

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 43

## Calendar for Nov., 1899.

MOON'S PHASES.  
New Moon, 3rd, 6h. 14m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 10th, 9h. 22m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 17th, 6h. 6m. a. m.  
Last Quarter, 25th, 2h. 22m. a. m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	High Water.
1 Wednesday	6 50	4 37	4 40	9 39	10 24
2 Thursday	6 52	4 36	5 51	10 24	11 17
3 Friday	6 53	4 35	6 57	11 17	12 10
4 Saturday	6 54	4 33	7 50	12 06	1 03
5 Sunday	6 55	4 32	8 40	1 00	1 56
6 Monday	6 56	4 30	9 27	1 44	2 49
7 Tuesday	6 58	4 29	10 12	2 32	3 42
8 Wednesday	6 59	4 28	10 55	3 22	4 35
9 Thursday	7 1	4 27	11 36	4 11	5 28
10 Friday	7 3	4 25	12 14	5 00	6 21
11 Saturday	7 5	4 24	1 0	5 49	7 14
12 Sunday	7 7	4 23	1 54	6 38	8 7
13 Monday	7 9	4 21	2 36	7 28	8 59
14 Tuesday	7 11	4 20	3 17	8 18	9 52
15 Wednesday	7 13	4 19	3 57	9 07	10 45
16 Thursday	7 15	4 18	4 36	9 56	11 38
17 Friday	7 17	4 17	5 14	10 45	12 31
18 Saturday	7 19	4 16	5 51	11 34	1 24
19 Sunday	7 21	4 15	6 28	12 23	2 17
20 Monday	7 23	4 14	7 04	1 12	3 10
21 Tuesday	7 25	4 13	7 39	2 01	4 03
22 Wednesday	7 27	4 12	8 14	2 50	4 56
23 Thursday	7 29	4 11	8 49	3 39	5 49
24 Friday	7 31	4 10	9 23	4 28	6 42
25 Saturday	7 33	4 10	9 57	5 17	7 35
26 Sunday	7 35	4 09	10 30	6 06	8 28
27 Monday	7 37	4 08	11 02	6 55	9 21
28 Tuesday	7 39	4 07	11 34	7 44	10 14
29 Wednesday	7 41	4 06	12 05	8 33	11 07
30 Thursday	7 43	4 05	1 35	9 22	12 00

## CARTER'S Bookstore

Is to the front with the largest stock of

- School Books,
- Exercise books,
- Scribbling Books,
- Pens,
- Inks
- And Paper

YET OFFERED.  
Assortment Complete.  
Prices always the lowest.

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Still continues. Every day shrewd buyers come in, look over our stock, ask prices, make their purchases, and go away fully satisfied that their money is well spent.

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If it is a Parlour Suite, Bedroom Suite, or Dining or Kitchen Furniture you require you will find our regular prices very low, and remember we will give

Big Discounts for Cash.

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ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly.  
August 2, 1899—6m



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Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES

Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

Watches from \$6.00 to \$100. Specially recommended for time-keeping.

FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE, suitable for presents.

Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

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Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 29 1899—1y

## Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.  
A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOEMAN, Queen Street,  
JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND  
Office—London House Building.  
Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

## The First Cold Snap

Will put us in mind of what is coming.

If you want a good warm Suit or Overcoat for winter, now is the time to order, and the right place to go is

## Gordon and McLellan's.

All wool goods have advanced in price from 15 to 30 per cent.

Our Fall Goods are here at the old price until sold out.

We will Continue our Reduction Sale on all Furnishing Goods.

All winter goods must go if lower prices will sell them.

## GORDON & McLELLAN.

MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS.  
Upper Queen Street.

## WE ARE CATERERS

## Grocery Business

To those people who wish to live well at a minimum cost: Besides being prompt and attentive in our store, we make every effort to send away satisfied customers, no matter how great or how small the purchase.

Think of this and you will certainly leave a share of your patronage at

## THE OLD TEA STORE.

## JAS. KELLY & CO.

September 6th, 1899—4m

## WE WANT Housekeepers

To come in and look over our Groceries. Our stock is fine and fresh and guaranteed to be satisfactory. We keep everything in our line that is necessary

## For Housekeeping.

The prices—well, that is what we want you to see when you are looking at our goods. Their lowness will surprise you.

## Driscoll & Hornsby

Queen Street.

## Our Large Stock

## Winter Overcoatings

—AND—  
SUITINGS  
—AND—  
Is now Complete  
—AND—  
Awaiting your Inspection.

## John MacLeod & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, Charlottetown.

## The Late Bishop Batt.

(London Tablet Nov. 4)

### A LIFE OF DEVOTION.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Batt, D. D., titular Bishop of Sebastopol, and formerly Bishop of Southwark, which occurred at Arandel on Wednesday morning. A circular issued by Bishop Bourne to the clergy of the diocese, gives the following account of his last days.

