

**THE CAMPAIGN.**

**King's County—The Candidates**  
 { AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq. }  
 { DR. MUTTART. }

**Queen's County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.**  
 { HON. J. C. POPE, }  
 { HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }

**Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.**  
 { CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq. }  
 { EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

JULY 25, 1878.

**The Belfast Election.**

THE resignation of William Welsh, Esq., has, we learn, been accepted; and a writ of election has issued. The time of the election has not yet been announced.

We have not heard a great deal as to who the candidates will be. Public opinion just now seems to be running in favor of Donald Montgomery, Esq., late Head Master of the Normal School. The shamefully unfair way in which Mr. Montgomery was treated by the imperious tax-gathering combination will, we have no doubt, now recoil—as all unfairness in politics does recoil—upon the heads of those guilty of it; and Mr. Montgomery's candidature—should he accept a nomination—will, on that account, be the better received. But Mr. Montgomery has positive claims upon Belfast—or any other district in the Province—of a very high order. Not to speak of his being a native of Belfast, Mr. Montgomery is, we are informed by a high authority, one of the best scholars Prince of Wales College has produced. He knows the district thoroughly. He is conversant with its people and their interests. That he possesses ability of a high order has been demonstrated. When he speaks, he speaks so as to command attention. Mr. Montgomery deserves well of the people of Belfast; and, judging by what we hear, we believe that, if he but consent, he will be their next representative.

**HON. LOUIS H. DAVIES ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.**

**How He Shirks the Issue.**

WE stated, as facts which cannot be denied, that Mr. McKenzie has declared—we use his own words—that he has "no idea of having a system of Free Trade," because he believes and knows that, "situated as we are, it is absolutely impossible to carry out a Free Trade Policy." And we asked Mr. Davies to explain how the followers of Mr. McKenzie can possibly come together in the name of Free Trade, or rejoice in the name of Free Traders. Mr. Davies, in reply, humbugged the audience in the Athenaeum with transcendental abstractions; and quoted the following passage from one of Mr. McKenzie's speeches:—

"You were pleased to refer to my political opinions upon one subject, and while I quite concur with you that, in such a meeting, it is perhaps improper to speak of local politics, still, I think that in the higher branches of political life we may refer to political principles. I take the true meaning of the term free trade to be the complete removal of all restrictions upon trade, so far as that can possibly be done. I believe myself that the principles of Richard Cobden and the principles of Free Trade over the world are the real principles of civilization; and I believe that wherever those principles are interfered with by restrictions on trade by artificial means, to that extent there is retrogression from the higher principles of civilization. (Applause.) That, I think, is the view generally taken by the people of Canada. We have amongst us, as no doubt you have amongst you, people who have the idea that the true trade principle is to build up a high stone and lime wall to prevent people coming in or going out, who say: 'Let us keep the trade to ourselves, and keep the money in our own country.' But we cannot do that—we can only make money by trading with other nations and individuals."

It will readily be seen that this is no answer to our question.

Sir John McDonald, when submitting his celebrated resolution last winter, made use of just as strong language in favor of free unrestricted commerce as the above quoted. He said:—

"In the abstract, Free Trade is the liberty of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest. In the abstract it is a proposition not to be disputed."

If he had gone no further he would have gone just as far as Mr. McKenzie went in the passage quoted by Mr. Davies; and he might—just as truly—just as correctly—be classed "a Free Trader" as Mr. McKenzie. But both McKenzie and Sir John have gone further. McKenzie says:—

"Situated as we are it is absolutely impossible to carry out a Free Trade policy."

And Sir John says:—

"But when brought down to the concrete, when the needs of nations are considered, and

the peculiar needs of Canada are considered, it (Free trade) is found impossible to carry out."

