R.K.Y.C. START FOR ANNUAL RIVER CRUISE

About fifteen yachts of the R. K. Y. C. squadron left on Saturday afternoon on their annual cruise up the St. John River and tributaries. Although the conditions were somewhat unpleasant, the yachtsmen proved that they were not afraid of a little bad weather by donning oilskins and souwesters and going about their preparations the same as usual.

The starting gun was fired at 3 o'clock—or, to use a yachtsman's phrase six bells—from Vice-Commodore Merrill's Vagabond, and there was little delay in starting. Quite a stiff breeze was blowing, and some of the smaller boats found it necessary to reef, but for the most part they carried full sail.

Among the yachts and crews that started were:

Vagabond—Vice-Commodore Merrill and party.

Armorel—Peter Sinclair, Fred Munroe (Fleet Captain), Edwin W. Bonnell, Dr. F. C. Bonnell, Ralph Bonnell and Edgar Ingraham.

Windward—T. E. Powers and party.

Canada—Fred Heans, Howard Camp Chas. Heans, John Stephenson.

Louvima—Frank Likely, H. B. Robinson, David Likely.

Ogistah—F. A. Dykeman and family.

Savitar—Gordon Likely, John Belyea, Frank Scott.

Bonsel—Harold Allison, Dean Gandy and party.

Zuleika—J. Fraser Gregory and party.

Robin Hood—T. T. Lantalum, Edw. Harrington.

Rena—Stanley F. Williams and family.

The boats will sail up the St. John River to Belleisle, through the Grand and Washademoak Lakes, and return on Saturday to Carter's Point, where, in the absence of Dr. Lindsay Parker, the club chaplain, service will be conducted by Rev. A. J. Morrison, of Chicago.

After the service the yachts will return to Millidgeville, arriving Sunday afternoon.

The veteran skipper, Mr. Howard Holder, will be unable to accompany the fleet this year and the members express general regret that such is the case. Mr. Holder is one of the charter members of the club and this is the first that "Howie" has missed.

The fleet reached Oak Point late on Saturday evening and anchored for the night. The yachts continued on their way up river about noon yesterday before a stiff breeze.

LATE MARINE NEWS.

Port of St. John.

Arrived—July 25.

Str. Shenandoah, 2492, Heeley, St. John's, Nfld.

Str. Kentucky, (Dan.) Andressen, Boston.

Schrs. Lord of Avon, Annie M. Parker, Melva from Bridgeport, Barbados via Mobile.

Tug Springhill with Nos. 2 and 4. barges.

Canadian Ports.

St. Peters, July 24.— Arrived—Str. Richmond, Micheau, from Marble Mountain to Mulgrave and return; Schrs. Effie Howard, Heather, Pugwash to Sydney; Mary Joseph, McDonald from St. Peters to Bras D'or Lakes; Mary E., Burke, Bras D'or Lakes to Hastings; Katie B., Burke, from Marble Mountain to Hastings; Aurora, McLean from Marble Mountain to Crapaud; Jubilee, Dicks from St. Peters to Yarmouth; Str. Harlaw, Hickman, from Newfoundland ports to Halifax; Schrs. W. E. Young, Hamilton from North Sydney to Halifax; Stanley, MacWhittle, from Charlottetown to North Sydney; Joseph O., White from Georgetown to Sydney.

Liverpool, July 24.—Cleared—Schr. Ethel, McLeod for Newark, N. J.

Montreal, July 25.—Arrived—Strs. Sicilian from London; Corsican from Liverpool.

Sailed—Str. Lake Michigan for London.

British Ports.

London, July 25.—Arrived—Str. Devona from Montreal.

Queenstown, July 25.—Sailed—Strs. Cedric for New York; Mauretania for New York.

Liverpool, July 24.—Sailed—Str. Caledonia for Boston.

Kinsale, July 25.—Passed—Str. Canada from Montreal for Liverpool.

Plymouth, July 25.—Arrived—Str. Cincinnati from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, and proceeded.

Dover, July 25.—Arrived—Str. Laplan from New York for Antwerp, and proceeded.

Foreign Ports.

Philadelphia, July 25.—Arrived—Str Frances from St. Anns, C. B.

