THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885.

Mr. Davies Before the Young Liberals

THE *Patriot* recently contained a report, extending over two columns and one half, of a speech wherewith Mr. L. H. Davies had regaled the Junior Liberals at the Athenæum on the 2nd instant. We promised our readers last week that we would, in to-day's issue, review the said address and expose its crookedness; but it must not be presumed that, before doing this, we waited until Mr. Davies had left the Island; our course upon more than one occasion has abundantly proved that we are not afraid to challenge his statements when he is on hand to defend himself. Mr. Davies' speech, as reported in the *Patriot*, is exceedingly weak, and, to our mind, does not do justice to that brilliancy of imagination—that facility of conception—that elasticity of political conscience of which he is notoriously the possessor. It is but a repetition of stale charges against the Liberal Conservative party, which have been disproved time and again, and a glorification of himself, which before the looking-glass is excusable in Mr. Davies, but when introduced upon a public platform is entirely out of place. While it is not amiss in Sir John Macdonald, hoary with the weight of years, decorated by his Sovereign, honored, trusted and beloved by the people, to recount, at the social board, the victories of forty years of political warfare, it would be more fitting for Mr. Davies, upon the brief pages of whose public life is written naught but failure, to take a backward glance at the days of his boyhood, when, in faltering characters, he copied the head-line, "Self-praise is no recommendation."

But if we excuse the weakness of Mr. Davies' effort, what must it really have been when we find the *Patriot*, Mr. Davies' own organ, for two successive issues immediately subsequent to the publication of the speech, apologizing for the vagueness of a report which, on the day it appeared in print, the *Patriot* applauded as "a calm, clear and eloquent arraignment of the policy of the Tories." There is some mystery about the matter which we would much like explained. Are we to accept the report of Mr. Davies' speech, which appeared in the *Patriot* of 3rd inst., as "a calm, clear and eloquent arraignment of the policy of the Tories," or are we to regard it as obscure and imperfect, as described by the *Patriot* of 4th and 5th February? We prefer to believe—indeed, we are convinced—that the report which appeared in print was a faithful one, especially as there is no reason to doubt that, before publication, it underwent revision, not only by the whole editorial staff, but by Mr. Davies himself.

We are told that the Chairman, Mr. A. B. Warburton, in introducing Mr. Davies, made "a few appropriate remarks," of which the *Patriot* says: "Short as Mr. Warburton's address was, it shewed clearly that the young men of Charlottetown had nobly resolved to wear the mantles of their fathers in the ranks of Liberalism, and to emulate their deeds on behalf of the people." This sounds very pretty, but how Coles and Whelan would stare to see the young Palmers and Peters, the young Beers and Haszards and Lairds, not only marching in the ranks of Liberalism, but wearing on parade the tattered Tory mantles of their fathers? As for such young men attempting to emulate the deeds of their fathers in the Liberal ranks, it would, to say the least, be a very inconvenient proceeding for both parties.

But coming to Mr. Davies' address, we are told that

"He first referred to the fact that it was to the young men they must look for the advancement of the Liberal cause; it is to them we owe the success that has so often perched upon our banners."

"So often"; how often? If we remember rightly success has not perched for some time, nor the last time that she roosted on top of the Grit banner was she allowed to perch long. Mr. Davies has certainly the happy faculty of being jolly under adverse circumstances. As for looking to the young men for the advancement of the Liberal party, it is a forlorn hope for Mr. Davies. He cannot have read the remarks of the Montreal *Witness*, a Grit sheet of the rarest water, which, referring to the demonstration recently given to Sir John Macdonald in that city, plainly stated that the young men who took part in that great ovation were, for the most part, sons of men associated with the Grit party.

Mr. Davies is reported to have said that

"Had we not been pressed into Confederation, by the passage of the Railway Bill, Prince Edward Island would be the freest spot in British North America."

We are not going to enquire what were the means employed to connect us with the Dominion, further than to say that it was the bungling, if nothing worse, of the Government led by Mr. Davies' friends, Messrs. Haythorne and Laird, and of which he was himself an official, which led directly to those gentlemen suing for admission into the Union. Further on in his speech Mr. Davies said that

"We had nothing but Confederation or bankruptcy staring us in the face, and the Government prudently took Confederation and got as fair terms as could be had at the time, pretty fair terms under the circumstances."

