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VOL. 9.-NO. 14.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 430.

LITERATURE.

THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

Wilkie Collins's New Story.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XII.—PART SECOND.

"Do you think she is mad?"

Agnes asked.

"I think she is simply wicked.

False, superstitious, inveterately

cruel—but not mad. I believe her

main motive in coming to the

hotel is to enjoy the luxury of

being frightened."

"She has frightened me. I am

ashamed to own it—but so it is."

Henry looked at her, hesitated for

a moment, and seated himself on the

sofa by her side.

"I am very anxious about you,

Agnes," he said. "But for the

fortunate chance which led me to

call here to-day—who knows what

that vile woman might have said or

done, if she had found you alone? My

dear, you are leading a sadly unpro-

TECTED, solitary life. I don't like to

think of the I don't like to see it

especially after what has happened

to-day. No! no! it is useless to tell

me that you have your old nurse.

She is too old; she is not in your

rank of life—there is no sufficient

protection in the companionship of

such a person. You are a lady in

position. Don't mistake me, Agnes;

what I say, I say in the sincerity of

my devotion to you." He paused

and took her hand. She made a

feeble effort to withdraw it—and

yielded. "Will the day never come,"

he pleaded, "when I shall be in a

position to protect you by my

presence, when you will be the pride

and joy of my life as long as I live?"

He pressed her hand gently. She

made no reply. The color came and

went on her face, her eyes were

turned away from him. "Have I been

so unhappy as to offend you?" he

asked.

She answered that she said,

almost in a whisper, "No."

"Have I distressed you?"

"You have made me think of the

sad days that are gone." She said

no more she could not look at her

hand from his for the second

time. He still held it; he lifted it to

his lips.

"Can I never make you think of

other days than those—of the happier

days to come? Or, if you must

think of the time when I leave you,

do you not look back to the time when

I first loved you?"

She sighed as he put the question.

"Spare me, Henry," she answered

sadly. "Say no more!"

The color rose again in her cheeks;

her hand trembled in his. She

looked lovely, with her eyes cast

down and her bosom heaving gently.

At that moment he would have given

everything he had in the world to

take her in his arms and kiss her.

Some mysterious sympathy, passing

from heart to heart, seemed to

bind them together. He saw that

she snatched her hand away and

suddenly looked up at him. The tears

were in her eyes. She said nothing;

she let her eyes speak for her. They

warned him—without anger, with-

out unkindness—but still they

warned him to press her no further

that day.

"Only tell me that I am forgiven,"

he said, as he rose from the sofa.

"Yes," she answered quietly,

"you are forgiven."

"I have not lowered myself in

your estimation, Agnes?"

"Oh, no!"

"Do you wish me to leave you?"

She rose in her turn from the sofa

and walked to the writing-table be-

fore she replied. The unfinished

letter which she had been writing

when Lady Montbary interrupted

her, lay open upon the blotting-

book. As she looked at the letter,

and then looked at Henry, that

smile that charmed everybody

writes this. Clara and Blanche

have tried to write too. But they

are too young to do it. They blot

the paper."

"Your eldest niece," Agnes ex-

plained, as Henry looked at her in

amazement. "The children used to

call me aunt when I was staying with

their mother in Ireland, in the

autumn. The three girls were my

inseparable companions—they are

the most charming children I know.

It is quite true that I offered to be

their governess, if they ever wanted

one, on the day when I left them to

return to London. I was writing to

propose it to their mother just be-

fore you came."

"Not seriously!" Henry exclaimed.

Agnes placed her unfinished letter

in his hand. Enough of it had been

written to show that she did seriously

propose to enter the household of

man for whom, and as to my edu-

governess to their children. Henry's

bewilderment was not to be ex-

pressed in words.

"They won't believe you are in

earnest," he said.

"Why not?" Agnes asked quietly.

"You are my brother's stepmother's

cousin; you are my wife's old friend;

"All the more reason, Henry, for

trusting me with the charge of their

children."

"But you are their equal; you are

not obliged to gain your living by

teaching. There is something ab-

surd in your entering their service as

a governess!"

"What is there absurd in it? The

children love me; the mother loves

me; the father has shown me innum-

erable instances of his true friend-

ship and regard. I am the very wo-

man for whom, and as to my edu-

cation, I must have completely for-

gotten it, indeed, if I am not fit to

teach three children the eldest of

whom is only eleven years old. You

say I am their equal. Are there no

other women who serve as gover-

nesses who are the equals of the

persons whom they serve? Besides,

I don't know that I am their equal.

"I don't know that your brother

Stephen was the next heir to the

title? Will he not be the new lord?

Never mind answering me! We

won't dispute whether I am right or

wrong in turning governess—in my

wait the event. I am weary of my

lonely, useless existence here and

eager to make my life more happy

and more useful in the household of

all others in which I should most

like to have a place. If you will

consent, I will leave you, and I will

personal considerations still to urge

before I finish my letter. You don't

know your brother and his wife as

well as I do if you doubt their an-

swer. I believe they have courage

enough and heart enough to say "Yes."

Henry submitted without being

convinced.

He was a man who disliked all

eccentric departures from custom and

routine, and he felt especially sus-

picious of the change proposed in

the life of Agnes. With new inter-

ests to occupy her mind she might

be less favorably disposed to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

quiescent. But with business in full

possession of it, the clouds of doubt

overshadowed his prospects. He

knew the sex well enough to keep

these purely selfish perplexities to

himself. The waiting policy was

especially the policy to pursue with

a woman as sensitive as Agnes. If

he once offended her delicacy he was

lost. For the moment he wisely con-

trolled himself and changed the sub-

ject.

"My little niece's letter has had

an effect," he said, "which the child

herself contemplated in writing it. She

has just reminded me of one of the

objects that I had in calling on

you to-day."

"What is it?"

"I have just received a letter from

my little niece, Miss Agnes, which

has had an effect upon me which

she herself contemplated in writing

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"What is it?"

"I have just received a letter from

my little niece, Miss Agnes, which

C. FLOOD,
67 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.

WIRELESS & REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
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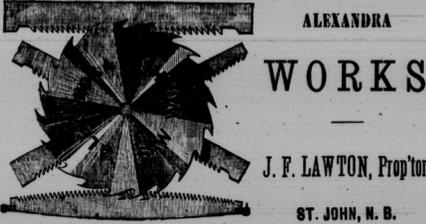
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For Sale Low.
July 61 **J. F. ALLISON.**

Local and other Matters.

The Baptist Convention meets at Fredericton on 24th.

O. S. WEEKS is a Candidate for Guysboro' in the Local Legislature.

The Woodstock Press is a very neatly got up and promising looking paper.

JONES' MILL, Painesec, was struck by lightning this morning and totally destroyed.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE will preach at Cookville next Sabbath morning at 10 1/2, and 6 1/2 p. m.

The Moncton Baptist Sabbath School hold a Pic-Nic to day at Hopewell Corner.

The Catholic congregation of Shediac hold a Pic-Nic there on Tuesday next.

CHATHAM BRANCH INVESTIGATION has been commenced by Hon. Messrs. Wedderburn and Adams.

On Friday last the English Conservatives sustained Beaconsfield's Eastern policy in the Commons, 338 votes to 195.

A CONVENTION meets at Hopewell Corner on Tuesday next to select a Liberal-Conservative Candidate for Albert County.

PLASTER OF PARIS, from James Corbett's Works, Amherst, for sale by T. Baird & Son, and George Lawrence.—61

KILLED.—On Saturday, while diving off at St. John wharf, a lad named McCarthy, by striking his head on the bottom.

LUCKY.—It is said that a Dartmouth lady, by the death of a maiden aunt, has fallen heir to a fortune stated to be \$6,000,000.

The Oil Distillery and Miller & Woodman's lumber yard near Fairville were destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. Loss \$20,000.

SERVICE at St. Ann's Church, Westport, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and at St. Paul's, Sackville, in the evening at 7 o'clock.

A NEW TRADE is being developed at Point du Chene. Vessels engaged in the deep sea fisheries are this year landing their cargoes there. A few days ago, one train vessel, away a thousand barrels of mackerel besides a large quantity of lobsters.

The British bark "Onaway," of Malta, reports that on Thursday two Greek sailors mutinied and dangerously wounded the mate, boatswain and a seaman. The Captain fired upon the mutineers, who, thereupon, jumped overboard and were drowned. The "Onaway" is owned by Messrs. M. Wood & Sons of this port and commanded by Capt. Wilnot.

PIC-NIC at DOBBERSTEIN.—The Catholics of Dobberstein propose to have a first class picnic on the 28th of Aug. The proceeds are to go towards finishing the Church in that place. The Christian Brothers' Band will render music for the occasion. A choice selection of games and other amusements will be made.

PUQUASH ITEMS.—No Posts and very few Gazettes came to this Post Office last week. The Post is anxiously looked for now, as it contains the latest intelligence of the McCarthy murder trial.—Typhoid fever accompanied with diphtheria, has made its appearance in this place.—On Thursday morning last a horse and carriage owned by Mr. Howard Betts, of Wallace Bay, was being driven up Water Street when he became frightened by something touching his heels, he began to kick, and soon fell himself from the carriage, and ran with great force coming in the opposite direction and ran the shaft of the same into his body about three feet breaking it off. He lived only a few hours. He was valued at \$150.

