The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914. — VOL. XLIII., NO. 32.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWRD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on June 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday. — Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45
	6.15	4.42	8.30	"	Hunter River	"	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	7.00	5.21	9.02	"	Emerald Jet.	"	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55		5.56	9.27	"	Kensington	"	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30		6.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.	9.00	7.50	11.00
			P.M.						A.M.
		8.00	12.10	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15	
		8.58	1.39	"	Port Hill	"	7.48	3.46	
		9.47	3.00	"	O'Leary	"	7.04	2.30	
		11.00	5.00	Ar.	Tignigh	Dep.	5.45	12.20	
								A.M.	
		8.55	7.10	Dep.	Emerald Jet.	Ar.	7.00	8.45	
		9.30	8.00	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.	6.00	8.10	

Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	A.M.				Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.	P.M.	Sat. Only P.M.
3.00	6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.40	6.45
4.10	8.35	"	Mt. Stewart	"	7.05	4.10	5.15
4.36	9.12	"	Morell	"	6.33	3.20	4.36
4.57	9.41	"	St. Peter's	"	6.11	2.51	4.05*
6.00	11.10	Ar.	Souris	Dep.	5.10	1.25	2.35
Sat. Only							
7.10	12.40	Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	4.00		1.00

Sat. Only P.M.	Dly. Ex. Sat. & Sun. P.M.	Dly. Ex. Sun. A.M.				Dly. Ex. Sun. A.M.	Dly. Ex. Sat. & Sun. P.M.	Sat. Only P.M
5.15	4.15	8.40	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	6.55	3.50	4.10
6.04	5.04	9.50	"	Cardigan	"	6.06	2.43	3.03
6.25	5.25	10.20	"	Montague	"	5.44	2.15	2.35
7.00	6.00	11.00	Ar.	Georgetown	Dept.	5.10	1.25	1.45

Daily Except Sunday. P.M.	A.M.				Daily Except Sunday. P.M.	A.M.
8.15	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	5.35	9.45
9.50	4.25	"	Vernon River	"	4.01	8.31
11.45	5.55	Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.	2.00	7.00

Summer Goods

Hammocks
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A Splendid NEW STOCK just opened at lowest prices in the City. 95 cents each to $6.00 each. Call and see them. All strong well made Hammocks, large size, fast colors.

For The Seaside

Sand Pails and Shovels for the Kiddies, NEWEST BOOKS, LATEST and BEST NOVELS, JULY MAGAZINES, Latest NEWSPAPERS, TENNIS GOODS, RACKQUETS, TENNIS BALLS, BASE BALL GOODS. A big stock of BASE BALLS from 5 cents each up to $1.25 each. Souvenirs of every Description.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patents, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from $5.00 to $7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Com, any of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets $100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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Mar. 22nd, 1906

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July 3, 1911—yly.

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Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.
MONEY TO LOAN.
June15, 1910—tf

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

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July 26, 1911—tf

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
148 PRINCE STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN.

A Motu Proprio in Practice

In a remote village of nothern Maryland, unknown to the public at large and quite unheralded, a community of meen is singing the music of the Church in pure Gregorian Chant. Theoretically there should be nothing startling in such a statement, and that the achievement is notable is in itself a commentary upon the times. Not long ago I determined to make a pilgrimage to this American "Solesmes." I arrived on the Eve of the Ascension. Through the intense heat of an afternoon in late spring I wound my way up the hill to the great stone building that crowned its summit, and was received with the utmost hospitality by the superior who has done much for the music reforms in his Order. Of these reforms he spoke quite modestly. From his attitude one might well have assumed that his action was but the obvious duty of a religious superior, and the house over which he presided, but one among many such engaged in carrying out the rules laid down by Pope Pius X for Seminaries, Ecclesiastical Institutions and Religious Communities.

When I entered the college next morning a little before six thirty, the community already filled the floor of the chapel and the organ gallery. The superior entered the sanctuary and the Mass began. A single high baritone voice announced the words of the Introit: "Viri Galilaei, quid admiramini aspicientes in coelum? Alleluia . . ." and the melody, so humhle in its supplicating adoration, yet soaring beyond all human conception, seemed the very incarnation in art of the Church's spirit of prayer. "Omnes gentes, plaudite manibus; jubilate Deo in voce exsultationis!" The full choir broke in with the words of the psalm, and the contrast of their vigorous utterance threw into greater relief the phrases of the Introit.

