

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 43

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets. Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church
St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St., Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

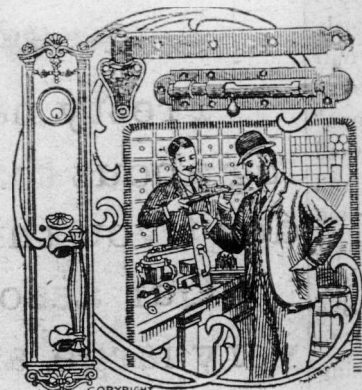
"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



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.

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.

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., at loading piers, Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisbourg, 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, 1909-4

The Depopulation Question.

Whilst successive Ministries in France have been busily engaged in undermining the strength of religion, or, as M. Viviani has put it, in extinguishing the lights in heaven, the country is slowly on the descent to an abyss from which religion alone can save it. For years past France has stood in the forefront of the nations of the world which show a dwindling birth-rate. Nor are the latest returns of the progress of population during the year 1908 of a character to bring much reassurance to those who are anxious for her future. It is true that there is a balance of 46,441 births over the deaths of the year instead of a deficit as in the preceding twelve months. But against this is to be set the fact that the past year has been signalled by a great diminution in the death-rate, which is less than that of 1907 by no fewer than 48,266, whilst the deaths of 1907 exceeded the births by 19,892. In 42 departments more deaths than births were registered, and the only districts in which the birth-rate rose superior to the death-rate, were those of the Nord, Brittany, the Eastern frontiers, Limousin and Orléans, whilst in the Gironde and of the Rhone the downward tendency of the birth-rate grows more and more pronounced. The total number of births registered during the year was 828,866, which works out at about 211 for every 10,000 people. This figure is slightly higher than that of the year 1907, when it stood at 207, and somewhat lower than the proportion for the years 1906, 1905 and 1904, when it was 215, 216 and 230 respectively. If from the total be subtracted the number of infants who had died before registration, we find that the figure is below that of 1906 and 48,131 short of the average for the ten years between 1896 and 1905. This brings the number well below 800,000, and it is to be noted that since the beginning of the last century, the years 1907 and 1908 are the only ones in which the number of living children born during the twelve months has fallen below 800,000. And here we must take into account a feature which is gravely disquieting. As we announced on the morrow of the issue of the returns for 1907, the number of marriages which had been registered during that year was higher by 8,289 than that of the previous twelve months, and similarly the number for 1908 exceeds that of 1907 by 1,172, and is, in fact, the highest number registered since 1873. This sudden rise in the marriage rate is, by many, attributed to the Abbe Lemire's law simplifying the legal preliminaries of marriage. But what avail is it for a country to be able to point out to a rise in the marriage-rate when the birth-rate shows no corresponding increase? Generally speaking, few countries can show a marriage rate as high as that of France, and yet hope have a lower birth-rate. And the matter is still further complicated and darkened by a striking rise in the number of divorces. In 1905 the number of divorces stood at 7,157; in 1907 it had leaped to 10,938; and in 1908 the upward tendency continued till the figure 11,515 was reached.

Such is the situation in its general aspect. If we turn to study the question in some of its details and, by comparison of certain departments, there would seem to emerge a body of testimony which points to an almost inevitable conclusion. An examination of the figures for the various districts shows that those where the birth-rate was lowest are the departments of Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, Yonne, Lot, Tarn et Garonne, Nièvre, Gironde, Côte-d'Or and Allier. The departments in which the birth-rate is highest are those of Pas-de-Calais, Finistère, Morbihan, Seine-Inférieure, Côte-d'Or and Nord and Marne-et-Moussillon. Of these two classes of districts it may be generally stated that the population of those which show the lowest birth-rate is either anti-Catholic or marked by indifference to religion; whilst in the districts where the birth-rate stands highest the Catholic religion is honoured and practised. Here it may be said that too much importance must not be placed upon the results of a single year. Certainly, but if we go back and consider the figures of former years the same conclusion is only placed in a still stronger light. Thus, M. Helly has shown in the Reforme Sociale for November of last year, that in the latter department which voted against the grant of authorization to the Oursin Monks and may be taken as an average prosperous district, the number of births to every thousand inhabitants has dropped from 34.18 in 1806 to 18.23 in 1906

