

A STEP FARTHER IN THE ABATTOIR
MATTER, BUT IT'S NOT SETTLED YET

Dr. J. W. Daniel, as Board of Health Delegate, Submits Report on Boston Trip to Board of Works—Promoters of Courtenay Bay Project Heard in Support of Their Application—Another Meeting Friday.

The board of public works had a special meeting Monday afternoon, at which the abattoir question was dealt with at length. No definite action was taken, however, the board deciding to adjourn until Friday evening, when any citizens who object to the abattoir location within the city limits will have an opportunity to state their objections.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting Alderman Christie presided, and those present were Aldermen Millidge, Bullock, Lewis, Macrae, McMillan, Robinson, Hamm, Stankhouse, Macrae, and McMillan.

The common clerk read the petition of Walter O. Purdy, John Russell, jr., and J. H. Doody, of St. John, and J. H. Emerson, of Boston, which had been referred to the board at the last meeting of the council.

In the petition these gentlemen stated that they had arranged to purchase a lot on the Courtenay Bay flats, formerly known as the Dunlop abattoir, as a site for a thoroughly modern and up-to-date abattoir. They asked for civic approval of the site, and expressed their willingness to give all information about the project, if desired.

The chairman said the purpose of the meeting was to deal with the abattoir question. Dr. Daniel, as Board of Health Delegate, reported on his trip to Boston.

Alderman Bullock said he had seen two of the promoters, and they knew nothing of the promoters. As it was the desire of the promoters to appear before the meeting, and as he had understood they were not advised of it, he thought it would be better to adjourn until they could appear.

Alderman Millidge said that Doctor Daniel had visited abattoirs in the United States as a representative of the board of health, and as the meeting had his report before it, he thought it should be read. The report was then read.

In Dr. Daniel's report he stated that he had visited abattoir sites in Boston and vicinity. At Boston he called at the board of health rooms and met Doctor Duggan, chairman of the board, and Mr. Pillsbury, one of the members. He visited the Studevant & Haley and the J. P. Squires & Co. establishments in Cambridge, and the North Packing & Provision Company, of Somerville. These establishments, though in different towns, practically join each other. They were very large, and the storage rooms of the Squires concern alone covered an acre of ground, and being seven stories high. This concern deals almost altogether with hog products, and has a daily capacity of several thousand.

His examination showed that Mr. Carter, when he appeared before the board of health, gave an account of the abattoir, and the mode in which the business of the concern is carried on. Nothing was over-estimated. He found that one of the chief sources of the odors from these establishments has been the gases which are evolved in the rendering tanks.

The matter of odor. With this in mind, he had taken pains to ascertain how the gases were disposed of. He found the houses were effectively disposed of so as not to pollute the air of the neighborhood to any extent.

On approaching the first place, where the slaughter house was not far from the street, he saw a noticeable odor of the kind encountered in the neighborhood of these places. The floors in all of them were of wood, and the odor in the slaughter rooms was unpleasant. It was less noticeable in some of the places than in others, and this he attributed to the thoroughness with which they were cleaned after the slaughtering.

After going over the places he walked around them, especially on the lee side, and found the odors were effectively very noticeable on the farther side of a wide street. More disagreeable was the contact day and night, especially in the cold, which are struck up by a hind leg in a traveling frame, which conveys them past the official whose business it is to dispatch them. This noise is carried far, and is probably more disagreeable than the smell.

Describes the Brighton Abattoir. Speaking of his visit to the Brighton abattoir, which is the only abattoir allowed in the city of Boston, Doctor Daniel said it was situated some miles from City Hall, and near the stock yards. The premises are more than half a mile long, and from one-eighth to one-quarter of a mile wide.

