

representative of Her Majesty, he had made up his mind to bring about the coup d'état upon which we are commenting to-night. We are bound to speak upon this question. The reason given, that we ought not because a general election is going on in Quebec, is not sufficient. We have had State papers placed before us by His Excellency, and the intention undoubtedly is, that we should express an opinion upon them. And besides, have we not addresses from the late House of Assembly, and from the Legislative Council, asking us to look into this great constitutional question? It is our duty to deal with this matter, regardless of what may be the result of the elections which are now in progress in the Province of Quebec. In this Dominion of ours, where Federal institutions are upon their trial, we want to define for the future guidance of Lieutenant Governors, what their functions and duties are, while holding such responsible positions. It is not for the Province of Quebec alone, but for the seven or eight other Provinces of the Dominion, that we are asked to express an opinion to-night. If for one moment this act of Mr. Letellier's should be approved of by this House, we might at once haul down the great constitutional flag and give up the liberties which our forefathers fought for in the Mother Country, and in the Provinces of this Dominion, and at once look forward to having over us as a ruler, a despot like the Czar of Russia.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 31, 1878.

Senator Haviland's Speech on the Constitutional Outrage in Quebec.

SENATORS Haviland and Hewlan undoubtedly, during the past session, added largely to their reputations. Senator Howlan's speeches upon the Fort Frances Lock Job and the muddled tariff and finances of Canada (under Grit rule) were both able efforts—highly spoken of by men in every way competent to judge. Senator Haviland's speeches upon Winter Communication with this Island and upon the gross Constitutional outrage perpetrated—under the auspices of the false Liberals who now govern Canada—by the partizan Governor St. Just, attracted the attention and won the applause of Senators on both sides. The manner in which he discomfited Senator Penny gained him much credit. Senator Penny said that in 1850 the King dismissed Lord Palmerston; and argued that, therefore, St. Just might dismiss his Ministry though his Ministry was backed up by an overwhelming majority in both Houses of the Legislature. Senator Haviland promptly corrected the mis-statement, pointing out that Lord Palmerston was dismissed on the advice and recommendation of the Prime Minister, and in strict conformity with the principles of Constitutional Government. Senator Haviland also made a patent point when he said that, in this Dominion, the "champions of old Toryism and depotism," are "Liberals"—(so-called); and the champions of pure and undefiled Liberalism are the Conservatives. The truth could not have been more aptly spoken. Not only on the question of the Constitutional outrage in Quebec, but on every other question that came up for discussion and decision, the so-called "Liberals" express old Tory opinions and cast old Tory votes; and the so-called "Conservatives"—while they cling tenaciously to those things political which are good—lead the van of the battle for true progress and real reform. Senator Haviland and his fellow conservatives look upon the act of Letellier de St. Just as the deepest stab that Constitutional Government has ever received; and they denounce it. But so-called "Liberals—the false Liberals of Canada—excused it, and by their votes gave it practical endorsement. Senator Haviland showed that Letellier's act affected not Quebec alone, but also every Province in the Dominion; and he was right in saying that—

"If for one moment this act of Mr. Letellier's should be approved of by this House, we might at once haul down the great constitutional flag and give up the liberties which our forefathers fought for in the Mother Country and in the Provinces of this Dominion, and at once look forward to having over us, as a ruler, a despot like the Czar of Russia."

SENATOR HAVILAND'S speech on the Constitutional outrage in Quebec will be found in another column of this day's issue. It is well worthy a careful perusal.

A RUNAWAY occurred on Queen Street at 11 o'clock to-day. Two Misses Hobkirk were passing Apothecaries' Hall in a vis-a-vis wagon, when the bolt which attaches the fore-axle to the wagon body came out. The shafts immediately struck the horses' heels, and he sped down the street at a rapid gate, carrying with him the two fore-wheels and shafts. At the Market House, the wheels collided with a wagon owned by Mr. John Cole, carrying away the two side wheels, and throwing Mr. Cole from the wagon. He then turned into the North Side of the Market Square, which was crowded with market people and vehicles, caused a great flutter of excitement among the fish-women, passed into Grafton Street, and entered a gangway at Mr. A. Murray's store, when he was taken in charge by the owner. Besides the above mentioned, no other damage was done.

Suspicious Silence.