Why did not Mr. Davies tell us that it was owing to the exertions of the Conservative Government which succeeded the incapable Haythorne-Laird administration, that we got the pretty fair terms? Why did he not tell the whole truth and say that it was the Liberal Conservative party which secured for us twenty-eight thousand dollars a year better terms than Messrs. Haythorne and Laird could obtain? We would ask Mr. Davies if before Confederation, before the passing of the Railway Bill, this Island was, or gave any promise of becoming, the freest spot in British North America? Where was the Land Question? Did not landlordism and the tenant system exist in all their hideous deformity, crushing down the people in a miserable captivity? Have we not often heard Mr. Davies expatiate upon the iniquity of the Land system, and how can he now ask us to believe that but for the Railway which, he says, pressed us into Confederation, and but for Confederation, which gave us eight hundred thousand dollars to wipe out the proprietary titles, we would be the freest spot in British North America?

Mr. Davies is reported to have called the attention of the young men to what he said was a fact that

"When they see the rights of the people wrung from them, a Tory leader is always at the head of the Government. Every political outrage has been carried out by one of the party which are called by the mongrel name 'Liberal Conservative.'"

It is a pity, for the convenience of discussion, that Mr. Davies had not been a little more specific in his charges, and had not pointed out one or two, at least, of the political outrages perpetrated by the Liberal Conservative party. We are not concerned to defend the Tories, but when the Tory Government, led by the present Chief Justice, the Hon. Edward Palmer, passed the bill changing the constitution of the Legislative Council, making it elective, we cannot see wherein they "wrung the rights of the people from them." When the Dominion Government, some ten years ago, endeavored to deprive the young men of this Island of the franchise, and to impose upon us a qualification the same as is required of voters for the Legislative Council, the Liberal Conservative party were in opposition, and it was the Government led by the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, of which the Hon. David Laird was a member, that attempted to commit this outrage upon us. Where then were the Liberal members from this Island (there were six of them, for no Conservatives had been returned)? We find them all supporting the dastardly attempt upon our liberties—we find Mr. Peter Sinclair, who at that time represented Queen's County, and who is now a member of our Local Legislature, going to Senator Haviland and endeavoring to procure his support for the measure. But no! the Conservative Senators, Haviland, Howlan and Montgomery, stood the friends of the people, and even Senator Haythorne was so disgusted at the action of his political friends, that he refused to countenance them in such an outrage. The measure which was introduced by a Liberal Government, with a Liberal member representing the Island in the Cabinet, which was passed by a Liberal majority, and which received the solid support of the six Liberal members from the Island, was happily defeated in the Senate by the efforts of the Liberal Conservative members of that body.

When the rights of Prince Edward Island to a share of such sum as might be awarded by the Commissioners sitting under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, were deliberately thrown away, no less distinguished a Liberal than Mr. Louis H. Davies himself, was at the head of public affairs in this Island. He it was who, while Premier of this Province, and chief Law Officer of its Government, accepted a retainer from the Dominion to act as its Counsel before the Halifax Commission. There he pleaded the cause of his client for the handsome consideration of seven or eight thousands of dollars, while the interests of the Island, which should have been nearest his heart, were utterly neglected. In this instance we see the rights of the people, if not wrung from them, at least sadly neglected; but there was no Tory at the head of the Government—Mr. Louis H. Davies occupied that position.

Or take another instance which occurs to our mind of a political outrage which is certainly not chargeable to the Liberal-Conservative party. The most of our readers will remember that the Haythorne-Laird delegation to Ottawa secured Terms of Union which, to the House of Assembly which had just been elected upon the question, were not satisfactory, and the Liberal-Conservative Government proposed to try if they could not obtain some improvement thereon. A new delegation, consisting of Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howlan, were appointed to visit Ottawa for that purpose, and it would be but reasonable to expect that the best wishes of all friends of the Island, without respect to politics, would accompany them on their mission. Was it so? Turn to the pages of the Legislative Council Journal of 1873 and read the resolution carried by the Grit majority in that Chamber, wherein they declared in favor of Union upon the Haythorne-Laird terms. Read further and it will be found that the same Grit majority voted down an amendment proposed by the Liberal-Conservative minority which expressed the opinion that the Haythorne-Laird terms did not secure to this Colony a sum sufficient to defray the ordinary and indispensable requirements of its Local Government. Who do we find constituted the Grit majority at that time? Two of them have died, another is on the Bench, and the names of the three others are Haythorne, Muirhead and Dodd. Are they Liberal-Conservatives? Every one knows they are not. As if it were not bad enough to pass such a resolution at the very time that a new delegation was endeavoring to secure better terms, the Grit majority of the Legislative Council, with the advice of their friends and sympathizers in the Lower House, among their number Mr. David Laird and Mr. Louis H. Davies, put their hands in the public purse, and with the people's money, telegraphed to Ottawa the resolutions which they had passed where they met the Delegates on their arrival. In the face of these facts, of which Mr. Davies was perfectly cognizant, he has the effrontery to stand up on a public platform and unblushingly to declare that "when the people's rights are wrung from them a Tory is always at the head of the Government, and that every political outrage has been carried out by one of the Liberal-Conservative party."

