

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:
INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months,	\$2 50
Three Months,	1 25
One Month,	0 50
One Week,	0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 30, 1878.

The Halifax Election.

THE HON. A. G. JONES, Minister of Militia, has, with great difficulty, secured his seat; and the flickering life of the moribund McKenzie Administration will, we suppose, be prolonged throughout another year. It is conceded on all hands that had Mr. Jones been defeated, a dissolution of Parliament must have immediately followed; and, as a very large proportion of the electors of Prince Edward Island stand to-day disfranchised (thanks to the local Attorney General), the election of Mr. Jones—so far as the Conservative Party on this Province is concerned—may be considered a fortunate circumstance. By the Dominion as a whole, the return of Mr. Jones will be regarded as a misfortune; for every day McKenzie and his colleagues continue in power, the people of Canada are subject to financial loss and political dishonor.

There has, however, been a tremendous political reaction in Nova Scotia. In Digby the Grits brought out their strongest card and were eulged. In Halifax, where, in 1874, they had a majority of about two thousand, they yesterday—with all the influence of the Government at their back, with the personal assistance of members of the Government, with an old experienced politician pitted against one who never before contested an election—they gained their point by about a hundred and fifty votes.

AQUATIC.—In the aquatic columns in this week's *Clipper*, Courtney intimates that he is willing to row any American oarsman, Evan Morris or Edward Hanlan included, on Owasco Lake. He says he will not row a five mile race for a small stake, as he believes such a distance would be injurious to him. In the same column a letter from Louis Richards, N. S. W., is given publicly, in which that gentleman relates a conversation he had with Trickett, who says that he has accepted Hanlan's challenge. Trickett has evidently misunderstood the telegram sent by Hanlan, as from his conversation it would appear that he believes Hanlan is to row on Australian waters. This, we do not think, Hanlan will do.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial, says that it considers the alleged terms of peace about as hard as they could well be, and as amounting to a virtual destruction of the Turkish Empire and the reduction of the Sultan to the condition of a Russian vassal. If, says the *Gazette*, after the publication of these terms, the resignations of Lords Derby and Carnarvon are withdrawn, we may conclude that no effectual resistance will be made by England to whatever agreement the Czar and Sultan may come to.

The only case before the Stipendiary Magistrate was that of Clara Godfrey vs. Maria Byers and Jessie Murphy, for an assault. The plaintiff states that on the 26th, she was violently assaulted by the defendants, who struck her with thick sticks on the back, with such force as to cause large bruises. Miss Godfrey not being able to prove the charge, the case was dismissed.

The entertainment given by the ladies of the Women's Temperance Union, on Tuesday evening, was a complete success. The songs, readings, choruses, speeches, etc., were all that could be wished for. The public ought to be very grateful for such good and cheap literary and musical entertainments as are given by the Temperance Clubs.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of the Queen vs. Collins is still pending. Yesterday an application was made by the traverser to quash the indictment, he giving for reason that there were Orangemen on the Jury that brought it in. The Court adjourned for the argument till Friday.

LOCKJAW.—A few days ago a man named Thomas Reeves, of Kemptville, Yarmouth County, accidentally cut his thumb. The wound was not considered dangerous in any way, but last week Reeves was taken with lock-jaw and the doctors pronounce his case hopeless.—*Acadian*.

ALMOST A FIRE.—About half-past nine o'clock last evening, the window curtains in one of the rooms of the Revere House, accidentally took fire. The flames spread rapidly to several articles of furniture in the room, but were happily extinguished before any great damage was done.

THE GENEVA AWARD.—Claims on this award are being renewed at Washington, under the impression that if the Fishery Award be paid out of its unappropriated funds, the claims may be ruled out.

REMEMBER that the public tea and entertainment, in aid of the St. James' Kirk, takes place this evening in Market Hall, at 6 o'clock.

The English mail via Halifax arrived in this city yesterday evening.

The Peace Conditions.