—or a fall of almost one-half in the course of a century. Furthermore, and as far back as 1888, the Revue Scientifique gave a number of figures from which it appeared that the average number of births to each marriage was 3. This average varied between 2.75 and 2.50 in the departments immediately around Paris and dropped as low as 2.14 in the Seine, Rhone, Var, Loiret Aube and Eure districts. On the other hand, in the departments of Bretagne, Corse, Aveyron and their nearest neighbors the average rose to 3.75 and even higher. These last mentioned districts are just those where religion is strongest, and it is difficult to evade the significance of the fact in such an inquiry, especially when a similar comparison made between the towns gives a similar result. Irregularity would therefore, at least, seem to be a point, if not the chief factor behind these dark statistics.

Nor are we alone in drawing such an inference. In May of last year the "Union de la Paix Sociale" organized in Paris an inquiry into the fluctuations of population in France and their causes. M. de Roville, the President of the Congress, along with several members of the Committee of Inquiry, pointed to the connexion which plainly exists between the weakening of the religious sentiment in France and the fall in the birth rate. He also called attention to the fact that, vice versa, the same connection is seen in the Provinces where faith remains the strongest, for there the birth-rate stands highest. He was, therefore, forced to the conclusion that those who work for the dechristianisation of France are indirectly bringing about its depopulation. Similarly, M. René Doumic, of the Academie Française, in his speech before Congress, recognized that one of the most powerful causes which threaten the family is the war which is being waged against religious belief. And M. Lepellatier, the Secretary of the Congress, who was responsible for the summarising of the documents sent in, was driven to the conclusion that the birth rate was chiefly dependent upon morality. "From the correspondence, also from the discussions at the Congress," he writes, "clearly emerges the conclusion that we are face to face with a problem of the moral order, the secondary, economic, or financial causes of which undoubtedly aggravate its bearing, but which can only be solved by a return to the health by practices of moral living and by a thorough reform of domestic morality and by the restoration of family life in its pristine purity. This is a truth which urgently needs to be proclaimed abroad, repeated without ceasing, forced upon the ignorant and driven into the minds of all classes of society." Here, then, from statistics and from the conclusions of those who have studied them and know the country, is the proof of a dark and widespread evil, and of one of the main causes of it, if not the greatest of all. It is the magnitude there can be no doubt, M. Henri Joly, of the Institute, goes so far as to describe it as "le plus grand péché" by which the country is menaced—greater than drunkenness, anti-militarism, or anarchism. In this he is but one with the German Professor, who, rising from a study of the subject, declared: "More often than battles. It is the beginning of the end: Finis Gallie Tunc sunt the peoples who have broken away from the fundamental laws of life which by their own fault." Going on to compare this race suicide with drunkenness, M. Joly says: "Only root out malhusianism, and you will bring back the true family spirit,—the spirit of devotedness and sacrifice upheld by the spirit of enterprise and hope. These exclude the frequentation of the drink shop." And casting about for the remedy for both evils, he has no hesitation in asserting that the full practice of Catholicism undoubtedly offers the means of victory. That the dominant political faction in France will heed or even listen to such warnings is too much to hope for. To drop persecution and to give religion free play in the land, would mean a sacrifice too great to be thought of—the sacrifice of their only bond of union and of their only hope for their own continued dominance. Meanwhile the Church, harassed and hampered as she is, will go on preaching her doctrine of purity and holiness in the family side by side with her defence of liberty. And time will show on which side lies true patriotism.

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A Great Worker Passes Away.

Australia is mourning the loss of her first holy foundress, and the Catholic Press writes as follows on the event:

The death of Mother Mary of the Cross, foundress of the Australian Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart, is an event of more than ordinary importance. It is, indeed, a great event in the history of the Catholic Church in Australasia. For the life-work of this noble nun is interwoven with the Catholic and social life of this country, and no man can form an estimate of its beneficent and holy influence. Mother Mary was an Australian born and bred, and for that reason her labors belong peculiarly to the young Australian nation. With the exception of the Good Samaritan Sisterhood, all our other religious communities were transplanted from other lands, and Mother Mary was the first Australian born to found a Congregation. And what a Congregation it is, too! It has all the best traditions of the older Orders of the Church, and a spirit of sanctity and self-sacrifice that has never been surpassed. Its love for the poor, its humility, its readiness to endure hardships, to sacrifice every worldly comfort, in the interests of the least of these my brethren, show how thoroughly they are actuated by the spirit of Our Lord and His holy Foster Father, whose name they bear. Go into the darkest elms in our big cities, and there you will find the "brown Sisters," surrounded by ragged children, who cling to them as they would to a loving mother; go into the remotest parts of the bush, and you will find the Sisters of St. Joseph in tiny convents. Let us quote here a tribute paid to the community by Mr William Redmond, M. P., in his book "Through the New Commonwealth." In a chapter headed "A Day in the 'Never Never Land,'" he is describing Nymagee, and he says:

