THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 14, 1893.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Halifax Herald: "Mr. Tarte is placing himself and his whole party in a very bad hole. He has published another open letter to Archbishop Tache, in which he says that the former could by the publication of a pastoral at the time of general elections, 'have compelled the government to disallow Mr. Greenway's school law, or would have overthrown the Dominion ministry.' Mr. Laurier says that his mind is made up on the Manitoba question. It would be interesting to learn whether he is of the same mind as Mr. Tarte, his Quebec Lieutenant.

— The New York Herald, after referring to some frightful cruelties practiced by White Caps upon a young woman in the village of Fallsington, Pa., the other day, states—July 4—that "flagrant lawlessness of this sort is becoming altogether too common in the vicinity of the metropolis. It is not long since a young woman was tarred and feathered and otherwise brutally treated at Glen Gardner, N. J., while the mad lynching of a negro at Port Jervis has not yet passed out of public mind. From New Jersey and Long Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, have lately dome with growing frequency reports of White Cap outrages which are a disgrace to any community which boasts of law and order."

—St. John Sun: "The explanation of the growth of the free list is not far to seek. It has come about in two ways. In the first place, tea, coffee, sugar and other articles formerly taxed, have been placed on the free list. Secondly, the enormous increase in manufacturing has led to a corresponding gain in the quantity of untaxed raw materials imported. In the first class may be mentioned tea, which was formerly taxed, but now comes in free to the value of $3,500,000 a year. In the second series is included such articles as raw cotton, of which the total free importation was $800,00 in 1878, and in 1892 $3,600,000. Raw sugar belongs to both classes, as the tariff has been abolished and the consumption has largely increased with the development of the refining industry. There was no free sugar in 1878. The value admitted free in 1892 was over $8,500,000, equal to nearly one-half of the whole free list of 1879, but only one-sixth of the present free list."

—Exports for the quarter ending June 30, 1893, for Queen's and King's counties:

POTATOES	—Colonial,	92,679 bus	$29,271
"	—Foreign,	50,964	18,512
OATS	—Colonial,	115,365	42,863
"	—Foreign,	90,699	37,889
MEATS	—Colonial,		2,785
"	—Foreign		16,231
FISH	—Colonial		4,874
"	—Foreign		552
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c	—Foreign		34,350
LOBSTERS	—Colonial,	25,900 lbs	3,850
"	—Foreign,	667,354	99,831
EGGS	—Colonial,	600 doz	60
"	—Foreign,	273,217	26,988
MISCELLANEOUS—	Colonial		13,560
	Foreign		17,265
Total			$348,881

SCENE IN THE COMMONS

In the Debate of Clause Nine of the Home Rule Bill.

A London despatch of the 11th says: The House of Commons sitting in committee continued this evening the discussion of clause 9 of the Home Rule bill. The clause concerns the question of Irish representation at Westminster. Henry Seeton Karr moved that the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament be elected by constituencies which would elect the Irish Legislative Council. Under this amendment the Irish in the House of Commons would number 48, instead of 80, as proposed by the bill. Sir Richard Temple said even 48 Irish members would be too many. Wm. Broderick agreed with Sir Richard. The Irish, he said, were impecunious and garrulous. There lay two reasons for reducing their representation in the House to a minimum. Thos. Sexton interrupted Mr. Broderick to say such language was grossly impertinent and ought not to be tolerated in the House. The chairman told Mr. Sexton that he was out of order and must withdraw his expressions concerning Mr. Broderick's speech. Mr. Sexton expressed his willingness to obey the chairman in case Mr. Broderick would first express regret for his language. Considerable disorder ensued. Mr. Balfour said that acting under his advice Mr. Broderick refused to apologize. The chairman ordered Mr. Sexton to withdraw. The latter refused, and more disorder ensued, Mr. Gladstone appealed to Mr. Sexton to obey the chairman. Mr. Sexton replied with evident reluctance that he would leave his defence with the prime minister. Cheers and counter cheers were given when he made this statement. He retired. Afterwards Mr. Broderick withdrew his statement that the Irish were impecunious and garrulous, and order was restored. Seeton-Karr's amendment was rejected, 251 to 219. Timothy Healy appealed to Speaker Peel against Chairman Mellor's treatment of Mr. Sexton. The speaker supported Mr. Mellor's decision.

A Protest From China.

It is reported that the Chinese minister in Paris has lodged a strong protest against the aggressive French action in Siam. A Telegram from Bangkok declares that the general position of the French in Indo-China is approaching a crisis. A partial insurrection is proceeding in Annam, and trade has almost entirely ceased, while the Chinese secret societies are increasing their activity and brewing mischief throughout the peninsula. A Dutch gunboat has arrived at Bangkok, and a German gunboat is expected.

