

The Daily Examiner

FEBRUARY 13, 1885.

St. Valentine.

To-morrow being Valentine's day we note it. Of this saint little is known, except that he was a priest of Rome, and martyred there about anno 270. It was the custom with the ancient Roman youth to draw the names of girls in honor of their goddess Februa-Juno on the 15th of February, in exchange for which certain Roman Catholic pastors substituted the names of Saints in billets given the day before, namely on the 14th of February. The popular notion that it was on this day that all birds selected their mates is very old, and still in many places is a strong belief. It is more likely, therefore, that the custom of making matrimonial suggestions on February 14, under the supposed patronage of St. Valentine, is indebted to the birds for its significance. It is now little more than a red-letter-day for caricaturist and print publishers; yet there is a pleasing chapter of sentiment and telly from this source in the history of superstition and credulity.

A few old specimens of Valentinean writing may be of interest. Lydgate, a monk of Bury, (anno 1449) was the poet of his monastery, and he sent a valentine to Queen Catherine, Consort to Henry V. He wrote as follows:—

Soyate Valentine. Of custome yeere by yeere Men have an ussance, in this regoun, To looke and seeke Cupides kaleidre, An' as se they choyse, by great affeccioun; Such as ben move with Cupides motion. Taking theyre choyse, as they sort doth falle, But I have on whiche excelli halle.

Chaucer, the poet, wrote his "Parliament of Birds," anno 1358. He makes "Nature the Vicere of the Almighty Lord" to address the happiest living things at this season, the birds. Thus:—

"Foules, like hede of my sentence I pray, and for your own in fording of your need, as fast as I may speak, I will mespede; ye know well, how on St. Valentine's day by my statute and through my governance ye do these year make, and after the away with hem as I move you with pleasure, (note:—the word make in Chaucer, has now taken the form of mate.)"

Zig, the Poet (anno 1760) wrote about the birds pairing on St. Valentine's day:

The tuseful choir, in amorous strains Accosts their feathered loves; While each fond mate, with equal pains The tender suit approves.

In 1676, the custom of drawing names on St. Valentine's Day was so common that "Poor Robin's Almanack" for that year informed its patrons, on Feb. 14:

"Now Andrew, anthonny, and William, For Valentines draw Prue, Kate, Jilias."

Misson, a learned traveller, anno 1721, mentions the festival kept in England and Scotland on the eve of the 14th February as a very ancient custom. He says: "An equal number of maids and bachelors get together, each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots; the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids. Each wore his or her billet on the sleeve or bosom." Misson says many in consequence marry their Valentines.

How Not to Exhaust an Oyster Bed.

There is a strong parallel in the experience of farmers and fishermen, for the farmer knows that he must return an equivalent to the soil for its bounty, or go without a crop. The fisherman becomes aware of the exhaustion of his oyster beds, but instead of finding a means that will assure his crop of bivalves, he goes on from year to year denuding the beds of their shells. It is true that he cannot get the oysters without taking the shells; but if he wants to make his beds inexhaustible, he must return the shells to the bed, for the benefit of the young mollusc, or sooner or later go without the grown ones.

"Narrowness of mental vision—an imperfect recognition of the duties demanded of them—the force of prejudice and ingrained habit—account for the anomaly, sometimes found, of a good man supporting bad measures, and even working assiduously in helping to carry into effect the wishes and desires of the evil disposed and profligate."—Outlook in Toronto Globe.

This is, perhaps, why we find some good men backing up the Grit Leaders!

France and China.

A BRUSH—THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS.

Gen. Briere De l'Isle telegraphs from Dongson the following particulars of his engagement with the Chinese troops on the 6th inst. A heavy fall of rain prevented the attack on the entrenched camp of the enemy before noon. We however had time to carry four lines of the defences, covered by ten small forts. The enemy's tents, provisions and ammunition remained in our hands. The behavior of our troops continued admirable, despite the difficult ground and vigorous defence offered by his enemy. Our losses in the attack on the redoubts commanding the entrenched camp were 80 killed and wounded. The number of casualties on the occasion of the capture of the entrenched camp is not yet known. A despatch to the London Times from Foo Chow says:—"Admiral Courbet, with seven men-of-war has arrived at Matsou. A mutiny recently occurred on one of the ships and twelve of the mutineers were shot."

