

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

The Independence of Parliament.

OTTAWA dispatches bring the information that steps are being taken to prosecute several Ministerialists under the "Independence of Parliament Act." We believe a similar course will be pursued here. In these hard times, when money is scarce, it is a great temptation for a private individual to obtain a chance of making a defaulting member of the Legislature pay out two or three hundred dollars for every day he sits in Parliament. And this is what the law allows. A very excellent harvest can be reaped, as we said yesterday, from our defaulting representatives; and we would advise such whose conscience pricks them with uncleanness, forthwith to cleanse themselves, for they are marked, and their transgressions are known. It is only just that prosecutions of this nature should take place, if the law is not to be shorn of half its majesty. The law under which such prosecutions would be conducted is a new law—young and in its prime. It is not therefore to be expected that it will be allowed to remain mute or ineffective. If, however, our Legislature meets, and Hon. members take their seats without prosecutions being raised, then we will say that a useless law encumbers our Statute Book. Let those who feel qualms of conscience on this head resort to the only means they have of escaping punishment. Let them resign their seats, and go again to their constituents for election.

The Fire at Murray Harbor.

We have learnt the following particulars with regard to the fire which occurred on the premises of Messrs. Davies and McFayden, Beach Point, Murray Harbor, on the night of the 31st ult., by which their lobster factory and new dwelling house were destroyed. The fire broke out in the factory about 12 p. m., and had made considerable headway, the roof having fallen in, before it was discovered. The flames quickly spread to the dwelling house, and before the bystanders could realize what was to be done, both buildings were in ashes. The loss is pretty considerable, probably \$10,000, all the stock of tin for next summer's work, canning tools, plant, &c., having been completely destroyed, while the factory itself was the most complete and best equipped of any of the lower Provinces, and its destruction cannot but be a severe loss to the fishing interests of Murray Harbor. We trust, however, from the well-known energy and push of the proprietors, soon to see the factory rising Phoenix-like from its ashes, again affording employment to the laboring classes of Murray Harbor and realizing a remunerative profit for the owners.

The North Pole.

The North Pole stands a slim chance of surviving the summer of 1878 unknown. The late English expedition having supposedly demonstrated that the Pole was absolutely unattainable, there will, therefore, be five separate exploratory expeditions despatched to the Polar regions. There will be two English vessels, under Sir George Nares, who will proceed via the east coast of Greenland. The Hollanders will send another expedition. Professor Nordenskjöld will lead a Swedish expedition via Norway. Another will proceed from the mouth of the Obi, under the direction of the Arctic Exploration Society, and in charge of Captain Wiggins, who recently brought home so sensational reports concerning that region. And the Russians will send an ethnological expedition to the Obi and Irtysh, under the command of a Helsingfors professor. Added to these there is—most hopeful of all, we think—the American colonization scheme, of which Captain Hoggate is the promoter, and for which a Committee of Congress on Saturday recommended an appropriation of \$50,000.

MR. BENJAMIN E. BATES, Treasurer of the Bates Mill Corporation, died at Boston lately, leaving \$1,500,000 in private and public bequests; and, it is said, he gave away \$1,000,000 during his lifetime. It now appears that he is indebted to the company of which he was Treasurer to the extent of \$200,000. The papers say that he had so long been Treasurer of the concern that he came to regard its affairs as his own.

The trial of the traverser Collins is drawing to a close. As we go to press, Judge Palmer continues to address the Jury. Great interest is manifested in it, and the court-room is crowded to excess. We will give particulars to-morrow.

The Court for the recovery of Small Debts was opened to-day. There are a large number of cases to be tried, many of which are against defaulters in the payment of city taxes.

DOMINION EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The Dominion imports for December were four millions nine hundred thousand dollars. The exports in the same period were three millions five hundred thousand dollars.

No Fear of Starvation.

We are glad to learn that the fears expressed as to the ability of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated "Northern Light" to stand a protracted siege of hunger are groundless. From latest information, derived from authentic sources, we learn that they have an abundant supply of "jam" and "cakes."