A Very Sensational Suicide.

Mlle. Wandahr Kaszyc lately committed suicide at Brussels under romantic circumstances. She was a great beauty and lived with her step-father, the Russian Privy Counciller Metchkowsky, who was also the financial agent of the Russian treasury. She became enamoured of Prince Victor Napoleon, who lived opposite to her in the Avenue Louise, and wrote letters to him which he ignored. She thereupon shot herself through the heart, after visiting and laying flowers upon the grave of General Boulanger and Madame Bonnemain.

Remarkable Cure of Consumption.

Another almost miraculous cure of third-stage consumption by Dr. Amick has come to light, according to a recent despatch from Cincinattia. Over a year ago Mrs. Hayes, of North Bend, O., who was given up to die within a month, was placed under his treatment at the request of her neighbor, no less a person than Mrs. Bettie Eaton, sister of ex-President Harrison. Dr. Amick soon had Mrs. Hayes on her feet, and she has remained well ever since. Thousands of consumptives write Dr. Amick for medicine, but as his only ambition is to satisfy his brother physicians of the correctness of his theory and treatment, medicine to test it is only sent to doctors in good standing.

A Russo-German tariff war is threatened. The German government has announced its rejection of the recent overtures from St. Petersburg as affording no suitable basis for a commercial arrangement. As a consequence, Russia is imposing heavy duties upon German manufactures, and several of the chief German parties are urging reprisals by a taxation of Russian wheat, which they think can now be obtained from India and the American continent.

TRIAL OF WM. LARTER

Charged With Administering Noxious Drugs

To Damaris Watt McEachern.

Larter is Put Upon the Witness Stand,

And Gives His Version of the Case.

It was a mistake to say that the Court adjourned on the conclusion of the case for the Crown. After a recess, during which the counsel for the defence held a consultation, Mr. Stewart opened the case on behalf of the prisoner. He contended that the prosecution had failed, and made a critical review of the evidenee adduced. Admitting that Larter had acted improperly and foolishly, he maintained that his interviews with the Doctors and with Slate, his visits to the drugstores and, indeed, all his acts in that regard had been at the request and solicitation of the unfortunate girl, and that the evidence of Dr. Morris and Charles Slate was largely and essentially inaccurate. He announced that the prisoner himself would go upon the stand and give evidence. Dr. Jenkins was then called and gave evidence as to the effect of the drugs.

There was a large crowd in Court this forenoon, and great interest was taken in the statement of the prisoner:

