

## THE HERALD

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scriptions.

The mails brought to Halifax from Europe by the Virginian were landed in Montreal twenty-three hours afterwards. It is thought this quick time can be reduced three hours.

London advices intimate the probability of the resignation of Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador at Washington. The cause assigned is a difference of opinion between him and the Imperial Government concerning the modus vivendi arrangement entered into between the British and United States Governments, with regard to Newfoundland.

The report in this issue of the bomb explosion in St. Peter's, Rome, shows that the perpetrators of these dastardly deeds, these fiends in human shape, who seek to destroy human life by means of infernal machines, are not deterred by any considerations of time or place from attempting to carry out their hellish designs. The would-be assassin evidently thought his Holiness Pope Pius would officiate publicly in St. Peter's on Sunday and made his plans accordingly. Providentially the Pope did not take part in the public ceremonies in the Basilica; but the edifice was thronged with people, and the danger of destroying many lives was great. Is there no way in which the machinations of these human fiends can be frustrated?

At the Canadian Club dinner in Toronto on Monday, J. M. Courtney, ex-deputy finance minister, issued a note of warning on the Canadian expenditure. He was afraid that Canada was spending too much. Out of her abundance she should redeem the indebtedness or reduce her taxation. In the present prosperous times every effort should be made to save. It will require all the government's wisdom to preserve our high credit in the future, as there are large maturing liabilities to be met of the loans made 25 to 30 years ago. Mr. Courtney also uttered a caution about the danger to Canada from over-exploitation of foreign capital developing Canadian interests. Our financiers should be careful in floating Canadian enterprises abroad and should ever aim to keep the country's credit at a high level.

How fearful Grit members of Parliament are of having the light of day let in on their election methods is strikingly exemplified by the conduct of William Roche, one of the members returned for Halifax at the last general election in 1904. After preventing his case from coming to trial for corrupt practices, by means of appeals and other legal technicalities, no less than nineteen times, covering almost two years, at last a day was appointed for the examination of Mr. Roche for discovery; that is for the opportunity of asking him certain questions about his knowledge of the conduct of his election. The appointed time was Saturday last, the 17th inst. Mr. Roche had been duly notified of the date and the nature of the proposed proceedings. A subpoena had been placed in the hands of a constable to be served on Mr. Roche. When the hour for holding court arrived, the Judge was in attendance and the officials of the court were present, but Mr. Roche was not there. Not only was he not present in court, but a search of the city failed to locate him. The constable who had the subpoena for him was unable to serve it, because he could not lay eyes on him. At Mr. Roche's usual place of business no tidings of him were available; at his home ignorance of his whereabouts were equally expressed. The last seen of him was on Thursday the 15th,

when he was observed wending his way towards the railway station. The idea of facing a court of inquiry is not palatable to this eminent statesman, and he has taken himself to parts unknown to escape the scrutiny of the inquisitorial commission. In this particular the conduct of Mr. Roche is in striking contrast to that of Mr. R. L. Borden, who, as soon as he learned that his presence was required at a similar inquiry, left his place in Parliament without waiting for a subpoena and hastened to Halifax by the first train. But then it must be remembered that Mr. Roche belongs to the order of politicians elected to Parliament by such means as those revealed in the London election scandals exposure.

## In Time of Peace Prepare for War.

Under the above caption the Quebec Chronicle gives some round advice to the Conservatives of the city and the Province of Quebec. We quote:

"For many years past, whenever it has been called to face the crisis of a general election the Conservative party has imitated the example of the ten foolish virgins, and has been utterly unprepared to answer the call. In this Province, more especially, it has been found singularly lacking, and though the official announcement galvanizes it into a temporary semblance of life, it is utterly unable to exert effectually the undoubted strength it possesses, because during the intervals of the election drinks, it has sunk into a stupid torpor, neglected the supervision of the electoral lists, suffered its organization to become pervaded with dry-rot, and kept itself as persistently out of touch with the general public as if it had good reason to be ashamed of itself, and only sought to hide from the light of day. It expects to do effectively in the space of a few short weeks that which it should be doing the whole period between parliament and parliament, and, as a very natural result, it receives a sound thrashing when it enters into the contest, for elections are won, not in the short space that intervenes between the official announcement and the polling day, but in the period that has elapsed before it.

"Will the Conservatives of this Province be taken, as it were, by surprise once more, or will they wake up and make their preparations in time? It is very shrewdly conjectured, indeed, in some quarters not too badly informed, it is regarded as a matter of absolute certainty, that the coming session of the present Parliament will be its last, and that its dissolution will follow more or less suddenly. Already the Conservatives in Ontario are moving; on Saturday last there was a rousing rally of the Kent Liberal Conservative Association in Chatham, officers were elected and the nominations were made of candidates in the local election, and in that for the Dominion House of Commons; and on the same date in Woodstock, the local Conservative Club of that city met for the purpose of general organization and to call a convention to nominate a candidate to contest the riding at the next general election. 'The executive committee,' said the despatch, 'will meet next week, when arrangements will be made for the registration of voters and possibly the selection of a candidate whom it is proposed to put in the field early.' It developed from the meeting that Conservatism is growing rapidly in the city and riding, and with a strong candidate in the field, with a good start, it is believed that a Conservative can be elected.

