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Editor & Proprietor.

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The Election Petitions.

A considerable part of the time of the Supreme Court, last week, was occupied in the consideration of some of the election petitions filed against Government members elect. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald occupied the bench and the Counsel engaged were: Messrs. Mathieson and Morrison K. Os. for the petitioners, and Attorney-General Hazard and J. J. Johnston K. C. for the respondents. The first petition considered was that of Mr. John Kickham against Mr. Lauchlin McDonald. This case was quickly disposed of, the court setting it down for trial at Souris on Wednesday the 3rd of February. Next came the petitions of McIsaac against McInnis and Cox, and that of Driscoll against Cumiskey. When Mr. Mathieson made application for trial in these cases the opposing counsel presented certain objections. That was on Wednesday. The following day, Thursday, was set down for argument on these objections. The objections raised by Mr. Johnston to the petition against Cumiskey, were to the effect that the petitioner was not qualified to present the petition, and in the second place that the petitioner had not a right to vote at the election. In the case of McIsaac against McInnis and Cox a number of objections were presented. It was alleged that the copies of the petition and accompanying papers were not legally served by the petitioner on the respondents; that the petition, being a joint one, against the return of a Councillor and an Assemblyman, could not legally be presented; that a double petition should be accompanied by a double deposit, as security. These were the principal objections; but there were also objections to the phraseology in some of the clauses of the petition. When the court opened on Thursday, Mr. Mathieson, K. C. commenced his argument in support of the petition and against the objections interposed by the Government council. Aply and convincingly he argued, and quoted the statutes and numerous authorities to prove the validity of the petition and the legality of all proceedings thus far executed in connection therewith. On the other hand he pointed out the untenableness of the position assumed by the Government counsel, and the absence of precedent or legal authority to sustain their objections. Mr. Morrison also argued strongly in favor of the validity of the petition and the legality of the proceedings taken in connection with it. So clear and tenable was the petitioner's case, he said, that he did not consider it necessary to take up the time of

the Court citing authorities completely sustaining the course pursued. The opposing counsel presented their arguments, and the matter was not concluded when the Court adjourned at 5 o'clock. Friday forenoon the argument in both cases was finished and in the afternoon the Chief Justice gave judgment in both. In the case of McIsaac against McInnis and Cox the petition was sustained and the objections interposed by the Government counsel were thrown out. The only change recommended in the petition was the striking out of the word "Before" in clause 9, or the introduction of a new clause specifically invoking the operation of the common law. On Saturday forenoon, on the application of Mr. Mathieson, the petition of Driscoll against Cumiskey was set down, by the Chief Justice, for trial at Charlottetown on Wednesday March 3rd.

The Disasters in Italy.

As the details of the earthquake, fire and tidal-wave disasters in the Italian cities become known it is discovered that the first accounts fell far short of adequately describing the extent and horror of the destruction. The following excerpts from the New York Freeman's Journal serve to accentuate earlier accounts: Those who were killed at the first shock met with a fate that is not to be compared with the days of agony passed in the ruins by thousands until death came to their relief. Not within the memory of man were such scenes enacted as were witnessed in Messina and other Italian communities during the week following the awful visitation of an earthquake that in a few seconds killed two hundred thousand human beings. As the fires lit by the crash of houses drew near the ruins where men, women and children were pinioned between beams, the agonizing shrieks were heard of those who realized that the advancing fiery torrent cut them off from all hope. The terrible work of the earthquake is thus graphically described by the well known author Marion Crawford: "Where a city of 150,000 inhabitants rose in a wide amphitheatre eight days ago, overlooking one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, men will see a week hence a vast whitened hollow in a hill, levelled ruins strewn with quick-lime, the sepulchre of 130,000 human beings, of whom more than half died in unimaginable agony. At least there will be peace after this hideous week." The same writer referring to what he witnessed in the streets of the doomed city on New Year's day says: "Death was everywhere. The bodies of persons extracted from the ruins and of those who had died from the effects of their injuries as soon as they saw the light lay so thick in the streets that it was hard not to tread on them. No battlefield ever presented a more terrible sight, while dogs of every breed, from Sicilian mastiffs and sheepdogs to slinking curs of the hill villages, gathered in thousands and devoured corpses like hyenas, although hundreds of them were shot by the soldiers and blue-jackets. "As night fell sullen fires still glowed upward to the sullen sky, and the shrieks of the buried victims grew more despairing and piercing as death by fire drew near those whom neither wounds nor suffocation had yet set free. Better the mournful silence and the lime strewn hollow which will soon mark the spot where Messina stood." Other correspondents give