The London *Telegraph* publishes a despatch from Constantinople which contains what purports to be the conditions of peace agreed upon between Russia and Turkey. According to this statement the peace conditions include the following: Serbia is to be independent without compensation; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niesies and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of £20,000,000 sterling is paid. The Dardanelles to be open to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian Government for a long term of years subject to ratification by the powers. Bulgaria, according to this, is not understood to include Thrace, but only extend to the line of the Balkans. Part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home and a final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This statement of the conditions which Russia imposes upon Turkey may not be entirely accurate, but it is probably not far from the truth. Assuming that it is an accurate statement, it is worthy of note that the conditions imposed interfere very little with the fighting power of Turkey, and leave European Turkey pretty much as it was before the war. The status of Roumania is unchanged, Russia has not asked to control the mouth of the Danube, and nothing is said about the dismantling of the fortified cities of the Turkish quadrilateral, and make the invasion of the Turkish dominions so formidable an undertaking. Serbia receives her independence, but Serbia was practically an independent state before the war commenced, and the peasants of Serbia will, no doubt, think the independence of their country dearly purchased when the additional levy which the cost of war will involve, for Serbia is to receive no compensation for the expenditure she has incurred. Serbia has only about 1,600,000 inhabitants and therefore will be a very insignificant nation, and no doubt will find it more costly to maintain the establishment which her independence will necessarily involve than to pay the small tribute which she had annually to yield to Turkey. The autonomy of Bulgaria will place that state somewhat in the position of Egypt, and while the Turks will probably receive less revenue from Bulgaria than formerly, they will be relieved of the local government of a most turbulent people who added no strength to the Turkish Empire. We shall now hear nothing more of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, and the danger of having the anger of Europe inflamed against the Turks by this means will be removed. When it is remembered how much was said about dismembering the Turkish Empire, and driving the Turks out of Europe, when this war commenced, it will be admitted that what has been done is very far from the accomplishment of the programme thus sketched out. We cannot see that the fighting power of Turkey is at all impaired by the conditions imposed upon her.

The opening of the Dardanelles to Russian men-of-war is among the conditions stated in the "Telegraph's" despatch. We have some doubts as to the entire accuracy of this statement, for England has always insisted that the status of these straits, as defined by existing treaties, should remain unchanged. Supposing the statement to be accurate, this condition is a very harmless one so far as Turkey is concerned, for there is no question as to the ability of the Turks to close both the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the ships of all nations in time of war, and we do not see how the Turks can be injured by Russian men-of-war passing through the Dardanelles in time of peace. In fact, the only nation that can be injured by such a liberty being accorded to Russia is England, which will hereafter be under the necessity of keeping a stronger fleet in the Mediterranean than she formerly did. The account might be balanced by England obtaining possession of Crete, which would give her an additional naval station in the Mediterranean, within easy distance of the Suez Canal. Such a contingency as Russia obtaining the freedom of the Dardanelles shows how impolitic it was for England to give up the Ionian Islands, a step which was likewise injudicious to her prestige in more ways than one. Still it is highly improbable that Russia, for many years to come, will be able to place a fleet in the Mediterranean of such strength as to seriously menace British interests.

The war indemnity of £20,000,000 sterling, although not large in one sense, is very large in proportion to the ability of Turkey to pay. And it is a curious circumstance that as security for its payment, the Russians do not propose to hold on to any part of European Turkey, but to Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum. If Turkey should prove unable to pay the indemnity, this occupation might last for an indefinite period or might become permanent. It was thought, at one time, that Russia would demand, as a condition of peace, the absolute transfer of a portion of Armenia, and no doubt the conditional occupation of these places has been substituted with a view not to offend the susceptibilities of England. At the same time, it is worthy of remark that anything Russia has gained by this war has been against English interests, if indeed she has gained anything.

Supposing the Turks to be able to redeem Armenia, all that Russia will have gained for the expenditure of 100,000 lives and a sum of money five times as great as that which Turkey repays, will be the freedom of the Dardanelles. We doubt whether the concession is worth what it has cost Russia, and it may prove in the end a costly gift, should it be the means of tempting Russia to engage in a contest with England for maritime supremacy. More than one nation has been lured to disaster by ambition for naval supremacy. Spain, Holland, France and Denmark have, in turn, essayed to match themselves against England on the

seas, but in the end they all met with inglorious defeat. We doubt whether Russia can hope for greater success in the ambitious quest which the freedom of the Dardanelles may open to her view.—*St. John Telegraph*.

The McCarthy Murder.

SEARCHING THE WAVERLEY HOUSE BAR-ROOM—WHAT WAS DISCOVERED THERE.

(Correspondence of the *St. John Telegraph*.)
SHEDIAK, Jan. 27.

In accordance with instructions from the Crown, on Saturday morning Marshal Steadman, accompanied by Dr. Scott and Thos. R. Tuttle, and having in charge the Parker girl, drove over from Moncton to Shediak, and made a thorough inspection of the floors and counters of the bar-room in the Waverley House (Osborne's Hotel.) The commissioners were armed with the authority to take up and remove to Moncton such portions of the woodwork as in their judgment appeared to bear stains of human blood, if such could be found. While the commissioners, with the girl and the marshal, were in the bar-room, they courteously admitted the representatives of the "Telegraph" and "Times," and exhibited to them the pieces of flooring, and of the side of the counter, they intended removing for examination.

