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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	
Carligan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	dp 5.25
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
Summerside	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25
Wellington	dp 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00
Port Hill	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
O'Leary	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Alberton	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Tignish	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	ar 12.00 pm	ar 8.00 "	

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 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	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 "	" 9.45
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.10 "	ar 10.05
Mt. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.30 "	
Carligan	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Georgetown	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
	ar 10.43 "	ar 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 p.m.	Dp 6.30 a.m.
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.52 "	" 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun.	Ar 5.25 "	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, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways. Sup't. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Unsteady Gait, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, 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. L. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, P. G. Fraser at Apothecaries Hall, and by all Druggists anywhere.

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

1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ohtown, 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, }
Ch'town, 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. LONGWORTH, 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—ly law

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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.

The facts of the case positively true he wished to give, and none other; but he wished to be righted by his learned friends if he wavered an atom. The tree men had proved that the wagon was not there. They had seen another wagon there that day, but there was a horse to it, and, of course, when the owner drove away, his wagon must necessarily go, too. Then, if any man kept a wagon there, whose was it? Let them show it possible for a wagon but Osborne's (a single light wagon) to be on the premises that night. It is physically and morally an impossibility to murder that man, go through the whole ordeal, as Parker describes, and four men sleeping in the house. If they were so successful as to overcome such impossibilities they ought to get off. Then, regarding some evil thoughts that seemed to force themselves on the minds of some people regarding Morris O'Neill and his sister, Mrs. McCarthy, he believed from the bottom of his very soul that no suspicions should rest on her. But, if McCarthy was murdered, he was afraid that there were suspicions which followed others more closely than they did the Osbornes. He had proved that Mrs. McCarthy lived unhappily with her husband. He (McCarthy) had proved unfaithful to his marriage vows and sought the cheerful smiles of other women. He had also proved him not on good terms with Morris O'Neil. But he (Mr. Palmer), while respecting the Irish as noble hearted and kind, would venture to say there are none you can arouse to frenzy so quickly as an Irishman by saying a disrespectful word about his sister or mother. He would then call their attention to Parker's being taken in and cared for so kindly by Mrs. McCarthy, who treats her as a companion, and when she meets her kisses and greets her as a sister, which corresponds with the fact of her (Parker) telling Agnes Buchanan that Mrs. McCarthy was going to treat her as a lady if she would swear that the Osbornes killed McCarthy. He wished them to take particular notice to this, and when they made up their minds to acquit one, it will be necessary to acquit all.

He then referred to Annie's description of the wagon. Once it had rungs and she could not swear whether it was Osborne's or not, and then she became positive it was an express with no rungs, showing she had manufactured her story to suit.

Mr. Hickey doesn't know precisely what night he saw the wagon, and he believes him mistaken in date. He says also that the light in the Waverley went out at half-past ten and he saw it no more. He remembers he passed the house every half hour, and if he is mistaken in that, for God's sake, could he not also be mistaken about the wagon and dates. Hickey saw the wagon and there was nothing in it but the driver, but he did not recognize him. But let it be supposed that the body was in the wagon that Hickey saw, he would call His Honor's attention to the fact that on points of law it failed to be evidence, and he would show why. He then read Hickey's evidence taken at Moncton where he said the clock struck three as he saw a wagon going west, but Parker said the clock struck three just after Harry returned from taking the body away, she had evidently heard Hickey's story, and in making her's she had put the three o'clock on the wrong end. Hickey also says he noticed the driver's features, and that the tail board was one that let down, and that the driver was a man of ordinary size, and the box about six inches high. Now if he took that much notice, is it not an absurdity to think if a body were in that wagon he would not have seen it and remembered it. Surely the Court did not expect those people, who were asleep at the time, to come and disprove something which had been shown as an absurdity. There was no necessity for it, viz., Hickey's conjecture that there might be a body in the wagon; Providence had certainly been good to them to enable them to establish such valuable testimony, and he would say for God's sake for them not to expect any better proof to disprove these things set down as utter impossibilities. Hickey also said he did not think the driver was the prisoner, Harry. If it had been him he would now recognize him as he saw his face, form and features. Mr. Palmer then read further of Hickey's deposition, after which the court adjourned at one for dinner.