He was conducted through the abattoir by Mr. Kelly, inspector of animals and carcasses for Boston. In this abattoir the gases from the rendering tanks are carried to and forced under the grates of the furnaces in the boiler room. They are evidently consumed or destroyed, as no odor appears in the boiler room or no gases escape from the chimney. In this abattoir a number of slaughtering rooms are rented to private butchers, the slaughtering being done subject to the rules and regulations of the concern. The animals slaughtered are cattle and sheep, and aggregate more than 7500 annually in the city, and in the Brighton abattoir the smell is very bad, but it does not reach to the street, which is quite a distance away. He was informed on the best authority that in summer and at night the odor is pronounced. When he was there the weather was clear, and there was a brisk northwest wind, so the smell did not reach the street mentioned.

In all of these places blood, scraps, offal, etc., are immediately carried to receptacles and treated, and in the Brighton abattoir no blood or offal of an animal slaughtered elsewhere except from heads and feet are received for manufacturing into fertilizer products, and yet the odor from the bone room is very pungent and unpleasant.

Portland's Abattoir. Attached to the report were letters from the boards of health of Portland, Worcester and Manchester, referring to the abattoirs in these cities. In Portland, the Portland Rendering Company's abattoir is not situated in the residential portion of the city. It is conducted in a proper manner, but at some seasons of the year there are complaints about it. The board of health would not permit it to be carried on in the settled portions of the city.

DRIFT ON RAFT
AND STARVING.

London, Nov. 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Wellington (N. Z.) telegraphs that the eight survivors from the wreck of the British steamer Elingsmit, who were rescued on a raft by the British survey steamer Penguin, went through a dreadful experience.

The raft from which they were taken measured only 12 feet long by 7 feet wide and had 16 persons on it when it left the wreck. The only food on board was two apples. The first apple was consumed on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday, each being divided into 16 portions.

From Sunday, they were wrecked, until Thursday when they were rescued, the survivors drifted 66 miles on the half submerged raft.

WHERE LIE THE CANADIAN HEROES
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR EMPIRE.

South African Memorial Association Finds That 228 Rest 'Neath the Veldt; Four Are Buried in England, and 11 in the Deep Memorials at Paardeberg and Kleinhardt's River.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—(Special)—A statement issued by the South African Memorial Association shows that of the Canadians who fell in the war 228 are buried in South Africa, four in England and 11 in the United States.

The relatives of 218 have been communicated with and the relatives of 14 cannot be traced. Of the 11 buried at sea, it was not considered necessary to communicate with the relatives as to place of burial.

Out of the 228 buried in Africa the graves of 80 have been definitely located by the association through the general office commanding Cape Colony.

Three firms of stone masons in South Africa have been asked to submit drawings for two large memorials, one at Paardeberg and the other at Kleinhardt's River, the two actions in which Canadians especially distinguished themselves.

The Loyal Guild of Women, and Canadiana prominent in South Africa, among whom are Mr. DeLothiere, Colonel Stead and Colonel Greenwood, have promised their hearty co-operation in the work.

There is at present \$2,400 at the credit of the association and Lady Minto trusts that further donations will be forthcoming to aid in the completion of the work.

New Postal Rates for Newspapers. On and after Nov. 15 the publishers of newspapers printed and published in Ontario and the territories, and in the territories, may now be printed in the following conditions:

(a)—Each newspaper may contain not more than one such enclosure.

(b)—The papers with the enclosures mentioned must be issued from the office of publication of the newspaper.

(c)—At the time when such papers as aforesaid, containing such enclosures, are tendered to the post office for conveyance by post, the publisher must in writing advise the postmaster of the office at which they are so tendered, of their containing such enclosures, and, if he fails to give such written notice, the rate of postage on said papers containing such enclosures will be two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.

Victim of Assault Dies. J. B. Renaud, of Hull, after lingering unconscious for several days, died last night. He was the victim of the assault alleged to have been made by Michael Ryan on Nov. 5. Ryan is now in jail awaiting trial. The charge may now be made to manslaughter.

Ottawa Miscellany. The recent changes in the cabinet and the appointment of Mr. Plint to the clerkship of the commons will be gazetted tomorrow.