Mr. Davies then proceeded to criticise the manner in which the Tories, as he called them, mismanaged local affairs while they were in power, but we have already occupied so much space that we are compelled to hold over, until next week, a reply to his gross misstatements.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE are glad to welcome the editor of the *Examiner* back to his post of duty, after his serious illness.

FULL of years and honors, Admiral Bayfield passed peacefully to his rest yesterday afternoon. He was born on 21st January, 1795, and in 1806 entered the navy. After some years of active service, during which he himself did not escape unscathed, he was appointed in 1817, Admiralty Surveyor, in which capacity his labors extended over the long period of forty years. He leaves a widow and four children surviving.

SOME time ago it was argued, in our Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, that the License Act repealed the penal clauses of the Scott Act, but the Supreme Court decided that the objection was not well taken. We observe that last week the Supreme Court of New Brunswick upset a number of convictions that had been made before the magistrates, holding that the same objection was valid. The Judges Wetmore, Palmer, King and Fraser, were unanimous.

THAT brilliant and original sheet, the *Examiner*, charges us with taking column after column of its news without a word of acknowledgment, but carefully avoids mentioning what news we thus appropriated. The charge comes with exceeding good grace from a paper which, in the same issue wherein it accused us, published, under the heading of "Letters to the Editor," a column and one half of correspondence addressed by Archbishop O'Brien and Prof. Schurman to the Halifax *Herald*. The only news which we borrowed from the *Examiner* last week was an item about the sale of a horse, and which we duly credited.

The Capes Disaster.

WE are glad to state that all the sufferers by the recent disaster at the Capes are rapidly improving, and that although the loss of limbs and attendant disadvantages will be serious, they will not be nearly so bad as at first was feared. Mr. Morrison was so far recovered as to be removed to Summerside last Saturday. Mr. Fraser returns thither tomorrow. Three of the crew, Messrs. Blucher Robinson, John E. Allen and Daniel McGlashen, returned to Cape Traverse on Monday night.

Although we certainly understood Mr. Glydden, last week, distinctly to state that he had no complaint to make as to the conduct of the boatmen, that gentleman has since made a statement to a representative of the *Examiner* which is entitled to more attention than the few words he addressed to us. We republish Mr. Glydden's statement to-day, as also that portion of a letter addressed by Mr. Millet to the *Patriot*, which bears upon the conduct of the crew. Our desire is to treat both passengers and crew with all fair play, and let both sides be heard. It will be observed that Mr. Millet's letter sustains our report last week of the opinion he expressed to us, that the conduct of the boatmen was noble and unselfish.

MR. GLYDDEN'S STATEMENT.

I am a native of Newcastle, Me., I have been on this Island, in the employ of J. H. Myrick, for seven years. I was on my way home to spend a short vacation with my friends, when I met with the accident in the Gulf. I have read the statement of Mr. Fraser, published in the *Examiner*. It is substantially correct. Mr. Fraser had not the same experience I had. He was outside the hut all night with Mr. Morrison. I remained outside in the storm until 11 o'clock. Getting in then, I took a seat on a piece of board, at the entrance of the hut alongside of Dr. McIntyre. The boatmen were all crowded between us and the fire. It was terribly disagreeable and cold, as the draft carried the smoke through the entrance and almost stifled me, while the snow drifted in on top of me. When it commenced to drift too hard, I took my coat out of my trunk which was outside the hut, and put it under me, to make my seat more comfortable. My ulster coat was by the fire, and I called to a boatman to pass it over. He asked if a mail bag would do instead. I said "all right," hesitatingly, and he passed the mail bag over, and kept my coat. During the night the stock of fuel was consumed several times, but the boatmen refused to bring in more. They would sooner hold their places around the smouldering coals than go out, fearing some one would take their places near the fire. Several times I went out for wood, and three of the men followed and helped me to take it in. There were two fires in the hut and eight or ten of the boatmen held positions around them during the night, and it was almost impossible for anyone else to get near them. Whether sick or not they did not move from the fire during the night. However on one occasion, Dr. McIntyre and myself got near enough to warm our feet. I feel sure that had the men not been so selfish all hands could have spent the night comfortably in the hut, by getting a seat occasionally near the fire, but the boatmen would not agree to this. I did not know there were so few matches in the crowd, but when the fire would be burning out, and no one seemed anxious to go outside for some fuel, a boatman would remark: "All right; if this fire goes out there will be no chance to light another, as the last match has been burned." Then some one would go out for wood. This left me under the impression there were no more matches. I was under the impression the stock of provisions was small. On Thursday morning each one was served with a small cracker or an apple—one or the other, as they chose. The cracker might weigh half an ounce. I saw no more food, and was under the impression there was no more than I have mentioned. On Thursday before land was sighted the lid blew off my trunk and some of the boatmen helped themselves to my clothing, some taking pants, vests, etc. One asked for my ulster, I gave it to him and he kept it until he got ashore, and I am informed, then reported he only had a light tweed suit on during the passage. I did not feel myself freezing until we got sight of land. Then, as we dragged the boats along I felt that my hands were freezing. When we got to the board ice I left for the shore in company with Capt. Newton Muttart. He was very kind and helped me along. We had a terrible experience getting through the swamp as it was wet and the snow was deep. At last we reached the barn in the field and I remained there and told him to go ahead and send help for me. In about an hour I saw a light coming toward me. It was some of the McPhails who carried it. I sang out, and they came to the barn and found me kicking my heels against a beam. They helped me to the house of Angus McPhail, where I was treated very kindly. I did not know my feet were frozen when I was taken to McPhail's. The McPhails did all they could for me, and have my heartfelt thanks. With reference to the starting of the boats, I may here state that at 7.30 on Wednesday morning, the men with the exception of two wanted to start, and Mr. Fraser myself wanted to go, but we were advised by Mr. Sheppy to wait for the other boats, as they were the most reliable. I am satisfied that had we started an hour sooner the disaster would have been averted.

