CANADA.

Its Relations With the United States.

Mr. Larke's Brilliant Speech at Chicago.

A Vigorous Reply to Mayor Harrison, of that City.

We have all heard about the malapropos remarks of Mayor Harrison on the occasion of the Dominion Day Celebration at Chicago. But we have not all heard about the Canadian Commissioner's reply. Mr. Larke spoke as follows:

"I should not think of trespassing upon your patience at this late hour were it not that the remarks which have fallen from the Mayor of Chicago seem to demand some response. They were received with very marked displeasure, and, while I can fully appreciate the sentiments of our loyal Canadians, yet I regret that any hissing took place. To my mind there were underlying that speech tokens of the highest compliment. Were the Canadian people so lacking in enterprise and energy, and the country so much of a wilderness as some pretend it is, one would imagine there would not be that earnest desire so frequently expressed on behalf of the people of the United States for union with us. It is clear from the prolonged attention which has been paid to us, and the frequency with which annexation has been urged upon us, that the people of this country believe that we in Canada are no contemptible people, and that our country is a most desirable one.

I listened with great attention to the wooing of the Mayor; it was prolonged, it was persistent, it was eloquent. His prophecies of the happy future which would be in store for us through union between Canada and the United States affected me as I think it must have affected others who were sitting near me; and I felt that I could take the responsibility of saying that Canada would go so far as to become to your country, Mr. Mayor, a sister.

The Mayor, in his speech, dwelt upon the fact that Canada and the United States lay side by side, very closely together; that we were of the same lineage, spoke the same language, had the same liberal form of government, and were endeavoring to carry out the same ends—that we were, he said, running upon parallel lines, and destiny would compel us to come together. It is true that we are on parallel lines, but the Mayor should not forget that, however close together, the destiny of parallel lines is never to come nearer, and never to meet. (Prolonged cheers.)

Canada's Discovery by Canadians.

We Canadians celebrate to-day a discovery—not the discovery of any one individual, not the memory of even the discovery by Jacques Cartier, but a discovery very peculiar in both the means by which it was accomplished and the party by whom it was made. We celebrate to-day the discovery of Canada by the Canadians. From 1854 to 1864 the Canadians were enjoying a fool's paradise. We had a treaty known as the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. Our farmers, owing to various circumstances, found a ready market and commonly at very good prices. They were prosperous and contented, and dreamed that this sort of thing was ever to continue. But we were suddenly awakened at the close of that period by the announcement on the part of the United States that at the end of the two years from which the notice was given the treaty would terminate. Our people could hardly believe it, for it was a treaty which seemed fair and just to both sides, although it would seem that the people of the United States had the best of the bargain, as we bought from them one hundred million dollars more in value than they bought from us.

A Sharp Rap.

This was an instance, Mr. Mayor, in which your people got the cheese and we the rind. We were contented, but you seemed to desire not only the cheese, but the rind, the cheese box and the cheesemakers as well. Our people were thus brought face to face with the fact that at a single blow the apparent market for nearly 70 per cent. of their agricultural products was to be destroyed. I am not going to discuss the aim, Mr. Mayor, that your people had in view. I simply say this, that it was not at the beck of your people in the west that it was done. Chicago, Detroit and other western cities protested against it; but at that time they had not that influence in the policy of the United States that they have to-day, and New York, who was then dominant, determined that the treaty should be abrogated, and abrogated it was. To our people it did seem that the intent was to starve us into granting terms which would be derogatory to the dignity of the Canadian people—that it meant a compulsory union with your country. What could they do under such circumstances? Did you ever know, Mr. Mayor, a people descended from Norman-French, from Celtic and Saxon ancestors, to bow submissively to a threat, or to flee from a challenge? Our people did what yours would have done under similar circumstances, and determined that if they had lost one market they

Would Not Lose Their Nation.