And here the difference between the two men is shown in a striking manner. Mr. McKenzie sees the country going to ruin; he sees that the tariff militates against the growth of the industries of Canada; he sees that in carrying it out the poor man is overburdened, while the rich man's load of taxation is unfairly light—and he does nothing. Sir John, on the contrary, says, "Come, we can do something, and we will do our best. We can judiciously readjust the tariff; and we will do it." And he sets to work. The tariff is a protective tariff; Free Trade is impossible. He says, "Let us readjust the tariff so that all raw materials, quasi raw materials, tea, sugar, tobacco, etc., shall be admitted duty free or nearly so, and the working classes will be relieved. Let us make up the revenue which we will lose by the imposition of heavier duties upon high class articles manufactured in Canada, and the burden will be borne by well-to-do people able to afford to buy and use such articles, and not, as at present, by the poor working man; and besides our own manufactures will receive the advantage of the incidence of the tariff, which now falls to the manufacturers of the United States and other countries: thus trade will revive and the country prosper. Sir John sets about doing this; while Mr. McKenzie remains enveloped in clouds of abstraction, along with Mr. L. H. Davies, or when pressed too hard by vulgar men whose livelihood has been taken away by the Yankees, blurts out, "we have no idea of having a system of Free Trade!" The first is a practical statesman, the other a transcendental theorist, unwilling or unable to do anything to improve the ruinous condition of affairs.

Mr. L. H. Davies in claiming to be a "Free Trader," while following a leader who says that, under present circumstances, "Free Trade is impossible," is simply trifling with the people; and well deserves to be set down as one of those whom the *Ottawa Free Press* calls "arrogant humbugs."

**The Seat in the Cabinet—The Local Premier's Opinion.**

OUR Local Premier—Mr. L. H. Davies—during his speech in the Athenaeum said, in reference to the Seat in the Cabinet, that, for his part, he thought it would be far better for this Island to have no representative in the Cabinet, than be represented by men of no influence like the representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This was rather hard on Smith, Burpee, Jones and Coffin. By the way, we notice that the "Patriot" has neglected to report that part of Mr. Davies' speech! The "Patriot" should not fail to let its readers know all that the great man said.

**Transcendental Loyalty.**

(From the Toronto Mail.)

THE series of articles with which the public have been favoured in respect to the policy of the Opposition, although evidently the outcrop of many men of many minds, have at least the common peculiarity of grossly and intentionally misrepresenting and mistating the premises upon which their argument is based. Having assumed that the policy in question is the building of the famous "Chinese wall," our Grit contemporary tells us that it is "idle to pretend to qualify or moderate the intent, effect or purposes" of the wall aforesaid, and thus it continues to lift up its voice of wailing: "It means towards Great Britain separation, for it would loosen the strongest bond that binds the Dominion and the Empire together—the golden bond of commerce. It means towards the United States hostility in a retaliatory form—'We will do to you as you do to us'—were the exact words of the Tory leader himself. It means toward the whole world exclusiveness—the refusal to buy or to sell—to, buy because, as Sir John McDonald says, we are to produce everything we are to consume—to sell because we are to consume all we produce in a home market." If such arrogant, childish, nonsense as this is acceptable to the readers of the "Globe" we cannot, of course, prevent them from swallowing it, but we very much mistake the intelligence of all classes of Canadians if they do not agree with a certain high dignitary of the church in pronouncing it "bosh."

We are told also "that the underlying cause of the movement in favour of a protective policy has been the admission of American goods at 17½ per cent. tariff," and that the intention of Sir John McDonald is to "adopt the United States tariff ranging from 35 to 85, or more per cent." The effect of the Grit policy upon the "golden bond" of commerce which binds the Dominion and the empire together may be very briefly summed up as follows:—

Imports from Great Britain in 1873.	Dutiable	\$47,497,034
	Free	21,025,742
Total.		\$68,522,776
Imports from Great Britain in 1877.	Dutiable	\$32,916,776
	Free	6,655,463
Total.		\$39,572,239

Here is a falling off in our total trade, a weakening of the "golden bond," &c., under four years of Grit rule, of \$28,950,537—of which one-half is in goods free of

duty, that class of imports from Great Britain having fallen off nearly seventy per cent. since 1873. Now let us see how the account stands with the United States:—

From that country in 1873, we imported dutiable goods.	\$17,678,305
Free Goods.	31,056,873
Total.	\$48,735,678
and in 1877—of Dutiable Goods.	\$23,510,845
Free.	27,810,823
Total.	\$51,321,669

It will be seen, therefore, that in spite of the depression of our trade, and the enormous decline in its aggregate, our trade with the United States has increased \$3,576,991 since the revolution began, and with Great Britain it has fallen off the startling amount of \$28,950,537 in the same time, a weakening of the "golden bond," &c., which does not seem in the least to alarm our super-loyal contemporary. It is noteworthy, too, that in free goods our supplies from the Mother Country have been reduced from \$21,025,742, to \$6,655,463, or 70 per cent., while the reduction from the United States has been from \$31,056,873 to \$27,801,823, or 10 per cent. only. It is quite evident that the "golden bond" will not be less strong under any system which has been suggested by the Conservative leader than it has been under the operation of the fiscal system of the great muddler and his confederates.