The Osborne Trial.

The case for the Crown will probably close to-morrow or Saturday. The defence having some forty witnesses. They will occupy all next week. As yet there are no new developments.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Marshall Steadman finished his testimony. He identified the bed-cord he cut from the cord in the bedstead pointed out by Parkes to him as the one Harry cut the rope from. Daniel Patton, C. P. Harris, and John A. Humphrey were put on the stand to prove money received from Osborne. Evidence rejected because Osborne was not on trial.

W. H. Hayward, of Moncton, testified to a conversation with the Osborne some time in November, in which Mrs. Osborne, Eliza, and in the presence of John, in which they acknowledged McCarthy had returned to the house after he had left at ten.

Mary Jane Riley testified to occupying rooms in Adams House, Oct. 12th. Some time that night heard a knock at her door, and whispering in the hall directly opposite her door. She asked three times who was there, and each time received the answer "All right, Mrs. Moncton." She threatened to scold him if he did not go away, and she heard footsteps going away. She had no light in her room. (This is contradictory to Mr. Chip. Smith's evidence.)

Anna Riley swore she knew nothing about it, as she was at Coalgate. H. H. Schaffer swore as to the time in which Antoine White returned to Shediac on the 13th.

Thos. Smith produced copies of way freight bills of Antoine White's oysters shipped to Amherst on 11th. C. C. Hamilton, testified he was in Weldon's bar with Chip Smith and McCarthy. This is contradicted by the others present. He stated he went to bed at 10.30. This is contrary to Dr. Hewson's testimony, who says he went out at midnight.

Opinions of the Press.

From the St. John Globe.

Mr. Chapman is an honorable and hard working man.

From the Freeman.

Mr. Chapman is too respectable and estimable a man to be satisfied with the position assigned him. He can not feel content as a supporter of a Tory leader and of a policy which would tax flour, and meal, and coal, and salt, and all the necessities of life heavily for the benefit of a few.

From the Sun.

Mr. Chapman is undoubtedly a very strong candidate, and popular among all classes. The Minister of Marine, whose strength in the County has not been tested for many years, will now have an opportunity of ascertaining whether he still retains his former place in the popular esteem. Mr. Chapman will be elected if his friends work earnestly, faithfully and persistently for him.

The Montreal Acciden reports that at a meeting lately held in Kent Mr. O'Leary stated that after the last general election Mr. McLeod paid through him, Mr. Leary \$1,200 to Mr. Girouard for Can this be true?

Liberal-Conservative Association.

At the Liberal Conservative meeting, Monday, the following Executive Committee was appointed in lieu of the Provisional Committee appointed at Dorchester last week: MONCTON—H. T. Stevens, D. A. Duffy. SACKVILLE—W. J. M. Hanington, Caliste H. Gallant. ALFRED BAYMOUTH—W. Palmer, W. B. Calhoun, Vetal Legere. SACKVILLE—W. C. Milnor, B. Estabrooks and John Baird. SALISBURY—W. A. Wheaton and S. A. Holstead. DORFORS—James Carroll and Alfred Raymont. WESTMORELAND—Howard Trueman, Albert Gooden.

In Parishes from which only two members are named, a third will be appointed by the Local Members of Committee.

The officers appointed at the Dorchester meeting was continued, with the addition of two Vice-Chairmen. They are now as follows:— W. J. M. HANINGTON, Chairman. D. A. DUFFY, Vice-Chairman. S. W. PALMER, Vice-Chairman. H. T. STEVENS, Secretary.

It will be the duty of the members of the Executive Committee in each Parish to proceed at once with the work of organization in the districts represented by them.

By order,
H. T. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Happenings at Hopewell.

Once more politicians are on the war path, and ere long the contest will be fierce and deadly. Rumor has it that George Brown, the late dates, Messrs. Wallace and Rogers, and the Opposition has five, Messrs. C. A. Peck, A. Wells, M. B. Palmer, and Mr. Steeves of Hillsboro' and Gen. Donville. The last named will only run on requisition, and others will, no doubt, be before the polling day.

It is thought that the present correspondent to speculate but rather to state facts, we will simply say that any one at all conversant with public feeling in Albert County must admit that on a square vote between Government and Opposition the latter would be sure to reap the square party vote will not be given, local rivalries and personal claims will be taken into account, and by only a large majority for the winning one can the strength of party be ascertained. Our wish is that the best of the Gre before polling day, the battle fought out in its true merits. Not one of the parties named could, of himself, command a majority to-day, and victory in any case will only be achieved by concession and combination. Public meetings in the Opposition interest are soon to be held at Hopewell Corner and Hillsboro' at which Mr. G. T. Hillyer has consented to speak, by which time the banner-bearers of the respective sides will have been chosen, and the campaign fairly entered upon.

Very general dissatisfaction is expressed throughout this county at the conduct of Messrs. Laury, Hanington and Adams accepting office in the Fraser Government. We supposed they were elected as Oppositionists, that, at least, was the general impression, and a new source of wealth was created, a new market opened for labor, and a new arena for native enterprise. That is the kind of protection the Opposition leaders propose for Canada.

To CONSUMPTIVES.—The production of a remedy that "may truly be said to alter the prospects of the Consumptive as to give him hope in not a few cases, and of much prolonging life in by the greater number"—"the only remedy worthy of the name, which, if carefully and faithfully used may arrest and cure the disease, and is pretty sure to retard it and prolong life more than any other known remedy." is a great desideratum. Yet this desideratum is fully met in "Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil," which is a pure, natural, and is universally acknowledged, wherever introduced, to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant, and which, if "carefully, faithfully, and persistently used, will rarely fail to produce marked beneficial results. Prepared only by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B., and for sale by druggists and general dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it fails in its proper action, all the kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movement of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that "Green's August Flower" is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positive cures in all cases. For terms and territory write at once to the QUEEN CITY SUPPLY COMPANY, 278 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O.

For sale in Sackville by A. Dixon.

Harvey Items.

Mr. EDITOR.—Your Harvey correspondent is richly deserving of a vote of censure for neglecting his duty in publishing the following item, and consequent scarcity of time.—The crops in Harvey—and in fact in Albert; generally—are promising an abundant reward to the husbandmen. Potatoes are looking extra well, and a large average has been planted. Other root crops are also very fine looking. Oats and buckwheat, in particular, and other grains will give a more than usual number of bushels to the acre, if present appearances hold good to the end. The Hay Harvest is fairly commenced, nothing more than an average crop will be secured. We have had very reasonable and much needed showers during the past fortnight which have been thankfully received by the farmers generally.

Since the Local Election all things in nature seem to move with the same regularity and order as before. No blight nor mildew has yet appeared as a consequence; nor have we seen any marked improvement, so far, in the state of the money markets or in general business. Altho' all these things were predicted before the late election, the Local Politics are now beginning to be freely discussed. J. Wallace, Esq., is actively engaged in the canvass, on the Government side. C. A. Peck, Esq., has issued a card declaring himself in the field as a supporter of Tilley. But as the Opposition party has not yet taken any definite stand, it is impossible to say who the real Opposition Candidate may be. Dame Rumor is busy with the names of Gen. Donville, A. Wells, Esq., and M. B. Palmer, Esq., but as means will probably be taken to get a correct idea of the wishes of the people, it is useless to speculate on the coming man at present.

A requisition is in circulation asking Hon. S. L. Tilley to address the Electors of Albert (and all others who may choose to come) on the questions of the day. No doubt he will respond to the invitation. S. Turner, Esq., M. P. P., has about thirty-four or forty men at work on his new ship. They are now ceasing and putting in her deck frame. Her model and workmanship sustain the high character this yard has deservedly acquired. She is not yet contracted for.

Capt. J. E. Bishop is building a fine two story dwelling house. Arthur Murphy has in course of construction a large cottage, and Mr. Taylor is also building a cottage, so direct work is being done in the vicinity of this ship yard. The Brig "Prince Le Boo" has loaded here for Ireland. The Brig "Carrick" and two large schooners are now loading for the same Island.

We reserve further remarks for next time.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil Worth ten Times its Weight in Gold—Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did. Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. One or two bottles cures cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. One bottle has cured lame back of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a wonderful cure of a crooked limb by six applications." Another who has had asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Electric Oil restored my voice when a person had not spoken above a whisper in five years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your Electric Oil cured me of bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of six of the best oils that are known. It is good for internal and external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will you suffer much suffering and many dollars of expense. Beware of imitation. Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.—Electric Oil—Selected and Electroized. For sale in Sackville by A. Dixon. In Dorchester by A. Robb.

IRON

Is pre-eminently tonic and peculiarly well adapted to improve the quality of the blood when impoverished from any cause. The diseases, in the treatment of which this medicine is so successful, are Anemia, or Depletion of the Blood, Corpulence, Hystric, Indicated by Palpitation of the Heart, Dejection, Anxiety, and Difficult Breathing. It is especially adapted to the treatment of the Glands, particularly of the Neck, behind the Ears, and under the Chin, also called King's Evil. Rickets, or inflammation of the Spine, peculiar to Children; DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, or non-assimilation of the Food; LEUCORRHOEA, AMENORRHOEA, PILES, BLOTTCHES, SALT RHEUM, and all troubles arising from impure and thin blood.

