

THE EXAMINER.

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NO. 360.

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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. 4
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	ar 4.20 "	ar 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.32 "	ar 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.43 "	dp 11.55 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	ar 7.18 "	ar 12.50 pm	" 5.45
Hunter River	ar 7.30 "	ar 1.07 "	" 6.40
Breadalbane	ar 7.58 "	ar 1.47 "	" 7.38
County Line	ar 8.05 "	ar 1.57 "	" 7.48
Kensington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	" 8.25
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00
Wellington	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Port Hill	ar 9.52 "	ar 4.40 "	
O'Leary	ar 10.22 "	ar 5.27 "	
Alberton	ar 11.18 "	ar 6.54 "	
Tignish	ar 12.00 "	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	ar 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	ar 3.12 "	ar 8.57 "	
Port Hill	ar 4.10 "	ar 10.22 "	
Wellington	ar 4.40 "	ar 11.10 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30
County Line	ar 5.55 "	ar 1.17 "	" 7.07
Breadalbane	ar 6.23 "	ar 1.57 "	" 7.46
Hunter River	ar 6.32 "	ar 2.07 "	" 7.58
N. Wiltshire	ar 7.00 "	ar 2.48 "	" 8.35
Royalty Jun.	ar 7.12 "	ar 3.05 "	" 8.52
Royalty Jun.	ar 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	" 9.45
Ch'town	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	ar 10.05
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 8.23 "	ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Georgetown	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	ar 3.31 "	ar 6.52 "
St. Peter's	ar 4.25 "	ar 8.07 "
Morell	ar 4.59 "	ar 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun.	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "

Train Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stew't Jun	Dp 9.30 am	Dp 5.35 p.m.
Morell	ar 10.02 "	ar 6.15 "
St. Peter's	ar 10.25 "	ar 6.47 "
Harmony	ar 11.23 "	ar 8.02 "
Souris	ar 11.40 "	ar 8.25 "

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

FOR SALE, A Wagons—the cheapest in the city.

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Opposite Rocklin House's
July 8, '78.—6in eod

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.
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Wm. 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 everywhere.

1878.

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ADDRESS,
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, }
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.
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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.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—The reading public may or may not have been edified by the controversy carried on in the columns of the *Argus* for the past few weeks, on the existence or otherwise of a literal hell and its satanic occupant. One of the controversialists drew his inspiration from the safest source, and like David of old, advanced to the combat armed with the simplest yet most effective of weapons, viz, the word of God! "C. H." appeals to the public to say whether he has gained his case in view of the evidence he has adduced; every professing christian would unhesitatingly give a verdict in his favor.
But besides a religious, the case presents a literary and intellectual aspect. The world would never have seen the terrific word pictures of Dante, the weird genius of Shakespeare, the magnificent descriptions of Milton, or the inimitable drollery of Burns, had these writers been impressed with the negative opinions of the present day regarding the existence of a literal place of punishment and the spiritual existence of satan. Now, these men were giants, compared to whose intellectual capacity the highest minds of the Nihilists of to-day are dwarfed into insignificance.
Yours, &c.,
ONLOOKER.
July 30, 1878.

Intercepted Letter.

MY DEAR COLONEL MCG—LL,—Yours of a late date, asking for advice and instruction as to the best means of carrying on the present political campaign, and so forth, and so forth, has been received, and I cheerfully hasten to give you such advice as my great experience entitled me to give. I think it was O'Connell that said that, in order to carry out reform, it was necessary to agitate, agitate, agitate. It is my opinion—and I think my opinion is, at least, worth as much as O'Connell's—that, in order to be successful in your canvas, you must Prevaricate! Prevaricate! Prevaricate! I have communicated my ideas on this point to our Premier, and he agrees with me that, in order to save our party from total rout at the coming election, we must carry out the principles of Prevarication in their integrity, and so forth, and so forth. I am happy to be in a position to inform you that, with the majority of our party, the idea is popular. Particularly with those who, like myself, have been trying to elevate the standard of public morality, and so forth, and so forth. As you are aware, my whole political life has been governed by the principles of Prevarication; and, I think, all will agree that, as a representative of that principle, I have been a decided success. I commenced my political career by agreeing to cast lots to decide whether I, or one of two others, should be the party candidate for a certain constituency. I called heaven to witness that I would abide by the lottery, whether for or against me. The lot fell against me, but I prevaricated, ran the election and was elected; and now I am a living monument of the power of prevarication. For a while I had a seat in Mr. Pope's Cabinet, and tried hard to induce him to run his Government on prevarication principles, but he eventually edged me out of his Cabinet. For his rejection of me and my principles, I hate him with a perfect hatred, and so forth. I wish you could make it convenient to come and live with me for a week or two before the writs are issued, so that we might compare notes and decide on what you were to say in one locality and what in another. Although I believe you have made good progress in the art of misrepresentation, still you are by no means perfect, and there are many things I could teach you in that line. The first step you took was a good one. Abusing the Local Government showed me at once that you were a man after my own heart. It is perhaps to be regretted that you supported them in what you call their iniquitous legislation. But as many don't know you did, swear you didn't; and, if anyone attempts to show by your votes that you did, say it is a printer's mistake; or, better, try and find some way to blame it on Pope. Whenever you get an opportunity, be sure and lie straight about him every time. More next time.
Yours, fraternally,
K-N-T-H H-N-D-S-O-N.
B. P. Road, July 27, 1878.

