

Unpaid Poll-Taxes.

NEARLY A THOUSAND ELECTORS residing in this City and Common will lose their votes unless they go to the office of the Provincial Treasurer before the meeting of the County Court, on the 8th July next, and pay the price required—viz., a poll-tax of one dollar.

This poll-tax must be paid in any case. If not paid promptly, electors will not only lose their votes. They must not be surprised if they see their names in the *Gazette*. This is the style in which they may be shown up—see *Royal Gazette* of Saturday last:—

Notice is hereby given to the undersigned ratepayers that unless their taxes, under "The Assessment Act, 1877," for the year 1877, as set against their names in the Assessors' Roll for the First Electoral District of King's County, together with the cost of advertising, are paid within three months from date of this notice, legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same.

Daniel Gillis, of Pisquid,	Tax 20 cts.
John P. Irving, of Charlottetown,	do 70 do
John McKenna, of Charlottetown,	do 20 do
John Kelly, of Fort Augustus,	do 40 do
Henry McLeod, of St. Peter's	do 26 do
Road	do 26 do
Henry Wadman, of Crapaud, Lot	do 20 do
49,	do 20 do

We hope no elector has fallen so low or is so "hard up" as to lose the right he has of exercising his constitutional privileges as a free man, to run the risk of being published in the *Royal Gazette*, and after all to be sued, levied upon, or imprisoned, at the suit of the Local Government, because he cannot pay the tax of a dollar upon his head! That the "disfranchising" game of the Grits should succeed is not a consummation to be wished; and it is to be hoped that electors who have not yet paid their poll-tax will do so and secure their right to vote without delay.

Crop Prospects.

The Toronto "Mail" publishes full reports of the condition of the growing crops in nearly every section of Ontario, which may be summarized as follows:—The area sown with barley was from 10 to 75 per cent. less than last year over the whole Province, and the crop will probably be at least one-third less than in 1877. The condition of the growing grain is, however, good, with the exception of a few localities, where the frost injured the plant. Spring wheat, on the other hand, should give an unprecedentedly heavy yield. The area sown is much larger than in 1877, and its condition is excellent, not a single complaint being made. The grain is also very forward for the time of year. There has also been a considerable increase in the acreage planted with fall wheat, and the crop is fully two weeks further advanced in growth than is usual at this season: the condition of the plant is excellent and promises a heavy yield, fully equal to that of last year. Taking the provinces as a whole, about the usual quantity of peas and oats has been sown, and the prospects are good for a large crop, although it is somewhat early to judge. If the season is favorable during the next two or three months, there will undoubtedly be the largest harvest ever gathered in Ontario, as the area planted is greater than ever before, and the yield will be quite as heavy per acre as in 1877.

Railway Amalgamation.

We have more than once drawn attention to the great change now going on in the practical meaning of the expression, "through freight." Formerly it meant through from the longitude of the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard of America; now it means, through to the Atlantic seaboard of Europe. It is not merely consolidation of railway lines which is in progress, but also the formation of working partnerships between lines of railways and lines of ocean steamers. Mr. Vanderbilt has just returned from Europe, having renewed for another year his contract with the White Star Line, in virtue of which that line is to carry all the ocean freight of the New York Central, which agrees to furnish at one-half of all the freight required by each ship. At this very time the latest despatches report Mr. Jay Gould in Nebraska, his mission being to secure control of certain Western lines. The gigantic work of railway amalgamation goes on apace.—*Exchange.*

Fish Breeding.

There are seven establishments in the Dominion, viz: one each at Tadoussac, Gaspé, and Restigouche, in Quebec; Newcastle and Sandwich, in Ontario; Miramichi, in New Brunswick; and Bedford Basin in Nova Scotia, devoted to the artificial reproduction of fish. The number of young fish estimated to have been distributed in our lakes and rivers during the spring of 1877, from the hatching of 1876, was 13,483,000, mostly whitefish and salmon, with a few thousands of speckled trout; and 33,000,000 ova are now in the hatching houses. The expenditure on account of fish culture for the fiscal year was \$24,037, which may, we think be regarded as money well expended.—*H. Herald.*

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Trains leave St. John at 8 a. m., for Bangor, connecting with trains for Boston; Danville Junction for Montreal and the West. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run on night trains, and Parlor Cars on day trains. Close connection is made with Intercolonial Railway Trains each way, making 22 hours between St. John and Boston. The night train leaves St. John on Sunday night, instead of Saturday night. Connection is made on day trains with trains of N. B. & C. Railway and Fredericton Railway. An Express Train leaves for Fredericton at 4.10 p. m. H. D. McLeod, Esq., is the Superintendent.

