

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager, Office Sup't.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!  
ON AND AFTER  
MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

Trains Going West.			
STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25 "
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
Breadalbane	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Kensington	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Sammerside	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25 "
Wellington	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
Port Hill	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.40 "	
O'Leary	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Alberton	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
O'Leary	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
Alberton	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
Tignish	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

Trains Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	dp 7.50 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 8.57 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 10.22 "	
Sammerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 11.10 "	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.05 pm	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.07 "
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 7.58 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.48 "	" 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52 "
Ch'town	" 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	dp 4.10 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.30 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	dp 4.40 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	ar 11.05 "	" 7.06 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.			
Trains Going West.			
STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.	
Souris	Dp 3.11 p. m.	Dp 6.30 a. m.	
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "	
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "	
Morell	" 1.55 "	" 8.38 "	
M. Stew't Jun.	Ar 6.25 "	Ar 9.20 "	

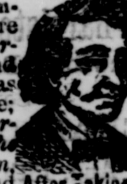

Train Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.	
M. Stewart Jun	Dp 9.30 am.	Dp 5.35 p. m.	
Morell	" 10.02 "	" 6.15 "	
St. Peter's	" 10.25 "	" 6.47 "	
Harmony	" 11.23 "	" 8.02 "	
Souris	Ar 11.40 "	Ar 8.25 "	

C. J. BRYDGES, W. M. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways, Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

## COAL! COAL!

150 TONS NUT & ROUND COAL,  
cheap from Shed, by  
W. W. CLARKE, Agent.  
Head Lord's Wharf,  
Charlottetown, June 24.

**DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**  
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, &c. &c. Before Taking, Premature Old Age, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address W. M. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.



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is acknowledged to be ahead of any other paper in the Province in the item of

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and is always well filled with Political, Shipping, Commercial and General Information.

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Will be sent to any part of the Province, the Dominion, United States or Great Britain on receipt of

For Six Months, \$2.50  
For Three Months, 1.25  
For One Month, .50

W. L. COTTON,  
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.  
Ch'town, Dec. 1877.

## DR. CLEMENT, SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform the citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity that he has opened an office next door to the Reform Club (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Caldwell), for the practice of Dentistry. He has adopted the following Scale of Charges, to suit the times, and to put Dentistry within the reach of all:—  
For a full upper or lower Set of Teeth, \$10 00  
For partial Sets—each tooth, 1 00  
For Gold Fillings, 1 00  
For Amalgam and all composition fillings, 50  
**ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.**  
In inserting Artificial Teeth, the Best Material only is used, and a perfect fit warranted in all cases, or no pay.  
Ch'town, July 6, 1878—pat 3aw ar pres.

## WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as THE RANKIN HOUSE, in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to Permanent and Transient Boarders. Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.  
WM. WAGSTAFF.  
May 25, 1878.

## Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for past patronage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still prepared to do all work in his line. Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and General Jobbing punctually attended to.  
On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.  
Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle Tinware.  
GEO. E. MILLNER,  
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.  
Ch'town, May 16—

## P. E. I. Starch Manufacturing Co.

CAPITAL . . \$25,000,  
In Shares of \$25.00 each.  
THIS COMPANY has been incorporated by Act of Parliament during the present session, and one-third of the Shares have been taken up by the leading men of Charlottetown. Farmers holding Stock in this Company will have the benefit of the preference in the large purchase of produce which the working of the Company entails.  
Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Hyndman Bros., until the Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.  
April 16, 1878—

## JAMES HOBBS, CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.  
The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.  
Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.  
Repairing neatly done, at short notice. I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it at my Show Room.