There were a few modulating chords from the organ, and then, suddenly, from that immense body of men that filled the whole chapel, Kyrie burst forth with a mighty shout that made the very walls tremble. Two hundred and ten men's voices, merged, as it were, into a single great voice, resonant and deep, poured out in unison that cry of appeal and confidence in the incomparable accents of the Church's own idiom

The effect upon the listener was overwhelming. It seemed as though the whole world had suddenly burst forth into direct appeal to the ascended Christ, and that with surpassing eloquence. Surely, I thought, nothing in the whole realm of music could compare to this Chant in its unadorned splendor. Even the noblest music conveys a sense of conscious crafts-manship that seems arrogant when contrasted with the humble sublimity of Plain Chant. In music, the personality of the composer thursts itself forward through his work, drawing attention to his own cleverness, whereas in Plain Chant, created anonymously in the depth of remote cloisters, the source of inspiration seems completely supernatural, untainted by the lines of vanity. It is as the flight of souls already set free from the bondage of the flesh, giving forth a message of rarified tenderness that reaches beyond the boundaries of the universe, and dashes itself in ecstasies before the throne of God.

I had expected to hear a conscientious rendering of the Gregorian melodies by a relatively small group of singers, but for anything like this great outpouring of sound, this vigor and assurance, I was quite unprepared The melodies were sung without any of the tentative quality of most early efforts, but with a rhythmic certitude that is only possible where the singers are familiar with the Latin Language, and without which knowledge much of the value of the music is lost. Throughout the Mass, the smaller group that made up the choir alternated with the entire community, the careful, artistic training, on one hand, set off on the other, by that majestic volume of sound. The whole thing was done with a simplicity and an absence of any apparent striving for effect that made the result extremely moving.

"Jesuita non cantat" has been the popular saying; yet here was a very army of Jesuits taking up with zeal the reform of liturgical music so eloquently urged by the Pope. A few years ago the work had been inaugurated quietly, without blare of trumpets, in obedience to the desire of the then Rev. Provincial of Maryland-New York, who introduced a systematic course of singing and Gregorian music into the two houses of education for young Jesuits in the Province. One of their number directed the work, first as a Novice at Poughkeepsie, then as a Scholastic at Woodstock, Maryland.

It is too soon to gauge the full effects of such a movement. The immediate gain in beauty and liturgical fitness, great as it is, is not the most significant side of the work. We have at present in this country an attitude of passive resistance due, in most cases, to ignorace of the real issues involved rather than to any explicit desire to desecrate the sacred text by ludicrous musical settings. On the other hand, wherever there is real understanding and zeal, no exterior difficulties can suffice to prevent the information of competent liturgical choirs to take the place of the travesties that now hold sway in our midst. By way of illustration one could point to a number of small parishes in this country, without so much as a school on which to draw, where an amateur choir director has succeeded in bringing together the children of the parish, and the liturgical offices are sung correctly with devotion and simplicity. In a small mining town in England, the Mass, including the Proper, is sung each Sunday by the whole congregation, numbering some seventy persons. France can show many shining examples in its country parishes, while even in the jungles of Central America, a missionary has succeeded in singing High Mass, for many years, answered in Gregorian Chant by his various congregations of Indians, while the Proper of the Sunday is rendered by the single lay Brother attached to the mission. Such examples prove how much can be accomplished in spite of unpromising conditions where there is some one who is interested and who knows how to set about it. Nor were the results of these experiments unmusical and raw. On the contrary, they gained in artistic merit because of the very absence of meretricious striving for effect, which has stultified many a more pretentious effort.

Viewed, then, from an educational standpoint, the reform of music in these training schools for priests becomes of supreme importance to the country at large. As these successive groups of young men are turned out with sound musical training, they will gradually spread around them higher standards of taste and lift the country out of the state of artistic degradation which has been the bane of this generation. Religious orders especially can contribute largely to the success of this movement so dear to the Holy Father. The education of a vast number of Catholics is in their hands. Theirs must be the decision as to whether these thousands of young Catholics are to have their taste turned into the old polluted channels of art, or whether they are to drink from the crystal fountains offered them by the Church.

