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For Your Baby You Need a Carriage.

We have received our first shipment of

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You will find it easy to choose one that will please you from this assortment, as we have some of the finest designs ever shown here. Call in and see them anyway.

JOHN NEWSON.

All Sorts and Conditions of Eyes.

All sorts and conditions of eyes are brought here in the course of a year, for us to try our skill upon in the fitting of Glasses. Yet we seldom, if ever, fail to fit them satisfactorily, no matter what the defect of vision that makes glasses necessary.

We have had experience in fitting eyes with Glasses for more than a quarter of a century back, and have been studying and learning more about eyes every single week during that long period.

At any time when you have need of Glasses we believe it will be to your interest to place the matter in our hands.

Of course we have

Eye Glasses & Spectacles

Of all kinds, Silver, Gold Filled, Solid Gold, etc.; but, after all, it's the fitting that's most important.

E. W. TAYLOR,

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Seeds. Seeds.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Large Consignment of

SEEDS

From Messrs. Steele Briggs' Co., of Toronto.

These goods will give entire satisfaction. If you deal with us we will not allow you to be dissatisfied. To trade with us is a pleasure. Once a customer always a customer.

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Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

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WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

New Wall Paper for 1904

The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before.

Don't buy before seeing our line.

TAYLOR'S

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
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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, Newel

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.

If You Buy

Lawn Mowers, Garden

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Netting, Screen Wire,

Screen Doors and Hinges.

We Can Supply Your Wants.

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Stoves and Hardware - - - - - Walker's Corner.



DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it. M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.E. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Bright," said Mr. Sloman, "I don't think May Jenkins is a very good friend of yours."

"No?" replied Miss Bright, yawning ostentatiously.

"No. She told me if I called on you I'd only be wasting my time."

"I see. She doesn't consider my time worth anything."

After a night with "the boys" there is no better remedy to clear the head and settle the stomach than Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 10c. and 5c. at all dealers.

Elsie: "Ma, tell me some profanity, won't you?"

Mamma: "Why, Elsie! Little girls mustn't use profane words."

Elsie: "O! I don't want to say 'em, I just want to think of them when I fall down and bump myself."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Mrs. Goodart: "The last time I gave you money you promised that you wouldn't walk into the first saloon and spend it."

Wary Willie: "Yes, ma'am."

Mrs. Goodart: "But as soon as you got the money you dashed right into that ginmill."

Wary Willie: "Den I didn't walk, did I, ma'am?"

Laxa-Liver Pills are a positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach and liver complaints. They neither grip, weaken nor sicken. Price 25c. at all dealers.

"Poor old uncle Richley," said the favorite nephew. "He's a very sick man."

"Yes," replied Dr. Bolus, "but I have his case in hand now, and there is hope."

"O! I don't know," replied the other, absent-mindedly, "some of your patients have been known to get well in spite of you."

Neuralgia.

"I had been suffering about six months with Neuralgia when I started taking Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They did me more good than any medicine I ever used." Mrs. Anne Ryan, Sand Point, N. S.

Knover: "Ah! yes, Death is impartial. It seeks out the poor man and the rich man alike."

Wiseman: "Not exactly alike. In the latter case it is usually accompanied by reporters."

Doctor the Horses.

Mr. Thos. Thompson, Roland, Man., writes: "My husband would not be without Haggard's Yellow Oil in the house, as he uses it a good deal for doctoring up the horses and considers it splendid." Price 25c.

"No one can deny that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

"It is until you get prominent enough to drop policy and start playing the stock market."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

JUST A COLD SETTLED IN THE KIDNEYS, BUT IT TURNED TO DROPSY. IT WAS CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Read of This Wonderful Cure. It May Do You or Your Friends Some Good to Know About It.

Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithfield, N.S., writes:—About 18 months ago I caught cold. It settled in my kidneys, and finally turned into Dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet were very much bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had used half a box I could notice an improvement, and the one box completely cured me. I have never been troubled with it since, thanks to DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Items of Interest.

It is stated that Frau Krupp, widow of the cannon maker, has given \$25 to each of 2,000 men in her late husband's work's, and \$125,000 to the workman's hospital. Frau Krupp is a Catholic, as was her late husband.

Irish exchanges record the death on April 5, of Bishop McRedmond, of Killoee. The deceased prelate was a native of Birr, in King's county, was about 68 years of age. He received his ecclesiastical training first in the Irish College in Paris and later on in Maynooth. He was ordained priest in 1860. In October, 1889, Dr. McRedmond became coadjutor Bishop of Killoee and on the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Flannery, in 1891, he succeeded to the episcopal charge of the diocese.

For months prayers have been offered throughout the diocese of San Antonio and the vicariate of Brownsville for the blessing of rain, of which all that section of Texas stood sorely in need. "At length, on Good Friday," says the Southern Messenger, "during the very hour when the death of Our Blessed Lord is especially commemorated, and when the churches were filled with devout worshippers following His footsteps in the Way of the Cross, the heavens were opened and refreshing rain fell copiously upon the parched earth. It was the first general rain that had fallen throughout Southwest Texas in the last six months."

