

Suspicious Confidence.

The Patriot complains of being abused by the EXAMINER. We can tell the Patriot that the EXAMINER is not in the habit of abusing any one. We have treated with silent contempt many of the silly effusions that emanated from the editorial sanctum of the Patriot. We knew their aim,—we saw their weakness, and had no fear of the result. We have too much respect for the judgment of our readers to confute arguments, the fallacies of which are so apparent. When the Patriot is very confident our readers have reason to be doubly suspicious. When we published the result of the Quebec elections the Patriot attacked us for publishing false statements, and gave in large capitals a resut cooked either by the editor himself or one equally as unscrupulous, in which the result of those elections was reversed. The result proved that we were right and the Patriot wrong. The truth of this may be seen by reference to independent and non-political papers, and it will be doubly verified on the 4th of June next. In our reports from Ottawa our statements were, as a matter of course, adverse to those of the Patriot. A reference to the Hansard will show that we were right and the Patriot—perhaps not entirely wrong—but prodigiously mistaken. We could give many more examples of this kind to show that the EXAMINER is more reliable and moderate than the Patriot. The public know the fact, and for that reason we are far from being alarmed when a mistatement appears in the Patriot—even though in the editor's most confident tones.

Political Meeting at Summerside.

The circumstances attending upon the meeting called by the friends of Messrs. Yeo and Perry were rather unfortunate. In the first place "it looked like rain." In the second place, the Committee of Arrangements were actually asked FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the use of Ludlow Hall! Naturally they stood aghast at the demand. They settled upon the Drill Shed; but on applying for the key they were still more perturbed in spirit when the keeper of the keys absolutely refused to open the doors without an order from the official in charge—and the official in charge was away in the country. Here was a difficulty well calculated to dampen their political ardor. It is said that they hesitated some time over the question whether they should make themselves liable for fifteen dollars or telegraph to Colonel Duvar. Finally they told the keeper about some old order made some time ago—and so overcame his scruples. When the doors were opened and some two hundred persons had assembled, Thomas Brehaut, Esq., was called to the chair, and the meeting was organized. The threatened rain came on about at the same time, and a large number of townspeople took refuge in the Drill Shed, so that before long the audience had swelled to four or five hundred. In response to a call for Mr. Yeo, Mr. Perry came forward and said he was there to render an account of the different votes (not a word about the speeches) he had cast since he last appeared before them in the character of a candidate for their suffrages. They had elected him to support the present Government, and he had done so to the best of his ability. He thought his constituents would agree with him that a great deal has been done for Prince County and the Island in general by the McKenzie Government. The great question now is, Mr. Perry said, Protection or Free Trade. We have to make up a revenue, and politicians have to study what is best to be done, in order to raise a revenue without bearing heavily or unjustly upon the people as a whole. Reciprocity would doubtless be a great boon. But the means proposed by the Liberal-Conservative party are not calculated to bring it about. The Conservative party have introduced the question of Protection because they want to obtain the support of the wealthy manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec; and not because they want Reciprocity. They want to raise the tariff to 25 or 30 per cent. on manufactured articles. The persons interested in salt and coal and flour and other things also want a high tariff on those articles. If this be done the prices of everything must rise and our taxes will be increased \$14,000,000 per annum. Are we prepared for this? It is not probable that Reciprocity will be so obtained; but there are indications that the United States are getting tired of shutting us out of their markets, and that they will soon open them to themselves. What we want is a population that will produce. We have too many consumers. We import too much. We want more producers. We want equal justice to all. We want Free Trade in the right sense of the words. We have now a protection of 17½ per cent. That is enough. Mr. Perry proceeded to answer the charge that he was afraid to open his mouth in Parliament. He said he had never been in any place in which he was afraid to open his mouth; and he called to mind the lighthouses he had obtained, the postal accommodation he had procured, the winter

