

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 44

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locketts, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading pier Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1900—41

A. C. WALTON, L.C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

J. A. Mathieson, L.C. | J. E. A. MacDonald

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

P. O. Building, Georgetown.

An Iroquois Chief.

(America.)

Oughnawaga is an Indian reservation on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine and a mile or two above the famous rapids. The Indians there are descendants of the Iroquois, who were the relentless foes of the French and the allies of the British in colonial times. They number a little over two thousand and are all Catholics. The plan of establishing a settlement in which the Christian Indians would be preserved from the pagan influences of their own villages originated with the Jesuit missionary, Raffin. This Father as early as 1697 persuaded several Indians to follow him to Lachine, a site some miles below their present village of Oughnawaga. Other Indians joined them later, so that in 1670 they formed a community of twenty families. In the course of time, like their pagan forbears in the Mohawk Valley, the Indians shifted their habitations from one place to another till at last they settled down for good at the Oughnawaga of today in 1716. The desire of many years to visit these Indians, among whom Catherine Tegakwitha passed the last years of her life and distinguished missionary labors and suffered, was recently gratified. I spent a few days among them in mid-September, and became acquainted with a family history which may be as interesting to others as it was to me.

Strolling through the village one morning, I entered a little dwelling, where two Indian women were busily employed in fancy bead-work. The younger woman was refined and attractive. A large crayon on the wall, which seemed strangely out of place in the modest surroundings, attracted my attention. It was a picture of her grandfather and unweary work of art. The face beamed with intelligence. The type was scarcely Indian except for certain ruggedness of features and an eye of some penetration. The left hand rested on a wheel high in front of him which, with the peaked cap he wore, unmistakably proclaimed him a pilot. Those who are familiar with Canadian currency would recognize the portrait as identical with the engraving on the Canadian \$5.00 bank note. It was that of Jean Baptiste Taisiaka, the last great chief of the Iroquois, whose portraits and stately figure used to add so much to the romantic interest of a trip through the Lachine rapids, and was known to generations of tourists. He died at an advanced age in 1892. His granddaughter spoke English well, and except for the dark hair and dark skin would seem out of place in the I-dian village. Her name, which she wore lightly and rapidly, was Miss Louise Rose. The name quite dumfounded me, for I expected some unpronounceable Indian petronymia. However, I expressed no surprise and reserved the solution of my difficulty for the mission-aries stationed at the reservation.

From them I learned that Rose was a very common name in the village; in fact that there were many of the Iroquois bearing English or American names, which they got from ancestors who had been taken prisoners, or had otherwise cast their lot with the tribe in former times.

The story of the Rose has its interest of its own. At the southern part of Mariboro, then called Chasany, now Westboro, Mass., lived, in 1794, Edmund Rose and his family. They were people of distinction in that part of the country; for Thomas Rose, a blacksmith, was for several years member for Mariboro of the honorable House of Representatives. Edmund had two sons, Silas and Timothy, aged respectively nine and seven years. One day as the lads were in a field some distance from their home a party of Iroquois rushing out of a wood close by seized the youngsters and carried them away to the Indian village on the St. Lawrence. For many years their fate was unknown. But there they grew up, were instructed and baptized Catholics and eventually received into the full brotherhood of the tribe.

Still in the hunt, progress in time of war, and marked superiority of intellect won for them the favor and admiration of the Indians. On the death of his son, an Iroquois chief adopted Silas. He took the name of Jacques Tansahorawa, and in due time became the great-chieftain of the remnants of the Six Nations at Oughnawaga.

The discovery of Silas Rose under the name of Jacques Tansahorawa was the reward of patient researches on the part of the Rev. J. G. L. Forbes, a Canadian scholar priest, who labored among the Indians at Oughnawaga from 1850 to 1903. During his chaplaincy he drew up

complete genealogical tables of the settlement, which are still preserved in manuscript among the mission treasures. In his search to find the missing Silas among the Indian names in the registers he was greatly aided by Judge William T. Forbes, of Westboro, Mass.

Judge Forbes was himself a French descendant of the Edmund Rose, two of whose children had been carried off to Canada, and he was specially interested in tracing the story of his collateral ancestors, the two lads Timothy and Silas. He paid a visit to Oughnawaga in the summer of 1892, and after his visit sent Father Forbes a communication which served as a key to the identification of Silas. This was a copy of a letter written in 1769 to Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts. It contained a graphic account of the kidnapping of the two boys and told all that was known of them by their family and friends during the interval of sixty-five years. With the facts and data of this letter, Father Forbes began his search.

