles are most unfair. The tea of the poor man pays 30 per cent. The tea of the rich man pays but ten per cent. The tobacco used by the poor man pays 210 per cent; the cigars of the rich pays but 40 per cent. The Porto-Rico sugar used by the poor man pays 55 per cent.; the crushed sugar used by the rich pays but 40 per cent.; and molasses and other necessaries of the poor, are levied upon to an enormous extent, while the silks and satins and jewelry of the rich are admitted under duties of 17 1/2 per cent. Under these circumstances, the judicious readjustment, for which Sir John and his followers contend, is absolutely necessary in the interests of justice between man and man.

Dr. McIntyre again spoke with his back to the people. He contended that if Sir John were again in power, he would discriminate against the world.

Dr. Muttart spoke strongly in favor of Reciprocity; and contended that we should endeavor to make it the interest of the United States to give us Reciprocity. He attacked the Government for not fulfilling their promises—their pledges to the electors; and he quoted Cartwright's prospectus while raising his loan in England to show that Sir John had been eminently prudent in his conduct of public affairs, and that the country was, under his control, in the highest degree prosperous. Dr. Muttart showed the fallacy of the statements made relative to coal, flour and salt. He said that, if elected, he would consider the Country first, and Party afterwards.

Malcolm McFadyen, Esq., criticized Sir John and his acts while in power and praised McKenzie. He said that Sir John ran the machine wildly, extravagantly, recklessly, while McKenzie was prudent, economical and fair. Sir John is an utter failure as an administrator; McKenzie has been a great success. Sir John's policy, if carried out, will be ruinous to us. Mr. McKenzie's policy will carry the country on to prosperity.

Hon. F. Brecken was called upon, and on coming forward was received with cheers. He said one thing struck him as curious though not peculiar to the Grit candidates for King's County. They had not a word to say in praise of the acts of the government they support. Their only anxiety now seems to be about what Sir John McDonald may do—their only care about what (they say) he has done in the past. Mr. Brecken then dwelt at length upon the various topics of the day. His speech was eloquent in many passages, and brilliant throughout. Mr. Brecken was prevented from making some of his best points by the interruptions of Mr. Henry Lawson, and by the noisy demonstration of some of the Grit officials, who appeared to be present for the purpose. Mr. Henry Lawson was preemptorily told to "sit down Lawson," and the noisy officials were, with great difficulty, kept quiet.

DR. ROBERTSON then spoke at some length. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sterns, of Souris, asked him to explain how it is that the necessities of life can be obtained more cheaply in the Protected States than they can in Canada. The Doctor was not ready with a reply; and as soon as he subsided Mr. Sterns showed the people what he meant, and carried the fight into the enemy's camp. He attacked the McKenzie Government in a telling manner—showing how they had utterly failed to perform their promises and had been more extravagant and corrupt than they ever accused their opponents of being.

Mr. Henry Lawson then volunteered a few remarks; and Mr. Rowe followed with a speech which speedily cleared the room. The chairman then moved to the door of the Court House, and—

Mr. Henry Douglass moved, seconded by Mr. David Larkins, that Dr. McIntyre and Mr. Malcolm McFayden be candidates for the representation of King's County in the House of Commons.

Hilary McIsaac, Esq., M.P.P., moved, seconded by Mr. F. H. Sanderson, that Austin C. McDonald, Esq., and Dr. Muttart be candidates for the representation of King's County in the House of Commons. The meeting then divided—about two-thirds supporting the former nomination and one-third the latter.

Both parties loudly cheered their candidates. Each of the candidates expressed himself as confident of success, and each thanked his supporters for the nomination. The meeting then dispersed—all apparently well pleased with the result.

City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS! TENDERS!

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until noon of MONDAY, the 12th of August next, for completing the **Pownal Wharf**, according to a specification to be seen at this Office.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

WM. B. MORRISON,
City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, 29th July, 1878—d pat t 12th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated on King Street, opposite the residence of H. J. Candall, Esq. Application to be made to the owner on the premises.

SARAH MCKINNON.

Ch'town, July 30—6i

Mackerel Barrels

ASH HOOP.

1,000 IN STORE.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 30—pat 3w 2aw

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 2 in the City of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by the electors of Ward Number 2, to put myself in nomination as a candidate for said Ward, in deference to their wishes I have consented to become such candidate. I am, therefore, gentlemen, a candidate for your suffrages for said Ward at the approaching Civic Election, on the sixth day of August next. If elected, as I reasonably presume I shall, while I shall advocate economy and retrenchment in financial matters, the vital question of municipal taxation shall have my special care and attention, for I believe it to be our imperative duty to stay the appalling increase of the tax roll, consequent upon the reckless expenditure of the revenue by those now controlling our Civic affairs.

JAMES BARRETT.

Ch'town, July 30, 1878—pat eod

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward 5.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been waited upon by a large number of prominent electors of Ward 5, and requested to offer as a candidate in the coming Civic Elections, I therefore place myself in your hands for election.

As I am doing business and living in Ward 5, I have a knowledge of the wants of the Ward.

From a close observation of Civic affairs, I have come to the conclusion that retrenchment and reform are necessary, and if elected will do my utmost to carry out the wishes of electors in this respect.

As the time of canvassing is short, it will be impossible for me to visit all the electors of the Ward, but I feel certain that all who are in favor of curtailing the City expenditure will give me their hearty support.

I remain your ob't servant,

ALEXANDER HORNE.

Ch'town, July 30, 1878—pat eod

MARKET HALL

GRAND DRAMATIC EVENT!

First Appearance in Charlottetown

—OF—

THE LINGARDS!

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
DICKIE LINGARD,
and a Full Comedy Company.

Positively Two Nights, Only.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31st.

The performance will commence with the charming one act comedy

Delicate Ground.

PAULINE ALICE DUNNING
CITIZEN SANGEROID, WM. HORACE LINGARD
ALPHONSE A. ROBERTS.

To be followed by the world-famous

LINGARD SKETCHES,

In the course of which Mr. Lingard will present his celebrated impersonations of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, EARL BEACONSFIELD, K. G., Premier of England, the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, and other exalted personages. These impersonations have been nightly received with immense applause by large audiences during the Lingards' recent season in New York. The performance will conclude with the delightful comedy,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

ADMIRAL KEYSTON, R. N. WM. H. LINGARD
LIEUTENANT KEYSTON, R. N. A. ROBERTS
DENNIS SHORT, J. COOKE
MARY MORTIMER DICKIE LINGARD
MRS. PONTIFEX, MISS BLANCHE GULTOS

POPULAR PRICES: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; General Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats for sale at Fletcher's Music Store, Queen St. Ch'town, July 29, 1878—

Provincial Normal School.

THE Third Term of the Normal School will commence on

TUESDAY, the 6th of AUGUST.

All intending candidates are requested to make application at once.

JOHN HARPER, Principal.

Ch'town, July 29, 1878—

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