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Have in stock and daily receiving additions to their lines of Watches, Fine Jewelry, Solid Silver and Silver Plated Goods, Cases of Purses, Handbags, and Fish Baiting Kits, and Forks, Carving Sets, etc.

A big assortment of SOUVENIR GOODS for the tourists.

At 41 King Street.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS WEEK.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 25, 26 and 27. The latest novelties in pattern hats and bonnets direct from Paris, London and New York. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to call.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 King Street.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION!

A meeting of the electors of the Parishes of Lancaster and Musquash will be held at the Orange Hall, Fairville, on

MONDAY EVE'G, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to run in opposition to the government at the next local election.

J. D. HAZEN.

Coal

Sold by bushel, barrel or ton. Wood in any quantity at

LAW & CO'S., Tel. 1246. Foot of Clarence St.

TO ARRIVE:

SOFT COAL

Only \$2.65 per load delivered.

Just the thing for cooking or close stoves.

Burns freely, with very little soot.

J. S. FROST, 11 Union Street.

A lot of good heavy SAWED SOFT WOOD, only \$1.00 per load delivered. All kinds of COAL cheapest.

GIBSON & CO'S., 121-123 Charlotte St.

JOHN RUBINS,

CUSTOM TAILOR—Clothes cleaned, repaired and pressed at short notice. 53 Germain Street.

WHAT DOES PUSSY SAY NOW?

Last evening Ernest Knapman, a Western Union messenger boy, the son of David F. Knapman, of 51 Brittain street, while riding on his bicycle, ran into a cat which happened to be taking a constitutional at the time. The boy and bicycle were thrown over the wharf into the cold wet water. Knapman managed to scramble out and so saved his wheel. He is now looking for the cat.

PATTERSON'S

Cor. Charlotte & Duke Sts.

SHAKER FLANNEL

New Fall stock now opened.

See our 10c line. Heavy and good.

Open Every Evening.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS!

Copy for Saturday's issue of the STAR must be sent in by Three-Thirty O'clock Friday Afternoon, otherwise it is absolutely impossible to ensure a change for that issue, as the paper goes to press earlier on Saturdays than on other days of the week.

LOCAL NEWS.

Millinery opening of imported hats Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 23rd and 24th, at L. E. Bartle's, 107 Charlotte street, also up-to-date Outing Hats and Millinery Novelties.

No. 1 Co. 3rd Regt. C.A. will meet at their armory this evening for return of clothing and receipt of pay.

At twelve o'clock today an alarm of fire was rung in for a blaze in a house on King street, west, next door to E. B. Colwell's.

Auction sale of California fruit consisting of pears, peaches, plums and nectarines at No. 3 North Market street, commencing at 2.30 p. m.

The Rev. Mr. Cropper, returned missionary from Demerara, will address the prayer meetings in St. Andrew's and St. David's churches this evening.

A special prayer and praise meeting will be held in the Carleton Baptist church tonight at 7.30 p. m. All the members and congregation are invited to attend.

J. M. Johnson has sold the yearling Lord Bingen, by Bingen, 2.06 1-4, dam by Allerton, 2.09. He goes to E. Le Roi Willis, the well known provincial horseman.

An alarm of fire was rung in about one o'clock today for a blaze in an old house on Pond street, near the Grand Union hotel. No damage was done to the building.

The Ladies' Aid will give a bean supper and guessing at St. Phillip's church tomorrow evening. The programme will be in charge of Mrs. Lydia Bushman and Rev. Mrs. Coffin will sing. The proceeds will go towards the organ fund.

The Epworth League of the Carleton Methodist church will hold an escallop supper in the vestry of the church this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 p. m. In the evening a concert will be given for which an excellent programme has been prepared.

A concert will be held in the vestry of the Fairville Baptist church on Thursday evening, 25th September, beginning at eight o'clock. Miss Adelaide Barrett Jump, the popular elocutionist, of Boston, will give a recital. A quartette from the Germain street Baptist church choir will give selections. There will be solos, duets and quartettes.

HIGGINS WAS HOPEFUL.

A Star reporter had a talk with Higgins this afternoon. He said he was feeling fine and not at all nervous. To a remark that he had been under quite a strain, he said he had, but he thought everything was going in his favor and he felt very hopeful.

He spoke of meeting the reporter in the tanyard, and remembered talking with him there.

