

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 21

Tea Party Supplies.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Fredericksen and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

SODA DRINKS,

Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddy, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.
(Sign full name)
(And Address)

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We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown P. E. I. June 20, 1906—t

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames,
Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Now It Is Spring

Your Spring Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has a Spring Overcoat

Made to Measure.
Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new Spring Overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoatings and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.
THE NOBBY TAILORS.

'A Real Romance of Religion.'

Under the above quoted heading The Tribune (New York) published a most interesting article written by William T. Ellis and copyrighted by Joseph B. Boyles. It is built around the incident of "The Finding of the Christians," with which Catholic readers are more or less familiar. The writer, however, introduces other points, which, coming from a non-Catholic source, are noteworthy. He says:

"Of all the stirring stories that an investigator of religious conditions discovers in Japan, no other is quite so dramatic or important as that of the rise, submergence, and, after centuries, the emergence of the Roman Catholic Church there. It is one of the romances of religion.

Any narrative of Roman Catholic mission work in Japan must go back to the year 1549, when Francis Xavier, now canonized, with the fervid zeal that has made his name a synonyme for aggressive piety, landed on those shores and planted the cross there. Xavier was led to Japan by a Japanese fugitive whom he had baptized in India. Pioneering success attended his labors, and those of the other priests who followed him, his own term of residence lasting two and a half years. Ere long converts began to enter the Church at the rate of ten thousand a year, coming from all classes of society—nobles, Buddhist priests, scholars and peasants.

By the year 1622 there were 138 Jesuit missionaries in Japan a larger number than are there at the present time, and the Christians numbered more than sixty thousand. Twenty years later the number had passed the million mark, despite the beginning of persecution. At this period splendid embassies were sent by Christian princes of Japan to the Pope at Rome.

Japanese politics, the enmity of Buddhists . . . created an antagonism to the Church which was first manifested in 1637. The first persecution smouldered until 1596, when they broke out fiercely. All the authority of the government was exercised to blot out Christianity. The most ingenious methods were devised to discover Christians and to cause them to recant. Thousands were imprisoned, slain by the sword or crucified.

By the close of the seventeenth century the Church which the Roman Catholic missionaries had sown throughout the islands, at the expense of immeasurable devotion and sacrifice, had disappeared. Its buildings had been destroyed and its outward signs obliterated. So far as men could see, Christianity had perished utterly from Japan.

Before Japan was opened to commerce with the world by Commodore Perry's mission the Pope sent a band of missionaries to the Leo Choo Islands to await and prepare for the day when the Church could reënter Japan. With the signing of the treaties in 1853 these men took up their residence in the port cities of Yokohama and Nagasaki, a church being built in the former city in 1862. Three years later a church was dedicated in Nagasaki, which had been a Christian stronghold before the persecution, to the memory of the twenty-six martyrs who had suffered death in that city in 1597.

Within a month occurred a dramatic event, for which Pope Pius IX. proclaimed a special feast, to be celebrated perpetually in Japan, under the title of "The Finding of the Christians." On that occasion, to the amazement and joy of the officiating priest, thousands of Christians came forward to welcome the missionary and to acknowledge themselves to be Christians.

The persistence of the faith, despite these two centuries of persecution, is little short of miraculous. It was found that families had preserved certain prayers and the rite (sacrament) of baptism, and a few Christian books and emblems. The ways in which this was done were most ingenious. Sometimes crosses and pictures of the Virgin were placed in the shrines and then locked. Over the door of the shrine was placed a warning that it must never be opened. Here for two centuries Christian and heathen worshipped, the latter, of course all ignorantly. Certain of these shrines, by the passage of time, favorite places of worship, and a clear belief passed into dim tradition, nobody knew definitely to whom these shrines were erected, or why. Some of the favorite Japanese deities have since proved to be Christian personalities! Only with the opening of many shrines in recent years has the real nature of their contents been discovered.

This momentous chapter of religious history has several bearings, but at the present critical period in

Japan's religious life it is an important evidence to the fidelity of the Japanese character. Those who question whether the native Christians will hold out should missionaries withdraw, need only to read his unparalleled page of the church's annals to learn a lesson in heroism and steadfastness that is nothing less than thrilling.