Resignation of Mr. Blake.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

Mr. Blake's resignation of his seat in the Cabinet was accepted yesterday at a Privy Council meeting at which it had been just previously determined to re-nominate Mr. Anglin for the Speakership. The two events, as we had occasion to point out some short time ago, have evidently a close relationship to each other. It was by the firm position taken by Mr. Blake towards the close of last session that the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported against Mr. Anglin; and it can be well understood that the determination of Mr. McKenzie to re-instate the member for Gloucester in the Speakership would be very distasteful to the member for South Bruce. It is not improbable, however, that we shall have the Grit organs giving as a reason for Mr. Blake's resignation his continued ill health and incapacity for work. No doubt he is in poor health—a fact which everyone regrets sincerely—but we apprehend the more immediate cause of his resignation is the question of the Speakership.

It is a peculiar and very noticeable feature of Mr. Blake's life as a public man that he has seemed to arrogate to himself the right to do what no one else could do with impunity, and which he would be the first to condemn in others. We are not reviewing his career here, and are not therefore called upon to enumerate all the instances which bear out this assertion, the one of which will strike most of our readers. When Mr. Mackenzie determined to go to the country, by stealth, in January, 1874, he secured Mr. Blake as a member of his Cabinet; but as soon as the election was over Mr. Blake coolly resigned; and, as Sir John remarked on one occasion, what remained was nothing but the old Brown stuff after all. His entrance into the Cabinet with a view to remaining in it only while the general election was in progress was as gross a fraud as was ever perpetrated on the electorate of any country. Quite of the same character has been his recent conduct. His resignation has been in the Premier's hands for many weeks, and yet not only did he permit denial of the fact to be made in the Government newspapers, with a view to influencing the recent elections in Nova Scotia, but he allowed action to be deferred with respect to his resignation until the elections were over. This was not so material as his extraordinary conduct in 1874, for then he was the rising man of his Party, and his name was a tower of strength to the Government. But public men are not always able to gauge their own standing, and Mr. Blake may have fancied that he was doing Mr. McKenzie a service in withholding demand for action on his resignation until the Nova Scotia elections were decided.

Though it must be confessed Mr. Blake has receded very much in public favor, it would, perhaps, be safe to say that he is still the strongest man in the Grit ranks in Ontario. Mr. McKenzie must feel, as many of his friends and supporters will feel, that Mr. Blake's defection at this time is an irreparable loss to the Government. Notwithstanding the vagaries and the extreme personal bitterness which have marked his public life, there yet remains the belief in the mind of many a good Reformer that he was better than those with whom he associated. And no doubt in some respects he was, even if in many of the qualities of the true statesman he has shown himself to be lamentably deficient. His resignation is a great weakening of the Cabinet, and is but another index of its approaching dissolution. If we wanted a still further indication of this fact, arising out of the present upheaval, we would find it in the rumor that Mr. Blake is to be succeeded by Mr. James Young. Angels and ministers of grace defend us! A pretty menagerie it will be should James Young be added to it—McKenzie, Mills, Huntington, Laflamme, Young, Jones, and not forgetting our respected though ever silent friend Coffin! It is assuredly the Ministry of All the Talents. The country is hardly to be congratulated on its rulers. But there is this consolation at all events—it will not be long cursed with them.

Religious Riot at Birkenhead.

A religious riot occurred at Birkenhead on a recent Monday night. About 2,000 people, headed by a band, went through the streets smashing windows. St. James' Protestant Church was attacked, and every square of glass in it was broken. Several persons were hurt by stones and broken glass. The police were powerless. After the attack on the church the mob subsided. A Protestant band had been out early in the evening, and the riot is supposed to be in retaliation for this demonstration, although the first band did no damage. First or last, these bands and lodges, whether Orange Young Britain or Catholic Union, should not be allowed to occupy the public streets, either in England or Canada. A similar state of affairs exists in this city at present, and if allowed to go on it will culminate in another religious riot, if not loss of life, sooner or later. Now is the time to put down all processions, whether Catholic or Protestant, and that should be done by act of Parliament. This is the sort of thing that is brewing in Montreal, if persons representing opposite parties cannot give up the amusement of beating drums about the streets.—*Montreal Witness.*

FRANK LEBLIE, the publisher, lunched with President Hayes at Washington on Monday. On Tuesday, whilst travelling through Philadelphia with his wife, he was arrested on a libel suit and lodged in jail. These are the ups and downs of a publisher's life.