Our people were compelled to look over the whole situation. We were scattered provinces, diverse in origin and in religion, separated by sectional jealousies, but with one tie in common—allegiance to the mother country. It was found that one province produced wheat, another lumber, another fish; that the fishermen and lumbermen of the east needed the agricultural products of the western provinces; that our people had been content to sell the produce to the merchants of Boston and New York, and these again had transferred them to the eastern provinces for consumption, obtaining a fair profit in the transaction. It seemed to us reasonable and proper that our people should conduct their own business, and when the Americans were no longer contented to pocket the middleman's profit, we concluded we might as well undertake it and retain the profit for ourselves.

The best men of the provinces came together; political prejudices, sectional jealousies, religious animosities and race distinctions, all were forgotten, and our provinces united. I doubt if ever before in history three millions of people undertook to

Face the Responsibility

which these three millions of Canadians did. When, Mr. Mayor, your three millions of people became a nation they had in their favor a country of inexhaustible resources, natural wealth, a climate of marvellous salubrity, and without a rival upon the continent. Our Canadian three millions, scattered along ocean, river and like, over 300,000 square miles of territory, not only undertook to govern these 300,000 square miles, but to possess themselves of three million square miles additional territory, most of which had been untrodden by a white foot, of which little was known, except by rumor, and which was tenanted by 50,000 of the most cruel and bloodthirsty savages that ever dwelt upon this continent. The country was without roads, without railways, and a considerable portion of it was believed to be a desert waste of rock and morass and impassable mountains. And they undertook it in the face of the rivalry of thirty millions of the most aggressive, enterprising and industrious people that ever lived, who, already proud of what they had achieved, believed themselves invincible, and were equipped with a large share of manufacturing skill and capital. Our farmers had

Hewed Their Farms

out of dense forests, at the expense of a lifetime of labor. Your people, Mr. Mayor, were settling your rich prairies, on which the farmer raised his sustenance the first year, and laid the foundation of a speedy fortune in the next. Our climate was believed to be of more than Siberian severity; yours was represented to be the perfection of the temperate zone. The settlement of your prairies created cities in a day, which presented marvellous opportunities to achieve a fortune. We then had no prairies to settle, and consequently no instantaneous development of cities and industries. It is no marvel under such circumstances that your country not only monopolized European immigration, but offered such rich inducements as to attract many of the most enterprising Canadians. Canada was neither disheartened nor discouraged, and what has been the result? In the twenty-six years the four original provinces have become seven, and Governments have been created in four territories covering 750,000 square miles. These Governments have created and enforced a system of laws not excelled in any nation upon the globe. The territory has been covered with churches and school-, and equipped with magnificent asylums for the insane, and institution for the deaf, the dumb and blind. The helpless of all classes have been provided for, except the poor, and so little has been done for the e because, thank God, so little has been required. Our two thousand miles of railway have become fifteen, and from ocean to ocean

Steel Rails Have Girded

our once scattered provinces together. The Rockies have been pierced and scaled, the rocky fastnesses of Lake Superior levelled, and great rivers bridged, and the engineering, once deemed impossible to mortal man, has become a glorious achievement. Today our contractors are putting in the closing labors on canals that will enable a fifteen hundred ton vessel to leave the head of Lake Superior and pass for more than two thousand miles within Canadian waters, and then, if she chooses, find her way to Liverpool. These fifty thousand savage men have been gathered within abundant reservations without the firing of a hostile shot, the elders Christianized and the younger educated and trained in industrial pursuits. How has it been in trade? The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty was supposed to have been a fatal blow to our exports of grain. They have increased two and a half times. It was presumed to have annihilated our exports of live stock and their products. They have increased over four and a half times. It was supposed that it would drive our fishermen from the sea, but our exports of fish have increased three-fold. The ruin of our farmers, it was presumed, would ensure the ruin of the manufacturers, too, but the capital invested in our factories has increased five-told. Better still, these things have all been wrought without straining the country's credit, for it never stood higher than it does to-day.

The Financial Crisis

of the past four years that has so affected England and the colonies, as well as almost every foreign country, has passed us harmlessly by. Our currency is perfect, our revenues meet our expenditure, and Canada, of all nations represented in this Jackson Park, stands almost alone in the fact that its exports of domestic produce are soundly and steadily increasing.

