POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

ST. JOHN VALLEY ROAD SEEMS ABOUT ASSURED

(Continued from page 1.)

overdraft in the account of the board of works. Let me ask him to put his finger on a single public work that ought not to have been constructed. Let him point out a wharf or bridge that we should not have built.

The chief commissioner need not have had an overdrawn account if he had starved the public services, but that policy would not have been approved of by the people of the province.

Every Class Prosperous.

I look today with great pleasure on the condition of the province of New Brunswick and also of its people. They have enjoyed a large measure of prosperity and this has extended to all classes—to the farmer, the lumberman and the fisherman. I am glad to know that coal mining is being carried on with profit in the counties of Queens, Sunbury and Kent, and that in the latter county the amount derived from royalties on coal is five times as much as the interest on the guaranteed bonds for building railways there.

I am glad to know that the result of mining explorations in Gloucester and in the county of St. John are likely to be satisfactory. In all directions we see growth and prosperity. I might refer to the development of the winter port trade of St. John, in which we have largely assisted. We have also given encouragement to a dry dock, and I am happy in the belief that before long Mr. Robertson will be able to make a public announcement that work on the dry dock will soon begin.

Grand Falls Power.

A strong company has been formed under our auspices for the development of the enormous water power at Grand Falls. The necessary financial arrangements have been made, and as soon as the plans are approved at Ottawa, the work will begin. I am not without hope that we shall see the trains of the Transcontinental railway operated by electricity generated by the water power of Grand Falls. I know that the managers of that company look favorably on the idea, and when we consider the danger from fire by steam locomotives in a forest country, the advantages of the use of electricity are obvious.

I might also refer with pride and hope to the development in the northern part of the province, which will result from the construction of the International railway by opening up what is virtually a new province, rich in natural resources.

While we regret that the Transcontinental railway is not to come down the valley of the St. John river, it will, nevertheless, open up large sections of valuable territory. There are on the route of that line, within twenty miles of it, 1,750,000 acres belonging to the province, and on the line of the International within a similar distance from the railway, there are 1,100,000 acres of crown lands.

No Land for Speculators.

We propose to set aside the line for one mile on each side of the railway so that it will be kept for the people, and not for speculators, so that whatever profit there is from this line when purchased for stations and sidings, will go into the public treasury.

I have said that I was disappointed at the river route not being chosen, but as one of the public men of this country, I have kept myself in touch with the firm which must be considered among the greatest and most successful railway builders in the world. I refer to McKenzie & Mann, who ten years ago acquired 100 miles of railway and have gone on since extending and building other railways, until they now own more than 3,000 miles of railway in Canada, and they have never yet opened a mile of railway that has not paid. The firm has a railway from Port Arthur and Lake Superior to Winnipeg, from Winnipeg to Prince Albert, and to Edmonton, and they are extending their lines rapidly to the Pacific. They own a railway from Yarmouth to Halifax and also a line to Victoria Beach, on the Bay of Fundy. Their system is to be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and they must pass through New Brunswick.

Mackenzie & Mann May Build Valley Road.

I asked the firm if the Central route was chosen by the G. T. P., if they would not consider the construction of a line running down the St. John river valley to St. John, where they could connect by steamer with their line at Victoria Beach. A few days ago, when the Central route was chosen, I communicated with them again and am happy to say that I have now a communication from them to the effect that, if reasonable terms can be arranged, they will send their engineer to make a report on the line, and if it is favorable will undertake the early construction of the road.

The government has not yet decided this matter. They desire to move slowly, but we are considering the subject very carefully and we will be very sure before we submit the proposed terms to the house.

With regard to the necessity for this railway there can be no two opinions. There are 70,000 people residing in the St. John river valley, on a distance of 143 miles, and most of these people have no railway communication. Take that portion of the St. John river valley between the towns of Woodstock and Fredericton. It is well settled throughout its entire length, and by some of the most progressive and intelligent people of the province.