The postal rate of two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces on seeds, cuttings (but not cut flowers), and on the transfer of securities, stamps or gratia is repealed and is made to read one cent for each additional four ounces.

Owing to the abolition of martial law in the Cape Colony and Natal persons wishing to land in those colonies are no longer required to be provided with permits. Permits, however, are still required for the present for persons wishing to proceed to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony may be had on application at the department of the secretary of state, Ottawa.

ANARCHISTS
OF MICHIGAN
FIRED ST. PIERRE.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 14.—The disastrous fire which broke out in St. Pierre (Mich.) on Nov. 1 is believed to have been the work of the local colony of anarchists. It was known that the cathedral was set on fire by incendiaries and last Sunday night an attempt was made to blow up the powder magazine which contains the entire stock of explosives for the island.

Had this attempt proved successful the town would have been destroyed. Two individuals, one of them a Basque and the other a Spaniard, have been arrested on a charge of complicity in the affair. A body of gendarmes are now patrolling the precincts of the powder magazine by night and day. The inhabitants are in a state of great excitement.

CONTEST FOR ELIZABETH
GADY STANTON'S BRAIN

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 15.—About three years ago Elizabeth Gady Stanton, becoming interested in the collection of brains made by Prof. J. G. Wilder, the head of the department of neurology in Cornell University, inserted a clause in her will bequeathing her own brains to Professor Wilder's collection. Since Mrs. Stanton's death, however, her relatives have insisted to comply with this provision in her will and Professor Wilder is endeavoring to overcome these objections.

PERRY'S GIRL FRIENDS
PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Negro Charged in "Jack the Slugger" Case Will Be Arraigned Today.

Boston, Nov. 15.—A new move was made in the "Slugger" case by the issuance of a warrant charging George L. O. Perry, the negro, with the murder of Agnes McPhee, in Somerville, on the night of October 3. Perry is now in jail at the Cambridge jail for a hearing next Tuesday on the charge of the murder of Miss Morton in Waverley.

Tonight's warrant was issued to the Somerville police by Judge Wentworth, of the Somerville court, and is sworn to by Chief Parkhurst, of the police force of that city. Immediately after the warrant was issued, notice of the same was served upon Sheriff Fairbank, who is keeper of the Cambridge jail, and he is ordered to produce Perry in court in Somerville Monday morning for a hearing.

The case will not be heard Monday, but will be continued at the request of the government.

At the same time that the warrant was issued, Lieutenant Carter, of the Somerville police, and Inspector McBride, of Cambridge, placed under arrest as a suspect in the Perry case, Edward Carter, 18 years old, and his cousin, Elizabeth Carter, 19 years old. The latter is Perry's sweetheart, while the former is said to have had in her possession the chain taken from Miss McPhee's neck. Both girls were found at their homes in Cambridge and were taken to the Somerville police station.

Elizabeth Carter has made statements to the police. The latter refused, however, to make public any considerable part of the statements, merely admitting that Edward told him she did not for an instant suspect that Perry was such a fellow. She did not care for him and simply knew him as a friend of Elizabeth's.

Among the witnesses to be summoned by the government are Miss Perry, and Oscar Spetzer, the jeweler of New Jersey who sold Mr. McPhee the watch and chain.

AWFUL DEATH OF I. C. R.
BRAKEMAN AT HALIFAX.

Dragged, Crushed and Torn Under Hunting Engine.

SHIP WATERLOGGED;
THIRTEEN DROWNED

St. Michael, Canary Island, Nov. 14.—The Norwegian ship Teleton, Captain Thorsen, which left Norfolk (Va.) Oct. 24 for Cardiff (Eng.), has been abandoned. Thirteen of her crew were drowned, including all the officers. The survivors were picked up and landed here. At the time the Teleton was abandoned she was dismasted and in a waterlogged condition.

LIKELY FRANK HIGGINS' CASE WILL
GO TO SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Mr. Mullin Says He May Proceed There—Decision of Brunswick Supreme Court Against New Trial—Th Position Taken by Each of the Judges.