Horrible Murder.

(From the Bangor Commercial.)

Last Tuesday forenoon the dead body of Sarah Messervey, wife of Lutfier Messervey, was discovered in her own house in St. George by some of the people of Tenant's Harbor. The hands of the deceased were tied over her head; her clothing were disarranged, and the house in the utmost confusion. From appearances she had been dead some weeks. It was supposed she had gone to Thomastown to visit some relatives there. Her husband is absent at sea.

The body of the murdered woman was found in a bed-room off the kitchen. The body was tightly wrapped in a woollen blanket. On unrolling it a shocking sight was presented. The face was horribly disfigured, having but slight resemblance to the outlines of the human face. Several wounds were found on the scalp. The arms were thrown above the head, and tightly tied together by the wrists with common cord line. The arms and legs were badly bruised. A common woollen knit cloud was wound three times around her neck, and brought under the neck, and tightly knotted. Her dress and skirts were thrown towards her head. No signs of the body having been violated were discovered.

The room where the body was found presented a horrible and sickening spectacle. Everything was in confusion, showing that a desperate struggle had taken place. The floor, walls and furniture were spotted with blood. Towels, pillows, sheets and handkerchiefs were scattered about the room saturated with gore, which had been wiped from the floor.

The last time the woman was seen alive was on Saturday, Dec. 22d. Sunday morning the curtains were found down—a very unusual thing—but the woman being of a very retiring disposition, the fact occasioned no alarm, and the horrible crime remained undiscovered for over five weeks. The object of the murder was evidently for money, as she was known to have several hundred dollars in her possession. Diligent search has been made for the money, but only eighty cents have thus far been found.

The coroner's jury, after listening to all available testimony, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by strangulation at the hands of a person or persons unknown. No clue has as yet been found to implicate the murderer. If the deed was done at the time supposed, the murderer had had time to conceal everything that would implicate him. A bit of common brown paper folded, was found in the kitchen, the writing and spelling being very obscure, reading thus:—

"I can as a woman she was out and I waited till she came back not for money but I killed her."

On the back it says: "Monday eveng 24th." The people of St. George are terribly excited over the event, and are determined to leave no means untried to ferret out the assassin. The scene of the tragedy was thronged with people the day of the discovery.

Moncton Mystery.

In the investigation of this case on Saturday, Dr. Scott, a new witness, testified that he had gone to Shediak with Annie Parker and the constables to examine the bar-room and take up the floor and counter. He had done so, and subsequently had examined the express wagon. He swore to the appearance of blood marks under the Frenchman's wagon. He also described the stains on the counter and the appearance of the floor. On the front of the counter there were a great number of marks like spots of blood and with the appearance of having been projected upwards from the floor. The projection of the counter over the front showed drops as if thrown up. The floor, at places indicated by the girl, appeared to have been scrubbed. The witness had made no analysis, and could not swear positively that the stains in the counter or floor were blood.

