

"Incidence of the Tariff."

The last number of the *Scientific American* contains three articles which bear directly on the revenue policy of the United States. The first is a *resumé* of Senator Blaine's recent address, in which he alludes to the vast home trade of the Republic. The fact that commodities can pass from one State to another, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast—an extent equal to that of several European nations combined—without any restrictions whatever, gives them, he says, all the free trade they desire. Their tariff with regard to foreign countries, he claims to have all the advantages on their side. They can buy what articles they lack in the cheapest markets and allow them to enter free of duty. They can prevent the excesses of foreign factories from choking home industries in articles they produce themselves, by placing a duty upon them. Lastly, they find a most agreeable state of affairs in foreign markets, for things of which they have an abundance.

The second article is on the immense advance which has been made in the cutlery manufacture. By improving their machinery they are now able to furnish knives, at one-fourth the cost of ten years ago. Quite recently, the trade with England in pocket knives was double what it is now; and the home-made article is fast supplanting the imported. The owners of the factories are studying to lower their prices, if it be but half a cent a dozen per day, until the ultimate of cheapness is attained. Of course here and there there may be a greedy employer whose sole aim is to advance his personal wealth. But the *Scientific American* gives one the impression that the manufacturers are benefiting the nation in proportion as they push their sales and add to their private fortunes.

The third article has regard to the rapid displacement of English by American-made goods in the distant markets of Europe. America now supplies a large part of the military stores, which but recently could only be provided by England. In short, while the trade of England is scarcely holding its own, that of the United States is greatly increasing.

There is no small tinge of selfishness in the protective tariff of the United States. They are presuming on the generosity of other countries. If their exports where everywhere met with an equally hostile tariff, it is evident that their home consumption would not be sufficient to exhaust the supply, and stagnation would ultimately result. Thus Protection by itself followed everywhere to its logical issue, fails to commend itself as the principle which should regulate trade. On the other hand, that it confers a great boon on rising industries, inasmuch as self-preservation is the first law of nature, the condition of France at the present time witnesses. The real problem at the bottom of the trade issue is just this—how to adjust the scale of tariffs with most benefit to the Government and the people. The present party are pledged to inaction; and any motion on their part would belie their former utterances. The Liberal-Conservatives are meeting the matter boldly, in the face of selfish prejudices, roused by a dread of loss of office.

Inspection of Licenses.

A FEW weeks ago, a correspondent, signing himself "Enquirer," asked for information respecting the duties performed by the "Inspector of Taverns," his name, his salary, and the result of his work. The office of Inspector of Licenses was established by the Act of 1876. The duty of the "Inspector" is to "examine and report upon the manner in which the Act is carried into effect," and to "prosecute all and every person or persons" guilty of a breach of its provisions. The report is to be submitted quarterly to the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Arthur McEwen, of New London,—at one time a member of the Legislative Council,—was appointed to the office; and his salary was fixed by the Government at \$600 a year.

Mr. McEwen—in his report of the quarter ending 30th September, 1877—says:—"I deem it right to record my firm conviction that the sale of spirituous liquors illegally is very much reduced since I entered upon the duties of my office." When he commenced work he "found many persons engaged in the open public sale without license." Now the greater number of these persons "have either taken license or given up the sale." Those who are yet engaged in illicit traffic are "principally selling on the sly." Several so selling have been prosecuted; but the Inspector evidently thinks they have not yet complied with the law. He remarks that they "seem to think they have patent rights, and they are bound

to resist to the bitter end. They fight with a determination worthy of a better cause." The number of fines imposed, through the Inspector's instrumentality, during the quarter, was \$281. The Inspector says he "travelled from one end of the quarter, — part of it twice over,"—and he hopes eventually to succeed in putting an end to illicit sale altogether.

In his report for the quarters ending December, 1877, and March, 1878, the Inspector, says:—

"The liquor traffic, in my opinion, has decreased beyond all precedent during the last six months. In no locality that I know of is there as much sold as there was twelve months ago."

For this improvement, the Inspector attributes two causes:—

1. The law being more effectually carried out, thus inducing the School District opposed to liquor traffic, to prohibit the sale of it in their midst.