City Council.

A meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present, His Worship Mayor Beer, Councillors Crabbe, Koughan, Kelly, McLean, Davy, Hazard, McRae, Horne, Douss and Morris.

The Council proceeded to elect committees for the ensuing year:— Finance Committee—Crabbe, Hazard and McLean.

Street Committee—Davy, Kelly and Koughan.

Market Committee—Kelly, Crabbe and Koughan.

Tender Committee—Koughan, Davy and McLean.

Public Property Committee—Kelly, Hazard and Davy.

Trucks and Carriages—Koughan, Crabbe and Kelly.

Moved by Councillor Crabbe seconded by Councillor M. Lean:—

Resolved, That Philip Large, Henry Davison, and M. P. Hogan be appointed assessors for the ensuing year.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Douss seconded by Councillor McRae:—

Resolved, That the name of Philip Large be struck out, and the name of James Curtis be inserted.

On amendment being put it was lost on casting vote.

Councillor Davy moved in amendment to the original motion, seconded by Councillor McRae:—

Resolved, That the name of John Quirk, Esq., be inserted instead of M. P. Hogan, Esq.

Amendment lost on casting vote of Mayor.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Morris seconded by Councillor Douss:—

Resolved, That the name of P. R. Bowers, Esq., be inserted instead of M. P. Hogan, Esq.

Lost on casting vote of Mayor.

Moved in amendment by Councillor McRae seconded by Councillor Horne:—

Resolved, That the name of Philip Large, Esq., be struck out, and the name of Benjamin Hooper, Esq., be inserted.

Lost on casting vote of Mayor.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Morris seconded by Councillor Douss:—

Resolved, That the name of Philip Large, Esq., be struck out, and the name of Samuel Lowe, Esq., be inserted.

Lost on division by casting vote of Mayor.

The original motion was then carried.

Moved by Councillor Koughan seconded by Councillor Hazard:—

Resolved, That F. W. Hyndman, Esq., and A. H. B. McGowan, Esq., be appointed auditors for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Crabbe and seconded by Councillor Hazard:—

Resolved, That from and after this date an account be rendered with the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, and that all monies secured for taxes and from other sources of revenue be hereafter paid into and deposited there in accordance with the Statute 43 Victoria, Cap 15 section.

Moved by Councillor Crabbe, seconded by Councillor McLean:—

Resolved, That the following gentlemen compose the board of Fire Wardens for the ensuing year:—

Ward 1—J. J. Davis, John Lewis, Charles Herman.

Ward 2—H. C. Douss, F. P. McCarron, S. W. Crabbe.

Ward 3—Edward Davey, Sam Lowe, Thos. Campbell.

Ward 4—John McPhail, J. T. Crockett, F. H. Beer.

Ward 5—August Martin, T. A. McLean, W. N. Riggs.

A number of accounts paid were confirmed.

A number of bills passed were ordered to be paid.

Councillor Crabbe asked what arrangement had been made regarding the storage of oil on St. Peter's Road.

Councillor Douss said they paid Mr. Heartz \$50 a year for the warehouse, besides paying for fitting it up, and a salary of \$150 for keeper.

Councillor Crabbe was surprised to find that the returns were very small compared with the expenditure. In October last there were only 125 casks stored there.

Councillor Douss said he did his duty, and did the best he could to get a good and convenient warehouse. It was now in the hands of the Chief Engineer. He thought it would be a good move for the City Marshal to make enquiries regarding the number of casks of oil in the city, with a view of compelling citizens to store it in the oil warehouse.

Councillor Hazard objected to citizens being compelled to send their oil out so far. There were other more suitable places near the city which could be obtained.