THERE is no attempt to explain the mystery of the robbery of the Portfolio for which the "silent five" bartered away their political support in the House of Commons. The *Patriot* does not try to repel the charge that McKenzie has given expression (unmistakably) to Protectionist principles. It is silent as the grave upon the Kaministiquia job, and the money paid to party hacks. It has nothing to say about Fort Frances Lock, though it cost \$180,000. It is silent about the \$20,000 thrown away at Souris. It has not a word to devote to the Steel Rails transaction, which involved a loss of some \$2,000,000. Goderich Harbor and the \$30,000 sunk in it receives no mention. The fact that the expenses of all the public offices have been very largely increased under the "economical" rule of McKenzie is unworthy even of a paragraph in the *Patriot*. No word escapes it respecting the posse of "purists" who were condemned by the judges for bribery and corruption at elections. Many other equally remarkable facts directly affecting the issues before the people at the next election, the *Patriot* treats with studied silence and neglect. But it is almost desperate for a chance to ventilate Smith's offer of his seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Pope. What has this offer to do with the issues before the country? That it was made, Mr. Pope publicly asserted last year, and his assertion was not denied. That it was made, those who know Mr. Pope unhesitatingly believe. The *Patriot's* well affected doubts are made public for the purpose merely of diverting public attention from jobs, blunders and crimes, which affect the pockets, the principles and the honor of the people of Canada.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—I have been watching for some time past the discussion between yourself and the editor of the *Patriot* on the trade question. That the question of Trade is one of importance none will deny, and it is right that it should be looked at and discussed from principle. A man whom we know to be sincere in the discussion of any question generally receives our admiration. But a man who, from political prejudice or party motives, writes long articles only to deceive, deserves that his name should only be mentioned to be despised. Now, sir, if the editor of the *Patriot* is honest and sincere in the discussion of this question, why narrow it down to a mere personal attack on the Hon. J. C. Pope? Why does he not discuss this question on its own merits? Does he suppose that the intelligent electors of Queen's County are going to be misled by his contemptible tactics? He tells us that Pope voted for Sir John's resolution, and considers that a sufficient reason for traducing and maligning his character. It is well known that Pope voted against a resolution which Sir John brought forward a year before. Did the editor of the *Patriot* then pass an eulogy on the hon. gentleman for so doing? Did he commend him for the course which he had taken? Did he write articles, telling us that the Island was safe—that on one of the greatest questions that ever came before Parliament, Pope voted with McKenzie? He certainly did not do so. But instead, he wrote the vilest articles denouncing him as a disgrace to his country. Thereby he proved, most conclusively, that he is utterly insincere; and that abusing Mr. Pope is more congenial to his mind, and more in unison with his politics than the discussion of the trade question. If the Editor of the *Patriot* is sincere, why support a leader who takes to his bosom Mr. Workman, of Montreal,—one of the greatest Protectionists in the Dominion—a leader who went purposely to Montreal to assist this same Protectionist in his election? Why support McKenzie, when he publicly says, we cannot have Free Trade; and as an evidence of this, and to show his sincerity, trots off to Montreal to preach Protection, and afterwards protects petroleum oil to the extent of sixty per cent? The inconsistency of the Editor of the "Patriot," on this question, and the contemptible tactics to which he resorts in his opposition to Mr. Pope, are in accordance with his career as a public writer. He may tell us that Pope is a failure as a politician; that he was never designed by nature to take a prominent place in the councils of his country; that in the Commons he is a fourth-rate man. He may tell us all this; and further tell us that the five men who support McKenzie are bright luminaries; that they are pre-eminently qualified to represent us at Ottawa; that they are eloquent advocates of the people's rights; that they can discuss the great questions which come before Parliament with ability; and by their oratorical efforts make a marked impression in the Dominion House of Commons. He may tell us that when any of the five rose in their places to speak a death-like silence pervaded the whole House, and that the reporters in the galleries were so overcome with the burning eloquence of the orator and so completely carried away with emotion that they had to rest their heads in wonderment and admiration—which, no doubt, accounts for the fact that the speeches of our five representatives are seldom recorded!

Now, I would ask, is the editor of the *Patriot* sincere in his praises of these five men? We shall see: Two years ago there was a Dominion election. We were then told by the editor of the *Patriot* that if we would send a man to Ottawa possessed of sufficient common sense, we should get a seat in the Cabinet. Where were those other five who had supported McKenzie so long? Where were those five bright and shining lights, whose brilliancy in the Dominion House of Commons was generally admired? They must have felt that when the editor of the *Patriot* was really sincere, he knew how to estimate their ability.

And now, Mr. EXAMINER, trusting that you

may still go on in the course which you have adopted, and in the future, as in the past, stand the outspoken champion of the people's rights,

I remain, etc.,

L. W. H.

Ch'town, May 31, 1878.