Who Pays the Taxes?

To the Editor of the Examiner.—
The Grits in this Island, in order to retain the well paid official positions which they occupy, and fearing that the hope of their gain is well nigh gone, are now, as they have always done, resorting to every expedient and torturing invention to find excuses by which to deceive the public in order to keep the present squandering and incapable Grit government in power.
It is amusing to see how vigorously Messrs. L. H. Davies & Co. harp upon the trade question—a question introduced designedly to divert attention from the scandals of the present McKenzie Grit government.
At a public meeting held by the Grits in the Athenaeum, on the 23d inst. (which meeting by the way was largely made up of Liberal Conservatives who went to see the fun) Mr. L. H. Davies, in his grandiloquent and hifalutin style, endeavored in the most feeling manner to impress the people present with the idea that the Liberal-Conservatives,

if they came into power, intended to increase the volume of taxation, and thereby increase the poor man's cost of living. This was the whole gist of his argument—an argument based on the proposition that "the consumer pays the taxes." Now, sir, the fallacy of this position is exposed and its falsity proved by a very simple process—Davies, Stewart & Co. imposed a tax of \$32,000 on the farmers of this Island. Davies, Stewart & Co. consume the taxes; therefore, Davies, Stewart & Co. pay the taxes—never was villainy depicted in the face of any sinner with greater prominence than does falsehood in the above, and yet this is the kind of logic with which the Premier of Prince Edward Island pines his dupes. Now, Sir, we will test the correctness of Mr. Davies' theory by the following syllogism: The consumer pays the taxes, Davies, Stewart & Co. consume the taxes. Therefore, Davies, Stewart & Co. pay the taxes; that is Grit logic with a vengeance. I cheerfully admit that Davies, Stewart & Co. are heavy consumers of the article called taxes, and no doubt would consume more if they could. Yet I deny that Davies, Stewart & Co. pay the taxes; and, therefore, Davies' logic fails; his conclusion is not in his premise. Is it not a fact that Davies, Stewart & Co., like the lawyers, scribes and pharisees, the Hypocrites of old, have bound heavy burdens and grievous to be borne on the shoulders of the people of this Island; while they, like their counter-parts of old, have so framed the law that they are exempted from touching the burden with even their little finger.

They talk and jabber about the consumer paying the taxes, while they themselves are in fact a living refutation of their own theory. But what better can be expected from the aiders, abettors, supporters and apologists of extravagance, corruption, nepotism and jobbery? Instance the steel rails and Lunatic Asylum foundation scandals.
There must be some powerful lever that moves Mr. Davies to display so much zeal about election times; and what is that lever? Why, the thousands of dollars that he and his relations get from both the Local and Dominion Governments. Mr. Davies' interest is confined to a circle of which he is the centre and his relatives the circumference, and hence his anxiety to dupe his votaries so.
ONE WHO THINKS.

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

DORCHESTER, July 25.
Mr. Palmer this afternoon continued the cross-examination of Dr. Allison on the probabilities of the blood-spouting from the mouth and occupying a different position on the body from the one already described. He asked witness if he knew of any drug that would answer the description of the powder described by Annie Parker as given to McCarthy. Witness knew of none. McCarthy's hat was then shown, and witness said blood could be easily detected upon the hat if not wet immediately after. Mr. Palmer claims that the description of the murder detailed by Annie Parker would necessitate the presence of blood.
DORCHESTER, July 26.

Dr. Allison's re-examination was resumed this morning, touching slightly on the test of blood stains. He says that the Guaiacum test does not depend on albumen or iron; also that a body in the water seven months would not come in contact with a sufficient quantity of iron to produce the stains found on McCarthy's shirt.
Question—If a body, insensible, drunk, or neither, falling 30 feet, strikes a hard substance and goes into the water, and remains there seven months, is it possible for a blood stain, like you found on McCarthy, to be produced as the result of the fall and going in the water?
Answer—No, neither would such be the result had the body gone into the water before striking the substance.

Here the witness next explained that the body treated as Mr. Palmer had previously explained and raising in the water against the logs in the river would be evidence that putrefaction had set in.
Mr. Palmer then began to question the witness, explaining that he wished his questions to be understood as on mechanical force and medical science.
The doctor's ideas were identical with the theories and chemical processes given and explained by him yesterday, and, therefore, a verbatim report would only tend to weary instead of instructing the minds of the reading public.

The doctor's evidence up to this morning has been listened to with great interest, which just now seems beginning to flag on account of the very searching examination the witness is subjected to at the hands of the learned counsel (Mr. Palmer), seeming to be away down in the very depths of natural philosophy, chemistry, analysis, &c.
The next witness will be Dr. Scott, probably this afternoon.
Most of the talk on the streets is the Osborne case.
This afternoon Dr. Allison explained that the ice having gone out of the Scadou river, the rising of the body would depend upon the temperature of the water, and if the ice went out, and the temperature of the water continued the same, he would not expect the body to raise; if the temperature of the water was 33° when the ice went out, it would have to raise 17° before the body would raise. Knowing the state of temperature of air and water here, he would expect a body to raise in three or four days,