"Since his retirement from the government of the diocese his health had been precarious, and his strength gradually failed. For some months in the earlier part of the year his weakness was such that he was deprived of the consolation of offering the Holy Sacrifice. But thanks, we may well believe, to the many prayers which were poured forth for him on the occasion of his sacerdotal Jubilee, he was then able to resume saying Mass, and continued to do so almost daily until a fresh attack of illness came upon him some three weeks ago. It soon became evident that his enfeebled frame could resist no longer, and that skill and care would be alike unavailing to prolong his life. On the 23rd of last month he fell the victim of his condition, and on Friday last we commended to him the blessing of our Holy Father, sent to him in his extremity, and early this morning he passed to the better life."

The day of John Batt's birth was the day of Bishop Milnes's death—April 20, 1828. His father was a convert being received into the Church along with his brother by the Abbe Carrou, one of the French emigre clergy. Ordained on July 15, 1849, by Cardinal Wiseman then Vicar-Apostolic of the London District, at Golden-square, his first appointment was as Bishop's secretary. At the same time that he received the imposition of hands, Father Gordon, so many years superior of the London Oratory, was ordained deacon. With Dr. Wiseman's permission, Father Batt lived with the Oratorian Fathers then in the beginning of their great work in King William-street, Strand, in the church upon the site of which now stands Toile's Theatre. From King William-street he was sent to Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which Father Charles O'Connell was then rector, and after doing temporary duty in various country missions, in Chatham, Gravesend and elsewhere, was appointed to St. Leonard's which was rising rapidly into a place of importance.

In 1845 occurred an historic event which was destined to widen Father Batt's sphere of labour. When Bishop Grant obtained from Government the authorization and means to send our Catholic chaplains with the troops to the Crimea, the difficulty was where to find priests. To his great joy Father Batt volunteered, and his example was followed by Father Bugeaux. Both left England in the British Quana from Liverpool on September 21. After a short time at Elbray, Father Batt went out, at his own request, was sent to the front to Balaklava. While there he was a witness to what Howard Russell, in his letters to "The Times," referred to as the indescribable horrors of the town and hospitals of Balaklava, the ravages of cholera, the suffering and privation and unparalleled hardships the soldiers had to undergo. "All the pictures ever drawn of plague, and pestilence, from the work of the inspired writer who chronicled the woes of Israel, Egypt down to the narratives of Boccaccio, De Foë, or Melike, fall short," wrote Dr. Howard Russell, "of individual 'bits' of disease and death which anyone may see in half a dozen places during half an hour's walk in Balaklava." As may be imagined the work was very severe on priests and nuns. Father Batt's health broke down under the strain, and he was stricken with a fever which lasted twenty-one days. It was during the winter, when the snow lay thick upon the ground. Although he felt himself growing weaker he still strove to do his duty. The last thing he remembered afterwards was going to the hospital and that when he felt he could not go any further he sat down upon a heap of stones by the roadside. He was taken there in high fever and was found home to his tent where he lay in a bed on the ground, nursed by his orderly, one of the Connaught Rangers. The Catholic officers looked after him and tended him in every way they could. When he regained consciousness, after three weeks, the first question he asked was: "Had I the priest?" He was told that he had received the Last Sacraments from Father Sheehan, who was then at the point of death. As soon as he heard this

he insisted on being taken to him, and, yielding to his persistency, eight men of the Connaught Rangers carried Father Batt, bed and all, across the camp some three miles through the slough to where Father Sheehan lay dying, two Catholic officers—Major Herbert, and Colonel Vaughan, father of Cardinal Vaughan—leading the way along the footpaths, so as not to jilt the invalid, being challenged by the sentries as they passed. He was finally brought to the tent of the dying priest and lay down upon the ground beside him to hear his confession and administer the Last Sacraments. When Cardinal Wiseman heard of the incident—an object lesson in Christian charity, heroically exercised—he suggested that it should be made the subject of a picture, and it has been painted by a French artist, and is now in Toulouse only the artist committed the solecism of introducing two French Sisters of Charity, instead of Sisters of Mercy, into the picture.