2. The establishment of a number of Temperance Societies all over the Island.

The Inspector adds that although some illegal traffic still exists, and, although, the amount of the fines (\$540) for the last six months is large, he is sure the profits to those engaged in illegal sale, must be very small indeed. They are not now able to make a general sale. "They have to be particularly careful to whom they vend it; and, with all their watchfulness, they are sometimes caught napping."

We hope this information will be satisfactory to our correspondent; and we regret that we were unable to furnish it before.

McCarthy Murder Mystery.

THE PERSONEL.

A RESIDENT of this city who has lately returned from a visit to New Brunswick, and has had an opportunity of "seeing for himself," furnishes the following descriptions of the persons implicated in the McCarthy murder mystery:—

ANNIE PARKER is about 16 years of age, quite small, and rather prepossessing in appearance. She appears very intelligent and quick-witted. At the different stations between Hampton and Shediac large crowds congregated to view her. Their trouble was rewarded by a pleasant smile and a pleasant remark, she seeming quite conversational. Sitting in the car her feet did not touch the floor by several inches. Altogether she is a winning little girl, and one whom you would respect.

ELIZA OSBORNE is rather a fine-looking girl, apparently about twenty-three years old. Her manner is dignified, and in Court she appears to take very little interest, looking leisurely out of the windows and around the room.

HARRY OSBORNE is a full-faced boy, somewhat pale and appears rather stupid. He pays little or no attention to the proceedings in Court, occasionally giving a vacant stare around the room. He does not seem to realize his position, and appears very indifferent.

Mrs. OSBORNE is probably about forty-five years old, quite dark, with a peculiar shaped mouth and very sharp features. Her whole attention seems to be given to the proceedings, and she keeps her eyes constantly fixed upon the witnesses. She seems deeply interested in everything that occurs in Court.

JOHN OSBORNE is apparently about forty-five years old, looks ill, and has a nervous twitching of the hands, fumbling continually with his handkerchief, his manner being quite excited.

The Court is held in Smith's Hall, which is also used as a Sunday School. The jurors sit in a row behind the coroner and counsel, and above their heads stands out prominently the words "God Bless our School."

Any person going to Shediac had better keep his ideas to himself, as persons are on the alert to arrest any person who may, by accident, assert that he knows or thinks aught regarding the matter.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.

May 29.—H. A. Bulke, Port Henry, N. Y.; P. O. Malley, Toronto; H. B. Baker, Boston; C. J. Bridges, Montreal; H. A. Price, Moncton; Geo. H. Flood, St. John.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

May 29.—N. M. Williams, Montreal; Wm. Smith, St. John; J. B. Smithers, do; F. H. Wilson, Yarmouth, N. S.; H. T. Sutherland, New Glasgow, N. S.

REVERE HOUSE.

May 29.—A. McQuarrie, Souris; J. Needham, Jr., Boston; H. M. Churchill, Rustico; J. M. Henderson, St. John.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 30.—Schns. Marie Emma, Buctouche, laths; Kate, Pictou, coal; Acadia, Wallace, stone; Annie, Grand River, N. B., stone; Mary Ann, Buctouche, cedar posts; J. W. Allan, Bay Verte, lumber; I Dare, do., boards; Str. M. A. Starr, Smith, Halifax, mdse.

CLEARED.

May 30.—Schr. I Dare, Chemogue, ballast; Str. Worcester, Hedge, Boston, sundry goods.

OUTPORTS.

May 29.—Cleared from Casumpec, the schr. Sea Pearl, fishing Voyage, stores.
May 29.—Cleared from Summerside, the schr. Annie Florence, for Buctouche, with 623 bushels potatoes, 465 bushels oats, etc., by D. Montgomery.

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

The Evidence at the Inquest.

SHEDIAC, May 28.

The inquiry was resumed this morning, Mr. Chas. C. Hamilton first taking the stand. He was at the Weldon House, in Shediac, on the night of the 12th Oct., and was in the bar-room with McCarthy, Chip. Smith and some others. Went to bed about 10.30, and slept until six next morning. Was positive he did not leave the house that night, and if Dr. Hewson swears that he saw him leave the house after 12 o'clock that night, he swears an absolute falsehood. The witness was somewhat excited, and could with difficulty be controlled.

