

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

THE PERJURY CASE.

JULY 4, 1893.

THE GRITS AND RECIPROCITY.

READING THE Grit resolution respecting Reciprocity—and not reading between the lines—it must be concluded that the Opposition have adopted the Government's policy.

There is not a word in the resolution concerning Unrestricted Reciprocity. The "fad" has apparently been dropped.

This fact is the strongest proof of the wisdom of the Government in respect to this important matter.

After years of discussion and agitation, after testing in succession Commercial Union, Continental Free Trade and Unrestricted Reciprocity, the opponents of the Government have been forced to fall back upon the policy of the Government rather than give up the hope of gaining effect and power in this country.

The frank and manly course of an honest Opposition would now be to join hands heartily with the Government in respect to this question of Reciprocity.

They have taken exactly the same ground in respect to it; and, as patriotic men, they ought to unite with the Government in an effort to obtain a boon which has heretofore been repeatedly refused, first to the Liberal Party, which sent George Brown to Washington, and then to the Liberal-Conservative Party, which sent in succession Sir A. T. Galt, and Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir John Thompson with Messrs. Bowell and Foster.

But what is their course of action? They are still misrepresenting the Government in respect to this question as in respect to every other question. For instance, the Toronto Globe says:—

"Conservatives try to confuse the public mind by declaring that they, too, are in favor of the negotiation of a fair treaty of reciprocity. They have never shown any such disposition. Their declarations are like the manifestations of European monarchs in favor of peace."

The simile is unfortunate; for the European monarchs have maintained peace throughout a long period of years during which there were repeated incitements to war; and the Government would, we believe, have obtained reciprocity but for the agitation by the Opposition of Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity—leading on, as the United States politicians shrewdly "opined," to the severance of Canada from Great Britain and its annexation to the Republic.

In contradiction of the Globe's statement that Conservatives have never shown any disposition towards a fair and reasonable treaty of reciprocity, we have the fact that the National Policy was deliberately calculated to inure to that end; and that the Conservatives placed on record a standing offer of reciprocity in respect to many articles of commerce; the fact that they sent delegation after delegation to Washington to negotiate for the purpose of obtaining a fair and reasonable treaty of reciprocity; and the fact that they contested the last election on that ground and only relinquished their efforts for the time being when they learned that the United States Government of the day would not entertain the idea of a reciprocity treaty which did not tend to restrict the trade of Canada to the United States and to discriminate heavily against our Mother Country.

As against this record, the Opposition have only to set off the mission of George Brown and a lot of bunkum calculated to deceive the electors of Canada and to mislead the politicians of the United States.

But why, having discovered their error and fallen back upon the policy of the Government, do not the Oppositionists unite with the Government and aid them to induce the Government of the United States to reciprocate trade with Canada? If honest and sincere, they would now do so. The only reasonable conclusion which can be reached on the premises is that they are still acting that part of the organized hypocrite; that they are even now prepared, should they gain office, to make such a treaty as would certainly result in the restriction of our trade to the United States and in annexation.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

The Chinese imperial council, known as the T'ung-li-Yamen, which has charge of the foreign relations of the empire, recently sent an important communication to the United States minister at Peking.

The communication is couched in the careful and politic language of the Orient. But it leaves no doubt that the patience of China has been strained to the utmost by the anti-Chinese legislation of the United States, and that the friendship between the two countries is in danger of rupture.

The Chinese statesman dissects the origin and scope of the American anti-Chinese laws with comprehensive logic. The reproaches they convey are not the less severe because conveyed in a moderate tone, and they state the facts in a way that cannot fail to command attention, even if it fail to carry conviction. Treaties have been broken, the Chinese ministry declare, and the effect is to injure "both the fair fame of the United States, as well as the friendship between our respective countries." Then follows a strenuous protest against the Greay act, and a plain hint that, if enforced, it will be followed by restrictions upon the residence in China of American citizens, and by restrictions upon trade between the two countries.

Grasped a Live Wire.

George Barbeau, an experienced lineman of the Standard Electric Company, mounted a pole on Thursday morning to put a wire into the Bank at Ottawa.

While sitting on the converter which transforms a strong current of 1,000 volts into the current of 50 volts which goes into the building, he slipped and grasped the second end of the outside wire. He already had a hold of the other end. Calling out, "Boys, I am done for!" he fell back on the converter and died before he could be reached.

Death on the Rail.

While Nellie Henderson, aged four years, and Isabella Early, aged twenty, living at Renfrew, Ont., were returning from berry picking along the C. P. R. track at that place on Thursday morning last, a heavy train struck and killed both of them. Little Nellie, confused by the roar of the train and the shriek of the whistle, ran right before the train, and Miss Early was killed trying to pull her away.