Now, Mr. Mayor, I beg to ask if the people who have faced nature in her wildest form and transformed her mountains and torrents into a highway for the nations, who have encountered the most savage men and conquered them by the power of Christian love, who have established Governments that have enforced so well their laws that life and property are as safe to-day in the remotest settlements, or the farthest mining camp, as in the heart of your own great city, and has pushed its trade to the most remote markets, are worthy to hold and capable of governing the rich Dominion which God has given them. (Tremendous shouts of "we can and we will."

Let me apologise for taking up your time (Shouts of "go on, go on.") You do not know what you are bringing on your heads when you call upon me to go on talking about Canada. However, if you insist—("yes, yes,"—let me say a word or two about our relations to the United States. I have given some evidences for thinking.

We Can Govern Our Own Country

better than anyone else can do it for us. I think, too, we could show reasons why the two countries should remain separate. There have been times in the history of both countries when it was good that we were apart; when each furnished a refuge for the endangered in the country of the other. While pressing our national dignity, it is the desire of every Canadian to live on the most amicable terms with the people of the United States. To this end, Canada, has always observed strictly every treaty and every understanding made with the United States. I wish some enterprising Chicago newspaper would enter into a thorough enquiry into the relations between the two countries and publish the results. They will find that neither in letter nor in spirit has Canada violated a treaty, and never withdrawn a privilege until long after the corresponding privilege had been withdrawn by the United States. Let me give an instance of the exertions which have been put forth to preserve a good understanding. For proof of the fact to which I am about to allude, I beg to refer to the "Life of President Lincoln," by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was brought about, in a large degree, through the impression so diligently encouraged in the United States that Canada had been unfriendly during the civil war, and had given hospitality to agressors upon United States territory. During your terrible war a number of

Refugees From the South

found the hospitality they were entitled to receive on Canadian soil. Many of these were strongly attached to the Union, but felt unable to bear arms against their own flesh and blood who were in the armies of the south. It was well for the United States that such spirits did find such a temporary home with us, as when the conflict was over they returned home and became the active agents of reconciliation. There were a few who sought to use our hospitality to cover hostile purposes. A small party raided a town in Vermont and robbed a bank. Immediately upon return to Montreal the party was arrested by instruction of the Canadian Government, and the money returned to the United States authorities. The raiders were released by the police magistrate of Montreal, upon the ground that there was no law under which they could be held. They were rearrested and again released by a Superior Court judge, who held the same opinion as had been given by the police magistrate. Upon the instruction of the Canadian Government the party were again arrested and held, and for the first time in the history of Canadian responsible Government free men were held in durance despite the decision of the courts that they should be free. Not content with this, ten thousand men were enrolled under arms to prevent any repetition of such acts of aggression upon United States territory. These acts of the Canadian Government were appreciated and gratefully acknowleged by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at the time, although their successors in office appear to have overlooked and forgotten them, and interested demagogues have misrepresented the facts, not to the well-being of either country. And so we Canadians purpose doing. While

Maintaining Our Own Self Respect

no act of national courtesy, no manifestation of amity will ever be omitted. It has been a great pleasure to me meet so many Canadian residents in Chicago. You come from a land of which you may be proud, and never prouder than to-day. We may differ as to the policy by which Canada ought to be governed, but all agree as to her great advancement and greater future. Our natural resources in agriculture, minerals, forestry and fishery are boundless. Our liberal expenditures upon great public works are beginning to bear their expected fruit. Our trade is expanding, our revenue meets the needs of government; our finances are sound; our farmers are seeking products of the highest grade, and are stretching out to distant market; and, best of all, our people are becoming imbued with an abundant faith in themselves and their country. They feel they have laid its foundation, and are resolved that they will complete and enjoy the edifice. They have hewed away the forests, have ploughed, have planted; and are determi[illegible] of Siam shall reap the already whitening harvest of prosperity. We see some yet Canadians of Chicago to-day, and a still heartier welcome will await you and you see it to your advantage, as may you I believe yet will, to return to [illegible] bringing back with you some of that adventurous enterprise and abounding energy that has created this great city.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

"The Crust of Society," the great social surprise, which Manager John Stetson first produced at his Globe Theatre in Boston a few moths ago, will be seen here on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, July 18th and 19th.