Stonington, Conn., July 25.—Sailed—Schr. Lucille (Br.) for S. John, N. B.

Vineyard Haven, Conn., July 25.—Arrived—Schr. Advance (Br.) from Campbellton, N. B. for New York.

Sailed—Schrs. C. King from Lloyd's Neck for Boston; Minnie E. Moody, (Br.) from New York for Isaac Harbor, N. S.

Passed—Str. Rosalind (Br.) from New York for Halifax, N. S.; Brig Harry (Br.) from New York for Halifax; Schrs. Harry W. Lewis (Br.) from Bridgeport for St. John, N. B.; Aldine (Br.) from New York for do; Glenwood (Br.) do for Sherbrooke, N. S.; Evadne (Br.) do for Halifax; Annie Bliss do for Shulee, N. S.; Hannah F. Carleton do bound east.

City Island, N. Y., July 25.—Bound south—Str. North Star from Portland; Nanna from Hillsboro, N. B. for Newark.

Arrived at Other Ports—July 25.

Calvin Austin at Boston; Celtric at New York; Marnium at New York; Sicilian at Montreal; Corsican at Montreal.

Son of American Parents.

In conversation with a Standard reporter last evening, Adj. Cornish, of the Salvation Army, stated that he had made inquiries and had found that the boy Collins who was detained by the U. S. immigration officials was the son of American parents, his father and mother having been residents of Boston for the past thirty years. The boy had been visiting relatives in Cape Breton and was on his way home when stopped by the immigration officials. Mrs. Miller, of the immigration department was out of town last evening, but it is understood that the department decline to let the boy proceed until they receive fuller particulars.

WILL DISCUSS RESOLUTIONS OF IMPERIAL INTEREST

Programme Before Trade Delegates to Australian Congress Deals With Matters of National Importance---Tariff Preference, National Defense, Postal Rates, Cattle Embargo and Emigration Are Among Subjects for Debate --- Tour Through Commonwealth Has Been Arranged --- List of Those Who Will Go From Canada.

The programme for the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney, (N. S. W.) Australia, to attend which Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, M. P. P., and Mr. James Pender, of the St. John Board of Trade, will leave this week, contains many subjects for discussion of Imperial and world wide interest. Resolutions have been forwarded from all parts of the Empire dealing with tariff preference, national defence, postal rates, emigration, the cattle embargo, cable communication and many other important matters. No less than fifty-two resolutions are on the programme to be discussed and determined in four days.

A series of entertainments and an extensive tour have also been mapped out for the delegates which will keep them busy sightseeing from September 14, until the end of October.

From different parts of the British Empire 120 delegates have been nominated to attend the Congress, and will represent 65 commercial organizations. The following are the delegates from Canada: Mr. Harry Cockshutt, Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P., Brantford; Mr. T. J. S. Skinner, Calgary; Mr. J. S. Larke, Guelph; Mr. Herbert B. Ames, M. P., Mr. Geo. Hadrill, Mr. A. V. Roy, Hon. Alph. Desjardins; Mr. A. N. Brodeur, Montreal; Mr. James Pender, Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, M. P. P., St. John, N. B.; Mr. W. D. Mathews, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, Mr. W. J. Gage, Hon. E. J. Davis, Col. J. H. Burland, Mr. John Hendry, Toronto; Mr. E. D. Martin, Mr. H. M. Belcher, Winnipeg.

The Programme

The proceedings will begin on September 14, when the delegates will be received by the Mayor of Sydney at the Town Hall. The same afternoon the delegates will go in a body to present an address to the Governor-General. The Governor of the State will also be present. After this function His Excellency will declare the Congress open for business.

September 15 and 16th will be business days, and on the evening of the 16th the Sydney Chamber will give a banquet.

September 17 will be a business day with a conversazione in the evening.

September 18 will be the last business meeting. There will be a garden party in the afternoon.

Four days will then be devoted to visits and tours to various parts of New South Wales.

September 25, the delegates are due at Melbourne. The programme there from that date to October 29 includes a reception by the Lord Mayor, a civic reception, an evening garden party, an afternoon garden party, a dinner given by the Melbourne Chamber, a day of entertainment by the federal Government, visits to factories and tour to Ballarat and Bendigo, automobile excursions, etc.