Along the whole length of the river between Fredericton and Woodstock there exists but one stretch of wood, of perhaps five miles in extent. Some of the finest farming land of New Brunswick is to be found along this part of the valley, which is without railway facilities of any kind. The farmers are up-to-date in their methods and equipped with improved machinery for the greater part, but have no ready access to the markets. The land is adapted to the raising of the finest potatoes, but the long haul to any shipping point has prevented the farmers from raising them in any great quantity.

Great Waterpowers Undeveloped.

There are water powers at Meductic, on the Eel river; at Shogomoc and Pokiok, on the west side, and others on the east side of the St. John river, which are undeveloped because of the complete isolation of this section of the province. A large part of the farming land is equal to the very best in the province, important villages are to be found at such points as Meductic, Pokiok, Hawkshaw, and Southampton, which are capable of expansion into important centres under different circumstances. As it is now, the farms are well cultivated and the people are enjoying a fair measure of prosperity. There is no wilderness in this valley country. There is still considerable timber lands unexploited back from the river, and some very good granite in Southampton.

The only thing which prevents the valley region, between Fredericton and Woodstock, from being among the very finest parts of the province is the lack of communication with the outside world. There is also in this region an abundance of good pasture, and sheep raising is capable of being developed into a profitable industry. There are rich stretches of intervale at lower Woodstock, Meductic and Southampton, and a fine level section of farm land below Hawkshaw, called The Barony. Dairying is now carried on to a considerable extent as a home industry. Creameries or skimming stations are not common on account of the fact that hand-separators are to be found in nearly every home. Cheese factories exist at Prince William and Southampton, the output of which is excellent in quality and considerable in quantity. The nearest markets are in Fredericton or Woodstock, which are reached either by a long haul with teams or by the slow and unsatisfactory method of tow boating. Farming is thus carried on under the heaviest possible disadvantages, and with the least possibility of fair profit.

There is no fairer piece of territory in the world than that on the St. John river which lies between the south of the Nerepis and Fredericton.

Great Summer Resort.

Betwen Westfield and Oak Point there is a piece of country which nature seems to have intended to be the seat of the villas and private residences of wealthy people in St. John, because it possesses the attractions of a seaside resort and all the beauties of an inland river. The time will come when, with a railway opening it up, many persons residing in the city will make it their homes for the greater part of the year.

Above Oak Point we come to a country even more attractive and admirably suited for agriculture, with beautiful intervales, which stretch for miles along the river and form themselves into islands which are a source of wealth to those who possess them.

On the west side of the river, opposite Spoon Island, there is one of the finest granite quarries in the world, which has been worked for many years, and which would become still more valuable if connected with a railway. The land from Hampstead to Gagetown and from Gagetown to Oromocto is one of the finest farming districts that can be found anywhere, but it has suffered in consequence of the lack of railway facilities.

Anyone who has sailed up the St. John river above Hampstead must have noticed the magnificent farms and the splendid opportunities for farmers that the country affords. This favored land would have three times its present population if opened up by railway. It was at Gagetown, Sheffield and Maugerville that the first English settlers on the St. John came in 1763, and here their descendants are to be found in large numbers, but the population does not increase because, in the winter, they are shut out from the rest of the world. We can easily imagine what this land would become with the stimulus of good railway communication. The same is true of the territory between Oromocto and Fredericton. It is fair and fertile, nor are there any engineering difficulties in the way of the building of a railway.

Time Has Come for Valley Road.

It seems to me the time has come when, irrespective of party politics, we should try if we cannot give the people of the St. John river valley that railway communication to which they are entitled. We ought to have the courage to grapple with this question. I am now only expressing my own views to this house. We ought to be frank with regard to this question. This railway will never be built with the ordinary subsidy. To make it of any value it must be a first class road, and a part of the transcontinental system. As a local road it probably would not pay, but if made a part of MacKenzie & Mann's through line it would make St. John the terminus of a great transcontinental traffic.