communication he and his colleagues had been the means of securing in proof that he had opened his mouth to good purpose! Then he flattered the people. They are just as intelligent as any in Canada. They know and appreciate the men who get good gifts for them. Then he showed the fallacy of the statement that the people of this Island lost anything by the United States duty on potatoes. "Sir," said he, "it is all moonshine." He said he would run for the next election—if the people wanted him. But he did not know when the elections would take place. He knew Mr. McKenzie would not take advantage of the result of the elections in Quebec! But he forgot to give the "reason why." Conservatives are, he said, destroying themselves as fast as possible, and the people will do well—in the interests of the country—if they elect men to support the Government which has already done so much for them.

Finlay McNeill, Esq., asked whether or not it was true that Mr. Perry had stated that he would oppose the present Government if the seat in the Cabinet, of which P. E. Island is deprived by them, were not restored.

Mr. Perry: Well, that is a very proper question. The answer to it is, that none of the representatives of this Province felt that they could take the portfolio.

Mr. McNeill: Would you take it?

Mr. Perry: No, I would not!! (Sensation.)

Mr. Yeo apologised for not meeting his constituents in Summerside before. But he thought they were somewhat to blame, because they had never asked him to come to speak and explain matters to them. He was not, however, in the habit of speaking very often. On all important questions he liked to consult with his constituents, and to follow their advice when voting in the House of Commons. He had done this in the matter of the trade question as well as others. He objected to giving the wealthy manufacturers an advantage over the poor consumer. He thought Reciprocity would come about soon, without special means to hasten it.

Hon. Mr. Pope was received with cheers. He good humoredly alluded to the attentions he has lately been receiving from a certain newspaper. He then proceeded to state his argument respecting the means to be adopted to secure Reciprocity. He showed that it was not proposed, either by himself or other Liberal-Conservatives, to increase taxes. In fact, he and they believed in lowering taxes—in taking off or lowering the duties on raw materials, tea, sugar, and other articles. He referred to the want of Reciprocity, and he spoke of the duties on potatoes, which either exclude the potatoes raised by our farmers from the United States market, or entail on them a loss of fifteen cents for every bushel they export thither. Mr. Calhoun asked who paid the duty; and Mr. Pope proved conclusively that whoever paid it, our farmers lost it—and would continue to lose it so long as we are without Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States. He quoted his speech in the House of Commons—published in THE EXAMINER yesterday—showing that he had stated in Parliament, in the presence of the whole House—that all would be Free Traders were Reciprocity ever obtained.

Messrs. Yeo and Perry both replied to Mr. Pope, and then Mr. Calhoun mounted the rostrum and came to their aid. We greatly regret that the space at our disposal will not admit of an extended report of Mr. Calhoun's speech. It was one of the most plausible pervasions of the whole truth ever uttered on a public platform, and as such it is a curiosity worthy of preservation, study and analysis. Mr. Calhoun took the ground that the issue is between the adoption of the principle of Free Trade or the principle of Protection. Of course, he was soon struggling ludicrously in the quicksands. He denied that Mr. Pope was in sympathy with the Conservative Party; and he admitted that, if Mr. Pope would show that his leaders are in favor of Reciprocity, his policy should be supported by the people of this Island; for Reciprocity is what we want. As it can be demonstrated that the leaders of the Conservative Party are not only in favor of Reciprocity, but that Reciprocity is the gist of all their arguments and the object of all their plans—that they would not be "Protectionists" at all if the country had the advantage of Reciprocal Free Trade—we presume that the people will have Mr. Calhoun's advice—whatever it may be worth—to support Mr. Pope. At the conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's strangely contradictory speech, Mr. Pope forcibly reviewed it, and then Mr. Calhoun proposed the following resolution:—

Whereas, There is at present a most important question before the electors of the Dominion—a question in which this Province is perhaps more largely interested than any other in the Confederation—viz., the question of Free Trade or Protection;

And Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the adoption of a protective policy by the Canadian Government would prove most injurious to the great masses of the people in all the Provinces, but more especially to the people of this Island;

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting deems it its duty to use all legitimate means in its power to elect to the next House of Commons two representatives for this County pledged to resist any attempts, that may be made by the Dominion Government or Parliament to fasten protective tariffs on the fiscal policy of Canada.