William Larter (sworn) Examined by Mr. Davies—I am fifty years of age, and have lived in Charlottetown for about 30 years. Of late years I have been keeping a tavern. I do not know anything about drugs. I do not know the distinction between one drug and another. Until this case came up, I knew nothing of corrosive sublimate, oil of savin, etc. I knew nothing of the McEacherns until they came to look at my place in January. I had not seen the girl before that time. There was an intimacy between the two houses. They had to come to my place for water, and I had to go to the stable on their side of the street with horses and to their house for hot water. In that way we became intimate. I did not get any hot water from the McEacherns for some time after they came. In March last I had a little fooling with the girl, but not to any extent. This took place in my own house and in her place, two or three times. This was between the 10th of March and the 15th. After that, somewhere about the 20th March, she asked me whether I would go to Davies' and get some medicine for her—a syringe and a box of pennyroyal pills. She gave me $3.00 to get them. I gave them to her at her own place, and also the change. She did not at that time make any complaint to me as to irregularity. About the last of March she told me that she was in trouble and that she blamed me for it. I told her that she was only fooling me. She said she was not—that she was in trouble and that I would have to help her out. I had a conversation about 2 o'clock with Dr. Morris. At noon-time I was in at McEachern's and saw Dr. Morris there. About half-past one the girl asked me if I would see Dr. Morris, and send him to her. I told Dr. Morris that the girl wanted to see him; that she was in trouble, and blamed me for it, and that I had made up my mind not to do anything for her. He went over to see her and came into my shop when he was going away. The statement of Dr. Morris, that I said my wife was ill and that I asked him to give me a prescription for her, is not true —not a word of it. I got the prescription from the girl herself. I never mentioned ergot to Dr. Morris in my life. I got the prescription from the girl. When Dr. Morris came back he said that the girl was all right. When he came back he brought the family syringe with him. He did not give it to me. He did not hand it to me. It was not mine to give him. He took it away when he went. About 4 o'clock she gave me the paper and asked me to take it over to Davies's and get the pills. I took it over. I saw Mr. Fred Davies. I didn't tell him what it was because I couldn't read it. He read it to me and gave me the medicine. I brought it to the girl. I never heard her mention how the doses were to be taken. The second syringe didn't come in for quite a while. After that she went down to Slate's one afternoon. I knew that she was going there. She told me that she was going down to see him. I did not see Slate till the next day. I saw her on the evening of that day, and the next day I went to see Slate. She went down and met some of the women and was delicate about going again. I went down and saw Slate. I might have seen his sister that day. I told Slate that there was a girl in trouble, that she blamed me, but that I would do nothing for her. She went down to see Slate again that same evening. I saw Slate a few days afterwards. I did not take any medicine from Slate to the girl. She wanted to see Slate again and I went to him for her. I was not there when they had the interview. I had not been to Dr. Warburton's before going to Slate's. It was between the 8th and 11th that I went to Dr. Warburton. I had seen her every day. She was keeping it up continually. She was at me about it every day and every time I went over. She asked me to see Dr. Warburton. I told her it was no use to go to Dr. Warburton; that I knew he would have nothing to do with it. I did not go that evening. She pressed me to go, and I went. The Doctor's evidence was very nearly right. I told the doctor that there was a girl in trouble, and that she wanted him to do something for her. He declined, and said that it could not be done in Halifax. He asked me the name of the girl and I told him it was McEachern. I saw Slate again one evening. This was after seeing Dr. Warburton. She wished to see Slate. I told him so, and he came up to see her. Whatever drugs he gave her I did not carry them to her. The girl asked me to get a second syringe, and I got it. She also asked me one day to call into Hughes' and get a box of regulating pills. This was after my visit to Dr. Warburton. I went to Hughes' and told him that I wanted a box of regulating pills. He gave me the pills and I asked him if he hadn't any better, because she had told me that she wanted the best, no matter what they cost. He told me they were good enough. Outside of the pills and the ergot I never obtained any medicine for the girl. I never gave her tartar emetic or corrosive sublimate. I don't know if anybody else gave her any. I never gave her oil of savin. I never gave her oil of juniper. I never gave her oil of cedar. I never carried anything to her except the ergot and the pills and the syringe. I have a mare and colt. The colt had a cold. I couldn't fix any date. I don't know anything about those four powders of tartar emetic. I never gave the powders to the girl and I never saw a powder of tartar emetic in my life. I do not know that Parsons gave the colt medicine. Mrs. McEachern told me that she had run $80 behind for the rent of Steele's house, unknown to her husband, and I told her not to fret about the rent due to me. I went and saw Slate at 11 o'clock on the Sunday after the girl died. My object was to see if he had given the girl anything on Friday, and he said that he had not. We walked around a little. He said that the girl was at his place five or six times; that he was mixed up in the case, and that he would not have taken hold of the case but for me. He said that if I would lend him the money he would go away and be out of it. I never tried to go away. He did not lay out to go till Monday morning. The second time he said that he could go by the boat on Sunday afternoon. He wanted me to give him $20. I gave him $15. He said that he would return it when he got to work in Boston. I gave him the money and he went away. I never told Slate in front of Watson's Drugstore, that if the medicine I was going to get didn't work I would send her away. That statement is false. I don't remember that he said anything about "dynamite." The statement of Slate that he asked me on Sunday "where under the heaven's I got the stuff from," and that I replied "Don't ask me, I can't tell," is not true. I did not tell Slate that I wanted Dr. Martin to perform an operation and that the girl refused.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—I couldn't say how many medical men I consulted ... I consulted with Dr. Warburton and Slate. I did not consult with Dr. Leeming. I consulted him about one of our own little girls. That was the day before I consulted Dr. Kelly. I don't remember that I consulted any other medical men with regard to this case. If you mention the name of the doctor I'll tell you. Slate was not present on the first day of the examination in the lower court. A good deal of what Dr. Morris said is absolute falsehood. He is right about the time. I did not tell him that my wife was ill. I did not ask him for a prescription. I did not say to him: "Is ergot ever used in these cases?" I did not ask him for a prescription. I did not ask him if he would write down the name of the medicine. That conversation is absolutely coined. After dinner, after he had seen the girl, I asked him to go into another room and I delivered the girl's message to him. I told him the girl wished to speak to him. I left the order for the ergot at McEachern's, after I got the medicine at Davies'. Dr. Morris told me the girl was all right—that she was only fooling me. It was two or three hours after Dr. Morris had been at my place that I went to Mr. Davies' and bought the ergot. I made up my mind that I would not give a dollar to send her away, but I was willing to do something for her. I pitied the girl. It is true that the boy Murphy was on the wharf on the Sunday that Slate left. I didn't want to be seen having anything to do with Slate. Slate said that he would rather be off the Island. I would just as soon that he was off, too. I sent the little boy after Slate on Sunday, and he brought Slate to me. It had been arranged on Sunday morning that Slate should leave the Island. I don't remember what I wanted to see him for in the afternoon, Slate told me himself that the Northumberland was going out that afternoon. I wrote on the edge of the paper to the boy, "did he see Slate; if he did to say so; to take all the money he took in the shop to my house. I have a colt. Parsons never prescribed for my colt. He gave me nothing. If he gave anything to the colt, it is unknown to me. If these are my last words, I never got tartar emetic from Parson's. My idea is that Parson's gave the girl something, and made the story up to save himself. I was to Dr. Kelly's about my own girl; but I could not say whether or not I consulted him about the McEachern girl. I know that the girl went to Davies'-drug store for drugs; she told me that. There was no reason why I should pay half the girl's funeral expenses. I had not demanded the rent. She said, on the Sunday after the girl died, that she had gone behind $80 in her rent for the other house, and Mr. McEachern knew nothing about it, and I told her not to worry about the rent. She told me before this day that she had gone behind.