No More Subsidies.

If we assist this road it must be by a guarantee of bonds. I would not favor giving $1 a mile of subsidy. I am opposed to any more subsidies for building railways. Our policy should be first to make sure that the railway will pay then to lend the company our credit by guaranteeing their bonds.

Mr. Hazen—Where will this transcontinental railway connect

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I have not full information on that but, but I understand that it will be at Woodstock or near it. The distance from Quebec to Woodstock is only 328 miles. I submit that the principle we have adopted with regard to railways is a correct one for if the road pays the province does not lose a dollar. If we had pursued the same course since confederation how different our position would have been. I hold in my hand a list of subsidies granted to railways by this province which now form a part of the C. P. R. which I will read. Subsidies granted in aid of railways:

St. Stephen Railway	$5,764.57
Woodstock Railway	74,800.00
Western Extension Railroad	1,180,000.00
Fredericton Branch Railway	227,500.00
Houlton Branch Railway	17,500.00
St. John Bridge & Railway Extension Company	5,500.00
St. Stephen and Milltown	14,000.00
Tobique Valley	70,000.00
Total	$1,646,064.57

Add to this 1,600,000 acres given to the N. B. Railway from Gibson to Edmundston at $3 an acre, $4,800,000; total, $6,446,064.57.

N. B. & Canada Railway stock taken by the government, $240,000; total, $6,686,064.57.

Unwise Policy Cost Many Millions.

Besides lands given to the New Brunswick & Canada Railway Company. If instead of giving these moneys and lands the province had guaranteed the bonds they would have lost nothing but the interest for a short time, because the C. P. R. today is paying a rental of $372,829.74 on a total mileage of 466 miles, equal to 4 per cent on $200,000 a mile. These figures will show how much we have lost by giving subsidies to railways instead of guaranteeing their bonds. If we had pursued a correct policy this province would have more than double its net debt to its credit.

I feel that these are matters of very great importance and that in discussing them we can well afford to rise above mere party politics.

It will make but little difference to me how this matter turns out for I have had nearly all the glory that is to be got out of public life. But before I leave the political stage I would like to see everything done that can be done to develop this country and among my highest aspirations is to see a railway built down the valley of the St. John river. I believe that we have here as good a country as any part of Canada. We have young men who only await the opportunity to disinguish themselves. We are blest with abundant resources but we must move ahead, create new centres of industry and new cities and towns. We in New Brunswick are a working people who want nothing more than an honest reward for honest labor. I look forward to our future with the greatest hope. Let us move forward then with confidence and courage. I have faith in this country and in its people and I am prepared to make up my mind and look forward with hope, confidence and courage so that we may make whatever we undertake a success.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—When the Imperial Coal Company's bill was before the committee the leader of the opposition took some objections to the bond issue. He was absent when the bill was disposed of in committee, and I wish to say if he wishes the matter to be further discussed I will be glad to have the bill recommitted and the order for the third reading rescinded.

Mr. Hazen—When the matter was before the committee I had no information as to the value of the company's property, and I expressed my views at that time that the bond issue was too large, but as the majority of the committee were of the opinion that the bill should pass I do not feel disposed to bring it up again.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley laid on the table the report of the Halifax Deaf and Dumb School and school for the blind.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois laid on the table the papers asked for in regard to the bridge at Pokiok.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry as to the amount paid to the commissioners of the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company in the last two years.

Mr. King presented the report of the committee on corporations.

Mr. Smith gave notice of inquiry as to the roads and bridges in Carleton county.

Sewage Bill Up Wednesday.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the Fredericton sewage bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The house then went into committee on bills.

On the bill to incorporate the Gloucester Navigation Company, Mr. Porier explained that it was a bill to provide for a line of steamers intended to serve a section of country which for years to come could not be reached by a line of railway communication. The route to be covered was about seventy miles. The bill was agreed to.