QUININE

Produces upon the system the same beneficial effects as PERUVIAN BARK, without being so apt to nauseate or operate the stomach, and is most beneficial in all MORBID CONDITIONS of the system, and in all cases of FEVER, CHILLS, MALARIA, and SMALL POX, in CARBUNCLES and GANGRENOUS EXULCERATIONS, and in all cases in which the system is exhausted under persistent discharges, and the tendency is towards recovery.

As a Tonic it is most advantageously employed in CHRONIC DISEASES with DEBILITY, as SCROFULA, DROPSY, PASSIVE HAEMORRHOIDS, DYSENTERY, CATARRHS OF THE URINARY ORGANS, also called ST. VITUS DANCE, AMENORRHOEA, INDIGESTION, and HYSTERIA, and in the advanced state of PROTRACTED FEVERS.

Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron is a perfect combination of IRON and QUININE, with the Finest Sherry Wine, pleasantly flavored.

Hence its decidedly CURATIVE POWER in the treatment of the above-named diseases, besides countless other ailments arising from IMPROVED BLOOD, or a debilitated state of the system.

Price 50c per Bottle. Six for \$2.50.

HANINGTON BROS., Chemists,
Posters' Corner, St. John, N. B.
Our name is on the Bottle. Mar 29

Extract taken from the "Canada Land" OF MAY 1ST, 1878.

"PHOSPHORINE." This new preparation of the Element of the Hypophosphites, which has been named Phosphorine, is giving favor with the profession. It is understood that the manufacturers of Green's and Co.'s Chloroform for the above name, as it gives it the appearance of a PATENT NOSTRUM, WHICH IT IS NOT. It is a combination of the Hypophosphites of Iron, Soda and Lime, with Calceola and other Tonics, in the form of an Emulsion, and is a most excellent nerve tonic. It is easily administered, agreeable to the taste, and very efficacious in the TREATMENT OF DEBILITATED CONDITIONS of the system. It has proved a most valuable remedy in the treatment of INFANTILE DEBILITY AND CHRONIC WASTING. Sold by all Druggists throughout the Dominion. Price, one dollar per bottle.

A QUESTION.—Why will people keep four or five ill-looking sickly horses to do the work that one good horse might perform? If the horse has the heaves, is broken winded, has a cough or cold, or his wind is any way affected; if his appetite is bad, or his digestive organs, deranged, has a rough skin or it is hide bound, we would in all cases recommend the use of "Darby's Condition Powder and Arabian Hovee Lintment." It never fails to benefit, and almost always removes the disease; it is free from anything that can injure, and may be used at all times with safety. Try it and you will be satisfied. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Harbison & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Conroy, died at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sunday night of disease of the heart. He was on his return to his see—Ardagh. He was a very able man and his death will be profoundly regretted.

MARRIED.

At Athol, on 30th ult., by Rev. D. McKee, D. F. Archibald, Esq., of Wentworth, to Miss R. Jane Baker, of Athol.

DIED.

At Sackville, N. B., on 7th inst., after a lingering illness, Sarah Ann, beloved wife of Charles G. Palmer, Esq., in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday at 2.30 p. m.

At Sackville, N. B., on the 4th inst., Elizabeth, wife of John Horton, aged 70 years.

Nova Scotia papers please copy.

At Pughwash, on 30th ult., of diphtheria, Ellen, daughter of the late Alex. Walsh, aged 8 years.

BUSINESS FOR LADIES.

OUR attention has been called to a new article for the use of ladies, the invention of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every lady. We refer to Queen City Skirt Suspenders for supporting ladies' skirts, the most desirable and beneficial article ever invented for the relief of women, many of whom have suffered years of miserable health caused solely by carrying the weight of a number of heavy skirts, completely dragging them down. Something to support ladies' clothing is absolutely necessary. These suspenders are recommended by our leading physicians to all ladies and young girls. They are sold only through lady agents. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady canvassers of this county to secure the agency of a pleasant and profitable business carried on in the Establishment. Agents for the Celebrated "Beast Patterns," considered by many the best. W. D. M. & CO. July 24

COSSITT BROTHERS'
New Model Buckeye
MOWER,
With Latest Improvements.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
40 MOWERS.

The sales we have made of 90 of this justly Celebrated Mower within past two years has established its reputation as the BEST to do its work, and the cheapest to get in repair in any of the market; and yet we offer it at LOWER PRICE than in the past.

The Cossitt Bros.'
Ithaca Rake,
Has no Successful Competitor.

Buy no other. It is permanently the best in the Dominion.

We Sell this Year at Reduced Prices.

FOR SALE BY
J. L. BLACK.
JUST RECEIVED:
(In Addition to my Regular Stock)
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Japanned & Stamped Tinware, &c.

CONSISTING OF
Toilet Ware, Crumb Trays, Tea Chests, Tea Cammiers, Cake Boxes, Coffee do, Sugar Boxes, Candle Sticks, Spoon Boxes, Mustache Cases, Spice Boxes, Nurse Lamps, Cakes Pans, Egg Boilers, Soap Lusters, Veg. Boilers, Veg. Skimmers, Meat Forks, Cake Turners, Potato Mashers, &c., &c., &c.

Having purchased the above Goods from the manufacturers at bottom prices for cash, I am enabled to sell them LOWER than what they can be obtained for elsewhere.

MY USUAL GREAT VARIETY OF
Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall STOVES,
Portable Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Ploughs, Farmer's Boilers, Stove Pipes, Tinware, &c.

At Prices Lower than the Lowest.

I FIT all my ELLEVATED OVEN STOVES with the Patent Telescope OVEN, with an Improved Basket Coal Grate, when required.

FOR SALE:
100 CASKS LIME,
AT COST TO CLOSE.

C. FAWCETT,
June 18 SACKVILLE FOUNDRY.

TO BE FOUND
—AT—
W. D. MAIN & CO.
A few more Pieces of
Black Grenadines, Printed Muslins, English Cambrics.
Arriving late, will be sold Low.

A LOT
OF REMNANTS, at and near cost, in lengths from 2 1/2 to 17 yards, well suited for Children's and Misses' Wear. These are bargains.

A LOT
Ladies' Brown and White Straw SUN HATS, (to clear out,) worth 55 cents offered for 40 cents. If you need a Sun Hat, these are decidedly cheap.

ONE LOT
Silk and Worsted Challies,
Worth 55c and 60c offered to clear out for 35c. A good bargain for one lot.

Lace Mantellets, worth \$1.55 for 50c.

Men's Dress Shirts, Ties and Collars.
Broad Cloth, Tweeds and Coatings.
English Hard Hats.
Selling at Bottom Prices.

AMHERST, N. S.
N. B.—Millinery and Dress-making carried on in the Establishment. Agents for the Celebrated "Beast Patterns," considered by many the best. W. D. M. & CO. July 24

NOTICE.

A N OFFICE, in connection with the Picnic Bank and the Union Bank of Charlottetown, has been opened at

ESTABROOK'S BUILDING
(Opposite Brunswick House) Sackville, for the transaction of a

General Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued on St. John, Halifax, Montreal, Charlottetown, Picton, Boston, New York, and on London, G. B. Current Accounts opened, and sums of \$5 and upwards taken on deposit, for which interest will be allowed at a rate to be agreed upon. Collections made on favorable terms.

W. C. COGSWELL,
Agent.
July 30

JUST RECEIVED.
SUGAR.
Ex "Mary C." from Barbadoes.
CODFISH, POLLOCK and SMOKED FISH.
Fresh Shad—constantly on hand.
100 Barrels Flour,
Cheaper than the last.
aug1 **BLAIR ESTABROCKE.**

Cotton Warps.
Cotton Warps.
WE have in Stock and are now receiving
3000-BUNDLES-3000
Parks & Sons' Warps;
9600-BUNDLES-9600
Mispick Warps,
Consisting of White, Blue, Orange, Green and Red. All Colors in Carpet Warps. Very close prices to short time buyers. Give us a call.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
STOP AND READ!

ALL FORMS of Kidney and Urinary Affections, such as the Back, Sides, and Loins are positively cured by

Grant's Remedy,
Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's disease, Seminal losses, Leucorrhoea, and lost vigor, no matter how long standing. It can be said, with positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation, by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians, have been permanently cured. It is also induced by the regular use of Physicians and Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles of 25 cents, or three bottles \$1.00, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case. Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Small trial bottles 10 cents. All orders to be addressed to

GRANT'S REMEDY MANUFACTURING CO.,
554 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
July 24

WANTED.
GOOD LIVE BUSINESS MEN to sell the Excelsior Improved Letter Book. No Press, Brush or Water used, copies instantly. Agents outfit \$2.50. Agents make from \$10 to \$15 per day. Only necessary to show sample to make sales and money. All business men, professional men, real estate and insurance agents, bankers, railroad and other corporations buy it. Exclusive territory given. Within and our PATENT INK BRASSER you can make \$500 per month. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 47 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated 1876. Capital \$100,000.

SALT!
IN STORE:
800 SACKS COARSE LIVER-POOL SALT,
100 SACKS FINE BUTTER SALT,
1000 Bushels St. Martin GROUND FISHERY SALT.