Wm. Richard, who was hostler at the Weldon House on the 12th Oct., spoke of McCarthy's visit, his directions about his horse, etc. His evidence is not material.

Annie Parker was called and said: "Perhaps she would recognize the stone put around McCarthy's neck if she saw it now. When she saw it first it was night time. Harry Osborne brought it in from the street; saw it in the bar-room, not in the express wagon. Had seen another stone outside the bar-room door just like it. [Deputy Sheriff Sweeney brought the stone into Court, and it was exposed to Annie's view.] It did not appear so long when she saw it first at night time. Its depth and width are about the same; its color is about the same also. Have seen the same kind of stones outside the bar-room door.

The stone is of a dark green color, nearly as thick as it is narrow; it is long and larger than a brick, but represents a common fire clay brick in proportionate size. The texture is sandstone.

To Mr. Holstead—The stone looks from two to three inches longer now than it did when she first saw it. There was a lamp-light in the bar-room when she saw it. She could see very well, her eyes are not very large, but pretty keen. The other stones around the bar room were of different sizes. Could not say there were or were not other stones of the same size about the door.

Her brother was never in Shediac; nor his wife. Heard of the McInnis girl leaving here and going to the Island about the time of the murder. Had no communication with her brother since Oct. 12th. Know of no other person having got struck in Shediac about the time McCarthy was killed; could not say where her brother's wife is now; McCarthy when struck first was resting his forehead on his hands, which were on the counter. His body was square in front of the counter and his face was straight down, not sideways on his hands. He fell at the first blow on the left side. The body was not exactly straight, but slightly curved. His legs were straight out on the floor, one arm was under him nearly straight, and the other on top of him. Where was his head? Well, suppose it was ahead of him. A laugh. The side of his head was resting on the floor. He was bleeding at this time, but not so hard as at first. The body was in this position when Harry gave him the second blow. He remained in that position until after death. After death he was bleeding from the nose and mouth; when they turned him around he was bleeding, but not so fast after turning him. At this time the blood was oozing and running down his neck and on the floor as the body was on its back. When on his side blood trickled over his cheek. While lying on his back they put the stone on his breast; after putting the stone on they lifted and turned him and held him in hand until he was placed in the wagon. (Here Annie got vehemently indignant at Mr. Holstead; he seemingly trying to puzzle her.) They were carrying him by his shoulders out to the wagon, and his head hung back a little. When putting him in the wagon they gave him a jerk, and that raised his head a little, which was against the dash board of the wagon. Then they drove him away.

Mr. Gilbert came in and cross examined the witness as follows:—Had been talking to no-body on the cars to-day. When witness came up before from Hampton met Mrs. McCarthy at the station. Mrs. McCarthy said Annie you don't look as well as when I last saw you in jail. She said her husband was buried in Irishtown burying ground. She told me to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, and witness said she knew that without anybody telling her. Mrs. McCarthy did not say to witness to stick to the old story. Witness knew the nature of an oath now. It was if we don't tell the truth we will be lost.

To Mr. Tuck—Did not take any notice of blood falling on the shirt front. Saw blood on his necktie and collar. His under coat or body coat was buttoned one button, and that was the first button at the bottom of the lappet.

George McAfee was called, but his evidence was merely a recital of what he knew about the Riely girls. He knew McCarthy, but did not see him in October last.

Wm. Hayward came next. Lives in Moncton and is a brass founder, in the employ of the I. C. R. Knew prisoners first in Moncton where they kept hotel. Knew the late Timothy McCarthy. On the 7th November was in Shediac and put up at the Waverley House. After tea spent most of the time in the house. In the course of the evening had a conversation with the Osbornes. John, Eliza and Mrs. Osborne were present; the conversation was to the effect that Miss Osborne had seen Mrs. McCarthy, and the latter said she was much displeased with her husband. Heard Mrs. Osborne say that McCarthy had told her on the night of the 12th October, that he was not going to return to his wife. Mrs. Osborne also told witness that McCarthy had left there about 10 o'clock, and afterwards that he had returned there after that but it was late. Eliza remarked, if he was I did not see him. Mrs. Osborne said McCarthy had asked for liquor, and she refusing it to him, deceased drew a flask from his pocket.

Mr. Gilbert held an hour's cross-examination of witness, but nothing of importance was elicited.

