The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1898. Vol. XXVII No. 5

Calendar for Jan., 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 7h 24m ev.
Last Quarter, 15d 10h 44m m.
New Moon, 22d 2h 25m m.
First Quarter, 29d 9h 33m m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
		h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	7 40	4 27	2 01
2	Sunday	7 40	4 28	3 06
3	Monday	7 40	4 29	4 09
4	Tuesday	7 40	4 30	5 08
5	Wednesday	7 40	4 31	6 04
6	Thursday	7 40	4 32	6 53
7	Friday	7 40	4 33	rises
8	Saturday	7 39	4 34	5 16
9	Sunday	7 39	4 35	6 22
10	Monday	7 39	4 36	7 32
11	Tuesday	7 38	4 37	8 43
12	Wednesday	7 38	4 38	9 51
13	Thursday	7 38	4 39	11 02
14	Friday	7 37	4 41	morn
15	Saturday	7 37	4 42	0 20
16	Sunday	7 36	4 43	1 37
17	Monday	7 35	4 45	2 55
18	Tuesday	7 34	4 46	4 12
19	Wednesday	7 34	4 47	5 25
20	Thursday	7 33	4 49	6 24
21	Friday	7 32	4 51	7 12
22	Saturday	7 31	4 52	sets
23	Sunday	7 30	4 53	6 52
24	Monday	7 29	4 55	8 11
25	Tuesday	7 28	4 56	9 23
26	Wednesday	7 27	4 58	10 35
27	Thursday	7 26	4 59	11 45
28	Friday	7 25	5 00	morn
29	Saturday	7 24	5 02	0 52
30	Sunday	7 23	5 03	1 58
31	Monday	7 22	5 05	2 59

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To the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled
In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
Oct. 13, '97—30i.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public Auction on Wednesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1898, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between George Harper, of Tignish, Lot or Township Number One, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Rebecca Harper, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part; and also by virtue of a power of sale contained in another Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1889, and made between the said George Harper and Rebecca Harper, his wife, and Mary Harper of the same place, widow of the late William Harper and mother of the said George Harper on the one part and Credit Foncier Franco Canadien of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number One, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the west side of the Great Western Road at the angle formed by its junction with a reserved road leading therefrom westwardly known as the Harper's Road; thence following the Great Western Road northeastwardly the distance of twenty-six chains; thence west thirty-two chains; thence north twenty-nine degrees east thirty-six chains; thence south forty-five degrees west sixty-five chains; thence west nine chains; thence south forty-five degrees west seven chains and fifty links to the reserved road, aforesaid; thence east along the said road to the place of commencement, saving and excepting thereout and therefrom all that tract, piece or parcel of land commencing on the southern side of the Mill road, at a stake fixed about three chains west from the southern end of the mill dam; thence running southwesterly parallel to the general course of the mill dam one chain and sixty links or to a stake there fixed; thence east (crossing the mill road) six chains and fifty links to a stake fixed as the southeastern angle; thence, northeasterly parallel with the mill dam aforesaid ten chains and fifty links to a stake fixed as the northeastern angle; thence west six chains to a stake fixed as the northwestern angle; thence southwesterly to a stake fixed on the northern margin of the mill pond; thence easterly along the same to the dam; thence southerly along the dam and westerly along the southern margin of the pond to the stake at the place of commencement, containing four acres and two roods of land, a little more or less, also free access to said mill pond and the uninterrupted use of the water of the said mill pond for all the purposes connected with said mills now on said land and the right to maintain and raise the same to the level heretofore, accustomed to be raised for the purpose of working the said mills, the said above described piece of land excepting the reservation therefrom, as aforesaid, containing about one hundred and nineteen acres of land, a little more or less.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1897.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

Dec. 15, 1897—5i

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the Fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1898, then to take place at the hour and place aforesaid

Dated this Thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1898.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN. Mortgagees.

Jan. 19—4i

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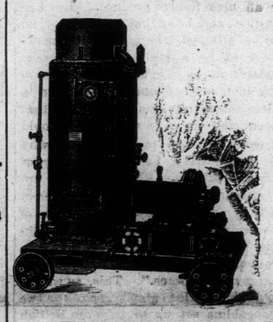

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Wonderful value in Ladies' Jackets for $2.98 at Beer Bros. great sale.

The Piper of the Gordon Highlanders

(From the Ave Maria.)