FOR SALE LOW BY
aug1 **M. WOOD & SONS.**
Sugar and Molasses.
Received by Schr. "Mary C." direct from Barbadoes:
62 HDS. GROCERY SUGAR;
108 Hds. } MOLASSES.
38 Hds. }

OF CHOICE QUALITY. FOR SALE VERY LOW BY
aug1 **M. WOOD & SONS.**

Just Received.
100 SIDES
Spanish Sole Leather,
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOS. MAGEE.
Port Egin, July 30, 1878.

IN STORE.
FLOUR and MEAL; MOLASSES;
Sugar, Fish, Oils,
Agricultural Implements;
Nails, Powder, Shot,
Brooms, &c., &c.
aug1 **G. B. ESTABROOK & SONS.**

CEDAR SHINGLES.
JUST received on consignment.—1 Car LOAD SPLIT CEDAR SHINGLES, for sale very cheap, by
July 10 **JAS. R. AYER.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

THE MC CARTHY MURDER.

DORCHESTER, July 30. McCarthy's necktie, about which so much has been made, was found yesterday, in possession of Deputy Sheriff Sweeney, at Shelton.

The jury returned from Shelton by special train placed at their disposal by the courtesy Mr. Bridges. They seem much refreshed by their vacation.

When the court opened this morning Dr. Scott's cross-examination was resumed. He had examined the board out of the bar-room floor. The dark stain at the intersection of the counter and floor might have been caused by decomposition of vegetable matter; had not made a critical examination of the hair floor: when he first saw the body, he thought the rubber coat was buttoned to the great coat; the upper portion of the rubber coat was not buttoned. He has no doubt that the upper part of front was open; body was guarded by cantable and clothing was in the condition it came out of the water. Suppose the shirt front was put in water within an hour after the blood came on it the stain would now be visible. McCarthy's hair was not longer than two inches all over at back, and hair remained back of ears. He generally wore it short. In roll-up body from the tail of wagon over top of the head, the stone would have been over the nose which might chafe the skin, but not cut through it. The stone was found 100 yards from where Annie Parker said the body was put in; if the current floated the body and stone this great distance the rope must have chafed the neck. In shallow water on the flats, where Annie says the body was put in, it could not have held during October without decomposing; heard Annie describe the mortifier; morphia homeopathic pills would answer the description given by her; any drug could be put in that way; citrate of magnesia would effervesce. (Mr. Palmer here read Annie's evidence at Moncton about scraping the counter.) The witness said it was painted and showed no signs of scraping.

To a Juror—The Frenchman's wagon track would be 5 feet 3 inches between front, and 5 feet 3 inches between hind wheels. The tire was an inch or over wide; could not say if this measurement was from the inside of the wheels or from outside to outside.

Re-examined by Hon. Mr. Hanington—The morphia is the active principle of opium, which is a drug, you can easily buy brandy that would dissolve it; the eighth of a grain in the medicinal dose; a pinch of these granules put in brandy would produce stupor. Mr. Hanington asked the witness if there were an article of mercuric iodine when Mr. Palmer objected to investigating the state of homeopathic morphia pills as another absurdity; he said he had never seen any. The matter was not resumed. Witness was further examined as to the physical appearance and medicinal effects of granular citrate of magnesia.

The cause of putrefaction causes blood to flow from any wound or from the nose and mouth. This is after rigidity ceases, which is 12 to 15 days after death, and depends on the temperature out of water. Under water there would not be much of that bleeding, owing to the pressure of the water, the blood would coagulate to blood, and if no blood had been previously coagulated, the blood would be full, and there would be a large flow of blood. If the body was then placed in a sitting position the blood would flow on the shirt front, producing stains similar to those in front of McCarthy's coat. If the person had been drowned blood would not be flowing when taken out of the water.

Mr. Palmer here asked this ground inquiring another cross-examination.

The court said counsel would have full opportunity for cross-examination on all new matter and some of the previous testimony.

Mr. Palmer thought it might have been embodied in the direct examination, while part of it rose out of the cross-examination.

Q—Can you tell us the time the stain on the shirt front was made; whether before or after putrefaction?

Ans—By Mr. Palmer. He said the case had been freely commented on by the press, and that almost every person had therefore formed some hypothesis. He thought 20 doctors were called they would each give a different theory. He examining McInley's face the doctor said blood trickling from his nose would either run into his ears or down the side of his face. The death in McCarthy's case had been instantaneous but some of his brain was decomposed at the post-mortem to prevent an accurate examination to determine this question. Putting on his back after death he would not expect a profuse flow of blood. Lifting the body would produce on a little more, as the blood would be in the nostrils. The duration of bleeding from the nose and through it from the brain depended on the length of time the heart continued to beat after he was struck. There is from 17 to 20 lbs. of blood in the human body, and more of it in the brain in proportion to its bulk than in any other part. Lying in water six months with decomposition as in McCarthy's case had not wrought such change internally as to render it difficult for the witness to tell whether death resulted from violence, disease or drowning. He thought it scarcely possible to produce the stains on the shirt under water, because they are somewhat thick and heavier on the inner surfaces.

Mr. Palmer objected to this as not a matter coming within the province of a medical expert. The point is, if color can be deposited in a thick or thin state. Dr. Tuck said his object was to find if from a body out under water blood could make these stains. The court said it would be necessary to first inquire of witness if he had any experience in this line. Dr. Tuck contended that, as the witness had professional knowledge of the constituents of blood, he was better able than a non-medical man to give evidence of its penetrating quality through cloth and water.

Witness here said he had experience as to the way blood stained cloth in water. Dr. Tuck had not concluded his examination when the Court adjourned. The witness was questioned not to speak with any party relative to his evidence during the adjournment. Dr. Scott was directed by the Court to bring the Frenchman's wagon, now in his possession, from Moncton to-morrow.

The attendance in Court to-day was not large, though a number of ladies were present during the afternoon. Annie Parker was in Court only a short time.

described by the previous witness. The condition of the brain minutely described also that of the lungs and other internal organs. There was a small clot over the left temple which might have resulted from rupture of a blood vessel caused by a blow. He contended that death was caused by the condition of the brain and upper part of the spinal cord.

Dr. Tuck here asked witness what caused this injury, to which Mr. Palmer objected unless witness based his answer simply on what he saw and not on what he heard. The Court so instructed the witness to answer, and he said that it was scarcely possible to produce this condition in any other way than by external violence. As a general rule the violence must be applied near the spot at which the injury is noticeable, but a heavy general shock to the whole body might produce the condition found in McCarthy's case. A blow struck any place below the level of the top of the ear would produce this state of the brain. A blow of a hat, chest sufficiently strong to produce this result might have been given, yet not break the skin. From the state of the body, the outer skin being gone, it was impossible to tell if the skin had been injured. He came to the conclusion that such a blow, producing such a result, could be given from study and from surgical experience in such a case.

Witness here stated that Dr. Scott said there was no blood clot on the outside of the shirt front; this Dr. Tuck promptly contradicted.

Witness—I discovered a blood clot on both sides of the piece of shirt front examined. I never saw a case similar to McCarthy's, that is, where a blow was made by an instrument like a hatchet without rupturing the skin. The cut over the right eye was probably produced by the bone fractured through the flesh by violent contact with a flat surface or blunt instrument.

Further cross-examination as to the effect relatively of blows over the eye and at the back of the head. The blow that produced the cut over the eye was more likely to cause rupture of the vessels of the nose and thus produce bleeding than the blow with the hatchet back of the ear.

At Mr. Palmer's request, Constable McInley gave evidence as to the condition of the body when he was taken to the morgue. He said that in his judgment, the point of contact is confined to a limited area. The condition of the brain in autopsy was next described, and shown to be, in his professional judgment, totally opposite to that found in McCarthy's case. The injured part of McCarthy's brain was that least likely to be affected by a blow. He said there was a total absence in McCarthy's case of all conditions of drowning. Witness here produced two pieces of clothing and linen shirts which he had tested for blood. A sketch of the shape of the stain on the shirt, taken from the autopsy by witness, was shown to the jury. He said that the hair there was rubbed off of the head by the contact.

The necktie was produced, and a sailor knot tied in it by McCarthy; after which witness was examined as to how much of shirt front it covered, and why it was not bloody.

Admitted for dinner.

Dr. Scott produced in court the articles he found on the body of McCarthy, and identified the wagon brought here this morning. By means of electrical acid he found crystals of haemin—a positive indication of blood. He tried the rustum test, as given by Nagels, with successful results. The result of the test proved the presence of blood stains. He knew Nagels' Legal Chemistry and Taylor's Work, and thought that in tests for blood they disagreed in the essentials. One used osmic ether, the other osmic turpentine in the analysis. The shirt collar and necktie were handed to witness, who declined to give any opinion as to the presence of blood, before a careful analysis.

Ans—By Mr. Palmer. He said the case had been freely commented on by the press, and that almost every person had therefore formed some hypothesis. He thought 20 doctors were called they would each give a different theory. He examining McInley's face the doctor said blood trickling from his nose would either run into his ears or down the side of his face. The death in McCarthy's case had been instantaneous but some of his brain was decomposed at the post-mortem to prevent an accurate examination to determine this question. Putting on his back after death he would not expect a profuse flow of blood. Lifting the body would produce on a little more, as the blood would be in the nostrils. The duration of bleeding from the nose and through it from the brain depended on the length of time the heart continued to beat after he was struck. There is from 17 to 20 lbs. of blood in the human body, and more of it in the brain in proportion to its bulk than in any other part. Lying in water six months with decomposition as in McCarthy's case had not wrought such change internally as to render it difficult for the witness to tell whether death resulted from violence, disease or drowning. He thought it scarcely possible to produce the stains on the shirt under water, because they are somewhat thick and heavier on the inner surfaces.