To Mr. Davies—The colt was two years old. Ronald Steele broke him in.

Court took recess.

For the remainder of the evidence, up to adjournment, see Second Edition.

SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

The Situation Considered from an Inter-Colonial Point of View.

According to a late despatch from London, the Pall Mall Gazette, which, with its recent change of ownership changed its politics, is now supporting the Conservative party and is publishing a series of articles from the pen of Lord Salisbury, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Prof. Lecky and other well-known opponents of Irish home rule.

It prints an article by Salisbury, in which the former prime minister makes out a case against Home Rule from an inter-colonial point of view. Lord Salisbury says he sees two dangers, the first and most sensible of which is the blow that will be given to India by the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. India, he declares, is held by the justice of England's rule, though the last resort is always force. The taste for surrender is contagious. It depends upon the answer given to Ireland what shall be given in response to similar demands, which is sure to be made by India.

The second point of danger is the event of war between Great Britain and another power, An unfriendly executive in Ireland could, in the event of war cause untold distress by allowing an enemy to procure coal and provisions in Irish ports, and by allowing the coasts to be used as a rendezvous for the privateers. In support of this contention Lord Salisbury quotes from the work of Captain Mahon, of the United States' navy, on the influence of the sea power of the French during the revolution.

Though England was "mistress of the seas," privateers captured an immense number of British merchantmen. In conclusion Lord Salisbury says that he believes that traditional hatred will impel the Irish to fully use against England any advantage they may secure.

A LITTLE HERO.

Eddie Cameron's Desperate Efforts to Save His Little Brother.

A shocking accident, resulting from the use of fireworks, and at the same time a case of exceptional youthful heroism, is reported from Kenokee Township, Ont. On Saturday afternoon Charlie, the 4-year-old son of Daniel Cameron, residing two miles from Brockway, was burned to death, while Eddie, a 6-year-old son, was seriously and perhaps fatally burned in attempting to save his little brother from the flames. The little fellows had been amusing themselves by shooting off firecrackers, and after tiring of the sport they both went into the barn and lay down to have a sleep. The older one awoke some time afterwards and found the building densely black with smoke. He immediately rushed out of the barn, but upon reaching the open air remembered his little brother, and, although the barn was already a blazing furnace he thrice rushed into the flames. The first two times he had to retreat for fresh air but the third time he made his way to where his little brother was lying and tugged at him. The burden, however, was too much for the little fellow; the younger boy undoubtedly already being unconscious from the smoke, and the brave little hero just succeeded in reaching the open air himself when he fell down exhausted and frightfully burned about the face and arms. He was picked up and taken to the house by persons coming up at that time, and is now in a precarious condition, his whole face being a huge blister. The barn and contents were nearly destroyed, and the body of the smaller boy burned nearly to a crisp, the head being frightfully burned, and the feet and one arm dropping off when the body was moved.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Mass., July 10th, by the Rev. Father Cocheran, Rector, Stephen T. Whitty to Minnie F. Gallant, both of Charlottetown.

THE LAST DAY.—Pay your City Taxes and save the discount. To-morrow (Saturday) is the last day.

SECOND EDITION.

The Evidence at the Larter Trial Continued.

Some Additional Evidence Given.

Mr. Davies' Address for the Prisoner.

The Attorney-General's Address for the Prosecution.

After recess,—

William Larter (recalled) examined by the Attorney-General, deposed as to his conversation with Dr. Leeming.

