

Margate Murder Mystery
Trial of William Millman.
Appearance of the Prisoner.
CHOOSING THE JURY.

List of Witnesses for the Crown.
GREAT INTEREST IN THE CASE.

WHEN the Supreme Court adjourned, yesterday, all cases not commenced were ordered to stand over, as the opening of the case against William Millman for the murder of Mary Pickering Tuplin was set down for this morning.

Long before the doors were opened crowds gathered around them and in the halls and corridors. Very few minutes had elapsed after the clock struck eleven when Mr. Justice Hensley took his seat upon the Bench, accompanied by His Lordship the Chief Justice. The Attorney-General, Mr. Peters and Mr. Macneil, counsel for the prosecution, sit immediately before the Clerk of the Crown. A little further back, and somewhat nearer the Jury, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Wyatt, counsel for the prisoner, sit at small desks.

The Court had not long to wait. The sound of a rush outside told that the prisoner had arrived. In another moment he entered the Court, and all eyes were turned upon him. As when he first came into Court, so now his appearance conveyed a favorable impression. He was much more neatly dressed than on the first occasion, and his manner was quiet and free from embarrassment. As he passed to the dock in charge of Constable Harris, Mr. Hodgson spoke to him for a few minutes. His face was flushed by the enter air; but he was not a bit more disconcerted than most men would be on entering a crowded lecture room or church. As soon as he had taken his seat, the proceedings began.

CHOOSING THE JURY.

The Clerk of the Crown first read over the Jurymen summoned. Two or three only failed to respond as their names were called. Mr. Weeks, addressing the prisoner, then said:

"These good men whom you shall now hear called are those to pass between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and your life; if therefore you shall challenge them, or any of them, you shall do so as they come to the book to be sworn, and before they are sworn, and you shall be heard."

It seems that the prisoner has the right to challenge twenty jurors without giving any reason—"preemptory challenges," they are called—while the Crown has the right to challenge only four. When the first name was called in the usual way, Mr. Hodgson immediately arose and challenged for cause. The objection was in writing, and alleged that the man had been a juror within two years, and was therefore exempt from service and not liable to have been summoned. The Attorney-General would not admit the point, but consented that the juror should stand aside. Challenging then went on briskly, the prisoner challenging twenty and the Crown four.

A legal scrimmage took place over Wellington Young, one of the jurors. The counsel for the Crown challenged him, but Mr. Hodgson contended that they were not in time, Mr. Young having his hand on the book and the Clerk of the Crown having begun to repeat the oath when the challenge was given. The Judge heard the argument, upheld Mr. Hodgson's contention that the Crown had challenged too late, and ordered Mr. Young to be sworn. Finally, the twelve Jurymen were chosen, each one taking the following oath:

"You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between Our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence, so help you God."

The names of the Jurymen are:

THE JURY.

- Alex. McKenzie, Charlottetown, (Foreman).
- Wallace Rodd, Brackley Point.
- Augustine McInnis, Gallia Point.
- Neil S. McKenzie, Long Creek.
- Thomas Smith, Charlottetown Royal.
- Thomas Briggan, do do.
- Wellington Young, Gallia Point.
- Thomas Essary, Charlottetown.
- Donald McKay, Campbellton, New London.
- James Farquharson, Lot 48.
- John Frizzle, Cornwall.
- John Judson, Cherry Valley.

The names of the witnesses for the Crown were then called as follows.

- John Tuplin, Archd. Bryenton, John Connors, Dr. Michael Wall, Dr. McNeill, Alice Connolly, Wilda Somers, John R. Profit, George Profit, Richard Paynter, Jonathan Adams, jr., Joseph Davison, Paul Thompson, Martha Ann Adams, Donald Tuplin, James Muttart, Frank Power, Margaret Bryenton, Thos. N. Colson, Wm. Alby Bryenton, James McLellan, Benj. Bryenton, John Mahar, Jas. Somers, John Sudbury, George Profit (Black Horse), Andrew Woodside, Edward Warren, Thos. Cameron, Jabez Tuplin, Alex. McKay, Lily Ann Cousins, Catherine Jane Cousins, Emma Bryenton, Patk. Power, Thomas Power, Nelson J. Evans, Archd. N. Evans, John M. Evans, Gordon Bryenton, John B. McKay, Dr. Rodk. McNeill, James Ready, Thos. Bryenton, Thos. McKinlay, Nicholas Power, Joseph Schurman, James Mahar, Richard Ready.