James Grattan, hotel proprietor, Moncton, was called. Knew the late Timothy McCarthy for about ten years. After the 12th Oct. last was in the Waverley House. Had a conversation with John Osborne about the door of the bar-room. Was telling Osborne how he used to get into the bar without a key. Was present in Moncton when the Osbornes were arrested and taken to the Wilbur House. "Never heard John say why he was arrested. Up stairs in the hotel at Moncton he had conversed with Osborne. Witness' wife sent him down to see if the prisoners were in need of bed-clothing. Witness got permission to see the prisoners. Osborne said he had not heard the charge against them. Told Osbornes, who were all there, Annie Parker's statement. Henderson, a man there, also said that Annie Parker said if they had hunted the clothes-press they would have found McCarthy's coat there. The boy, Harry, said the coat was not there. Mr. Osborne said the coat Annie had made reference to was Mr. McCarthy's brother Stephen's coat. Witness came down stairs then, and knows nothing more to relate.

To Mr. Gilbert—Henderson works in the Moncton Times office, Moncton. Other questions were asked, but the answers were not important.

A. T. White, of Kouchibouguac, was called, and swore that he was in Shediac on the 10th of Oct. last; that he returned home on the 11th; and was in Shediac again on the 18th. He stopped at the Waverley House on the latter visit, and the day after he arrived there he saw four agents selling apple-trees. Three were from the States, and one was a Frenchman, named Dorian. Witness knew Timothy McCarthy, but did not see him at the Waverley on this occasion. Witness was examined at considerable length, but the above is the substance of all he said.

The Parker girl will remain at Shediac for the present, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Sweeney.

Correspondence.

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

Keep it Before the People.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—The editor of the Grit organ of this city still continues to blaze away at Mr. Pope; but it is evident that his aim is bad, or his ammunition so defective that, notwithstanding his laborious endeavors, he cannot succeed in bagging his game; and, no doubt, it is a source of great annoyance to the poor hireling to find that his very best efforts, instead of destroying that gentleman's influence, are actually increasing his popularity.

Does the *Patriot* editor imagine for a single moment that the people of this Island can be convinced, by his ceaseless and violent denunciation, that Mr. Pope is an utter failure, either as a public man or a private citizen? Does he really think that he can, by his persistent ravings, make the electors believe that Mr. Pope is a political neophyte? or that he is a political nonentity, equally with the five dummies by whom this Island has been misrepresented? We think not, and for the following reasons:—

The people have not forgotten the past. They remember, very feelingly, that Mr. Pope has never sold them or their interests for a Governorship, notwithstanding the flattering offers of the Grits in that direction. They also have the evidence of their own senses to the fact, that Mr. Pope has not sold himself to the "Organized Hypocrisy" for a portfolio. His sterling integrity and irreproachable disinterestedness are so well-known to the electors that the malignant slanders of the Editor of the "Patriot" have no other effect than to produce loathing and disgust. His abortive efforts reminds me very much of those of his brother Balaam of old. His cursing takes a graceful curvature in the opposite direction; and it is surprising that the Grit proprietors of the *Patriot* do not learn wisdom by experience. It is said that bought wit is the best, if not bought too dear. But I am thinking that those gentry will find that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that their relentless persecution of Mr. Pope will cost them more, in the long run, than they at present anticipate.

The *Patriot* is constantly prating about what Mr. Pope has done. Now, let me ask, what have the celebrated *five*, whom the *Patriot* so much delights to honor, what have they done? How much did they get for the much needed breakwater at Belfast? How much have they done to protect the agricultural interests and promote the industries of the country at large? Who voted to sustain the Government in its infamous steel rails transaction, by which three millions of dollars of the poor tax-payers' money was squandered to enrich a company of which McKenzie's brother was a partner? Who voted to sustain McKenzie and his brazen faced colleagues, in giving a way four thousand tons of steel rails to a private company without the knowledge or consent of Parliament? Who voted to sustain the "Organized Hypocrisy" in this transaction, in violation of law and public decency, and which is a loss to the tax-payers of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars? Who voted for the Kaminstiquia swindle, by which seventy thousand dollars of the public money was used to gorge political favorites, or to buy votes? Who voted to give twenty-five thousand dollars to the little town of Coburg, in Ontario, for its harbor, but had not a word to say about the advantages of expending a few thousand dollars on the Victoria Breakwater at Wood Islands, and the improvement of Rustico Harbor? Who are the guilty aiders and servile promoters of the above enumerated outrageous scandals? Answer, Sinclair, Davies, Yeo, Perry and McIntyre! What a cluster of brilliant beauties—what a constellation of sparkling political gems!! Their names ought to be transmitted to posterity, encaused in STEEL RAILS.