A writer on Socialism in the North American Review having asserted that all Christian "sects," Protestant as well as Catholic, have united at times to persecute the Jews, the Catholic Standard and Times says: "A Socialist preacher may not be expected to know the difference between a Church and a sect, but it might be thought some knowledge of the difference between a persecutor and a protected should exist on the part of any one who sits down or stands up for the purpose of enlightening and bettering mankind in general. The Pope and the Catholic Church were the protectors of the Jews, in all ages. The various Ghettos in the Italian cities were the living witnesses of the care they took to prevent them from molestation by the mob or by jealous trade rivals."

The Ave Maria in its latest issue has a brief sketch of the life of late Meinrad Ramey, of Laporte, Indiana, a factory owner and large employer of labor, among whose workmen the experiment of a strike was never tried, probably for the simple reason that he treated them with justice and generosity. The Ave Maria says of him: "Mr. Ramey was throughout life a model Catholic. In pioneer days his house was always the home of the itinerant missionary, and often the only church in which the Christian flock could meet for Mass and instruction. He was a beautiful Christian character, and his personal piety was remarkable. He never missed Vespers and Benediction on Sundays; and it was his custom, whenever possible, to hear Mass daily. On holidays of obligation his factory was closed as rigorously as on Sundays; and non-Catholic workmen who complained of the lay-off were offered their full wages on those days as if they had been working. God grant many such capitalists to America, and many such Catholics to the Church!"

Commenting on the latest performance of the Combes Cabinet, the removal on Good Friday of all religious emblems of any kind from the French courts of justice, a correspondent writes: "From time immemorial a tall crucifix has stood on the bench of French courts of justice behind the judge's seat, to remind both the court and the parties that there is a justice and mercy higher than human justice, and that the administration of justice is to a certain extent a religious function. * * * M. Combes had everything removed on Good Friday. It is something more than an insult to the religion of the country and to the deepest feeling and dearest traditions of the race; it is an act of inexcusable vandalism. M. Combes has not had the courage of his opinions to the end, however. He has ordered the removal, but not the destruction of the objectionable emblems, and for the present they will find a resting place in the judge's chamber of the court to which they belonged—until the next government orders their being put back into their place, as one of the officers of the court expressed his view on the subject."

Plans have been accepted for the rebuilding of the Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The new building is to be constructed of stone and will have a frontage of 340 feet.

It is estimated that on last Good Friday 25,000 persons were present for a longer or shorter period during the preaching of the "Three Hours Agony" in the Church of San Silvestro, Rome; and that on Holy Thursday, the Repository was visited by quite one hundred thousand.

The Toronto Catholic Register says: "One hundred and fifty Montreal Chinese have petitioned Archbishop Bruchesi for the ministrations of a priest who speaks Chinese. The Archbishop said it was the first time such a request had been made of him and he would do all in his power to comply."

In Trichinopoly, India, the Jesuits have a college with 2,000 native students. The British Government gives the Jesuits who teach thirty rupees (about ten dollars) per head per month, and contribute half the cost of any buildings for educational purposes. There are 400 boarders in the college. They are all Catholics, and, belonging mostly to poor families, can pay nothing.

"A renaissance of Roman Catholicism in Norway seems to be an established fact," says the "Literary Digest." "At present only 2,000 out of a total population of 5,300,000 profess the Roman Catholic faith, and of these 800 or 900 are in Christiania. During the past half century, however, the number of conversions each year has increased. A writer in the 'Revue Generale' (Brussels) considers the subject, dating the real progress of the movement from the conversion of the famous Dr. Sverdrup, Minister of Education, who is described as a second Cardinal Newman."

"In some families the parents show partiality among their children," says the Catholic Columbian. "Sometimes it is the eldest who is favored, sometimes the youngest; often the prettiest, or the brightest, or the most affectionate. This is all wrong—the children of the same home should, so far as is possible, have the same chance, the same love. There should be no favorites. The father and the mother should remember that all of them have been equally entrusted to them by Divine Providence and for all of them there must be rendered an equal account."

There is some talk of holding a Catholic Congress at the St. Louis Fair, says the Catholic Transcript. "The advocates of the project advance a variety of reasons of fluctuating value and irregular weight. A gathering of distinguished Catholics from the four quarters of Christendom would no doubt attract public attention, and the words spoken as well as the resolutions drafted would probably challenge the passing attention of the public. It is notorious, however, and unfortunately, that the sanest Catholic thought is rarely represented on such occasions. Those who do the talking are usually the very ones that could best afford to be silent; and whose silence would prove of no special detriment to the Church. The ultimate advantage accruing to the Catholic cause from such assemblies is, or at least has been, very slight—so slight that one is almost constrained to ask: Is it worth the while?"