After dinner he read and commented at length on Hickey's testimony, and defied the annals of jurisdiction or crimes to produce a case where four had committed a murder and one of them turned Queen's evidence. He then showed the inconsistency of such a thing; he had tried to get Harry on for evidence, for he would like for Harry to tell the jury the story as he had told him; they could have had a chance to break him down if it had not been true, but this privilege was refused, and they had to take such evidence as Providence had thrown in their way. He then referred to Allen, the mid-night visitor, and contrasted Parker's description with that of Allen himself. It was evident from her description he had seen Mr. Hanington somewhere, as he was at the Weldon House that night, and she had given his description, but neither Allen nor Hamilton were at the Waverley. Mr. Allen was at Point de Bute next morning, and could not have been in

Shediac the night before, and he believed that Allen's name will go down to posterity as Ann Parker's mid-night visitor.

Mr. Palmer then dwelt on the lucky means provided for accomplishing their end for obtaining witnesses, such as railways, telegraphs, and referred to Parker again as the monstrous harlot, whose word cannot be for a moment believed. They had proved she does not care what she says, and when pressed to tell her story, which is a pack of lies, she does so regardless of every moral principle. He then proceeded to read her solemn declaration, commenting on its contradictions of subsequent statements, and also the absurdities it contained. He said truth is consistent with itself. If you tell a thing and don't give the whole facts, then when you tell the rest they will agree with the part told. A person's memory may be sufficiently bad so that he can't give every fact, yet it was impossible for one's memory to be so exceedingly bad as to remember things which never happened. The papers had said he failed at Moncton to break her down, and at the same time she had made up her mind to lie, and she did so; but, unfortunately for her, those lies failed in their desired effect. Her memory didn't sustain them, but they contradicted each other. Of course he had no medical test like the doctors, but he had a moral test, and one which the most scientific authorities could not baffle. Some said Harry might have had help to put the body away, but that is absurd, because she says Harry asked her to go with him. He then read her statement at Moncton where she swore the wagon was a light one, with rungs in the seat, and now when she heard of White's wagon being there she adds a new feature to her story. He never in his life met a more powerful witness to make an impression. The country had received her tremendous pack of falsehoods as true and corroborative. He then referred to her conflicting testimony regarding Mrs. Osborne taking the money, dividing it, and then Harry taking the silver and the watch, and later there was no silver, only bills, which the old woman took herself. He would then call their attention to another absurdity—that of detailing the time she stopped in such a place, 16 or 17 minutes and another place 12 minutes. These we know to be impossible and absurd. He further commented on her statement, showing other contradictions. He regarded it as an outrage on common decency; and if this had actually taken place and she had been an eye-witness to the murder, as she said, she could have remembered it all. No one item would come up at a time, but it would have been stamped upon her mind more indelibly than a red-hot iron in her flesh, and she would not tell so many stories. He then showed she had denied her stories where she found them inconsistent. For instance; she said the coat sleeves were cut, but when the coat was found with the sleeves unharmed she denies her oath. The tree men, she says, were not there on the 12th. Of course they were there, but Annie or any one else can see that whoever were in the house they (the Osbornes) would know it in such an event that would burn and haunt them to their very graves. But the way to follow the build of a story is to watch it step by step, the ins and outs. She might have thought the tree men were not there, for of course they had no connection with the McCarthy case in the light she viewed it. He had proved that the clothes must have all been on the body, as there was mud on the under coat; but according to her story the overcoat was left in the house and used long afterwards. Of course she had seen Stephen McCarthy's coat there, as had been proved, and she thought that a great help in her evil design to ruin these honest and upright people. If the body had been placed near the shore in a short time it would have been entirely bare, and the only way to dispose of it so that it would not be exposed was to put it in the channel. This he had proven an impossibility, as in getting to the channel the water was seven feet deep. If this had not been shown a perfect absurdity, he would forfeit his position.

Then referring to the blood on the shirt, Dr. Scott had said it was impossible for the blood to get there as Parker had described, and, therefore, he would contend and establish the fact that death had not been as she described. He then explained how a blow with a hatchet would be apt to indent the skin by a blow given as described. The further corner of the hatchet must necessarily leave an impression the same as it would on a board or any other flat surface. Dr. Allison says there is blood clots on the shirt front, and he would have thought so too. Dr. Scott says it has not an appearance of clot; these professional men disagree. Why is it so? Is it because their science is such that it cannot be decided upon? Then what good is their testimony at all! Drs. Allison and Scott say that the brain would bleed considerably, while Dr. Fleming says the blood would not flow from the brain, but from the mucus membrane, and through the nose, and a man might lose all his blood in that way. He then dwelt considerably on the properties of blood, and showed the position the body might occupy after falling off the bridge in order for the blood to escape from the nose to the shirt bosom, and the probability and possibility of the body having fallen off the bridge, a distance of some thirty feet, causing a mark such as has actually been discovered.

The Court adjourned at six.
A great part of the time this afternoon