The following bills were also agreed to: The bill in amendment of the act relating to the town of St. Andrews; the bill to incorporate the Jacquet River Boom Company, with amendments; the bill to incorporate the village of Perth for water and fire purposes, with amendments; the bill to authorize the alms house commissioners of the county of Kings to issue debentures, with amendments; the bill to incorporate the congregation of the Hazen avenue synagogue; the bill to change the date of holding the municipal elections in the county of York; the bill relating to sidewalks in the town of Chatham; the bill to authorize the valuators of the county of York to amend the valuation of the parish of St. Marys.

Subsequent to the last mentioned bill having been agreed to, the Hon. Mr. Pugsley entered the house and said he had just learned that the bill had been agreed to. He would like to have the bill re-committed for further consideration, as the matter was one of far reaching importance. He had just become aware of a case of a similar nature which had recently been decided by the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal from one of the courts in Australia, in which the circumstances were similar to the case intended to be covered by that bill, and the privy council had decided that civil servants were not entitled to exemption from payment of taxes on their incomes. In order to avoid any trouble of a similar nature, he would like to have the matter further considered.

It was resolved to rescind the resolution agreeing to the bill, and to report progress thereon.

The bill respecting Presbyterian churches in New Brunswick was taken up and, after considerable discussion had taken place as to who was the proper person to preside over the annual meeting, it was decided to report progress.

The house adjourned at 6.10 p. m.

Dr. Hamilton Speaks On Woman's Health

The reputation of this noted physician needs no comment. For years he was one of the most noted and distinguished practitioners in England. In speaking of the ills from which women suffer, Dr. Hamilton points out that nine out of every ten women are by nature inclined to habitual constipation. Harsh purgatives are resorted to which only intensify the trouble. Although not generally known, it is a constipated condition of the bowels that causes half the sickness and tired weariness with which all womankind is so familiar. It was after long years of study that Dr. Hamilton perfected the pills which have been of such marvelous benefit to women the world over. In his pills of Mandrake and Butternut every sufferer will find an absolute specific for constipation, sick headache and biliousness. It is safe to say that Dr. Hamilton's Pills bring better health and keep the system in a more vigorous condition than any other medicine ever discovered. At all dealers, in 25c. boxes.

GREAT INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, March 21—The immigration department gave out a statement tonight that immigration into Canada for the eight months from July to February inclusive, was 96,605, as compared with 65,170 for the same period of last year, an increase of 47 per cent.

The arrivals by ocean ports were 67,686 and from the United States 27,969, as compared with 43,014 by ocean ports and 22,156 from the United States for the same period last year. The precentage of increase via ocean ports was 57 per cent and from the United States 26 per cent.

Birmingham has now twenty-eight women sanitary inspectors. At a meeting of the Edinburgh Sanitary Society the hope was expressed that the capital would make a start by even appointing one.

If Children Catch Cold, Rub on "Nerviline."

It seems as if Nerviline was made specially for the little ones. Rubbed on throat and chest, it breaks up a cold in a few hours. Taken hot when retiring it drives out the last trace of sickness and all danger is past. For a household liniment—one that cures the aches and pains of the whole family, nothing has the power of Nerviline. Good for neuralgia, lumbago, toothache, and rheumatism. Guaranteed to relieve and cure any muscular pain, external or otherwise, and all for 25c. a bottle. Try Nerviline.

THINK THAW JURY WILL DISAGREE

Poll of Newspaper Men Attending Trial Almost Unanimous in That Opinion

A WEARY DAY

Jerome Hammers at Defence's Experts Till Everybody Grows Tired, and Prisoner's Guard Was Lulled to Sleep—Arguments to End Friday Night.