History is always in process of construction; and some months ago, in far-away India, there was a conflict so brave, and an example of heroism so conspicuous, that they will live in song and story with many another golden deed and desparate resistance unto death. Mountaineers, it is well known, are nearly invincible as fighters; and of all the Highland people that the world has seen, those of Scotland, perhaps, lead in dash and constancy. The very sight of a kilt makes us think of heroism, and the sound of a bagpipe suggests valor. And now when, in a little Highland village in the far North, the names of Bruce and Wallace are spoken, and all the long list of the brave is called, there will be a new name to share the glory—Patrick Findlater, piper of the Gordon Highlanders. One loves to think of him as a Catholic. The ancient faith is firm and fully intrenched in the Highlands; and surely no descendant of the Covenanters would name his child after the patron of the Isle of Saints. Gaelic he surely was—or is, for he still lives; Catholic we have reason to believe him as well. A year previous his kilted regiment marched away with the bagpipes shrieking out the wild notes of "The Cock of the North"—the hereditary nickname of the Duke of Gordon. Have you ever seen a piper proudly stamping as he plays, erect as a young oak, sturdy and true as the hills of his own land? Such was Patrick Findlater; and such will he be, please God, when his bonnet plumes wave again in his own proud native village.

The situation in India was, in last October, getting serious. The English troops, together with the loyal regiment of natives, were driving the insurgents from their fastnesses, but at a fearful cost. Twice the English were repulsed by the raking fire from the crests above; and men fell, literally mown down by the shower of lead. The rebels were armed with deadly modern rifles, and the heights they occupied were inaccessible. The English artillery was powerless against such enemies. The Dargai Pass was the key to the situation. The Dargai Crest was a mile high, with sheer rock for two hundred yards. Up to the top meandered a zigzag path, which could accomodate but two men going abreast. General Kempster made out his plan of campaign, choosing the loyal natives and the Derbyshire and Dorsetshire regiments to make the attack. The Highlanders were kept back to protect the advance of the others with their long range rifles. The artillery was placed upon the neighboring heights. Then the contest opened. A thousand firearms began their deadly fire from the top of the Crest upon the loyal natives, who were in front of the attacking party; and before long all that was left of the brave fellows was a heap of dead and wounded and a weary little handful of tired survivors. The English could not follow; for they could not climb such a precipice. Thirteen men from Dorsetshire rushed into the open space and met instant death. And then General Kempster turned—as leaders of a forlorn hope have often done before—to the Gordon Highlanders. Heliograph signals called for help, and instantly there was seen a long line of plaided kilts moving forward. The plumes waved in bright sunlight, the rifle barrels gleamed, and the piper played as merrily as if he were going to a frolic. Ah, but it was no frolic! It was a fight with death. They halted under a safe crag, and their colonel addressed them. "Gordons," he announced, "the general has ordered that position to be taken. The Gordons will take it."

Then the Gordons gave one ringing cheer and marched forward, as Gordons have ever done in the long history of Scottish bravery. From above came the shot and shell; but the men below were Gordons, and on they went; and loud above the awful noise of battle came the sound of Patrick Findlater's pipes as he played "The Cock of the North." And then the tune ceased. Where was the piper? Ah! he had indeed bitten the dust, pierced by three bullets from the Dargai Crest. But do you think he gave up? No: the Gordon Highlanders do not know when they are beaten; and very soon, from the right of the struggling column, came the inspiring notes of the familiar old tune. Patrick bravely played on, and those who had faltered took fresh heart and dashed ahead. Still was the tune heard; again and again did the Highlanders charge, until the shout came: "They are running!" Sure enough, the insurgents were flying down the other side of the Crest as fast as their legs could take them; and Patrick Findlater had helped the Gordon Highlanders to win the day, and will go home with the Victoria Cross upon his breast! When they found him, his kilts, made the of Gordon tartan, were stained with the blood flowing from three deep wounds. But he will live: he has the endurance of his people and the pluck of a "Hieland man." All honor to the brave fellow who has given a new hero to a land already so rich in heroes! All honor to brave Patrick Findlater, piper of the Gordon Highlanders!

FRANCESCA.

Catholic Statistics of Great Britain.