THE QUEBEC RIOTS.

THE FIRST MISTAKE—IMBECILE CONDUCT OF THE MAYOR—MILITARY CALLED OUT—RIOT ACT READ—THE RINGLEADER SHOT DEAD—THE SCENE AT PETERS' AND RENAUD'S—THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS THREATENED—LANDING OF MONTREAL TROOPS TO BE RESISTED BY THE MOB.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

QUEBEC, June 12.—The city is practically in the hands of the mob, as it has been more or less during the entire week. The rioters have been going on increasing in strength by the forced addition of the workmen from other portions of the city. The Mayor has done nothing—has, in fact, by his utter incapacity, encouraged the rioters. Had the strikers been dealt with promptly the moment they attempted to intimidate other workmen, who were satisfied with their wages and anxious to continue at their work, the disgraceful and unfortunate scenes of to-day would have been avoided. A few men were arrested on the information of the contractors, and were fined and imprisoned in default. And then came the

FIRST GREAT MISTAKE. The strikers went to Mr. Joly, who addressed them, urging that they should return to their work, and stating that he had secured for them an addition of a shilling a day to their wages. He pleaded with them very earnestly, and as an inducement told them that he would, out of his own pocket, pay the fines of the men who were in prison. This promise was prompted by the very best of motives. Unfortunately it acted, I am afraid, as an encouragement to the uneasy spirits among the rioters. Mr. Joly carried out his part of the compact, but the strikers did not carry out theirs. Unfortunately, among their leaders were

PARISIAN COMMUNISTS, and the lost spirit of the Commune was strong upon them. The prison doors were open by the kind-heartedness of the Premier, and the men walked out to place themselves at the head of the mob, and to inspire them anew with the spirit of resistance. To-day the mob paraded the streets again, following the red flag. They halted in front of the Parliament buildings, and after three cheers for the Rogues and three cheers for Mr. Joly, called loudly for the Premier. Mr. Joly arrived and addressed them. He urged them strongly to return to their work; he pleaded with them, as they professed to have confidence in him, to do him this favor. He said he had secured them an addition of a shilling a day to their wages, and the statement was received with angry shouts of

"C'est passé assez!" He urged them to return to work, and efforts would be made to improve their position, but he was met with cries of "Non non!" He then pointed out to them that they were acting illegally, and that the law must be and would be enforced, to prevent their demonstrations. They then called for Mr. Chapleau, but he was not present. Opinions differ as to whether, had he been present, he should have spoken. My own conviction is, that he should have done so had he been present, and I regret that he was not, although that regret implies no reflection upon him, because he was not even aware that this demonstration was being made, but at a time like this, it would have had a good effect—if any words could have any effect—to see the leaders of both parties forgetting their political differences, and acting together in the face of a common danger. The crowd, amid cries of "Chez Renaud!" started noisily down Mountain Hill. They helped themselves to flour at Renaud's stores, using his horses and wagons to carry it away.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT. In the meantime B battery had been called out, and took up their position near St. Paul street, with a view of keeping the thoroughfare open. Presently the mob attacked them with stones. Capt. Short and others were struck, the former being seriously cut about the head, the blood streaming down from the wound, so that his belt and uniform were covered with it. The men drew their swords and

