knowledge of the Parker girl beyond seeing her a few times in the hotel, and he did not see McCarthy on the day or night in question. There was no reservation or suspicious hesitation in his replies, and his evidence disposes of another of the numerous *canards* which have been so industriously circulated.—*Moncton Times.*

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 29, 1878.

"Incidence of the Tariff."

THE article by Goldwin Smith on "The First Ten Years of the Canadian Dominion" does not please the supporters of the present Government. The action of George Brown, in retiring from the first Dominion Cabinet, did much to revive those ancient party-lines, which it was the purpose of Confederation to efface. Had he remained, his influence, in the cause of public purity, of which his followers boast themselves to have almost a monopoly, might have established a better basis of further union, than actually took place, and averted those scandals and abuses of power which the *Globe* alleges to have occured. There seemed to be no apology for his conduct, other than his unwillingness to serve under a former political foe. But for his action, the representatives of the several Provinces might now be treating the question of trade with a view to a thorough knowledge of the country's requirements, instead of each party trying to find the most possible harm, and the least possible good, in the theories of its opponents.

But what is done cannot be undone. The only thing that now remains, is to build up that feeling of unity which the *Globe* did so much to destroy. For the bonds of union which link these colonies together must be something more than political. The attachment arising from mutual dependence on the British crown, should not be crushed out by petty and inglorious differences. Canada should enter on her second decade under as favorable auspices as she did under her first.

It is the aim and purpose of the Liberal Conservative Party to bring about this result. They wish to encourage a system of home traffic which shall lead to the general conviction that the needs of one Province can largely be met by the productions of another; and thus to develop that sense of mutual adaptation, which is the groundwork of all true union. There is no reason why every one, traitors excepted, should not join in the advancement of this cause. The matter stands simply thus: There must be duties imposed on foreign goods, because a revenue must be raised. While this is the case, absolute Free Trade is impossible. These duties are usually levied according to some scale, so as to suit in some degree the wants of the nation. Such is the case in Canada now. No one contends that the present arrangement is necessarily perfect. No one should object to a calm consideration of it and a judicious adjustment of it where its faults are manifest. Unchanged, it seems to involve renewed deficits in our revenue, and deficits loudly cry out for change. Shall we be content then with allowing mistakes to go uncorrected?—as the Grits are. Or shall we try the problem over again, at the risk of repeated error it may be, but yet with the prospect of finding a right solution?—as the Liberal-Conservatives propose. These are the questions respecting the tariff upon which the two political parties of the Dominion disagree.

An Electioneering Dodge.

WE HEAR that Theophilus Stewart, Esq., who, for twenty-three years, has filled the office of Commissioner to the Indians, has been superseded by the appointment of a Frenchman in Egmont Bay. The way it came about was this: The Dominion Government, in its munificence, promised the Deputy Inspectorship of Weights and Measures in Prince County to two individuals; one Mr. Gunn, Editor of the Summerside *Journal*, and the other this gentleman, who has now been appointed in the room of Mr. Stewart. In order to pacify the ruffled feelings of the rejected gentleman, and to win his influence among his countrymen at the forthcoming elections, Messrs. Yeo and Perry thrust Mr. Stewart from his position, and awarded it to the "influential" gentleman at Egmont Bay. We hope the *Patriot* will notice this fact, and show the world that Frenchmen are not so low as the *Patriot* not long since depicted them—that they are beginning to rise in the social scale.

The Famine in China.

THE Chinese Famine is a truly terrible visitation. It is said there are FIFTEEN MILLIONS of people starving and SIXTY MILLIONS are suffering for want of sufficient food. The difficulty in China does not seem to arise from lack of food in the country. There is said to be an abundance of food, and the crops have turned out well. But it is impossible to get the food transported to where it is most needed.

DISCREET.

DISCRETION is the better part of valor. Mr. Ferris, M. P. for Queen's County, New Brunswick, has a card in the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, announcing that he will not be a candidate at the forthcoming Dominion election. Ferris is the man who was forced to confess on the floor of the House this last Session that his vote with the Grit party had been contingent on his receiving a grant of old Intercolonial iron rails for a branch railway in which he was interested. Thus the "Party of Purity" carry their professions into practice. This will be one of the several Counties in New Brunswick which will be wrested from the Grits at the coming election. The Conservative candidate, Dr. Wiggins, has received so many pledges of support that it is doubtful if a candidate sufficiently courageous to contest it in the Grit interest can be found.

"A Few Facts and Figures."

ALARMING INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

THE national debt, according to Senator McPherson's computation, which has not been challenged, has increased in this way:

1872-3	$129,743,400
1873-4	141,163,500
1874-5	151,663,400
1875-6	161,205,000
1876-7	174,675,800

Total increase in debt since 1872-3, $44,932,400.