MR. MILLET'S STATEMENT.

I have no reason to remember the disastrous trip on the Straits ice with any pleasant feelings, as I lie in your City Hospital, one of the sufferers, maimed for life, as a consequence of the horrors then endured.

I think at the same time, that far too much has been said in a wrong direction about the affair, and statements have been uttered which, to my mind cannot be reconciled with facts, as I am not aware, that my own experience was anything different to the experience of others who had the misfortune to be out on the occasion referred to.

I was particularly wide awake and sensible to all going on around me. Reviewing every circumstance calmly and coolly, now that several days have elapsed since the disaster, I certainly give the crews credit as a whole, and have no hesitation in saying they did nobly, under the difficult position in which they were placed. It is no use to blame them too harshly. Better for fault-finders to acknowledge and criticize their own failures than make so much-ado about, or manufacture failures for others. As far as the treatment which I personally received from the crews, or any individual member of them is concerned, I have no complaint whatever to utter, and if I did so, it would be false.

It is distinctly before my mind the position in which the boats were placed on the ice, at the time we had the fires. Were I an artist, a drawing of our position would greatly aid your readers to understand the whole affair. Suffice it to say, the boatmen were *not* all crowded between us—the passengers—and the fire. As far as the fires are concerned, I believe that the man who was away from the fire, and had a sufficient amount of clothing, was much better off and less liable to be frostbitten than the man who got near to the fire for awhile to warm himself. There was certainly no comfort at the fires; there was hardly any flame, but a great deal of smoke, which sometimes almost suffocated us. As to the replenishing of the fires, possibly in giving orders the captains were not personal or pointed enough in their commands. It is one thing to say 'some of you men do so and so,' and another to say, 'Tom or Jack, go and do this or that.' Very frequently indefinite orders cause hesitancy, as one hardly knows which person or persons are addressed. At the same time I did not hear a single boatman refuse to go and get wood to replenish the fire. As to profanity, there was none, except by the unfortunate man who became delirious, and he uttered only a few profane words, for which I consider he was not at the time responsible.

As a matter of course, I am interested in the statements made about, and the accounts given of, the whole affair. But although I am now suffering from pain and maimed for life, I must confess I am still more pained by some unnecessary remarks and insinuations which have been uttered in reference to the conduct of some of our number on the night of peril.

No especial comment is required upon the conduct of the crews. They took their places, man for man, among the rest of us, and where everything had to partake of some measure of confusion, they acted the same as the rest of us, no better perhaps, and certainly no worse. I say this deliberately, with a clear recollection of all the circumstances before my mind. It is a pity that some who were not there, and are loud in their complaints—going by hearsay—against the boatmen, could not be placed in the same position, so that we might see how heroic and unselfish they might be under the circumstances. Rumors of brutal selfishness on the part of the crews should receive but little attention, and to say the least of it, can only be accounted for as the expressions of people whose minds have been overaffected by the experience or accounts of the disaster. The conduct of the crews was neither brutal, selfish nor cowardly.

St. Dunstan's College.