These witnesses were all directed to leave Court and to remain in an adjoining room or outside the court house until called to give evidence.

Court took recess for half an hour.

THE CASE OPENED.

After recess, Mr. F. Peters began his address to the Jury. The address occupied about an hour in its delivery, and consisted of a brief relation of the facts connected with the murder, and a synopsis of the evidence which had been obtained against the prisoner. The courtroom was thronged with spectators. A report of Mr. P.'s address, and the evidence which followed it will appear to-morrow.

An oyster statistician says that sixty out of one hundred people who call for oysters in a restaurant ask for a stew. The stew is the primitive fashion of the oyster, and many people never think of the ways of the oysters.

The Whirled.

BY ARATARA.

Fourth Paper.

THE common run of meanings attached to what is called THE WORLD, leaves no adequate or proper comprehension of its vastness, nor do they answer the wondrous question of its life (life being a form of motion, and all motion some form of life) for all that is whirled is world, and all that is world is whirled.

While the belief is on tip toe for the world's consignment to fire, it may be stated that it is only the form of it that can be changed, but as that change is in perpetual operation, a complete change could only be in its reduction to nebulousity, when the process of re-formation would begin again, with the new result, of a new heaven and a new earth.

It would be literally *new*, because old things would have passed away, and all things would have such new features of formation, that visitations from former inhabitants (supposing their memories intact) would fail to meet any order of things in their former likeness.

The air, land and water of the earth, in triune harmony is whirled round the sun—but whether the outer boundary be a hundred or a thousand miles from the center of their gravity, need not trouble us, as there are spheres too ethereal for mortal recognition, and as we approach the general characteristics of our world under its subdivisions of air, land and water, we meet a trinity of such perfect co-operation that they pass, forward and backward between gravitation and levitation, like a boy in a common swing.

The trinity of these results and agreement literally work together for good: they are co-equals, and co-essentials, and neither member of the co-operation can say to another, "I have no need of thee," and it may be a new suggestion for mundane scientists if we suppose that the three, whether gravitating as minerals, flowing as water, or surrounding as ether, occupy the same general dimensions that they did when only a huge gas bag, but differently associated.

The term *without form* in the Mosaic account of the world's Genesis, is an admirable condensation of the fact, but commentation on the writings of Moses, has never given, that we know of, why that term is so exactly true.

We do not propose to discuss the accuracy of Moses nor the inaccuracies of his critics, but we do wish to say that the negative interpretation falls short of the truth when it makes all matter akin to nothingness—for it must be self-evident that, as a gaseous body, equally under the centrifugal and centripetal forces (then as now) it would, though obedient to these laws, be never the same in external configuration, and from the incessant change of outline, would literally be *without form*, because previously to the consolidation which took place under the laws of gravitation and levitation it was unstable as water.

If we take the world's area of surface, accepting the ordinary estimate of 200,000,000 square miles, and ask what proportion is land, and how much water—these figures will bear the proportion of three to one in favor of water, which is a visible liquid composed of two invisible gasses, viz: oxygen and hydrogen, and if we ask for the cubic contents of its surrounding air and ether (also invisible) and which no arithmetician can more than guess at, we shall find an array of figures required to cover these invisible agents of comfort and sustenance that "no man can number."

But instead we will ask the science-mongers of the world what of cosmic Man? The cremationist will answer, a corpse weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds is cremated down to about five pounds—one hundred and forty-five pounds has thus by rapid combustion re-entered the invisible Laboratory of Nature, and the residual ashes, (all that is left of the man) can be in-urned in a small jar. This is probably the proportion of land to air and water and if so, without going into any deep calculation, we can see how vast must be the invisible agents that maintain life and give vitality to the human race as they whirl round the sun.