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

The Evidence at the Inquest.

SHEDIAC, May 29.

Deputy Sheriff Sweeney goes to the Island to-day for more witnesses. Annie, Parker, in care of Sheriff Sproul, went back to Hampton this morning.

John Atkinson, son of Farmer Atkinson, remembered the 12th Oct., on account of the winnowing being finished that day; Saturday, 12th, saw no unusual tracks through their fields.

Ansolm Legere, jeweller, living in Shediac, deposed: A watch was given him since a few days ago; witness produced it in Court. The watch numbers 608,294. It is American and silver hunting case. Had examined the main spring and hands and the works in general. He could not tell what time it had stopped. The hands of the watch would drop to pieces as soon as touched, and were detached from the centre pinion. The watch had run down completely, and at what hour it ceased could not state. The watch is black from the effects of water, and the face is discolored by iron rust from the hands. The chain is of gold, and is black.

Adjourned for dinner.

SHEDIAC, May 29.

After dinner Dr. Tuck was present and the enquiry was resumed.

Johnson was asked to stand aside for a little in order to make room for Mr. C. P. Harris, of Moncton, who wished to go away immediately.

Mr. Harris, sworn, said: Live at Moncton and know John Osborne about twenty years. Had a note made by John Osborne and John Kirk for \$100. It fell due in October. After the 12th October, Osborne paid the note, and the instrument was placed in his hands. It had been overdue about ten days. The note was on the bank of Montreal for discount. Witness left a check at the bank to prevent dishonour. The \$100 was paid by Osborne before the 23rd October. Osborne was poorly at the time. This was the only business transaction I had with him at that time. Osborne paid in paper money; whether the bills were large or small I could not state. Osborne was shaking and could not count with ease.

Andrew S. Foster followed, and deposed that he lived in Moncton, and was one of the police force of that town. Has been such since January last. Knew Timothy McCarthy. The Osbornes he had in custody in January last; frequently heard Osbornes talk about the disappearance of McCarthy. They wished to talk with witness about the McCarthy trouble several times, but he told them he did not wish to hear anything about it. [Here Dr. Tuck eulogized witness for his carefulness.] Witness continued: Osborne said in his hearing they wanted to arrest Campbell in order to keep him from giving evidence in their favor. Heard Mrs. Osborne say in the hall that if Campbell had some of her pluck they would get but little out of him. [At this point Mrs. Osborne manifested a little excited feeling.] Witness continued: She said also, "If we are convicted, well, others will be convicted too." She returned to her room, and Osborne followed. Found a piece of rope in the Scadoue River this spring. [Rope produced in Court.] Found it between farmer Atkinson's barn and the railway bridge. It was picked up where water was about three feet deep, and about fifteen feet from the shore. Found it on the Atkinson side of the river, and near the barn. The way we found the rope was by hearing two men talking about finding one in the river. [The men, who were standing on the bridge of the river, said they had just thrown a rope into the river, and witness asked them to get it for him, which they did. He took it, and it had a firm loop on one end. The rope looks like a bed-cord rope.]

Mr. Holstead—This rope with the piece that has been broken off, it is about five feet long. It does not correspond with the rope described by Annie Parker, but only differs in that it is about half a foot shorter.

Dr. Tuck remarked that what an officer in charge of prisoners has heard said by prisoners is just as lawful evidence if said voluntarily by prisoners, as otherwise.

Dr. Tuck objected to Mr. Holstead's asking witness what his opinion was of the murder, and if he had expressed an opinion.

Mr. Holstead spoke further, and Dr. Tuck thought that as the proceedings had continued amicably so far it was rather late now to sneer, and that if his learned friend expected that he was going to rule the investigation, he would soon find himself mistaken.

The Coroner ruled out as evidence the expressed opinion of witness, which was that the Osbornes were guilty.

To Dr. Tuck—The words used by Mrs. Osborne were voluntarily on her part. If he spoke of the Osborne's being guilty it was in common with others whom he was talking with. Witness is not prejudiced against either McCarthy or Osborne.

Mr. Henderson, a printer in the *Times* Office, Moncton, was called. His evidence simply corroborated Foster's testimony.

Mr. Charles Milliston was called. Lives at Moncton. Knew the late Timothy McCarthy. Borrowed money from McCarthy on the 20th last September. The amount was a little over \$300. McCarthy was in the bar of his own house then. McCarthy took the money from his inside vest pocket; McCarthy had still some money left. Returned the money to McCarthy next day. Osborne bought goods for building purposes from witness amounting to \$102; of this,

\$50 was paid in October, and Osborne was apparently ill; \$13 more has been paid since, and the balance remains unpaid.