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The attendance in Court to-day was not large, though a number of ladies were present during the afternoon. Annie Parker was in Court only a short time.

This morning the Frenchman's wagon arrived and was inspected by the jury in the square in front of the court house. It is a rough made express wagon, painted a warm brown, has wooden movable seat, wooden axles and elliptical springs. The rim of the body is iron-cased, the wheels which are large, wobbly considerably on the axles, thus making the track very wobbly.

The court opened at 10:30 o'clock.

way found on McCarthy's shirt. Water is denser than air, and it is at any other temperature. Very little putrefaction could take place at that temperature; blood flows during putrefaction.

(Horn—This is in contradiction of Dr. Scott's testimony on this point.)

Blood from putrefaction will not coagulate and would not form a clot as found on McCarthy's shirt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer—In my opinion it would be impossible when the body was taken out of the water, 10 days after death, for the blood to then flow, so as to produce the stains on McCarthy's shirt; I can tell a blood clot from any other substance by the microscope. Taylor says that the blood would not coagulate on the shirt.

Mr. Palmer here stated that Dr. Scott said there was no blood clot on the outside of the shirt front; this Dr. Tuck promptly contradicted.

Witness—I discovered a blood clot on both sides of the piece of shirt front examined. I never saw a case similar to McCarthy's, that is, where a blow was made by an instrument like a hatchet without rupturing the skin. The cut over the right eye was probably produced by the bone fractured through the flesh by violent contact with a flat surface or blunt instrument.

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Harry out. Mrs. Osborne and Eliza came in the kitchen. After a few minutes Eliza went out into the hall. The next time I saw her was about noon the next day. Mrs. Osborne went through the hat with Wilson and I went up stairs. I think that was between half past ten and eleven. McCarthy had a rubber hood on his head. I did not observe any legging. The hood was on his head. It fitted close, and I think he had no hat on.

The court adjourned till to-morrow, to accommodate certain witnesses for the defence. Annie Parker's father and probably the two agents, will be put on this afternoon.

A DIVORCE DEEMED OF IMPORTANCE BY THE DEFENSE.

was made a few days ago, in the Seaside, tending, it is thought, to support the theory that McCarthy came to his death through injuries received by falling from the railway bridge into the river. A few days ago some logs, while floating near the bridge, jerked up in the water a tuft of black hair, about two inches long, corresponding in color and length to McCarthy's.

DORCHESTER, August 1.

The proceedings this morning took an interesting turn, when Dr. Campbell was stood aside, and by courtesy of the Crown.

THE DEFENSE PUT ON THEIR FIRST WITNESS.

Mr. Charles B. Merrick, one of the Yankee tree agents, who claim to have been at the Waverly house on the night of McCarthy's disappearance. The witness produced his diary for 1877, and after it had been inspected by the Court and counsel read the night of McCarthy's disappearance to Shelton on October 11th, and Friday at Osborne's. They stayed in the house all night, and it rained furiously. Shelton is a quiet place. Nothing but the night of McCarthy's disappearance is not much enterprise here. The people out of the village are nearly all French. It was raining on Saturday, the 12th. In the afternoon he went down to Point du Saumon. Other extracts read showed that witness was decidedly loquacious while there; he called the place a drunken man's hole.

Witness produced a letter written by him to Mr. Campbell from Shelton on the 13th. Dr. Tuck called the post-mark was dated Shelton, October 12th, while the night of McCarthy's disappearance was shown to the jury. The Court read the letter but did not make public its contents, as they had no bearing on the case.

Further extracts showed that they went to Prince Edward Island on the afternoon of the 10th, arriving at Summerside in the evening. They remained on the island until Monday, the 12th, returning to Shelton just before dinner time, and then went to Moncton by the afternoon train. Witness also read the entries of his expenses. He said the party slept in the front room over the McCarthy's sitting room in the Waverly House, and that he saw McCarthy at the time they were there. He made a bargain for board with John Osborne who looked sick and walked with a cane. Dr. Campbell was called and the witness produced a letter written by him to Shelton similar to his evidence at the inquest. He did not notice McCarthy, but saw McCarthy again. He said that McCarthy was in the bar-room, but he did not see him. He saw McCarthy again, but he did not see him. He saw McCarthy again, but he did not see him.

ARTHUR B. MELLAN.

Dr. Tuck—I am a former and horse trader, I was at Shelton on the 12th and last night Timothy McCarthy that night in the bar of Walden Hotel. I went in the bar between 7 and 8 o'clock. A man of McCarthy's build was in the bar, but I did not see him. I was in the bar between 7 and 8 o'clock. A man of McCarthy's build was in the bar, but I did not see him. I was in the bar between 7 and 8 o'clock. A man of McCarthy's build was in the bar, but I did not see him.

PHILIP CALDWELL.

of Shelton, who testified—I knew the prisoner when keeping the Waverly House, the bar of which I had visited—perhaps too often for my own good. I passed a hatchet there once in the fall, while working for Deputy Sheriff Sweeney. It was in the evening after six o'clock. I asked Osborne for a drink. I forgot if I was refused before I offered to leave the hatchet. Anyway I got the drink. Bruce Burns, John Osborne and Harry were the only persons I saw in the bar. Osborne took the hatchet to Moncton, but Frank Smith returned it for me. (Hatchet produced in Court and identified by witness.) Since getting it back I broke the handle close to the eye. I drove it in again so that the handle is about one and a quarter inches shorter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer—I only passed the hatchet once, when Bruce Burns was there. Witness here addressed the counsel as Mr. Palmer, creating a row of laughter.

When Annie came back her head was decorated with ribbons.

Mr. Hanington here thought he detected the witness winking at Mr. Palmer, which Palmer said was not true like overlying eye in this case.

Dr. Tuck asked what he meant by that insulting remark.

The Court said he had to take Mr. Palmer's word for it and cautioned the witness not to wink at any one.

Witnesses were called for the same time, when His Honor said he would not listen to another word by the witness.

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house bar door. The range then would be between the Johnson and hay scales.

From the railway platform, standing in front of the door of the station, he could see a door and window in the Osborne house all, south of the post-office. The necktie and pin were handled to him last Monday by Frank Gwag.

The cross-examination by Mr. Palmer was first directed towards ascertaining if the two lime spots on the stone had been put on by any one while in his custody, after which he interrogated witness as to the wagon tracks in Atkinson's field and the condition of the fence at the place where Wm. Hanington swore it was disturbed.

Witness said he examined the fence, but could not swear that it had been disturbed. The width of the track was 14 inch or 14 inches. He could not say which. He had measured Atkinson's wagon and thought it would make quite a nice sized track. They were made by a true running wagon that tracked. He found similar tracks in several places going wild through the field. From this the witness was interrogated as to the foot travel over the rail track out to the bridge, as to the case with which he could walk over a cattle guard in two steps. If a man fell on the culvert witness did not think he could slip down between the sleepers. He saw two girls walk over the railway bridge last Monday. John Casey, who is often in Shelton and lives out on the Seaside, travels to and fro over the track, though sometimes tight.

Mr. Palmer here put in evidence the witness deposition at the inquest relative to the lime on the stone. He said John Osborne \$125 in November last. After some further examination as to the points from which lights could be seen in different parts of the Osborne House, the court rose for dinner.

For dinner Deputy Sheriff Sweeney resumed the stand. He read an extract of the register of McKay's Hotel, at Summerside, showing that the tree agents were there on October 11th.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck—Witness said he never knew of any one leaving Shelton in a hack night walking out the railway track to the lime on the stone. He said John Osborne \$125 in November last. After some further examination as to the points from which lights could be seen in different parts of the Osborne House, the court rose for dinner.