David Inglis (sworn) examined by Mr. Stewart—I know where Wm. Larter lives. I know a colt of his. I saw the colt often. in March, April and May last. He was not sick to my knowledge. I never heard that the colt was sick.

Ronald Steele (sworn) examined by Mr. Davies—I know Larter's colt. Larter thought it was a great colt—that there was not the like of it in the country. It was two years old this spring. I thought it was a pretty promising colt. I never saw any sickness about him. He wanted me to take him and break him in April, and the colt was always ready for me. I saw Dr. Morris at Larter's one day. The doctor had a black box marked upon it "fountain syringe." Morris bought a bottle of whiskey and he told Larter to wrap it up with the box and put it away.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General. —I have Larter's place rented. I keep a bar-room there. The public supplies the funds. I bought the business out from Mr. Larter. I have the same boy that he had. I broke the colt in for Mr. Larter last March. He was not sick last spring that I know. When Larter got into trouble he sold the colt. I would have known if the colt had been sick. I think that Dr. Morris wrapped up the box. The doctor told Larter to put the things with his father's. In the evening he called and got the things and put them in his father's sleigh.

To Mr. Davies.—I never gave Mr. Larter any medicine for the colt.

The case for the defence rested here.

The following evidence in rebuttal was then admitted by the Chief Justice:

Dr. Leeming (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney General. — I know Larter by sight. He called on me one morning about a fortnight or so before this matter appeared in the papers. He called at my house and said that he wanted to see me about a girl that was in trouble. I didn't want to have anything about the matter. No names passed. He said that Slate had told him that I was the only doctor in town able to do what he wanted. I understood that it was through Slate that he came to me.

Mrs. McEachern (re-called) Examined by the Attorney-General—It is not true that I told Larter on the Sunday after my daughter died that we had gone $80 behind in the rent of the other house. That statement is absolutely untrue. It is not true that I told him so on any occasion.

To Mr. Davies: I have told him at times that the times were dull and hard.

Dr. Warburton, (recalled,) Examined by the Attorney-General. Some time afterwards my attention was called to the fact that I had had that consultation with the prisoner. It was on the night of the 11th or evening of the 12th. Dr. H. Johnson was with me. When we were going home Dr. Johnson mentioned the fact of a patient having come to him and asked him to perform an abortion. This very case was then talked of by us. It would be at least five days previous to this that Larter called upon me.

Patrick Morris (sworn) examined by the Attorney-General—I am the father of Dr. Morris. I was in town on the 28th of March. I met my son at McEachern's. Larter did not ask me in front of Goff Bros. store to bring back a parcel that my son had taken away.