KEIRNS-DUDLEY.

The Rev. W. C. Gaynor united in wedlock at an early hour this morning John F. Keirns and Miss Catherine Dudley, a popular young South End couple. The marriage took place at the Church of St. John the Baptist. Miss Nellie McCarthy acted as bridesmaid; Walter Harris was groomsmen.

Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party drove to the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward Lahey, St. James street, where a wedding breakfast was held. Mr. and Mrs. Keirns left immediately for a honeymoon tour to Boston, New York and other points. The bride was attired in a suit of broadcloth, with white hat.

On their return Mr. and Mrs. Keirns will reside at the corner of St. James and Germain streets.

EXCHEQUER COURT.

Argument in the case of McGoldrick v. The King was heard in exchequer court, Judge Lordship Judge Burdick sitting, this morning. This is a case resulting from the expropriation of property at Portland bridge, owned by Ald. John McGoldrick, by the dominion government, for use in connection with the I. C. R. terminal facilities. Mr. McGoldrick claimed \$30,000 damages. Evidence in this case was received at the sitting of the court last spring. This morning L. A. Curry, K. C., opened the argument for Mr. McGoldrick. He completed his address about twelve-thirty and E. H. McAlpine, K. C., commenced for the crown.

A GOOD CAUSE.

A benevolent request by Rev. E. L. Coffin, pastor of St. Phillip's church. Anyone having any clothing of which they do not need, if they will please notify me or send the same to my residence, at 189 Brittain street, will aid me greatly in the cause which I represent by adding to church and Sunday school attendance.

REV. E. L. COFFIN.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Henry A. McAfee and Miss A. Maude McAfee, of Red Head, who have been visiting friends in Montreal and Quebec, have returned home.

Have you seen those handsome serviceable cloth capes that are being shown at Dykeman's?

Always to be relied on—Red Rose Tea.

GUILTY!

Jury Finds Frank Higgins Guilty of Murder.

Prisoner Flushed on Hearing the Verdict but Afterwards Smiled.

At twenty minutes to three o'clock the court constable announced that the jury was ready to come into court, and a few minutes later the men filed in and took their seats.

Immediately afterwards the prisoner, looking as cool and collected as usual, was brought in.

After the names of the jury had been called the clerk asked: "Have you, the jury, decided as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner? If so, what is your finding?"

John E. Fitzgerald, foreman of the jury, rose to his feet and replied:

"We the members of the jury find the prisoner, Frank Higgins, guilty of the murder of Doherty with a recommendation to mercy on account of his youth."

Clerk Willett entered the verdict without adding the recommendation to mercy, but upon the request of Mr. Mullin this was afterwards added.

Judge Landry thanked the jury for their attention to the case, remarking that their plea for mercy was an expression of a sentiment which did them credit. He then dismissed them.

Mr. Mullin asked that sentence be not at once imposed, as he wished to take further steps. This was agreed to, Judge Landry stating that Mr. Mullin would be heard before the court closes.

Higgins, when the verdict was first announced became flushed and wiped his face with his handkerchief, but quickly recovered his composure and on leaving court smiled and spoke jokingly to a bystander.

Judge Landry completed his charge to the jury at ten minutes past twelve, and two minutes later the jury had retired to the room where their deliberations which involve the life of the prisoner at the bar will be concluded.

The judge's address was a masterly, concise, logical review of the whole evidence presented, and in its effect militated strongly against both the prisoner and the boy who is charged as an accessory. It is an aptly chosen honor's opinion that both boys are guilty of premeditated murder and that they were not the only sharers in the knowledge of the crime.

The court adjourned until 2.30, but it is expected that the jury will resume more time than that in arriving at a verdict. It is the general opinion that the result will be a disagreement.

His honor was fifteen minutes late this morning—something unprecedented for him. The crowd in the room was large and equally as attentive as they had been through the whole course of the trial.

The court opened without any preliminaries and Judge Landry entered upon his address.

In this case, he said, there was but little of the law for him to explain. Still, as a foundation for these deliberations, he read from the Code the legal definitions of murder, and said they would have no difficulty in placing the death of William Doherty under this class.

The next question of law he should mention was regarding the evidence of an accomplice. In strict law he must charge them that such was admissible and need not be corroborated. But they must scrutinize such testimony with more care and suspicion than ordinary evidence, among the motives which might actuate the witness in such a case. Yet if there be sufficient intrinsic value in such evidence to convince the jury that he was telling the truth it would be as binding on them as any other.