The semi-annual examination of the classes of St. Dunstan's College took place on Wednesday, the 4th inst. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, D. Montgomery, Esq., Superintendent of Education, and a number of priests took part in the proceedings. The students were examined in Latin (Virgil, Latin Composition, Historia Sacra, Bryce's First Reader), French, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Literature, History, Geography, Algebra, Geometry and Arithmetic. The classes in Book-keeping and Drawing also showed specimens of the work done by them in these departments. All this being over, Rev. J. C. McDonald, Rector of the College, read the half-yearly bulletins, giving an account of the conduct, application and general standing of each student in his class. Mr. D. B. Reid, on behalf of the students, then stepped forward and read the following

ADDRESS:

May it please your Lordship, Rev. Fathers and Hon. Superintendent

We, the students of this Institution, beg leave to express the gratitude which we cherish toward you for the deep interest you have always taken in our advancement, both moral and intellectual, and heartily thank you for having honored us with your presence to-day. That you have left your comfortable homes, and exposed yourselves to the inclemency of the weather, to assist at our examination, is a sufficient testimony of the lively interest you take in our welfare.

Rest assured, my Lord, Rev. Fathers, and Hon. sir, that we fully appreciate the benefits of a collegiate training, and we are thankful for being able to enjoy those advantages of which so many, perhaps more worthy, are deprived.

When we look around us and see persons occupying prominent positions in Church and state who, at one time, were students of this or like institutions, we cherish a hope that we, when called upon, shall be able to discharge our duties honorably in whatever sphere of life it may please God to place us.

With this day closes the first term of our scholastic year. If the result of our labors has not proved satisfactory to you, we trust that incited by the desire to do better, we shall continue our efforts with renewed energy during the ensuing term.

His Lordship on rising to reply, gave expression to the pleasure which the result of the labors of the last five months had afforded him. He assured the students of the deep interest he took in their education, and congratulated them on the fact that, as he learned from the reading of the bulletins, the deportment of every one of them was satisfactory, although the application in some cases might have been better. As there were others yet to speak, he would not express his opinion of the examination any further than that all the classes had acquitted themselves perfectly to *his* satisfaction.

Mr. Montgomery then expressed his sentiments in a very happy, pointed and honest way. This was the first opportunity he ever had of assisting at an examination in St. Dunstan's; nevertheless, having had occasion to come in contact with several of those who at one time were its students, in many spheres of life, he was not altogether unacquainted with the work done in the institution. He could not but compliment the students on the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves, and the Professors on the success which had attended their efforts to secure thoroughness as well as proficiency in all the branches taught. He was particularly impressed with the intelligent answers given by those in the first class, taught by Rev. E. Boyd. He himself had questioned them in Latin, English Literature and Geometry, and all without exception evinced a thorough and practical knowledge of these matters. With regard to the others he might say that being in the habit of examining classes in the public schools that had gone over the same amount of work, he could easily compare them with the best in the Province; and he assured them that they need not consider themselves inferior in attainments to any that had yet come under his inspection. He then thanked the students for the very flattering notice they had made of him in their address, and concluded by saying that he was indebted to them and those who had taken part in the examination for a very enjoyable afternoon.

As a spectator I may be permitted to say that I fully endorse the foregoing remarks concerning the efficient state of the classes. I may also add that, having had occasion to visit the College several times within the present school year, I have been able to gain an accurate knowledge of its system of work. I very much admire its regulations. The organization is really good; the discipline, without being harsh, is not wanting in strictness; particular attention is paid to the health and comfort of everyone; the education received therein is of the most practical kind, although all knowledge is imparted in a religious spirit, the faith and morals of the students being well attended to. The curriculum is divided into a commercial and a classical course, thus affording advantages to those who wish to pursue any of the callings in life.

St. Dunstan's College has had many difficulties to encounter of late, but I am inclined to think that the adverse tide against which it has been struggling is now on the ebb, and that its career henceforward will be a prosperous one. In consideration of the advantages which it now offers to those desirous of procuring a good, sound, practical education, and of the fact that the attendance is at present better than it has been for several years past, I feel confident that it will ere long resume its position among the best Catholic institutions in Canada.—COM.

The Church in Council.

THE first lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Union, was delivered by the Reverend Gregory McDonald, before a large and appreciative audience, in the Benevolent Irish Society's Hall, on Monday evening last. The Rev. A. J. McIntyre, Spiritual Director of the Union, Rev. J. C. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Rev. John McDonald, and the Rev. Messrs. Boyd and McDonald, of St. Dunstan's occupied seats on the platform. J. W. Mullally, Esq., President of the Union, acted Chairman, and introduced the Reverend lecturer in a few suitable words. The subject was "The Church in Council," and the Rev. gentleman dealt with it in a manner that gave evidence of deep thought and scholarly attainments. After proving that the Church is a divinely commissioned teaching body, he showed how she fulfilled her mission, first, through her duly authorized ministers, who are continually teaching truth the world over; and, secondly, in general Councils of her bishops, presided over by the Pope. Councils, he said, did not excogitate new doctrines, but simply defined in explicit terms, and solemnly declared with the sanction of the Holy Father, the truth as delivered by her Divine Founder. The lecturer briefly recapitulated the work of the twenty Ecumenical Councils, each of which, as he truly said, would be in itself subject matter for a good discourse. In passing he gave a clear and concise explanation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, showing that it was not, as some persist in thinking, impeccability, or personal infallibility, but that it meant that in matters of faith and morals the Pope, when speaking *ex cathedra*, could not err. The Rev. gentleman closed in a most eloquent manner. At the close Judge Reddin made some complimentary remarks. P. Blake, Esq., proposed, and R. Reddin, Esq., seconded a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried. Father Gregory made a terse and pleasant acknowledgment.