The Catholic "English Directory" for 1898, which is so ably edited by Mgr. Canon Johnson, secretary to His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, has just been published by Messrs. Burns & Oates, and discloses a record of religious progress. The estimated Catholic population of the United Kingdom is nearly five millions and a half, namely: England, 1,500,000; Scotland, 365,000; Ireland, according to the census of 1891, 3,549,956. Including British America, with a Catholic population of 2,600,000, Australia, India and all other possessions, the total Catholic population of the British Empire is probably about ten millions and a half. The total number of archiepiscopal and episcopal sees, vicariates apostolic and perfectures apostolic in the Empire is 170. Beside the 130 residential archiepiscopal and episcopal sees, 25 of the 29 vicariates apostolic are held by bishops of titular sees. One archiepiscopal see, four episcopal sees, four vicariates apostolic and two prefectures apostolic are vacant. Including ten coadjutors and five bishops-auxiliary, the number of Archbishops and bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 167. There are also a few retired or without episcopal office, of whom four are in England. In England and Wales the are 17 archbishops and bishops 2,698 priests—an increase of 12 priests since last year—and 1,482 churches, chapels and stations—an increase of 19 in twelve months; in Scotland, 7 archbishops and bishops, 421 priests and 350 churches, etc. There are 27 archbishops and bishops in Ireland. Of the 3,119 priests of Great Britain 2,181 are of the secular clergy and 938 of the regular clergy. Of the secular priests 115 are invalided, retired or unattached. Among the regulars many are in colleges, novitiates or houses of study. There are 19 Catholic members of the Privy Council, 31 members of the House of Lords and 73 members of the House of Commons.

It is said the Pope has ordered all the Raphael tapestries in the Vatican to be placed under glass, in order to preserve them. Cavaliere Gentili, however, who is an authority on the subject and head of the tapestry department at the Vatican, declares that those which have for some time past been covered in this way are being damaged rather than preserved. Other artists hold a contrary opinion, and the final decision with regard to these treasures will be awaited with no little anxiety throughout Europe. That some steps must be taken for their preservation is a matter of urgency, but at the moment it does not seem clear, among so many conflicting opinions, how the best methods will be discovered.

Mgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, who recently went to Rome with the necessary documents for the opening of the cause of Joan of Arc, has returned to his diocese. The Soverign Pontiff gave the Bishop a most touching and cordial welcome; he would not permit Mgr. Touchet to choose a Cardinal to whom to confide the interests of the cause of Joan of Arc. "Trust the Pope," said His Holiness. The process of Jeanne d' Arc has already passed its first stage; there are several stages, and it will be some years before the cause is settled—perhaps five or six years.

A long and wearisome series of legal proceedings, the outcome of the bequests of the Marquise du Plessis-Bellirere to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has been settled. The Marchioness made the Pope her universal legatee, and her heirs contested the will on the ground that His Holiness could not inherit landed property in France. The Montdidier Court upheld the validity of the will. The heirs carried the case to Amines, where the Montdidier decision was reversed, and the affair was then to be submitted to the civil chamber of the Court of Cassation. This will not now be necessary, as the heirs are ready to allow the Holy See the possession of the splendid residence on the Place de la Concorde formerly owned by the testatrix, and her fine chateau at Moreuli, with its artistic collections. The residence on the Place de la Concorde is to be eventually used by the Papal Nuncio in Paris.

News comes from Rome that arrangements have been made at the English College there for the reception of Anglican clergymen who have embraced the Catholic faith and who desire to study in order to become priests. Some of these being elderly men, it is, of course, impossible to expect them to conform to the rules which the young students of the college must obey, and therefore, with the sanction of the Pope, practically a separate establishment has been made for them.

Under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, perfect of the Propaganda, a sitting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites was held the other day to consider the cause of beatification of the Venerable Sister Maria Crescentia Hoessin, of the Third Order of Franciscan nuns. The sitting was what is called the anti-preparatory one, the Cardinals and consultors present being asked to deliver a decisive judgment as to three miracles proposed for the beatification of the venerable servant of God.

Among the victims of a terrible accident on Christmas morning near Peage-de-Roussillon, on the Marseilles line, was a priest, Rev. Pere Colrat, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Heart of Mary. He was one of the most zealous missionaries of the society. He had just returned from Mauritius, and was on his way to Paris when the accident occurred. He was much injured, but fair hopes are entertained of his recovery.

In reference to the rumors that His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan would shortly be elected to the peerage and that the Marquis of Salisbury had been approached by the Duke of Norfolk in order to bring about that result, a Manchester gentleman wrote to the Premier who has replied that he had not heard of the report, which was absolutely without foundation.