"Herein is both a warning and an example for the Conservatives of this Province, and to bring matters nearer home, for the Conservatives of this city, county, and district. Our adversaries have reproached us, and not altogether without reason, with being leaderless, disorganized, and dispirited. How long are we going to submit,

to lie under this reproach; how long are we content to lie inert expecting Providence to work a miracle for those who will do nothing for themselves? The hope of the party today is in the young Conservatives, who to do them justice, are eager enough for the fray if they were only led by aggressive and hard working leaders. Let them lose no time in organizing, in the city, in every parish, in every county; they will not want leaders if they clamor to be led.

## Potato Famine at the Steel City.

SYDNEY, November 14.—The business men of Sydney are said to be expressing great indignation at the "fine ruin" stories which have been published from Sydney. In this connection the following from the Sydney Post may be of interest:—

Yesterday there was not a potato to be had for love or money within the city. This is unusual at a time of the year when in the past the market would be glutted with this vegetable. Enquiries at some of the leading produce dealers in the city elicited the information that potatoes now in Sydney were considered worth sixty cents a bushel. Realizing that this was an unusual condition for this time of the year, a representative of the Post last night interviewed a leading hotel man, and asked him to explain the scarcity of potatoes. "It is all," he said, "due to the silly tax imposed on produce vendors by way of a license by the city council. There are few potato owners who in the past came to Sydney with their produce, whose business here would warrant them paying the exorbitant fee of \$50 demanded by the city in return for permission to sell their produce. The only result of this tax, as has already been pointed out in your paper, is to drive away these people and bring about a condition that when the provision dealers are sold out, there is nothing to do but wait until one or more of them brings in another consignment. (Later advices say the famine has been relieved by potatoes from this Province which sold at 80 to 85 cents a bushel.)

## Bourassa Supports Labor Candidate.

"Barrels of money will be spent in St. Mary's division, Montreal, by the liberal party workers during the next few days in order to crush the labor candidate, Joseph Ainey," said Henri Bourassa, M.P., at a big rally on Sunday evening. Bourassa spoke in both languages. He was enthusiastically cheered when he declared there should be more independence in the house of commons. In the British parliament he would be considered a good party man, because in Great Britain members of parliament use their own judgment. They are not jacks in the box, who must jump up and vote when their party leader snaps his fingers. The speaker said he was not in St. Mary's division under false pretences. He was not like some of the politicians, who, when with farmers were agriculturists themselves, and when they were addressing working classes they were genuine labor men. Bourassa spoke of the recent bitter fight in Quebec county, where the independent candidate was successful. In fact, he said, in all his political fights he had felt it his duty to belong to his country before his party. He declared it was the duty of the electors of St. Mary's division to return Ainey. All professions, doctors, lawyer, railway men, shipping men, merchants, were represented in the commons. Before the election of Verillie, the word labor was not known in the Dominion parliament, and in a democratic country, the laboring classes should be represented.

## Bomb Explodes in St. Peter's.

Roman advices of the 18th, Sunday, inform us that a bomb exploded in St. Peter's Basilica on that day. The edifice was crowded and an indescribable scene of confusion followed. There were no fatalities. As soon as the echoes of the tremendous roar had ceased, a Canon sought by reasoning words to quiet the people, but in vain. They fled in all directions, and a number of women fainted. Women and children screamed and men tried to protect their families in the crush. The church is so large, however, that there was ample room for the crowd to scatter, and not one was injured. No trace of the perpetrator of the deed has been found.

Since St. Anacletus, who was ordained by Peter himself, erected an oratory in 90 A.D. on the site of the present Basilica to mark the spot where the remains of St. Peter are buried no such dastardly occurrence is noted in the annals of the church.

ROAR LIKE A THUNDERBOLT. Today was the anniversary of the dedication of the Basilica to St. Peter, and it was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Holy relics were exposed, and a large number of the faithful attended the services. Cardinal Rampolla, formerly Papal Secretary of State, was among those present. He took part in the service in his choir. The last Mass had just been concluded when the explosion occurred and only one Canon, who had not quite finished, remained at the altar of St. Peter. This altar is at the end of the right aisle, and it was near here that the bomb had been placed. As the Canon turned to bless the communicants there was a tremendous roar, which echoed through the lofty arches of the immense dome like a thunder-clap. At the same time a dense smoke spread throughout this portion of the Basilica and as strong odor of gun-powder filled the air.

