Summerside Journal.

AND WESTERN PIONEER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS

Vol. 3. Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, September 24, 1868. No. 51.

THE

Summerside Journal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,

BY

JOSEPH BERTRAM,

AT HIS OFFICE, CENTRAL STREET.

TERMS:

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" " half advance, 7s. 6d.
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Almanac for September, 1868.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 1st day, 11h. 45m. evening, S.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 5h. 52m., evening, S
New Moon, 16th day, 9h. 7m., morning, N.W.
First Qtr. 23rd day, 11h. 9m., morning, W.

D. MON	WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	sun fast clock	sun's dec. north	moon rises	days leng
		h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m
1	Tues	5 22	6 35	0 17	8 5	6 5	13 13
2	Wed	26	34	0 36	7 43	6 59	8
3	Thurs	28	31	0 55	7 21	7 24	3
4	Frid	30	30	1 15	6 59	7 50	0
5	Sat	31	28	1 35	6 37	8 20	12 57
6	Sun	5 32	6 26	1 55	6 15	8 55	12 54
7	Mon	33	24	2 15	5 52	9 24	51
8	Tues	34	22	2 35	5 29	10 2	48
9	Wed	35	20	2 56	5 7	10 50	45
10	Thurs	37	19	3 17	4 44	11 42	42
11	Frid	38	17	3 37	4 21	morn	39
12	Sat	39	15	3 58	3 58	0 42	36
13	Sun	5 40	6 13	4 19	3 35	1 52	12 33
14	Mon	41	11	4 40	3 12	2 29	30
15	Tues	42	9	5 1	2 49	4 18	27
16	Wed	43	7	5 22	2 26	sets	24
17	Thurs	44	5	5 43	2 3	7 5	21
18	Frid	45	4	6 4	1 39	7 42	19
19	Sat	46	3	6 25	1 16	8 18	17
20	Sun	5 47	6 1	6 47	0 53	8 47	13 14
21	Mon	48	5 59	7 7	0 29	9 28	11
22	Tues	50	57	7 28	south	10 12	7
23	Wed	51	54	7 49	0 17	11 1	3
24	Thurs	52	51	8 10	0 40	11 53	11 59
25	Frid	53	48	8 30	1 3	morn	55
26	Sat	54	46	8 51	1 27	0 42	52
27	Sun	5 55	5 54	9 11	1 50	1 40	11 49
28	Mon	56	43	9 31	2 14	2 36	47
29	Tues	57	41	9 50	2 37	3 36	44
30	Wed	58	39	10 10	3 0	4 35	41

Summerside Markets.

Sept. 22, 1868.

Oats per bush	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Potatoes (new) per bush	1s 6d a 2s
Turnips per bush	1s 3d
Butter per lb by Tub	1s a 13d
Lard per lb	10d a 11d
Tallow per lb.	9d a 10d
Eggs per doz	9d
Beef per lb	3d a 4d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Hides per lb	4d
Mackerel per doz	2s a 3s
Codfish per qt	16 a 18
Pork per lb by carcass	4d a 6d
Flour per bbl	45s a 50s
Oatmeal per cwt.	18s a 20s
Hay per Ton	50s a 60s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Corner of Great George & King Streets, Charlottetown.

President—HON. DANIEL BRENAN.
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 2 p.m to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.

Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown

President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Wednesdays & Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m to 1 p m., from 2 p.m to 4 p m.

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Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island

President—Hon. JOHN R. GARDINER.
Cashier—E. L. LYDIARD, Esquire
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11 o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m., to 1 p. m. from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.

ROCKLIN HOUSE,

Kent Street, Charlottetown,

SIMON D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

Permanent and Transient Boarders will find the above House to give satisfaction.
Ch'town, June 13, 1868.

WILLIAM DODD,

Commission Merchant,

And Auctioneer,

QUEEN SQUARE,

CHARLOTTETOWN... P. E. ISLAND

Business Cards.

C. L. RICHARDS,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

British & Foreign Groceries.

1, Head North Wharf,

ST. JOHN, - - - NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dec. 6, 1867. ly

A. W. ANDRES,

Marble Worker,

Point Du Chene, Shediac N. B.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, &c., &c.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE constantly on hand.

Can furnish Gravestones and Monuments at a less price than any other establishment in the Provinces, and pay a duty besides.