The Glorious Fourth.—A great day in the States.

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

Evidence at the Trial in the Supreme Court.

An Interesting and Important Case.

The case of Alexander C. Shaw, of West River, charged with committing perjury in the course of a trial before Edward Hackett, Esq., J. P., in September last, is now engaging the attention of the Supreme Court. Considerable interest is taken in the case, and the evidence is listened to with great attention.

The evidence given by the witness, Alexander C. Shaw, and by other witnesses will be found below.

ALEXANDER S. MCPHEE, (sworn)—Shaw was present at the trial before Mr. Hackett and he was sworn, and he deposed as follows:—

On the 20th of August last I had Archd. Barraclough and John Barraclough working about lumber. I gave my horse to Archd. Barraclough to go to Pappin Road, Lot 30. John Barraclough and I had a chat and when he had gone I went down to my own fields to have a look at the oyster beds, the tide being low. When I got in sight of the river I saw the most of the best beds, Long Creek, Clyde River, and part of the West River. In looking up the West River I saw a boat and two men in it, fishing, as I believed. I at once made up in that direction and recognized Alex. S. McPhee with his nephew William, fishing oysters close in on the south side of the river. I waited there a little time and started for home, and I saw one of them had a bucket and the other a bag, so far as I could see. I lost sight of them. We went down to the boat and they had some small oysters that I still have. I went home then and kept the matter quiet; but told my boy to watch for him as he was going into Chatham. But he did not see them. So I made a complaint, as I felt it my duty to do so.

Question by Mr. Peters—What time did John Barraclough leave you?

Answer—He left about a quarter-past six. Archd. left a few minutes before.

When I went down the river after John Barraclough I could not distinguish the color of the boat, but I looked dark in color. I recognized the boat in the boat and saw they were fishing. They fished about ten or fifteen minutes with a kind of tongs. I saw Alexander on a lump that was raised by a small-digger, fishing with his hands. It was then twilight. I did not notice that they had more than a bag and a bucket when I saw them. To all appearance they had oysters in the bag. I do not remember that they had tongs with them. When I went to the boat I could not find any tongs. I do not know who owned the boat. I could not identify the boat, as it was pretty dark before I reached there.

Shaw also made a further statement that he had looked at the boat in Lamont's Cove, close in on the southern side. The day was Saturday, the 20th of August, 1892. I was cutting barley in a field on the north side of the road between the road and the West River. My nephew, William McPhee, was with me. We worked there till about six o'clock. Then we sat down and took a rest at the reaper. I went down to the next field for the cows and took them home and milked them. Then I went to a field of white oats to straighten up some stocks. When I came back to the house I saw a boat on the shore with him. It was then late in the evening—getting dark. I took a pair of oars and a hatchet. He took a pair of oars and a hatchet. He took a pair of oars and a hatchet. He took a pair of oars and a hatchet.

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THE PERJURY CASE.

Evidence at the Trial in the Supreme Court.

An Interesting and Important Case.

The case of Alexander C. Shaw, of West River, charged with committing perjury in the course of a trial before Edward Hackett, Esq., J. P., in September last, is now engaging the attention of the Supreme Court. Considerable interest is taken in the case, and the evidence is listened to with great attention.

The evidence given by the witness, Alexander C. Shaw, and by other witnesses will be found below.

ALEXANDER S. MCPHEE, (sworn)—Shaw was present at the trial before Mr. Hackett and he was sworn, and he deposed as follows:—

On the 20th of August last I had Archd. Barraclough and John Barraclough working about lumber. I gave my horse to Archd. Barraclough to go to Pappin Road, Lot 30. John Barraclough and I had a chat and when he had gone I went down to my own fields to have a look at the oyster beds, the tide being low. When I got in sight of the river I saw the most of the best beds, Long Creek, Clyde River, and part of the West River. In looking up the West River I saw a boat and two men in it, fishing, as I believed. I at once made up in that direction and recognized Alex. S. McPhee with his nephew William, fishing oysters close in on the south side of the river. I waited there a little time and started for home, and I saw one of them had a bucket and the other a bag, so far as I could see. I lost sight of them. We went down to the boat and they had some small oysters that I still have. I went home then and kept the matter quiet; but told my boy to watch for him as he was going into Chatham. But he did not see them. So I made a complaint, as I felt it my duty to do so.

Question by Mr. Peters—What time did John Barraclough leave you?

Answer—He left about a quarter-past six. Archd. left a few minutes before.

When I went down the river after John Barraclough I could not distinguish the color of the boat, but I looked