New York, March 19—By prolonging his cross-examination of one of the seven alienists introduced by the defence to testify that Harry K. Thaw was insane when he shot and killed Stanford White, District Attorney Jerome made it impossible for the defense to close its case today. When adjournment until tomorrow was taken there was pending only the matter of the admission of a letter written by Thaw to J. Dennison Lyon, of Pittsburg, which Mr. Delmas said would help to fix the young man's state of mind before the roof garden tragedy, and the likelihood that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be called tomorrow briefly to combat the testimony of Abraham Hummel.

District Attorney Jerome hinted this afternoon that an important witness for the prosecution might reach the city tonight. The chances are, however, that a half day's session tomorrow will be sufficient to conclude all the testimony that is to be offered by either side. An adjournment then will be taken until Thursday morning, when Mr. Delmas will begin his summing up speech. He will have all of Thursday to himself and Mr. Jerome will reply on Friday. Justice Fitzgerald may charge the jury that evening or he may, for the first time, hold court on Saturday in order to conclude the case before the week ends.

Disagreement Votes Newspaper Men.

As an interesting indication of the drift of sentiment at the trial, a poll of the newspaper men who have been daily in attendance was taken this afternoon. It shows an overwhelming belief that the long drawn out trial, now in its ninth week, will finally lead to no further than a disagreement of the jury.

The strain of the trial is telling more upon all those connected with it as the days drag by. It was generally noted today that a number of the jurors appeared extremely tired and pale. Thaw is holding up remarkably well but said today that he, too, was beginning to feel completely tired out. He asked permission today to retire for five minutes and when he reached the corridor leading to the prisoner's pen, lighted a cigarette and walked briskly up and down.

Thaw's Guard Falls Asleep.

During the cross-examination of one of the experts at the afternoon session Thaw's prison guard created much amusement by falling fast asleep in his chair. He slumbered for several minutes, with his chin on his breast before court attendants gave him a sharp nudge.

The guard rubbed his eyes and looked sheepishly about. He stood up during the remainder of the session.

With the exception of the last few minutes of the session the entire day was given over to expert testimony. Mr. Jerome occupied all of the morning session with his cross-examination of Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, who said he believed Thaw had been insane for more than two years and a half preceding the homicide. During the afternoon Drs. Charles W. Pilgrim, Minas Gregory, Charles G. Wagner and Britton D. Evans answered the prosecution's hypothetical question for Mr. Delmas and gave it as their opinion that Thaw's reason was so defective when he killed White that he did not know the nature or quality of the act or that the act was wrong.

New York, March 20—The blow which Harry Kendall Thaw has been in terror of ever since his trial for the murder of Stanford White began, fell today. District Attorney Jerome did not make formal application for the appointment of a commission in lunacy but in an impassioned speech he appealed to the conscience of the court, asserting that Thaw, as he sits daily in court, is unable intelligently to advise his counsel and is believed by everyone who has watched and come into contact with him, to be insane. Mr. Jerome asserted that his own alienists—the six men who testified for the state—were convinced when they had considered all the facts in connection with the case that Thaw was of unsound mind.

Mr. Jerome dramatically accused the counsel for the defense of concealing testimony which, if presented to the court would make the continuance of the trial a crime. So earnestly did he plead that Justice Fitzgerald dismissed the jury until Friday morning and adjourned court until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon when he will consider whatever evidence either side has to offer and decide whether the trial shall go on or whether a commission in lunacy shall be appointed to pass upon Thaw's mental condition today.

Dramatic Scenes.

The scenes attending the adjournment of court shortly after 1 o'clock were dramatic and exciting. Thaw's counsel seemed taken utterly by surprise. This was expected to be the last day of the trial except for the summing up before the jury. Soon after the three-cornered discussion among Justice Fitzgerald, District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Delmas began, Thaw's five other attorneys gathered one by one around the judge's desk and for a time seemed intent upon denying what the court had termed the charges of unprofessional conduct brought against them by the prosecuting attorney.