ORDERS can be left at BERTRAM'S Book Store and at D. ENMAN'S, Esq., Summerside, or sent to

A. W. ANDRES.

Point Du Chene, June 11th, 1868.

JABEZ HUDSON,

Authorized Auctioneer,

GENERAL AGENT, &c.,

TRYON, - - - - - - P. E. I.

June 27, 1867.

CARVELL BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission Merchants,

And General Agents,

BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, - - - - - P. E. Island

James Greenough,

FLOUR

Commission Merchant.

No 47 Commercial Street

Corner of Clinton Street---- BOSTON

Barber Shop!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the people of Summerside, and the public in general, that he has opened a

BARBER SHOP!

on Water Street, in the room adjoining the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all work appertaining to his profession. Best assortment of

Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, Tooth Powders, Dyes, &c.,

always on hand on the most reasonable ter ms Boxes CRYSTAL BLUE also for sale.

RAZORS carefully put in order

CHAS. OTTO WINKLER.

Summerside, Jan 30, 1868.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES

OFFICE,—O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING,

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1867 oct 24.

DR. JARVIS

Has Removed His Residence to the House

(lately occupied by Mr McKinlay)

next to Thomas Hunt's, Esq., St Eleanor's. He may be consulted every forenoon at the Drug Store of W. T. HUNT & Co., Summerside.

St. Eleanor's, May 18, 1868.

DR. J. PRICE,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE, next door to Bank, Central Street

SUMMERSIDE, ... P. E. ISLAND.

October 12, 1865.

KITSON CASEY, M D.,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

formerly Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, offers his professional services to the people of Summerside and vicinity. He can be consulted at his office, over the Store of Messrs Green & Schurman, in Summerside.

June 13, 1867. tf

THOMAS KELLY,

Barrister - at - Law

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.

aug 9, 1866

R. & W. T. HUNT,

Commission Merchants,

GENERAL AGENTS AND

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM AND OFFICE

Head of Queen's Wharf.

(opposite the Store of Wm. T. Hunt & Co.)

Summerside, P. E. Island.

April 2 1868. ly

WILLIAM BEAIRSTO,

Commission Merchant,

Auctioneer & General Agent,

WATER STREET,

Summerside, ---------- P. E. Island

Jan. 21, 1868.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL: TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.

HEAD OFFICES:

EDINBURGH & LONDON.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agent at Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.—1y

Business Cards.

J. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

And Dealer in Provisions, &c.

MARKET STREET,

St. John, N. B.

Gives personal attention to the Sale and Purchase of every description of Goods.

May 9, 1868.

HANFORD BROTHERS,

Successors to Thomas Hanford,

Commission Merchants,

And General Agents.

11 NORTH MARKET WHARF,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Chas. U. Hanford..... Fred.S.Hanford

POINT DU CHENE HOUSE,

THE subscriber would beg to call the attention of the travelling public to this well-known and favorite Hotel, situated at the Head of the Railway Wharf, at Point Du Chene, N. B.

Its advantages as a residence for parties in quest of health cannot be surpassed. The air is pure, bracing and invigorating, while there is every facility for deep sea bathing.

The trains for St. John leave the door twice every day. The charges will be found moderate, the table good; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the requirements of his customers, to ensure general satisfaction.

Passengers landing from the steamer in the morning can get breakfast before leaving in the 7 o'clock train.

PETER SCHURMAN, Proprietor.

P. S.—Being himself a P. E. Islander, the Proprietor would hereby respectfully request a share of the Island patronage.

Pt. Du Chene, june 18, '68. 3m

Weekly Steam Communication

WITH

BOSTON & HALIFAX.

THE STEAMSHIPS *ALHAMBRA* and *COMMERCE*, (until further notice) will make weekly trips between CHARLOTTETOWN and BOSTON, calling at Canso.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	Ladies' Cabin.	Gents' Cabin.	Forward.
To Boston	50s.	55s.	45s.
" Halifax.	25s.	30s.	18s.
" Canso,	20s.	25s.	15s.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Char'Town, July30, 1868.

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co's.

STEAMERS,

"PRINCESS OF WALES" AND "HEATHER BELLE."

The Steamer "Princess of Wales"

WILL leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every TUESDAY and THURSDAY morning at 5 a. m., in time for the morning train for Halifax.

Leaves PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves PICTOU for PORT HOOD every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of Train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, at 7½ p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morning's Train's.