Of the excellence of the play and its presentation it is scarcely necessary to speak. Its success has been heralded in every paper from east to west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Ever since cultured and critical Boston crowded the Globe to applaud the bright and thrilling climaxes, "The Crust of Society" has been received with the unanimous approval of press and public. The play deals with a dangerous theme, but it deals delicately.

There is a moral conveyd under all the glittering scenes, the gorgeous gowns, and the scintillating sentences of the movers in the fashionable life depicted.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

July 13—SS Electra, McLaren, Montague; SS Fastnet, Churchill, S'side; Julia A, Finlayson, Pinette; Miramichi, Irving, Tidnish.

14—Swan, LeLacheur, Shediac; James Temple, Roberts, Sydney; Laura C, Pollard, Northport; SS Wm Aitken, Hobbs, Pugwash; May Queen, Gillain, Inter-Colonial Pier; Lily, Rivers, Cardigan; Minnie R, McMillan, Wood Islands.

CLEARED.

July 13—SS Electra, McLaren, Montague; Julia A, Finlayson, Pinette.

14—S G Marshall, Smith, Richibucto; Miramichi, Irving, Northport; Lizzie C, Anderson, Cow Bay; Laura E, Douglass, Carey, Glace Bay; Mary B, McDougall, Pictou; SS Fastnet, Churchill, Halifax; SS Carroll, Hansen, do; Laura C, Pollard, Baie Verte; Minnie R, McMillan, Wood Islands.

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LYCEUM HALL

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

JULY 18th AND 19th.

Mr. John Stetson's Players,

From the Globe Theatre, Boston, in

THE CRUST OF SOCIETY,

A Play of Consummate Cleverness with a Remarkable Cast.

Pronounced by Press and Public of St. John and Halifax as being undoubtedly the finest play by the finest Company ever seen in these cities.

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

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

july14

To Contractors.

Tenders for Repairs and Alterations to St. Patrick's Hall will be received up to MONDAY, 24th July. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of

CHAPPELL & PHILLIPS.

jy17—sat tu

We, the undersigned Merchant Tailors, agree to close our Stores each evening at 6 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), from July 17 to September 11.

D. A. BRUCE,
C. E. ROBERTSON,
J. T. McKENZIE,
JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
JAMES McLEOD & SON.

july15

THERE ARE NO FLIES

like the flies that fishermen can obtain at the St. George Pharmacy.

THERE IS NO SODA

like that which the thirsty traveller can obtain at our "cool refreshing fountain."

F. deC. Davies.

St. George Pharmacy, Victoria Row.

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, 10th 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

CARRIAGES

Home-made, good and cheap, especially for cash, as I intend a change of business.

F. R. FOSTER,
Upper Queen Street.

jy14—wy

TRIAL OF WM. LARTER

The Attorney-General's Closing Address.

The Able Charge of the Chief Justice.

A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered.

The attendance at the Court this forenoon was large, and the greatest interest was taken in the speech of the Attorney-General and the charge of the Chief Justice to the jury—a summary report of which is here given.

We re-publish our summary of that part of the Attorney-General's address which was delivered last evening:

The Attorney-General began his address by referring to the high criminality 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 strength of circumstantial evidence has been called in question and Mr Davies has adduced a case in support of his contention. But such a case could not occur under British law, because the body of the murdered man must, under British law, have been produced before a conviction could have been procured. The case for the crown does not rest upon circumstantial evidence, but upon the facts which have been proved. If you let the man clear now, you cannot take hold of him again — a man cannot be tried twice for the same act. 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" on any "count" in the indictment. Each "count" must be taken by itself, and decided by itself. As to the administering of the poison, it is 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 will 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 he went to Dr. Leeming on the advice of Slate. Dr. Leeming would have nothing to do with a criminal case. Why did he go to Dr. Warburton and Dr. Leeming? His idea was to obtain an abortion. Now, there are three questions to be decided;

1, Did the prisonor cause to be taken by the girl a drug or drugs?

2, Did he do so with the intention of procuring an abortion?