It is only a step of pardonable digression to interrogate the Hereafter, and pushing aside the curtain that separates the visible from the invisible world to ask reverently and seriously, What is a Spirit?

By spirit we mean the alter Egos of Humanity and hope to reach a determinate point of identification.

What is familiarly known as *breath* is both a visible and invisible entity, according to the applied conditions.

Composed largely of aqueous matter, it is subject to aqueous conditions, it may be warmed into invisibility or cooled into visibility.

But the *Breath of Life* is the essence that came forth from God, the Infinite Spirit, and conferred on man the Infinite privilege of continued existence.

When man has reached the allotted period of three score and ten years, he has passed through death some ten times and yet lives—for about every seven years, the renewals of the body are through the whole texture, and constitute a new framework for the soul within.

If we now (since everything mundane disintegrates) go to the bedside of the soul's encasement, at what is thought to be its final dissolution, and wait there till the change comes, and if we are clairvoyant, and numbers are, we shall perceive the most wonderful process of exaration going on—the resurrection of a spirit—we shall see attendants from the spheres of light and life who have come to minister to the needs of the occasion and to care for the exarating spirit—we shall see (as is often the case) some, who have loved the arising spirit in their earth term—we shall see, as pillows of rest, the arms of heavenly ones under-posing their new sister-spirit, and we shall see, the triumphant ones retiring with their prize, the jewel that had escaped its setting of clay, and was then being borne away to gladden in the upper spheres.

As dieth the wise man so dieth the fool, for God is no respecter of persons, and each one handful of dust is held in a death grip by the other dust of the world for a resurrection of flowers of fragrance and fruits to be turned over to the next consumer.

A New York physician says half the cases of so-called heart disease are only indigestion, and more men are scared to death than die any other way.

The Orchestral Concert.

A good audience assembled in Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. But the air in the Hall was heavy and thick, and the gas by no means brilliant. The performers could neither play so well nor the audience appreciate so keenly as under more favorable circumstances. Nevertheless Mr. Vinnicombe and his class made their Concert as enjoyable as possible—in point of fact, "a decided success." The renditions of the orchestra were, considering the ages of the performers and the time they have been studying under Mr. Vinnicombe's supervision, wonderfully good—after the nervousness incident to a first or second appearance in public had worn off—the several parts being well sustained and the harmony nicely blended. In this connection special mention should be made of the excellent piano accompaniment by Miss Lewis, and the effective service rendered by Mr. F. Scott, who performed on the violinello. Miss Belle Newbery played her violin solo with a much steadier bow than on her last (or rather first) appearance in public, evincing decided improvement, and winning hearty applause from the audience; while Master James Hyndman rendered his solo like a little man, and was encored. Mr. Fletcher's cornet solo with orchestral accompaniment was beautiful—the music first-class, and the tone clear and mellow. Miss Newbery's voice is very sweet, and her solos were greatly applauded by the audience.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter From Mr. Norton.

SIR,—It seems to me that THE EXAMINER, Patriot and Guardian are in a desperate state of alarm for fear I should be elected to the position of Mayor, or else there is some small venom in you (all three) and you would like to be sure and have the few who would vote for Mr. Haviland, if I was in the field, come up and vote for him, while my friends, knowing I am out of the race, do not vote at all, simply to have it to say that Mr. Haviland polled a vote so much larger than I did, and you would then have something to boast of, and have the very great satisfaction of saying, I told you so, which is invariably the remark of that humbug the chronic grumbler.

The editor of the Guardian seemed to take great delight in publishing his article on the subject, even after he knew I had withdrawn from the contest, for on the same page of his paper he publishes an article saying I had retired, and surely any man knowing such to be the case would be prompted to withdraw the article he had written with a desire of damaging my candidature.

Certainly, while I was in the field I was meat for the public to chew, but as soon as I withdrew I became a private individual, and the editor of the Guardian or no other person had any right whatever to use my name as he did. It is hardly likely that my friends will poll their votes for me on Wednesday, when they know I am out of the field; if they do they will not be conferring any favor on me.

Yours truly,

R. B. NORTON.

Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1888.

Still on the Defence.

