

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 21



UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With
These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS
PLAIN RINGS
GEM RINGS

MAIL ORDERS for Goods or
Watch Repairs promptly at-
tended to

Spectacles with lenses fitted
to each eye separately, and with
due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins,
Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses,
Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVERWARE — The best
quality.

E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Sup-
plies. 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 Eng-
lish process which prevents any excessive amount of al-
cohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley
Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manu-
facture—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.



For New Buildings Hardware

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 im-
proved, 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.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention
to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

150 Pairs of Men's

American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different
lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort.
Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only — \$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same
price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style,
They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's
Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at
\$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN

THE SHOEMAN

62 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Grand Trunk Railway System

Round Trip Homeseekers'
EXCURSION TICKETS

To Western Canada via
Grand Trunk Double Track
Route to Chicago, etc. on
sale every second Tuesday
until September 19th, at very
low fares. The finest farm-
ing country in the world is
to be found along the line of
the Grand Trunk Pacific in
the Provinces of Manitoba,
Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Descriptive literature with
beautifully engraved maps,
and giving full information
about the Free Homesteads
and how to obtain them free,
can be had at any G. T. R.
Ticket Office.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and
Despatch at the HERALD
Office.

Charlottetown - P. E. Island

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Note Heads

Thirty-three Years on the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes in question here
are not American, but African.
Thirty-three years ago, namely, in
1878, when Pope Leo XIII sent
missionaries to Africa in the wake
of the explorers, he aroused the in-
terest of the whole Catholic world.
Some thought it was too hasty,
daring and rash. Others even re-
garded it as folly. It may have
been folly, but it was the folly of
the Cross; the folly of heroic and
sublime devotion, which only the
Catholic religion knows, and which
it breathes into the hearts of men.
"Your ambition," said the Superior
to these missionaries, "is to fall un-
known for the cause of truth,
charity, and civilization, so as to
save these wretched souls, and to
destroy the horrors of slavery. If
you fall, others will follow you,
and I solemnly declare in the pre-
sence of God that every missionary
myself among the rest, would rather
die than abandon the missions of
the Equator."

The fight was a terrible one, and
the death of missionaries was un-
avoidable. Of the ten in the first
caravan, one, like Moses, died be-
fore he entered the promised land.
Four of the survivors who were
destined for Tanganyika, took six
months to reach their destination.
Five others arrived at Lake Nyasa
only after a year and two months and
twenty five days of terrible suffer-
ings and privation.

Fifteen months after the depart-
ure of the first missionaries, a new
caravan set out with eighteen
others, six of whom were laymen,
who went as mission helpers.
Also, in less than a year, eight of
them paid for their heroic decision
with their lives. But from these
eight tombs, light and life were
soon to issue.

The mysterious climate, the lack
of resources in the depths of this
savage country, the opposition of
despotic chiefs, would have been
enough to dampen the ardor of
less heroic men, but Christian
charity does not quail before bodily
suffering, which after all, is not the
worst anguish suffered in Africa.
What tries the missionaries most is
the spectacle of these wretched de-
scendants of Cham, groaning under
the awful yoke of ignorance, corrup-
tion and slavery.

It must not be imagined, however,
that the negro of Central Africa is
destitute of every moral sense, and
of every religious idea. On the
contrary, he has both of them, but
in a very confused fashion, and the
voice of his conscience is easily
stilled by the three passions of his
heart. A low and stupid supersti-
tion possesses his soul and prevents
him from lifting his gaze towards
anything elevated and noble.
There is besides the terror which
he has of sorcerers, and they are to
be found everywhere. It is not
believed that gives these wretches their
power over the people, who will
sacrifice their possessions, or even
their lives, at the sorcerers' bidding.
Besides this, another obstacle was
soon to be met on the shores of
Victoria Nyaza, viz., Protestantism.
It had few missionaries, but bound-
less resources.

