

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1908

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Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever

Old and young are cordially welcome.

1st Floor (2 stores).—Books, Stationery, Calendars, Christmas Cards, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Sleds and Sleighs.

2nd Floor (Santa Claus Headquarters).—Dolls, Toys, Games, Dolls Cabs, Go-Carts, Rocking-Horse, Shoo Fly Rockers, Baskets, Dolls Carriages, and an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

COME ONE COME ALL.

CARTER & CO.,

Santa Claus Headquarters.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call first day you are in town.

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or CAP or anything in the Furnishing line I can show you by far the largest assortment of up-to-date goods in the city.

If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

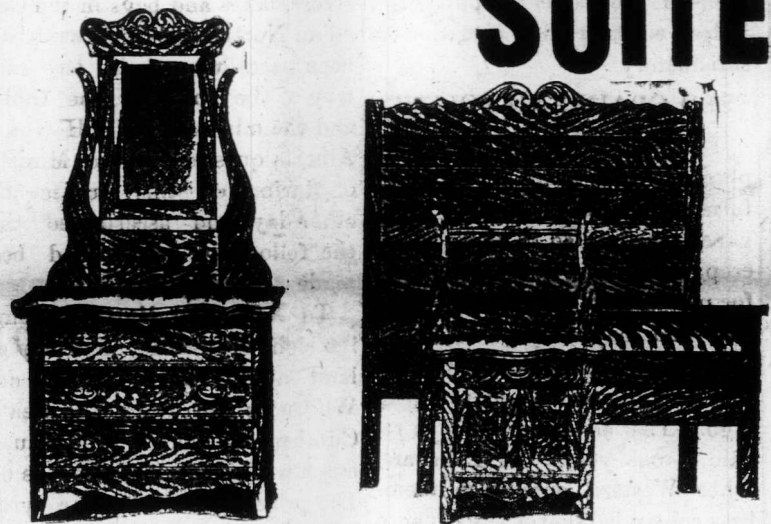
H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom

SUITE



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in

Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Fur Co.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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)

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer 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.

Cardinal Gibbons Warns Shirkers of Motherhood.

In an interview given by Cardinal Gibbons on the American women, in Boston, a strong note was sounded on the duties and responsibilities of motherhood—a warning to those who would shirk the responsibility. No stronger arraignment could be imagined against this class of women than the expression of His Eminence. The subject is one on which he has spent much thought and throughout his talk it was apparent that one of his greatest desires was that women might be brought to the realization of what they owe to the nation.

"There are women who take upon themselves the responsibility of instructing other women how they may escape the responsibilities of motherhood," said Cardinal Gibbons. "Such a woman is as much an accomplice, and is committing as great a sin, as if she were an accomplice to a murderer. And one cannot conceive a more cowardly murder than this.

"There is no greater social evil, and I wish to say that I use the expression in a broader sense than it is usually understood, than the lack of maternal instinct. The drinking habit in this country is not so great an evil as this. It is hard to conjure up a greater one.

THE JOYS OF MOTHERHOOD.

"The wife who does not appreciate the joys of Motherhood will undoubtedly eventually destroy her own happiness. Although during the first few years of her married life, she may believe that she is having all the happiness that should fall to her lot. She was only deceiving herself. For a time she may think that everything is as it should be in her home and through the excitement of certain dissipation and indiscretions to which certain American women, of late years, have been drawn, but she is only running her own and, she will later find, the life and happiness of her husband.

"It at present appears all but impossible to educate the public to the social evil. It is a very delicate subject to approach and explain the righteous living as bearing on the subject of motherhood.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"So far as the education of the people on alcoholism and the regular care of the body in connection, it is a less serious matter to make them understand than this. For obvious reasons they maintain ignorant upon one of the most important questions now confronting the American people.

"The nation depends upon the personal conduct of each man and each woman. They both have responsibilities neither can shirk. If the nation is to thrive and pointing to prosper and be happy serious living must take the place of the present frivolous attitude.

"The Catholic Church teaches that it is the duty of all its members to rear families. No woman who attempts to foil the law of nature and of God can be given absolution in the confessional. Nor if any man or woman is responsible in any degree for what is commonly called 'race suicide,' they also are denied the confessional.

"Woman is a pattern of virtue, she should be so alike to maiden, wife and mother, and should exhibit the virginal modesty of the maid, the conjugal fidelity and loyalty of the spouse and the untiring devotedness of the mother.

"Every Christian woman should keep in her mind and heart, the picture of the Virgin Mother. She is everywhere confronted with the great model of Mary. Her image should be impressed on the mind of every daughter—the likeness of the Mother.

