

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Supt.

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	Dep 4.00 pm	Dep 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.	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25
Hunter River	ar 6.43 "	ar 11.55 "	ar 5.45
Breadalbane	ar 7.18 "	ar 12.50 pm	ar 6.42
County Line	ar 7.30 "	ar 1.07 "	ar 7.00
Kensington	ar 7.58 "	ar 1.47 "	ar 7.38
Summerside	ar 8.05 "	ar 1.57 "	ar 7.48
Wellington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.28 "	ar 8.25
Port Hill	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00
O'Leary	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Alberton	ar 9.52 "	ar 4.40 "	
Trinidad	ar 10.22 "	ar 5.27 "	
	ar 11.18 "	ar 6.54 "	
	ar 12.00 "	ar 8.00 "	
	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Trinidad	Dep 1.50 pm	Dep 5.30 am	
Alberton	ar 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	ar 3.13 "	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 "	ar 7.07
Breadalbane	ar 6.23 "	ar 1.57 "	ar 7.46
Hunter River	ar 6.32 "	ar 2.07 "	ar 7.59
N. Wiltshire	ar 7.00 "	ar 2.48 "	ar 8.35
Royalty Jun.	ar 7.12 "	ar 3.05 "	ar 8.52
Ch'town	ar 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 9.45
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.10 "	ar 10.05
St. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.30 "	
Cardigan	ar 8.23 "	ar 4.40 "	
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	Dep 3.15 p.m.	Dep 6.30 a.m.
Harmony	ar 3.31 "	ar 6.52 "
St. Peter's	ar 4.25 "	ar 8.07 "
Morell	ar 4.57 "	ar 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun. A	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "

Train Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stewart Jun	Dep 9.30 am.	Dep 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.

TO LET,

FOR such term of years as may be agreed on, the established Hotel known as

THE UNION HOUSE,

situated on Lower QUEEN STREET.
The premises are now being fitted up, after the fire, in first rate style, with every modern improvement. Apply to
J. G. ECKSTADT.
Ch'town, July 31—tf

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

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

1878.

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IN DULL TIMES

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The Weekly Examiner

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

LOCAL NEWS

and is always well filled with

Political, Shipping, Commercial and General Information.

The debates of the Local Legislature will be carefully and impartially given. Special telegrams and letters from "Our Own Ottawa Correspondent" will contain everything of interest transpiring in the Dominion Parliament.

A Good Story will be made a specialty.

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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

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 so licit 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.

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

QUEEN INSURANCE CO., 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—

JOB PRINTING Neatly and Promptly Executed at the EXAMINER Printing Rooms, [Water Street, Charlottetown.

The Extravagance Cry.

The Ministerial stump speaker no longer indulges, as of yore, in vehement denunciation of coalitions or eloquent appeals on behalf of the Independence of Parliament Act, for the best of reasons. His "big hold" now is to point out in language more or less frantic the frightful extravagance which increased the expenditure of the country from \$13,500,000 in 1867 to \$23,300,000 in 1873-4.

What is extravagance in its generally accepted sense? Living beyond your income, or squandering your income or means recklessly. Now, the old Government did not live beyond its income. Here are the figures:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Surplus.
1867.	\$13,486,000	\$13,657,900	\$201,900
1868.	14,038,000	14,379,000	341,000
1869.	14,345,500	15,512,000	1,166,500
1870.	15,623,000	19,335,600	3,712,600
1871.	17,589,500	20,714,800	3,125,300
1872.	19,174,600	20,813,500	1,638,900
1873.	23,316,000	24,205,000	\$89,000

\$117,572,600 \$128,647,800 \$11,075,200

These surpluses were applied to the construction of public works and to other Capital Account matters. Moreover, in the years referred to, a vast outlay was incurred by the extension of the Dominion and the Fenian raids, which may be called a special outlay, particularly as the present Government has had nothing of the kind to meet. It cannot be said, then, that the McDonald Government either lived beyond its income or squandered its income recklessly; indeed, Mr. Cartwright bore signal witness to this in his circular to the London capitalists in 1875. But how is it with Mr. McKenzie and his colleagues? They told the people, and persuaded them too, that they would cut down the expenditure in every branch, not by a dollar here and fifty cents there, but enormously all round, after the manner of vigorous Reformers. Their figures are as follows, acquitting them as we have done above of all share in the expenditure of 1873-4, although they held office two-thirds of that year, and overran Mr. Tilley's estimate of the outlay by \$300,000.

Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
1874.	\$23,713,000	\$24,648,700
1875.	24,488,400	22,587,600
1876.	23,519,000	22,039,000

\$71,720,400 \$69,295,300

This shows a deficit in the three years of \$2,425,100. It is apparent, therefore, that Mr. McKenzie has lived beyond his income; apparent also that he has not fulfilled his promise to cut down the expenditure—indeed, he has increased it. And, moreover, he has achieved this deficit although putting over three millions of extra taxes on the people! Sir John McDonald reduced the taxes by three millions, and provided for the Fenian raids and the incorporation of the North-West, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, and yet saved \$11,000,000 for Capital Account. He spent liberally, because the revenue was a liberal one. But his successor, who was going to cut down and lop off and shave and shear, has actually spent more money on a smaller revenue. Mr. McKenzie was going to be careful and even niggardly in the years of great plenty, but he has been more extravagant in the years of famine. If a farmer has an income of \$1,000 a year he may spend \$900 of it on useful works about his place, in clearing and fencing and dragging out stumps, and still be economical, for his balance is on the right side. But when his income drops to \$800 and he spends not only \$900 but \$1,000, how can he then boast of his economy, burning the candle at both ends?

