

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

NO. 362.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.59 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	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 "
Summerside	" 8.33 "	" 2.38 "	" 8.25 "
Wellington	ar 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 12.40 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 "	" 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	" 8.57 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 10.22 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 11.10 "	
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 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.47 "	" 4.00 "	" 9.45 "
Ch'town	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.40 "	
Mt. Stewart	" 8.23 "	" 4.10 "	
Cardigan	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Georgetown	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
	" 10.43 "	" 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. Supt. P. E. I. R. Ch'town, April 20, 1878.

## GOOD TEAS.

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Ch'town, July 25—pat 3i

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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  
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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,

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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. } 3m 2aw

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

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FRED. W. HYNDMAN,

March 25—ly law

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

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GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island June, 1877—

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Rooms

The 35 Per Cent. Lie.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

Through the St. John Telegraph we learn that the paternity of this lie attaches to the editor of the London Advertiser, as contemptible a sheet as was ever published in any country. On the receipt of Mr. John Boyd's letter containing Sir John Macdonald's telegram, to which we referred yesterday, the editor of the Telegraph "wired" their purport to the editor of the Advertiser, who telegraphed back as follows:—

"LONDON, (Ont.,) July 52.

"Sir John's 35 per cent. tariff speech was made at the Strathroy demonstration on the 8th inst. The Tory press omitted his allusion to the tariff. The Tory press omitted his allusion to the tariff. Some days later the "Mail" published a judiciously cooked version of the speech. Will refer to the matter in the "Advertiser."

While the editor of the "Advertiser" says the statement was made at Strathroy, the Ottawa "Free Press," from which we quoted the other day, says it was made at London. This is a very suspicious difference to start with. These mendacious editors ought to have a common stand point at least. So serious a divergence shows how poorly they concocted the lie.

There is something desperate, we suppose, behind the remark that "the Tory press omitted his (Sir John's) allusion to the tariff." As a matter of fact, we believe it is not true, for the London Free Press reported this portion of Sir John's speech fully. The Mail, however, did more than omit "allusion to the tariff"—it garbled. "Some days later," says the mendacious editor of the Advertiser, "the Mail published a judiciously cooked version of the speech." This is just as great a falsehood as that Sir John Macdonald spoke at Strathroy or elsewhere on a 35 per cent. tariff. There was no delay in publishing the Strathroy speech, and no one changed a word in the report from the way in which it was written out by the reporter.

### THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

DORCHESTER, July 30.

McCarthy's neck-tie, about which so much fuss has been made, was found yesterday in possession of Deputy Sheriff Sweeney, at Shediac.

The jury returned from Shediac by special train placed at their disposal by the courtesy of Mr. Brydges. They seem much refreshed by their vacation.

When the court opened this morning Dr. Scott's cross-examination was resumed. He had examined the board cut out of the bar-room floor. The dark stain at the intersection of the counter and floor might have been caused by decomposition of vegetable matter; had not made a critical examination of the hall floor; when he first saw the body, he thought the rubber coat was buttoned to the great coat; the upper button of the rubber coat was not buttoned. Have no doubt that the upper part of front was open; body was guarded by constable, and clothing was in the condition it came out of the water. Supposing the shirt front was put in water within an hour after the blood came on it, the stain would now be visible. McCarthy's hair was not longer than two inches all off at back, but hair remained back of ears. He generally wore it short. In rolling a body from the tail of the wagon over poles to the water, the stone would hang by the rope which might chafe the skin, but not cut through it. The stone was found 100 yards from where Annie Parker said the body was put in; if the current floated the body and stone this great distance, the rope must have chafed the neck. In shallow water on the flats, where Annie says the body was put in, it could not have laid during October without decomposing; heard Annie describe the mortifier; morphia homeopathic pills would answer the description given by her; any drug could be put in that way; citrate of magnesia would effervesce; [Mr. Palmer here read Annie's evidence at Moncton about scraping the counter.] The witness said it was painted and showed no signs of scraping.

To a Juror—The Frenchman's wagon track would be 5 feet 3 inches between front, and 5 feet 3 inches between hind wheels. The tire was an inch or over wide; could not say if this measurement was from the inside of the wheels or from outside to outside.

Re-examined by Hon. Mr. Hanington.—The morphia is the active principle of opium, which is a drug, you can easily buy brandy that would dissolve it; the eighth of a grain is the medicinal dose; a pinch of these granules put in brandy would produce stupor. Mr. Hanington asked the witness if these were an article of merchandise, when Mr. Palmer objected to investigating the state of homeopathic morphia pills as another absurdity in a case full of absurdities. The matter was not pressed. Witness was further examined as to the physical appearance and medicinal effects of granular citrate of magnesia.

The gases of putrefaction causes blood to flow from any wound or from the nose and mouth. This is after rigidity ceases, which is 3 to 12 days after death, and depends on the temperature out of water. Under water there would not be much of that bleeding, owing to the pressure of the water, the body would commence to bleed, and if no blood had been previously lost the vessel would be full, and there would be a large flow of blood. If the body was then placed in a sitting position the blood would flow on the shirt front producing stains similar to those in front of McCarthy's. If the person had been drowned, blood would not flow when taken out of the water.

Mr. Palmer here said this was new ground involving another cross-examination. The court said counsel would have full opportunity for cross-examination on all new matter and some of the re-examination.