Had the original family name of Rose been recorded in the early registers the task of identification would have been easy. But such was not the case. Only the Indian names are found in them. In the letter to Governor Hutchinson, Timothy Rose, the younger of the two captives, was spoken of as Oseorogotob. Oseorogotob, it said, once paid a visit to his friends in New England. This was in September, 1749, when Timothy was about 44 years of age. Timothy, or Oseorogotob, met one of his relatives in Albany, who accompanied him to Westboro. Oseorogotob viewed the house where his father had lived and the field from which he and his brother had been hurried away; he had a clear remembrance of all that had happened, as well as of several persons who were then living. He had, however, forgotten their language and had to speak through an interpreter. His Excellency, Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts, sent for him and received him most kindly in Boston. It was Oseorogotob who made the speech to General Gage in behalf of the Oughnawagas soon after the restoration of Montreal.

A short time before the commencement of hostilities between England and the American colonies, in 1775, Captain John Brown was with Oseorogotob to see if the French and English settlers would join with Massachusetts in rebellion against George III. In a letter to Governor Samuel Adams, Captain Brown reported that French and English were ready to fight for King George, but that the Canadian Six Nations, whose chiefs had been captured in childhood in Massachusetts by the Indians, would aid their brethren in New England. It will undoubtedly be of interest to many to know that he married Marguerite Tegakwitha, a namesake and probably a relative of the Indian maiden now known to fame as the Lily of the Mohawk. According to the records of the mission Oseorogotob died at Oughnawaga on the 27th of September, 1777. He left one son, Pierre, of whom the only record is that he was baptized October 23, 1741.

The search for Silas was not so easy. Every Rose in the village, and they could be counted by hundreds, could be traced back to an Indian named Aronhiowanan. Was this Aronhiowanan the son of Timothy, or was he the son of Silas? "At last by a chain of comparisons of the baptismal and marriage entries," says Father Forbes, "I have succeeded in tracing back with complete certainty the paternity of Aronhiowanan to Jacques Tansahorawa, who is no other than Silas Rose himself." Father Forbes counted nearly 700 living descendants of this Thomas Aronhiowanan.

Silas Rose, alias Jacques Tansahorawa, married at Oughnawaga, Mary Tishokawil. She was buried on the 12th May, 1779, having lived but two days and was buried in the 16th at the age of 84. Miss Louise Rose, therefore, the intelligent and attractive young woman so industriously employed to-day at the village of Oughnawaga in making ornamental bead-work for the pale face, may trace back her lineage through her grandfather, the famous pilot, Jean Baptiste Taisiaka, to Pierre Tansahorawa, son of Thomas Aronhiowanan, son of the little captive Silas Rose, alias Jacques Tansahorawa, who became the great chief of the Iroquois.

ROBERT STRILLANE, S. J.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Says a writer in Cosmos (Paris): "The leaning tower of Pisa, renowned throughout all the world, is leaning more and more and is losing society, it has even become necessary to stop ringing its bells."

At the opening of the nineteenth century its inclination was 8.6 per cent of its height; today it has reached 9.3 per cent, and what is still more disquieting is the fact that this increase of departure from the vertical has taken place almost all at once.

"A commission has been appointed to study the situation, and its report is most pessimistic. It states that the foundations, instead of consisting of a large massive base, as has been believed since the studies of Grand in 1831 and those of Bonelli de Fleury in 1859, are formed only of a ring exactly the size of the walls, and go down only about ten feet below the ground—a depth absolutely insufficient for a monument of this importance. The examination has made it possible to clear up the familiar question—was the tower built intentionally with its present inclination, or is this due to settling?"

"Both hypotheses have elements of truth in them. The construction was begun in 1170 and was not completed until 200 years later. It was to have been carried up vertically, but the work was interrupted after some time and not begun again until 1398. It was then seen that the part that had been built had taken a certain slant. To preserve the existing structure the work was resumed by modifying the mode of building. The line of inclination was followed, but the horizontal level of the stories was kept by gradually increasing the height of the arches on the lower side. This artifice, odd though it appears, does great honor to the architects who dared to apply it to so important a structure. Besides being very bold, it gives to the edifice an aspect all its own, much surpassing in picturesque and harmony that of a regular tower, simply inclined. The slaking is attributed to undermining by water, and also to human imprudence, which opened drains, and even excavated a cistern, at the foot of the tower. Happily, the modern engineer's art furcates the masses, if not of the leaning tower, at least of arresting its development. It is well known that in America a submarine mine was built under the celebrated Washington monument, a structure whose importance is due to an entirely different reason."