But in his view he considered there was an abundance of outside and corroborative testimony.

AGAINST THE PRISONER

at the bar to take their consideration as to its truth or falsity. The evidence was concerned in crimes, he said, was not entitled to the same credit as that of more reputable citizens; but the most hardened criminal may tell the truth.

This applies alike to the testimony of both Higgins and Goodspeed. If any charge, might have the greater inducement. The value of the evidence of each rested with the judgment of the jury. It was their duty to search out the truth, and they would not be worthy citizens of the country in which they lived did they not fairly discharge it, whatever their convictions as to the appropriateness of the punishment which may result. The punishment was not in their province to consider. Their only duty was to determine the prisoner's guilt or innocence according to the evidence, and leave the result with the law. He warned the jury that what they were to render was

JUSTICE, NOT MERCY.

Mercy was only to be given in event of confession and repentance.

Discussing the evidence presented by the crown, the judge would find or not sufficient evidence to convict without the evidence of either Goodspeed or Higgins. Should the evidence be accepted as true, he considered it sufficient to base a verdict upon. Higgins was a chum of Doherty. What was meant by that term the jury could adduce. What these two young men, without any visible means of support, had managed together for the jury could consider.

Then whether true or not, evidence was produced that Higgins said he

would get square with Doherty. Again, he said he didn't like to have him around, as the police were always following him. The judge left the weighing of the value of this evidence with the jury. Then there was the

PURCHASE OF A REVOLVER by the prisoner. The weapon was bought after a tour through the States, where, at least, he received no high lessons of morality.

The judge here excluded this reference to the Brownville trip, as being a part of Higgins's testimony, which he did not wish to consider at present.

But Higgins purchased the revolver under peculiar circumstances—got another person to get it for him. Later he bought cartridges. Was he wanted these for, either as amusement or profit, what proof was there, he asked.

Then there was proof that he had the revolver in the graveyard on the day of the tragedy. This was proven outside either Higgins or Goodspeed's testimony. If King were to be believed, Higgins seemed to be anxious to conceal it. In this connection, the judge

CAUTIONED THE JURY against the evidence of many of these boys on the stand, speaking of their bad memory regarding points they should be expected to best remember.

Then the jury had the evidence that Doherty was last seen alive with the prisoner and Goodspeed not far from the scene of action. Evidence outside their own showed that they had a revolver at the time. The next pieces of evidence, outside the testimony of either of the prisoners, was that Higgins and Goodspeed were seen returning from the scene of the tragedy by a witness who could not be sure what day it was. If this were not accepted and they were not seen on the way back, he asked the jury to consider whether or no they had not concealed their movements after the murder.

Then comes the finding of the revolver in the creek, with its five empty cartridges, according to the direction of Goodspeed. It was for the jury to see if they could not connect the revolver with the boy who had it in the graveyard—to decide whether or no he carried it up to the time of the tragedy and afterward. The revolver was

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED as the one Higgins bought, and the cartridges partially so.

After that, bullets were found in the body of the victim. It rests with you to decide if these were the same purchased by Higgins.

Keeping in mind these details, trace the conduct of the prisoner, which is always exceedingly important testimony. The first we have, outside the boy's own testimony, was his meeting with the father of the murdered boy, to whom he denies seeing his son after ten o'clock the morning of the murder. If this is not explained away,

THIS DELIBERATE LIE, it is prima facie evidence of guilt. He also told the father that Willie had gone to Springfield.

Discussing the prisoner's further actions, Judge Landry referred to Higgins's statement to Kelly that he knew where his revolver was, when Kelly stated that the owning of such a weapon looked bad. Then at the identification of the body and his subsequent anxious perusal of the newspapers, were these the actions of an innocent man? The jury could also consider his attempt to get Alexander to deny that he saw him with a revolver, and the expression that he used at the time that "he would fix him, too."

What did this mean? Then his declaration that if he got safely out of the coroner's office he would get away, and his subsequent subterfuges which were to assist his escape. The changing of his name, the choosing even of the name of the street in Portland where they said they lived—were these concoctions evidence of a guilty mind?

Arrested at McAdam further denials followed.