To Mr. Holstead—The goods bought by Osborne were for Dan White, builder. The latter's credit was not good. White is Osborne's son-in-law.

To Mr. Tuck—The \$102 was contracted by Osborne, and he alone was responsible.

Evidence closed, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

SOMETHING NEW!

SILVER JEWELRY.

BRACELETS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, Ear-Rings, Cuff-Buttons, Charms, &c., at J. F. McKEAY'S, North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 31

New Watches and Clocks

JUST RECEIVED.

RAILWAY MEN and others requiring a good substantial TIME KEEPER can be supplied at a lower price than at any time previously, at

E. W. TAYLOR'S,

South Side Queen Square.

May 31, 1878—61 eod

THE CAMPAIGN!

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A MEETING of the electors of the Murray Harbor Road and adjoining settlements will be held at the SCHOOL HOUSE in said District, on

Friday, June 7th, at 1 p. m.,

for the purpose of giving our Representatives in the House of Commons an opportunity of expressing their views on the political subjects of the day, and nominating Representatives for the coming General Election.

Murray Harbor Road,

May 30th, 1878.

3 in ar & pres 1 in

VALUABLE Building and Pasture Lots!

I AM instructed by MR. R. D. McLAREN, to sell, at Auction, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, 8th JUNE, at 12 o'clock,

THIRTEEN

VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOMELY SITUATED BUILDING AND PASTURE LOTS, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, about one and a-half miles from the City, on the Malpeque Road, in the vicinity of St. Dunstan's College.

Six Lots containing one-acre and upwards each, front on the Malpeque Road; and the remaining seven, containing two acres each, front on road thirty-three feet wide, running westwardly from the Malpeque Road (as per plan on handbills).

The above Lots are very handsomely situated on the southern side of a hill, and have each a water privilege, making them invaluable for building or pasture purposes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. down, the balance to be paid in five years with interest at 6 per cent.

WILLIAM DODD,

Auctioneer.

May 29, 1878—pat 4i

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, at its Office, until

THURSDAY, the 20th June next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

for furnishing a

Steam-Heating Apparatus,

of the most improved kind, for the New School Building now in course of erection on Western Kent Street, in this City.

The Boiler to be either Tubular or Sectional,—Direct Radiators. The Contractor to guarantee 70 degrees of heat in the coldest weather.

Security will be required for the proper performance of the contract.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tender for heating new School Building." By order of the Board.

ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary.

Ch'town, May 27, 1878.—[May 28 5i eod

To Liquor Dealers and Others.

THE Proprietor of the undersigned Establishment, having a large assortment of Liquors on hand, will sell the same, until further notice, in quantities of not less than two gallons, at wholesale prices. Ten bottles constitute two gallons. Ale at Brewers' prices.

GENERALITIES WAREHOUSE,

Corner of King Square,

Opposite Mr. Butcher's Furniture Store.

Ch'town, April 30, 1878—8i 2aw

Great Attractions

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

London House

—IN THE—

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

—:—

Owing to the extreme depression of trade in the Old Country, our Stock has been laid in by personal selection, at extraordinary Low Prices, enabling us to offer goods in the following departments at a much cheaper rate than heretofore.

Fancy Dress Goods Department
Mourning do.,
Prints and White } do.,
and Grey Calico } do.,
Costume Linen do.,
Galatea & Grass Cloth do.,

—:—

All the Novelties for the Season in the Show Room.

A most Attractive Assortment.

In the Gentlemen's

Furnishing Department.

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Black and Blue Worsted Coatings, Scotch Suitings, Black and Blue Broads and Does, Blue Serges, White and Fancy Shirts.

SUITS and SINGLE GARMENTS made up on the premises, at the shortest notice and in the best styles.

In the

Ready-Made Department.

A full range of Men's Clothing, A special lot of Boys' Suits, Men's White and Fancy Marseilles Vests—many of them at half their actual value. A splendid assortment of

Gentlemen's Hats,

Silk, Drab Shell, Felt, Straw and Linen.

In the

House Furnishing Department.

A choice selection of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mattings, Damasks, Repps, Cretonnes, Lace, Muslin and Leno Curtains; Window Holland, Sheetings and Pillow Cotton; a lot of Colored Alhambra and White Marseilles Toilet Quilts, slightly soiled—at about half price.

A Choice Assortment of English GROCERIES.

Parties from the country will save their railway fare in the purchase of a small parcel.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

May 25, 1878—