THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 3, 1878.

ELECTORS, ATTENTION!

SEE THAT YOUR POLL TAX IS PAID, AND MAINTAIN YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.

ANY person who fails to pay his Poll Tax before the Court of Revision is held in June and July, forfeits his right to vote on the Franchise. Read the following extract from the law, and secure, without delay, your right to vote when the time comes :—

1. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote for members to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province for the Electoral District wherein he resides, who is qualified as follows, that is to say :

(1.) Is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and free from any legal incapacity ; and

(2.) Has during the twelve months immediately preceding the first day of the sitting of the Court for the revision of the Lists of Voters for the House of Assembly, at which he may apply to be registered as a voter, been resident in the Polling Division for which he may claim to vote ; and

(3.) *Has paid his Poll Tax for the year immediately preceding such sitting of the said Court of Revision.*

Such is now the law. If your name is not on the Register *you cannot vote*, and your name *cannot* be placed upon the Register UNLESS YOUR POLL TAX IS PAID. It is no use grumbling about hard times. The Government which lays on the tax knows how to secure payment. You might as well pay first as last; and by paying right away you secure your right to vote and a chance to drive from power, when the time comes, the mixers and muddlers who now prostitute the Government of this country. As we say to one so we say to all who have not already paid their poll tax, "Pay without delay."

The Courts of Revision will be held in Queen's County on the dates named below; and the poll tax must be paid before they are held—payment may be made at the office of the Provincial Secretary :—

1st. Belle Creek, Lot 62, at or near the Schoolhouse, 18th June.
2nd. Eldon, County Court House, Lot 57, 19th June.
3rd. Green Marsh, at Cross of Douse's Road and Murray Harbor Road, 20th June.
4th. Pownal, at or near the Hall, Lot 49, 21st June.
5th. Fort Augustus, Lot 35, at or near Schoolhouse, Monaghan Road, 22nd June.
6th. Clifton County Court House, Lot 21, 25th June.
7th. New Glasgow County Court House, Lot 23, 26th June.
8th. Brackley Point, Lot 33, at or near the Hall, by Chas. Kennedy's, 28th June.
9th. St. Peter's Road, County Court House, Lot 35, 29th June.
10th. North Wiltshire, Lot 31, at or near the Schoolhouse, 1st July.
11th. Springton, Lot 66, at or near the Schoolhouse, 2nd July.
12th. Crapaud, at or near the Hall, Lot 29, 3rd July.
13th. Bonshaw County Court House Lot 30, 5th July.
14th. Charlottetown, Court House, 8th July.

Terrible Disaster.

The German ironclad *Grosser Kurfurst* collided with the ironclad *Konig Wilhelm*, at 9.45 of the morning of the 31st May, three miles off Folkshore, in the British Channel. The *Grosser Kurfurst* sank almost immediately after she struck. The steamer's boilers exploded as she went down. The weather was bright and the sea calm. It is reported from Dover that only 18 persons out of 460 aboard the *Grosser Kurfurst* were saved. Boats went from the shore and were sent from the vessels of the German fleet to the assistance of the drowning people, and it is hoped more lives are saved.

The captain of the fishing boat makes the following statement : My boat with other fishing vessels was returning to Folkestone, when we noticed three iron-clads coming down. *Grosser Kurfurst* ported her helm to clear bark *Konig*, which hauled hard port and struck *Grosser Kurfurst* forward of her mizzen mast. *Kurfurst* went over on her broadside and sunk in five minutes. She went down in fifteen fathoms. All hands jumped overboard. Our boats reached her immediately afterwards and rescued 27 men, including three officers ; other boats rescued a number of the crew. all of whom were transported to *Konig Wilhelm*. Capt. Batoch of *Grosser Kurfurst* went down with his ship. The boilers did not explode, but the escaping steam must have scalded many persons in the water. *Konig Wilhelm* had bows stove, but the leak was stopped with hammocks. The collision was undoubtedly caused by *Koing Wilhelm* porting her helm too suddenly. Over three hundred persons perished.

Mr. Gladstone has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "Liberty in the East and West," dealing with the current political question. In the article reference is made to the alleged intention of the Government to assume protectorate over Asiatic Turkey. Gladstone opposes any step of this kind, and says that such protectorate could hardly end otherwise than in the total destruction of the Turkish power and its disappearance from the face of the earth.