a striking description of the long procession of men bearing stretchers on which the dead and wounded are laid. "The stretcher goes by," writes one correspondent, "a few steps further one finds bodies laid at street corners and left unwatched. There are such open air charnel houses at every turn. Here are a dozen corpses in a row; there fifty, further on perhaps a hundred, and close by the dead, the survivors are huddled around fires." Similar sights are to be witnessed in every community that suffered from the earthquake. Everywhere there is death and desolation.

"As night came on the howling of the maddened crowd sank to a lower key, but the cries and moans of those buried among the ruins rang out more terribly and distinctly yet. The work of saving life continues day and night with unceasing energy, though, unhappily, with very limited success. One of the most serious obstacles to order has been caused by the escape of all the convicts from the large penal establishment, and the troops and blue-jackets have orders to shoot down the thieves without mercy. Then, too, the horrible stench has attracted thousands of dogs from all the country round, and the beasts prey upon the dead bodies in every street."

"The commander of the Russian battleship Makaroff at Naples, thus described the fearful scenes at Messina: He declared that many residents had been buried alive. Groans were heard coming from far down in the fissures of the earth, which could be approached only with the greatest caution. At these points the tottering walls threatened further collapse. The anguished cries of the victims caused a half frenzy among the sailors, who in several places excavated under dangerous places and rescued wounded people. In other cases they reached dead bodies that fell apart when efforts were made to drag them from the wreckage. For an entire day the Russian sailors, divided into squads, gave assistance wherever needed. Amid the ruins of the Bank of Sicily they found a safe containing many millions and delivered it aboard the warship. From one house alone they rescued ten persons alive. Before leaving Messina the warship put stores of medicines and food ashore. During the crossing to Naples eight of the wounded died."

The sea front at Reggio has been completely swept away. It is a mass of wreckage from vessels of every description that were in the harbor. It is impossible to approach Reggio by sea or by land. For a distance of twelve miles from the city roads, bridges, and footpaths have been uprooted. Even the face of the country has changed. The prefect of Reggio, Signor Orso, says the city has been almost entirely devastated; that the dead run into the thousands, and that the surrounding villages have also been destroyed. A laborer who escaped from Reggio has reached Catanzaro, almost mad with terror. He relates that shortly before daybreak a deafening noise like the roaring of a hundred cannon was heard. This was followed by the subsidence of the entire lower portion of the city. At the same time the sea, to an accompaniment of frightful roaring, swept over the waterfront. The Cathedral, all the municipal buildings, and the barracks and the beautiful palaces that lined the Corso, the fashionable thoroughfare of the city, are now heaps of ruins. The noise of their collapse was terrific, but agonized screams of terror could be heard above the crash of falling buildings. This is all the laborer was capable of describing."

"Besides Reggio, which is completely destroyed, the towns of Bagnara, Scilla, Villa San Giovanni, Gannitello, Palmi, Campogallo, and many other smaller places have ceased to exist. I wandered through the ruins of the city of Messina and its suburbs for two whole days, amid scenes of such horror as I shall never forget. A general officer, whom I knew and chanced to meet, gave it as his opinion that not more than one per cent of the population escaped unhurt, and that the number of dead exceeds one hundred thousand."

A Great Nova Scotian.

The proprietor of the Morning Chronicle of Halifax, N. S., of which paper he was for many years the editor, has in course of publication and will shortly issue a new and complete edition of the speeches and public letters of the noted Nova Scotian publicist Joseph Howe. In this edition will be included the material contained in the edition published by Hon. Mr. Anand in 1858, and also all the important speeches and letters delivered and written by Joseph Howe between 1858 and the time of his death in 1873. The editor of the new edition, Joseph A. Chisholm, K. C., has for some years been diligently collecting all the writings of the famous Nova Scotian, and he has carefully compiled the same for publication in the forthcoming work.