To this resolution Finlay McNeill, Esq., offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That this meeting approves of a re-adjustment of the Dominion Tariff, so as to give justice to our farmers, our mechanics and all other industries of the country.

The question was put on the amendment, and declared lost by the Chairman. A division was called for; but the Chairman decided to divide the meeting on the main resolution. The people, however, did not care to divide upon it. Indeed they might, with perfect consistency, have voted for both amendment and resolution. The amendment is, however, the most reasonable, and expresses more clearly the Free Trade Principle of "equal justice."

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

Evidence at the Inquest.

(From the St. John News.)

SHEDIAC, May 21.

Tuesday afternoon, 2.30 p. m.—Inquest resumed, not a very large attendance. The prisoners have just come into Court. The Coroners and lawyers are in their places. Jurors called.

Annie Parker did not arrive to-day. Stephen J. Sturgis, sworn: I live in Maine, and am in the general nursery business; for six years I have followed up that capacity; I was in Shediac last fall with A. C. Myrick and C. R. Myrick; the third man was ill; came from Moncton here; know the time by referring to my expense account or report by the week; we drew money, by post office order, here from Winterport, Maine, from Lewis Atwood; I know how it came by looking at the postmaster's book and a memorandum by my own book; on the 15th of October drew \$15 from Mr. Smith, Postmaster, on post office order; it was from Lewis Atwood; there is a date opposite on my books; can't tell my own entry as to time; there is nothing on that page in the book that tells, because I know by the post office book; I can tell as to the time simply by the entry I made; I keep a wholesale form which I can swear to the particular day I received money; I have a railway ticket; I have books home; I made an entry at Shediac; fare to Shediac from Moncton is 51 cents; not from my own recollection; I made the entry on the opposite page; I can swear that represents the 12th Oct.; I always make the entries at one time; that was written when I was here; I stopped at the Waverley House; entries were made by myself; don't let a week or a fortnight pass without making a report; I make my entries every morning; I make a report from this book; can swear I was at Shediac; came here on the 11th October and went away on the 16th Nov.; I came here on Thursday and went to the Waverley House; came on the noon train; saw Mr. Osborne in the smoking room on the right hand side of the hall; also Dr. Campbell; I did not arrange with Osbornes; my partner did; have been through here before eight or ten years ago.

Ques.—How can you state that one entry is right and the other wrong, when one is the 4th and the other 11th.

Ans.—Can't say.

S. J. Sturgis' evidence resumed: How it came there I have no other means here of telling, but I was in Shediac on the 12th of October; I had a room assigned to me on the left hand; the room was over the ladies' parlor; we all occupied the same room; I think I saw Mr. Osborne, but think he was not down all day till three o'clock; took tea, saw an express wagon in the barn the second day after I was there—single wagon with box, and was of the usual height; didn't examine the wagon; saw it in the forenoon; can't tell whether it came there on that day; can't say whether the owner was there; I saw a Frenchman around there at that time; don't think he belonged there; went to see his horse; he was a small man, dark complexioned; that is the time I noticed the wagon; I think the Frenchman I saw drove up lately to the door; the man I saw in Shediac that owned the express wagon I saw in Dorchester last winter; I did go to the barn the following day (Saturday); can't say I saw wagon there; am certain I saw it on Friday morning; took tea on Friday; my friends remained down stairs after tea about three hours; most in one room we remained; I had been all around; no person was stopping there; I think the Frenchmen were there, and when we went we saw Harry, Eliza, Mrs. Osborne and the girl; went to bed at nine o'clock with my friends; Mr. Myrick went first; think Harry was around; saw none of the rest; there was one bed in the room, and a bed on the sofa; went to bed in about half an hour after all the rest; presume I went to sleep; I did not hear anything unusual; got up a little before seven o'clock; went down stairs shortly after; can't swear Osborne was down stairs either on Friday or Saturday; I may have talked to Osborne; think I only talked to him once on being around with slippers on such a rainy morning; don't think I went into the bar-room on Saturday morning; I was around about business in the afternoon at Point du Chene; remained here till the following Tuesday; think Mr. Osborn was around; Friday was wet, Saturday dark and cloudy, Sunday a fine day; I was travelling around; on Tuesday I left; visited a good many places; don't think I have as good a knowledge of the weather in other places on account of the disappearance of McCarthy; I remember the time and weather particularly; when I left I went to the Island, and remained there five days and six nights and returned to Shediac.