WATCH HIGGINS' CONDUCT afterward. Absolute silence—not a word from him as to his knowledge of the crime. Was that the action of an innocent person? Would this or not be the time when an innocent man would proclaim his innocence? But nothing was said till he saw counsel.

Should you find all these things true, as so found your verdict on this, there is sufficient to base a verdict upon that will be upheld by the courts, even if you ignore the testimony of Higgins and Goodspeed.

If the jury should decide that

BOTH THE BOYS were guilty of murder, it was their duty to find the prisoner guilty. Unexplained he believed the evidence was enough to find them both guilty without one word from the mouths of either on the stand.

Of all this, how much does Higgins deny? Not chumming with Doherty, not purchasing and carrying the revolver; not having it the day of the murder; not that Doherty was last seen alive with him; not that the revolver was thrown in the creek; not that its bullets were the ones found in Doherty's body. He denies nothing and only makes some slight narrations, admits everything. For instance, he insists he said to Kelly, "I know where my revolver is," instead of "I know where it was." He seems to attach strong importance to that, and it is for the jury to draw their own inferences.

He also denied that he used the word "too" in his threat to Alexander. He was exceedingly careful of the significance of the little words.

The judge then asked the jury in view of the close intimacy in the tanyard and Opera House gangs, if they believed that only Higgins and Goodspeed knew of the murder, even before the body was found. He asked them to study the demeanor of the witnesses and judge whether they strove to help Higgins by

HAVING NO MEMORY.

He referred to the literature which

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WE WILL SELL

White Stone Cups and Saucers, worth 90c. per Dozen, at 5c. Each.

C. F. BROWN, 501-505 MAIN STR.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES



Play Ball,

But before getting your outfit call and see our large line and get our prices. We can interest you.

KEE & BURGESS, Sporting Goods, 195 UNION STREET, Near Opera House, St. John, N. B.

had evidently inflamed the minds of all boys, and wondered if Higgins and Goodspeed had not been proud of their deed and boasted about their heroic deed to their companions. If Higgins had not told anything more why did he tell them he would run away? After the finding of the body who was the centre of attraction of admiring crowds of boys? Was it not Higgins? And yet the boys to whom he was talking swear that they don't remember whether the murder of Doherty was the subject of their conversation or not. To all appearance there was an organization as strong and perhaps more shameful than the police. This was deplorable, but the jury should not let this prejudice the case of the prisoner Higgins, unless they were sure of his guilt through the evidence.

The evidence, in order to find the prisoner guilty, need not point to him alone. If they thought both concerned they must remember that they were trying one and must deal with him according to their oath and leave the other with the crown.

DISCUSSING THE MOTIVE. His honor said if Higgins committed the crime the way Goodspeed said he did, there must have been a motive.

Goodspeed says he led the way until they were in a secluded place, when Doherty came up even, and the shots were fired. If there had been a plan between them, could it have been better arranged? Goodspeed claims he had no knowledge that the deed was going to be done. In this way the judge could discover no evidence of motive. The general circumstances of their having been chums and having committed crime together might furnish conjectures, but there was no direct evidence on the point.

Continuing he referred to the almost incredible conduct of Goodspeed in breaking into a store and stealing candy on Sunday, only a day or two after the murder, the knowledge of which must have been on his mind. If anything, he said, this was worse than the crime itself, and pointed to a fearful mental and moral condition.

Higgins's story, if true, would to some extent show a motive in Goodspeed's swiftly originated quarrel with Doherty. This, if believed, would give a ground for a

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER. To decide which one committed the murder the jury must scrutinize all the facts and examine the corroboration of surrounding circumstances.

Higgins had the advantage of knowing all Goodspeed said before he gave his own testimony. Both must be taken with suspicion, and when strong doubt is thrown upon certain points they might be thrown out altogether. Goodspeed said they were coming towards the city, and that before Higgins caught up to Doherty the latter turned and struggled with his assailant. The evidence of one of the police said the body was found with its face away from the city. In Higgins's story Doherty was made to fall while running toward the city. The jury would decide which of these stories was the most reasonable.

A plea, said the judge, had been made for the prisoner upon the evidence of the medical man who said the wounds on the head and face were post mortem. Goodspeed said the first one was given before Doherty had fallen. The jury could consider whether or no this detracted from the evidence of Goodspeed. Higgins said Goodspeed pegged stones upon the head after Doherty was dead, while Goodspeed says the stones were thrown down from the cliff to cover the body.