CHARGED UPON THE MOB, which hid in gateways and doors, from which they sent their missiles upon the passing troopers. At first the mob seemed beaten, but it rallied and charged, and then the B battery were ordered to fire in sections. The result was one man killed dead, two said to be mortally wounded, a number of others with flesh wounds and a carter's horse killed. The mob dispersed, but rumors of an intention to attack the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS were general, and the battery were brought up and now surround the buildings. The Mayor has become very much cowed, and has telegraphed to Halifax for a regiment of regulars, and Col. Alley's regiment, the Eighth Battalion, is under arms. For some time after 3 o'clock the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was at one time thought that the House would not sit. There was, however, an understanding that the House will not sit this evening, that is, provided the vote is taken before 6 o'clock. It is deplorable to think how completely the city is at the mercy of a lawless mob, and every one looks forward with anxiety to the next few hours. It is sad that life should be lost, and unfortunately in most cases it is innocent persons who suffer under circumstances like those of to-day. In this case it is said the man who was shot dead was the prime mover in the strikes and the riots that have followed them, and was one of those who was released yesterday by the mistaken kindness of Mr. Joly. What the night will bring forth no one can say. The mob is said to be a very desperate one, but it is clear that for the authorities there should be but one course—chat of maintaining the peace of the city at any cost, and enforcing the law against all who are engaged in breaking it.

LATEST. A mob of about 3,000 or 4,000 men assembled this evening at 8 o'clock, when

speeches were delivered by French Canadians. One of them said:—

"There will be episodes to-morrow; the Volunteers will turn out, but that does not matter. As Mr. Joly said, we will go to work peacefully and demand our rights, and if we cannot get them peacefully, then we will get them as we can."

Another speaker called on the men on strike to meet there at 7.30 in the morning; those who had not, were to borrow them, or fill their pockets with stones. All the stores in St. Roch's were closed by order of the police this afternoon. It is said a number of people have purchased revolvers during the day. Some of the rioters were heard to say this evening that they would

HAVE SOMEBODY'S BLOOD to-morrow for the blood that had been shed to-day. The police have made several arrests, but on examination have retained but one prisoner, named David Giroux, who is confined in the jail.

ATTACK ON THE JAIL. Shortly before 10 o'clock, about 800 or 900 men marched out to the jail, and demanded the release of Giroux, and on their being refused, smashed several windows, and afterwards retired. The streets are being patrolled to-night by 150 special constables, all the police being on duty at the stations and elsewhere.

LATEST. The facts concerning the attack on the Mayor's house are as follows:—Shortly before 8 o'clock a portion of the mob arrived at the residence of Mayor Chambers, and asked to see him. They were refused admission, whereupon they proceeded to force the front door, while his Worship quietly escaped by the back. Having obtained entrance, they searched the house from top to bottom, terrifying the inmates with their threats, and then, alarmed by the approach of a number of friends whom the Mayor had summoned, they fled. A guard of police is stationed in the house.

Two companies of B. Battery have returned to Parliament Buildings, where they will remain all night. A and B companies Canadian Hussars, about 100 strong, are stationed one company at the citadel and the other at the armory. All the arms and ammunition, generally kept at the armory, have been transferred to the citadel for safe-keeping.

The men who broke into the Mayor's house were sent by a mass meeting held at Jacques Cartier Hall this evening.

ALL QUIET. I have just driven round the town and through St. Roch's, and all is quiet.

AT PETERS' MILL. The rioting commenced this morning about 10 o'clock by the strikers assembling around Simon Peters' saw mill and saw factory. The ringleaders entered the office and demanded that Mr. Peters should sign the agreement to pay none of the hands less than a dollar a day. This Mr. Peters refused to do, and sent for the police and the B battery. In the meanwhile the men threw stones and smashed the windows. The police, who quickly arrived under Capt. Heigham, were easily repulsed, as also was the B battery, neither of whom could do anything, as the Mayor positively refused to read the riot act. The mob continued their work of smashing the windows and office till Mr. Peters signed the agreement. The troops and police then went to Jacques Cartier Hall, where they remained till they were called out to stop the rioting at Renaud's, where for the first time the Mayor read the riot act. After leaving Peters', the mob marched round the city, up Mountain Hill, and stopped at the St. Louis Hotel, where the ringleaders entered, and demanded that Mr. Cimon, the contractor, should be given up to them. Mr. Bergeron, the clerk, told them that Mr. Cimon was not there. The mob commenced coming in after their leaders, when Mr. Willis Russell and Mr. Montgomery, the manager, ran forward and hustled them out of the office, the men murmuring threats that if they could not find Cimon at his works they would return and search for him. The mob then went to Cimon's works and returned to the Parliament House, where they were addressed by Mr. Joly, as already described.