It would seem that in the time of Plato the direct ifluence of art on character was more fully recognized than it is today From the ideal Republic all bad art was to be excluded rigidly. Music of the highest type only was to be allowed in the hearing of its young citizens, because these philosophers realized that mucsi could not remain a superficial stimulus but penetrated, whether for good or for evil, to the very springs of character. "Music is a more potent instrument than any other," we read in the Republic, "because rhythm and harmony find their way into the inward places of the soul on which they mightily fasten." Forestalling Pope Pius X, Plato instituted his Index Expurgatorius of music, though he did so merely on political grounds, "for," as he said, "any musical innovation is full of danger to the whole State and ought to be prohibited. When modes of music change, the fundamental laws of the State change with them." Significantly enough, the very modes, or scales which he saw fit to prohibit, were the two that closely resemble the Major and Minor scales of our modern music. They were forbidden on the ground of being, respectively, intoxicating and relaxing. Two modes were to be encouraged; one "to sound the note or accent which a brave man utters in the hour of danger and stern resolve when he is going to wounds or death . . . and at every crisis meets the blows of fortune with firm step and a determination to endure; and another to be used by him in times of peace . . . when there is no pressure of necessity, and he is seeking to persuade God by prayer . . . These two harmonies I ask you to leave; the strain of necessity and the strain of freedom; . . . the strain of courage and the strain of temperance; these, I say, leave."—"And these," replied the expert, "are the Dorian and Phrygian harmonies."

It might be interesting to draw a parallel between the ideas of Plato and those embodied in the famous Motu Proprio of Pope Pius X. Meanwhile, all those who have a real interest in the young citizens of the Church will feel themselves under a debt of gratitude to the Society of Jesus for giving life to these ideas and leading the way to a general reform of music in so beautiful and complete a fashion —J. B. W., in America.

Why England Fights

London, Aug. 8.—The Catholic organ, The Tablet, in an editorial entitled, "Why England Fights," says she enters the fight with a knowledge that she is striking for the noblest of all causes, for the sake of human faithfulness, for the sanctities of greatness and the trust between nations.

All perplexity was ended when Germany invaded the little state she was sworn to respect. England will vinicate the honor of her sacred word for which no nobler cause any man may die.

The Tablet says that the war is uniting the English and French provinces in Canada as they were never united before. By the order of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, a Solemn votive Mass tempori belli was celebrated in the churches on Sunday with recitation of the Miserere Benediction.

Interesting Discovery

Two years ago, when work was begun for the rebuilding of the house adjoining the Church of St. Marcello al Corso, a discovery was made of subteranean ruins which were pronounced to be those of the baptistry of the "Titulus Marcelli," possibly the oldest parish church in Rome. A few weeks ago, during the course of the work, other remains of buildings were discovered, and one chamber is said to be the narthex, between the baptistry and the parish church, another being believed to be a part of the house of the well-known Christian matron, Lucina, whose name occurs so frequently in the records of the early times of Christianity as having taken to places of safety the bodies of the martyrs in time of persecution, Saints Marcellus, Sylvester Melchiades and the priest John having been rescued by her in the persecution of Diocletian, and the "Titulus Marcelli" rising on the site of her house after the Peace came.

Good Health Is Impossible Without a Healthy Action Of The Kidneys

When the kidneys begin to "act up" and fail to filter the blood through them, there passes into the system uric acid and other virulent poisons, which will cause some of the severest and most deadly diseases known to mankind.

On the first evidence of the approach of kidney trouble Doan's Kidney Pills should be used, and serious trouble avoided. Mr. Israel Drost, Bath, N.B., writes:—"I am sending you this testimonial telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. My kidneys were so bad I was helpless for about two months. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief, and then I got another, and by the time I had taken it, I was completely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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 25c.

Pride makes some people ridiculous and prevents others from becoming so.

A man who can dispose of his troubles for a consideration is a genius.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

The tastes of amillionaire may be imprisoned in a pauper's purse.

Many a man who is good has a sad look.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

By covering up their tracks some men get credit for walking in the straight and narrow path.

You can't flatter an honest man by telling him he's honest.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

If a friend pulls his watch on your funny story cut it short.

Men without enemies have but few friends.

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

It is not necessarily a small matter when a woman puts her best foot forward.

Some are born rich, some acquire riches and some get into politics and thurst riches upon themselves.

STIR THE LIVER UP BY THE USE OF Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills

If the LIVER IS LAZY, SLOW OR TORPID it is necessary to stimulate it by the use of a medicine that will clean away all the waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent, as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, and all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a specific for all these troubles, and have been used for close on to twenty years by many people for these complaints.

Mr. Thomas Duesling, Waterford, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with my stomach for twenty-five years, I doctored with doctors in Canada and Michigan, but got no relief. There was a friend in Michigan who advised me to try your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I did so. I now feel like a new man, and I can't praise them enough to my fellow men."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for $1.00. They are for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.