Lulled into a sense of security by the coming of the missionaries, the Christians openly avowed themselves. But in 1688 the present Emperor reiterated the ancient anti-Christian edicts, in the following proclamations:

"The evil sect called Christian is strictly prohibited. Suspicious persons should be reported to the proper officers and rewards will be given."

"With respect to the Christian sect, the existing prohibition must be strictly observed. Evil sects are strictly prohibited. For several years the Christians who refused to forswear their faith were again called upon to pass through the fires of persecution. They were exiled and imprisoned and tortured to the number of more than six thousand—two thousand again paying "the last full measure of devotion." Full religious liberty was granted, however, in 1873, and since then the Roman Catholic Church has made remarkable progress in Japan, especially among the poor and lowly, to whom it has particularly ministered.

There are 243 Roman Catholic missionaries in Japan, all members of the Society of Jesus, and practically all French. Some antagonism was shown to them during the late war, because of France's alliance with Russia, but this was generally overcome by the fact of the missionaries themselves. The self-sacrifice and zeal of these men is praised by everybody. A frequent subject of remark is the manner in which they share the poverty of the natives among whom they live.

The "dramatic event" of 1865, so briefly referred to by Mr. Ellis, is the subject of a wondrous narrative by M. Bernard P. Hijiya, a native of France, who, having joined the Society of Foreign Missions in Paris, was sent out to Japan in 1860. The illustrations missionary, whose name will ever be indissolubly bound up with the history of the Japanese Church, built the memorial edifice at Nagasaki. Of "The Finding of the Christians" he says:

On March 17, 1865, about half-past 12, some fifteen persons were standing at the church door. Urged no doubt by my angel guardian I went and opened the door. I had scarce time to say a "Patru" when three women, between 50 and 60 years of age, knelt beside me and said in a low voice, placing their hands upon their hearts:

"The hearts of all of us here do not differ from yours."
"Indeed!" I exclaimed. "Whence do you come?"

They mentioned their village, adding: "At home everybody is the same as we are."
Blessed be Thou, O my God! for the happiness which filled my soul. What a reward for five years of barren ministry! I was obliged to answer all their questions, and to talk to them of "O Doun," "O Yaso Sama" and "Santa Maria Sama," by which names they designated God, Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin. The view of the statue of the Madonna and the Child recalled Christians to them, which they said they had celebrated in the eleventh month. They asked me if we were not at the 17th day of the time of Sadness (i. e. Lent). Nor was St. Joseph unknown to them; they called him "O Yaso Samana yo ita," the adoptive father of the Lord.

In the midst of this volley of questions footsteps were heard; immediately all disappeared. But as soon as the new-comers were recognized, all returned, laughing at their plight.

"They are all people of our village," they said. "They have the same hearts as we have."
However, we had to separate in fear of awakening the suspicions of the officials whose visit we feared. Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, April 13 and 14, 1865, fifteen hundred people visited the church at Nagasaki. The presbytery was invaded; the faithful took the opportunity to satisfy their devotion before the crucifix.

During the early days of May the missionaries learned of the existence of two thousand five hundred Christians scattered in the neighborhood of the city. On May 16 there arrived delegates from an island not very far from here. After a short interview we dismissed them, detailing only the catechist and the leader of the pilgrimage. The catechist, named Peter, gave us the most valuable information. Let me say that his formula for baptism does not differ at all from ours, and that he pronounces it very distinctly. He

declares that there are many Christians left up and down all over Japan. He cited in particular one place where there are over one thousand families. He then asked about the Great Chief of the Kingdom of Rome, whose name he desired to know. When I told him that the Vicar of Christ, the saintly Pope Pius IX. would be very happy to learn the consoling news given us by himself and his countrymen, he gave full expression to his joy. Nevertheless, before leaving he wished to make quite sure that we were the true successors of the ancient missionaries.

"Have you no children?" he asked. "You and all your brethren, Christian and heathen, of Japan, are all the children we can have. The priest must like the first apostles, remain all his life unmarried. At this reply Peter and his companions bent their heads to the ground and cried out: "They are celebrate! Thank God!"

Next day an entire Christian village invited a visit from the missionaries. Two days after a hundred more Christians sent a deputation to Nagasaki. By June 8 the missionaries had learned of the existence of twenty-five Christian settlements and seven "baptisms" were put into direct relation with them.