Mr. Palmer thought it might have been embodied in the direct examination, while part of it rose out of the cross-examination.

B. Can you tell us the time the stains on the shirt front was made; whether before or after putrefaction?

Objected to by Mr. Palmer. He said the case had been freely commented on by the press, and that almost every person had there-fore formed some hypothesis. He thought if

40 doctors were called they would each give a different theory. This question, he claimed, was only inviting Dr. Scott to build up a theory of his own, and was making the trial one by conjecture only. The Court said if the witness could tell by medical knowledge the difference between blood stains made before or after the putrefaction of the body, the question was a proper one, but not otherwise; even then it was necessary to inquire first whether the witness had made any tests.

Mr. Palmer agreed with this view.

Witness said he had made no tests, nor could he state from medical knowledge when the blood had flowed on the shirt. Witness next gave the percentage of solubility of blood, and said that if the bleeding had taken place under water, it would require from two to five gallons of blood to produce a stain as large as on McCarthy's shirt, that is, if the blood had to flow through two inches of water.

To Mr. Palmer—He never saw a box six inches deep and four inches wide, of morphia pills; never saw such a big stock in a drug store that would nearly stock the Province.

The remainder of the examination up to dinner hour was on the subject of the escape of blood in the several stages of putrefaction.

After dinner, Mr. Palmer's examination of Dr. Scott was resumed. Witness explained the process by which blood is forced from the body by putrefaction, and said he could not distinguish between blood given out by a body before or after putrefaction. He said over 50 per cent. of a dried blood clot consisted of iron. A dissertation on colors followed, Mr. Palmer trying to glean therefrom whether blue mixed with white would produce a reddish tint. Witness said he had recently experimented considerably with blood. Being asked the extent of his laboratory, he said it was 7 by 12 feet or thereabouts.

Purple necktie produced—Dr. Tuck said it never was in Court before. Had been found by recent search.

Witness—There is red in that tie. To Mr. Hanington—Blue is a primary color; witness would stop decomposition, and hence the flow of blood.

To the Court—If a man, in falling, received an injury to the brain vessels and then fell into the water, bleeding would begin at once; but I think the water would soon arrest the progress of bleeding. I think that when decomposition set in, bleeding would be resumed. This closed Dr. Scott's evidence.

DR. ALEX. FLEMING,

of Sackville, was sworn and examined by Dr. Tuck. Witness said he was a graduate of Glasgow and Harvard and had practiced six years. He spent most of the last summer at the post mortem of McCarthy's body in company with Drs. Allison and Scott. The overcoat was so arranged as to cover the shirt front and most of the vest. He could not say how it was buttoned. Dr. Allison's description of the clothes was correct. He excluded their muddy condition from this as he did not pay marked attention to that. The outer skin was peeled off the body and the hair gone except a little at the back of the head. He saw a cut over the right eye which he believed was received after death. He gave his reasons therefor. Putrefaction externally had considerably advanced. Witness here detailed the method of performing the autopsy as described by the previous witness. The condition of the brain was minutely described also that of the lungs and other internal organs. There was a small clot over the left temple which might have resulted from rupture of a blood vessel caused by a blow. He considered that death was caused by the condition of the brain and upper part of the spinal cord.

He said it blood did flow from McCarthy's nose it was a local flow only, and not from the brain, because there are few connections between the nose and brain. A man of McCarthy's build was likely to bleed at the nose. A blow back of the ear would, in McCarthy's case, he standing up, with head leaning on the counter, produce profuse instantaneous bleeding from the nose. Any quantity between two or five ounces of blood would stain the shirts as found. From the time the blow was struck till he fell on his left side blood enough might flow to stain the shirts as found. Two ounces might possibly flow in five or ten seconds.

Here Constable McGinley

LAID FLAT ON HIS BACK

on the floor, when Dr. Tuck, continuing the preceding questions, asked the witness how the blood would flow from his nose to the floor. He said that depended on the shape of the man's face. After examining McGinley's face the doctor said blood trickling from his nose would either run into his ears or down the side of his face into his hair. Death in McCarthy's case might have been instantaneous, but some of his brain was so decomposed at the post mortem as to prevent an accurate examination to determine this question. Falling on his back after death, he would not expect a protracted flow of blood. Lifting the body would produce on a little more, as the blood would clot in the nostrils. The duration of bleeding from the nose and through it from the brain depended on the length of time the heart continued to beat after he was struck. There is from 17 to 20 lbs. of blood in the human body, and more of it in the brain, in proportion to its bulk, than in any other part. Lying in water six months with decomposition, as in McCarthy's case, had not wrought such change internally as to render it difficult for them to tell whether death resulted from violence, disease or drowning. He thought it scarcely possible to produce the stains on the shirt under, because they penetrated several thicknesses, and are heavier on the inner surface.

Mr. Palmer objected to this as not a matter coming within the province of a medical expert. The simple point is, if color can be deposited in a thick or thin state. Dr. Tuck said his object was to find if, from a body put under water, blood could make these stains. The Court said it would be necessary to first inquire of witness if he had any experience in this line. Dr. Tuck contended that, as the witness had professional knowledge of the constituents of blood, he was better able than a non-medical man to give evidence of its penetrating quality through cloth and water.

Witness here said he had experience as to the way blood stained cloths in water. Dr. Tuck had not concluded his examination