Quebec City Swindled.

Under the heading of "Startling Developments," the Quebec Chronicle has the following:—

"The officers of the City Corporation have recently succeeded in unearthing a system of swindling which there is every reason to believe has existed for many years past, and has caused a loss to the city of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It appears that, with a view of evading assessments, there are various parties in the city who have resorted to the most disgraceful tactics, some having become parties to the making of fraudulent deeds, in order to exercise deception with reference to the annual value of rents of property, which, as our readers are aware, is the basis of corporation taxes and water rates.

The modus operandi of these dishonest tax-payers is as follows: In renting a property, an understanding is arrived at between the proprietor and the tenant to defraud the corporation. The lease of the property is therefore drawn up, in order to convince the assessors, should they appear to be doubtful about its annual value, that a less rental is paid than is actually the case. Thus when \$500 rent annually is charged, it has been ascertained that in some instances the lease has been so made as to appear as if but \$300 was paid; the balance of \$200 being either settled for in cash or by note, when the lease is made. In an interview yesterday with the Mayor, our reporter was told that fully \$50,000 per annum must be lost to the corporation by this system of roguery. Of course this state of affairs must be put an end to as quickly as possible, and we learn that the City Solicitor is presently engaged in considering the best means to be adopted to promote this end."

The report of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, presented at the annual meeting of the 28th of June, thus concludes:—"The readiness with which Canada has evinced her desire to contribute forces, if necessary, to fight for Great Britain, and the measures taken by the Australian colonies to bear their part in any struggle that might unhappily arise, have refuted the unworthy insinuations that the colonies would abandon the mother country if they found it likely that they might be involved in any war in which she was engaged. The magnificent colonial contributions to the Indian famine fund have no less proved that they are prompted by nobler sentiments towards every part of her dominions of sympathy, loyalty and love. In fact it is becoming more and more evident that if anything was wanting to demonstrate the strength of the ties which unite its people together as one nation, it would be the chance of a foreign attack upon, or the existence of a widespread calamity in, any portion of the British Empire."

THE McCAETHY MURDER.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 12.

Shortly after the Court opened this afternoon, Mr. Palmer proceeded to close his address, saying that he would give them an idea of the real truth and construction of the case. He then referred to his complaints against the Crown on Saturday for not having inquired into Parker's history, and also the expense imposed upon the prisoners, and their being totally unable to make the inquiry themselves. He did not find fault with the Crown for making the strictest inquiry in the finding of McCarthy, and, as the history and character of the Parker girl had been neglected, he would do it to its fullest possible extent, as a bad girl, thrown upon the streets, motherless, her virtue gone, no moral principle to restrain her, and then it would be seen whether a man could be hanged on her testimony. McCarthy's relations had done perfectly right in making the search for him, but not in attempting, by all means, to make a thorough case against the prisoners. No doubt they did not think they were wrong, but they were. They thought this girl must know something about him, as he was at Osborne's that night, where she was. Two declarations were then made. He could show that Annie Parker had told she was bribed to swear that Osborne murdered him. He then referred to the declaration she made, not mentioning the Scadouc till the hat was found there. Then, along in December, she begins her story that the hatchet was used. He could show that the Osbornes had a hatchet, but it was after McCarthy was there. She knew about the handle and manufactured her story to suit. She also knew the bed cord. She had cut pieces from it at different times, and when she, in her story, is deficient in a rope, she knows just where to get it. Then people will say what a wonderful corroborator; when, if they would look at contradictory points, they would see that it was all contradiction. Then the swing comes. Of course they use the rope, but we find there is no truth in it, for there was no rope swing. She had told he was taken out the front door. Soon she saw this would not do, because the bar-room door would be more convenient, and then adds to her yarn that the bar-room door was nailed up. To corroborate her testimony she finds nails broken off where Grattan had it nailed when he run the house. He had proved that Osborne did not have it nailed.

The next thing was the wagon. Hickey could not tell whether it had rungs or not, so Annie stuck to the rungs. When White's wagon is said to be there, away go the rungs, and she swears it had none. Well, how can she describe the Scadouc plain enough? The woman who goes with every man opportunity throws in her way, has been out for a walk and met Mr. W. up the Scadouc, and in her rambling she gets the desired information. She also said first that Harry took silver from his pocket; now all he had taken was paper money, and the press will say it corroborates. They say she is wonderful,—so she is wonderful in iniquity. There is no reason in her, but for quickness and readiness of answers, he would put her against anything. Some say this is evidence of honesty and truthfulness, but it was not, as he would show. He then quoted authorities in opposition to such an idea. He will show that her story has been woven step by step, notwithstanding the Telegraph and Times had come out and published all through the streets and to the public at large that her story wonderfully corroborated with each and every item, yet if rightly construed they were in his favor. He then referred to Eliza denying the three men being there. He knew that the whole family but Harry were under the impression that they were not there. He thought at one time they were not there; he thought at one time it would be fortunate if these men had been there, for it would be impossible for them to commit a murder and these men in the house. If they killed McCarthy, his word for it they would know all who were in the house before they began such a fearful tragedy. They did not keep run of their boarders, being without a register, but on such an eventful night it was quite evident they would have known the occupants of the house. He then referred to the coat. Mr. Osborne had Stephen McCarthy's coat borrowed and wore it to Moncton. Now, it would be natural for that woman to tell him that people would know McCarthy's coat there, and he better not