Leaves SHEDIAC for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

The Steamer "Heather Belle"

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN at 3 a.m., every Saturday morning for PICTOU.

Leaves PICTOU at 9 a. m., same day, for MURRAY HARBOR, GEORGETOWN and SOURIS, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves PICTOU every MONDAY for CHARLOTTETOWN, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

FARES:

Charlottetown to Pictou, or back,		£0 12	0
Pictou to Georgetown,	"	0 9	0
" Port Hood,	"	0 12	0
Ch'town to Summerside,	"	0 9	0
" Shediac,	"	0 18	0
" St. John,	" $4.50 or	1 8	1½
" Eastport,	" 6.00	1 17	6
" Portland,	" 8.00	2 10	0
" Boston,	" 9.00	2 16	3
" Halifax,	" 4.00	1 4	0
" Port Hood,	"	1 4	0
" Georgetown,	"	0 9	0
" Souris,	"	0 12	0

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

M 21, 1868.

Invitation to Shipbuilders!

3000 BLOCKS,

NOW READY FOR SALE

AT COSTIN'S LOCK SHOP,

SUMMERSIDE!

THE subscriber begs leave to direct the attention of SHIP BUILDERS and SHIP OWNERS, to his BLOCK SHOP, where he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a large lot of BLOCKS, of all sizes, which will be sold at the lowest Island prices, and 25 PER CENT. off for CASH.

Remember those are not the Blocks you read about which have no Bushing in the Sheaves, and 2 Rivets where 3 is required. Parties purchasing Blocks should always drive out the pins and examine the inside, as many vessels have been lost in consequence of bad Blocks.

The fastest vessels that ever sailed from this Island were furnished with Blocks from the subscribers Factory, (the *New Dominion, Undine, Zuleika*, and others)

ALSO—Ships Wheels, finished with neatness and made substantial. Deck Plugs, Pumps, &c.. &c.

Reference can be made to Hon. J. C. Pope, Hon. James Yeo.

JOHN COSTIN.

Feb. 27, 1868. 1y

TRIAL OF WHALEN.

[From the St. John Morning Telegraph.]

The trial of Whalen at Ottawa, for the murder of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, commenced on Monday the 7th inst. We give below some interesting particulars in connection with this important event:—

WHELAN'S APPEARANCE IN COURT.

Out in the yard there was a little procession. Between two policemen, who watched their man closely, came Whalen, and behind were other watchful men. The procession moved across the gaol yard to the Court House, and a moment later they enter. The first object that catches the eye is the red beard of the prisoner, which has grown considerable during his confinement. On entering the room he is at once conveyed to the dock, and immediately placed therein, his handcuffs being removed, though other precautions are not neglected. The appearance of the prisoner is what might be expected from one in his trerible position. He looks pale and anxious, a slight pink tinge on his rather prominent cheek bones, being the only particle of color on his face. Otherwise he looks well enough, indicating that the prison fare has not disagreed with him. He sits in the dock restless and nervous, running his fingers through his beard and twirling his moustache almost incessantly, as if he felt uneasy. He keeps glaring around the court-room constantly, as if expecting to see acquaintances and friends there. All the while he is evidently trying to preserve an appearance of easy carelessness, but it does not sit well on him. He keeps constantly in motion, and there is an incessant twitching of the muscles of the mouth, showing that inwardly he is excited and nervous. Of course his appearance creates a sensation in court.—Everyone wants to see the notorious prisoner, and everyone, therefore, makes an attempt to do so. There is a general straining of eyes from all parts of the room to catch a sight of the man in the dock. And during all this time the cross examination of a witness on the wood case is going on most persistently as if the fate of the world hung on that wood pile. A description of Whalen's person may not be out of place here. As he sits in the dock we have a good opportunity of scanning his features, and this is the result of our observations:—Whalen's forehead is low and slighty receding, though not so much as has been said by others. The jaw and chin, as far as can be judged, while that heavy red beard covers them, are strong and determined looking—yet the man has by no means a bad expression. His restless eyes are against him, and they are perhaps the worst features of his face. As he looks now he would scarcely be picked out by the most expert physiognomist as the man who would commit the crime of which he now stands accused. He is a strong, muscular looking man, apparently capable of enduring much hardship, and making a determined fight. His shoulders are broad and well-knit, but his chest is of no great depth, especially for one of his apparent strength. His limbs are slender, and indicate activity. His head is what is called a "bullet head," being almost round, the animal characteristics evidently predominating; yet he is a man of intelligent appearance, and no one would for a moment think of setting him down as an ass; he may be a knave; but he is certainly not a fool.