King Carnival at Summerside.

The Skating Carnival which took place in the Summerside Rink on last Wednesday evening was in no respect inferior to those of former years. Nearly one hundred skaters in dresses of every imaginable style and hue presented a brilliant spectacle. The standing room for spectators was literally crowded. The committee of management, Messrs. Richard Hunt, W. F. Mitchell and A. C. Rogers spared no efforts to make the Carnival a thorough success.

Where there were so many bright and pretty dresses it is difficult to particularize. As a rule it is the well sustained character, the carefully studied and effective dress, no matter how simple, that is most striking in the melee of a Carnival. The illustration of 'Epps' Cocoa' advertisement was generally pronounced one of the most pleasing characters on the ice. The 'Saxon Housewife' was also universally admired. The 'White Rabbit' was a very prettty costume, and the 'Greek Girl' an exquisite representation. 'Patchwork' in two varieties was effective. The rich, antique dress of the 'Bride of the Last Century' was very becoming to the fair wearer. It was rendered more interesting by the fact of the dress, an ivory white brocaded satin, being the identical one worn by the young lady's great-great grandmother in the reign of the second George. Among the gentlemen 'Mephistopheles' and the 'Officer of the Imperial Guard' were the handsomest; but no characters were better sustained than the 'Squire of the Last Century,' who also had pillaged the wardrobes of his ancestors, and the 'Professor of Law and Logic' who looked the personification of erudition.

It is to be regretted that those who intend to skate at the Carnival should not hand in their names to the Secretary *before* the evening of the Carnival and thus save that individual and the newspaper representatives a great deal of trouble, besides securing a correct report of their costumes, which otherwise it is impossible to furnish.

The Children's Carnival took place on Friday, and was, so doting parents say, 'sweet,' although some of the 'children' were rather overgrown. We exceedingly regret that we cannot find room for the names of the ladies and gentlemen and children who took part in the Carnivals.

The Hope River Lottery.

The following are the names of those who drew prizes in the Lottery held in aid of the Hope River Church, on the 2nd February:—

Agnes Cullen, Hope River, Chromo, Sacred Heart.
Bridget Peters, Mill Vale, pair Mitts.
Charlotte Leclair, Toronto, Lot 23, Pin Cushion.
Jane Fraser, Trout River, Chromo, Lady of Lourdes.
Angus Gallant, Toronto, Lot 23, Antimacassar and pair of Ladies' Mitts.
Stanislaus Buote, Rustico, Motto.
Onesime Rogers, St. Mary's, Lot 22, $1.
Daniel McCann, Table Cloth.
Adeline Pitre, Toronto, Lot 23, Parlor Stove.
Morris Doiron, Toronto, Lot 23, set Candlesticks.
Mrs. William Hagan, Granville, set Tumblers.
Maggie Murphy, Mill Vale, Souvenir.
Mrs. John Pitre, Cavendish Road, a Watch.
Mrs. Peter Murphy, Mill Vale, Chromo, Sacred Heart.
John Doiron, Line Road, Counterpane.
Mrs. P. Murphy, Hope River, Pin Cushion.
Kate Murphy, Summerville, Mass., Glass Tea Set.
Mrs. M. McGuigan, Handkerchief.
James Power, Wheatley River, pair Mitts.
Kate A. McAleer, St. Ann's, Picture, St. Hubert.
Mary A. Coughlan, Hope River, pair Socks.
Mrs. Jerome Pineau, Cavendish, Shirt.
I. Doucette, Rustico, Glass Tea Set.
John Perry, Alberton, Motto.
James Nolan, Hope River, Chromo, Lady of Knock.
Stanislaus Blanchard, Rustico, Mat.
Simon Gauthier, Toronto, Lot 23, Quilt.
Simon Delaney, Hope River, set Vases.
William T. Kelly, Hope River, Clock.
Francis Leclair, Toronto, Lot 23, Lamp Mat.

No lady who delights in having beautiful soft white hands and a good complexion should be without a bottle of Philodermа on the toilet table.

The War in Egypt.