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self clear of a child once with your help, Mr. Palmer. I said there was not one word of truth in this. I did not pay up on that case to get clear of perjury. I have been a witness two or three times in my life. I did not hear Judge Wilcox tell a jury not to believe one word of my evidence. I did not swear at Moncton that I saw the hatchet in the bar. He did not manufacture that story since then, but thought he told it to Dr. Tuck and Edward McCarthy. He did not act in concert with Sheriff Botsford to hunt up McCarthy; his memory was middling good; he was a constable. If he had been instructed by the sheriff he would remember it. After questioning the witness as to the power of his memory, Mr. Palmer made the witness repeat, word for word, his conversation with Mrs. Osborne and Eliza relative to McCarthy's disappearance. This being done, so far as the witness could remember, he was further interrogated as to what Eliza said at that time. Mr. Palmer read from his deposition at Moncton to show that the witness there swore that Eliza said McCarthy left the Waverley House at 12 o'clock, and asked the witness how it was that he left Eliza's name totally out of his story. To-day, he said, he told all he remembered of it. That Mrs. Osborne did talk about ten minutes, but he could not remember more of their conversation. He did not remember that the Riley girls' names were introduced in that conversation, and did not know that they were gay girls. He might have said so at Moncton and forgotten it since but, if he swore to it, it must be true. He never had another conversation with the Osborne about McCarthy being there about 12 o'clock at night. He would swear that Eliza told him that once. He would not swear that she said so twice and never swore to it that she did. Mr. Palmer here read from witness' deposition at Moncton that "Eliza told me as much as twice" and asked him if he swore to that. Witness replied that it might be so, but intimated that it was a clerical error in taking down his evidence. Being asked how often Mrs. Osborne told him that McCarthy was there till near 12 o'clock, he said she knew she did so once or twice; they might have said either at 12 o'clock or about 12 o'clock. He did not know which. Mr. Palmer having read over nearly all of Nickerson's evidence as given at Moncton, the witness said it was erroneously taken down, for he did not then swear he was suspicious of the Riley girls. Mr. Palmer reading further that "it struck me as a suspicious circumstance that they left." Witness denied using these words exactly. He did not know the girls. Never said to Chesley Tait or E. J. Smith that McCarthy said if his wife followed him she would have the damnest chase she ever had. He was asked at Moncton if he ever was charged with stealing and then replied something about logs. He did not decline to answer the question as stated in the declaration. He would swear he did not state at Moncton that he had only one conversation with the Osbornes as erroneously put down by the magistrate. Being asked why he did not tell this second conversation witness could give no satisfactory reply nor could he tell why he had kept the hatchet story back till now. It was the same with the flour barrel story. Mr. Palmer then read witness' deposition made at the inquest comparing it with his evidence to-day, and questioning witness about the discrepancies, several of which witness admitted to errors made by the clerk in taking it down. He finally swore positively, after about ten minutes cross-examination on this point, that he told the sheriff the conversation with Mrs. Osborne before the examination at Moncton. The sheriff had never instructed him to report all he knew from time to time, nor did witness promise to do so.

He was still on the stand when the court adjourned at six o'clock.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 3.

JOHN A. NICKERSON.

The cross-examination of John A. Nickerson was resumed when the court opened at 10 o'clock. [Hatchet produced in Court.] I cannot identify this as the one I saw in Osborne's bar. I cannot say at what date, whether before or after Oct. 12th, I saw a hatchet in the bar room of the Waverley House. I think I saw it more than once, but will not swear positively that I saw it twice. I could not say positively how long before the Osborne left that I saw the hatchet. It might have been a week before they left in January. They came to Shelburne before the end of August. The first time was in the house was the day they were fitting up the bar. I did not see a carpenter working about there that day. It might have been any of the times I was in that I saw the hatchet. That is the best evidence I can give about the hatchet. I do not know that I swore to Dr. Tuck that it was before October 12th, that I saw the hatchet in the bar room. I will not now swear that it was on the head of a cask that I saw it. I did not tell Dr. Tuck so, positively, but I think it was. I live on the Dorchester road; it is harder for me to cross the railway bridge in coming into Shelburne. John Casey lives near me in the settlement. We take the road leading from the railway to Edward Smith's mill. It is a mile and three-quarters shorter to Casey's by the railroad; and by cutting through my fields it is nearly half a mile less than by the post road. I have seen men, women and children walking on the track over the railway bridge. I called logs this spring, just under the bridge, for 16 days for Edward Smith, during which time I saw men, women and children passing over the bridge with no appearance of concern so far as I saw. I never saw a dog pass over the bridge. I know John Casey who lives about half a mile from me. I have often seen him at the station in Shelburne over night and home the next day. I have seen him when he was intoxicated at the station. To get home he must have walked out over the railway bridge after dark, though I never saw him there after dark.

Re-examined by Hon. Mr. Hanington.—I never saw a body walking over the bridge

after dark. Casey has a good farm, keeps several horses and leads mosesy.

Mr. Palmer asked if he was any better off than McCarthy, to which Mr. Hanington replied that they had not got McCarthy on the bridge yet except in imagination.

To Mr. Palmer.—I saw Farmer Atkinson present when McCarthy's body was lying on the shore. I am positive how the coats were buttoned. The top button of the rubber coat was open; the two next lower ones were fastened. I unbuttoned the coats to examine the body, as ordered by the coroner, and re-buttoned the coats when done. I am sure I buttoned them all exactly as I found them. The buttoning was not done in the presence of the coroner, but the unbuttoning was. The buttoning might have been altered from that time till the body was put in the dead house. The body was carried in a wagon; but we stopped on the road to let some parties see the body.

[NOTE.—The witness' description of the way the rubber coat was buttoned is directly contrary to the statement of several witnesses, though corroborated by at least one witness.]

I will not swear the rubber coat was not buttoned to one button of cloth overcoat; but will swear it was not when I first handled the body. I could see the neck-tie and the shirt on both sides of it.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ATKINSON,

wife of farmer Atkinson, was the next witness. She deposed to living on the Scodouc. I have lived there 29 years, and am 65 years old. I was home on the night of October 12th, and remember the date because the men were threshing and because my son returned about that time. [This portion of witness' testimony was here given as at the inquest in Shelburne.] That night about 12 o'clock I heard a carriage drive along. I thought in our lane. The wind was blowing from the North East. The night was very dark and rainy. My grand-daughter and I were sitting in the kitchen when we heard the noise. We had a candle. That was the only light in the house and the blinds of the three windows in the kitchen were down. These windows could not easily be seen from the corner of the lane and the high-way. The kitchen is a kind of ell to the main house and is not flush with it in front. It lies to the south of the house, facing towards the railway bridge. To see our light that night one would have to come up pretty close to the house. My grand-daughter opened the door when the noise appeared to come handy to the platform at the end of the kitchen. I also got up and went to the door, but saw no wagon. There is a gateway out of our barn, the gate of which lifts up, but does not swing. I am pretty sure the gate was down that night, but did not look the next morning to see. As soon as my daughter opened the door there was nothing to see or hear. The carriage house is quite close to the west side of this gateway. We went to bed some time after that. We listened for a little while at the open door, but I never heard a carriage drive up there so late at night. I did not examine the field the next day for tracks. The wagon was being driven very fast. My son returned from Buteoch on the Sunday evening following. Thought it was him when I heard the wagon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The counsel drew a rough diagram of the farm, house, and examined witness relative to the location of the windows, and the distance lights could be seen therefrom.

If the lights in the kitchen had been bright it might have been seen a long distance down the lane. We were sitting up waiting for my son. It was some time after 12 o'clock; fully an hour after. I told my people about the wagon in the morning, but did not attach any importance to it till I heard McCarthy was missing. I can fix the day because my husband and some Frenchmen were threshing grain that day. I am pretty sure the gate was down that day, as I went around the barn through it several times. I can swear the gate was down. It was a dark, rainy night with high wind. We have trees in the vicinity of our house. I did not pay attention to the noise of the wind moving the branches. When my daughter opened the door she said "there is no wagon here." I said: "that is strange; it is some one driving up in the lane and going back, we will hear the roll of the wheels going back." We listened but could hear nothing. When I first heard the sound it was pretty close up to the house. It might have been in the field. If it was 60 yards away and a noisy running wagon we might have heard it. It would have been heard further off on a hard road. If it might have been 60 yards off on the field and I could have heard it; it might have been heard double that distance on a hard road. The wind was blowing from the house towards the railway bridge. We had about three dogs at that time, which were shut up that night, six in the back porch. They made no noise that night. It is a rare thing for them to bark when people drive up at night. They are not savage dogs; run after wagons but do not bark at them. I can't say they walked up one night because our horses kicked in the barn.

EDWARD J. WELSH,

sworn: I am a farmer and trader in the parish of Botsford. I was at the Waverley House in October last, on the 8th, with a man named Taylor, and on the 10th with Dr. Harrison. I spoke to Harry Osborne, and asked him what he had done. He said he got it hurt. He was wearing a rubber shoe on one foot and a leather boot or shoe on the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—I first told this about a week or ten days ago in my own house. Dr. Harrison was in with me. We were in the bar, I think, or the kitchen or hall; cannot tell the exact place. I will swear positively to the conversation. I do not say Harrison was present when that conversation took place. I was in Shelburne two days while the inquest was going on, and said nothing about this matter. Am very sorry it is known now.

ROBERT C. ATKINSON,

better known in this case as "Farmer Atkinson," was the next witness. He testified: It is 45 or 50 rods from my house to the road. My house fronts the north, and the kitchen faces the south. The wood house, over 80 ft. long extends west from the house. The big barn comes next, with the gable ends to the south and north. It is 98 feet long.

[NOTE.—The dwelling house, woodhouse, outbuildings and barn form three sides of a hollow square, with the open side towards the end of the lane, where the gates leading from the end of the lane into the field are situated. There is also a small pair of barn between the barn, leading into the field, but these are set down.]

We finished thrashing on the night of Friday, October 12th. It was about midnight when we got done and went into the house. We had a cup of tea and a lunch. It was the best part of an hour before I went to bed, leaving the rest of the folks still up. I did not hear any unusual noise that night. There is no fence in my field, north of the railway down till you come to the creek, 15 rods north of the barn. The only fences in that space are those about my lane, garden and barn. Last year potatoes were planted below the barn. That piece is now in oats.

[Witness here described how that part of his farm through which the tracks were seen, was planted last year; also how it was cropped this season. The condition of the fence along the highway was likewise described, witness showing where it was taken down to let a winter road pass through.]