Thus says M. Languay—in spite of the absence of all exterior help, without any sacraments, except baptism, by the action of God in the first place, and in the next place, by the faithful transmission in families of the teaching and the example of the Japanese Christians and martyrs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the second fire of the true faith, cooped up in a country tyrannized over by a government the most despotic and the most hostile to the Christian religion.

Hawaiian Conditions.

According to Bishop Restarick (Protestant Episcopalian) writing to the Independent, Protestantism is not making much progress in Hawaii. In fact that variety of Protestantism which was first in the field, namely Congregationalism, and which in former days gathered to itself a vast deal of political power is losing ground. Bishop Restarick says:

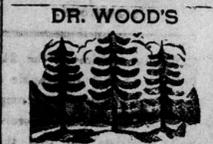
When in 1820 the American Board partially withdrew, and the churches were gradually handed to native pastors, the Roman Catholics, with their hard-working white men, their attractive service and their assertion of authority, had a great advantage, and the churches which had been under the American Board began to decline. This was accelerated by the overthrow of the monarchy, in which many sons of the missionaries were naturally implicated.

But that form of up-to-date American religion known as Mormonism has gained a firm foothold among the Hawaiians and, according to Bishop Restarick, is drawing "converts" from both Catholics and Protestants. The polygamy allowed by Mormonism takes well with the Hawaiians. It recalls them of their native religion which allowed a plurality of wives. Bishop Restarick is keen on Americanizing the islands. Hence he does not view with favor the influx of Portuguese and Italian laborers, ministered to by Catholic priests who are all from the Continent of Europe. But other than that they are more European and not American born, Bishop Restarick has no fault to find with the priests. In fact he calls them "a fine set of men," declares that he admires their devotion, and says that he likes them personally. He gives a hint of the reason for the Church's success among the natives in the following paragraph:

The expectation that Hawaiians should regulate their lives by Parisian standards was hard on a primitive people. The Roman Catholic Church, with long experience in dealing with such races, was more "human," if I may express my idea by that word. I mean they had no commandments such as "Thou shalt not smoke," and made greater allowance in their discipline of their Hawaiian children. The missionaries had a great respect, but the Roman Church went on its way raising the people, and made large gains.—Stered Heart Review.

Bishop Lillie, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is in Rome. So are the Bishops of Kerry and Killisnoe, Ireland, and two Australian Bishops are expected to arrive in a day or two.

This week the Holy Father received in private audience, with the honors due to his rank, His Excellency General Osorio Marques, Navy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, South America, who presented his credentials. The Navy afterwards paid a visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State.



DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

MILBURN'S LINIMENT

"Have you heard about that awful affair—about a man swallowing a girl?"
"Swallowing a girl!" echoed the questioner's friend. "Rot!"
"It's a fact though—he swallowed a little maid not!"
"Ab, well, that's one to you!" said the man who had been "had."
"But I say, old chap, what about the railway man who swallowed his mate—eh?"
"Give it up!"
"Well, he swallowed a little Dublin porter cold!"

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.
GENTS.—I have used my MILBURN'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRID ROCHAY,
Proprietor Rixton Pond Hotel and Stables.

Elderly: "Persevere, my boy, persevere! There's only one way to accomplish your purpose, and that is to 'stick to it.'"
Youngster: "But suppose your purpose is to remove a sheet of hypypaper that you've sat down upon accidentally?"

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents all dealers.

"So Young Richey Kadd isn't to marry Goldie Stiles after all?"
"No, he got scared."
"Well, well, and I heard they had even gone so far as to rehearse for the wedding."
"Yes, that was the trouble. They had rehearsed five times, and Richey said the preparations for matrimony were such hard work he was afraid he couldn't stand the real thing at all."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

"No," growled the Chronic Kicker, "don't see why I can't have as much as my neighbor has. It ain't right."
"Very well," replied a passing mite, "one of your neighbors has the small pox. I'll attend to you at once."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

Doctor—I don't think it is anything very serious, but it will have to stay in bed at least two weeks.

Patient—But, doctor, do you know that this is a very expensive hotel?

Doctor—Yes; I am a friend of the proprietor.

Many Women Suffer

UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, should your trouble be "Female Disease?" With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

as stated intervals.
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or send direct on receipt of name. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.