The War Office last Monday issued the following bulletin:—

"Telegrams from Gen. Wolseley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26th. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on January 28th and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river and proceeded under heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below Shublaka cataract, Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are secure. The steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Gen. Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gen. Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive."

The news created great consternation in England, and grave apprehensions were felt for the safety of General Gordon and his garrison which have been intensified by later news which we give below:—

The Arab garrison at Metemneh received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salutes of artillery. When Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks of Halfujeh to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman, numbers of rebels continued the fusilade. Things looked worse when it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the island of Tutti, just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them No flags were flying from the public buildings and the town appeared to be in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed to be gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of overwhelming numbers the British retired. The rumors concerning the fate of Gordon were many and varied, but all agreed that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery.

Rumors have reached Cairo that two thousand men were massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster has cast a gloom over the entire European colony. In Egypt the English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 3,850 at Cairo and 150 marines at Suez. One gunboat and the man of war *Monarch* are at Alexandria.

At political and other meetings held throughout the kingdom the speakers expressed sympathy with Gordon and the hope that the government would adopt vigorous and decisive measures. Newspaper offices everywhere are beseiged with anxious inquiries.

It is reported from Ghira, on the Settit river, that the garrison made a successful sortie upon the Takrsori tribes under Sheikh Saleh, aided by three Abyssinian chiefs and their followers. A great battle was fought in the Gallabai country with a large force of Boggara rebels, detached from Senaar. After a severe struggle the Baggaras were utterly routed, losing six thousand men and four emirs, one of whom is a nephew of the Mahdi.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the catastrophe at Khartoum rests solely on the ministry, who made it possible by the delay in sending the Nile expedition. England dare not fly before the eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must reinforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if it shall be necessary to call for volunteers. Gen. Earle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Suakim garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch but to prepare for eventualities and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart.

Gen. Wolseley has issued the following proclamation:

"*To the Notables and inhabitants of Soudan:*

"England has sent me with an army to restore peace, not to collect taxes or injure anyone. I will pay you for all supplies and guarantee to execute Gen. Gordon's promises. Only those deserving punishment at our hands will receive it. I call upon you to submit and not to listen to evil advisers. Come into my camp and see my officers. No one shall harm you either coming or going."

It is stated that Khartoum was captured without the firing of a shot. Five natives who were present at the surrender of Khartoum declare that the rebels admitted the treachery of two Pashas, who had been with Gordon. It is said the Mahdi's troops were admitted at the main gate of the city under the cover of darkness. The two natives declare that Gen. Gordon was killed.

A message has been received from El Mahdi, stating that Gen. Gordon has become a Mussulman, and that all English officers had better follow his example. El Mahdi said he had no desire to fight the English, but unless they embraced the true faith he would not leave one in the Soudan. The Mahdi is said to have 30,000 men scattered between Berber, Shendy and Metemneh. There is some hope that Gordon may have escaped up the White Nile.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs the War Office that a courier who has arrived from Gubat reports Col. Boscowen, commander at that place seriously ill, and that the Mahdi's forces are preparing to attack the British camp. The Arabs have several heavy guns, which are being gradually moved up so as to bear on the British camp, and other field pieces are being manœuvered for the same purpose.

Before Col. Wilson gave up the attempt to reach Khartoum, his little steamers sustained for four hours the fire of 7,000 riflemen, eight Krupp guns, and eight machine guns. The Arabs deny that Gen. Gordon has been made a prisoner, and state that he was killed in action, having refused to give or take quarter.

Orders have been received from the War Office, in the Soudan, for Lord Wolseley to capture Berber at all hazards, and make of it a permanent English stronghold in the Soudan. All attempts to re-capture Khartoum for the present, will be abandoned.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs to the War Office on Monday morning from Korti saying, that a messenger just come in from Berti, brings him news of Gen. Earle. The General with his command is making rapid progress toward Berber, the object point in his expedition. His advanced guard composed of a detachment of cavalry at the time of the runner's departure from Berti, has reached Shakook Well, where they surprised, and put to flight a large body of rebels who had encamped at the Wells, on their way to join the Mahdi's aggressive Lieutenant Osman Digna. Sixty of the rebels were killed and six taken prisoners. The cattle and camels belonging to the band, and a large number of rebels were secured. The rebels were said to be under the leadership of the Chief, who so treacherously inveigled Col. Stewart to his death.