But the greatest of all the difficul-
ties was Mohammedanism, a creed
that satisfies some of the yearnings
of the heart by giving a shred of
truth, but which at the same time
abolishes all restraints of the animal
passions, makes the wildest
fancies of the senses lawful, and
gives a loose rein to brute force.
"The shadow of a Turk," says an
oriental proverb, "withers for a
whole century, the field over which
it passes." To overcome this ob-
stacle was our chief difficulty.
To make those degraded tribes
understand the wickedness of their
belief; to teach them that all men
are brothers, that God gave to them
liberty of soul, and liberty of body;
that Jesus Christ bestowed these
gifts when the world was bound by
a universal slavery, to make them
comprehend that He purchased this
restoration of human dignity by
the shedding of His blood, such was
the task set before us.

Catholicity did not succeed in
planting its seed in the stubborn
soil of the Equator until after seven
years of gigantic efforts had passed,
and only when we had laid fifteen
of our missionaries in the grave.
But it was worth while, even at
such a price, to bathe down the
ramparts of Mohammedanism, and
to open the vast regions of Africa
to the influence of the Quotro of
God.

The Mission of the Great Lakes
received its first baptism of blood in
1886. Twenty young men, most
of them the students of King
Mwanga, and with them Joseph
Mpassa, one of the grandees of
Uganda, were led to the block and
decapitated, because they had cried
out with all the enthusiasm of their

heroic piety, "We shall continue to
pray as long as breath is in our
bodies."

The tyrant thought he would
draw in blood the first seeds of
Christianity. Blood flowed, indeed,
but from it there sprang up a vigor-
ous growth, which the persecutor
in vain endeavored to destroy. The
expression of the great African
Tertullian, which portrayed the de-
spair of the Roman Emperors, and
the joy of the primitive Church, that
the blood of martyrs was the seed
of Christians, found its applica-
tion again in the suffering Church
of Central Africa. The Church
never truly triumphs, except on
Calvary.

At the present moment the
Sacred Congregation of Rites is
proceeding with the beatification of
the martyrs of Uganda. It is the
first step in the rehabilitation of
the negro race, and a guarantee
that Catholicity shall win a splendid
victory near the Great Lakes of
Central Africa. Almost simultane-
ously, Nyansa, Tanganyika and
Nyasa have received the messen-
gers of the Gospel. Superstition
and paganism have fled before the
light of faith, and the horrors of
slavery and tyranny no longer re-
sist the power of the Apostolic
Vicariates, which are actually estab-
lished and which are fortified by
the energetic charity of the 438
missionaries who are engaged in the
work. As many as 143,762 neophytes,
who were only yesterday groan-
ing under the yoke of the evil one,
are now kneeling beneath the shadow
of the Cross, and are peaceful
and happy in the 90 stations which
have been established in those re-
gions. There are 305,875 catechists
gathered around the mission-
aries, and 1,773 catechists are help-
ing to impart spiritual instruction
to the people. But it must not be
imagined that only the lower class
of the natives, or the wretched and
abandoned outcasts of society, are
eager to come to the Church. For
although it is true that some of the
great men of the country are kept
back by their cupidity and immorality,
it is none the less a fact that
others have recognized that Catholic-
ism is the only source of true hap-
piness and tranquility. Take, for in-
stance, the Prime Minister of the
Kingdom of Uganda, or Moug-
wanya, who spends his life in help-
ing the spiritual and temporal ad-
vancement of his regenerated
countrymen; or the Sultan of
Gallipa, whose faith and piety have
brought his entire court to Catholic-
ity, and many of the notable per-
sonages of the Capital besides. In
a word, Africa of the Great Lakes
has already recognized in the mis-
sionaries its strongest support, and
its most solid assurance, even of
temporal prosperity. Ask the old
man who crosses you on the road,
ask the invalid who is flung out of
his house by his own people; ask
the young widow, who is plunged
in wretchedness and misery, who
sustain and who assist them? They
answer with one voice: "It is
those whom we call our Fathers,
our Mothers, our Brothers, the
missionaries." They regard with
wonder the Christian charity that
unceasingly pours out its largesses
in the 232 hospitals, refuges, asylums
and dispensaries, which the mis-
sionaries of Africa have established
in these regions. During the single
year of 1910, 1,011,140 sick people
have been cured for or remedies
have been sent to them.