Thaw, dejected, sat deserted at his counsel table. He had seemed unusually pale and somewhat haggard when he came into court at the beginning of the morning session, having complained of fatigue and restlessness. When the district attorney and Mr. Delmas began their usual early morning skirmish soon after the trial started, Thaw's spirits seemed to brighten and he laughed in good humor at some of the passages-at-arms between the "Learned District Attorney" and the "Learned Counsel from the Pacific slope." As the argument began to take on a more serious phase, the prisoner sat deeply concerned. He flushed crimson as one by one of his counsel left him to go to the support of Mr. Delmas, who, however, in the midst of the proceedings was superseded by Attorney John B. Gleason. Thaw bit his nails, opened and closed his hands nervously and finally sank down in his chair in an attitude of utter dejection.

In an adjoining room, where they could hear the excited and uplifted voices of counsel, wrangling one with the another, stood Mrs. William Thaw, the mother, and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the wife who had bared the secrets of her life in her effort to save her husband from the electric chair and from the fate which he declares he dreads more than the mad house.

Jury Ordered to Retire.

The climax of the nine weeks trial was precipitated by the action of the defense in calling to the stand Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the distinguished alienist who was first called into the case by Thaw's original lawyers, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, but who were dismissed together with them, when he reported that Thaw was suffering from a form of paranoia which might never be cured. It was the intention of Mr. Delmas to interrogate Dr. Hamilton only with reference to four visits he made to Thaw in June and July last. Mr. Jerome promptly objected to this course. He said if Dr. Hamilton was to testify at all he must tell everything he knew in connection with the case, including the defendant's family history.

The argument which ensued became so pertinent to the question of the present sanity or insanity of the defendant that Justice Fitzgerald ordered the jury to retire from the room. Then the discussion took on that broader range which resulted in the court's determination before proceeding further, to have presented to him the facts which the district attorney asserted had been withheld from the jury by the defense and which he had been unable to give to the court in strictly legal form.

Thaw Insane Now, Says Jerome.

"If the real facts were known" declared Mr. Jerome, "I have no right to be here trying this man for his life. But the knowledge I have cannot be put in legal form before the jury. It is mostly hearsay. But if I could get the facts before you they would shock and horrify the conscience of the court and instantly this case would be stopped. So deeply have I been impressed with this that I have served notice upon the counsel of record that if when this trial is concluded I find that the suppression of facts, which I believe to be in their possession, I shall call the matter to the attenion of he appellate division of the supreme court. I feel very bitterly about this matter. There is not a man who has watched this defendant sitting here at this table that does not know that as he sits there he is incapable of advising counsel. Thus, under the statutes, it becomes the duty of the court to stop the proceedings."

Mr. Delmas sought to have Mr. Jerome place himself on record as formally applying for a lunacy commission but the district attorney would only repeat that he was directing the attention of the court to a matter which might appeal to his conscience. Mr. Jerome said that Drs. Bingaman and Deemar, Thaw family physicians, had told him facts concerning epilepsy on both sides of the prisoners family but the defense had failed to bring out these matters in the testimony.

"I submitted to the alienists summoned by the state all the facts in my possession" said Mr. Jerome, "and they one and all informed me that the defendant is suffering from a disease called paranoia, the chief characteristics of which are insane delusions; that acting under these insane delusions he killed Stanford White, but that within the legal definition of insanity he knew the nature and quality of his act and knew the act to be wrong."

Judge's Pertinent Question.

Justice Fitzgerald wanted to know if the alienists had informed the district attorney of their opinions before answering the long hypothetical question in court. Mr. Jerome admitted that they had. The evidence he submitted to them had not been adduced in court however, and he could not put it in the hypothetical question.

"Now that they have put Dr. Hamilton on the stand" explained Mr. Jerome, "I have my first opportunity of laying before the court sworn testimony on a matter of a character which may demand the attention of the court. For the first time we have the real evidence before us and I want it all to go in.

"Your Honor will support me in the claim that ever since this trial began I have struggled to have the doors opened wide that all the facts might be brought out. But I have met with objections and legal restrictions everywhere."