Between October 2nd and 7th a collective visit will be made to Tasmania, and the delegates are supposed to be at Adelaide October 8. The functions at this capital cover six days, including a garden party, a concert by University students, a visit to copper industries, to the factories, to sheep stations, the vineyards and the freezing works. There will also be picnics and luncheons.

After all this a large majority of the delegates are expected to proceed to New Zealand and take in a fortnight of exploration and festivities there.

Tariff Preference

Of the fifty-two resolutions on the programme of subjects to be discussed and determined the first four deal with commercial relations. At the top of the list is a resolution from the London Chamber reaffirming the statement of the last Congress in favor of general preferential treatment throughout the Empire, and adds a clause urging the Governments of the Empire to "treat this matter as of present practical importance," and pledging the organizations represented to press their respective Governments to take action.

The Toronto Board forwards a more forcible resolution to the same effect, and asks for the appointment of a committee to devise a preference scheme. The Canadian Manufacturers Association resolution urges upon the governments the advisability of early action in this direction.. From the South of Scotland Chamber a resolution is sent commending the Colonial preferential tariffs, and expressing that Great Britain should respond by similar legislation when a tariff on imports is imposed.

National Defence.

There are six resolutions concerning defence. The London resolution expresses the hope that some practical scheme of colonial co-operation for the defence of the Empire may be devised. Leeds offers a motion in favor of training of the youth in discipline and arms.

Toronto wishes to affirm the principle that the self-governing colonies ought to participate in Imperial defence. The Montreal Board of Trade favors Colonial participation in the cost of imperial defence, and recommends also naval training and local dockyards. The Montreal (French) Chambre, asserts the principle that self-governing colonies should participate in defence, but wishes to reserve to colonial initiation the nature and mode. The Montreal Board urges the appointment of an Imperial advisory council.

Postal Rates.

There are three resolutions on postage. The Montreal Chambre favors Imperial penny postage, the Montreal board and London chamber recommend lower parcel rates.

Six resolutions, all English, refer to Colonial burdens on British trade agencies. Kidderminster and Walsall object to Colonial taxes on Commercial travellers from the Mother Country. Sheffield asks for a discontinuance of the Australian system of levying an income tax on British travellers and agents. Sheffield objects to the Colonial customs tax on samples which travellers carry but don't sell. Wakefield and London send resolutions against a customs tax on price lists and catalogues..

Emigration.

London forwards a resolution looking to further encouragement of Anglo-Saxons to settle in the Colonies. Under this head also, Sydney, (Australia) asks that Australian papers may be franked to any address in Great Britain.

The Canadian manufacturers ask for a uniform Imperial system of weights and measures, while the Montreal chambre asks for the metric system.

Proof of Origin.

London recommends legislation to protect the people from the entry of foreign goods marked as British; also for uniformity in certificates of origin and the adoption of a regular standard of threads in tubes and fittings.

The London chamber also wishes to provide for the vadidity of arbitration awards, and for the validity in the Colonies of English judgments.

Cable Communication.

There are three resolutions on this subject, one from London, one from Sydney and one from Montreal, on the subject of cable communication. All are looking for cheaper rates. London advocates the establishment of conciliation boards to deal with labor troubles.

New Zealand and Australian boards ask for lighthouses at specific points and Montreal believes that lighting the coasts is a public duty and should not be a charge on cemmerce.

Cattle Embargo.

The Montreal chambre asks the congress to condemn the law requiring Canadian live cattle to be slaughtered at the British port, and the Liverpool chamber thinks that the law should not apply to store cattle.

Other Resolutions.

From Toronto favoring Colonial jurisdiction in copyright.

From South Africa on the size of the bag of wheat.

From Sydney, Australia, on quarantine.

From Sydney respecting wool trade regulations and "lift" charges under bills of lading.

From the Montreal board, favoring co-operation for the suppression of tuberculosis.

From Upper India, against jail competition in industries, also against certain duties on cotton goods.

From Adelaide against the bills of lading regulations whereby the shipowners contract themselves out of liability.

From the Montreal chambre against discrimination of oceanic navigation companies.

From the London chamber and Montreal chambre, in favor of commercial and industrial education.

From London, recommending commercial arbitration.

From the Montreal chambre, in favor of a general office in London where traders from all parts of the Empire may meet.