A slightly different version of the story is given by Mr. A. Buxton in Nature (London, August 4). After describing the investigations of the commission, he concludes as follows: "In spite of these serious conclusions, the commission is nevertheless unanimously of opinion that the famous tower of Pisa still possesses good stability, and that the present condition of the same is not such as to give rise to excessive apprehension for the future." [The Literary Digest.]

A Great Steamship.

It is now almost sixty-three years since the great Eastern was launched. At that time she was twice as long as the next largest steamship afloat, and she remained the greatest vessel ever constructed for forty-one years, when the Oceanic was launched. Since then development has been much more rapid. While it required forty-one years to produce a steamship as large as the Great Eastern, it has only taken eleven years to produce another beside which the Great Eastern becomes almost insignificant in size, the great tonnage of the Olympic, launched recently, being nearly four times the tonnage of Brunel's Leviathan. The Olympic is nearly two hundred feet longer than the Great Eastern, while her beam is about ten feet greater. It is the development of marine engineering that has made such immense ships not merely possible, but also commercially profitable. The hulls of the Olympic did not go about their task on merely theoretical lines. The reaping of the possibilities in an unattainable manner, and the tribune, its successor in the prediction of high speed, had been tried and found satisfactory. It occurred to the designers that a combination of the two might result in a vessel of much power and great economy in operation, and for the purpose of testing the idea it was tried out in the Lusitania, a ship built for the St. Lawrence route. That the combination of the reciprocating engine and the low pressure turbine has proven a success is established by the adoption for the purpose of moving the enormous bulk of the Olympic and her sister ship, the Titanic, to be launched later. And in this connection it may be interesting to point out that while the St. Lawrence route has not led to the size of the vessels engaged in its trade, it has ever been a pioneer in the development of the modern steamship. The Boston Express was the first steel steamship to cross the Atlantic, the Victoria was the first turbine steamship, and with a combination of the two types of engines. He would be a bold man who would prophesy that the Olympic marks the possible size of steamships. For forty years the Great Eastern was regarded as being in excess of the commercially profitable size, but once she was surpassed in tonnage the feat became common, and there are now afloat over fifty steamships of greater displacement. That is the record of ten years. What will that of the next be?—Montreal Gazette.

Was Troubled With His Liver For Four Years.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. Harry Green, Jubilee, Ala., writes: "I am not any more troubled with my liver, and all thanks to your wonderful Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. For four years I was troubled with my liver, and all times it would get so bad I could not move around. At last the doctors gave me up saying it was impossible for me to get cured. My father got me four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, but I told him there was no use trying them and that it was only a waste of money, however I took them and to-day, six months later, I am a well man and weigh twenty-four pounds more than I did. I would advise all Liver sufferers to use them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents a vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, all orders, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"And how much money does your wife spend?"
"Much as any woman does."
"How is that?"
"All her husband earns."
"She is trying to be a poetess."
"Have any luck?"
"Oh yes."
"What was it?"
"No one would print her poems."
"Cheer up, Bill, what's the matter?"

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 25 and 50 cts.

"So you resigned?"
"Yes I couldn't stand the way the firm treated me."
"What did they do?"
"Took my name off the payroll."

"Boys aren't what they used to be when I was a lad."
"Aren't they?"
"No."
"Great improvement. How do you like it?"

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"What do you think about the high cost of living?"
"Me?"
"You?"
"Mighty little, I tell you."

Dramatic Editor (looking up from copy)—You don't expect me to fall for this stuff, do you?
Press Agent—Why-er couldn't you even stage fall for it?

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., writes: "My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

She said as he about his pipe
In cheerful manner I said
"A husband is not like a ham;
He should not be well smoked,"

"Nobody loves a fat man."
"Oh, that's a mistake."
"Well, who?"
"Are you forgetting the misquitos?"

Sprained Arm.

Mary Orington, Jasper, Ont., writes: "My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hager's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 50c.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Bad Blood Means Bad Health.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Makes Good Blood and Good Blood Means Good Health.

Mrs. Fred Egan, Kingston, Ont., writes: "I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, and was pale and thin; everyone thought I was going into Consumption. I tried everything, and different doctors, until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve."

"I used six bottles.
"I gained ten pounds in two weeks.
"When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful remedy."
Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their signature appears on every bottle.