Father Sheehan died, but Father Batt recovered—recovered to do the considerable work which God had laid up for him. He returned to St. Leonard's, and from thence was sent to Arandel, where he ministered for twenty-seven years, recommended to the Duke of Norfolk for the mission by Father Faber. Shortly after his appointment to Arandel he was made a Canon of the diocese. Bishop Coffin's brief tenure of the episcopal chair of Southwark was now drawing to a close. He had been promised assistance by the Holy See as soon as he needed it, and in a pastoral read on January 4, 1885, he stated that in the autumn of 1884 an unusually severe attack of illness made it quite clear to him that it would be necessary to apply to the Holy See for an Auxiliary Bishop. "At that time," he said, "looking through the ranks of our reverend and beloved clergy, my eyes almost spontaneously fell upon one whom we have known, respected and admired for the last five-and-thirty years in the person of the Very Rev. Canon Batt; and from this choice we have never for a moment departed."

When the choice was made known to the Holy Father "he most generously was pleased to approve and to confirm it," and appointed Canon Batt to assist Bishop O'Hara. Canon Batt was accordingly consecrated Bishop Auxiliary in St. Philip's Church, Arandel, on January 29, 1885, by the Bishop of Arandel, who was assisted by the Bishops of Northampton and Portsmouth.

On Bishop Coffin's death, which occurred on the following Easter Monday, Bishop Batt succeeded, and on July 30, was solemnly installed as Bishop of Southwark. His work as a Bishop was done unobtrusively but thoroughly; churches were built, schools established, a seminary raised at Woking, and diocesan works of charity organized under his quiet initiative, and clergy and laity were won by his influence and his single-hearted spirit to work together for the service of God. With splendid industry he freed the seats in his Cathedral, and his confidence that God would provide was justified by the result. It was this confidence indeed that formed one of the dominant notes in his character and conduct and was set for all the world as well as himself to read in the motto he took on his consecration day—*Deus Providet*. With simple humility he regarded himself but as an instrument in the doing of God's work, and so when he felt himself worn out with labour and suffering, and no longer equal to the task of governing his diocese, he made his choice of a successor in the person of Mgr. Bourne, the head of his diocesan Seminary at Woking, and begged him to resign from his falling hand, too feeble now for much else than to be raised to the "ceaseless prayer." On Friday, May 1, Mgr. Bourne was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Southwark by Cardinal Vaughan, and on April 9, 1897, after ruling the diocese for twelve years Bishop Batt resigned the bishopric and was translated to the titular see of Sebastopol in Armenia, and retired to Arandel. This action was thus explained by a circular to the clergy from the new Bishop: "In obedience to the urgent recommendation of his medical adviser, the Bishop has begged the Holy Father to set him free from the cares and anxieties of the see of Southwark. His request has been granted, and by Papal Brief of April 9, he has been translated to the titular see of Sebastopol. My first duty is to express to his lordship the filial veneration and respect, so deep, thanks for all his kindness to me, and the earnest hope that he may be spared for many years, to aid me by his counsel and experience to carry on in a fitting manner the works which his falling health

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

compels him to commit to younger hands. I feel sure that the devoted clergy of the diocese will join earnestly with me in this prayer, and that they will take an early opportunity of expressing more fully and more adequately to our beloved Bishop—their grateful appreciation of all that he has done for them and for the diocese at large."

And now in the circular issued on Wednesday, from which we have already quoted, his lordship thus feelingly recommends the memory of his predecessor to the prayers of his flock.

"We need not commend him to your prayers, for your own hearts will have prompted you to generous fulfilment of the duty that you owe to the pastor who loved you so long and so earnestly, so long as strength allowed. But we exhort you to continue those prayers and applications that God in His great goodness may remove from the soul of His servant every stain that may have been contracted, through human frailty, in a long life spent beneath the tremendous burdens of the priesthood and the episcopate. Think often of him, dear brethren and children in Jesus Christ, bear in mind the example that he has left us of a life spent for God, and strive to fulfil your own part in life with the simple straightforward devoted earnestness which characterized our Bishop in every relation of his life. We desire and aspire that in every church and chapel of our diocese a Requiem Mass be celebrated with as great solemnity as possible, for the eternal repose of the Bishop's soul."

A solemn Requiem, *corpus presens* is to be sung at Arandel at 11 o'clock. "By the Bishop's own desire and direction, the interment will take place at St. John's Diocesan Seminary, on Saturday afternoon. It is fitting that he should rest in the midst of his foundation, watching in death over the work which he created, which he cherished with so great care, and which he loved beyond all the works of his episcopate. The thought of his life and his example will be ever before the students to urge them to follow in his footsteps. The solemn Requiem at the Seminary will take place on Wednesday, the 8th, at 11. On December 5, at 11.30, a Solemn Requiem will be celebrated in our Cathedral Church." R. I. P.