Free Trade.

Then there is a short and precise motion from Sydney, (N. S. W.) which may be quoted in full:

"That there is no basis like that of freedom on which to rest and maintain the commerce of the Empire."

Summary.

Altogether there are 14 resolutions from London, 9 from the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, 6 from Sydney, 4 from the Montreal Board of Trade, 4 from the Toronto board, 2 each from the Canadian Manufacturers, Sheffield and Upper India, while 10 other bodies send one motion each. Not one goes from the Maritime Provinces, and the St. John delegates go without instructions from the board they represent as to how they should vote on any of these propositions.

A FINE PANORAMA.

View From Rockaway Beach on Summer Afternoon Fit For Painter's Brush.

The beach at the end of town near the Exhibition Building where the Rockaway Bathing Club have their bathing houses is a most popular resort for the girls and boys and grown up people as well, who live in the southern part of the city. Any fine afternoon many little girls and boys without shoes or stockings can be seen playing on the rocks, building castles with the sand, or wading about in the waves. Mothers or big sisters sit on the beach, reading or sewing, keeping a watchful eye on the little people at play, and enjoying the beautiful panorama and cool sea breezes.

The scene yesterday afternoon from the bathing houses was most beautiful. The tide was high; the deep blue waves playfully broke on the beach. Away to the eastward Red Head stretched out into the bay its green and brown hills crowned with masses of white sun tinted clouds. The sky was a clear blue and long faint lines of clouds rested on the horizon where sunny blue sky and sparkling blue sea met. Partridge Island, an emerald mass stood out prominently against the blue of the bay. Tugs industriously puffed in and out of the harbor's mouth sending long waving ribbons of black smoke across the sea. The Beacon, a unique architectural structure, stood a solemn guard. Dredges worked with sober diligence. Ships with well filled sails glided gracefully up and down the bay. Seagulls flew high in the air, their white wings glistening in the sun. Within the shelter of the breakwater boats quietly rested at anchor and the green slopes of Fort Dufferin and high dark hills of Carleton completed the picture. By and by the factory whistles sounded, boots and stockings were put on and everybody went home for tea.

A Son Of Garry Herrmann.

Alfred Noble, a colt sired by Garry Herrmann, one of the thoroughbred stallions imported from Kentucky, recently sold in the United States for $15,000. This is evidence of the excellence of the class of animals selected for this province by Mr. Peter Clinch. of this city.

MADAWASKA GRAND JURY DISCHARGED

Disregard Judge's Charge and New Jury Is Summoned---Alleged Canvassing By Dominion Officials.

At the County Court of Madawaska which opened on the 20th inst., Judge Carleton presiding, the only case of importance was that of The King vs Ubalde Michaud, who was indicted for having placed obstructions on the tracks of the Temiscouata Rly. with intent to endanger life. The judge charged the jury very strongly and told them in plain language that it was their duty to find a true bill and that not to do so would be a miscarriage of justice. He charged them thus strongly, he said, because a report had reached him from a reliable source that a certain official of the Dominion Government residing in Edmundston, had canvassed some of the jury in the prisoner's behalf, and he thought it was a matter the Crown should take notice of, and possibly proceed against the party for contempt of court. Notwithstanding the strong charge made by the judge the grand jury returned no bill.

Mr. J. M. Stevens, K. C., who appeared for the Crown informed the Court that the grand jury were premature in their finding inasmuch as at least eight important witnesses whose names were on the bill of indictment and whose evidence was very material had not been examined at all by them.

The judge thereupon directed the grand jury to retire until all these witnesses had been examined. The jury retired, examined these eight witnesses, again returned and stated they found no bill.

Mr. Stevens then appealed to the judge to have the prisoner remanded and another grand jury summoned to investigate the matter. Judge Carleton at once ordered the sheriff to summon another grand jury to meet again on August 3, and also ordered him to summon twenty additional petit jurors.

When the case is submitted to the new grand jury on Tuesday, August 3 it is understood that the Attorney-General will appear for the Crown in person.

REV. MR. GRAHAM SPEAKS TO E. D. C. ON "THRIFT."

Constant Industry, Systematic Saving and Moderate Expenditure—Three Elements For All To Practise.