THE PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN. Confusion and panic at once seized the people. The Canon at the altar tried to stem the tide of fear. He shouted:

"Do not be afraid; it is nothing, merely the noonday gun." His words, however, had little effect. They were refused by the smoke and the pungent smell of powder and the people continued their headlong flight. Chairs were overturned, making the confusion more serious. Men and women fled, stumbling in all directions and the screams of children and cries of anguish were heard on all sides, and for a few moments it seemed as if nothing would obviate a grave disaster. The vast size of the church, however, gave room for the crowd to scatter, and at the end of a few moments the people were surging towards the doors, excited and nervous but orderly.

## NOBODY HURT—EDIFICE UNHARMED.

As soon as the smoke cleared away a hasty examination showed that nobody had been hurt in the crush, and furthermore that no one had been wounded by the explosion. Calm was gradually restored and people returned to view the extent of the damage.

It was discovered that the bomb had been placed under a scaffolding which had been erected to facilitate repairs to the roof exactly over the celebrated tomb of Clement XIII, by Canova, which consists of a figure of the Pope and two lions, and which is the most remarkable piece of sculpture in the Basilica. This tomb ranks among the finest efforts of modern sculpting, and by its sculptor Canova established his reputation. When the first gardener reached the spot the scaffolding was found to be smoldering, but this fire was easily extinguished. The tomb was found to be absolutely unharmed, and even the pavement showed scarcely any signs of the explosion. An examination of the remains of the bomb leads to the supposition, unless it was crudely prepared on purpose to mislead, that it was manufactured in the country and brought into Rome. It is believed that the bomb had a very long fuse in order to enable the criminal to gain the piazza before the explosion. It has been impossible to trace him, and no one has any recollection of seeing a man who, by his movements, might have aroused suspicion.

## POPE PRAYS FOR MISCREANT.

The Pope was engaged in his regular noon hour devotions when the bomb exploded. He heard muffled sounds, which surprised but did not alarm him. Monsignor Misciatelli, sub-prefect of the apostolic palace, and Monsignor Biletti, Major Domo of the Vatican, at once hurriedly entered the pontiff's chambers. They were so pale that the Pope immediately asked: "What has happened?"

"Do not be alarmed, holy father," was the answer. "A bomb has exploded in the basilica, but fortunately there are no deaths to deplore and no one has been wounded."

The pontiff asked anxiously if the church had been injured. Upon being reassured, he fell on his knees, saying he must implore mercy for the misguided perpetrator of the deed.

DIED  
At Palmer Road, on Oct. 20, there passed to her eternal reward, Mary Evans, youngest daughter of Henry and Caroline Handrahan, aged 8 years and 2 months. Three weeks before her death she was taken with brain fever, and although a skillful physician was immediately called, the young life could not be saved. All that could be done to allay her sufferings was done by the tender nursing of a devoted father and mother, until the angel came carrying her pure young soul to heaven. She was a child of sunny disposition and winning ways, and will be greatly missed, both in the home circle, where she was the pet, and in the school room, where her talent, pleasing countenance and kind manner made her a favorite with all. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place to Tignish on Monday morning, October 22nd, when a Mass of thanksgiving was offered by Rev. Father McDonnell. The pall bearers were John Scobie, Peter Knack, Frank McLean, John Brennan, Douglas McIntyre and Angus Shea. R. I. P.—Com.

## The Prices.

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Butter (sub).....	0.20 to 0.21
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Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.55 to 0.60
Mutton, per lb (carcass).....	0.06 to 0.07
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	2.50 to 3.00
Potatoes.....	0.35 to 0.40
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Sheep pelts.....	0.75 to 0.85
Turkeys.....	0.12 to 0.14
Turkeys (per lb).....	1.00 to 1.10
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Figure it up, the cost of material, the cost of making, the thread, buttons, and all that goes to make a high class waist. But there's no need to go further than the first item, for silk enough for a waist of a quality inferior to that of which these bargain waists are made would cost much more than our price for one of these waists complete.

It is evident, therefore, that SOMEBODY is making a big loss, dropping all the profit and most of the cost of the waist.

## EXPLANATION.

These waists while perfect in every other detail are somewhat off style with regard to the sleeves, a detail, however, which may easily be remedied. They're really \$4 to \$6 waists, of splendid quality soft Taffetas. A few shantungs and are made in pretty styles. Colorings include pink, white, sky, rose, royal, navy, linen, many of them being exquisite shades. Sizes range from 34 to 40 inclusive. These are high class waists, the cut, workmanship and finish being most superior and will be found perfect fitting.

Out of town customers unable to shop personally may order with every confidence BY MAIL. When ordering, please state color and size desired. Ten cents extra should be enclosed for postal charges. Should the waist be found undesirable in any way it may be returned at once and the money will be immediately refunded. Orders should be sent in immediately and will be filled in rotation.

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