The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901. Vol. XXX, No. 29

Calendar for July, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 1st, 7h. 18m. evg.
Last Quarter, 8th, 11h. 20m. evg.
New Moon, 15.h, 6h. 10m. evg.
First Quarter, 23rd, 9h. 58.n. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	High Water morn	High Water After'n
		h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
1	Monday	4 20	7 48	9 57	23 52
2	Tuesday	21	48	10 42	.. ..
3	Wednesday	21	48	0 39	11 28
4	Thursday	22	47	1 05	12 13
5	Friday	23	47	1 39	13 03
6	Saturday	24	46	2 15	13 58
7	Sunday	25	46	2 55	14 54
8	Monday	26	45	3 39	15 56
9	Tuesday	26	45	4 2-	17 10
10	Wednesday	27	44	5 26	18 36
11	Thursday	28	43	6 28	19 57
12	Friday	29	43	7 24	21 06
13	Saturday	30	42	8 16	22 08
14	Sunday	31	41	9 07	23 02
15	Monday	32	40	10 00	23 49
16	Tuesday	33	39	10 52	.. ..
17	Wednesday	34	38	0 39	11 44
18	Thursday	35	37	1 23	12 38
19	Friday	36	36	1 45	13 25
20	Saturday	37	35	2 21	14 15
21	Sunday	38	34	2 56	15 03
22	Monday	39	33	3 31	15 53
23	Tuesday	40	3-	4 07	16 49
24	Wednesday	41	31	4 45	17 53
25	Thursday	42	30	5 25	19 09
26	Friday	43	28	6 14	20 22
27	Saturday	45	27	7 06	21 21
28	Sunday	46	20	7 55	22 06
29	Monday	47	25	8 46	22 46
30	Tuesday	48	24	9 37	23 23
31	Wednesday	4 50	7 22	10 27	23 59

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Aug. 30, 1899—y

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The House and Lot at Head of St. Peter's Bay, lately occupied by Charles McLean, and adjoining the premises of Lestock Anderson, Esq.

This would be a good locality for a mechanic or for a boarding house. Terms easy. Apply to

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Nov 892—1y

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:o:

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At Great Clearance Sale Prices.

Bargains in Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lemonade Sets, Table Sets, Cups and Saucers, Parlor Lamps, Hall Lamps, Fancy Goods, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c. Many lines at half price. All at sweeping reductions. Stock must be sold at once as I am going out of the Crockery business. Book accounts must be settled at once. All the above goods will be sold for spot cash, therefore you can depend on getting bargains.

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Beautiful soft Merino,

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The MacDonnells of Glengarry.

AN OLD STORY RE TOLD.

Mr. E. Bruce Low, M. A., contributes an interesting paper to the current monthly number of Chambers's Journal, under the title of "the Bravest Briton at Waterloo." The gallant soldier referred to was General Sir James MacDonnell, G. C. B., of the MacDonnells of Glengarry, whose distinguished bravery, according to the Duke of Wellington, helped to turn the wavering tide of battle into one of success on that memorable occasion. The writer says:

All British and French writers agree that the defence of the chateau and farmhouse of Hougomont was the key to Wellington's position at Waterloo. When Lord Uxbridge asked the Duke which was the material point of his operations in case any accident should overtake him, the reply was, "Keep Hougomont." . . . To hold this vital point in his line of battle Wellington chose the Coldstream Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James MacDonnell, a gigantic, broad shouldered Highlander from Invergarry; and to these same broad shoulders and the perfervidum ingenium Scotorum, which at the supreme moment and crisis of the assault refused to yield, Wellington after the battle accorded the laurels of victory. When appealed to, in awarding the prize of five hundred pounds bequeathed to "the bravest soldier in the British army at Waterloo," Wellington wrote:—"The success of the battle of Waterloo, turned upon the closing of the gates of Hougomont. These gates were closed in the most courageous manner at the nick of time by Sir James MacDonnell. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that Sir James is the man to whom you should give the five hundred pounds." Like a true Highland gentleman, MacDonnell handed over the money to the stalwart sergeant who, shoulder to shoulder with this colonel of the Guards, had forced back the door on its hinges in face of an overwhelming force of the enemy. The party who assisted at the defence of Hougomont were men from the light companies of the Coldstreams and of the 3rd or Scots Guards. Among them were two brothers, Graham by name, also two sergeants of the Scots Guards—Bryce MacGregor, a native of Argyllshire, who enlisted at Glasgow in 1799, and remained in the service till 1822; and Sergeant Ralph Fraser, a veteran who had served with distinction in Egypt in 1801, and in Hanover and Copenhagen. After describing the incidents of the fight around Hougomont, the writer proceeds;