Again Higgins and Goodspeed took the body by the left arm and left leg as he rolled it down. The jury could consider if this were possible in the light of evidence regarding the position of the body when found.

In conclusion he urged again upon the jury the spirit of their duty. When a person was indicted for murder, he said, a jury might return a verdict of manslaughter, but in this case he could

FIND NO EVIDENCE.

Justifying such a verdict. In the case of Goodspeed, according to Higgins's testimony, there might be such a chance. Which story, he asked, was the more convincing? Higgins says he had no knowledge of the shooting, until he heard the shots and came and found the victim dying. If that be true, is it corroborated by what took place afterwards? If Goodspeed had done the deed on account of his violent temper, what would you expect to follow. Would you expect an innocent boy, as Higgins says he is, to help bury the body, to hang paper as a trace to the body, to hang paper on a tree to mark the place, strew paper along the path that the body might be covered, and do all this simply because Goodspeed would hold up the chances of a trial as against Higgins because the revolver was his? Was this natural to boys excited as these must have been? Or did Goodspeed's statement that he had acted under threats of immediate death sound the more convincing? Or was the secret of it all that

TO WATCH If anybody might come and observe them near the fatal spot? It should be remembered that even had they intended then to burn the body that the wood and shrubbery were too wet for such a proceeding.

The law was not for the punishment of criminals. It was to prevent the repetition of crime, by putting the criminal out of the way, and by presenting an example to other possible criminals. He urged the jury again to proceed to the juryroom and search for the truth. Should there be a reasonable doubt in favor of the prisoner they should give it to him, but should the evidence show them that the prisoner was guilty, they should unhesitatingly find him so.

It was twelve minutes past twelve when the jury went out, and anticipating a prolonged deliberation, instructions were given that if necessary lunch should be provided for them there.

The prisoner was remanded, and the court adjourned until 2.30 with the proviso that it would then resume its session should the judge be notified that a verdict had been arrived at.

POLICE COURT.

A Pair of Unfortunate Sufferers—A Bad Fish.

A pair of American beauties, in full bloom, were gathered into the fold by Officer Marshall on Lincolnton street yesterday afternoon. They were David Seeley and Charles Graham, and the officer labored under the firm conviction that the men were drunk. The same impression seemed to prevail in court this morning, but, evidently a very sad mistake has been made, for the two men claim that they are the victims of ill fortune. Seeley explained that he was blind. He wore a green plate glass front, which prevented a close investigation, but the most prominent feature of the defence was the conduct of Graham, who appeared ready to throw his at a moment's notice. His peculiar conduct was said to be due to a severe attack of St. Vitus dance, and the patron saint of this convenient malady would have turned green with envy had he been able to see Graham's contortions this morning. The two men who claimed that their suspicious conduct, which led to their arrest for drunkenness was due to their respective afflictions, were remanded.

Felix O'Neill, another drunk, explained that he had been in court just once, a long time ago, and only twice since then. His first appearance was due to the indiscretion of having assaulted a woman. Felix trembled slightly this morning but that may have been more as a result of the habit acquired by another Felix some centuries ago, than to the effect of liquor. He was fined four dollars.

Mrs. Harriet Fish was arrested on the charge of having used abusive language to Mrs. Secord in a yard off Brunswick street. In accordance with the time honored custom in cases of this sort the two women flatly contradicted each other as to what they were doing until two o'clock.

The new French flannel and German Albatross flannel waists that are shown at Dykeman's are very fetching styles, and the prices are extremely low.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

Electors in Lancaster and Musquash are to hold a convention at Orange hall, Fairville, on Monday evening next to select a candidate for St. John county. The meeting has been called by J. D. Hazen.

PLUMS AND PEACHES.

Householders who have failed to lay in a stock of plums and peaches for preserving may now begin to kick themselves for their neglect. Plums are practically done and peaches are going higher. At the beginning of the season plums came in in such large quantities that even at the very low price existing at the time dealers had considerable difficulty in disposing of their stock. But now the supply has abruptly ceased, and very few will be on sale after this. Peaches are and have been plentiful and of good quality, but the price of this fruit is going up rapidly.

Rev. W. W. Brewer, of Marysville, has been invited to preach at the dedication of the new Methodist church at Cornwall, P. E. I., one of his former circuits.