"The influence on the Christian woman—the moral elevation on woman cannot be overestimated through the example of all that is good and great in womanhood, through a contemplation of the Virgin Mother.

WOMEN WHO FORGET.

"It is nowadays quite common to hear of daughters and wives of some of our best known men, who, although not in dress imitating men, to the extent that their attire calls more than passing notice to them, but they wish to mount the rostrum and harangue their audience. It is this that causes a feeling of sadness to come into our hearts when we realize that such a state of affairs at present exists. These are the women who forget what should be their greatest aim—the privilege of motherhood.

"No woman is degraded by being kept from such parents as those that vex her. Her aspirations are not fettered by restricting her

field of action to the gentler avocations of life. Nor is her mind and will kept from seeking the better and higher in life.

"In asking her to stay within her realm, the realm of womanhood—motherhood, is to secure for her not the so-called 'equal rights,' but those greater rights of reverence that should be accorded to every true woman.

What an Italian Pastor Has Accomplished.

Under the title "One Man and His Town" in the current issue of McClure's Magazine, Martin Hamilton Carter, tells a vividly interesting story of the remarkable work of an Italian priest—Father de Nisco—in building up an Italian colony in Roseto, Pennsylvania.

Of this town, which contains today more than two thousand inhabitants, Father de Nisco is "de facto" mayor, building inspector, health department, and arbitrator of all questions relating to social conditions or business undertakings. He is also the chief of the police force, the president of the labor-union, the founder of most of the clubs, social, literary, musical, theatrical, benevolent, and the organizer of the famous brass band, pride of Roseto and envy of the surrounding country, and of the base-ball nine, whose husky youths affectionately declare that he can inspire a better game than anyone else.

Ten years ago it was a town of less than 50 people—"nameless, lawless, filthy, poverty-pinched"—a collection of ramshackle buildings, with lanes for streets, with force and the knife settling difficulties. A Catholic church was built, but soon went into the sheriff's hands. Such was the condition when Father de Nisco arrived in 1897. Then came a change.

"He immediately bought in the church and the surrounding land on the hill-top, and began a comprehensive scheme of public improvement. Twenty-eight lots in front of the church were reserved for a park or 'piazza' (the piazza is still in a rather primitive condition); other lots were set apart for the parochial school that is to come in the future; others back of the church were fenced in for a cemetery. The cemetery had been a rubbishy brier-patch, open to the road, where only the poorest Rosetans had been laid. But he found in it the making of a beautiful park. Taking the pick and shovel into his hands, he went into the brier patch, and one day Bangor discovered that there was a park back of the Catholic Church on Brown's hill—a park which was half lawn, while the other half was laid out in plots with crosses and stone monuments. There were flowers everywhere, and rows of healthy young Lombardy poplar, pricking the blue above.

"The idea of the priest with the hoe was new, but one may imagine how it took with the simple-hearted, hard-working quarrymen. 'He made a garden for da people,' one man explained to me, with an eloquent gesture; and with gestures even more expressive, a wave in the direction of his home and a closing of his hands on an imaginary pick-handle, 'I, me myself, made a garden—me myself—Yes!'

Thus Roseto became a garden spot. The next thing Father de Nisco did was to take a stand against Sicilianism. He advised, he pleaded, he warned the people that the next stabbing affray meant imprisonment. An affray soon followed and the participants each got nine years in the penitentiary. This ended Sicilianism.

Next Father de Nisco took up the labor question. The Italians were getting eighty cents a day and compelled to trade at the company stores. They were paid every three months. Thus they were kept in poverty. Father de Nisco took up the matter with the president of the company and got partial relief. To further remedy matters, he organized a labor union, with himself as president, and called on the whole town on a strike. The result was a raise in wages.

The next serious problem to be met was that of the girl wage-earners. Father de Nisco solved it by organizing a stock company and started a shirt factory. A visit to it is thus pictured: "When I visited it, it seemed more like a girls' club than a factory. Everything is done by piece-work, and the girls may come and go as they please, or stop to chat among themselves whenever they feel inclined. The machines are all run by power; nevertheless, when one pretty girl, a daughter of the 'King,' told me she got three cents a dozen for sewing in sleeves, I experienced a shock—I saw her do five shirts

in five minutes, and learned that she made from six to eight dollars a week at it—which was all she needed in Roseto—and didn't get a bit tired. A married sister sat next her at the long table, putting on collars with lightning rapidity; and another sister was doing cuffs. The 'King' came in presently, bringing his daughter's two month-old baby, to be nursed; and as its father had accompanied me from the rectory to show me round, there was a family gathering in the corner, and they all talked at me at once while young Lorenzo had lunch.