SIR,—I would not trouble you with this letter but for the fact that a statement in a former letter of Mr. McRae's, which escaped my notice at the time is being used in the canvass against me, viz: that I was convicted twice for breaches of the C. T. A., and that I only stopped selling when threatened with a third offence.

This is a malicious untruth uttered for a malevolent purpose, and I cannot conceive how any person laying claim to Christianity and good citizenship, could resort to such despicable tactics to uphold a cause which he claims to be a righteous one. I was convicted once, as I said in a former letter—some four years ago—on my own confession. Mr. McRae, when he penned the falsehood, should have known better, for in his position of City Councillor, he could have access to the records at any time.

I am afraid honest Samuel is being made a tool of by designing men, whose characters are not above mediocrity, to forward their own selfish ends, under the cloak of "Temperance."

Mr. McRae's proposition in reference to the destruction of liquors is too childish to merit serious consideration.

Very truly yours,

EWEN MACDOUGALL.

The Civic Election.

SIR,—Mr. Francis P. McCarron's card tells the electors of Ward Two that if elected he will do as well for their interests as he did in the past!

He must have peculiar views of what our interests are; and we shall tell him to-morrow by our votes that we cannot trust our interests to one, who, before taking his seat in the Council, made a solemn oath to uphold the laws of the city, and then used all the ingenuity in him to evade and trample upon some of the most important of them. It will be most unfortunate for this City and County if rum and perjury predominate.

WARD TWO.

Jan. 24, 1888.

Ward Four.

SIR,—Mr. MacDougall in his card displays a good deal of ingenuity to catch temperance votes. In his reference to the Canada Temperance Act, he pledges himself to see that the temperance law is respected equally with other laws. Electors, this was the reply, word for word, made by the Stipendiary some months ago to the Temperance Committee, who waited upon him to urge the Police to do their duty. You know what was done. Nothing. The Scott Act was dead. This is the way Mr. MacDougall would see it cheer-ed.

Electors you will to-morrow have to vote the Scott Act over again. If you allow Mr. MacDougall to be elected in Ward Four you will undo what you did on the 21st November; then the Prosecutor would be discharged, and no doubt the Canada Temperance Act would be carried out to Mr. MacDougall's entire satisfaction.

WARD FOUR.

A Warning.

SIR.—The attention of the trustees of the estate of the late John Knight is called to the fact that the cellar remaining open after the removal of the building, on the corner of Main and Parnell Streets, has not been filled up or covered over to prevent accidents. During the storm on Thursday last, one of our most respected citizens, Mr. Mullally, of the employ of Kickham & Co., having mistaken his way in the heavy drift, walked straight into it and might have been there yet but for the timely assistance of Capt. Lord, who, passing at the time, imagined he saw a pair of mittens twirling about in the snow, in the centre of the cellar; but on discovering them to enclose hands with arms, and most likely a body attached to them, he immediately hastened to the aid of the distressed gentleman and with the help of a rope and scaling ladder, succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous situation.

The trustees will please attend to this matter. Life insurance policies are not plenty enough in Souris West to allow us to look with serenity on this undesirable means of breaking people's necks.

Beware.

Souris West, 23rd Jan.

To the Civic Electors of Charlottetown:

GENTLEMEN.—I will be absolutely necessary for all the supporters of Mr. Haviland to poll their votes in his favor at the city election to-morrow, as the notice of Mr. Norton's resignation of his candidature for the office of Mayor, which appeared in the newspapers, has no legal force or effect. Notwithstanding said notice of resignation, Mr. Norton's friends and supporters are working hard to return him as Mayor, and steal a victory from us to-morrow.

By order,

T. C. JAMES,
Secretary Executive Committee Temperance Workers.
Ch'town, 24th Jan., 1888.

The Fire Record.