THE CASE AGAINST WHALEN.

Mr. O'Reilly, in addressing the jury previous to calling witnesses, among other things said:—

The charge against the prisoner was that he fired the shot, and the Crown will undertake to show that the prisoner was simply an emissary of a band of bad men in Montreal who had conspired to take Mr. M'Gee's life. The conspiracy was hatched in Montreal, and the prisoner was from the first one of the conspirators. Their first intention was to take Mr. M'Gee's life in his own house, and they made an attempt to do so some time previous to his going to Ottawa to attend to his duties as a member of Parliament. Fortunately Mr. M'Gee's brother was in the house when the attempt was made. He opened the door at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning when the prisoner entered and alleged that he came for a friendly purpose, namely, to give warning that the murder was to be committed that very morning at four o'clock. Seeing that the visit was apparently for a friendly purpose, he was received in the study, when he then gave information that the house was to be attacked. He said there was a violent enmity between two parties respecting the matter. In the study a note was written by Mr. M'Gee to the Chief of Police advising him of the intended attempt to murder him, and the prisoner undertook to deliver it. But he did not deliver it until 3 hours afterwards, although according to his own story the house was to have been attacked within two hours. It would also be shown that the prisoner entertained a very strong and bitter enmity against the deceased. He had charged him with being a traitor to his country and having sold her rights, and frequently threatened vengeance against him. Such were the views and teachings of the prisoner, and only too well did he carry them out. It will be shown that at a tavern in Montreal kept by one Duggan, the prisoner met other persons, and that not only was the prisoner selected to do the bloody deed, but that he was addressed by one of his companions in these words—"*Sullivan, you are the man to do the deed.*"

It will also be shown that when Mr. McGee came to Ottawa to attend his Parliamentary duties, that Whalen came also. When Mr. M'Gee took sick and went to Montreal, so did the prisoner, and when he returned to Ottawa the prisoner followed him again. Although employed as a tailor in Montreal at good wages, and although his wife was there, and he had a house rented there, he left and went to Ottawa whenever Mr. M'Gee did. Also, it would be shown that whenever Mr. M'Gee appeared in his place in the House of Commons Whalen would be in the stranger's gallery. It would be proved that as early as December, in the previous year, Whalen had purchased a pistol and practised shooting with it until he became a most accomplished marksman. On the evening previous to the murder, when Mr. M'Gee was in the House, Whalen was in the gallery with a pistol in his pocket and would prove that point beyond a doubt. On that fatal night prisoner went in and out of the house several times, seeming to be restless and uneasy. One of the witnesses would prove that while Mr. M'Gee was delivering his last speech he saw Whalen in the gallery. Mr. M'Gee was referring to the recall of Dr. Tupper to England, and in doing so said "it would be as a blow below the belt." At this moment Whalen was seen standing up in the gallery, in a threatening manner pointing to Mr. M'Gee. I am afraid that we shall have to prove that he had accomplices there. He was seen speaking to one, and communicating with two others. It will be shown that Mr. M'Gee was preparing to leave the House, when Whaeln wheeled away to the left. Mr. McFarlane accompanied Mr. McGee. Where Whalen went afterwards is only accounted for by his own declaration. But parties who give a conversation between Doyle and Whalen, just after the murder, will tell you a different story, and show you that Whalen's account is wrong. It can be proved by Lecroix a Frenchman, that he saw the shot fired. He will describe the prisoner and narrate the circumstances of the murder. If you believe him there can be no doubt left as to the guilt of Whalen. But even without this there is plenty of evidence to bring home conviction. His being chosen to do the act; his tracing his victim; his being seen gnashing his teeth on the night of the murder; all speak with damning tongue against him. These are the leading facts in a few words, and you must bring in a verdict according to the evidence. The learned Counsel spoke with deep feeling, his words being at times inaudible to the reporter's gallery.

THE EVIDENCE.