While it would be premature to pass an opinion as to the nature of the stains on this woodwork until carefully examined, microscopically, by a medical expert, there can be no impropriety in stating that the floor, in at least one place, bore marks of having been scrubbed or scoured, just as described by the witness, Parker. Taken in connection with the circumstances under which she says this was done, this is an important discovery. Some other matters were investigated by the Marshal and party, in accordance with instructions, but with what result will be made public as soon as they are prepared with their reports. The commissioners are now engaged on a diagram of the bar-room, hall, and platform, as well as verifying a plan of the localities prominently mentioned in the evidence by several witnesses. Mr. Holstead, the prisoners' attorney, was present, watching the proceedings, in their interest. The Crown had no legal representative on the ground.

The advent of the party in Shediak created no little excitement, and much discussion. Public opinion there seemed divided as to the amount of reliance to be placed in the charges made by the witness Parker; some openly asserting that McCarthy would turn up all right, others admitting that he was probably dead, yet denouncing the witness as a wholesale fabricator. But the great mass of people here, as in Moncton, held that she had not yet made a clean breast of the affair; and while accepting her description of the manner in which McCarthy met his death as substantially correct, many asserted that she was trying to shield the principal actor or actors in the tragedy. Public feeling is terribly aroused; and all sorts of absurd rumors are in circulation. Those who were at first inclined to look upon the affair as a groundless sensation, have been pretty well convinced that a well known citizen of Moncton has foully lost his life in Shediak; and the universal sentiment of Moncton is in favor of continuing the investigation until all who can throw any light on the matter have been rigidly examined. Some of the witnesses have already made statements that could be easily corroborated, or else shown to be unfounded; and if report be true, several important witnesses have not yet been placed on the stand. The owner of a certain wagon, said to have been in Osborne's barn on the alleged fatal night, can be soon secured; and his testimony might be very important; while it seems very probable that, if the girl's story be true, a wagon could have been driven down to the Scadou along the route she mentions, at 3 o'clock in the morning, without being either seen or heard by some of the people living near by. Their testimony should be secured as early as possible.

Brutal Parricide.

A HUNCHBACK IN QUEBEC PUTS HIS FATHER TO A HORRIBLE DEATH—REVENGE THE MOTIVE.

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE, P. Q., Jan. 22.—A most brutal murder occurred in this parish four days ago. Aubert Charest, an old farmer of 78, had a 24-year old son named Joseph, a hunchback, whom he held in great favor in spite of his hideous deformity and bad temper. Old Charest's niece, a girl of 16, lives ten miles off, and the hunchback often visited her, hoping to persuade her to marry him. She grew tired of his attentions, and some weeks ago asked old Charest to speak to Joseph and persuade him to drop his suit. The hunchback heard of this and threatened to kill both his father and his cousin. On the 18th the old man was sitting smoking his pipe after dinner, when Joseph came behind him and knocked him senseless with a club. There was a servant-girl and a man-servant in the house, but the French peasants have a horror of hunchbacks, and instead of attempting to save the old man, they fled upstairs and took to praying. Joseph then dragged his father into the yard, and as it was very cold and the old man was but thinly clad, he was soon frost-bitten. While his father thus lay senseless and freezing to death, the hunchback, who had become maniacal, danced around the yard as though overjoyed at his handiwork, and called the terror-stricken servants to come down and see how a *dos bossu* punished those who crossed his path. A party of neighbors came along and Joseph fled. Old Charest was picked up, but died before the priest came.

It was then thought that the hunchback had gone to kill his cousin, and a posse, headed by the cure, drove to her father's house. At dark the hunchback knocked at the door, and on being admitted was overpowered and carried off to Three Rivers. Next morning he was sent for trial by Coroner Desilet.

A NOVA SCOTIAN captain, named Gratt, was crushed to death by falling between a tug and his vessel, in Charleston, S. C., on the 19th inst.

Distress Among English Miners.

The most terrible suffering prevails in the coal and iron districts of South Wales. Of 500 collieries in Monmouth and Glamorgan only twenty-one are working full time. At the Ocean Collieries, Trearky, where 1,000 men are employed, only thirteen days' work were given last month; at Abergarky only seventeen days in six weeks. At Merthyr only one of the three iron works is open, and none of the twenty collieries work more than three days in the week. At Penarth the docks are deserted. At Newport all who can are emigrating to Australia. Since 1875 the price of coal has been falling steadily, and the miners have been living in part on their savings. From £2 to £3 a month, with three hours' work a day, has been the rate of wages earned, and of this the collier has to pay 13 shillings for rent, the subscription to the doctor, the candles he uses and the coal he takes home. About 6 or 7 shillings a week is all he can take home to support his family, usually a large one. In hundreds or perhaps thousands of cases the collier goes to work in the morning with no food but a slice of bread and an onion; sometimes the bread is not to be had, and raw cabbage is substituted. And this is when work is to be had.