S. J. Sturgis' evidence resumed: I stopped at the Weldon House, only remained to take dinner and left by train; my friends did not awaken during the night; don't remember the house being scrubbed; very often seen people scrubbing; I stopped perhaps, at fifty public houses last year; nothing took place or happened at Osbornes to bring to my mind anything in particular; I did not come down stairs during the night at Osbornes.

Cross-examined by W. J. Gilbert—I was not subpoenaed from home here when I was attending to my business; have received a remittance once or twice a week; I made my entries once a week last autumn, leaving out Sundays; there is no doubt in my mind in regard to my book. [Showed memorandum book to jury.] Noticed Mr. Osborne sitting on the sofa; looked unwell to be up; he had a cane; got an early breakfast; saw Annie Parker in the kitchen, but did not see her waiting on the table; I saw her on Friday at 12 o'clock in the hall at Osbornes; what she stated was not true if she said we were not there; there was a Frenchman, a travelling nursery man; saw him the first night we were there; I was on the Island on the 19th of October; took every meal at Osbornes when we stayed there; I found out who the Frenchman was

my partner was talking to; the first conversation I had with him was on the following Monday; he is an Upper Canadian man; did not see any of the workman's look about him; half dandy; did not answer to the description of the man; got the glass of brandy; saw the girl talking to a man in the hall on Friday, October 12; a short stout man; about 7.30 o'clock did; not see any strangers about; did not know McCarthy; was not in the front parlor; did not see any appearance of liquor or any person under the influence of liquor; the Osborne family was in the bar-room two or three times. [Post Office register book produced.] That is my signature; I received both orders; my partner was not very well; receipted in my name, C. R. Myrick; they were delivered to me by the postmaster; the letters were registered at Winter Port, Me.; I called at the Post Office every day for letters; I was expecting money and received letters on the 15th.

Myrick's evidence concluded: A. C. Myrick and Mr. Sturges, and I were travelling together; I had a sore leg; came to Shediac on Thursday, 11th October; the first person I saw in the Waverley House were Osborne and Dr. Campbell; I made arrangements for board, with Osborne, the three of us taking room over the ladies' sitting room; I saw him when we got in that night; remember seeing him but a short time; got down next morning between 6 and 7 o'clock; saw the Osborne family; saw a servant called Annie Parker; saw Osborne in the afternoon; don't remember seeing him at night; saw a wagon in the barn on Friday or Saturday; saw a Frenchman in the barn; presumed he owned the wagon; saw him one day, think it was Saturday; did not see him when I left; I simply noticed it as an express wagon; did not know he brought oysters; saw him in the forenoon; think I saw Osborne Friday afternoon; I went to bed about 8 o'clock, I think; I was in bed when Sturges and Myrick came up, slept as usual; did not hear anything uncommon that night in the house; did not hear anything at night after going to bed; don't remember being wakened; I remember hearing nothing in the way of noise on that Friday night in the house; did not see anything uncommon in the hall next morning; was not in the bar-room; came down stairs between 6 and 7 o'clock; I saw nothing uncommon about the house during the time I was stopping there; left on Tuesday for the Island; never knew McCarthy, nor did I ever see him in the House.