BOOTLESS ATTACKS.

MR. POPE wears armor like that of the Invincible Knights of Old. Strong in the right, he bids defiance to the viperish enemies by whom he is surrounded. Though their attack be artistically planned ; though like Indians they shoot at him from an ambuscade ; though they assail him with weapons of their latest invention—and their *inventions* are all clever—they fail to inflict even a scratch upon his person or find a flaw in his political character. Tired of its recent mean and bootless raid, the *Patriot* has retreated from the ground held by Mr. Pope, and it is now directing an equally mean and equally bootless attack against Sir John McDonald. Because, forsooth, Sir John McDonald recently pointed out that under his administration the country prospered, while under that of McKenzie, the country is going to ruin, Sir John is the "most shallow-brained speaker that was ever permitted to address a public assembly," or if not shallow-brained he is "a dishonest man." British statesmen, the *Patriot* says, "never descend to such trickery."

We always thought that one of the greatest glories of a statesman was to govern a prosperous country. We know that to this day King Alfred gets credit for making England prosperous—for introducing order in the place of disorder, for binding together with the bands of union a disunited country : for encouraging its commerce—in short, for performing in England a thousand years ago a work similar to that performed in British America by Sir John McDonald and his colleagues. The historians who praised King Alfred were never called "shallow-brained" or "dishonest"; and we fail to see that in recalling with pride the era of prosperity and low taxes inaugurated while he was Prime Minister, Sir John A. McDonald did anything which a British statesman or any other honorable man might not do.

But the *Patriot* says the Government can do nothing for the suffering of the country. The whole world is suffering, and we must suffer too. True. But the suffering may be assuaged, and would be greatly mitigated if we had but a skilful Government. How easily the West India Trade—now lost—might have been preserved ! Mr. George Gordon Dunstan, of Halifax, in a recent letter says :—

"I have already expended upwards of forty thousand pounds sterling on real and personal estate in connection with this industry ; and the parties connected with me in the enterprise, who are now in England, are prepared to bring another two hundred thousand pounds sterling to complete the works and run the business. A thousand men and more would be constantly employed at good wages. The Government are very well aware that they have been the sole cause of keeping this great item of prosperity away from the country, by not only foolishly and persistently, but *rudely refusing to alter the present unjust, ridiculous, and impolitic sugar duties.*

"The tariff I propose would give the consumer cheaper and better sugar, and yield the Exchequers as much revenue as the present, besides giving, necessarily, great stir and activity to the general trade of the country, and great advantage to traders and shippers. But now I stand idle, and my magnificent property lies dormant. I am convinced sir, that if we do not turn out the present very corrupt and incapable Government—if we have such men as Cartwright, McKenzie and Mills for another five years, ruin will come upon the Dominion. Surely your Province will help us to turn them out."

As with the sugar, so with the tea trade and other branches of business, now diverted from the Dominion and carried on by the United States.

Starvation in Labrador.

Sad accounts are received at Quebec of the suffering of the people at Labrador. The fisheries failed them last fall, and the traders, who give them provisions in barter for their fish and oil, abandoned the territory, not caring to let the wretched people have goods on credit. Thus before winter set in, the whole population was left to starve or subsist until summer on fish offal for crops are impossible on that sterile shore. Whole families have lived through the winter on rotten, half-frozen carcasses of seals driven ashore by the ice floes. Others have kept body and soul together by devouring the nauseous flesh of the black *loup-marin*, a species of seal which, in prosperous times, would be shunned even by the dogs. Many deaths have occured from sheer starvation. Of five families, containing forty souls, in one settlement, only five survive. Scurvey is epidemic. The women haunt the shore like spectres picking up the dead seal, while the men and boys gather sea moss or shell fish.

Steel Rails and Mr. Norris.

A despatch from Sarnia announces the *Sovereign* (the property of Sylvester Neelon Esq., but now forming one of the steamers of the North-west Transportation line arrived there on Tuesday night with 410 tons of steel rails from Kingston. The rails are to be sent to St. Boniface, Man., where they will be used on the Pacific Railway. These rails form a portion of the celebrated purchase made by Mr. McKenzie some three years ago from the firm of Cooper, Fairman & Co." If Mr. Norris owned the *Sovereign* he would lose his seat in Parliament, but as she belongs to his partner, Mr. Neelon, you see it's all right.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

THE McCARTHY MURDER.