JOSEPH HOWE.

It seems only the other day that I arrived at Halifax to take up the duties of Governor General of Canada. I had two great surprises on my arrival—first, my introduction to the two volumes which contain the speeches and letters of Joseph Howe, and, secondly, the impossibility of buying a copy of those volumes at a prohibitive cost. There is not a page of Howe's speeches or writings which does not stimulate the imagination, please the fancy and quicken the soul—and if the object of education is, as I believe it to be, to quicken the soul, the book containing Howe's speeches and writings ought to be on the bookshelf of every school teacher, not only in Nova Scotia, but in every portion of the British Empire. I do not understand how it is that a Province so proud of its possession of Joseph Howe, as Nova Scotia has every reason to be, has not taken the necessary steps to make this influence felt in every portion of the Empire. If Joseph Howe is unknown in England, and in other parts of Greater Britain, Nova Scotia and Canada have only themselves to blame. I owe my introduction to the volumes containing Howe's writings to the fact that they had been placed in my bedroom at Government House by my greatly esteemed friend, Hon. Mr. Jones, your loved and lamented late Lieutenant-Governor.—Earl Grey, before the Canadian Club, August 8, 1907.

Cheap Transatlantic Telegraphy.

Mr. Heneker Heaton, the long-time advocate of penny ocean postage, predicts that as the result of Mr. Lemieux's recent visit to London there will soon be inaugurated a system of cheap telegraphy between Canada and Great Britain. The figure mentioned is two pence a word which is a sixth of the present ordinary rate and a third of the rate charged for press messages which being filed from fifty to a thousand words at a time and regularly, can be handled with greater dispatch than the ordinary cablegram, in which the address is often longer than the message. These expenses exceed the advantages, it is needless to say that if such a reduction can be secured the event will be regarded as a great boon, and Mr. Lemieux will deserve well of the general as well as of the commercial community. Further announcement in connection with the proposed system is expected. There is prevalent an idea on the capital that they have actually invested the cable companies make large profits. There is certainly large earning power in a fully employed cable, working twenty-four hours a day, at a shilling or even at sixpence a word. There are, however, on the other hand heavy expenses. The cost of a cable is a large item. It has been found well in connection with state-owned lines to provide a sinking fund for renewal after a comparatively short life. A steamship has to be maintained to keep it in order, and the repairs when they occur. These expenses exceed the advantages. They are legitimate charges, however, and in any scheme that is regarded from a business standpoint they must be provided for. If they are not, the case becomes like that of the Atlantic Railway, and people who speak for the cable companies have indicated by their remarks that they do not think the rates mentioned are practical, and though they are in a way prejudiced witnesses their experience is not to be put aside without some consideration. There will be people on each side of the Atlantic who will keenly await further explanation of the interesting project. Montreal Gazette.

Lost on the Trail.

About a year ago, two young men, John Morrison, a native of Cape Breton, and a Douglas man from P. E. Island, left Edmonton on the overland trail for the gold diggings on the Findlay River. Since then no word has been heard of them, and their friends have come to the conclusion that they are both dead. Mounted Police have had news of the remains of a camp being found on the borders of the Findlay River country, but with no trace of their occupants.

Some think that in attempting to navigate the upper reaches of the river they were drowned by the upsetting of their raft. Morrison and Douglas worked on the Clover Bar bridge, near Edmonton, before leaving for the Findlay River. It has been impossible to learn from what particular part of Cape Breton Morrison came. He was a tall, well-proportioned fellow, very quiet and a good worker. Both men had experience in the Yukon gold fields.

Longboat Catches Thief.

The New York Tribune of Monday says: Tom Longboat, the Indian Marathon runner, used his speed yesterday to bring into the hands of the police James Smith, a negro, who, it is charged, tried to steal a coat from a Tenderloin tailor shop, Sixth Avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirtieth Street, was treated to the sight of the famous long distance runner giving a public exhibition without charge. Paul Pashkin, a tailor at number 145 West 31st street, had vainly pursued the man with the coat to 31st street, where Longboat and his manager chanced to be. Smith was turning into Thirtieth Street, going toward Broadway at top notch speed. Before the short block had been covered by Smith the Indian speeded up behind him and took him by the collar to Petrolman Haggerty of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The discomfort of being held on a charge of attempted larceny was lessened when Smith learned that he had a distinguished captor.