Cross-examined by W. J. Gilbert: I keep a diary of every day in the year—where I was and where I go; on the 11th of October, my papers went to show I arrived here at noon; I know it is correct; saw Osborne; I drove a bargain with him; he looked very pale; understood he had been very sick with fever, and was just getting around; received a post-office order on 15th October; it came from Winterport, Maine, and takes three or four days to get from that place to Shediac; called every day to post-office for letters; did not sleep very sound; if a man was knocked down I would hear it; there was nothing between my room but an open railing, quite open, &c.

Ques. If a heavy stone (sixty pounds) should fall in the hall four or five feet, do you think you would have heard it?

Ans. I think I would.

Do not remember hearing any walking round the house; if an angel were to swear I was not there on the 11th or 12th of October, I would not believe it; I took breakfast there on the 12th; stopped till Tuesday; Eliza waited upon the table; don't remember of Parker girl being in the dining-room; never saw any of them that had the appearance of liquor; the only noise I heard was like at other hotels; saw the Frenchman the first and second day I was there; he is a stout man, and appeared nearly all the time to be the worse of liquor; he called himself Dorion or some name like that; went to bed about nine o'clock; went up stairs at eight o'clock; went in bar-room twice; have been in the tree business about six years; I heard noises outside on the street before I went to sleep; I heard them speak of a dance; did not hear Annie Parker went to the dance; the Sheriff wrote me a letter, and I answered it in the winter; there would be nothing on my diary that would have any bearing on the case.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A telegram from Shediac to the Times, dated yesterday, says:—

Juryman Gallant is sick with sore throat, which may stop proceedings to-morrow.

The next witnesses called will be to establish how the coats were buttoned upon McCarthy's body; how the hatchet handle was shortened, and how the stone was found. The Riley girls and Annie Parker will not go on for a couple of days.

There is little talk to-day; but the testimony to-day directed attention towards the necessity of putting the boy who came to see Annie Parker on the stand; also to ascertain the whereabouts of the dance that night.

The evidence of the tree men—if they are correct in their dates—goes to show that John Osborne was not so ill on Oct. 12 as has been represented. There has been a belief that Osborne was too ill to leave his room, but the tree men say he was about the house both early in the morning and in the afternoon. They saw him frequently. John Osborne's statement to Sheriff Botsford, taken Dec. 4, says: "I was sick on the night of 12th Oct. last. I was confined to my bed and had been for several weeks. I was sick in my bed at that time for seven weeks with the typhoid fever. At the time McCarthy was at my house I was getting better."

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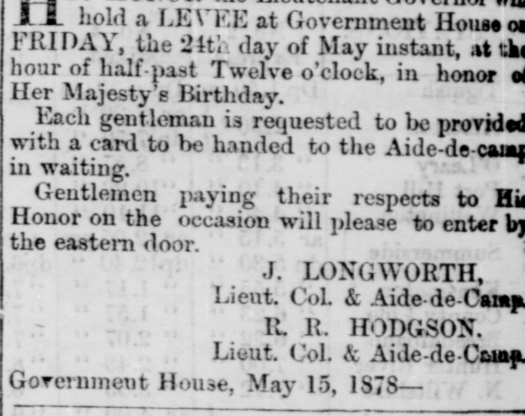
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LEVEE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor will hold a LEVEE at Government House on FRIDAY, the 24th day of May instant, at the hour of half past Twelve o'clock, in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday. Each gentleman is requested to be provided with a card to be handed to the Aide-de-camp in waiting. Gentlemen paying their respects to His Honor on the occasion will please to enter by the eastern door. J. LONGWORTH, Lieut. Col. & Aide-de-Camp. R. R. HODGSON, Lieut. Col. & Aide-de-Camp. Government House, May 15, 1878—

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Charlottetown, May 18—3w 2aw

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