The increase in the interest on the debt has been as follows:

Interest in 1872-3	$ 5,549,400
Interest in 1873-4	6,122,800
Interest in 1874-5	6,340,000
Interest in 1875-6	6,753,200
Interest in 1876-7	7,132,400

Total increase in the interest on the debt since 1872-3, $1,583,000.

Deducting what are known as the "assetts"—they are not realizable—Mr. Cartwright brings out the debt table as follows:

1867	$ 75,729,000
1868	75,757,000
1869	75 859,300
1870	78,209,700
1871	77,706,500
1872	82,187,000
1873	99,848,500
GRIT YEARS.	
1874	108,325,000
1875	116,008,400
1876	124,551,600
1877	133,000,000

INCREASE OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY GRIT ECONOMISTS.

The expenditure under the McKenzie Government has been as follows:—

1873-4	$23,316,000
1874-5	23,713,000
1875-6	24,488,000
1876-7	23,519,000

The estimated expenditure (*i. e.*, the amount Mr. McKenzie proposes to spend) in the current year ending the 30th June next, is $24,227,000, made up as follows:—

Original estimate	$23,379,000
Supplementary chargeable to Consolidated Fund, brought down 4th May, 1878	848,000
	$24,227,000

A SUCCESSION OF DEFICITS.

Under McKenzie, the deficits are as follows:—

1875–6	$1,900,000
1876–7	1,460,000
1877–8 (probably)	1,500,000

Here are a few facts and figures for our readers to con over. It is evident that the "Party of Economy," elected to put down extravagance, should be hurled from power by the electors whom they have deceived and betrayed.

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 releive the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

The McCarthy Murder.

Some important evidence was given yesterday at the McCarthy inquest, the most important being that of Dr. Allison of St. John, who was recalled and testified to his belief that the overcoats McCarthy had on when found had been immersed in the water a shorter time than his inner coat and pants. Both the outer coats of the deceased were buttoned up tight to the neck when the body was found, and the natural inference would be that they would have more mud on them than the inner coat and clothing. But the reverse is the case, and this fact is so palpable that Dr. Allison concludes the inner coat must have been longest in the water. If McCarthy's body was really taken up from the bottom of the river, as now seems probable, clad in his overcoats, and his watch, money, etc., put in his pocket, the question arises who could have done this? Certainly this case is opening out some very curious problems.—*Moncton Times.*

A NICE assortment of Colored Gold Lockets, Necklets, Watch Chains, &c., a J. F. McKay's, North Side Queen Square.
may 18—eod 3w

THE McCARTHY MURDER.

The Evidence at the Inquest.

SHEDIAC, May 27.

The inquest was resumed at 10 o'clock today. It is rumored that some startling developments will occur this week in favor of the Osbornes. It is expected that evidence will be presented to-day to show that McCarthy's body was taken from the water and re-clothed. The prisoners look as well as usual, though it is said John Osborne is failing somewhat.

Mr. Gilbert continued his cross-examination of Warman, who said: The boy witness saw in empty wagon on the side of the road early on morning of 13th October was not, as far as he could remember, Harry Osborne, and the man in the field, leading horse, he could not describe.

In answer to a Juryman—A horse and wagon could travel along the shore of the river on the morning of the 12th at low water, but not very well at high water. Did not think a wagon could go down the river immediately in rear of Appleton's barn.

To Mr. Tuck—There was a dilapidated fence on the bank of the river last fall in rear of Atkinson's farm, and for a distance up river. He never saw Osborne's wagon.