Following Wyndham into the court-yard came Ensigns Gooch (afterwards Colonel) and Hervey; and as they approached the small tower and well in the centre of the farmyard they were joined by Sergeant John Graham of the light company of their regiment, who, as already described, had with his now wounded brother and Sergeants Fraser and MacGregor, been holding the enemy in check and preventing them from setting the stables and barns near the North Gate on fire.

The impetuous rush of the little party of officers no sooner burst in fury upon the Frenchmen near the gate than they turned tail and broke up into several parties, some taking refuge in the open cart-shed adjoining the gate, and others making for the barn, where many of the British wounded were lying, and through which there was a direct road to the south or French side of the position. The remainder stood their ground, awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements now in sight. In less time than it takes to relate, MacDonnell and Sergeant Graham placed their broad shoulders against the open gates; and while their comrades engaged and overcame the daring spirits among the enemy who struggled to resist, the heavy doors were swung together, and—Hougomont was saved! In another instant the heavy cross bar which held the doors together was fixed by Graham, and the infuriated blows of the hatchet and bayonet beat unavailingly on the solid planks of which the gate was composed. Long afterwards the imprint of bloody hands upon the gate post and timbers told the tale of the frantic disappointment and passion of the assailants, which became fiercer as the piercing cries of the hunted Frenchmen still within the yard became gradually silenced in death. When the Duke of Wellington awarded the Norcross bequest of five hundred pounds to Colonel MacDonnell as "the bravest soldier at Waterloo," it was to Graham that he passed on the gift, with the remark, "I cannot claim all the merit due to the closing of the gates of Hougomont; for Sergeant John Graham, who saw with me the importance of the step, rushed forward, and together we shut the gates." The other brave fellows who had held the post at the lane and gate till succour arrived were not altogether forgotten; for it appears that Sergeant-Major MacGregor retired after twenty-two years' service with a considerable pension, and was selected as one of the Yeomen of the Guard, and was thus well provided for till his death on 27th November, 1846. Sergeant Major Ralph Fraser was, after his discharge, in 1818, appointed a Bedesman in Westminster Abbey, where he continued till he was over eighty years of age.

Besides receiving from Wellington the high honor of being credited with the "success won at Waterloo" through his stout defence, MacDonnell was recognised by the Prince Regent and by the Emperor of Austria, who made him a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa. He afterwards became General Sir James MacDonnell, G. C. B., Colonel-in-Chief of the Highland Light Infantry. Of this officer, it is interesting to note that his family, the MacDonnells of Glengarry, Inverness-shire, were of very ancient descent from the Lords of the Isles, and that Colonel Alexander, the eldest brother of Sir James, was the Fergus MacIvor of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley." The family were much reduced and the estates heavily mortgaged in consequence of the prominent part taken by them in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745, when as official documents show, they brought five hundred clansmen into the field. The result was that at the death of Colonel Alexander MacDonnell, in 1828, the whole of the estates were sold, and the chieftain's son and immediate followers emigrated to Australia. The hero of the Hougomont survived till 15th May, 1859, and with him ended the direct male line.—The Oban Times.

Remarkable Letter to the Pope.

The correspondence that has recently passed between the University of Glasgow, (Scotland,) and Pope Leo XIII. is surely a most strikingly note-worthy if not significant fact. This year the university has been celebrating the 450th anniversary of its foundation, and though it is now and has been since the "Reformation" a Protestant institution, its president and governing body and its students are not such bigots as to ignore or be forgetful of the circumstances of its origin, and so one of the items of the anniversary programme was a letter addressed to the Holy Father by the Prefect or Rector and Vice Chancellor inviting his Holiness to be a 'sharer in their joy" and expressing their gratitude to the great Pontiff by whom, nearly five centuries ago, the university was founded. Following is the latter, or rather a translation of it, for it was written in Latin:

"To the Sovereign Pontiff,
The Most Holy, the Most Reverend,
and the Most Learned Man,
"Leo XIII.