Now that the mines are nearly all closed, the distress of the 30,000 people in the Rhonda valley can be imagined. At Cardiff the board-room and offices of the workhouse have had to be given up for beds. At Swansea the number of paupers has risen from 264 to 427. At Penarth private gentlemen have agreed to open their kitchens every morning and serve out soup to applicants who come by hundreds. At Pontypridd the office of the relieving officer is besieged for hours every evening by crowds of men, women and children, many of the latter without shoes or stockings, the adults very scantily clothed and shivering with cold, the children crying for food. At the Penre Rhondda many families have subsisted for days on potato peelings and was intended for pigs. At Tonypandy several of the colliers have been known to have nothing but raw cabbage leaves to eat while at work. At Mountain Ash, owing to the great distress, many colliers have gone to work at morning without food, leaving their families to beg for food during the day, and returned at night only to receive the bread that the children had been able to procure by begging. Lady Aberdare has just opened a soup kitchen, where soup is distributed every day. Men have been known to take their food tins to work empty, as they were ashamed to show their poverty. At Abardare there is also a great amount of destitution, while hundreds of the Merthyr poor come over the mountains begging. One day three weeks ago a lady found in one of the cottages a widow with six children who had been two days without food or fire. In another house she found a woman unable to stand from want of food, while coroners' juries have in some cases found verdicts of death from absolute starvation.

Boy's RUBBER BOOTS, No 3 and 4, reduced to \$1.50.—Dorsey and Jost.

THE receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending January 25, is \$33,000.

CONTRARY to general expectations, the Orange Bill is to be brought into the Ontario Legislature this session.

THE returns of the Halifax election are not yet all in. Mr. Jones' majority is estimated at one hundred and fifty. A telegram to Hon. John F. Robertson places Jones' majority at probably 300.

DELICIOUS.—Get at "The Confectionery" some of those Crystallized Cream Dates, Chocolate Caramels, Almond Masaroums, &c.

THE advertisement of the Sun Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company is crowded out to-day. It will appear tomorrow.

FOR that tickling in the throat, cough, or hoarseness, the Barley Sugar, Butter Scotch, and Hoarhound Candy, at "The Confectionery," are just what is wanted.

Died.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of Mr. John Murray, Lot 67, Robert Barry, Esq., aged 71 years, Funeral will take place at 9 a. m., on Thursday, from the residence of Alex. McKenzie, Queen Street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

DR. H. A. PARKER, SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF OTTAWA).
Office, . . . St. Lawrence Hotel.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Jan. 19, '78—101 eod

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHN ROACH BOURKE, Plaintiff,
and
MICHAEL HUGHES, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of John Roach Bourke against Michael Hughes, I have taken and seized, as the property of the said Michael Hughes, all the right, title and interest of the said Michael Hughes, in and to the following Property, viz: Fifty Acres of Land on Township Number Thirty-six, bounded on the West by the Road leading from the Monaghan Road to Fort Augustus; on the North by Land in the possession of Thomas Cumiskey; on the East by the division line between Townships Numbers Thirty-six and Thirty-seven; and on the West by Land in possession of Michael Trainor and Patrick Quinn, in Queen's County; and I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on FRIDAY, the Twelfth day of JULY, A. D., 1878, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell, by Public Auction, the said Property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on the said Writ, being Two Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and Twenty-four Cents, and interest on the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars and Sixty-seven Cents, part thereof from the Tenth day of February, A. D. 1871, till paid, at eight and one quarter per cent per annum, besides Sheriff's Fees and all incidental expenses.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, }
Dec. 27, A. D., 1877. } 3in
E. J. HOPKINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE.

THE SIXTH LECTURE of the Course in connection with the Y. M. C. Association, will be delivered on

Friday Evening, Feb. 1st,

—BY—
E. MANNING, ESQ.

SUBJECT:

"Early History of British Commerce."

Doors open at 7.30; lecture to commence at 8. Admission 10 cents.

JOHN McLEOD, Sec'y.

Jan. 29, 1878.

Charlottetown Cemetery Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Co., for the election of Directors and other business, will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at seven o'clock in the evening. By order,

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Ch'town, Jan. 28, '78.

PUBLIC TEA

—AND—

ENTERTAINMENT

The Ladies of St. James' Kirk intend holding
A Public Tea and Entertainment

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL

TO-NIGHT!

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 30,
1878,

and the citizens of Charlottetown are cordially invited to provide themselves with tickets, which may be obtained at the stores of Messrs. C. D. Rankin and W. R. Watson, and at the door of the Hall.

A reduction will be allowed to a family of more than two, at the above store.

A good programme of Musical and Literary selections has been arranged.

Tea on the tables at 6 p. m., sharp. Entertainment to commence at 8.

Admission to both 50 cents. To entertainment only, 25 cents.

Jan. 21—tues wed

GROCERY

—AND—

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 35 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jam

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

TINS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,
STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,
300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,
GREEN GRAPES.

500 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,
25 QTLS. CODFISH,
100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH!

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1878—y.