Chipman Smith, Postmaster at Shediac, was called. He lived here for a number of years; has been postmaster for a year and a half; had known Timothy McCarthy for a long time; saw him on the evening of the 12th October between 9 and 10, in the bar-room of the Weldon House. He went from the post office to the Weldon House. Martin McDonald, the bar-keeper, and a man named Milligan were in the bar. Tim McCarthy came in about a half an hour after he entered. He could not now state the time from any rememberance of looking at his watch, but remembers from his usual habit of marking time in his mind. He had left the post office about 8.30 o'clock and remembered shortly after having proceeded to the Weldon House. They had one drink before McCarthy came in. McCarthy asked witness to have a drink. Witness refused, but afterwards consented and Milligan likewise consented. McCarthy said something about going to the Island. He said while over there he thought he would buy a horse. He told deceased that Milligan was a horse man and had a very nice beast here for sale. Deceased inquired of Milligan what did he think of the horse he had. McCarthy said he wanted a fast horse. Milligan said his was not very fast, but a good trotter. McCarthy said it would not suit. At this, the party had another drink. Dr. Legere came in, and witness did not remember anyone else entering. He thought three drinks were taken. He had no conversation in the bar-room as to where the Riley girls lived. He did not hear McCarthy say while in the bar where he intended passing the night. He did not see McCarthy's hat box and rubber hood brought into the bar. Did not hear deceased tell Martin to tell the hostler to take care of the horse. He did not hear deceased tell Martin he was not stopping at the Weldon house but at the Waverley. Did not recollect Martin and deceased having any conversation at the counter before leaving the bar. He did not remember where he was sitting. The bar-room in the Weldon House is small, and he could not have been very far from McCarthy. He left the bar, he supposed because he thought it was time to go home, and thought he mentioned the fact that it was late. He thought Dr. Legere had left before he had. Milligan, he thought, went out the side entrance to the bar. He could not state positively, but thought it was about 10,20 when he left the bar. McCarthy left with him. He did not notice anyone in the smoking room when passing through the hall to go out. McCarthy went outside with him. McCarthy said, "Let us go and see the Riley girls." Witness objected, but as their residence was on his road home, he would show him the place. Went to the place together. Did not recollect going back for a flask of brandy. Recollect having told Martin not to lock the door as McCarthy would be out for a little while. Martin heard him say this. If McCarthy told Martin he was stopping across the street, witness could not state if Martin would or would not have consented upon his request to leave the door open as McCarthy was to return in a short time. At all events he did not hear Martin say anything about McCarthy not returning. Went with McCarthy to the Adams House to see the Riley girls, and entered the front door. Saw a light in their room, and told McCarthy that was their room. Went to the head of the stairs, struck a match, and told McCarthy to go along the hall and when he came to the door he would know it, as the door did not fit the casing closely, and light would shine through. Witness remained at the head of the stairs. McCarthy was at the door mentioned. McCarthy rapped and asked something that witness did not remember. Heard a voice from inside the room from where he stood at the head of the stairs, and just then McCarthy returned to the company of witness. Witness commenced descending the stairs, and McCarthy overtook him in the lower hall, and both made their exit together. The time from entering to coming was about fifteen minutes. Was not at Riley girls' door. Remained at the top of the stairs. Could not see if light shone through Riley's bed-room door or not. Thought his opinion of whispering at the door and the light in the room was as good as Mary Jane Riley's. If Mary Jane Riley says there was whispering at the door and no light in the room when he entered the house, she is mistaken. Coming out McCarthy asked witness why he couldent get in. Witness replied that he thought the ground was occupied. Crossed the street and walked towards the Waverly House together. Did not while walking meet any person. When leaving McCarthy, did notice which way he went. Have never seen McCarthy alive since. Knows nothing more than he has stated.

To a Juryman—Had no recollection of seeing Hickey that night; have never told Amelia Brown not to mention that she had seen him that night; could not state with what kind of money McCarthy paid for the drinks. After leaving the Adams House did not remember seeing a light in any house on the street.

To Mr. Holstead—Was not a chum of McCarthy's. Whispering at Riley girls door was not by witness, and if witness' ears served him, not by McCarthy. Heard no such remark as "All right, Mrs. Moncton." Osbornes had a wagon. It had a stationary seat. Recollect Annie Parker, and had seen her take a drink one night. Never saw her the worse of liquor; but had seen her in a temper once or twice, and she acted like a person crazy.

Adjourned for dinner.

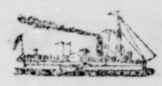
After dinner Mr. Smith was cross-examined at considerable length, without adding anything to his testimony above given.

Robert Atkinson, son of farmer Atkinson, was also examined. His evidence was unimportant.