Councillor Crabbe moved, seconded by Councillor Hazard:—

Resolved, That the services of John Warren as keeper of the oil warehouse, be dispensed with, and that the warehouse be given in charge of the City Marshal. Motion carried.

A letter was read from Messrs. Sterling and Harris, asking leave to lay a drain from the new Dominion building to the river at low water mark. It was referred to the Street Committee, to report thereon.

A communication from the Board of School trustees was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter read from Mary Ann Carrie, in reference to a child found some time ago on Great George Street, was laid on the table.

In the matter of removing the building off Lower Queen Street, the tenders, were, on motion, ordered to lie on the table, and the whole matter was referred to the Public Property Committee, with orders to call for new tenders.

Council adjourned.

A PRIZE of ten guineas was offered by the Pall Mall Gazette for the list of the ten greatest living Englishmen, divided into ten classes. Some fifteen hundred persons sent in their judgments. The greatest unanimity was found in the case of Mr. Irving, who heads the poll with 1,337 votes; Lord Wolseley, as greatest general came next, with 1,069; Mr. Saia as journalist, Mr. Milais as painter, each received between 800 and 900 votes. Mr. Ruskin, as writer, received 565 votes. The voting on the others was more scattered. None of the rest received a majority of the votes recorded.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. ENMAN, Station D, New York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Another Letter from Mr. Peters.

SIR.—In answer to Mr. H. J. Palmer's letter, I may say that the person who will publish part of a settlement or agreement, and willfully withhold the part that militates against himself is just as guilty of a false statement or publication as one who withholds and mistakes the whole agreement. I therefore publish below true copies certified by the Deputy Prothonotary of the papers filed in the Supreme Court in settlement of the suit of James Stewart vs. M. McGregor, Scott and Stewart, also written under-king from James Stewart re the farm. I admit that it is unprofessional to discuss matters of this kind in the public press, and I only do so in justice to the trustees, Messrs. McGregor, Scott and Stewart. I am quite content so far as we are concerned with the settlement of the suits, and I do not think it will even require the legal opinion of Mr. H. J. Palmer to understand that he who is paid the costs and expenses of a suit may really be considered the gainer, and the party paying the loser. Whether Mr. H. J. Palmer is as content will be settled by a glance at the ledger of Messrs. Palmer and McLeod. Mr. Palmer is not quite correct in his statement of the legal results of the suits as really they were more disastrous to his unfortunate client than he states.

In the first suit he was non-suited on the count for malicious prosecution, and the slander count was left to the jury who found for the defendants. In the second count they abandoned the slander count and were non-suited on the malicious prosecution, so the public can easily see they lost both on the law and facts.

I would wish it to be understood that I do not in any way wish to include Mr. McLeod in the charge of withholding part of the settlement, as I feel confident that he would not knowingly be party to such a transaction.

Yours truly, ARTHUR PETERS, Charlottetown, February 11, 1885.

James Stewart, Plaintiff, and Alexander McGregor, Defendants.

Some Plaintiff vs. William Scott, Defendant.

Same Plaintiff vs. Donald Stewart, Defendant.

The parties agree to settle the above suits, and the plaintiff withdraws them from Court, on the following terms:—

1. The defendants say that after hearing the evidence they do not now accuse the plaintiff of borrowing or having set fire to the barn or granary on the Appletree Farm, and they exonerate the plaintiff from the charge of being concerned or in any way connected with the burning, and the parties this day have settled the costs between themselves.

2. This is a final settlement of the above suits, and the difference out of which they arose.

Dated February 9th, 1885.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART, ALEX. MCGREGOR, WILLIAM SCOTT, DONALD STEWART.

Witnesses to the signature of Plaintiff and three Defendants:—

M. McLEOD, ARTHUR PETERS.

James Stewart vs. William Scott. James Stewart vs. Donald Stewart. James Stewart vs. Alexander McGregor.

As to the costs in these three suits, they were settled as follows:—The Plaintiff paid the Defendants the sum of Eighty-five Dollars in settlement of these costs, and outside of this sum each party is to pay his own costs.