Towards the close of the year Melbourne, Australia, and vicinity was visited by a cyclone which damaged property to the extent of £75,000. The Catholic church and Protestant churches, public buildings, etc., at Nhill were entirely demolished, and many persons were rendered homeless. The Catholic Church at Donald was so shaken that it was thought advisable to take it down. The Tarnagulla church was also damaged. Non-Catholic churches at St. Arnaud and other places were also damaged. Scarcely any part of the colony escaped the fury of the wind, and, coupled with the destructive fire in Melbourne, November, 1897, will be a record date of disaster in the history of the colony.

Two Notable Admissions.

William V. Kelley contributes to the January Harper's a critique of Doctor Buckley's recently published work upon American Methodism; and in his paper the Catholic reader willl find two notable admissions. The first of these is the statement that the years immediately following the introduction of the Reformation into England saw that country at its lowest religious level. Our Protestant friends uniformly claim that England was at its worst before the Reformation, and assert that Protestantism came into being chiefly to elevate the national condition and character. Yet here is this writer speaking of England in later ages than those of Henry VIII. and characterising that land then as one "whose condition, as is now conceded by numerous Anglican scholars, was the darkest known in the religious history of Christian Britain." Mr. Kelley's other statement is commended to the consideration of those Methodists who are given to impugning the loyalty of their Catholic fellow citizens or of indulging in Burchardesque alliterations; for as will be seen, it declares that the first professors and practisers of secession were none other than the American disciples of John Wesley. Alluding to the division of the American Methodists into northern and southern churches this critic says: "It is apparent that this separation was an event of national importance and consequence, for General B. F. Butler read history correctly when he said that secession began in the division of the Methodist church in 1844, when the Southern Methodists withdrew to set up a separate body on account of troubles over slavery." The Episcopalians were not over-loyal during the revolutionary period, and the attitude of the Presbyterians at that time was not above criticism. Now the Methodists are charged with having been the first secessionists, and, if this sort of thing continues, it will surprise nobody if it be shown that the only Americans, who, at all times and in all places, have shown themselves loyal to this glorious country ofours are its Catholic citizens.

Quite a readable paper is contributed to this same magazine by Elize J. Allen, who writes on Stuttgart, and tells how the memory of St. Urban is perpetuated and reverenced in that city. She tells us that when Stuttgart was first founded it was the intention that the city have twelve gates, each of which should be surmounted by a statue of an apostle. Only one apostle, however, St. Paul, was thus honored. The town was originally divided into three districts, or parishes, the first, St. Urban's parish, which was afterwards called the Stiftskirche, or cathedral church district; the second the parish of the Hospital church, and the third St. Leonhard's. The cathedral church, we are told, was built upon the spot where St. Urban erected a missionary cross, and at first it was a modest little wooden structure, built by an Altenberg lord. Half the original structure fell in 1419, and the rest remained in ruins until 1432, when Ulrich, count of Wurtemburg, brought to the place the bones of his ancestors and began to rebuild, on a larger scale, St. Urban's shrine. The corner-stone was laid on May 5, 1436, and every citizen of the town worked two and a half days each week on the building gratuitously. Only one individual who saw the new edifice begun lived to behold its completion as it now stands; and that was Hans Peter Sachs, uncle of the famous shoe-maker poet of the name, who stood, a boy of six years, in 1419 on the ruins of the fallen tower of the first church, and, in 1513, was carried to the top of the tower of the new one, whence he looked over the city and blessed it, and wished he might live another hundred years to serve the Lord night and day in the handsome church. When, the old church fell down partially, an image of St. Urban that was in it became lost in the ruins. This was recovered in 1432 by the workmen, who demanded that it be placed in the new church. When the city council objected to that demand the working men refused to do anything more on the edifice, and for three years they stayed idle, until the council yielded and allowed St. Urban a place in the new church. The edifice, though still incomplete, was dedicated in 1492, with a grand celebration. Afterwards bells were placed in the towers, one of them being dedicated to the Mother of Sorrows and another being called the Three O,Clock bell, at the ringing of which, in the olden times, bread was daily distributed to the poor before the church tower. St. Urban's church is unfinished even at the present day; though had the Reformation not invaded Stuttgart it would doubtless have long since been completed by the Catholic piety and generosity which undertook to build it.—S. H. Review.

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