Great activity prevails at Chatham, Woolwich, and Aldershot, and preparations for sending reinforcements to Egypt are being rapidly pushed. Three battalions of guards and four battalions of infantry, including two from Malta and two from Gibraltar, have been ordered to Egypt. Two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry have been ordered to proceed from India to Egypt. The nine battalions of troops ordered from England, Malta, Gibraltar and India, are sent at the request of Wolseley. The guards will leave England at the end of the present week. It is stated that all the forces comprised within the nine battalions to be sent to Lord Wolseley will, after reaching Suakim, operate between Suakim and Berber, with the object of securing possession of the route between these points, and of then effecting a complete junction with the British forces on the Nile both above and below Berber. The government has decided to call out the reserves and also a portion of the militia for garrison duty, in place of the troops now being forwarded to Egypt. The total number of reinforcements already ordered to Egypt is 8,000 It is reported Gen. Roberts is to command the Indian troops.

Orders have been issued from Constantinople to put the Turkish fleet in readiness for duty at sea within a month. The impression prevails that the fleet will go to the Red sea, and that the order has been made because of the recent movements of the Italian ships in the Red sea. The Turkish fleet has been lying practically idle in the Golden Horn ever since the Turko-Russian War. It is said the machinery of most of the ships has not been set in motion or cleaned for five years.

Offers for service in Soudan are coming in fast from officers and men of the Canadian militia. Lt. Col. Williams, member of Parliament, who went to England in command of the Wimbledon team, has offered to raise a regiment, which offer has been approved by the Dominion Government, and was forwarded by the Governor-General by cable.

It is understood that the Government is advised of Gen. Wilson's safety.

In an interview with the Khedive he said he believed Gen. Gordon was still alive, as the Madhi was too wise a man to kill him. The Mahdi had no interest in the death of Gen. Gordon, but on the contrary would do all in his power to prevent such occurrence. Instant action on the part of England, he said, is necessary to prevent the further progress of the Mahdi's cause, and to avert new disaster. The abandonment of the Soudan by England under the present circumstances would be a grave mistake. Tribes hitherto friendly to Great Britain would now join the Mahdi, and if England does not take immediate steps to crush him his influence may seriously threaten the stability of the British Empire in India.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., the wife of William G. Gillespie, of a daughter

In this city, on the 7th inst., the wife of A. S. Urquhart, of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, Souris, on the 13th ult., by Rev. D. F. McDonald, Mr Peter S. Murphy, of Charlottetown, to Amelia A., daughter of Capt. Michael Lavie, of Souris East.

At Mill River, on 28th ult., by Rev. A. F. Carr, A. M., Allan Hunter, of Bloomfield, to Maggie, daughter of Peter Guard, Mill River.

At Alberton, on 28th ult., by Rev. A. F. Carr, A. M., Benjamin F. McRae, Mill River, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Forsyth.

At Moncton, on the 28th January, by the Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, Mr. John C. Cook, of P. E. Island, to Miss Amy L. Boyd, of Moncton.

At Sturgeon, on the 5th February, by the Rev. Wm. Wass, Miss Alice Hicken, to William A. Cross, both of St. Mary's Bay.

At Nine Mile Creek, on the 28th January, by the Rev. Wm. Grant, Alexander McNeill, of West River, to Annie Livingstone, only daughter of Allen Livingstone of Nine Mile Creek.

At Alberry Plains, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. M. Steele, Mr. John Weatherby, of Vernon River, to Miss Arabella Jenkins, of Alberry Plains.

At New London, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. A. Stirling, Mr. John Champion, to Miss Barbara Cole, both of the above place.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by Rev. S. H. Rice, Mr. George Higgins, to Miss Charlotte Inman, both of Lot 29, P. E. Island.

DIED.

At Tyne Valley, on 30th ult., of convulsions, Miss Kate Chappell, aged 28 years.

At Malpeque, on the 23rd January, of inflammation of the lungs, Sarah, beloved wife of John E. Crafer. Her many virtuous and useful acts secured the respect of all who knew her.

At Scotch Settlement, N. B., Jan. 30th, of consumption, Sarah A., aged 19 years, second daughter of Donald and Isabella Duff.

At Clyde River, Dec. 7th, 1884, Catherine, relict of the late John Darrach, aged 72 years.

In this city, on February 5th, of dropsy of the heart, Minnie Agnes, beloved child of W. J. and Lenora McIntyre, aged 3 years and 8 months.

At Ione Valley, California, on the 29th December last, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Rillis, and a daughter of the late Charles Nicholson, of Orwell Cove, P. E. Island, aged 46 years.

At the Poorhouse, on the 18th January, Bryan O'Brien, aged 85 years, a native of Ireland. At the same place, on the 25th January, Mary McLeod, in the 89th year of her age, a native of Scotland.

At Murray Harbor Road, on the 22nd ult., Miss Elizabeth Sample, in the 56th year of her age.

At Glasvin, Belfast, on the 29th January, at the advanced age of 88 years, Angus McLeod, Esq., who emigrated from Scotland in the year 1803.

At Boston, January 19, 1885, of convulsions, Ira Dani