Little that is new to our readers has been elicited as yet. The first witness called was a Post Office messenger in the House of Commons, named Paul Frechette. He testified to accompanying Mr. M'Gee part of the way to his hotel on the fatal night, and, after parting, to hearing a shot fired. Wm. Trotter, a lad, son of the Mrs Trotter at whose house Mr. M'Gee boarded, was walking from the Parliament buildings to his mother's when he heard the shot, and arriving at his mother's door saw Mr. McGee's dead body and gave the alarm. Mrs Trotter heard the tapping of Mr. M'Gee at the door, and the shot fired as she went to open the door; subsequently found his blood on her floor and his dead body on the sidewalk; when she opened the door saw nobody but the murdered man; identified the prisoner as having called at her house twice—the last time two or three nights before the murder, when coming late and remaining, she had to request him to go away, after refusing him a second glass of wine, pen and ink, etc. George Perry, City Engineer, gave evidence respecting the plan used by the Court, of distances, route taken by Mr. M'Gee, etc.—Michael McCartchy, Chief Messenger of the Commons, left the Commons after the House adjourned that night. Met no person and heard no shots.—Dr. McGillivray explained the position in which Mr M'Gee's body lay on the sidewalk when he was summoned after the murder. He had performed the *post mortem* examination assisted by Dr. Wolff and found the cause of death to be, beyond doubt, the pistol shot wound from the back of the head, passing through the mouth.—Dr. Vancorthlandt's evidence testified to the same effect as regards cause of death.—Robert Macfarlane Esq., M.PP., who accompanied Mr. M'Gee from the Parliament buildings on the night of his murder and was the last person seen in his company, testified to their walking from the buildings, etc. Some time after parting, he heard a noise like a shot but paid no attention at the time.—Jean Baptiste Lacroix, who was said to have *seen* the murder, was the next witness; he gave his evidence through an interpreter, G. H. Macaulay, Esq. The following is the material part of the evidence:

Witness took the first street from the bridge over the creek near the Chaudiere. Does not know its name. Followed it until opposite the First Parliament Building, when he turned off and took the next street. There were houses on this next street. One very large one at the corner. There was a fence on the opposite corner. (the left) about a quarter of an acre before you come to houses. Witness took the east side of the street. He saw something—a man dressed in black with a beaver hat on his head walking on the other side of the street, evidently with the intention of opening a door. The man was going up towards the Chaudiere. The door was opposite half the distance of the fence and opposite the telegraph post. Witness was from twelve to fourteen yards from the telegraph post when he saw the man on the other side. He also saw another person on the other side, about seventeen or eighteen yards from the first person, both on the same side. They were both going in the same direction. Saw a man (following the first man) with lightish pantaloons, dark hat, and a cap. Heard a pistol shot fired. The men might have been five or six feet apart then. The man in the rear left the sidewalk, made a circuit in the street, and came behind the first man, firing at him while the latter appeared to be trying to open the door. The first man was at the door, and his face was to it, when the shot was fired. The second man had come round in a semi-circular way, and raised his arm when behind the first man. Then witness heard a shot and gave a jump from surprise.—The first man fell backwards towards the wall of the house—head first. [Witness then gave a pantomimic description of the falling man, from which it seemed that the fall was forward on one knee, and sideways against the post.] The second man returned by about the same course as he had taken in coming behind the other, and striking on the smaller of the posts on that side of the street, exclaimed "Jesus!" Then went up on to the "parapel" (sidewalk) and, going a little further, entered a gateway on the same side. Witness was standing all this time near the doorway of a brick house opposite. After firing the shot the second man came a short distance towards the witness and then turned round to the sidewalk until he struck the post. When witness saw this he started at once and went home. He did not cross over to see the man because he was too much frightened.