The Evidence at the Inquest.

SHEDIAC, May 31.

Deputy Sheriff Sweeney has returned from the Island and brought with him the woman who circulated the report that Annie Parker's brother killed McCarthy. It seems there is no reason whatever for the parading of such a a report. She was married. The woman's name is Fitzgerald, and she formerly lived in Shediac as a domestic. The man Milligan was also brought over.

The Court opened this morning as usual.

David Cormier was called—Is book-keeper in the employ of E. J. Smith, aged 28. Application was made to him by Dorion, Sharpe, and Shea's apple tree representatives to buy trees. He purchased some from Dorion 15th Oct. ; three or four days after Sturges or Merrick wanted to sell him some ; told Sturges he had ordered a few days ago all that he would require from Dorion. Certain Sturges or Merrick applied to him the same week he had ordered from Dorion, and three or four days after. Knew nothing about the death of McCarthy.

Joseph A. Legere called : Has practised medicine in Shediac for about four years. Have known the prisoners since last fall. Believed he had seen Timothy McCarthy, once out driving and another time at the Weldon House. On the 12th Oct. was boarding at the Weldon House. Entered the bar-room about 10 o'clock in the evening of that day. The door was open, and when he entered parties there were talking about horses. Chip. Smith, Martin McDonald, and a horseman, he believed, named Milligan, from the Island, were there. Witness stood behind the counter, and shortly after McCarthy came in. McCarthy shook hands with him, and, if he remembers, McCarthy was introduced to Milligan and Smith. McCarthy asked the crowd to have a drink, and all drank. The party then began to talk about horses. McCarthy was recommended to Milligan, but did not trade. McCarthy said he was going to the Island to buy a fast horse. About ten minutes after the first drink McCarthy asked the crowd to have another drink, and they did so. The horse conversation was continued. About ten minutes after the second drink McCarthy called for another. Shortly after this witness said he must go. He was sleeping in his own office at the time. Witness treated before he left. Witness then attempted to go and McCarthy took him by the arm and retained him. Milligan next treated. Then a horse and wagon came past the side entrance to the bar, and McCarthy and Martin went out. Witness took this chance to go to bed, which was 10.30 o'clock. McCarthy had on a black felt hat and rubber coat. McCarthy was standing all the time in the barm room, and Smith and Milligan were setting down. Witness was at the end of the counter. He knows Chas. Hamilton ; did not see him enter the bar or drink with the others ; did not notice Smith and McCarthy go out and fetch in Hamilton. In passing out through the hall he believed the smoking room door was shut, did not see Hewson just before entering the bar-room ; McCarthy after taking five drinks, which were light, did not appear to stagger. Witness felt that he had enough when he left.

To Holstead—McCarthy and Smith were in the bar all the time witness was there. Witness recollected seeing Dorion a little tight at the Waverly on Monday, 15th. Did not see the Sturges and Merrick men there.

The peculiarity about the evidence is that it contradicts pretty flatly Hamilton's (the Newcastle) testimony.

SHEDIAC, May 31.

A. Milligan was next called—Is a native of Prince Edward Island; is a farmer and trader in horses. Was at Shediac on the 12th Oct. Don't know the prisoners. Martin McDonald was in the bar of the Weldon House when he entered. Chip. Smith came in after, and McCarthy after that again. Did not remember Dr. Leger being there. Would not swear positively, but thought McCarthy entered the bar from the side entrance. Could not say how they drank. Milligan said McCarthy thought his three minute horse was not fast enough, and that he was going to the Island for one. McCarthy stood a long spell in the bar and Smith sat down. Thought they had between five and eight drinks. Witness, McCarthy and Smith came out of the bar-room by the side entrance. Witness never went off the platform in front of the house. Smith and McCarthy went away and the former asked the latter where he was going to; he said he was going to Point du Chene. Smith said you be d——d, you are not going to Point du Chene to-night. They went away, and witness did not see them again. Witness came in the front entrance to the house, and, taking a light, went to bed. Was up at daylight next morning, but did not remember seeing Hamilton. Did not think McCarthy had a rubber coat on that night. Thought he had a brown cloth coat on. Did not think McCarthy any the worse of liquor. McCarthy paid for drinks in paper money.