The Entire University of Glasgow, the Chancellor, the Rector, the Professors, the Graduates, and the Students,

("Send) Health.

"In our great joy (for soon we celebrate our centennial feaste,) this above all else we can remember with grateful minds, that this splendid University, which is today enriched with all wealth of talent and works, started from the Apostolic See itself, and that it commenced with the most loving patronage of the Supreme Pontiff, as we have learned from our forefathers.

"For that most learned Pontiff, Nicholas V., in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty-one, displaying the greatest love for the Scottish people, being himself a man most illustrious for all the lights of talent and of the liberal arts, founded among us a University, and wished that our doctors, masters and students should enjoy and use all the liberties that have been granted to the University of his own city of Bologna.

"The which so great benefit, as like a loving daughter we ascribe it to the most dear mother from whom it came, we think leads us to hope that Your Holiness may become a sharer of our joy, as also to utter due thanks to the Holy See for so great a favor.

"We therefore pray that you may deign to increase this our happiness with your authority; and if on account of these wicked times it could not be that Your Beatitude should come to us in these feasts over such difficulties of sea and journeying, we hope at least you will express to us your feelings through some other person enjoying your favor, and that this our University, founded by the learned Nicholas, fostered by James, King of the Scots, cared for and defended by William, Bishop of Glasgow, and furthermore enhanced by many benefits from many of our Kings, you yourself, most scholarly and most elegant cultivator of Latin Literature, through your kindness may deign to honor still more, and to commend to yet new ages.

"We write, at Glasgow, on the Ides of May, MCMI.

"The Prefect and the Vice-Chancellor."

This letter is certainly creditable in a high degree to the University of Glasgow and to the whole Scottish people. Of course the Holy Father replied to it in words characteristic of him. The cable despatch says that "he thanked the Rector and the students for the sending of this address, which he describes as a noble act, and recalls the memory of Pope Nicholas, who earned the undying esteem of the Scottish people, and that he prayed God to direct in the way of truth all the works of the members of the University, and to unite the latter to the Papacy in perfect love."—Exchange.

Curious Privileges of English Lords.

St. James Gazette mentions some rather curious privileges of English peers. For instance, if any member of the House of Lords ever should find himself at the foot of the scaffold he may demand to be hanged with a silken cord. Lord Ferrers was the last peer to avail himself of this last privilege of all. He was hanged at Tyburn in 1760 for the atrocious murder of his steward, and his execution was one of the most remarkable judicial ceremonies ever witnessed in England. He was a man of great conceit, even with the brand of Cain upon him, and was conveyed to the gallows, wearing his wedding clothes, in a landau drawn by six horses, escorted by parties of horse and foot. Behind, came a hearse and six horses, for the purpose of taking the corpse from the place of execution to Surgeons' Hall, where it was dissected.

Lord Ferrers' death agony was prolonged, to please his own vanity, for nearly three hours. That was the length of time occupied by the procession to the gallows, in which the police, grenadiers, and the sheriff took part. "The apparatus of death," remarked the condemned man on the way, "and the passing through such crowds of people, are ten times worse than death itself; but I suppose they never saw a lord hanged, and perhaps they will never see another." He complained that the King had not allowed him to die on the spot where his ancestor, the Earl of Essex, died in the time of Elizabeth, and thought it hard that he should have to die at the same place as a common felon. To compensate himself he had the scaffold hung with black at his own expense, and was pinioned with a black sash.

Lord Ferrers was right in supposing that the people would never see the execution of another lord. He was the last of the peerage to die on the gallows. But he was not by any means the first. Two centuries before, Lord Stourton had been hanged for the murder of a man and his son under very aggravated circumstances. He was hanged in a silken halter at Salisbury. Lord Sanquhar was another peer to suffer the law's last penalty. He murdered a fencing master who in a fencing contest had gouged out the poor's eye. "Does the man still live?" asked Henry IV. of France, when Lord Sanquhar related the incident to him, and the question so impressed his Lordship that he straightway went back to London and planned the murder of the fencer. He claimed the right of being tried by his peers, but was refused the distinction on the ground that he was only a lord in Scotland, and did not possess any English barony. He had one last privilege, however; he died in Palace Yard at Westminster on a gibbet erected for the purpose.—Exchange.