But it would be a mistake to
imagine that the Christianity of the
native is limited by the amount of
temporal assistance bestowed, or
that the activity of the missionaries
is confined to the 24,334 baptisms
which have been administered in the
course of the past year. The senti-
ments of faith and charity implan-
ted in the souls of the people by
the words and examples of these great
apostles cannot fail to grow strong-
er if there were nothing else than
the edification which these new
Catholics are giving to those around
them. Thus the intensity of the
religious life of these converts is
manifested by the 975,784 Confes-
sions made in the course of the
year, and by the surprising total of
1,703,572 Communion. But if
the great desire to reach themselves
is evident among the aborigines,
their eagerness to rise from their
degradation and ignorance is no less
marked. The 1,277 schools, where
the White Fathers and their helpers
give free education to 30,934 boys
and 16,484 girls, are proof enough
of the desire of the negro for a more
lively intellectual and moral life.

All to meet these requirements,
and bestow the benefits of a sane
and satisfactory instruction upon
these multitudes, missionaries are
needed. Those we have are all too
few, and their energies are spread
over a vast extent of territory.
"The children have asked for bread
but there is no one to break it for
them." It should be noted also,

that the region of the Great Lakes
is not the only Apostolic territory
of the White Fathers. Besides the
six Apostolic Vicariates of Central
Africa, which we have mentioned,
the missionaries are working in the
Apostolic Vicariate of the Sudan;
the Apostolic Prefecture of Sahara,
and the missions of Kabylie. In
these parts 113 missionaries devote
themselves to evangelizing the Mus-
lims and idolaters. At the re-
quest of Leo XIII the Society has
also accepted the direction of the
Grand Greek Melchite Seminary of
St. Ann at Jerusalem. To make
up for this lack of missionaries,
schools have been established at
various places for the formation of
teachers, and also a seminary where,
God willing, an attempt will be
made to establish a native clergy.
The importance of this work of the
catechists is plainly seen wherever
they have been employed.

These helpers constitute the most
potent lever for moving this colossal
mass of ignorant idolaters. The
missionaries, left to themselves, can
scarcely hope to do anything else
than to produce an inconceivable
effect in some scattered centres.
But now they have with them 269
young people, chosen for their abili-
ties in the little seminaries, who
are getting ready for this work, and
besides that, there are twenty-eight
seminarians studying philosophy
and theology. Such is a rapid
sketch of the work that has been
inaugurated, and we cannot with-
hold our admiration for those mis-
sionaries who, in such a short space
of time, have succeeded in implant-
ing Catholicity in the region of the
Great Lakes. Our Holy Father,
Pius X, made a public recognition of
it when, on his last day speaking
to the Cardinals gathered
around him of the trials and con-
solations of the Catholic Church, he
instanced particularly the mission
which were under the care of the
White Fathers in equatorial Africa.
L. C. in America.

Father Vaughan on Imigra-
tion

Father Bernard Vaughan has
been advising his confraternity of
coasters and other humble toilers in
the East End to emigrate to Can-
ada. Last Sunday evening he ex-
changed the fashionable crowds of
Paris street, where he had preached
another powerful discourse that
morning for the less distinguished
but as enthusiastic audience of 300
coasters in a little East End chapel,
every one of whom was known per-
sonally to the great preacher. He
had led them through a week's
short and appropriate retreat, ar-
ranged to fit with their uncertain
hours of labor, and after confession
and communion had brought them
to the renewal of their baptismal
vows. He knows their joys of
anecdotes and was telling them
much about his recent visit to
Canada and the United States, con-
cluding with the advice that they
should pack up their small belong-
ings and set sail for the Canadian
Northwest. He thought that
they would succeed in that land of
promise. He told a story of an East
End girl, one of the Children of
Mary he knew so well, whom he
had come across unexpectedly in
Ontario. She told him she was
married, had a large family, and
that she met her future husband
while walking home from church,
seeking the shelter of his um-
brella. "So that," said Father
Bernard with a smile, "she was
caught in the rain after all!" And
thus he considered that for both
men and women there was great
scope in the Far West. Whether
that individual, who has grown up
amongst the slums of a great city,
with all his delightful qualities of
honor, charity and hopefulness,
could ever adapt himself to the
greater surroundings of nature is,
however, a different problem with
many. Somehow the coaster seems
always indignant to the point whence
he springs, while a man or woman
who has been born and bred in the
country, even though exiled from
plains and hills and valleys for
years can always return triumph-
antly to the natural life of the fields
and the streams.