THE SCENE AT RENAUD'S building, before the arrival of the military, almost beggars description. At first they demanded bread, as they were starving; then, on entrance being refused, they forced their way in, and soon were seen rolling out barrels and carrying off bags filled with flour, which they sold for 25 cents each on the spot, to men who hurried it away in carts and in boats as fast as it was brought out. After the dispersal of the mob by the military, a little quiet was obtained, which lasted till dusk, when a rumor arrived at the House that the house of the Mayor had been searched for that official, but unsuccessfully. At half-past seven B Battery were relieved at the Parliament House by the 8th Battalion, under Col. Alley, who will remain on duty all night.

(Press Despatch.) The strikers' riots are assuming alarming proportions, and the Mayor and the authorities are loudly blamed for not taking more active measures to prevent further trouble. This morning B Battery were called out to St. Roch's, but not being authorized to use arms were forced to retire into Jacques Cartier Hall, being stoned by about 2,000 persons. Some of the officers were wounded. The strikers have not yet returned to work, but have succeeded in putting a stop to almost all the work going on in the city. A number of boats on which men were employed have been moved across on the other side of the river, where the Levis men are now engaged on them. Mr. Cimon, contractor for the Provincial Buildings, announces his intention of suing the city for heavy damages for every day on which the men remain idle, through the city not affording them proper protection from the strikers to enable them to go to work.

Mayor Chambers cannot be found, and strong indignation is expressed at his inaction. The leaders of the mob are French Communists. To-day they have unfurled the tricolor flag. Several of the men of B Battery, and one officer, have been badly wounded. It is said that Col. Strange is wounded.

The following are additional facts in connection with to-day's trouble:

During the outrage at Renaud's store, in the scramble Mr. Renaud got struck in the face by one of the mob. The crowd rolled out 400 barrels of flour, and stopped horses to cart it home. Any man who refused to stop his horse got struck down, and the horse taken from him. The Mayor proceeded, in company with Alderman McWilliam, at the head of the troops, to where the rioters were assembled in Paul Street. The troops drove the crowd to the wharf, and tried to surround them, in order to arrest the ringleaders who assaulted Mr. Renaud and plundered his store. The city soon got into a state of excitement, and bore a holiday-like appearance. Banks and commercial offices were closed, and every precaution taken to avoid a run at their vaults. At half-past two the mob attacked the troops, and the Riot Act was read. Colonel Strange commanded the Battery with fixed bayonets to approach the mob, who fired stones at the troops. The troops took up their position at the extreme foot of Dog Hill, alongside of Julien's store. Here they were attacked, and showers of stones were thrown at them by the crowd, and from others on the cliff above. The Colonel then ordered the troops to fire a volley of bullets into the mob, and all for a moment was consternation and awe. Two of the strikers were seen to fall, and the man who carried the flag, a young Frenchman, Edouard Beaudouire, lately from France, aged 22, unmarried. His body was removed to the Dead House, where it was viewed by thousands of people. The forehead is driven in by a large paving stone, supposed to have been thrown by some of the mob, who were throwing stones from the neighboring house tops and the top of Dog Hill. Col. Strange, Captain Prevost, Captain Short, Sergeant Villiers and seven men out of the B Battery are severely wounded with cuts from stones. Several people were wounded and were driven to their houses. The troops were then about to charge, when the crowd ran up Dog Hill, and took to all directions in the different alleys along the wharf. In the excitement it is impossible to know the names of those who have been shot down. The mob ceased all rioting after the firing. The houses at the foot of Dog Hill and in Paul street, and the lane leading to St. Charles, bear scores of bullet marks. The troops and police were soon after 4 o'clock, ordered to the Parliament Buildings, and while there Captain Heigham recognized two of the ringleaders outside, had them arrested and sent direct to jail. The City and Water Police will remain on duty during the night, and the B Battery under orders in the Citadel. The cavalry and 8th Battalion are under orders to be ready for immediate service. All well-disposed citizens and householders are invited to meet at the Court House Square, St. Louis Street, at half-past seven o'clock this evening, to be sworn in as special constables, to assist in the preservation of order if necessary.

LATEST. In addition to the three regiments from Montreal, one from Halifax is to arrive here in the morning. The rioters threatened to prevent them landing here. At a mass meeting of strikers held at 7.30 in St. Roch's, it was agreed to meet at 7.30 to-morrow, at Jacques Cartier Hall. Several hundred rioters assembled at the jail this evening at 9, and demanded the release of a rioter taken prisoner. They broke the windows, but did no further damage.

