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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.
As a matter of fact, a Parliamentary Correspondent must, this year, necessarily be a grievance monger. The Parliamentary air is full of grievances; and the ventilation of grievances has, to this date, occupied the greater part of each parliamentary day. Quebec had its tale of political perfidy and departmental neglect. New Brunswick has her representatives vainly endeavoring to obtain a settlement of unadjusted accounts. Prince Edward Island is positively against the Government's mistaken policy, its delay, neglect, failure, to improve her winter communication. British Columbia is persistent in laying the story of the wrongs—Governmental evasions of duty and violations of faith of which she has been the subject—before Parliament and before the people. There seems to be no section of the Dominion in which there is not a grievance. The correspondent who can write, and not write about grievances, must be possessed of the moral integrity of a Hunting on and the imagination of a Dickens. I am not as grited; and, therefore, I must relate the facts concerning

ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMBIA GRIEVANCE.
As I before remarked, British Columbia—though small in population—is large in area, great in material wealth—an unbounded in ambition. One of its ambitions is to have a Graving Dock—a graving dock in which the biggest ship of the navy may be repaired. But she is poor. She wants monetary assistance. Naturally enough, she turns to Great Britain and the Dominion; and in the terms on which she enters the Union, she gets a guarantee from the Dominion Government of the repayment of the money she may obtain on loan from the capitalists of the world, for the purpose of carrying on the work. Subsequently she proposes to relieve the Dominion Government of this responsibility, on payment of a bonus of £50,000 sterling to be used in obtaining men and materials for the construction of the dock. And her proposition is accepted—accepted by the Administration of Sir John McDonald, and endorsed by the Administration of McKenzie, over the signature of McKenzie himself. But when Mr. DeCosmos, as agent for British Columbia, applied to the McKenzie Administration for the money, he was met by a point-blank refusal—except on condition that he would consent to allow the amount to be charged against the debt of the Province. Mr. DeCosmos could not, of course, accept it on such terms. Five years have passed away. The money has never been paid. A solemn agreement has been violated by the Government. The dock has not been built. The Province has been deprived of one—and not the least—of the advantages it expected to derive from the Union. This is, in brief, the statement of Mr. DeCosmos, —to substantiate which Mr. DeCosmos read letters from Mr. Tilley, Mr. Langvin and Mr. McKenzie. Mr. DeCosmos vigorously taunted the Premier with "violation of his agreement." But the Premier replied never a word. From this I conclude that the Premier has a bad case. We will see when the subject is again brought before the House.

THE CONSTITUTION ATTACKED.
The United States has her Blaine and the Dominion has her Blaine. Both are "remarkable" men. The latter is a lawyer who, having married a rich wife, retired from business, and settled himself to his own satisfaction, thinks it his "mission" to set the Dominion topsy-turvy. The other evening he attacked one of the most sacred principles of Parliament. He actually had the audacity to propose that the Commons should invariably adjourn at 10 o'clock. Mr. Blaine was, from that moment, a marked man. It was, from that moment, evident that he is a dangerous man. What! Adjourn at 10 o'clock! Violate the memorial right of Parliament to sit just as long as it chooses! Despite the fact that England's House of Commons often sits until the rising sun brighten the Eastern sky, bind the Commons of Canada, by a hard and fast rule, to go to bed at ten! A proposition not to be thought of! The representative intelligence of Canada revolted at the idea, rose in its majesty and consigned Mr. Blaine and his preposterous motion to the reign of forgetfulness. But Mr. Blaine is not the man to be easily disposed of. Again, he dares to shock the assembled wisdom. He moves that a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty, "praying that a measure may be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of amending the British North America Act, so as to confer upon the Parliament of Canada the power of determining the number of Members which shall, from time to time, constitute the House of Commons, and of readjusting or reducing the number of Senators at present the representation of the various

Provinces in the Commons, is regulated by the representation of Quebec. The number of Quebec's representatives is determined and fixed. No matter how large her population, her representation in the "popular branch" is under the present arrangement, ever the same. And the proportion which her representation bears to her population is the proportion which the representation of all the other Provinces bears to their respective populations. Every tenth year the census is taken, and every tenth year the representation is regulated and readjusted on this basis. Now, Mr. Blaine assumes that the population of Quebec will not increase, and that that of every other Province will increase; and he arrives at the conclusion that by the time the population of the Dominion aggregates forty millions, her representatives in Parliament will number 2,291. They want the arrangement changed, because 2,291 representatives would make up a House of Commons too unwieldy to transact the business of the country. Then he thinks the Senate already too large. Consequently, he wants the Constitution changed. While keeping representation by population in view, he wants the Parliament of Canada to determine the number of members to sit in the House of Commons and to have number of Senators reduced.