The witness was submitted to a very lengthy and severe cross-examination, but nothing was elicited to disturb the statement given above. (Whether that statement is in accordance with the facts is quite another question.) He also testified to recognizing Whalen in gaol. Hon. G. E. Cartier was called, and spoke of seeing Mr. M'Gee just before leaving the Buildings. His evidence appeared to be immaterial. On Tuesday, 8th, John Jordan, one of the Ottawa City Police, gave evidence intended to strenghten Lacroix's. He saw him in the vicinity of the murder on the night (or rather morning) in question. Wm. Graham, a doorkeeper in the Commons, said Whalen visited the House of Commons nightly during the second part of the Session—was a frequent visitor. From the time M'Gee was able to be in the House, Whalen was a visitor. Was in several times the night of the murder "the first time he went up he remained about quarter of an hour or each session; he had a general conversation with Buckley; the two appeared to be very intimate acquaintances; every time I saw him he always had an interview with Buckley before going in gallery; they spoke in so low a voice and so low a tone that I could not hear what they said." Detective John O'Neill arrested Whalen and testified to the manner and what he found on his person when searched—cards and tickets showing his connexion with Irish societies, places of amusement, etc.; also a revolver, and cartridges, used in the Smith and Wesson revolver. (The revolver was identified by Police Officer Davis who assisted in the arrest.) O'Neill pointed out the differences between five of the cartridges which had been lying in the chambers for some time, and the sixth which had recently been placed there before Whalen's arrest. There was the evidence, too, of fresh burnt powder around the muzzle to show that the sixth chamber had recently been discharged. The bullet which killed M'Gee was produced, and O'Neill said he believed it came from a cartridge same size as the one taken from Whalen. Joseph Faulkner, a tailor, was in Montreal during the M'Gee-Devlin election contest; he and Whalen worked in the same shop—Mr. Anderson's, Great St. James street. Heard Whalen say in conversation M'Gee was a traitor and ought to be shot. Whalen carried a pistol, like the one produced, to picnics. One of their fellow workmen said Whalen "would shoot M'Gee like a rat." Alex J. Turner, of Montreal, had heard Whelan say he would as soon take M'Gee's life as take a cup of tea; he had said in his own house that "he would go up and blow M'Gee's brains out;" he had a revolver at that time; he went out that night and returned the following day; I saw Whalen at Beck's restaurant; he said he had been up to M'Gee's house the night previous and that Enright was with him; he did not say for what; saw M'Gee pass up Notre Dame street in a carriage a few days after the election; was alone at that time; he said it was a good job M'Gee's house was not in flames last night; heard him threaten the life of M'Gee again in his own house after the election; he said although M'Gee was elected the bloody old pig would not reign long. I will blow his bloody brains out before the session is over."

Turner had told Mr. M'Gee of this conversation. Afterwards at Ottawa, Turner when stopping at Russel Hotel, noticed Whalen and Doyle, the head waiter, as being very intimate. In one confab,

Doyle asked Whelan if he had been up to D'Arcy McGee's; prisoner said yes; that was after New Year; Doyle said, did D'Arcy open the door; prisoner said no by J——s, for if he had I would shoot the —— like a dog; he said M'Gee's brother took him up stairs, but the bloody bastard locked the door before he let him up. Prisoner told M'Gee he had come to give information about some one going to burn his house on the following morning. He said M'Gee gave him a letter. He told Doyle they opened the bloody letter and had a good laugh over it before they took it to the police station.

When Whalen and Doyle saw Turner looking, they stopped conversing and turned "all colors." The next witness was Vaughan Brice, a messenger of the Commons. He had seen Patrick Buckley and Whalen at the bar of the Senate together, and had heard them talking together on another occasion, but not on the night of the murder. Reuben Wade, of Montreal, swore to hearing Whalen say in a grocery store kept by a man named Duggan, in Montreal, that M'Gee "would live to see the year come in but not pass out;"

Prisoner said D'Arcy had sold his friends—those who did so much for him and put so much confidence in him—like a dog, and said he must and shall have satisfaction out of him; what could not be done there must be done somewhere else or elsewhere; he might live to see the new year come in but not pass out. One of the other strangers clapping him on the shoulder, said, "Smith, here is our man, he's sound on the goose, not a better man can be had for the job." He called prisoner Smith on that occasion. They were close together. The conversation was carried on in a lower tone after that. Did not catch more then. The landlord and a man with fair complexion and large nostrils took the principal share in the coversation. They had two glasses of spirits each. They seemed rather warm. There was another man with light brown hair, whiskers somewhat red, with a kind of oval face, large eyes, I think inclined to blue. It was he who slapped Whalen on the shoulders. They met again next night, prisoner included. There was another man besides them. They talked of election matters. The landlord said "My brother John thinks two should go in, and two or three stay out." Something was said about taking different directions. The next I heard from the man with extended nostrils was, "D'Arcy, poor devil, if he only knew the fate that waits him he would fly, and not the first time either." The conversation then turned to Fenian delegates. There was nothing said about Sullivan. On Tuesday, 24th, about same time, the parties came again, the same four and another. In a conversation about the Orange Hall, one of the men present on Sunday night, said, "Sullivan, how was that job at the Orange Hall done?" The landlord interrupted him and said, "Why sometimes call him Sullivan and sometimes Smith, when you know his name is Whalen?" The prisoner replied it was done at or near