Dated 9th Feby. A. D. 1885.

(Signed) M. McLEOD, P. H. Atty. (Signed) ARTHUR PETERS.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the settlement of above suits filed in the records of the Supreme Court.

Dated Feb. 12th, 1885.

JAMES D. IRVING, Deputy Prothonotary.

Feb. 9th, 1885.

To MESSRS. PETERS & PETERS, Attorneys for the Trustees of the late John Stewart, of Apple Tree Farm:—

SIRS,—I hereby certify to you, as attorneys for the above parties, that the said trustees have full control and power, to dispose of the Apple Tree farm, as they may think fit; and that I have no claim of any nature on the same.

JAMES STEWART.

Witness: M. McLeod, Arthur Peters.

Insurance.

SIR.—A few days since the Insurance Agents in Charlottetown issued a manifesto to the effect that a reduction of 10 per cent. would from that date be made on the rates of insurance; and that in a certain contingency a further reduction of 10 per cent. would occur. As one, amongst many others, who had renewed his policy of insurance for 1885, just previous to the notice mentioned, I would like to ask the agents if they purpose treating all their patrons alike, or are the eleven hour insurers to have the advantage? If the companies act generously they will return 10 per cent of the premiums already paid to those who insured for 1885, or a proportionate amount. If such generosity cannot be expected from these corporations (who are reputed to be without souls) they might at least instruct their agents to deduct the overpaid 10 per cent. in addition to the promised reductions, from the amount of the premiums at the next renewal of policies.

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Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Feb. 13—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh south and west winds, fair weather, slightly higher temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Charlottetown February 13, 1885.

Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)..... 6.6

Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)..... 7.3

Lowest Temperature this morning..... -11.1

Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock..... 1.5

Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock..... 13.0

Below zero.

GOLD and Silver Plating of every description done at Brown's, at the Athenaeum, Charlottetown. 4—doof

THE SOUDAN.

Additional Particulars from The Examiner's Exchanges.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

The Echo, radical organ, says the outlook is dark indeed. Wolseley might be strong enough to take Khartoum, but even so, what is he to do when there? He will have no garrison to relieve; is he then to reconquer the Sudan? He has not men for such enterprise. What then is he to do? That question the ministers will find it difficult to answer; yet it must be answered and without delay.

ITALY'S OPERATIONS ON THE RED SEA.

The Turkish Government has sent to each of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin a formal protest against the occupation by Italy of Egyptian territory on the Red Sea coast. Turkey also demands that the Italian troops already sent to Assabe and Massowah be withdrawn. The Daily says Italy cannot permit England to be defeated. "It is Italy's duty to assist and extricate the English Cabinet from its present difficulty." Other journals speak in a similar tone.

GENERAL ROBERTS TO THE FRONT.

General Roberts, it is believed, has been requested to assume the command of the Indian contingent ordered to Wolseley's relief.

INTERVIEW WITH EARL GRANVILLE.

In an interview between Earl Granville and T. H. Pasha, the Turkish envoy, the former told the latter categorically that the English Government intended, for political and financial reasons, to evacuate Egypt, but it was impossible to specify the exact period for withdrawal. The British Government, he said, being a constitutional government, and dependent on the public opinion, which compelled the Cabinet to send an expedition to the Sudan, would not permit the evacuation of Egypt without some reward for England's sacrifices. He added that the proposed Turkish expedition to Suakin was inopportune, and assured T. H. Pasha that the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt would be respected. Earl Granville counselled the Porte not to raise a question with Italy in connection with the annexation of Babul. He held that Italy's commercial interests in Assab compelled her to extend her authority over the adjacent districts.

A GALLANT REGIMENT.

Sir Redvers Buller, with the Royal Irish Regiment, has arrived at Gaddul, having tramped the whole way from Korti. This is the first regiment that has attempted to make this journey on foot. The men's bearings were the admiration of all.

HOW EL MAHDI ENLISTED HIS TROOPS.