The Government Takes Action.

The attorney-general's department of the Ontario government has had its attention directed to the extensive operation of issuers in the city of Ottawa, and has determined to stamp out an illegal business which has flourished here, in defiance of the law, for years past. As a result of the publicity given to the Hillier case within the past few weeks the government detailed Inspector Rogers of the department to inquire into the operations of money lenders here, with the result that a summons has been issued and Inspector Rogers will himself act as prosecutor on behalf of the government, and the case will be conducted by Crown Attorney Ritchie. It is understood that as a result of the investigation conducted, evidence has been secured indicating such a widespread prevalence of illegal money lending that the attorney-general's department will follow the matter up in such a manner as to thoroughly stamp out the business of local usurers and those who aid and abet them in their practices. This will accomplish a lasting benefit among many classes of the community, who will have cause to appreciate the prompt manner in which the provincial authorities have taken cognizance of the evil which has long demanded attention.—Ottawa Citizen.

Deep Sea Mystery.

A Paris despatch of the 13th. Says:—Advises received here stating that the French cruiser Admiral Aubrey, which went in search of the Fabre line steamer Neustria, has arrived at Gibraltar. She has been vainly seeking for the missing vessel since December 19, between Bermuda and Madeira. No signs of the missing vessel have been discovered and her fate remains a mystery. The Neustria sailed from New York for Marseilles on October 27, and was due at the latter place about a week and a half later. She failed to arrive, however, and the minister of marine instructed the cruiser Admiral Aubrey to go in search of her. The Neustria is a freight steamer, and carried no passengers.

Rushed to Destruction.

Rushing through inky darkness at thirty miles an hour on the 19th inst, the Denver West bound passenger express crashed into the eastbound freight at Dotsro Siding Colo, wrecking both trains. The death list is estimated at from 20 to 30, with scores injured. Brief reports indicate the catastrophe to be most appalling. Three monster locomotives are stranded on end amidst a tangled mass of debris. The pullman cars remained on the track but the majority of the occupants of the chair cars were killed or injured. The latest despatch says that fifty were killed and as many more injured.

Because a New York detective discovered in his valise blue points of the newest Blue-Leaf tobacco, which is not yet manufactured, but is expected to be a notable dependence of the United States in case of war, Robert H. Lobbett, a druggist, until recently employed by E. W. Bliss & Co., was taken into custody in Long Island City, just as he was about to sail for Europe. Lobbett, who is an Englishman, denies he stole the plans. He claims that every druggist is entitled to a copy of his work, and that he took the plans only as specimens of his work to show to others whom he might ask for employment.

PATON'S Clearance Sale

25 to 50 per cent. Discount on MEN'S CLOTHING!