A. V. D. Watterson, writing to the Pittsburg Observer from South Carolina, mentions the interesting fact that Savannah has, to some extent, solved the school question. Savannah is the only city in the United States which, he says, has done justice to Catholics by a distribution of the school fund. Two large schools, one of twelve rooms and one of eight rooms, are maintained, in every respect, out of the public school funds. There are twenty-two lay teachers, all Catholics, who teach in these schools, giving Catholic instruction from 8:30 to 9 in the morning, and secular instruction during the remainder of the day. This system has been in vogue for thirty-four years, and has proved quite satisfactory. There is an unwritten law that no Catholic teacher shall apply for permission to teach in any other public school, and non-Catholics never apply for the Catholic public school positions. Of the school directors, three are Catholics, and the entire number have always acted with the utmost harmony, there never having arisen any serious difference of opinion since the system was inaugurated.

The French Government is leaving nothing undone to lead people from the practice of religious usages. On Good Friday the captain of a certain regiment, so the "Univers" reports, summoned his men and asked those who desired to eat meat to give their names to the sergeant-major. Unanimously the men declined the temptation, nor did a second invitation succeed better than the first.

There is now little doubt, says the "London Catholic Times," that with a characteristic refinement of impiety, the government of M. Combes did intend to choose Good Friday for the removal of the crucifix from the law courts. A Paris firm was asked at midday on Monday Thursday to send some workmen next day to the Palais de Justice, but the manager, suspecting the purpose for which the men were required, refused to allow any of his employees to take part in the impious proceeding. The firm, that of Bellet et Vazall, deserves to have its name recorded. And what more laymen think of the infidel government's act is but a faint specimen of the thoughts of lawyers. Already the doctrinaires have thrown up their commissions, and report says that many barristers will appear at their pleadings armed with crucifixes, as a protest against the government's attack on a time-honored and venerable decoration of the courts. The barristers of Paris have always been known for their respect for religion, and a solemn and unanimous protest of this kind by them may teach M. Combes a little wisdom.

What is the "Plain Chant?"

"Far beyond the music of love, with its entrancing and sensuous passion, beyond the dear dream of Mozart and the profound gloom and discontent of Beethoven, in a region of which the tinselled music of Gounod never dreamed the plain song, the music of worship, has preserved the very essence of Christianity, its humility, its faith, its immortal claim on the heart and the intelligence."

It is the music of which Edward Hutton writes in the foregoing words that it is to take place in all Catholic churches of the music that was written by secular composers.

And now, what is this Gregorian music, this "plain chant" that is alone to be used in the churches? Let the greatest authority on plain chant answer. He is the Rev. Albert Mallot, S.S., S. T. L., a French priest who was decorated by the Benedictines at Sarlat, who has been giving a course of lectures on plain chant at the School of expression, in Boston, who is about to deliver another series of lectures on the subject before the New York College of Music, and who is now training the choir of St. John's College, Brooklyn. This is what he says in the preface to his "Grammar of Plain Chant."

"According to such good judges as Ch. Gounod, O. Bellagui, K. Havemann, the Gregorian chant * * * is not only the liturgical music of the church, but is also the only music always worthy of the church."

"In many musical compositions written nowadays for the Church very little religious effect is looked for and still less is obtained. To give vocal or instrumental artists an opportunity of making a bit seems to be the main end of the composer."

"Quite different, indeed, was the purpose of the different composers, who from the time of St. Ambrose up to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, wrote our liturgical melodies. They wished to work out masterpieces of art and of piety, and very often they fully succeeded. The meaning and the expression of beautiful words were put into relief and the same effect, a sanctifying one, was aimed at by the composers of the air as well as by the composers of the words."

"In order to appreciate Gregorian melodies let us remember that we are in the church, and that we do not need to strain our voice to its utmost to be heard by Almighty God."

"It will be noticed that Father Mallot speaks of melodies. Many people are asking if plain chant is melodious. It is in this very respect that it differs from the modern music; it is all melody. Harmony had no place in it, except in the most austere way; it consists of tones, sung in unison, sometimes by priest and choir antiphonally, solemnly, sometimes by different parts of a choir, alternating with each other and with the priest. And it is melody of such transcendent beauty that every great composer from Bach to Wagner has drawn upon it for themes as upon a great storehouse."

Gregorian music differs from modern in this, that it has no measure, no rhythm, no time of its own. The measure is that of the words to which it is sung. The accentuated note is always that on which the accented syllable of the word is being sung. The rhythm depends solely upon the rhythm of words. When the words are prose, as in the Gospels, it becomes a sort of recitative; when the words are poetry, as in the great hymns, it emphasizes the rhythm. A "Credo" becomes a march of crusaders chanting the articles of their faith; a "Kyrie Eleison" becomes truly a cry to the Lord for mercy; a "Sanctus" becomes the anthem, as it were, of angels singing around the throne of God in Heaven. The music and the words belong to each other, absolutely and unshakably.