Dr. Allison was called, and gave evidence on the pieces of shirt. Witness produced a piece of shirt found on McCarthy's body; the piece of shirt was blood-stained; from the chemical test, and from the impression it would leave on a white surface, he formed his opinion. Witness produced a wrapper which he had placed around the pieces of shirt, and the wrapper showed impressions of dye and blood stains; made other tests, including one from the clothing of Vaughan; this McCarthy test was not so perfect as that of Vaughn's, but the former test was easily distinguishable as blood stain; from the size of the blood stain on the shirt, he concluded the blood came from the nose. Supposing the person when struck was partly lying on the counter, as described by Annie Parker, the blood would have a chance to trickle on the shirt; if at the time the body fell it had on a rubber coat, and underneath, another coat, especially if the rubber coat was buttoned at the neck, such a stain could not have been produced; when making the *post mortem* the india-rubber coat was buttoned close around the neck, and thought the second button was buttoned as well; the stain on the front of the shirt could not have got there with the coat so buttoned; could not tell if the sleeves of the undercoat had been pulled up at the wrist or not, but, from the sleeves having been so wet and the difficulty in moving the body, even if the sleeves had been up at the wrist, the appearance of such a thing having taken place would have been effaced. Had been shown a stone reported to have been found in the Scadouc River; there was nothing peculiar about the stone; could not say if the stone had or had not been a long time in the water. At the time of making the *post mortem* observed a quantity of mud upon the clothing on the body. The mud was mostly on front of the coats; most of the mud was on the body coat; the india rubber coat was next in quantity, and the overcoat had least upon it; there was also some on the corners of the vest; each coat had more mud in front than behind; noticed traces of mud in flectures or wrinkles of the body coat—that is, the coat of the three nearest the body. On the trousers the mud was more uniformly distributed. Witness thinks that the body has been twice immersed, and that the coats were put on by taking up the body for that purpose. Arrived at this conclusion because the body coat had the most mud on it. Had the body been placed in the water with all three coats on the condition of the body coat would have been different. (The coats were all produced in Court.) This proves beyond a doubt that the coats were put on after the body was first put in the water. It was impossible to trace any poison in the stomach, after making a careful analysis. If deceased had been given poison it must have been vegetable, and this would not be discoverable after a long time in water.

Dr. Allison was subjected to a lengthy and searching cross-examination without altering the main facts in his evidence. The report is unavoidably crowded out.

NOTICE!



Steamship

PRINCE EDWARD

with a cargo of wheat from Montreal, sailed for London on the **28th inst.**, and will arrive there about the **7th June next.**

As she will be

At London for a Few Days

before going on the Berth at Liverpool, it gives the Shippers an opportunity *to send their Orders at once* to have their **London Goods** shipped by her when there, and thereby

SAVE INLAND CARRIAGE.

PEAKE BRO'S & CO.,
MANAGERS.

May 29—tf

AUCTION!

WE will offer for Sale by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 1st June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.,—

20 chests TEA,
60 boxes SOAP,
50 doz. PAILS,
30 nests TUBS,
50 doz. BROOMS,
100 reams WRAPPING PAPER,
20 M PAPER BAGS,
10 casks KEROSENE OIL,

Boxes Toilet Soap, Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pearl Blue, Blacking, Spices, &c., &c.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, May 29, 1878—pat

TENDERS.

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

Wednesday, the 5th day of 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 and Radiators to be similar to those manufactured by the WALKER & PRATT Manufacturing Co., Boston, U. S.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Secretary of the Board.

Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the proper performance of the Contract.

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

By order of the Board.

ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary.

Ch'town, May 27, 1878.— [may28 5i eod

D. Banks McKenzie's LECTURE!

OWING to the illness of Mr. McKenzie, the LECTURE announced for WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, has been **POSTPONED** until WEDNESDAY, June 5th.

A **MASS MEETING** of the friends of Temperance will be held at *REFORM CLUB HALL* on SATURDAY, June 1st, at 8 p. m., at which Mr. McKenzie will be present.—Admission free.

May 28—

NOW READY:

THE

Great National Work!

ART ILLUSTRATIONS:

By C. R. TUTTLE.

THE new and only ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the DOMINION OF CANADA. Just published. The most popular and saleable Work of the day. In 2 Magnificent Grand Quarto Volumes, 600 pages in each, or in monthly numbers at 50 cents. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound, with 28 fine Steel Plates, 20 original Wood Cuts, and 200 Photo Lithograph Engravings, on stone, of our prominent public men.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and county in P. E. I. Send for terms and outfit at once.

D. DOWNIE & CO.,
Sole Publishers.

Box 1964, Montreal. [may 25

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

May 25, 1878—

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as

THE RANKIN HOUSE,

in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to

Permanent and Transient Boarders.

Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.

WM. WAGSTAFF.

May 25, 1878.

OFFICES TO LET

—ON—

QUEEN SQUARE.

OFFICES, suitable for Lawyers and others, to let in building lately occupied by S. Keith & Co. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, May 27, 1878—

1878.

—:o:—

Perkins & Sterns

We are now Showing our First Instalment of New

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS

—:o:—

Our Stock consists of the

Novelties of the Season,

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.

Having been personally selected, and bought very LOW, we are in a position to offer bargains in every department.

EVERYTHING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

GIVE US A CALL

Perkins & Sterns

Ch'town, May 16—ar pres 6i

Coal Dealers

will do well to examine the

LARGE CLEAN NUT COAL

daily arriving from the

VALE MINES,

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

CARVELL BROS.

May 23—pat 3i

SHINGLES.

150 M. Split PINE,
135 M. Split CEDAR.

For sale from wharf in lots to suit purchaser

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

Ch'town, May 25—2i eod