"There is a little Catholic church here, but no resident priest. The priests near Nymagee are once a month when a priest drives over from Cobar, a distance of about sixty miles. Not far from the church, and separated from the town by a wide stretch of bare red soil, there is a small convent where four Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph live. This is, I verily believe, the very smallest convent in the world. Such a tiny little box of a place it is, that the wonder is where the four nuns manage to exist. The little church also serves as a school and there the sisters teach the Catholic children of the place. It would be quite impossible to over-estimate the splendid work which the Sisters of St. Joseph perform. Their special mission seems to be to follow the settlers into the remote districts, and right on in lonely bush localities they locate themselves, sometimes in little houses which look like toy houses, they are so small, and wherever there are any children to be taught they teach them. The fact that the Australians are largely fond of music I have heard more than once ascribed to the fact that the St. Joseph Nuns teach music excellently, and it is surprising how many little bush houses you find with pianos and how many Australian children, even in remote parts of the land, have a knowledge of the instrument, thanks to the work of the Sisters.

It is not hard to understand why these Nuns are so beloved. They go into the most lonely places, and wherever they go they bring the greatest advantage to the children and help to make the lives of the people amongst whom they live brighter and better.

"In many places these Nuns are extremely poor, but they are as well supported as the means of the people will allow. The St. Joseph's Order is of Australian foundation, and perhaps there is no other Order which does more good or of which the Catholic people are so fond. I visited the little schools at Nymagee and Nyngan, and it was a pleasure to see the bright and happy faces of the children and to notice their evident affection for their teachers."

The Sisters never refuse a call, never give a thought to ways and means. Daily Mass and Holy Communion are the great supports of the religious; the Sisters of St. Joseph are deprived of this consolation in many outlying convents, but they do not complain. This was the spirit of their great foundress, who has now passed to her reward; and the spirit with which she, when a girl of twenty-four, started her undertaking in a stable in a country town in South Australia, and which she inculcated in her congregation all through her

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Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself.

Mrs. Arch. Schmale, Black Point, N.B., writes: "For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after-effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

"Of course," said the lady to the druggist, "it may be perfectly harmless just as you say; but then, you know, there has been so much exposure of patent medicines and such goods that I—"

"My dear madam," interrupted the druggist, "I beg to assure you in the strongest terms that you need not apprehend any—"

"I know; but I read in one magazine where lots of people had acquired the drink and drug habits through using such remedies, and—"

"Impossible in this case. Why you can see for yourself that—"

"Will you give me your word of honor that it contains no alcohol?"

"I would swear it on a stack of Bibles," answered the druggist.

"Then I'll take it."

And then the druggist wrapped up the porous plaster for her.

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 50c.

"This is a mighty dishonest world, you know," said Henry Dixey, "and I don't think it to be suspicious of some people. I sympathize with the old negro who came to a watchmaker with the two hands of a clock.

"I want yer fer to fix up dese han's. Dey ain't kept no correct time for mo' den six months."

"Well where is the clock?" demanded the watchmaker.

"Out to my cabin."

"But I must have the clock."

"Didn't I tell yer 'dar's ruffin' de matter wid de clock 'cep'in' de han's An' here dey be. You jes' want de clock so you kin tinket it and charge me a big price. Gimme back dem han's."

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

Stout lady at street corner to policeman—"Could you see me across the street officer?"

Policeman—"Sure, ma'am I could see ye tin times the distance, anny."

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

Mrs. Smartly—"Didn't the ladies who called leave cards?"

Joe—"They wanted to see ma'am, but I told them you had plenty of your own, and better ones, too."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

No man is so busy that he hasn't time to make a few enemies.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleeping bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run-down women.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers or The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued on fourth page.)