Will the *Patriot* editor give his readers a learned disquisition on some of the subjects alluded to, and not flatter himself with the idea that the people are so ignorant or indifferent to their own interests as to be influenced by his empty declamation for which he, like Balaam, gets well paid?

If he does not pay some truthful attention to these things, they will certainly be kept before the people by

ONE WHO THINKS.

Ch'town, May 28th, 1878.

Laths for Sale!

75,000 LATHS for Sale on Pownal Wharf. Apply to JOHN HEALY, Pownal Wharf, May 30—

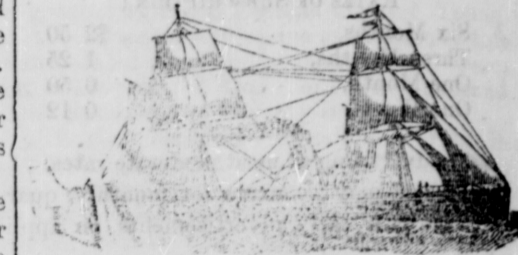
FLOUR!

CHOICE BRANDS

300 Bbls. "PLOUGH,"
200 " "GIBBS' BEST,"
100 " "PARAGON."
For Sale very Low.

CARVELL BROS., Ch'town, May 30—pat 3, eod

NOTICE!



Steamship PRINCE EDWARD

with a cargo of wheat from Montreal, sailed for London on the 28th inst., and will arrive there about the 7th June next.

As she will be

At London for a Few Days

before going on the Berth at Liverpool, it gives the Shippers an opportunity to send their Orders at once to have their LONDON GOODS shipped by her when there, and thereby

SAVE INLAND CARRIAGE.

PEAKE BROS & CO., MANAGERS.

May 29—tf

D. Banks McKenzie's LECTURE!

OWING to the illness of Mr. McKenzie, the LECTURE announced for WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, June 5th.

A MASS MEETING of the friends of Temperance will be held at REFORM CLUB HALL on SATURDAY, June 1st, at 8 p. m., at which Mr. McKenzie will be present.—Admission free.

May 28—

NOW READY:

THE

Great National Work!

ART ILLUSTRATIONS!

By C. R. TUTTLE.

THE new and only ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the DOMINION of CANADA. Just published. The most popular and saleable work of the day. In 2 magnificent Grand Quarto Volumes, 600 pages in each, or in monthly numbers at 50 cents. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound, with 28 fine Steel Plates, 20 original Wood Cuts, and 200 Photo Lithograph Engravings, on stone, of our prominent public men.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and county in P. E. I. Send for terms and outfit at once.

HOWARD D. DOWNIE & CO., Sole Publishers, Box 1964, Montreal. [May 25]

Coal Dealers

will do well to examine the

LARGE CLEAN NUT COAL

daily arriving from the

VALE MINES,

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

CARVELL BROS. May 23—pat 3i

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

LOST—Between St. Dunstan's Cathedral and the Market House, a GOLD BROOCH, bearing the initials "M. A. B., Jan. 30th." The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER Office. May 29—2i*

WANTED—By a young Lady, a Situation as Housemaid and Seamstress. Apply at the EXAMINER Office. May 28—2i*

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 a Week.—Two or three Smart Boys can make \$2 a day, easy, all Summer. Apply to A. F. WATSON, Lower Prince Street, Ch'town, May 25, 1878. 2in pat

FOUND—At Southport a Pocket Book, containing papers which may be of value to the owner. The Pocket Book can be obtained at the EXAMINER office by proving property, and paying for advertisement. May 21—1878.

HOUSE TO LET—On Great George Street, opposite Lewis' Photograph Gallery. Possession given immediately. Enquire at DORSEY & JOST'S. May 14—pat 3av