Wounded prisoners say that the Mahdi told his men the British were few in number, their weapons were harmless, and that the English soldiers would fly at sight of the Arab spearmen. The majority of rebels are unwilling soldiers. They were compelled to fight or suffer cruel treatment.

CANADIAN MILITIAMEN TO ENLIST.

An offer made by Col. Williams, M. P., to the Imperial Government some time ago to raise a regiment in Canada for imperial service, has been accepted and he will proceed at once to enlist six hundred men for garrison duty in England.

GENERAL STONE'S OPINION.

Gen. C. P. Stone, of New York, who held the rank of Lieut. General and Pacha in the army of Ismail Khedive, said: "It seems now certain from the London telegrams received on the 5th inst., that Khartoum has fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, and this the first campaign of the British army in the Sudan has been a failure. The announced object of this campaign was the relief and assurance of the safety of Gen. Gordon and Col. Stewart. The latter is dead and the former probably a prisoner in the hands of the enemies. I earnestly hope that he has not been killed. Doubtless the Mahdi would prefer to have him a prisoner for the sake of the ransom he can demand and obtain for his person. I cannot but look upon the loss of the campaign as a natural result of the violation of military principles in its conduct. The British forces having been divided into fractions at Korti, and these fractions sent on divergent lines, there was real invitation to the enemy to attack the force in detail, and the result has been that no direct advance has been gained by the heroic action of General Stewart and his little command. Thus, the Mahdi's forces were not sufficiently demoralized by defeat to take away the hope of success and prevent further efforts. The British commander has doubtless been deceived by false information, and poor Gordon, practically alone in Khartoum, has also been deceived as to the fidelity of the population of the place. Meanwhile the Mahdi has no doubt, always been fully and correctly informed as to the whereabouts, condition, and movements of the British. As in European countries, there is nothing so successful as success, and so in the Sudan. This success of the Mahdi, no matter how gained, will vastly strengthen his position in these regions and draw to his standard an immense number of heretofore doubtful Musulmans. Even in Egypt proper, many more will now believe in the Mahdi, and difficulties will be more liable to arise in the management of the country by the British Government."

WISE AFTER THE EVENT.

Arabi had something to do with bringing about Gordon's downfall, if the story told by a prominent clergyman of London is to be credited. This clergyman published a letter in the London Globe about meeting in the city last November an Egyptian who had been prefect of police under Arabi. The prefect and preacher became warm acquaintances. At Christmas last they had a long conversation concerning the Egyptian situation. The clergyman expressed hope that Wolseley would soon enter Khartoum. At this the prefect laughed and said Gordon was perfectly safe where he was, and that Wolseley would not enter Khartoum. Wilfred Blunt, the prefect continued, was the only living man able to effect for England a peaceful solution of the Sudan question. El Mahdi had confidence in him and would accept him as a mediator. As far as Wolseley's expedition is concerned, the prefect said, El Mahdi had arranged to allow it to approach Khartoum without any regular opposition. The Prophet might fight at or

nearly Shendi, but if he did it would be merely for the purpose of tempting Wolseley on to further and greater risks. On no account, however, would the Mahdi fight a decisive battle until the British forces were massed in the vicinity of Khartoum. Gordon, the prefect insisted, was already, at the time of the conversation, virtually a prisoner. His recalled defence of Khartoum was a mere form, as the Mahdi was not engaged in any attack upon the town because it was practically in his power, and he could take it whenever he pleased. The prophet's plan was to allow Wolseley's army to approach Khartoum. Then to enter the city, take possession and fight Wolseley from that great point of vantage. The prefect always insisted that Gordon would not be killed by the Mahdi. The clergyman says he recalls this almost prophetic discourse by the Arab's prefect of police with clearness of recollection, now, especially that it has been ascertained that the man, when he was in London, was there as an emissary of El Mahdi. The last thing the prefect said to the clergyman was, Gordon would not be killed: "Le Mahdi vous fera payer par le nez pour Gordon."

TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN.

The Middlesex regiment, now at Dover, and sixty members of the Commissary Department at Aldershot have been ordered to prepare for active service. The Cabinet council has adjourned after having been in session three and a quarter hours.