The supreme court at Fredericton Saturday gave judgment in the appeal for a new trial for Frank Higgins, who is under death sentence for the murder of William Doherty. Judge Gregory dissented from the decision and this shows of an appeal to the supreme court of Canada.

Higgins was visited on Saturday afternoon in the condemned cell by his spiritual adviser, and his counsel, Daniel Mullin, K. C. Mr. Mullin was afterwards asked if he intended to appeal to the supreme court of Canada for a new trial, and he replied that he thought he would.

He said that Higgins was in good health, but answered to the question whether the condemned boy had been informed of the refusal of a new trial Mr. Mullin said he did not care to answer, he was still adhering to the course he had taken since he took up the case, that of not saying anything regarding his interviews with his client.

Mr. Higgins, spoken to by a Telegraph reporter last evening, said he had not seen Mr. Mullin and did not know whether the case would be taken before the Dominion Supreme Court or not. "I am not a man of means," said Mr. Higgins, "and of course I can't do everything I would like to do. I saw Frank last Tuesday, but he made no reference at all to the tragedy."

Judge Hanington's Views. Judge Hanington stated he was clearly of the opinion that there was nothing in either of the two grounds argued to warrant the court ordering a new trial, or in any way interfering with the conviction. He held that the prisoner's silence from the time of the crime to the time of the trial was as much a matter of evidence in reference to his guilt or innocence as any positive conduct, and, therefore, a proper matter for comment for the judge in his directions to the jury. Aside from this general doctrine, Judge Hanington pointed out that the prisoner had himself given evidence on the trial, denying his own guilt, but confessing he was present at the murder and knew all the facts, but had not spoken to anyone of the matter until he went upon the stand. This was deemed by him to be a confession of his own silence and, therefore, a proper matter for comment for the judge in his directions to the jury.

As to the second ground, relating to admission of rebuttal evidence respecting the time at which Goodspeed and Higgins returned to the city on the afternoon of the murder, Judge Hanington claimed it was properly admitted as evidence to contradict Higgins' statement.

Judge Landry. Judge Landry, in expressing concurrence in Judge Hanington's judgment, said he felt it his duty as trial judge to call the attention of the jury to the conduct of the prisoner on all occasions from the time of the crime to the trial so far as there was evidence relating to it, and no evidence of that conduct being affected by the prisoner's silence raised a strong presumption of guilt it is here. As to the second ground, relating to admission of rebuttal evidence respecting the time at which Goodspeed and Higgins returned to the city on the afternoon of the murder, Judge Hanington claimed it was properly admitted as evidence to contradict Higgins' statement.

Judge Barker. Judge Barker thought the question for the jury was as to whether circumstances were such as to warrant the prisoner in acting as he did.

Chief Justice Tuck. The chief justice said he thought Judge Landry was entirely right with respect to both points, and that the prisoner's silence from the time of the murder to the trial was a matter on which he ought properly to comment. The learned judge had done so in the fairest possible manner. Even if there were any tenable grounds of objection to his comments, they were the chief justice on the two points raised by section 746 of the Criminal Code, which provided that a new trial shall not be granted unless there was in the opinion of the court some substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice by reason of the matter complained of. He was of opinion that there was abundance of evidence without reference to the prisoner's silence to a conviction, and that the result would have been the same had no comment at that subject been made.

Judge McLeod. Judge McLeod said he would not subscribe to the doctrine that simple silence of the prisoner could be taken as evidence of guilt. He would not say there might not be such circumstances as would make it so, but he did not think the simple circumstance of a man being arrested, charged with a crime, required him to state his knowledge or connection with the offence charged and that his failure to do so would be any evidence of guilt. Where, however, he subsequently went upon the stand at the trial and charged Goodspeed with the murder, his honor thought his admission of not having previously told anyone was a very proper matter for comment on the part of the learned judge and might be pointed out as a strong circumstance against the credibility of the prisoner's evidence. The only question in his mind was as to whether Judge Landry had left the matter to the jury in that way. In looking over his honor's charge he was of opinion that the fair inference of the language was that it was this aspect that was referred to. Judge McLeod also thought that outside of this entirely there was very strong evidence of the prisoner's guilt, and that even if Judge Landry were in error in respect of the matters complained of, the court ought not, in view of section 746 of the Criminal Code, to disturb conviction.