I saw wagon tracks last October in my field, going towards the river. They were the tracks of a wagon going into my field from the highway and then passing out again. I did not know how they were made. I never saw any wagons being there, but had heard so. I found the bars down and left them so, as it was raining and I was in a hurry. The water-fence on my front was built this spring. The boom came there about three weeks ago. There were two old poles in the gap on the bank west where the teams went down. There were three dogs then; two old ones and a pup. They were shut up that night in the wood-house. The lights in our kitchen face the main road. It was a small candle, and in my opinion you would have to be looking for it from the main road to see it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The highway was the best place to see our kitchen lights from, if not too far off. I have tried it myself and could not see a candle light from the road, but could see a bright lamp. I recollect saying at the Moncton examination that my dogs barked considerably. They are more noisy in the main road than around the yard. I don't think I said at Moncton that I kept several cross dogs in October. We have always kept watch dogs. Did not commonly fasten them up. I saw McCarthy's body when brought ashore before John A. Nickerson arrived. His rubber coat was buttoned by one button-hole into the button of the cloth great coat. I took particular notice of it and cannot possibly be mistaken. It was the left hand side of the rubber coat that was buttoned to the right side of the cloth great coat. [Cost produced in court and laid out on the floor, when witness pointed out how it was buttoned when he saw it.] Nickerson had not touched the coat up to this time. The skirts of the rubber coat were loose and had flapped back. One side of the rubber coat was loose. Nickerson got into the pockets before the Coroner came, but checked himself and did not touch the coat. I do not think Nickerson unfastened a single button till the Coroner came, but he took things out of the pockets and put them back again without touching the buttons.

Adjusted for dinner.

After recess the cross-examination of farmer Atkinson was resumed. I did not think the third joint of my fence, from the lane, had ever been cut down by anyone before Coroner Hanington. The stakes are looser than in other places because the clay is nearer the surface. That joint never was moved and I have examined it carefully. It looks just as I put it five years ago. The bars between my two barns were up on October 12th. The gate from the lane to the field was down nearly all fall. The cross-examination this afternoon was, for the most part, devoted to ascertaining how often witness had driven over the field and how the tracks were made.

The re-examination by Mr. Hanington travelled over the same ground. Owing, perhaps, to the east wind or the muggy weather, Mr. Hanington and Mr. Palmer were in a more than usually antagonistic mood and indulged in frequent encounters during the afternoon. Both gentlemen occasionally referred to their early experience in farm labor in connection with the condition of the fence at the point where Coroner Hanington said it showed marks of having been taken down, and which the witness Atkinson contradicted.

The judge said, at the close of one of these outbreaks, that Mr. Hanington was fighting shadows two-thirds of the time.

Dr. Tuck, who takes no part in these encounters, seems to enjoy them as much as any of the spectators.

The witness told the jury that his wagon did not track exactly fair as the forward axle was an inch wider than the hind one.

Annie Parker came into court about four o'clock arrayed in a new suit of light material, in the preparation of which she had been engaged for some days.

W. F. WARMAN,

E. J. Smith's foreman was the next witness. He said: I live three miles from the station at Shelburne and have been in the lumber business there for 18 years. I know the Scodouc river pretty well. I remember the storm of the 12th of last October because the tide was so high it could not start Smith's mill that forenoon. The storm did not interfere with the mill after that day. There were scattered logs strewn along the shore from the railway bridge down to the Scodouc bridge and there

were five or six rafts below Atkinson's. The first raft found that morning was at Atkinson's northern line. By scattered logs I mean a log ten or twenty logs not mated. There were logs above the railway bridge held there by the boom. The river was full nearly all way across at the bridge. They ran the rafts up there that morning that were below Atkinson's. We ran them in through the trip boom. I went down the river on the next working day. I am not sure if the big storm was on the 12th or 13th. I left home about five o'clock with a horse and wagon and drove down to Atkinson's. A gang of men preceded me. I overtook them at Atkinson's brook, above the snow fence. There are bars there at the road-side. The bars were down. That was our usual place for going to the river at that point. It was just getting light. I saw a wagon track that had come from Shelburne, turned in those bars for some poles going to the mill, and down to the shore near the place where Annie Parker says Harry drove McCarthy's body. I did not remember the condition of the old logs at this point. I should not attempt to go down that bank anywhere near there with a horse and wagon.

I got my poles and took them to the mill. About nine or ten o'clock I got in camp. On the second occasion I walked down the bank and on to the quarry near the railway bridge. From there I took some rafts up to the mill. That afternoon I walked down to the place at the bars where I saw the track in the morning. I went towards the river, but did not follow the track more than half way to the river. The track was on a ridge, as far as I followed the ridge the track was visible. It would lead out to an old row cut out for rolling logs to the river. The channel there runs in immediately under the shore. There was a little space there of the water clear of logs for about 30 feet; out there was open water to the rafts. That was all I know about the track. The gate at farmer Atkinson's, that morning, was shut. I remember it distinctly as I had to lift it. It was open for some time. I went to count some logs. When at the hill, on the highway road, 100 yards to the north of the railroad, I saw a wagon without a horse with a boy laying in the seat in the ditch. I think he had on a homespun coat, grey pants, a shoe on one foot and a rubber shoe on the other. I passed within three feet of the boy's legs as he drove by. I supposed the boy to be 14 or 16 years. I did not know Harry Osborne then. I do not think it was the prisoner who was in the wagon. It was an old weather-beaten wagon with rungs in the back. I had never seen it before; travel up and down the road about three times a week. There are few families living along the road. I saw a horse in the field going towards the river just after I saw the wagon. The fence was down at the time and the horse had just got through into the field. The man who was leading the horse was hidden from my view by the horse. If the horse went to the river in the direction it was moving, it would hit the river just at the point where the wagon track led; that I saw the day before. I asked the boy, as he drove by, if he wanted to trade horses, but I did not catch the boy's answer. The horse had a white hind foot and a white star on his face. I could not tell if the horse was black or dirty brown. The wagon was facing from Shelburne. The horse had a harness on it. I have never seen the man or horse before but it was none of the Atkinson's. I went on to Shelburne and when I came back the fence was up and the boy, horse and wagon were gone. I have only been down the river three or four times since that day. I saw a black haired dog in a state of putrefaction with the hair falling off. I saw the dog first above and then below the railway bridge. Some of the hairs on the dog were about an inch and some two inches long.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—There was a log fence which the wagon making the track I saw in the field would have to pass, before getting to the river. I think it was a driving log, Harry, some time to make a way for the wagon to the river. On the morning I went to the river, at Farmer Atkinson's, the bank showed no signs of tracks nor did the fence indicate having been infringed with.

The remainder of the cross-examination consisted of questions about the nature of the tides, the position of the channels and the location of rafts in the river about the 12th of Oct., developing nothing already unpublished.

The court adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet on Monday at 10 a. m.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 5.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

DAVID D. WHITE,

clerk for E. J. Smith, of Shelburne, was the first witness. He was examined by Dr. Tuck. He remembered the big storm of Oct. 12th, when the tide was excessively high. He ran log up under the bridge the next day. He went up and down the road to Smith's mill early in the morning of the 13th, but did not see the bars down that morning of coming down. He put his horse up at Atkinson's and went to the river, but saw no wagon tracks. The tide was very high. There were a few scattered logs along Atkinson's front. We put from 5,000 to 6,000 logs through the bridge that morning. There were logs at the old brook above the bridge. He could not say if there was any clear water between the logs and the shore. On Monday next, the 15th, he saw a wagon with a boy in it, early in the morning, standing on the road as previously described by Warman. It was a rough looking vehicle. He did not know the boy. The house was in the field with a man leading it in a zigzag way. The man was stout built, about 5 ft. 10 in. high; bundled up with over-

coat; dark complexioned with whiskers all around his face. He did not know him. Cain was gone when he returned from the mill. At the request of the prisoner's counsel, witness had measured from the water line to the channel every 5 feet a high water, from the foot of James Atkinson's, at the place where Annie said Harry took the body down. He measured on to 140 feet from the shore where the water was 8 feet 7 inches deep.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—On the night of Oct. 12th, owing to the storm, the water was not deeper than when he measured it on Saturday, 27th July. Lots of stone and rope ought to be found in the river. On the morning of the 13th, when going up the river, he looked for the track where Mr. Smith turned off, but failed to find it, though Smith had driven into Atkinson's. The bars above the railroad might have been down and he not see them. Smith got rafts up the river that same day from Tiddish. The French people on these rafts might have had stones on which to do their cooking, but he never saw them. He walked down the gap in the river bank back of Atkinson's on the 13th, but saw no tracks. He knew one of Atkinson's dogs. He had been much annoyed by the black one when driving by. The boy in the wagon was not Harry, nor was the man John Osborne. He measured the water at the cofferdam around the western pier of the bridge, a sketch of which witness gave to the court. He had seen a great many people cross the railway bridge. John Casey goes home that way sometimes. They walk over the railway track to Point du Chene. The bridge on that road is as far from Shelburne in one direction as the bridge across the Scodouc is in the other.

To Dr. Tuck.—The sleepers of the bridge towards Point du Chene are laid as close as on the track. It is not a stringer bridge like that over the Scodouc.

To the Court.—The mud on the flat of the river back of Atkinson's is quite soft.