3, If so, was it a noxious or poisonous drug?

From the beginning to the end the evidence proves that the object of the prisoner was to procure an abortion. There can be no doubt that he had reason to believe that the girl was in trouble. He got pills and a syringe from Mr. Davies; and Mr. Davies swears that he said at the time that they were wanted for a girl who was irregular in her habits. The charge made out against Dr. Morris is evidently baseless. If he had "undertaken the case" as alleged, he would have visited the girl more than once, and Larter and the girl would not have gone round to other parties. More than that he would not have prescribed a medicine which all the doctors agree is not likely to produce abortion in the early stages of pregnancy. The prisoner told the doctor that his wife was ill. It was the same kind of a lie as he told Mr. Davies and Dr. Leeming. On the strength of that story he got the medicine from Mr. Davies and was careful to bring the prescription back again. That is a significant fact. It is not disputed that she took the medicine. The girl admitted it to Slate. Larter told Dr. Warburton that she took it. With what object was he making false statements about the condition of his wife and daughter? One of the best evidences of guilt is the fact of a man acting in a crooked and underhanded way. Dr. Morris persuaded the girl that her attempts were wrong and dangerous, and the girl gave him the syringe to take back to the man who gave it to her—the prisoner. Dr. Morris advised Larter, as he advised the girl, to give up the criminal idea. For a moment he dissuaded the prisoner from his course, and the prisoner having, as he said, no further use for the syringe, gave it to the doctor. But he speedily changed his mind. On the 4th or 5th of April he went to Dr. Warburton. There is no doubt about his intention. He wanted medicine or an operation for the purpose of an abortion. He asked Mr. Essory what would be "good" in such a case. He went to Mr. Hughes and asked for regulating pills. His intention in obtaining those pills is clear. Why did he go to Mr. Hughes with a deliberate lie in his mouth? On a false story the medicine was obtained by him and was found in the bed of the deceased girl. All these facts prove the intention of the prisoner. Now, as to the question of ergot, if you believe Dr. Morris' statement, you can come to no other conclusion than that the prisoner procured and caused it to be taken. If Slate's evidence is true, it is conclusive against the prisoner on this point. It may be admitted that Slate supplied the oil of cedar and the oil of juniper. But it was the prisoner who called upon Slate, it was the prisoner who induced Slate to take hold of the case. The girl went to see Dr. Johnson on the 4th of April, and on his refusal to have anything to do with the case Larter went down to see Slate on the 5th. The girl followed him, and described to Slate the effects of the ergot which Larter had obtained. But there is no doubt that the girl was poisoned by tartar emetic. Parsons has no motive to tell an untruth in this matter. He says that he gave tartar emetic to Larter for his colt. It is now held that the colt was not sick. In any case he got the tartar emetic, four powders of which were left in his hands. Then there is the paper which he sent to the boy Murphy, directing him to swear that he saw Slate go to McEachern's on the Friday previous to the girl's death and leave a bottle and a package, and telling the girl to be careful not to take too much. This is strong evidence pointing to the guilt of the prisoner. Then there is his conduct in running after Slate on the Sunday after the girl died, and arranging that he should be sent off to Boston, and giving him $15 and a bottle of whiskey to give him Scotch courage. No sooner is Slate away than Larter proceeds to cast suspicion upon him. He went to P. S. Brown and asked him if he thought a party could be arrested on Sunday, and he asks the boy to swear that it was Slate. The girl was hardly dead before he tried to bribe the mother to be silent about his share in the case. Give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt, but be sure that a reasonable doubt exists. There is no doubt about the ergot, there is no doubt that it is a noxious and dangerous drug, there is no doubt that Larter obtained and caused it to be taken by the girl. In conclusion, the Attorney-General said that he was sure that the jury would come to the verdict which their reason and their conscience would dictate.