Mr. Masson and Hon. Peter Mitchell protested against "tinkering with the Constitution," and the Premier mildly suggested that it "would be as well if Mr. Blaine withdrew his motion." So it was withdrawn.

OUR WINTER COMMUNICATIONS.
The debates on "our winter communications" have given rise to considerable comment. Mr. Pope's plain and clear statement had a good effect upon the Commons.

CONSERVATIVE ACTIVITY.
The Conservative party in Ontario are actively preparing for the coming struggle. Sir John is in Toronto; and, it is said that he is engaged in organizing his forces. The Conservative young men of Ottawa lately held an enthusiastic meeting. Ottawa grows more and more Conservative as the election approaches. McKenzie is, generally, disliked here; but Sir John and Doctor Tupper are both personally popular.

Rebellion in the Registry Office.

The effect of our article on the Registry Office has been even greater than we anticipated. The first thing, this morning, an order issued from the proper authorities, directing the entry of the certificates of discharge upon the Registry of the recorded Mortgages. The order was issued in due form, but obedience to it has been positively refused. The Registrar, piteously complained to a gentleman to-day, that his officials would not perform their duty or obey his instructions; and so the whole department is in a state of confusion and rebellion. In the meantime we suppose the public are to suffer, and the work is to remain unperformed, while the boy No-man, hard at work at his four folios a day, is happy.

Mr. Hodgson, the School, Board and the Government.

The *Patriot*, we observe, has managed this morning to disgorge itself of a portion of the venom, which has been so long accumulating, in certain quarters, against Mr. E. J. Hodgson. Mr. Davies has, of course, every right to make any species of vessel so en command, from the classical Etruscan down to the homely delf, the receptacle of his outpourings; but none, certainly, has a better right to use than his own *Patriot*. Great "victories" won over traversers, have lately developed into a sympathy in our young Attorney-General. Insolence, conceit, and bombast, always were his characteristics, even so far back as the time when he and the *Argus* were opponents. But these odious qualities were, probably from his law position, less widely observed than now, when he has been placed on loftier ground. Discretion has deserted him. His temper has given way, and the reiterated declarations of public opinion has forcibly convinced him that the estimate he has formed of himself is not accepted by the people as correct. This, to a mind constituted like that of Mr. Davies, must be gall and wormwood, and a generous public will, perhaps, be ready to overlook a few inconsiderable ebullitions in one so young, and so sorely tried.

Yet, to a certain extent, a tolerable explanation can be given of Mr. Davies' spleen against Mr. Hodgson. The appointment of the latter gentleman to the Board of School Trustees has damaged some very profitable plans laid by some of Mr. Davies' very dear friends. A new School House was to be erected—and a very remunerative job loomed up in the lumber line. Nothing so delights a member of the Davies faction as a job; and lumber has been, since the building of the Post Office, a specialty with the family. Mr. Hodgson's appointment has somewhat blurred the brightness of this vision, and Mr. Davies in consequence makes a personal attack upon what he calls an "Obstructionist." It is really too bad in Mr. Hodgson to stand in the way of Mr. Davies and his friends speculating in lumber and school building; more especially when the citizens would have to pay for it, and they would never know that anything was wrong. It would spoil the serenity of a mind more placidly balanced than that of the Premier and Attorney General to encounter such an obstruction, and therefore we say, that if Davies does lose his temper it is not to be wondered at.

We assure our readers that we state a positive fact when we tell them that a deliberative attack upon Mr. Hodgson has been planned in order to drive him from the School Board. It has been arranged that falsehood and calumny shall not be wanting, and the whole influence of the Government is to be invoked to produce the desired result. The *Patriot* of this morning commenced the attack. The enveloped hatred of the Attorney General securely concealed

beneath the turgid diction of Mr. John Harper graces the columns of our contemporary. They fancy they will succeed, but those who know Mr. Hodgson think otherwise.