There was intense excitement on Saturday evening over the action of Policeman McGrath, who, working under the authority, he says, of Justice Robinson, who is associated with Stipendiary Magistrate Wortman in this examination, telegraphed to Detective Power, of Halifax, to come immediately to Moncton—expenses guaranteed. Power is expected here on Monday morning. The policeman assumed a very mysterious air, intimating that an important clue to the McCarthy mystery had been obtained. He went to Shediak to-day in this connection. McGrath said he had authority to take Annie Parker out of the custody of Marshal Steadman, and imprison her in his own house. Once there, he intended to place her in bed with his own wife, who would question her about the new features of the case, while he lay concealed under the bed. He thus expected to obtain important corroborative testimony. This well-laid scheme coming to the ears of the Crown officer, Mr. Tuck, he notified Marshal Steadman to keep strict watch over his prisoner,—so McGrath's plan miscarried. His story, that he was acting under authority of Justice Robinson, seems improbable. The matter will be brought before the Court early to-morrow. McGrath was very excited on Saturday night, but it would be an error to state that he was intoxicated.—*St. John Telegraph of the 3rd inst.*

Awful Condition of Turkish Refugees.

Baroness Burdett Coutts has received a telegram from the relief agent with Suleiman Pasha at Gallipoli, saying: "I arrived after a march with the army to a sea, and will stop here to relieve 7,000 refugees. I have seen a vast number of refugees all over the country, dying from cold and hunger. The refugees arrive perfectly destitute, having generally lost half of each family. It is a nation moving without means of transport and without homes. Englishmen cannot imagine the suffering, destitution and ruin of these last three weeks to an innocent and industrious people."

New Advertisements.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

The Stock in Trade of the Estate of

S. KEITH & CO.

WILL BE SOLD AT A

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Worsted Coatings,

Beavers, Pilots,

Broad Cloths,

Tweeds,

Ready-made Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

AND HATS.

WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

Clothing Made to Order AS USUAL.

C. V. M'GREGOR,

Assignee.

N. B.—Coat, Vest, and Pant Makers wanted immediately.

C. V. M'G.,

South Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1878—2m 2aw

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of SYLVANUS KEITH, an Insolvent.

ALL persons indebted to the above Insolvent are hereby notified to pay their accounts to me, and to me only.

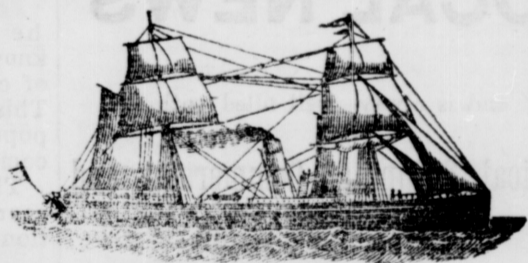
C. V. M'GREGOR,

Assignee.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Feb. 5, 1878—tf

1878.

Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF P. E. ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP.

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward," 1364 Tons Register, Cased 100 A1, which is the highest class of Lloyds,

Robert Fraser, Commander,

Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo about the 15th March,

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool, about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown

On or about the 15th April,

Carrying Freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Alberton and Shediak.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here, to

PEAKE Bro's & Co.,

Managers.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,

SCHOONER "PHOENIX," 42 tons, 4 years old, now lying between Steam Navigation Co's Wharf and Peake's No. 3 Wharf in Charlottetown. For particulars and terms apply to A. A. McLEAN, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber.

MALCOLM NICHOLSON,

Eldon, Lot 57,

5th Feb., 1878.

2aw

GROCERY

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 Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines,

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES,

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN CRAPEES.

500 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QLS. 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.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

Consisting in part of

Iron, Steel, and Castings,

Spokes and Rims,

Axles and Springs.

We call special attention to HENRY'S PATENT SINGLE PLY

Cast Steel Carriage Springs,

for which we are agents. We warrant each Set.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1878.

OUR STOCK

GARRIAGE BUILDERS

IS VERY COMPLETE.

Over 50 Tons Bar Iron.

40 Bbles. Tire Steel.

200 Elliptic Carriage Springs,

110 sets Axles.

ASSORTED SIZES, from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch,

and a very large Stock of

CARRIAGE & MILL BOLTS,

RING BOLTS, STEP PADS, &C.

which we offer to cash and prompt paying customers at better prices than ever before.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Jan. 18—2aw ar 3i

FOR SALE—A few second-hand Kerosene

Oil Lamps, cheap, at EXAMINER OFFICE

Nov. 27—