To Mr. Holstead—McCarthy and Smith were about twenty yards from the Weldon House when he last saw them. It was about twenty minutes from the time he left side entrance of the bar till he entered by main door of the house. Distinctly recollect himself and the other two leaving the bar by the side entrance. Drank port wine each drink. As near as he could say did not leave the bar before 11 o'clock that night. If Hamilton entered the bar, did not enter while witness was there.

This evidence disagrees materially with Chip. Smith's.

The widow of the murdered man, Mrs. Timothy McCarthy, was called and testified : Was married at the Cape, Shediac. Moved to Moncton about eight years ago. Mr. McCarthy left five children, the oldest, a boy, is 14 years. Mr. McCarthy's business was public house in Moncton. The business was a profitable one. On the 12th October last thinks her husband had on his person over $1,000. On the 12th Oct. saw her husband have a large roll of money; he always kept money in his socks. She asked him that day for some money, and he gave $5 off a roll that was not apparently as large as the one taken from the socks. Did not know what denominations the bills were; both rolls were pretty large. When he left home he said he was going north. He asked her what she wanted money for; she said she wanted to go through on the train to Shediac, and accordingly came and went to Point DuChene. A fortnight ago Saturday last saw her husband's dead body, and recognized him by the side of his face; followed his remains with her three children to Irishtown burying ground. Mr. McCarthy would have been 42 years old on the 28th February past.

The witness here gave vent to her feelings in a flood of tears. She is a modest and plain looking woman, and was dressed as becomes a widow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gilbert—Why did not your husband speak to you when he saw you at Point du Chene ?

Witness refused to answer, but, by the advice of Dr. Tuck, said it was she supposed because of coolness between them.

Mr. Gilbert continued—Did that coolness exist when you left Moncton ? Witness replied, " It is not necessary for you to ask such a question; it injures my feelings; my husband was talking to me at Moncton Station. At the Station he told her he was going to Shediac. Her husband and her brother, Morris O'Neill, had a dispute about three years ago; the dispute was of minor importance. The above is the principal portion of a long and exhaustive examination by Mr. Gilbert. The widow was much affected throughout the delivery of her testimony.

Patrick Sweeney, Deputy Sheriff, was sworn. Resides in Shediac. Was at the Scadouc since the investigation commenced, and saw Annie Parker point out the road the wagon had gone; pointed out this road to the Jury afterwards. There were wagon tracks in the field and over a part of the course she had pointed out. There were no tracks visible on the bank. Was present when Gallant found the stone, and it has been in his custody since. The same stone was exposed to Annie Parker's view a few days ago. Found on the stone what he took to be fibers of rope and hair. The fibers and hair, numbering two small hairs and one fibre, were shown by witness; they appeared to be genuine in quality. Examined the bar-room door of the Waverly Hotel, and found that nails had been driven into the jamb so as to prevent the door opening. The nails had been broken off in order to let the door open. It is supposed the side entrance to the bar was nailed up last October, as described above, and that this is the reason why the murdered man's exist was not that way.

To Mr. Holstead—Returned from the Island to-day, and found Sturges and Merrick's names registered at a hotel in Summerside. N. J. Sturges, C. R. Myrick are registered at McKay's Hotel, Summerside, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1877. On the sill of the bedroom window in McKay's house, is to be found the following words : "Sabbath, Oct. 21, 1877, cool and pleasant. I would like to be home to-day. Signed, Augustus Myrick, West Troy, Maine.

To Mr. Tuck—By the nail in the door casing of side entrance to the bar in the Waverly, it appears certain that the door had been shut up.

The Fitzgerald girl brought from the Island by Sweeney, it is said, is not the person wanted.

McKay's Hotel register corroborates Sturges' testimony. Sturges swore he left here on the 16th for P. E. Island. Whether Merrick, Sturges and Myric were at the Waverly on the 12th Oct. or not, is much disputed.

Dominion Notes.

Mrs. Evans died at St. Sylvestre, Que., on the 28th inst., aged 104 years.

Mr. Langton, Auditor-General, will be presented with a handsome testimonial by employees of the Finance Department on the eve of his retirement from the Service.

Mgr. Conroy, Apostolic Delegate, is in Quebec, and on the 28th instant visited the General Hospital, the Hospital of the Sacred Heart and the Convent of St. Sauver, being presented with addresses at each institution.