Judge Gregory for New Trial. Judge Gregory dissented only in reference to the judge's direction as to the prisoner's silence. His honor did not think it misdirection to refer to a prisoner's silence altogether, and that it was proper for Judge Landry to refer to it, and call the attention of the jury, as a matter going to the credibility of testimony given by the prisoner himself on the trial, to the fact that he had not previously disclosed his knowledge to anybody. His honor thought, however, from a careful reading of the charge that Judge Landry's observations were open to be taken as relating to and did seem to him to refer more particularly to the prisoner's silence to the authorities, and the failure to disclose his knowledge to the authorities. Judge Gregory inquired if a law imposed upon all persons arrested and charged with crimes a duty of making a statement as to their guilt or innocence. He thought the law imposed no such duty. The jury, Judge Gregory thought, were left to infer guilt either from the prisoner's failure to speak to the police authorities at the time of and after his arrest. In so far as his silence affected the credibility of the prisoner's evidence, Judge Gregory thought Judge Landry was right in commenting upon it, but not as a matter going directly to the question of his guilt or innocence. His honor said he understood from Judge Landry's observations during the argument that what he had in his mind and meant to convey to the jury was the effect of this section, but on examination of authorities, he had concluded the matter complained of was a substantial wrong, which would justify a new trial being granted.

GLoucester TELLS ANNUAL STORY
OF STORM'S HAVOC AMONG FISHERMEN

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 14.—Today ended the Gloucester fishing season and today was reckoned the loss of life and treasure among the men of Gloucester who follow the sea on the fishing banks for their living. For 25 years the yearly loss of life has averaged 95. For the past year the number has been below the average, 71 seamen being lost, these leaving behind 22 widows and 48 children. Last year 62 men found a grave in the mighty deep. Two schooners sailed away from this port and were not heard from again—the Iolanthe and Alva—their crews numbering 30. The schooner Eliza H. Parkhurst foundered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying down seven sailors and one passenger.

Eleven vessels in all have been lost the past year, a value of \$87,700, with an insurance of \$22,843. The list follows:—

Vessel	Tons	Value
Iolanthe	1,121	\$15,000
Eliza H. Parkhurst	1,121	\$15,000
Oliver	1,121	\$15,000
Holmes	1,121	\$15,000
E. W. Wood	1,121	\$15,000
Elise M. Smith	1,121	\$15,000
A. V.	1,121	\$15,000
Reliance	1,121	\$15,000
Gertie Smith	1,121	\$15,000
Bergin	1,121	\$15,000
Eliza Allen	1,121	\$15,000
Fred Tudor	1,121	\$15,000
Totals	950	\$87,700

DEATH ATTACK WHILE AT
FUNERAL NEAR MONCTON.

Moncton, Nov. 16.—(Special)—Clark Lutz, while attending the funeral of a relative at St-Leonard, parish of Moncton, Saturday afternoon, was stricken with paralysis and died within half an hour. Mr. Lutz was standing in the yard in front of the house where the funeral was taking place, talking to a friend, when he suddenly collapsed. He was carried into a neighbor's house and a doctor sent for. Before medical attendance arrived he had expired. Deceased was about 55 years of age and leaves a family. Schooner Greta, Captain Buck, which brought a cargo of sand here for the Record Foundry & Machine Company, in leaving port this morning, was blown ashore, where she was left high and dry on a bank. The schooner sustained no damage, and the captain expects to get her off the bank by tonight's tide.