

FORTY YEARS HAVE PASSED AWAY SINCE STANLEY TOOK UP WORK OF LIVINGSTONE AND OPENED UP THE WILDS OF DARKEST AFRICA

"It is just forty years since a momentous meeting occurred in the office of the Daily Telegraph, which was to make history and affect the future of the world," says the Telegraph. "Things are sometimes so much greater than they seem."

In April, 1874, the remains of David Livingstone were interred in Westminster Abbey. One of the pallbearers was Henry Morton Stanley, who three years before, at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, had saluted the veteran missionary, "looking pale and weary," with the words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

"Stanley, as the agent of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, relieved Livingstone's necessities, did some geographical exploration with him, and returned to England. But the apostle of Central Africa was nearing the end, and on May 1, 1873, he passed away."

The Effect of the News.

"The effect of the news of his death on me," wrote Stanley, "was to fire me with a resolution to complete his work." A few days later he writes:

"I strolled over one day to the office of the Daily Telegraph full of the subject. While I was discussing journalistic enterprise in general with one of the staff (Mr. Le Sage), the editor (Mr. Edward Lawson, now Lord Burnham), entered. We spoke of Livingstone and the unfinished task remaining behind him. In reply to an eager remark I made he asked, 'Could you and would you complete the work? And what is there to do?'"

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 12 Windsor, Ont.

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"Do you think you can settle all this if we commission you?"

"While I live there will be something done. If I survive the time required to perform all the work, all shall be done."

"Yes—Bennett."

"Stanley had warm sympathizers in Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Le Sage. Sir Edwin looked on this second mission with glowing optimism and a poet's enthusiasm. Mr. Le Sage had been commissioned to meet Stanley at Marseilles, and his message to the Daily Telegraph told Europe the dramatic story of Livingstone's discovery."

"Virtually the matter was decided on the spot. Lord Burnham had made his mind. Stanley should undertake this greater mission. But he was in the service of the New York Herald, and, therefore, a telegram was at once dispatched to Mr. Gordon Bennett: 'Will you join the Daily Telegraph in sending Stanley out to Africa to complete the discovery of Speke, Burton and Livingstone?'"

Promptly the submarine cable brought back the laconic but sufficient answer: "Yes—Bennett," and the great mission was undertaken. It lasted, in the actual crossing of the "Dark Continent," from Nov. 17, 1874, to Aug. 12, 1877.

Enduring Impress Upon History.

"Looking back upon it after forty years with feelings of the profoundest thankfulness, we should say, with the knowledge now before us, that this mission accomplished the greatest feat ever achieved by journalism; and that it was the most momentous geographical event since the discovery of America. But perchance we are not impartial, though the present writer, to his sorrow, had no share in the enterprise. Let others judge. The author of Stanley's Memoir in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' remarks:

"The journey of 1874-7 left an enduring impress upon history; for out of it grew the Congo State and the Anglo-Egyptian dominion of the Upper Nile, and its direct result was to embark the nations of the west upon that 'scramble for Africa' which created new dominions, protectorates, and spheres of influence in the Dark Continent, and new rivalries and alliances in Europe. Incidentally, Stanley solved a geographical problem of the first importance, and revealed the estuary of the Congo as the entrance to one of the mightiest rivers of the earth."

Geographical Discoveries.

"Very important results have accrued, transcending far all anticipations. That simple morning talk and Lord Burnham's happy decision have been the salvation of Central Africa."

"When asked what he could hope to do if commissioned to engage in his new adventure, Stanley said nothing of humanitarian objects. There was dancing before his vision the picture that had led on Burton and Speke and Grant, and Livingstone to make certain the true source of the Nile, and to open to the world that unknown half of the Central African Continent now known as the Congo State."

"Let us state what Stanley did in this field. Livingstone had traced the course of the Zambesi, discovered Lakes Bangweulu and Moero, and the River Luabala. In 1858 Sir Richard Burton and Captain Speke discovered Lake Tanganyika, and in 1862 Speke and Colonel Grant came upon Victoria Nyanza, the largest inland water in Africa, and Speke declares that Ripon Falls are the birthplace

of the Nile. Burton, his former colleague, bitterly opposes this theory, and for a while poor Speke is decreed. Stanley goes to the Ripon Falls, surveys the lake, and confirms Speke's theory. Unfortunately that brave explorer did not live to see his fame vindicated, for in 1864 he accidentally shot himself near Bath. In that very year Sir Samuel and Lady Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, a most gallant exploit."

Problems of the Congo.

"No one now doubts that the source of the western and longer branch of the Nile is the overflow of Lake Victoria at the Ripon Falls. That is Stanley's first great achievement. His next was to upset his old friend Livingstone's and Sir Richard Burton's belief that the great Luabala Nile the true Nile. His voyage down the Congo settled that question for all time. Livingstone's great river rises east of Lake Tanganyika, flows westward through Lake Moero, then, as the Luabala, flows due north to Nyangwe. Livingstone and Commander Cameron, N.E., a gallant explorer, went down the stream to Nyangwe—a point to be carefully noted. Here begin the catarracts, here the traveler meets the most hostile tribes. Livingstone in 1872 had not the means to face the perils, nor had Cameron later. The former gave up despairingly the effort of his life to prove that this was the Nile; Cameron, who rightly divined that it was the source of the Congo, struck across the plains, and left the great discovery to be made three years later by Stanley."