But let us look a little further into the matter. In 1873, Great Britain purchased our productions to the amount of \$38,743,348 and in 1877 41,527,290

The United States purchased in 1873.	\$34,934,120
and in 1877, only	22,919,179

Thus, it will be seen, that while we are buying less from Great Britain by \$28,950,537 in 1877 than in 1873, we are selling her more by \$2,773,952; and on the contrary, while we bought from the United States \$3,576,991 more in 1877 than in 1873, we sold \$12,041,841 less.

(To be continued.)

**THE MCCARTHY MURDER.**

DORCHESTER, N. B., July 23.

THE Osbornes are in good health. The re-examination of Annie Parker by Dr. Tuck was resumed at 10 a. m. to-day. Referring to the statement made to Wortman and Stevens saying she expressed herself as knowing more than Stevens wrote down. Witness says: Before I made any statement I told Mrs. Flukes the body was in the Scadouc. I could see the Johnson House from my window and persons going from the corner of the house up French Lane. She then described the money, and stains on the floor, but says she saw no blood in the wagon. The small piece of rope shown on Saturday was produced. Witness said: That looks like new rope. Never saw any like that at Osbornes. She then referred minutely to trying on and the braid on the cuff of the coat as before. About the five punchcoons in the bar-room, some were filled and some were not. Witness then pointed out from memory to the jury the size of the bar-room. In fact her whole re-examination was nearly the same as before detailed. She said: I remember telling Mr. Palmer I forgot a certain person's name; I told him so because I considered it did not belong to the case. I said the only light in the Waverly House at 12 o'clock was the one in the bar and Osbornes' room. She referred to the lifting of one Mr. Kennedy from the floor to show some parties that a man could be lifted in that way. By request of Mr. Palmer, His Honor asked her if she told Moses Jonah that she saw the sleeves of the coat cut. She said she did not know such a man, and did not tell that to anyone. At another request His Honor referred to lights in the house, and witness said there was no light in the hall when the body was carried out.

Annie then left the stand, after occupying it some two hours, and Patrick Hickey, night watchman at Shediac in October last, was called. Witness described his beat as between the soap factory and Smith's store; as to seeing Chip Smith going towards home, and the wagon going up the road. He did not know the driver; he was a stranger. He thought he would have seen anything projecting above the box or any one in the front door, as he passed the Waverly twice every half hour, and there was no one in the door. He saw a light in the Waverly at 10.30 o'clock, but not later.

AFTERNOON.

The cross-examination of Hickey by Mr. Palmer was continued this afternoon. The only feature affording interest being the controversy indulged in frequently by Messrs. Hanington and Palmer. The witness is a middle-aged man, and, though feeling bothered, evidently wants to tell the truth. He says he did not know Harry Osborne until after his arrest, and that he did not see a light at Osbornes' after 10.30. If there had been one he surely could have seen it. He forgot whether he said that Harry did not look like the person he saw in the wagon. If so, it was correct.

To Mr. Hanington—From Sackville street to the main road it would be the nearest route by the Waverly House, but is not generally travelled. (Here the learned counsel, Hanington and Palmer, made some fun for the crowd with their continued hits at each other, causing the interposition of His Honor, which for a time suppressed the excitement.) At the jury's request the witness explained his position near the Johnson house on the plan. (Right here your reporter had placed in his hands another letter of threat to Mr. Hickey, telling him if he did not keep dark he would be missing as others had been, signed Jim, and dated January 3d, 1878, Moncton.)