The Iron Trade Review has been keeping a record of iron-working establishments visited by fire in the year 1886 and 1887. The latter year showed the greatest aggregate of loss, though the former showed the greatest number of fires. Foundries and machine shops headed the list, the number of these burned last year was 61 and the loss was \$2,251,000 which is an increase of 55 per cent. over 1886. Here is the list:

Iron-working establishments	'87 '86	1887.	1886.	
Agricultural and hardware works	20	24	\$558,675	\$746,000
Blast furnaces	4	3	67,000	42,000
Foundries	33	35	911,000	656,500
Machine shops	28	31	1,340,000	794,250
Rolling mills	9	7	825,000	429,000
Steel works	4	4	216,425	224,000
Miscellaneous iron works	24	16	831,400	534,000
Total	115	120	\$4,381,511	\$3,417,500

The insurance, so far as reported, on the above establishments, foots up \$1,608,372, as against \$1,340,000 in 1886, an increase in 1887 of \$259,372.

The fastest heat trotted in a race this year was won by a 5-year old, and the fastest debuttante in the 2,30 list is a 3-year old. The horses referred to are Patron, 2,14, and Sable Wilkes, 2,18.

An Atchison (Kan.) man recently acted as pall bearer at a funeral and usher at a wedding the same day.

FOR SALE.

THE valuable Property on Great George Street, formerly occupied by the late G. P. Tanton. Apply to W. N. TANTON, Jeweler, 218 Queen Street.
Jan. 24, 1888—4w eod & wky

Sherwood Cemetery Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Four o'clock on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the Seventh day of February next, at the office of the Steam Navigation Company, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.

By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary Cemetery Company.
Ch'town, Jan. 24, 1888—3t 2t 2t

St. Paul's Church Association

WILL BE OPENED WITH AN

ENTERTAINMENT

—IN—

St. Paul's Schoolroom,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING, 27th INSTANT.

The Programme will consist of READINGS, MUSIC, &c.
Doors open at 7.30. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.
Jan 24—5, 26, 27

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between me and JAMES PATON & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

(Signed) JAMES PATON,
HENRY WEEKS,
HERBERT W. FINDLEY.

(Signed) Witness—Ingram Wood,
Charlottetown, Jan. 16th, 1888.

Referring to the above, the business will be continued under the style and firm of

JAMES PATON & CO.

(Signed) JAMES PATON,
HENRY WEEKS.

(Signed) Witness—Ingram Wood,
Charlottetown, Jan. 16th, 1888,
Jan 23—3t

AGENTS.—Our wonderful new book, "Genius for the First," contains nearly 1,000 pages of the choicest selections of Poetry and Prose from the best authors; over 200 illustrations; besides many excellent steel engravings of the Poets and prominent writers. It sells at sight. Dr. J. H. Vincent says: "It is 'Bread,' 'ties,' 'flames' and 'fellowship' all in one. It is a whole Parlor in itself." Prices very low. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Publishers.
Jan. 24, 1888—2aw & wky

DRIVE DULL CARE AWAY,
And make yourself HAPPY by purchasing your
CLOTHING, ETC.

—AT—

B. S. DAVIES & CO'S.

A FULL RANGE OF

Suitings, Overcoatings and Pant Patterns,

AT PRICES AWAY BELOW THE VALUE.

At the same time we guarantee satisfaction in FIT, TRIMMING and FINISH of all Garments.

In our MENS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT we carry the best lines in HATS and CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS, and NECK-WEAR. Everything marked away below the value.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1888.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

will continue to give Bona Fide Bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS. Our reputation for selling the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

is well known through out the Island. We think it needless to quote prices in the papers as they very often mislead the public. All we ask is when you are searching for good goods, at low prices, call on us.

During this month we have a number of rare Bargains to offer in

Dress Goods, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets, Fur Capes and Boas, and the Largest and Best Assortment of Carpets on the Island.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Cash Stores Charlottetown and Summerside,

Jan. 4, 1888—dy wky

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sacks and Redingotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash, before stock-taking. Ulsters worth up to \$4, for \$2; \$8 for \$5; Jackets worth \$4.25 for \$3; worth \$7 for \$5, and our whole stock at equally low prices.

These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them—we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jna. 3, 1887.

STOCK TAKING.

Before Commencing Stocktaking,

J. B. MACDONALD

will clear out several lines of Goods at Great Bargains.

Ladies' Dolmans and Paletots, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes and Boas, Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Knit Underskirts.

These Goods must be Cleared. Bargains may be expected.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1888.—tt & wky