His Lordship the Chief Justice began his charge to the Jury by referring to the able manner in which the case had been conducted by the counsel on both sides. He then laid down the law bearing upon the case, and said that if the evidence were not strong enough to establish the guilt of the prisoner, he should acquitted. Then he reviewed the evidence of William Parsons, and said that if Parsons' statement were true, tartar emetic had been left in the possession of the prisoner. Parsons' evidence, is, however, contradicted by the prisoner. The evidence on this point is to be weighed and considered. At any rate, the evidence that Larter administerd, and caused to be given to the girl tartar emetic, is exceedingly weak. The analysis shows also that corrosive sublimate had been administered to the girl; but there is no evidence that corrosive sublimate was administered by the prisoner. Now, is there evidence that the prisoner administered oil of savin or oil of juniper or oil of cedar. The whole point of the case then turns upon the fluid extract of ergot. His Lordship then detailed the circumstances under which the ergot was obtained by the prisoner, as detailed by Dr. Morris and Mr. Fred Davies. Proceeding, the Chief Justice said that Charles Slate had given his evidence remarkably well. He is a clever fellow, and it is a great pity that he is given up to the vice of drunkenness. He says that the prisoner had told him that she had been taking ergot on a prescription from Dr. Morris, and that she had taken the greater part of it, and that if it would not produce "the result" she would rather not continue taking it. If this evidence is to be believed, the prisoner not only got the ergot for the girl, but he knew the purpose for which the girl had taken it. Then there is the evidence of Dr. Warburton. The prisoner told Dr. Warburton that the girl had taked ergot. There is the evidence too, of Mr. Best, the analyst, who seems to have done his work in a very creditable manner. Against this you have a right to consider the evidence of Larter himself, in connection with the evidence of Dr. Warburton and Dr. Morris and Slate. If you believe the evidence of those latter, then the offence is within the statute—the act of the prisoner was "a causing to be taken." The evidence, moreover, shows that ergot is a poisonous and noxious thing. Dr. Johnson, who has acted throughout this case in a most creditable manner, says that it is among the irritant poisons. Dr. Warburton says that it is a dangerous drug—which should not be given to pregnant women and in large doses is a poison. Dr. Taylor says that he would exhaust every other remedy before he would resort to it in the case of a pregnant woman, and that he could not conceive anything which would justify the use of ergot by a healthy woman. Slate says that the girl told him that she felt ill and dizzy as a result of its use. Dr. Henderson says that ergot is a noxious drug to be avoided, and that the symptoms described by Slate are such as would be produced by ergot. Dr. Jenkins says that, given in excessive quantities, ergot would have deleterious effects, and if given a healthy pregnant woman the motive would not be good. All this evidence is to be considered by the jury when deciding whether or not ergot is "a noxious drug." Now there is a further consideration—the question with what intention was the drug given to the woman? Was it given to produce a miscarriage? If this were his intention, there is guilt on the part of the prisoner. That point is to be decided by reference to his conduct. His visits to Dr. Warburton and Dr. Leeming, to Slate, to Mr. Hughes, and to Mr. Davies, are all evidence of his intention. There is no question that the woman was poisoned, but we are not trying the prisoner for murder. What motive is there for the abominable crime of abortion? It is for the jury to consider whether the admitted criminal connection of the prisoner affords a sufficient motive. Then the conduct of the prisoner subsequent to the death of the girl is to be considered—is such conduct the conduct of an innocent man? Among other things, his written direction to the boy to swear that he saw Slate take the medicine to the girl is to be considered. The boy is not very clear about the point and an explanation has been given by Larter who says that he told the boy to tell the truth. But if Larter were innocent why should he ask the boy to tell the truth? Again, Mrs. McEachern said to Larter on the very day after her daughter died, "I blame you and Slate for all my trouble." What was Larter's reply? Not that he was innocent, but that he would help her with the funeral expenses and that she need not worry about the rent. The Chief Justice then recapitulated the points he had made, and left the case with the jury. He said that it is very important, in the popular interest, that the jury should do their duty without fear, favor or affection. If the Court and Jurors do not do their duty, then there is no safety for the public. But if not clearly satisfied that the prisoner is guilty, the jury should give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Davies asked the Chief Justice to refer to the evidence of Dr. Wurburton and to charge the Jury the circumstances in evidence would apply as well to the lesser offence of procuring drugs as for the crime of administering and causing them to be taken.