Down the Congo.

"Stanley started on his plunge into unknown Africa from the west side of Lake Tanganyika. On this great adventure of his life, he started on Sept. 14, 1876, across some 500 miles of new country, and on Nov. 5, having struck the Congo at Nyangwe, he moved westward. The position gave the explorer to think seriously. 'Behind us, eastward,' said he, 'are some 330 geographical miles—discovered, explored, surveyed; westward, in front of us, are over 355 miles—900 of them absolutely unknown. A thousand things may transpire to prevent the accomplishment of our purpose: hunger, disease, savage hostility may crush us.' 'The object of the desperate journey is to push a torch of light across the western half of the Dark Continent; then, in the name of God, let us go on, and as he pleases so let him rule our destinies.'"

Into the Atlantic.

"The voyages and journeyings thus begun lasted till Aug. 9, 1877, when Stanley's weary column staggered into Boma, on the Atlantic. His three white companions were dead, and he himself looked aged and worn with the strain and trials of the prolonged marches."

"Sir Harry Johnston, who knows Equatorial Africa well, and has written almost a library about it, says of the great exploit:

"In spite of almost insuperable difficulties—cutting his way through hundreds of miles of forest, and battling with the canoe fleets of cannibal tribes—he traced the wonderful northern sweep of the majestic, lake-like Congo till it curved south-westwards to the Crystal Mountains; and then—hardest task of all—struggled over 200 miles of catarracts and rapids till he reached the estuary of the river and thus passed out into the Atlantic Ocean."

M. Gambetta's Prophecy.

"It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the value of these geographical discoveries. They were a revelation. Almost simultaneously the world learned that the Nile issued from Lake Victoria and that Livingstone's Luabala was the Congo. The effect on public opinion was immense and immediate. One European statesman realized at once the political significance of Stanley's mission. Barely arrived in Europe, the explorer met at Paris in July, 1878, M. Gambetta, who said to him:

"You have thrown the light of knowledge on what you have well described as the Dark Continent. Not only, sir, have you opened up a new continent to our view, but you have given an impulse to scientific and philanthropic enterprise which will have a material effect on the progress of the world. It is not only in the action of private individuals that

that is seen. What you have done has influenced Governments—proverbially so difficult to be moved—and the impulse you have imparted to them will, I am convinced, go on growing year after year."

The Congo Free State.

"The political consequences were at least as important as the geographical discoveries," says the Telegraph. "Only forty years ago there was no talk of European rivalries in Africa. The meaning and significance of the word 'Congo' had not yet been discovered. The English Government was assuredly not awake to the signs of the times. The only man in Europe who seemed to understand and grasp the situation was Leopold II, King of the Belgians. He sent commissioners to intercept Stanley at Marseilles when he was on his way back to England, and to make proposals to him to return to the Congo. But Stanley sadly needed rest, and for that year, at all events, he put the tempting offer aside."

"In the following year, 1878, finding it impossible to arouse British merchants to the importance of the Congo basin, Stanley went to Brussels, and was more easily persuaded than he could have been twelve months previously to commit himself to the new designs of Leopold. In 1879 he visited the Congo once more, and for five successive years devoted himself to the transformation of the country into an independent state called the 'Congo Free State,' under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians."

"Everyone is aware that all the great European nations have recently shown the deepest interest in Central Africa. On the east coast Uganda, East Africa and Nyasaland have become British Protectorates; in the centre and westward exists the vast region—full, unfortunately, of unhappy memories connected with the exploitation of rubber—called Belgian Congo; immediately adjoining, on the west coast, is French Equatorial Africa, together with those recent arrangements by which the boundary line between France and Germany has been settled as one of the issues of the famous 'coup d'Agadir.' From this point of view alone Stanley's great expedition, organized by the Daily Telegraph and the New York Herald, has powerfully changed the course of history and altered the whole map of Africa. For all practical purposes the geography, if not the international complexion of Africa, is now established."

What Stanley Did.

"Stanley accomplished at the instance of this journal more than any other explorer of Africa ever succeeded in doing, and with Africa his name is now indissolubly connected. The abolition of slavery and the slave trade, the construction of railways from both oceans to the central lakes, the establishment of churches and schools, the training of natives in industrial arts, and the assurance given them, for the first time in African history, of liberty and justice under the Union Jack, are some of the blessings that have followed this splendid enterprise."

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

ACHING BONES AND SORE JOINTS CURED! ALL RHEUMATIC TENDENCIES DESTROYED!

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly.

Old age is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few past fifty escape its tortures. Many it bends and deforms. Upon the countenances of others it marks the effects of its awful suffering. Nervine will cure rheumatism. It takes the pain out of throbbing muscles and swollen joints. It untwists gnarled knuckles. It does this quickly and surely. Nervine is not used internally. You just rub it on—lots of hard rubbing is required for a minute or two, and

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