JAMES FARELL,

the present proprietor of the Waverley House, was sworn and testified that the bedstead from which Annie says Harry got the rope had been moved by him from the spare bedroom into the one formerly occupied by Annie Parker.

DR. LEBER,

of Shelburne, was sworn and examined by Dr. Tuck. Witness said he went into Walden's bar about 10 o'clock on the night of October 12. Chip Smith, Milligan from the Island, and the bar-tender were there when he went in. Shortly after McCarthy came in from the hall door. They had drinks around, McCarthy taking brandy and witness wine. Ten minutes after McCarthy treated again, he taking brandy. McCarthy treated the third time. Then witness treated the fourth time, taking a little brandy in his wine. Then Milligan treated and witness slipped away to his office. When he went he left McCarthy, Milligan, Chip Smith, and the bar-tender. It was about ten when he went in and half-past ten when he left. Chas. C. Hamilton was not in the bar while witness was there.

Mr. Palmer declined to cross-examine the witness.

JAMES E. LINKLETTER

sworn.—In last November he was buying produce and sheep for Joshua Corkey of St. John. He was in Moncton in January or February, and saw Mr. and Mrs. Osborne at Kirk's Hotel three days before they were arrested. This was while looking for a cow in the barn in the house. He had considerable talk with John Osborne. Mrs. Osborne asked witness if he had seen the Daily Times, wondering if there was anything in it about McCarthy. He told her he had not read it. She said the paper was a great injury to their business in Shelburne. Last of all witness asked her what became of McCarthy. She replied that she thought he was in the Scodouc River, having fallen over the bridge and got drowned. She asked if he was found in the river with his clothes all on, his money and his watch in his pockets would they do any thing to us? Witness replied, "no, they could not, as people would suppose he was drowned." Mrs. Osborne said she thought so too. She told witness also that at the time McCarthy was there her husband was sick abed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—He had not a bet with Elias Bend on the result of this case, and had no stakes up. Witness here repeated the conversation with Mrs. Osborne as given above. He did offer to put a firkin of butter with Rand that Annie Parker's statement was true. Rand offered to put up a bottle of brandy but witness proposed a firkin of better against. This was before he had his talk with the Osbornes. He had talked with the Osbornes children about the case after their parents' arrest.

To Dr. Tuck.—The talk with Geo. Osborne and the children was at the Kirk Hotel, in Moncton. He was living near by and George came to see him. George used to talk about the case. Johnnie Osborne is about 10 or 11 and Minnie is a little girl. Elias Bend ran an oyster saloon in in the building where witness lived. Witness explained that their bet was a job, and was so considered by Bend and himself.

To the Court.—He was not examined at Moncton.

ANDREW S. POSTER,

of Moncton, was sworn and examined by Mr. Hanington. Mr. Palmer here asked if witness was not a policeman.

It was while the Osbornes were in his custody as constable that he had conversations with them. Witness cautioned Mr. Osborne, in his wife's presence, not to speak about the case to him. Some time after that, previous to the arrest of Dr. Campbell, he had a conversation with the witness was not exactly courteous.

The court adjourned for dinner. After dinner Mr. Palmer took objection to witness policeman Foster giving an evidence what he had heard from the prisoner, being in his custody, because of his keeping the information back so long. The court adjourned.

He said Mrs. Osborne told him that Annie Parker described the locality along the Scodouc exactly, and that her evidence up to 10 o'clock at night was perfectly correct. Also,

that Eliza and Mrs. Osborne were up one Sunday afternoon, but saw no bushes where Annie said Eliza then spoke up and said, "Yes, mother, there are bushes between the field and the river." Mrs. Osborne said Annie must have seen the place. Eliza spoke up "mother don't you recollect of Annie going out a Saturday afternoon to get a new dress and perhaps she went up the river then?" Mrs. Osborne also wondered how Annie knew they had sent money away for a piano. On the evening witness arrested Dr. Campbell he had another conversation with the prisoner. Mrs. Osborne said if Campbell had some of her pluck they would get very little out of him. John Osborne said he knew that Campbell was arrested to prevent him giving evidence in their behalf, he being the only witness they had residing at their house. Witness told them the true reason of Campbell's arrest, but Mrs. Osborne said "if they convict us there will be others convicted too."

Witness had visited the Scodouc at all points in question in this trial. In consequence of what a Frenchman told him witness went with him down the river towards Atkinson's and saw him pick a rope out of the river which witness identified when produced in court. Edward Henderson, of the Moncton Times, was with him when the rope was found. The rope was colored red. He did not know if it was by blood or red mud.

Mr. Palmer is now cross-examining the witness who says he did not give the Moncton magistrates the benefit of what he had heard from the prisoner.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 5.

Mr. Palmer further cross-examined Policeman Foster as to his evidence at Shelburne and as to the knots on the rope. The real color of the rope, I did not remember seeing after it was taken from the tree. I did not throw it into the tree because it was not the rope described by Annie Parker. I may have told the Osbornes that McCarthy could have been killed in their bar without their knowing it. I did not tell them that I believed the Parker girl and Dr. Campbell had done it. I don't recollect seeing Mr. Palmer in their room at the Wilbur House.

The witness was also examined at great length relative to the correctness of his memory and as to the discrepancies between his version of the conversations with Eliza Osborne and her mother, given at the inquest and that told here.

I would not swear that Annie Parker did not tell me she saw another man murdered, in Moncton, in front of the Bank of Montreal, Annie Parker told me so; I do not think she told me so; Holstead was trying to pump me, so I recollect quite well that I did not tell this; I talked with Holstead several times; I never told him that in February or any other time.

Re-examined by Mr. Hanington.—Witness said: I have a distinct recollection of all the conversations I reported to-day. Mr. Hanington asked the witness if he had any feeling in this matter, to which he said he had none. Mr. Palmer objected to the question if he had withheld anything for the purpose of injuring any one, which was withdrawn.

DISCUSSION ABOUT CALLING A WITNESS.

Dr. Tuck here proposed to recall Edward Welch, when Mr. Palmer objected, as witness was lingering about the Court, and the Court held, it was about a fact the counsel knew before, the witness should not be recalled.

Dr. Tuck said he knew nothing about it when the witness was on the stand; it was about a conversation with the Osbornes. The Court said it was a dangerous step for the Crown to take.

Mr. Palmer said he objected to these hangings on being recalled. The evidence about conversations was something the prisoner could not possibly contradict as their mouths were closed. Conversations were never related correctly, and there was the danger of a man making a statement and then improving it.

Dr. Tuck cited Holstead in support of his contention that it was within the discretion of the Judge, as to the recall of witnesses. Surely, if there was an important fact within the knowledge of Welch, and which he could prove, should the Crown be debarred from calling him? The Court understood that Welch was to be recalled to testify to another conversation; he had been examined as to a conversation, and having been off the stand for a day and a half it would be a dangerous step. In the exercise of his discretion, His Honor would not allow the witness to be recalled.

FRANK GOVANG

was called by Dr. Tuck and testified to finding the stone now in court in the Scodouc, 8 days after the discovery of McCarthy's body; he raked the river in front of Atkinson's in the direction of Coroner Hanington.

In his cross-examination witness said he did not see the two lime marks on the stone; he examined the flat nearly up to the railway bridge but saw no other stones. The water was clear, recollect Osborne's bar-room but could not say if the water door was fastened.

Cross-examined by Dr. Tuck.—Witness said he went into the bar-room, but never saw that door open. At Dr. Tuck's request the jury here examined the stone carefully.

ANNELEE LEGER,

a watchmaker of Shelburne, sworn and testified: In May last I examined McCarthy's watch by direction of the Coroner. It is a Waltham, Watch, P. S. Bartlett movement; on examination found she was run down but could not tell the hour as the hands were rubbed so powdery; it might have run half an hour in water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The position of the hour hand indicated about half past one, but it was not joined to the pivot; the shell is joined to the chain by a soldered ring. [Chain and shell shown to the jury.] He did not put the shell on to the chain last October; none of the Osbornes came to him to get a ring to do it with.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck.—The ring is not a split one; it is not tight, but would be if it was soldered up.

EDWARD J. HEDDERSON,

of Moncton, sworn: The witness, who was with Policeman Foster, when the rope was picked up in the Scodouc, described the occurrence substantially, as given by Foster in his evidence to-day; he had a conversation with the Osbornes at Wilbur's Hotel, Moncton, on the night they were arrested; went in with James Gratton, and shook hands with them all; John Osborne said he did not know Annie Parker's last charge; I told him what it was, when Mr. Osborne said if he had gone up to his room they would have found the coat. Harry said it was not there then. Mrs. Osborne went into a room and produced an old brown overcoat, saying, is this like a coat that was cut off at the sleeves. I replied in the negative. Gratton had gone out before John Osborne showed the coat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The rope could not have gone through an ordinary bedstead on account of the knots. I do not know that the coat they produced was the one they got from Stephen McCarthy and not Tina's. The court during the examination intimated that it was not necessary for the counsel to be so fulsome at the witness. His Honor thought the witness would answer just as well if Mr. Palmer was not quite so emphatic. Mr. Palmer claimed that the witness evaded his questions by dragging in matter not pertinent thereto.

To the Court.—Annie Parker's statement had not been published up to the night of his conversation with the Osbornes. Adjourned.