Mr. Davies then closed the case on behalf of the prisoner. No crime, short of murder was, he said, equal to that charged against his client. The responsibility of the verdict rests solely upon the jury. A large part of the evidence has no direct bearing upon the case. It is difficult now for a juryman to come to a case wholly unprejudiced, all kinds of evidence being admitted at the preliminary examination before the Stipendiary Magistrate and published in the daily papers. But let the prisoner have a fair trial. Let not the prisoner be made a victim of the popular desire for the conviction of some one supposed to be guilty of the great crime which has been committed. The case of Lizzie Borden is a case in point. At first she was regarded as guilty and the public cried aloud for her blood. But a long time elapsed before the trial, the public mind had time to regain its balance, and when she was acquitted there was a universal acclaim of approbation. The value of circumstantial evidence was shown recently when an innocent man was on such evidence sent to the gallows for murdering a man who came back to his home alive and well. If there is a reasonable doubt that the prisoner committed the crime, he must be acquitted. This was a cardinal principle of the English law. What is the sworn duty of the jury? It is not to find that the girl was poisoned. Let the girl rest. We are here to find whether or not the prisoner has committed the crime charged in the indictment—that is, with administering and causing to be taken by the girl certain poisons with intent to procure a miscarriage. The prisoner has done foolish—criminally foolish—acts in respect to the unfortunate girl. If the girl got him to obtain medicines for her, the man is not guilty of administering poisons to her. It must be found that William Larter administered, or caused to be taken, poisons to the girl. But there is no such evidence. The low practitioner who prescribes medicine, knowing that it is to be used for an improper purpose, is the guiltier man. The point to be decided is whether or not Larter supplied the poisons in this case. He never had or heard of corrosive sublimate. There is no evidence that he gave the girl corrosive sublimate. So far as corrosive sublimate is concerned, it would be a judicial murder if Larter were convicted on the evidence. Then as to oil of savin, oil of juniper, oil of cedar, etc., there is no evidence whatever that Larter ever obtained or administered any of these things to the unfortunate girl. Then there is the tartar emetic. William Parsons says that he left some of this in the hands of Larter. Well, William is a man of free and easy habits. who is veterinary for all the truckmen in town, But there is no evidence whatever that Larter conveyed tartar emetic to the deceased girl. What is the proof? There is none. As to the fluid extract of ergot, it was not a medicine to operate in the earlier period of gestation. The doctors all agree in this. There is no evidence that the deceased took this medicine, though there is evidence that Larter took it to her. Larter always maintained that he was not the author of the girl's trouble. If he had thought he was he would not have hesitated to spend $50 or $100 to send her out of the country. This is sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution. You are asked to believe that a man who would not pay to send the girl out of the country was willing to pay doctors' bills and almost risk his neck. If Charles Slate were in the dock instead of Larter, how would he stand? He has been a drinking man for nineteen years, and his moral character is deteriorated. He lives by his wits as a kind of doctor among men, sometimes practising upon women. He gave medicines to the girl. The oil of cedar is found in the girl's room, The bottle containing the oil of juniper and oil of savin is found there. He had tried to get these drugs. These drugs were prescribed and administered by him. Then, as to Dr. Morris, he denies that he examined the case of the girl. But Slate says that the girl told him that Dr. Morris examined her and gave her the order for the ergot. The eight-ounce bottle was prescribed by him. Larter, it is true, got the medicine for her. Did he do so with criminal intent? There is no evidence, there is not a scintilla of evidence, that Larter ever told her how much to take or when to take it. There is no evidence whatever that Larter admininistered a single drop of medicine to the girl. As to the compound iron pills, Mr. Hughes says that they are not used for abortion purposes. They are advertised in every newspaper in the land. Larter asked Mr. Hughes for regulating pills. Where is the evidence that the girl took them? Did Larter administer them? Did he know how they were to be taken? He did not. Now let us proceed further. Larter is proved to have told the truth about his visit to Dr. Warburton. Dr. Warburton did not give him anything—he administered *no medicines from him*. But he committed silly and foolish acts. We don't deny it. He gave Slate $15 to get him out of the country. He did this because Slate pleaded that he had dragged him into the trouble. and for that reason he gave him the money. This was wrong. But it was not criminal, nor does it prove that Larter acted criminally. There is no doubt that the girl was poisoned. Now, I'll show where it is more than probable that the girl got the poison. Slate says that she told him that she got a yellow powder from an old woman, and that he told her that it contained enough saltpetre to kill a horse. That was the powder that she had in reserve. Slate said nothing about it. Larter knew nothing about it. There is no evidence connecting him with it. Slate knew that the medicine she had would produce death; and the girl told him that she would not take it except as a last resort. But Larter knew nothing about it. Mr. Davies concluded with a recapitulation of the points in his speech, and an eloquent appeal to the jurymen to remember their responsibilities, and that the mercy you will seek at the last day you will be ready to give now.

The Attorney-General began his address by referring to the high criminalty of abortion, to the fact that it strikes at the foundation of society, and to the fact that the crime is increasing in this country. The fact that so many doctors were applied to in this case shows that the idea of abortion is too prevalent. The case for the crown dose not rest upon circumstantial evidence. We rest the case upon the facts which have been proved. If you let the man clear now, you cannot take hold of him again. Why should you pity the man if he is guilty of the crime charged? Such a man deserves punishment. Suppose that he administered tartar emetic, he ought certainly to be imprisoned for life as the law directs. But if, on the other hand, you find that he was guilty of giving the girl pills or something for the purpose of abortion not so deadly as tartar emetic, the judge, in his discretion, need not condemn the prisoner to imprisonment for life. The jury can find the prisoner "guilty" or "not guilty" in any "count" in the indictment. Each "count" must be taken by itself, and decided by itself. As to the administerer of the poison, it was not essential to the case for the prosecution that the medicine should be given to the woman by the hand of the prisoner or that he should direct her how to take it. All the doctors agree that the girl was poisoned, and the analysis proves the fact. There can be no mistake upon this point. The woman was poisoned by tartar emetic at all events. There is also evidence that she was poisoned by corrosive sublimate. One question that you all have to decide is who gave her that poison? The motive of the prisoner was this: The girl blamed him, and he had a wife and family. Therefore, he had the strongest reason for desiring that the matter be hushed up. He thought that a few cents expended in drugs would effect this; therefore, he declined to spend money to send her away. That is the explanation of his statement to Slate that he would give her this powder, and if that didn't work he would send her away. He went to Dr. Warburton, and then he went to Slate; he went to Dr. Kelly and Dr. Leeming on the advice of Slate. Dr. Leeming would have nothing to do with criminal cases. Why did he go to Dr. Warburton and Dr. Leeming? His idea was to obtain an abortion. He would not say that Slate was immaculate. He believed that he, too, was guilty.