Commenting on the discussion by the Colorado State Medical Association of the advisability of putting imbecile children to death, the Catholic World says: "The deliberate discussion of a practice that Christian civilization has universally condemned among the Chinese, is very strong evidence that the principles of a supernatural religion are losing their hold on the minds and hearts of non-Catholics. It is the legitimate outcome of the banishment of religion from the educational life of the country. Fifty years ago, when the system of irreligious schools was inaugurated, there was a large infusion of the religious spirit among the people. But two generations have now been educated without any knowledge of God and the supernatural life, and the second generation is beginning to show a decided lack of a knowledge of Christian principles. The church and the home are no longer the auxiliaries to religious education they formerly were. The lack of positive doctrine on the great fundamental truths, the obscuration of the teaching concerning the rewards and punishments of the next life, which are the sanctions of the moral law—these have broken down the barriers against crime and vice. Suicide was never so common as it is now. Respect for the life of the soul is being supplanted by a care for the body, and the custom of the medical profession of administering anodynes on approaching death is becoming very prevalent; all these are but signs of a growing unchristian spirit. We must get back to Christian standards again. It is not less religion, but more, that we want; we must begin with the children by instilling into their hearts the great fundamental truths without which there can be nothing but paganism."

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning *bad cook*, has come rather to signify *bad stomach*; for the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.

No disease makes life more miserable. Its sufferers certainly do not *live to eat*; they sometimes wonder if they should *eat to live*.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., was greatly troubled with it for years; and Peter R. Gaare, Eau Claire, Wis., who was so afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines professionally prescribed.

They were completely cured, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system. Be sure to get Hood's.

Subscribers Attention!

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to a matter of much importance to them, and especially to ourselves. Heretofore it has been the custom to allow the subscriptions to run to the end of the calendar year and then to attempt to collect them in a short time. This manner of doing business has been most unsatisfactory and in its results has been almost disastrous to us. It is simply impossible to collect all our subscriptions in the fall of the year; it is impossible to collect half of them. The time is too short, and the weather is usually inclement at that season of the year and the roads are in a bad condition. All these circumstances render it very difficult to make collections to any extent. It would be all right and easy enough to accomplish our end, if the people would send in their subscriptions promptly; but this, we have learned by experience, a majority of our subscribers are not disposed to do. As it is impossible, for the reasons given, to have a collector visit in a few weeks those who do not remit, the result is that from year to year hundreds upon hundreds of subscriptions are not paid. We do not here speak of those who seem unwilling to pay under any circumstances; with these we will have to deal in a special manner. Now "business is business," as our friend Mr. Tarte would say, and the proper and only satisfactory way of conducting the business of newspaper subscription is by paying in advance. To this manner of doing our business we hope to come a little later on. In the mean time, we ask all those who will owe us a dollar or more in December next, to be so kind as to begin to pay now, instead of leaving it till the fall of the year. By doing this you will greatly facilitate the conduct of our subscription business, and the rush and unsatisfactory condition of affairs arising from an attempt to accomplish the business of a year in a few weeks will be avoided. We ask you, kind friends, to do this for another reason. We have long contemplated enlarging and otherwise improving the HERALD, but have been prevented from so doing, simply for want of money. This is something, we feel sure, all subscribers would be pleased with, as it would be more to their advantage than to ours. Now, kind friends and subscribers, the matter lies in your hands. If all pay up now or within a short time we will be able to realize our hopes and give you a paper still more worthy of your appreciation. In view of all the facts we have here placed before you, we hope to hear from one and all without delay. Pay up now, do not leave to a later date what you can accomplish at present; for, as you know, delays are dangerous. Wipe out all arrearages, so that you may begin the new year with a clean sheet. In this way and in this way only will you strengthen our hands and enable us to bring about that consummation so devoutly to be wished; to make the HERALD of 1902 an enlarged and improved HERALD, and in every way worthy of your increased patronage and support.