The Dynamiters.

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

A Pittsburg despatch reports that Martin O'Connor, who claims to be the Secretary of the Irish organization at Philadelphia, says he was concerned in the London explosions. He arrived from England on the 31st ult. He asserts that he went to London in October last, accompanied by six men from Boston, Scranton, and Camden, who were also concerned in the plots.

EXAMINATION OF THOSE UNDER ARREST.

The further examination of James G. Cunningham and Harry Burton, charged under the explosives act with conspiracy in causing the malicious explosion at the Tower of London on January 24th last, was begun on the 8th inst., at the Bow street police court. The court room was crowded with spectators, but no unusual demonstration was made. Mr. Poland, solicitor for the treasury, created a sensation by immediately announcing he would withdraw the charge of conspiracy and substitute that of high treason-felony against both prisoners jointly.

After hearing several witnesses the prisoners were remanded.

A Chicago morning paper has the following: "Within the past few days a meeting of dynamite chiefs has been held in this city. The names, and the coming and going of the members from abroad, were kept secret. There was no display, but the outcome of the consultation is expected to produce new activity, and possibly a modification, if not a change, of programme. Chicago has always been in the van of Irish revolutionary methods in this country, and to give to the city and to the northwest a boom in the dynamite direction it has determined to have O'Donovan Rossa here on March 4th next, the anniversary of Robert Emmet, when he will appear at a public demonstration, to be the inauguration of the new crusade against England, in which it is said other agencies as well as dynamite will be employed."

A Very Hazardous Exploit.

The Sackville Post relates the following: The youngest son of Thomas Allan, familiarly known as Tom Liff, had gone across with an ice boat and crew a couple of weeks ago and was anxious to return home. His companions, however, found the attractions of Cape Traverse so powerful that he could not induce them to leave, so he determined to make the journey alone on foot, and taking a boat hook from the ice boat, he started. Leaving the board ice, he bounded from ice-cke to ice-cke, and when open water spread itself in too wide a channel for a leap, remaining stationary, he spread his coats as a sail to catch the breeze and was gradually driven to another cake, upon which he jumped, and thus by running over the large cakes and sailing over the water spaces on smaller ones, he succeeded in getting across and safely placed on the ground ice of Cape Tormentine. The ice was in places so soft and unsafe that his boat hook passed easily through, and it was only after he got home he realized the perils in which he had put himself; almost miraculously escaped. The intense nervous strain was so great that he was for some days completely exhausted. The distance young Allan travelled was at least twelve miles, and it was done in less than two hours from the house in Cape Traverse to his father's at Cape Tormentine. There can be no doubt but young Allan's successful performance was due to the absence of all fear, which left him in the full exercise of all his faculties.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Thomas A. McLean of a son.

At Truro, Jan. 29th, the wife of John Murray, of a son and daughter—9 and 10 pounds.

DIED.

At Stratford, Ont., Feb. 6th, Andrew Mitchell, a native of Halifax, and for many years a resident of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

At Tyne Valley, on the 30th ult., of convulsions, Miss Kate Chappel, aged 23 years.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

New Oddfellows Hall.

A LITERARY and Musical Entertainment, under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Brown's Block, South side Queen's Square, on

Tuesday Evening, 17th inst.

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Selections by some of the best local talent. Programme will appear on Monday.

Admission, 25 cents.

W. C. DESBRISAY, R. MAYNARD, Chairman, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Feb. 12, 1885.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Excursion to and from Cape Traverse.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued from all stations on this Railway to Cape Traverse; also from Cape Traverse to all stations on main line and branch, from Feb. 16th inst., to 21st Feb. inst., both days inclusive, and good to return up to and afford parties an opportunity of witnessing departure and arrival of the ice-boats.

A special Passenger Train leaves Charlottetown at 8 p. m., and County Line at 9:30 p. m., daily (Sunday excepted), for Cape Traverse, returning to Charlottetown about 2 p. m. next day.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 12, 188