A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered.

At ten minutes past four o'clock the jury came down and rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty." At the request of the Attorney-General, the prisoner was held in custody pending his prosecution on a charge of "procuring drugs," etc.

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

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Marine Insurance

on Cargoes and Hulls can be effected with

E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN

OFFICE, BROWN'S BLOCK.

Notice of Assignment and Meeting

Notice is hereby given that Mr William L. Sterns of Souris East, in King's County, Merchant, has this day assigned to me for the benefit of his creditors. All debts due to the said William L. Sterns are required to be paid to me forthwith at my office in Charlottetown.

Creditors of the said William L. Sterns are requested to file their claims with me immediately.

A Meeting of Creditors will be held at my office in Charlottetown on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. McLEAN,
Assignee.

Charlottetown, July 7, 1893—dy tf wy tf

House to Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Bayfield Street, containing nine rooms, stable and coach house. Heated with hot water, and is in good condition. Possession given ta on once. Inquire of

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NEVER SO CHEAP

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

THE REASON:—We are going to move into our New Store about the first of September, and do not want to have much stock to move, but open with an entire new stock. Our Sale now means a clean sweep without reserve, at prices that will make them go fast. Before you buy be sure and see the stock at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., Queen Street.

Charlottetown, July 15, 1893—tu thu sat

TO-DAY the Baptist Young People's Unions of America meet at Indianapolis, Ind This is the third annual convention and the sessions will continue five days, the meeting closing on the 17th inst. Fully 250,000 people will crowd Indianapolis this week. The expenses of the convention for rent of hall, badges, printing and the like will be met by popular subscription.

We will treat you better than that. We will give you a guarantee that during your residence in this city you will be royally entertained, dine at our first-class hotels, ride in our splendidly equipped cabs, in fact take in the STAR TAILOR, and yet not be called on for any subscription (strange), for we have something more congenial, that is GOOD BARGAINS.

Our LIGHT TWEED SUITINGS must go. Price no object. Our PANTINGS in high colors are fine; they are also for slaughter. We are jobbing a line of WHITE SHIRTS at a sacrifice, but they must go. Anything in SUMMER GOODS. We will stand at no reasonable offer now, as we want to clear for Fall goods.

JOHN T. McKENZIE,

jy13—tu th sat

The Star Tailor.

Your Eyes

may be all right—we hope so—but if there is anything wrong call and see us. We keep a very large stock of the finest SPECTACLES, and by testing, for which we make no charge, we find what each eye needs, and give the proper correcting glass or advise what is best to do.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Ch'town, July 14, 1893—tu fr. Jeweler and Optician, Cameron Block.

Branch Confectionery.

I have opened a BRANCH CONFECTIONERY in the Store in the Stamper Block recently occupied by Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle of the Diamond Bookstore, where I will keep everything usually found in a first-class Confectionery. I am fitting up a new and improved Soda Fountain, which I will have in operation in a few days. I will keep only the best Fruits and the purest Confectionery.

W. A. HUTCHESON, Confectioner,

STAMPER BLOCK, VICTORIA ROW.

june 27—eod

LOW PRICES & QUICK SALES.

OUR MOTTO.

WE ARE PUSHING TRADE FOR JUNE. We are bound to make our trade for June the largest we ever had, and in order to compel those wanting SUITS, OVERCOATS, etc., to buy from us, we are offering the BIGGEST BARGAINS ever offered in CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

FINE SUITS, MEDIUM SUITS, COARSE SUITS at prices to astonish the purchasers. Call and see our goods. LOW PRICES and QUICK SALES is our motto.

Lots of Bargains in TWEED SUITINGS; lots of bargains in WORSTED SUITINGS; lots of bargains in OVERCOATINGS; hundreds of bargains in PANT GOODS; best value in HARD and SOFT FELT HATS.

We have the largest stock of CLOTHS and the LOWEST PRICES of any house on P. E. Island.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,

Ch'town, June 7, 1893. MERCHANT TAILORS.

Use Ammonia Soap!

MANUFACTURED BY

W. A. BRADSHAW & CO., Toronto.

July 12, 1893.