Our store has gained a re-
putation for reliable Grocer-
ies. Our trade during 1910
has been very satisfactory.
We shall put forth every ef-
fort during the present year
to give our customers the best
possible service. — R. F. Mad-
igan.

Minard's Liniment cures
Dandruff.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent
troubles of civilized life, and thousands
suffer untold agony after every meal.
Nearly everything that enters a weak
dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant,
hence the great difficulty of effecting a
cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms,
which render life a burden to the victim
of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved
by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Forter, Man.,
writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia
for years. A friend of mine told me
about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a
bottle to try, and before I was half
finished I could eat anything without
suffering, and when I had used two
bottles I was sound and well. Now I
feel just fine; indeed I can't say too
much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufac-
tured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

"I tell you, Dobleigh," said Hark-
away, as he put down a medieval
history, "we ought to be glad we live
in these enlightened days instead of
in old times, when fellows were bro-
ken on the wheel. Gee! that must
have been awful!"

"There's nothing particularly an-
cient about that," retorted Dobleigh.
"I went broke on my wheels last
month—cost me \$400 for new tires."

Minard's Liniment cures
Neuralgia.

A child was being given instruction
in the way it should go.

"And remember this, said the
father—"you should never hit back.
If any one strikes you on the left
cheek you should turn to them the
right. You know that, don't you?"
"Yes," objected the child, "but
what am I to do if they kick me in
the stomach?"

Milburn's Sterling Headache Pow-
ders give women prompt relief from
monthly pains and leave no bad
after-effects whatever. Be sure you
get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"Yes," said the star boarder, "I've
got an attack of dyspepsia."
"I'm sure you didn't get it here,"
snapped Mrs. Stintem promptly.
"Certainly not." The doctor said
I got it from eating something."

There is nothing harsh about Lak-
er Liver Pills. They cure Constipation,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and
Bilious Spells without griping, purging
or sickness. Price 25 cts.

"How did you get that new suit?"
"Had a sure tip on a horse race."
"I never knew one of those sure
tips to pan out."

"Neither did I. So I didn't play
it. Put the money into this suit in-
stead."

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont.,
writes:—"My mother had a badly
sprained arm. Nothing we used did
her any good. Then father got Hag-
yard's Yellow Oil and it cured
mother's arm in a few days. Price 25c.

"What was the minister's text, my
dear?"

"I don't know. I sat beside Mrs.
Wellsby, and she has just found out
about a perfectly elegant dressmaker
whose prices are awfully reasonable."

Minard's Liniment cures
Distemper.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont.,
says:—"It affords me much pleasure
to say that I experienced great relief
from Muscular Rheumatism by using
two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic
Pills. Price a box 50c."

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss right after
light upon a sleepless bed. Some con-
ditional disturbance, worry or disease
has so debilitated and irritated the heart
and nervous system that they cannot
enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes
to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont.,
writes:—"Last summer I was so bad
with my heart and nerves that I could
not sleep at night. There was such a
pain and heavy feeling in my chest that
I could not stoop, and at times I would
become dizzy and have to grasp some-
thing to keep from falling. I tried differ-
ent things but never got anything to do
as any good until I tried Milburn's
Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now
recommend them to all troubled as I
was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50
cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25,
at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T.
Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Get your printing done at the
Herald Office.