James Ingles was the next witness, who explained fully the structure of the Scadouc bridge, giving dimensions, state of tides, irregularity, effect of winds upon them, etc., from his experience as a driver on said river. Witness also explained the finding of the body as far as his observation served him, which would be a detail of previous report. He said it is about a mile from the Weldon House to the Scadouc bridge. The channel approaches the shore directly opposite Mr. Atkinson's residence. Referring to the body again, witness said: I can't recollect as to the collar of deceased, but remember the long necktie. (Rubber coat shown.) Witness described that the button was fast and the coat thrown back,

exposing the breast. Mr. Palmer here tried the coat on endeavoring to make the impression that the top button was not buttoned, as Mr. Carthy was a big man, and he (Mr. Palmer) a smaller man. He felt considerably tight with it on. The appearance of Mr. Palmer with the old rubber coat, torn and hanging upon him over his arms caused even the prisoners to smile. Witness says the body appeared to turn blueish shortly after being removed.

To Mr. Hanington—The Scadouc has retained its present condition as regards position of channel, and irregularity of tides since his experience upon it. Witness says he would prefer to cross the Scadouc on a boom before the Railway Bridge, it being dangerous before the part directly over the water is reached. (Here the feeling between Counsel grew so apparent that his Honor advised them to try and get along without quarrelling.)

To his Honor—Do not know of anything in the bottom of the river to detain a body, the river is quite clear by times.

The cross-examination seemed to be to show that McCarthy had set out for some Indian camps not far away, and had from intoxication fallen into the Scadouc while attempting to cross the railway bridge, but witness here described a route which would have been more convenient if he had wished to do so.

Annie Parker was in court all day to day by permission. She is in excellent spirits, but thinks her health has somewhat failed from confinement during the ordeal she has had to pass through.

**Temperance Convention.**

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of this Island, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Delegates were present on behalf of 41 societies throughout the Island now affiliated to the Union, and representing an aggregate of over 7,000 members. Besides His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and the members of the Central Council, there were also present upwards of twenty clergymen from different parts of the diocese. The following are the names of the Societies and the Delegates representing them, as far as we could ascertain:

- St. John the Baptist Society, with Cadet Society, Miscouche—John Gillis, Esq.
- Mount Carmel, Fifteen Point—M. Arsenault.
- St. Jacques Society, Egmont Bay—U. C. Trudelle.
- St. Mary's Society, Brae—Usebius Beaton.
- St. Anthony's Society, Bloomfield—Hypolite Martin.
- St. Bonaventure's Society, Tracadie—John McDonald.
- St. Eugene's Society, Covehead—Edward Mullen.
- St. Joseph's Society, Charlottetown—Richd. Reddin and F. J. Conroy.
- Immaculate Conception Society—James Alexander.
- Sacred Heart Society, Alberton—Hon. G. W. Howlan, P. Gavin, Esq.
- St. Francis De Sales Society, Grand River, John McKinnon.
- St. Francis Society, Little Pond—Gaspard McInnis.
- St. Augustine Society, Montague—Rev. W. Phelan.
- St. Peter's Society, St. Peter's Bay—John Sullivan.
- St. Bridget's Society, Lot 11—Joseph Murphy.
- St. Michael's Society, Montague.
- St. Andrew's Society, St. Andrew's.
- St. Mary's Society, Sturgeson.
- St. Charles' Society, Summerside—John Gaffney.
- St. Charles' Cadet Society—Charles Smith.
- St. Mark's Society, Lot 7.
- St. Felix Society, Rollo Bay.
- St. Joseph's Society, Tignish—J. J. Arsenault, J. Richard.
- St. Mary's Society, Indian River—John Forristal, John McLellan.
- Holy Magi Society, Freetown—John Macdonald.
- St. Bridget's Society, Vernon River—D. E. Clarke, Peter Edmunds, Andrew Keefe.
- St. Patrick's Society, Fort Augustus—J. H. Cummiskey, Lucius O. Kelly.
- All Saints' Society, Cardigan—Robert Quinn.
- St. Cathbert's Society, Cardigan Road—P. S. Mulligan.
- St. James' Society, Georgetown—Peter McCourt.
- St. Columbia Society, East Point—James Beaton, Ronald McDonald.
- St. John Baptist Society, Rustico—J. C. Dourant, Sylvester Dourant, Dominick Dourant, Leon Gallant.
- St. Patrick's Society, Charlottetown—Thos. Flynn, Thomas Hagan, Michael Smith.
- St. Ann's Society, Hope River—Joseph Harrington, Florentine Peters, William H. Hagan.
- St. Ann's Society, Lot 65—Martin Tierney.
- St. Joseph's Society, DeSable—John Bradley.
- St. Margaret's Society, Big Cape—Angus McCormack.
- St. Mary's Society, Souris—John M. Walker.
- St. George's Society, Lot 55—Gregory McLean.
- St. Joseph's Society, Somerset—Francis P. Murphy.