- 12 Engineers Coats, suitable for mechanics or farmers, made from best English Serge, sizes 36 and 38, \$1.50 to \$2.75; sale price 75 cents.
50 pairs of heavy Tweed and Homespun Pants, all sizes, ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.75, sale price \$1.25
300 pairs Hair Cord Pants, greys, drabs, stripes, etc. \$3.00 to \$4.50, all at sale 3-4 off.
30 pairs of Eflote Pants, worth \$2.25, sale price \$1.25.
18 pairs grey striped medium weight Pants sold at \$3.25, sale price \$1.65.
A lot of Men's Pants, special at 75c a pair, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75.
40 Men's Vests, sizes 36, 38, 39 only, sold at \$1.25 to \$2.50, sale price 95 cents.
Duck Reefers, brown only, wind and rain proof, serviceable coat for farmers \$4.25, 1-3 off, \$2.85.
5 Grey Duck Reefers, same as above but not so good, sells at \$2.55, sale price \$1.75.
6 Grey, better grade Reefers, \$3.00 for 2.00.
Duck Ulsters for teamsters and farmers, size 37 only, sold at \$7.50, sale price 5.00.
Sheepskin Reefers, good warm garments, \$5.00 and 7.00, sale price 4.00 and 5.50.
36 Men's Serge Suits, 36 to 44 in blue only, \$6.50, 8.50, 10.00 and 12.00, during sale all go at half price.
Men's Ulsters, 7 only, brown frieze, all small sizes, \$6.40 to 10.00. The colors are not very saleable, but they are good wearers. Sale price 2.50.
6 only grey Frieze Ulsters, all sizes, sold at \$6.00 for 4.00.
Job line of Cravenettes, 15 coats in all, suitable for wearing under fur coats, all sizes, \$11.00, 12.00 and 14.00, sale price half price; \$11.00 for 5.50, 12.00 for 6.00, 14.00 for 7.00. This line is extra good value.
Cravenette Coats, shower proof—all other stock 1-4 off—all sizes, 35 to 44.
All Men's Tweed Suits—over 100 pairs—all good patterns and A1 goods, \$8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00 to 16.00. Your choice 1-4 off.
Topper Overcoats in Cravenette, short sport style, at 1-3 off, sizes from 36 to 42.
Odd Jackets for men, all sizes in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serge; many large sizes, worth from \$4.00 to \$8.00, sale price 2.50 to 3.95.
All blue and black Worsteds Suits for Men, \$15.00 kind for 10.00. This is the best offer we have ever made in Men's Suits.
Men's Tweed Overcoats, all sizes, 36 to 44. Prices run from \$8.00 to 20.00. About 100 Coats to choose from, made by the very best makers in the Dominion. This is a chance you ought not to miss. \$8.00 Coats for 6.00, 10.00 Coats for 7.50, 12.00 for 9.00, and so on.
All Men's Cloths, Worsteds, Serges and Scotch Tweeds; also Hewson's and Oxford Tweeds at 25 per cent off.
Men's Black Beaver Overcoats, \$6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 18.00 and 20.00. Your choice at 25 cents off every dollar. All sizes from 36 to 44.

PATON'S CLEARANCE SALE will attract the people of P. E. Island from the three Counties.

JAMES PATON & CO.

When a century-old clock struck in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Massey, of New Castle, Del., Sunday last, Mrs. Massey became convinced that a death had occurred in her family. The clock had long failed to strike until then, when it struck thirty-three times. Mrs. Massey, who counted the strokes, exclaimed, "Something has happened to my brother Lewis. That is his age." A telegram received later in the day told of the sudden death of her brother, Lewis Burke, in Allentown, Pa. It was learned that Mr. Burke died within two minutes of the time the ancient time piece made its strange run.

DIED

At St. Patrick's Road, Lot 38, on December 24th, Phillip Mahan, aged 64 years. He devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying and departed this life fortified by the grace of holy church. His funeral to St. Teresa was largely attended. He leaves a disconsolate widow to mourn. May his soul rest in peace. In this City, on January 13th, 1909, Jane, widow of the late Richard Hertz, aged 86 years. At Bristol, Lot 40, on the 10th, last, fortified by the last Sacraments. Legacy, son of James and Mrs. Laplace, The interment took place at St. Joseph's Mortuary, the pastor, Rev. A. J. McIntyre officiating at the funeral service. May his soul rest in peace. In this City on January, the 17th, Mr. Bernard Callaghan, aged 88 years. May his soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Butter (old), Calf's head, Ducks per pair, Eggs per doz., Fowls, Chickens per pair, Flour (per cwt.), Hides (per lb.), Hay, per 100 lbs (cans), Oats (per cwt.), Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys (per lb.), Venison, Beans, Blk oats, Pressed hay, Straw.

Snappy Styles Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway. A. E. McEACHEN, June 12, 1907.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Christmas Books.

No matter what else you give, no child's Christmas is complete without one or two picture books that give continuous pleasure the year round. We offer a stock that will appeal to parents as well as children, and it doesn't need advertising to create interest and enthusiasm at this time. We remind you of books now to encourage an early selection while the assortment is at its best. There is more or less difficulty each year in getting enough of the right sort to meet the demand.

Better shop early.

CARTER & Co., Limited

For New Buildings Hardware

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. A. E. McEACHEN, June 12, 1907.