[The Attorney-General will conclude his address to-morrow forenoon.]

THE MIRAMICHI.—The S. S. Miramichi arrived at 2.30 this afternoon. She had twenty passengers for this port and twenty-four for Pictou. There were some forty or more passengers landed at Gaspe. The steamer sailed at 4 o'clock for Pictou.

Mrs. F. Parker Carvell and Miss Carey were passengers per S. S. Miramichi this afternoon from Montreal.

THE MARKET.—The market to-day was fairly attended with the supply good and business brisk. Prices inside the building were unchanged from last report. Outside a slight change was to be noticed. Potatoes sold at 23 cents per bushel; oats at from 44 to 45 cents per bushel; hay at from 80 to 90 cents per cwt.; cod, lobsters and mackerel were unchanged in prices.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Canadians Do Well at Bisley.

TORONTO, July 14.

A despatch to the Mail from Bisley Camp says that in the Robinhood match Sergt. Drysdale, of Montreal, and Lieut. Dover, of Truro, N. S., each put in 33, while Lieut. Cartwright and Staff-Sergt. Simpson, of Toronto, and Private Langstroth, of Hampton, N. B., made 32. At 500 yards range of the tit bits competition, Langstroth totalled 33.

Accepted the Call.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., July 14.

The Rev. Thos. Corbett, of Prince Edward Island, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the South Framingham Presbyterian church. He will commence his duties on July 30.

More Trouble in Samoa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 14.

The latest Samoa advices, dated July 7, show that active hostilities have broken out between the natives who support King Malietoa and the adherents of King Mataafa.

The Manitoba School Matter.

STRATFORD, July 14.

Clarke Wallace made a speech before the Orangemen on the 12th. He said that if the Government did not do what was right in the Manitoba School matter, the people had the alternative of turning them from power.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

JAMES PATON & CO.

—FOR—

Black Coods.

NEW BLACK GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Carpets, Readymade Clothing, Millinery, Hosiery and Gloves.

☞ See our 15c. Dress Goods. See our 15c. and 20c. Black Grenadines.

JAS. PATON & CO., VICTORIA ROW

Use Ammonia Soap!

MANUFACTURED BY W. A. BRADSHAW & CO., Toronto.

July 12, 1893.

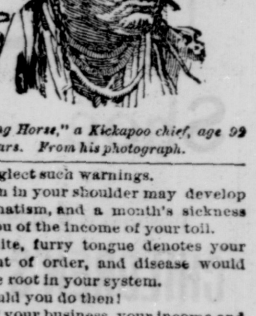
TAKE WARNING!

Neglect Not These Signals of Danger.

A Useful Lesson on Health Taught by The Indians' Example.

Let the Remedy be Simple and Safe—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa.

If you are ailing, not exactly sick but not feeling "just right," have a drowsy, dull feeling, bad taste in the mouth, variable appetite, occasional pains in the joints and muscles, and other signs of impending sickness, why not do as the Indian does—drive such symptoms out of the system by the judicious use of their reliable vegetable remedy, Kickapoo Indian Sagwa?



"Thundering Horse," a Kickapoo chief, age 99 years. From his photograph.

Don't neglect such warnings.

That pain in your shoulder may develop into rheumatism, and a month's sickness deprive you of the income of your toil.

That white, furry tongue denotes your liver is out of order, and disease would easily take root in your system.

What could you do then!

Think of your business, your income and your family.

Seek safety as you would fly from cholera or small pox.

You are in danger if you neglect these warnings. They *may* pass off, but the chances are against you, and even then the poison is only latent in your system.

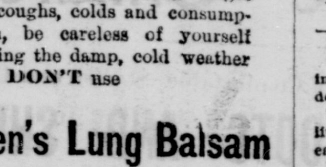
Do not, however, put your trust in the numerous mineral medicines with which the market is flooded. The action of many of these decoctions comes from mineral poisons they contain, such as mercury, arsenic, strychnine, bismuth, iodide of potassium, and the like and any druggist will tell you if he tells you truly, that this is so.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and other Kickapoo Indian medicines contain only the product of the field and forest, nature's own vegetable growth of roots, barks and herbs, and of necessity are free from all mineral poisons whatever, because the Indians have no knowledge of them, depending wholly upon nature's laboratory for their resources, and upon their skill, born of centuries of experience, in preparing them.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, *made by the Indians from roots, barks and herbs of their own gathering and curing, is obtainable of druggists and medicine dealers only. One dollar per bottle; six bottles for five dollars.*

FREE Send three two-cent stamps to pay postage and we will mail you free a thrilling and interesting book of 173 pages, entitled "Life and Scenes Among the Kickapoo Indians." Tells all about the Indians. Address HEALY & BIGELOW, Distributing Agents, 521 Grand Ave New Haven, Conn.

IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL



through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and DON'T use

Allen's Lung Balsam

for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use

Allen's Lung Balsam

as a preventive and cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

—PRICES—

25c, 50c & $1.00 Per Bottle.

Salt! Salt!

6,000 Bags LIVERPOOL SALT now landing and for sale low by

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY.

jy5—3i eod

LYCEUM HALL

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

JULY 18th AND 19th.

Mr. John Stetson's Players,

From the Globe Theatre, Boston, in

THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.

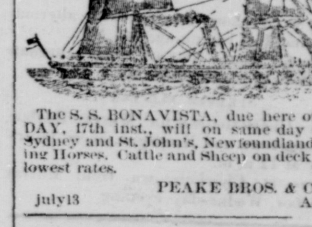
Pronounced by Press and Public of St. John and Halifax as being undoubtedly the finest performance by the finest Company that has ever visited either of those cities.

NOTE:—Mr. John Stetson has no connection with any other Company that has ever visited this city.

PRICES:—75c., 50c., 35c. and 25c. Seats on sale at Reddin Bros.

july14

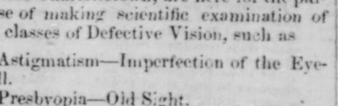
Black Diamond Line.



The S. S. BONAVISTA, due here on MONDAY, 17th inst., will on same day sail for Sydney and St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying Horses, Cattle and Sheep on deck at very lowest rates.

july13 PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

Consult Us.



PROF. GOLDSTEIN AND WIFE,

the only practical Opticians that ever visited Charlottetown, are here for the purpose of making scientific examination of all classes of Defective Vision, such as

Astigmatism—Imperfection of the Eyeball.
Presbyopia—Old Sight.
Myopia—Near Sight.
Hypermetropia—Far Sight.
Aphakia—After Cataract is removed.

They will be at the HOTEL DAVIES for two weeks. Consultation free.

jy13

YACHT "NANITA,"

For Sale by Auction.

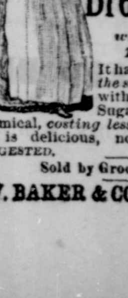
I am instructed by M. P. Hogan, Esq., to sell by Auction, at the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of July, instant, at 7 p. m.:

The fast sailing Yacht "Nanita," two years old, 20 feet keel, 9 feet beam, built of oak, juniper and cedar.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

jy13—eod

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.



It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GO TO BOSTON

Via the Fast, Magnificent Steamers

"HALIFAX" & "OLIVETTE"

From Halifax every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m., and Saturdays at 10 p. m.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

$5.00

Charlottetown to Boston

ON SATURDAYS

For only $5.00 passengers can leave Charlottetown on Saturday morning and connect with Saturday Evening Steamer, arriving at Boston on Monday at 6 a. m. The Quickest Route!

Don't travel second-class when you can go via the fast Short Line and the well-known Steamers "HALIFAX" and "OLIVETTE" for the same money.

For Tickets apply to the Charlottetown Navigation Company. jyl4

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 31st July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 1st July.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by a *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to 5 per cent* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. *If the tender be not accepted*, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 7th July, 1893.

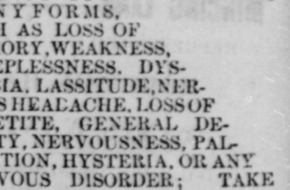
jy14—3i

Liberal-Conservative Convention.

The Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Delegates of the Fourth Electoral District of King's County will be held in the Hall at Glenwilliam, Lot 63, on FRIDAY, 28th July, at 1 p. m., to select Candidates to contest said District at next General Election. Chairmen of Delegates will see that their respective Boards will be fully represented. Any vacancies having occurred in the different sections should be supplied in the meantime in a proper manner. A good attendance is solicited.

JAMES CLOW, Vice-President.

Murray Harbor North, July 13, 1893—d & w



IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IN ANY OF ITS MANY FORMS, SUCH AS LOSS OF MEMORY, WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER; TAKE HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT SUPPLIES, TO THE SYSTEM, THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD, AND TO RENEW AND REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Price 50 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists and general dealers. Manufactured by

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.

ST. JOHN, N. B.