Fact about South Africa.  
If two or three points are kept clearly in mind by our readers they will help to a more intelligent understanding of the news which comes from South Africa from day to day.  
The first of these is that there is still a vast native population in all the territory affected by the present war. The blacks of Africa have not disappeared before the invading whites, as have the red men of America. In the British African colonies directly concerned in this struggle there are perhaps two and a half million blacks, and in the Orange Free State and Transvaal there are about three quarters of a million more. The total white population of all South Africa is under three quarters of a million, of which about a quarter of a million is in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. This, then, is the first fact to be remembered—the preponderance of blacks over all the whites.  
Another point to be kept in mind is that the first white population of practically all the disturbed territory was Dutch. Cape Colony was first settled by the Dutch in 1652, and did not become British territory until 1804. The Orange Free State and Transvaal were organized by Dutch (or Boers), who quitted Cape Colony because dissatisfied with British rule. Thus we find to-day not only an almost solid Boer population in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, but a large Boer element in Cape Colony, and Natal, which was formerly a part of Cape Colony, as well. The Transvaal to-day has a white population—now that the Uitlanders have left—of a little over 100,000, practically all Boer, or Dutch. The Orange Free State—there never were many Uitlanders there—holds about 100,000 Boers. In Cape Colony, according to the latest figures available there are about 250,000 Dutch and 130,000 British, and in Natal there are 5,000 Boers and 45,000 British. The white population of Rhodesia and Bechuanaland is scarcely enough to count either way. Here, then, is the second important point to note: The Boers have an almost

solid population in the Transvaal and Free State, and their blood relatives in Natal and Cape Colony largely outnumber the British population in those British colonies. Moreover, in all the colonies there has been a good deal of inter-marriage between Dutch and British. It is thus really a civil war affecting all South Africa.  
A few more facts of general interest may be added. The area of the Transvaal Republic is a little over 119,000 square miles, or about one-half of the Province of Ontario. The Orange Free State, which has entered into an alliance with the Transvaal, has an area of 48,000 square miles, or equal to that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick combined. The principal British colonies bordering on the allied republics are Natal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Cape Colony. Cape Colony has an area of about 221,000 square miles, or a little more than that of the Province of Ontario. The area of Natal is a little over 20,000 square miles, or just equal to that of Nova Scotia. If the Dutch sympathizers in Cape Colony actively assist their blood relations in the Orange Free State and Transvaal the situation will be exceedingly serious. In addition to this about three and a quarter million blacks take a hand in the game the condition of affairs will be still much more serious.—Toronto Sun.

### A True Soldier.

It was on March 28, 1879, after the retreat from Isandwana, that Redvers Buller gained the Victoria Cross. He had been making one of his intrepid reconnaissances, when his men were suddenly surprised by the approach of a large number of Zulus. It was necessary to retire. But never for a moment did Buller lose his coolness and calmness. The Zulus came down the hill in hot pursuit. Man after man fell before their assegais, or were buried under the dislodged boulders. Capt. D'Arny was one of the first to fall. Buller rescued him from his assailants, placed him on the back of his horse, and galloped off with him to a place of safety. Scarcely had he returned when Lieut. Everett was dismounted, and once again he attacked him from the ground and bore him to the rear. And yet again, seeing a wounded trooper, whose doom seemed assured, he also carried him off the field when the enemy was within a hundred yards of their prostrate victim. For this almost superhuman feat he now bears the coveted bronze badge.

Sir Redvers Buller comes of an old Devonshire family, and had he wished it he might have lived the life of a country gentleman. But he early decided otherwise, and was wearing the Queen's uniform at 19. "Rigles do not catch flies" is the proud motto of the house. Archibald Forbes, in speaking of Buller's achievements in the Zulu war, says: "Here was a man with some six thousand a year, a beautiful house in fair Devon waiting for his occupation; a seat in parliament all but secured; and yet for the patriotic love of leading that strange medley of reckless adventures he was living, equally in the South African veldt, sleeping in the open for three nights out of the six with a single blanket thrown over his body; his hands so disfigured by cattle scabs, the curse of the veldt, that I never saw them put bandaged up. With his intrepid heroism he had saved the lives of so many of his men, that, in talking to them, it almost seemed that he had saved all their lives. A strange, stern, strong-tempered man, whose pride it seemed to be to repress all his own emotion and to smother his display in others; he would order a man peremptorily back to his duty who came into his tent to ask him to read a letter in which a mother thanked him for saving the life of her son."

Sir Redvers Buller, who is just 60, has, it is said, seen more active service for his age than any soldier in Europe.—Westminster Gazette.

My little girl, 7 years old, used to grind her teeth at night and had pain in her stomach. I gave her Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and it acted promptly and with good effect.

MRS. JOE DOTY,  
Port Gilbert, N. S.  
MILBURN'S STERLING HEAD-ACHE POWDER cures the worst headache in five to twenty minutes, and leaves no bad after effects. One powder 5 to 3 powders 10c, 10 powders 25.