Of Father Nisco's Sunday school, the writer says:

"But his Sunday school—his 'four hundred' is his great pride and hope. I visited it in May. I walked up from Bangor nearly two hours early, meaning to go about and take some snap-shots; yet already the piazza was swarming with boys of all ages, and in all stages of baseball, waiting for Sunday school. Long before service, the women and girls were in their places, rows of young mothers in the rear pews with their babies. A bell called the boys from their baseball, and the church was filled. One little tot came in trying to get his hat down his trousers-leg and up his sleeve at the same time. After catechism the children were let out for recess in the piazza and the cemetery. Recess is often an hour and a half long in summer. The Priest's flowers were coming to bloom and the place was bright. He warned the children to keep on—not off—the grass. 'But if you pick any of my flowers that are for to look at and enjoy, I shall be mad!' and he followed as they trooped out, carrying with him a couple of balls, which he threw for the little ones to catch, begging at every step by scores begging him to throw for them.

"Nearly three hundred played on the grass but not a flower was touched."—Catholic Citizen.

Early Records of the Church.

A timely article—timely in view of Modernistic criticism—from the pen of Father Bacchus, appears in the current number of the Dublin Review, the object of which is to indicate the historical records which are in our possession as to the early Church.

Indeed very many persons have a vague notion that the existence of Our Lord was ignored and mentioned by any historian of the first century. Father Bacchus shows us that the sources of our information regarding the Early Church may be classified thus:

(a) Pagan historians Tacitus and Suetonius. (b) The New Testament, viz. the Epistles of St. Paul and the last chapter of Acts. (c) Certain early Christian traditions or legends.

In regard to (a) it is Suetonius who gives us our first glimpse of the Early Church; this is in his "Life of Claudius," in which he tells us that the Emperor expelled the Jews from Rome, owing to the strange teachings of one among them called Chrestus. According to Suetonius the Christian propaganda met with a very great success, even from the first and despite persecution.

Christians, be it noticed, were not looked upon in these days as in any way different from Jews, and Suetonius and Tacitus speak of them as identical.

It was only ten years after Jews and Christians had settled down, as distinct bodies, in Rome that St. Paul was brought a prisoner to the City.

He then found that the Jewish body was ever stirring up the animosity of the Romans against the Christians whose successes they envied that they were on every possible occasion, securing the members of the Roman aristocracy, of being guilty of holding "foreign superstitions," i. e., Christianity, and that they organized a systematic propaganda of anti-Christianity which was essentially to calumniate in the Neronian persecutions.

In 65 A. D. occurred the great fire of Rome. A report soon gained ground that Nero had caused the great conflagration—which was indeed the truth. In order to get rid of the report, he sought for persons who might be believed to be capable of such a deed.

He had not far to seek, and his choice almost at once fell upon the class of men "detested for the abominations which they perpetrated and vulgarly known as Christians." These he accused of being the authors of the fire, and as every reader of "Quo Vadis" will remember, the most tragic period in the history of our Church forthwith followed.

(Continued on fourth page.)

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. F. A. Laballe, Manitowish, Wis., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing 'just as good.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURVED SPOKES.

There is no doubt that an iron wheel with curved spokes is more attractive to the eye than the ordinary variety, but it is not on account of its appearance that it is constructed in this manner. Wheels that are cast invariably crack a little in the process of cooling, and those made with straight spokes are always liable to crack. The curved variety, by allowing a certain give and take in the metal, avoid this danger.

Sprained Arm.

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

BUT IT WENT.

"Prisoner at the Bar," said the magistrate, "for the crime of oversteering you will pay a fine of \$10 or be took to jail for ten days." "That's not a correct sentence," murmured the prisoner.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give 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.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

THE VICTORIAN ENGLISH.

The England which spoke the language which was already dying in the eighteenth century was before all things a world of the country. The sights and sounds of nature played a far greater part in the lives of the mass of the people than they do today. This is reflected, for instance, in the way in which birds and animals were spoken of and the names given them. I have myself once or twice heard old people in the country speak of the hen as "Dame Parrot." One is familiar with the phrase from books, of course—it is Chaucer's "Percotelet"—but once or twice as a child I actually heard it. I suppose it would be impossible to hear it anywhere now.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I've thought of a novel effect for my new melodrama." "What is it?" "The villain lights a cigar during the snowstorm, thus setting the snowstorm afire."

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."

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver. Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00. All dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.