The Penny Readings in the St. Peter's Schoolroom last evening was attended by a very select audience. The songs, readings and recitations which compose the following programme were rendered in good style and were well received:—

1. Reading, "Gondoline," Rev. G. W. Hodgson.
2. Song, "For You," Mrs. Strickland.
3. Instrumental Duett, "Les Jolli Oiseaux," Misses Hobkirk.
4. Recitation, "Har Letter," Mr. Carman.
5. Song, "Blue Danube," Miss Carvell.
6. Duett, "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," Miss Stewart and Miss Strickland.
7. Reading, "Virginia," E. J. Hodgson.
8. "Will He Come," Miss Gertrude DesBrisay.
9. Medley, Prof. Earle.
10. Reading, "Snayder on Eel Fishing," T. J. Harris.
11. Duett, "The Rosebush," Miss Carvell and Miss Strickland.
12. Song, "Non Giova," Mrs. Freeland.
13. Reading, "A Complaint," Rev. G. W. Hodgson.
14. Recitation, "The Legend Beautiful," Miss Smith.
15. Song, "Beautiful Isle," Miss Dunn.

A Sequence of Earthquakes.
SHOCKS EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES—VESSELS THROWN UP HIGH AND DRY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A letter from Lima, 27th January, says that at Callao, this morning, when the tide receded it was noticed that the boats and coasting craft along the shore were left high and dry, and when the wave returned it passed with immense force over the walls of the Muelle Darsena, rushing up over the newly made ground towards the station of the Orange Railroad 330 feet, carrying everything before it. The launches, the numerous little cane huts built on the Esplanade, and many enclosures around the coal and lumber yards, etc., were completely destroyed. The massive walls of the Muelle Darsena in front of the English Railway stations, were torn away, and in the station itself a train of freight cars were wrecked. Such was the amount of water entering the station that no trains for Lima could be despatched. Communication with the capital is only possible from Santa Rosa station, a distance of half a mile from the main Callao terminus. The surf was tremendously high, and there was great alarm among the people of Callao, and an emigration to the higher grounds of Bellavista is imminent. The waters to-day on the Bay of Callao were so troubled as to render communication with vessels in the harbor almost impossible, hence we can give no details of marine disasters.

Several shocks of earthquake occurred at Lima prior to the 27th, but no great damage. At Iquique and at Arica, on the night of January 23, there was a heavy earthquake shock in the evening, followed by lighter shocks during the night, causing great excitement among the people. Some damage is done to buildings at Iquique, but no lives are reported lost. Fortunately there was no tidal wave, although the sea was greatly agitated.

A despatch dated Iquique, January 25th, afternoon, says last night at 8.20 a very heavy earthquake occurred. During the rest of the night and to-day shocks occurred every fifteen minutes. The roads were obstructed and shipping operations paralyzed for three days.

A Callao letter of the 23th says the heavy surf still continues, causing much loss on the beach. No ships are yet lost, but it is feared the violent wave may cause one or another to break adrift, and then the loss would be heavy.

Three men were drowned through approaching the surf. There is no sign of the sea abating, and many families are leaving for Lima. Ships are rolling tremendously, and the Peruvian monitor "Huscar" had her decks swept three times.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the total value of Goods Imported and entered for consumption, and the amount of Duties collected in P. E. Island, during the years ending respectively on the 31st Dec., 1876 and 1877.

Year ending 31st Dec., 1876.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1877.	
	Imports.	Duties.
185,327	197,870	55,197 86
201,018	191,846	58,400 71
208,447	168,747	60,638 60
244,184	31,995	10,638 60
581,080	40,116	106,530 73
583,293	7,853,806	1,628,822
31,471	19,775	50,290
97,119	55,978	5,748 83
1,094,506	1,197,425	277,456 07
253,328	204,370	204,370
1,211,501	1,402,065	277,456 07

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1,094,506	1,197,425	277,456 07
253,328	204,370	204,370
1,211,501	1,402,065	277,456 07

New Advertisements.