The value of the fish taken from the fisheries of the seven Provinces of the Dominion during 1877 was $12,029,000, being an increase over the year previous of $883,367. The total product of the fisheries for past nine years amounted in value to $83,121,712. If these figures are taken into consideration and fairly weighed, it will be found that the Canadian fisheries are of greater value than some of the United States journals have been trying to make out.

A Montreal report says :—" A number of immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales arrived, by the steamship *Ontario* yesterday, bound for the Little Saskatchewan, as pioneers. They were under the escort of C. J. Whellams, immigration agent, who believes, if their report, is favorable, six hundred more will follow. He has instructions to purchase 4,000 acres of land, in the Saskatchewan Valley, for others coming out."

The "Eurydice" disaster, by which hundreds of lives were lost, has hardly ceased to be talked about when the cable brings particulars of another terrible catastrophe in the English Channel. By the collision of two German ironclads, off Dover, lately, one was sunk and over four hundred persons perished. If these ironclads are as destructive of their enemies in war as they are of each other in times of peace they will be terrible to encounter.

The widow of Earl Russel has declined the proposal for the burial of the deceased statesman in Westminster Abbey, and will direct that the remains be interred in the family vault in Buckinghamshire.

NEW STOCKS!

—:o:—

150 Chests Tea,
25 Half-Chests,
50 CADDIES,
(All Warranted).

1000 bbls. Flour { Superior Extra, Extra, Spring Extra, Superior Fine.

400 bbls. CORNMEAL,
70 puns. MOLASSES,
20 tierces do.,
15 hhds. SUGAR,
40 bbls. do.,
30 " White Granulated SUGAR,
10 " Crushed do.,
25 Boxes W. C. McDonalds' Chewing TOBACCO,
50 caddies very best Smoking Tobacco,
100 boxes RAISINS,
40 " CURRANTS,
500 sides SOLE LEATHER, No. 1,
200 " " No. 2,
50 bags RICE (1 cwt. each),
100 boxes SOAP,
50 " Laundry do.,
40 " Blue STARCH,
20 " White do.,
35 bbls. VINEGAR,
30 boxes PICKLES,
50 jars CREAMTARTER,
75 tins MUSTARD,
75 " PEPPER,
40 " GINGER,
200 doz. BLACKING,
40 boxes Nixey BLACKLEAD,
60 " T. D. PIPES,
100 doz. PAILS,
100 " BROOMS,
400 coils 6-thread MANILLA,
200 " 9-thread do.,
100 " 12-thread do.,
140 bbls. SHIP BREAD, No. 1,
25 " " No. 2,
30 boxes CRACKERS.

Lowest possible Prices for CASH or GOOD NOTES.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2w m & th pat w&sat

W. W. WELLNER

Has the largest and best selected Stock of First-Class Goods in the City, of the following lines, namely—

GOLD AND SILVER, WALTHAM AND GENEVA

WATCHES,

American & French

CLOCKS,

Gold, Silver, Gold-plated, Jet and Horn

JEWELRY,

—ALSO—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FANCY VASES, &C.

No. 81 NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, June 3—4i 2aw

DR. H. A. PARKER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF OTTAWA).

OFFICE . . OVER APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Office Hours : 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2aw

Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten Per Cent. Per Annum, has this day been declared for the past half year upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking House, on demand.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

Ch'town, June 3, 1878—pat a ne pres 1i

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the past half year, payable at its head Office in Charlottetown, on and after this date.

(Signed) GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier.

Ch'town, June 1, '78—6i jmay 3

Direct From Montreal.

SCHOONER "ALICE MYRICK," now in Montreal, will leave there

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

For Charlottetown Direct,

and carry Flour at 25 cents per barrel; heavy goods $2.50 per ton.

Apply in Montreal to J. & R. McLEA ; or in Charlottetown to

Longworth & Co.

June 1, '78.—2i

PASTURAGE

FOR a limited number of young Horses or dry Cows. It is well watered and shaded. Apply to W. H. LORD, Royalty.

June 1—3i

SOMETHING NEW!

SILVER JEWELRY.

BRACELETS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, Ear-Rings, Cuff-Buttons, Charms, &c., at J. F. McKAY'S, North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 31—