## JAMES HOBBS.

Corner Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1878. 3m 2aw

## St. Lawrence Marine Ins. Co. OF P. E. ISLAND.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . \$120,000.00.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President; JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.; ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.; G. D. LONGWOOT, Esq.; W. E. DAWSON, Esq.; THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.; P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.  
Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Secretary.  
March 25—1y law

## QUEEN INSURANCE CO., Y. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June, 1877—

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

## THE MCCARTHY MURDER. The Continuation of Mr. Palmer's Speech.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 17.  
Mr. Palmer, this morning, called the attention of the Court to the deposition of several witnesses he had cross-examined upon, and wished to have them filed as evidence. Dr. Tuck had no objections.  
Dr. Tuck then called—  
Patrick A. McGinley, constable in charge of clothing and articles of evidence, who testified that the articles had not been tampered with, and that none but the proper authorities had access to them. He did not allow Mrs. McCarthy in the room where they were.  
The Court then waited a few minutes for rebutting witness, and Dr. Tuck announced that he would wait no longer.  
At 10.45 o'clock Mr. Palmer began his address to the jury. He said, as the counsel for the prisoners at the bar, it fell upon him to make his expected appeal to them. After a long siege and the fatigue of the trial he hardly felt qualified to do justice to the occasion; still, he would endeavor to show them the facts of the case. He, of course, could easily demonstrate the innocence of the prisoners, and he did not for a moment doubt as to the result of the trial; but he wanted to satisfy the public mind, for it would be very unfortunate to send the prisoners out with any suspicions resting upon them. He would now go over the facts to show his theory correct that those prisoners are not guilty of such a heinous and enormous crime. He would refer to the principal actor in this highly emblazoned drama. It was a pleasure first of all to him as a British subject and counsel for the prisoners to have it to say that no previous charge had ever marred their heretofore good character, as had been proved in Court. The Scriptures say: "Train up a child in the way it should walk, and when old, it will not depart therefrom." As the sparks are prone to fly upwards, so will moral training in childhood determine, mould and shape the character. After the distinguished character the prisoners have borne, the mother bringing her children up in the fear and admonition of the Lord that they may be respected and honored,—the charge laid to them is a moral impossibility. He would appeal to His Honor, whom he highly respected for his impartial conduct and high standing, between the evidence set forth in its proper light here, and the insinuations and the suggestions resorted to by the press in giving light and sparkling information to the public in this highly painted drama and renowned theatre which would be written in the annals of our country's history. Those who read these writings no doubt are pregnant with bitter feelings against the prisoners instead of the opinion they should, according to the real character of the case, possess. He expressed full confidence in the Jury.

Second Despatch.  
DORCHESTER, Aug. 17.  
Mr. Palmer next called His Honor's attention to the fact that in the evidence not one of the prisoners have been found doing or saying anything unlawful, but rather what was natural for them to do or say, nor were they found in an improper place only by the evidence of Annie Parker. He referred again to the idea of people recognizing this as a drama instead of going to the real facts of the case, making a theory and arguing it out, and betting a bottle of brandy against a firkin of butter. It had been some seven months ago since Annie Parker undertook to convince the world that the Osbornes were guilty. It is evident she was hostile to the Osbornes. Mrs. Stultz's testimony showed this, and the Osbornes mentioned their hostility to her. If they were guilty, would they do so? Is it reasonable? Would they not be running after her constantly and trying to bribe her to keep it to herself? Before you can decide this trial what has got to be believed is, first, that they had made a plan to drug McCarthy, and that before a person they do not consider right and almost a stranger to them, for they only seen her three weeks. Then she goes to bed with an arrangement to meet her lover in the night, and when McCarthy comes back, although she knows he is coming, she thinks it her lover. Then, is it reasonable they would take the money before her and let her go with them? If ten men in the world will believe such a story, he cannot. Parker did not want him robbed, but still she could not give him any assistance, but sought rather to have a lark with him, and sport and fool with him in such a time as that, while they take his money. What next? Mrs. Osborne who has been proved to be trustworthy, tells her boy to commit murder in the presence of one who was a stranger three weeks before! Then you must believe that this boy went to the Scadoue that dark night alone, where he had never been before, and that she scrubbed blood up in the morning with warm water before the fire was made. He then detailed the conclusion the people would have to arrive at regarding the body being buried without the overcoat, only the body coat, according to Parker's testimony. He would appeal to the general public, if he was misrepresenting facts, to all those who have maintained any hostility against the Osbornes to look at the true facts of the case. He then glanced at the bar-room being proved to be open by five or six witnesses. She said the body was taken to the front door,—the most exposed place, when there were three back doors, and that the

crime was committed with no less than four people in the house. It was said death was caused by blows without breaking the skull or skin.