An Astonishing Fact. A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 19 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents.

Ch'town, June 10—pat till 19

TO LET—with immediate possession, a new Dwelling HOUSE on Dorchester Street, near Queen Street; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES D. MASON. Ch'town, June 8, 1878—dy pat 2i eod

A SUITABLE ASSORTMENT of Gilt Window Cornices—FOR THE SEASON. MARK BUTCHER. May 21, 1878.—pat ar n-era her pres 1m.

MONTREAL AND ACADIAN S. S. LINE. Charlottetown to St. John's, Newfoundland, direct.

THE S. S. "VALETTA," which leaves Montreal on or about the 16th inst., will take freight and passengers from this port to Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, Newfoundland, at the lowest possible rates. Apply to OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING'S COUNTY.

Meeting of Liberal Conservatives.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Liberal Conservatives of King's county will be held at the Agricultural Hall, in Souris, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, to nominate a candidate to run in conjunction with Austin C. McDonald, Esq., for the representation of King's County at the approaching Dominion election. VERNON H. KNIGHT, Sec'y of Committee.

Souris, June 17, 1878.

LUMBER.

I WILL Sell at AUCTION, on Lord's Wharf, To-morrow, Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock, p. m., 75,000 ft. Refuse DEALS & ENDS, 9,000 ft. SCANTLING, 2 1/2 & 3x5 & 6, 8,000 LATHS, 1,500 CLAPBOARDS,—ex schrs. Daddy and W. Wright. Also, on QUEEN'S WHARF, 5,000 PALINGS.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, June 17—li

THE FANCY SALE

—OF—

St. Peter's Church Sewing Society

will be held in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, the 10th JULY.

STRAWBERRIES, ICES, &c. Music and Readings in the evening.—Doors open at 2 p. m. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents. Ch'town, June 17—sw pat.

For Sale or to Let

A NEW COTTAGE, situated on Pleasant Street, containing eight rooms, with Stable and Coach-house attached. For particulars, apply to

P. C. KELLY, 127 Upper Queen St.

Ch'town, June 17—3i eod

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the

First Day of July next,

for the erection of a STORE and WAREHOUSE at Cardigan Bridge, and also a WAREHOUSE at Montague Bridge, according to the plans and specifications, to be seen on application at the Stores of Owen Connolly & Co., at the above places, or at the Subscriber's office in Charlottetown—the Subscriber to find all materials for said buildings.

The names of two sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract are required to accompany each Tender. The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

OWEN CONNOLLY. Ch'town, June 17, 1878—dy pat 2 aw t date

TO BOARDERS.

THE Subscriber, to suit the dull times, will board men working at a distance of two or three miles from town, at reasonable rates, and bring them to and from their work with express wagon, free of charge.

T. S. MORROW, Richmond House, Richmond Street, just around London House Corner.

Ch'town, June 17—

Retraction of Slander.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Between HUGH MCKINNON, Plaintiff, and JOHN MCKINLEY, Defendant.

HAVING accused the above-named Hugh McKinnon, of the North River, Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, his wife and family, of stealing a quantity of wool belonging to me, I hereby retract the said accusation, as the same is utterly false and without any foundation in fact; and I hereby humbly apologise for having propagated the said slanderous accusation.

Dated at Charlottetown, in the said County and Island, this Fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1878.

JOHN MCKINLEY.

Witness: F. S. LONGWORTH. May 17—

"YOUNG JEFF"

WILL travel for the remainder of the season, as follows: Leave the owner's stables, Little York, MONDAY, June 17th, by St. Peter's Road, calling at Mount Stewart, Morell, St. Peter's Bay, and on to Souris, returning till MONDAY, the 25th, remaining by Rollo Bay, Fortune and Fort Augustus, to Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the 28th. The above route will be continued once a fortnight.

"Young Jeff" was sired by old "Jeff" from a splendid mare; is a handsome jet black, of good style, fine action, and gives great promise for speed. For further particulars, enquire of the owner.

FRED. HARDY.

June 17—wkly ex ar 4i

Bricks! Bricks!

8,000 or 10,000 very good Brick, for Sale. JAMES M. BUTCHER. Ch'town, June 15—3i