Mr. Delmas replied that it was strange if the district attorney had so long possessed the information he was stating to the court that he had persisted so long in prosecuting to his death a man whom he believed was insane in the eyes of the law because he could not communicate intelligently with counsel. As to the charge of unprofessional conduct he had heard it for the first time today, Mr. Delmas continued. He further said that the defense had called to the stand Dr. Hamilton, whom the district attorney believed knew more about the case than anybody else and was proceeding to interrogate him when the district attorney objected.

Here Mr. Gleason interposed himself in the discussion. He rejected the district attorney's assertion that Thaw was unable to advise his counsel and declared it was the duty of the court to submit that question to he jury.

"Then the court will have to determine its duty for itself" replied Justice Fitzgerald.

Thaw Incapable of Advising Counsel.

Mr. Gleason next demanded, before the proceedings went further, that Dr. Hamilton be interrogated as to whether or not he thought Thaw capable of advising his counsel. Justice Fitzgerald allowed the question and the witness promptly replied that he did not think Thaw was capable of advising his counsel at the present time. The doctor said further that he had so reported to his counsel in the case.

Justice Fitzgerald demanded that counsel on both sides submit to him tomorrow all the evidence they possessed touching upon the sanity or insanity of the defendant. If the defense did not desire to do this, he said he could not compel it and would have to proceed without such evidence from them to combat that to be offered by the district attorney. Justice Fitzgerald further said that if professional privilege was placed in bar of any testimony Dr. Hamilton had to offer it would be construed as meaning that the defence did not desire that testimony to go into the record.

Justice Fitzgerald even went so far as to discuss the personnell of a possible commission in lunacy. He said that he did not wish to appoint any alienists who had been consulted in the case by either side and desired to be given the names of every doctor so consulted. It was agreed that both sides should submit affidavits tomorrow.

Both Sides Pleased.

When the trial adjourned Messrs. Hartbridge and O'Reilly of Thaw's counsel, professed the greatest pleasure over the turn of affairs.

"The district attorney has acknowledged himself beaten" said Mr. Hartridge, "we can combat the lunacy commission. In the meantime the district attorney has acknowledged that he believes Thaw was insane when he shot Stanford White. That ought to give an acquittal."

District Attorney Jerome was manifestly pleased with the idea of a commission. He immediately set to work preparing affidavits and was busy in his office until after 6 o'clock. He will be able to place before Justice Fitzgerald tomorrow all the testimony he has been unable to get before the jury.

Mr. Delmas declined to make any definite statement. He merely said that it had been agreed "that when the case reached the stage which developed today, Mr. Gleason should take charge."

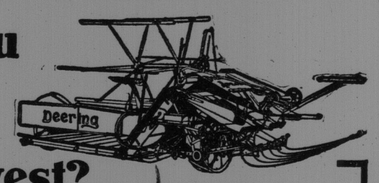
He said, of course, he would still be connected with the case.

Mrs. William Thaw and Evelyn Thaw left the courthouse together after they had had a brief chat with the prisoner and old him that victory was in sight. It will be recollected that the elder Mrs. Thaw was anxious to tell about the influences of heredity in the Thaw family when she was on the stand but had been cut short by counsel.

When Thaw reached his cell in the Tombs he began to write at a furious pace, saying it would be his statement to be submitted to the court tomorrow.

The quick change in the course of the proceedings today proved a big disappointment to a score or more of criminal lawyers who have been gathering in the city to hear the summing up of the case. Some have arrived from Maine, others from the far West and still others from the South, among the latter being John Randolph Cooper, of Macon, Ga., the attorney who defended the Rawlings Brothers and their father in the famous trial.

Have You Grain To Harvest?