Third Despatch.  
DORCHESTER, Aug. 17.  
He, of course, did not dispute what the doctors said might take place; but it is like the saying that pigs might fly. But if the whole public believes such absurdity he could not think the jury coming to common sense, cause and effect would believe it. He would appeal to the public against such a monstrous harlot, huge liar and would-be-murderer, as Annie Parker, or, as she had been called, Annie Peltier, but whose name he hoped would go down to posterity as Annie Parker. She had arisen from the position of servant girl, and now occupies a prominent position in this highly painted drama. He did not despise her because of her calling, God forbid. He felt proud of the person who gained a living honestly, but it did not matter how it was done as long as it was honestly; but she ought to tell the truth and he would appeal to His Honor if any of her evidence is corroborated. It is broken down, destroyed, and she acknowledges herself an accomplice. Therefore it is such as cannot be believed, and some theory outside of her evidence should be set up. The Crown Officer should set some theory and make it known in order that he would know upon what ground to work. Unless he was a prophet or possessed of some supernatural power he could not tell what theory to disprove, or the position of the other side, no odds how powerful an advocate. But this he did know—there was the worst feeling for the prisoners. But he claimed to give the proper construction and hypothesis of the case, and they could twist and turn about as they pleased.

He then referred to Parker, saying the tree men were not there, and of her scrubbing with warm water before the fire was made; and he would call their attention to these absurdities. It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the tree men were there and also that the floor had not been scrubbed that morning.  
He then complimented Dr. Tuck in his general fairness and his mode of conducting criminal cases as the one that should be evinced by Crown officers. But Mr. Hanington had referred to him as being retained by Osbornes for \$500. This he does not deny, but he would sooner give them \$500 out of his own pocket and clear them from such foul slanders than to take that much from them and leave them in their position—calumny and disgrace heaped upon them, of which they were certainly innocent. But of course he was their paid advocate, and he knew and had proved that Mr. Hanington was retained by Edward McCarthy, and he don't say it was wrong for he may have believed the story of the Parker girl, and in all kindness to Mr. Hanington that when he lays his head on his pillow he will ponder the matter over in his own mind and will conclude he was wrong. But of course he was on the side employed to bring the prisoners to guilt and he had done his best, and he respected him for it. A week had been spent over a wagon, cutting it to pieces and increasing the expenses of the Government, and that wagon, it was proved, was not there, but away up Coeague River the 12th of October. One of the witnesses proving this was a humble farmer's wife, sprang from among those who are scattered over our country, and whose doors are ever open to the weary traveller; but you might as well say the Bible was a tissue of lies, that the gospels were false, as to tell some people that Annie Parker's story was not true. He had heard a respectable man arguing that her statement was corroborated because the body was found in the Scadoue River. He would not, at the opening of the trial, have objected to that man as a jurymen, and he could not but think what wonderful minds some people possess. But it was no use talking over a wagon that was not there. He had been informed the Government had purchased White a new wagon, and that had been attached, but he could not vouch for the truth of the rumor. This, together with Dr. Scott's nursing the wagon as Winters', avails nothing. Talk of jurisprudence and of outside or public opinion, but there is nothing like a fair trial in a British court: it is like pure gold, and he was satisfied to leave it with twelve of his fellow-men, whom he believed knew no envy nor spite. He would ask what evidence they had of this extraordinary story of Annie Parker's, which is not only untrue but also contradicts itself time and again, and presents to us numerous absurdities, which, outside of the contradiction, he could disprove. Then we must believe the blood had been left till morning—coolly and deliberately leaving the same after such an event, which should haunt them forever and make them shudder at the thought. Then we must believe that the wagon described was in the barn that night, and that the punchon was against the bar-room door which was nailed up. All these had been proved conclusively untrue, if we are to believe these witnesses instead of Annie Parker. Tait, Ward, Squire Deacon and others, including Miss Buchanan, have proved this door was not nailed up. Now, is it reasonable to suppose those witnesses would come here for no purpose but that of committing perjury and becoming criminals, and it is certainly the providence of God which had enabled those poor people to show these facts so conclusively.

He would now refer to the witness Buchanan. It was proved she had a child, but