Having attended divine service in the morning, at 2 o'clock, p.m., the members of the Central Council met the delegates in the hall and the business of the convention was proceeded with.

During the course of the afternoon the members present were photographed in a group by Mr. Lewis.

At 6.45 the Convention were entertained at a sumptuous repast, provided by Mr. Kennedy in St. Dunstan's Reading Room. Speeches were made by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, Senator Howlan, Messrs. John Gaffney and P. R. Bowers.

All spoke in the highest terms of the progress made by temperance men throughout the Island, and of the satisfactory state of the different societies as evinced by the reports of the delegates.

At 8 p.m. business resumed in the hall and several subjects of importance were discussed and disposed of.

A resolution was also carried in favor of an early movement being made to introduce the Canada Temperance Act into this Province.

Having completed the work of the session the Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock.

As this is the first regular meeting of this body the attendance of delegates, the great interest manifested in the cause of temperance and the management of the whole proceedings of the Union augur well for its prosperity.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**MOLASSES.**

50 PUNS, landing to-day from M. A. Starr—EXTRA SICE.  
 CARVELL BROS.  
 Ch'town, July 25—1i

**GOOD TEAS.**

Es S. S. Prince Edward,  
 80 HALF-CHESTS Prime Congou and Souchong TEAS, at lowest prices for cash or good paper.  
 WILLIAM DODD,  
 Queen Square.  
 Ch'town, July 25—pat 3i

**Lime Juice.**

Es S. S. M. A. STARR,  
 15 cases, one dozen each, PURE JAMAICA LIME JUICE.  
 Will be sold low to close.  
 WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.  
 July 25.—pat 3i

**For One Month, Only!**

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**  
 CAN BE HAD IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
 FOR CASH  
 FOR ONE MONTH, ONLY!  
 —CONSISTING OF—  
**Men's, Women's, Girls', Boys' and Children's,**  
**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!**  
 For One Month Only.  
 E. W. SMITH,  
 Mrs. Stamper's Corner.  
 Ch'town, July 25, 1878—1m eod

**THE CAMPAIGN.**

A MEETING of the Business Committee of the Liberal-Conservative Party will be held in Allan's Hall on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.  
 C. F. HARRIS,  
 Chairman.  
 July 25, 1878—

**POGIES & CLAMS!**

59 Bbls. POGIES,  
 20 " CLAMS.  
 CARVELL BROS.  
 Ch'town, July 24—pat 3w 2aw

**PUBLIC MEETING.**

AT the request of a number of electors of Morell and vicinity, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held on  
**Friday, the 26th instant,**  
 at the hour of 5 o'clock, p. m., at the Store of R. N. COX, Esq., for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the approaching Dominion Election.  
 WM. HAYDEN, J. P.  
 Morell, July 24—

**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until noon of  
**Monday, the 12th of August,**  
 for the Erection of a CHAPEL for the Baptist Church, on the corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets.

The Committee are prepared to consider proposals for either a brick or wooden building, and each tender should plainly specify for which it is intended.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Esq., Prince Street. Accompanying each tender must be the signatures of two solvent parties willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Baptist Chapel." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

M. G. McLEOD,  
 Sec'y of Building Committee.  
 Ch'town, July 23, 1878—dy & sw p ar till 12

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,**

FROM the Subscriber's Pasture, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, a BAY MARE, with white spot in centre of forehead, and a dent across her nose, weighing about 1,300 lbs., 7 years old. A suitable reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery.  
 DANIEL GORDON.  
 Fitzroy Street, July 23—

**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—

**FARMER'S ARMS TO LET.**

TO LET, the Saloon and Building known as the "Farmer's Arms," fronting on Queen Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Mutch. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to the undersigned Trustees of the Estate of the late William Sneedon.  
 R. R. FITZGERALD,  
 B. ROGERS.  
 July 17, 1878—3w