LECTURE.

On Wednesday, Feb. 27th,

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Bible Christian Church, Prince Street, by the

Rev. W. S. Pascoe.

"THE MERRY MONARCH."

Admission, adults 10 cents; children half price. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Feb. 27, 1878.

SHROVE TUESDAY!!

An Entertainment,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION,

WILL BE GIVEN ON

TUESDAY, MARCH the 5th,

IN THE

REFORM CLUB HALL.

As the Committee have spared no pains in making the programme an interesting one, they hope the Entertainment will be liberally patronized.

Doors open at 7½ p. m.; to commence at 8.

T. NEWBERRY, Sec'y Com.

Feb. 27—

WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE,

Great George Street,

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for their patronage during the time he has been in business, begs to inform them that he intends closing up his present business and will sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

the Stock now on hand, until

The First Day of May.

Any person wishing to go into the

Dry Goods and Grocery Business

will be treated liberally for the purchase of

Entire Stock & Premises

with immediate possession if required.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment of their respective accounts.

W. W. STUMBLES.

Feb. 26, 1878.—3i

REFORM CLUB.

A PUBLIC

Temperance Meeting

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Charlottetown Reform Club,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CLUB HALL,

ON

Wednesday Ev'g, 27th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be delivered by several prominent gentlemen favorable to the cause. There will be an opportunity offered to any one who may wish to sign the pledge.

FREE TO ALL.

JAS. McKECHNIE, JOHN W. SCOTT,
President, Secretary.

Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878.—2i

Buy the American X C

SARREN B. WHEELS

—AND THE—

BAND HUB WHEELS,

For Sale at

W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

A GOOD LOT OF

AMERICAN WOOD STOCK,

—IN—

Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Etc.

—A:SO—

A FEW SHEET-IRON BODIES,

with seat all complete, at Manufacturers' prices, at

W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

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BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER,

for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

New Advertisements.

Mr. Earle's Concert!

A CONCERT of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given in

the Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL

—ON—

THURSDAY, 5th March.

TICKETS 50 cents each, to be had at Dr. Dodd's Medical Hall, where a plan of the sitting can be seen on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

Family tickets of six, \$2.00; of four, \$1.50. Feb. 25—

Tenders for Poor House.

TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Poor House," will be received at the Poor House, until SATURDAY, 9th March, from persons willing to furnish the following supplies:—

- FISH,
- KEROSENE OIL,
- SOAP,
- HOARSESPUN CLOTH,
- FLANNEL,
- UNBLEACHED COTTON,
- WHITE,
- WINCEY,
- SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
- HATS and CAPS,

Also for performing the following services:—

- TAILOR'S WORK,
- SHOEMAKER'S "
- UNDERTAKER'S "

All necessary information can be obtained at the Poor House from the master.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE W. HODGSON, Sec'y Commissioners.

Ch'town, Feb. 25—dy pat 31aw till 9th

Notice to Painters.

ALL the Painters of Charlottetown and vicinity are invited to meet at the residence of Mr. PETER H. TRAINOR, Kent street, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the condition of their trade.

Feb. 26.—2i

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets,

Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally, for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage.

I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.

The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.

Repairing neatly done, at short notice.

I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it at my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS.

Corner Kent and Prince Streets, }
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878.

Union Bk of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 6th March, at twelve o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 23—1w

A GRAND FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL!

WILL BE HELD AT THE RINK,

On Thursday, Feb. 28th, 1878,

Commencing at 8 p. m. (Sharp.)

RULES:

No one will be allowed to skate unless in Costume.

Personation of Religious orders will not be permitted.

No gentleman will be allowed to personate a female character.

Only those taking part in the Carnival will be allowed in the Dressing Rooms.

Strict order will be enforced in all parts of the building.

ADMISSION:

Gentlemen and Ladies in Costume will be admitted free.

Season ticket holders for promenade, 25 cts.

Non-ticket holders for promenade, 50 cts.

The Rink will be suitably decorated for the occasion.

Galbraith's Band will be in attendance, and will perform a select programme from 8 till 11 p. m.

All intending to take part in the Carnival must hand in their names to Dr. Strickland on or before Tuesday, 26th instant.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1878.