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The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, reapers, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagon, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, (INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BODY OF MRS. DAVIDSON THREE WEEKS ON WAY FROM P. E. ISLAND TO GIBSON

The remains of the late Mrs. F. Davidson, who died at her home, Montague (P. E. I.), about three weeks ago, arrived at St. John this morning on their way to Gibson for interment at Sunny Bank. The train from Pictou missed connections at St. John this morning, and the remains, which were expected on the 9 o'clock train this morning, will not arrive until tonight. Rev. F. D. Davidson having died within the past few months, the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Davidson are indeed very sad. The remains, accompanied by the deceased's son, left Prince Edward Island nearly three weeks ago, but on account of the running ice they were unable to reach the mainland until yesterday, landing at Pictou too late for connections. Mrs. Davidson was the wife of the late Rev. F. D. Davidson, many years pastor of the Broadway United Baptist church at Gibson. Mr. Davidson died last December. His remains were also brought to Gibson, on which occasion almost the same difficulty was met with.

Besides Rev. Mr. Davidson there are three children buried at Sunny Bank. The late Mrs. Davidson leaves six children, two sons and four daughters, to mourn their sad loss. The funeral will likely be held tomorrow morning from the Broadway Baptist church. The remains will be laid alongside those of her late husband. Rev. D. H. Simpson will conduct the services.—Fredericton Gleaner.

SUIT LIKELY AGAINST ONTARIO BANK DIRECTORS

Toronto, March 21—(Special)—The old directors of the Ontario Bank will probably be made defendants in a lawsuit at an early date. J. G. Langton, former chief clerk of the bank, has been examined on behalf of the shareholders, and one stockholder in the defunct bank announces his willingness to contribute $1,000 towards a suit against the directors for breach of trust.

CHARITY TO GET $250,000,000?

Rockefeller Will, it is Said, Contains This Donation.

New York, March 18—The Herald today says that according to a member of John D. Rockefeller, jr.'s Bible class and who is also a personal friend of John D. Rockefeller and in a position to know of his affairs, the latter proposes soon to make a princely gift to the city of New York. It will amount to at least $50,000,000. It will be partly charitable and partly educational. The Herald adds:

"This man informed a Herald reporter that when Mr. Rockefeller was conferring with his son at Lakewood (N. J.) a fortnight ago, the meeting was not for the purpose of discussing any immediate gift, but was on the subject of Mr. Rockefeller's will, which document the oil king was then completing with the aid of his son and his lawyers. It is said that this document will astonish the world when it is made public. It will, it is declared, donate no less than $250,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes, and it will be so bestowed that the benefit therefrom will almost be perpetual.

"The manner in which these bequests will be bestowed is said to be mainly educational and charitable. While there are some contributions for religious purposes, it is stated that Mr. Rockefeller does not think it necessary to extend any great financial aid to churches. To his manner of thinking, the churches are growing stronger and stronger and there is no danger that they will ever need any great financial assistance from one man. Mr. Rockefeller, however, is said to be much in favor of the growth of education, and to the furtherance of this end, he has done much in his will. He believes that education will make this country the greatest in the world, and that every cent contributed toward that object will help to make better citizens and better Christians. As to the charitable bequests, it was said some time ago that Mr. Rockefeller had in mind building model tenements for the poor, such as have been erected in some European cities. In his will, the Herald's informant states, Mr. Rockefeller has provided these three things—bequests for religious purposes, though not of large sums; liberal bequests for education, and what are described as princely bequests for charitable purposes. It is said that there is scarcely a man, woman or child that will not benefit in some way by these prospective donations."

W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT PRAISES MAINE'S PROHIBITION LAW

Nashville, Tenn., March 21—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, president of the National W. C. T. U. and vice-president of the world's organization, addressed the legislature of Tennessee today, the two bodies meeting in joint session to receive her. Mrs. Stevens spoke in behalf of prohibition and instanced results in Maine and North Dakota. The population of the latter state, she said, has increased 75 percent since the prohibition laws were enacted.

In 1906 Britain paid £7,098,137 for foreign eggs—a quarter of a million sterling more than in 1905.

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