At the Every Day Club hall last evening Rev. A. A. Graham discussed constant industry, systematic saving and moderate expenditure as three elements of a thrift which should be practised by all the people. He commended the savings bank, and dwelt especially upon the Government annuities plan discussed in the Y. M. C. A. hall last week by Dr. Samson. Mr. Graham pointed out that he ranked systematic saving before moderate expenditure, because, if the spending came first there might be nothing to save. He condemned the lazy man, and emphasized the dignity of work. The thrifty person lives for the future as well as the present.

Dealing with citizenship in a general way, he urged the development of a broad and symmetrical manhood, which has a warm heart for every good work, and sees good in every church and in every agency that seeks to help the man who is down. The state he held should encourage thrift by such measures as closing the bars at five o'clock on Saturday evenings, and keeping them closed until after the men went to work again on Monday morning. The wealth of a country is in its people, and the development of character should be the first consideration.

Mr. Graham dwelt in a most interesting way with the elements of thrift and drew illustrations from life to emphasize the points made. A feature of the musical programme was a hymn sung by Miss Oram. The chairman invited parents to send their children to the club's playground and to visit it themselves.

TO FURTHER DEVELOP CHIPMAN COAL AREAS.

Premier Hazen and Commissioners Visit Canadian Coal Co's. property. Branch Line from Mines to be Built.

On Friday last Messrs. P. S. Archibald and J. P. Stone, commissioners of the N. B. Coal & Railway Co., A. Sherwood, manager of the road and Premier Hazen visited the mines of the Canadian Coal Company, seven miles from Chipman. The Co. which is composed of New York capitalists, is deveoping coal areas in the Province the product from which, it is claimed, is fully equal to the best Old Mine Sydney coal.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for the construction of a branch line from the mines to the main line of the N. B. Coal & Railway Co., two miles distant and that as soon as the line is completed the shipments will amount to over one hundred tons a day.

One Against Many.

People who were passing along Main street Saturday evening about nine o'clock saw the rather unusual spectacle of a full grown man being beaten by a half dozen small boys. The man, who was a Jew, was passing up Main street opposite Long Wharf, when one of a crowd of small boys threw a stone and knocked his hat off. The man naturally got indignant and went back to wreak vengeance on the perpetrator of the deed, who, together with the rest of the boys, ran off. He gave chase, and having captured one of the crowd was proceeding to chastise him, when suddenly the rest of the boys plucked up courage enough to come back and the Jew presently found himself attacked on all sides, and he was forced to beat an undignified retreat, pursued by the yelling crowd of boys.

Home From Fishing Trip.

Robert Thomson, Capt. Herbert W. Clinch, Thomas B. Blair and D. Arnold Fox returned by the Boston express on Saturday from a week's fishing trip to Morson's Pond, P. E. Island.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES IN CURREY FAMILY'S AFFAIRS

Mrs. Currey's Evidence Occupied Time of Court Saturday Morning --- Alleges Fits of Anger and Abusive Language Against Her Husband---Denial of Counter-charges---Hearing To Be Resumed Next Thursday

The Currey divorce case was resumed Saturday morning before Judge McKeown in the Equity Court Chambers. Mrs. Mary E. Currey was on the stand throughout the hearing, her examination being conducted by Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C. Mrs. Currey's evidence dealt with the alleged wrongdoings of Mr. Currey, his fits of anger and abusive language, and their unhappy life together, and its causes. She gave denial of the charges made against her by her husband. Both parties to the suit and three of their children were present in court. Mrs. Currey's evidence was not concluded.

Mr. C. N. Skinner, K. C., appeared for Dr. Currey, and Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., and Mr. A. H. Hanington, K. C., for Mrs. Currey. The hearing will be resumed next Thursday at 10 o'clock.

When the hearing was resumed the examination of Mrs. Currey was continued by Mr. Teed.

Replying to her counsel Mrs. Currey said she did not call her husband a devil on any occasion, but that on one occasion she called him a brute. She denied that she threw a glass of water in his face on the occasion when she called him a brute; also that she ever used the expression: "I'll kick the damn stomach out of you." She often made use of the expression: "I wish that I could die."

Mr. Teed read at some length the evidence of Dr. Currey, charging Mrs. Curey with unladylike conduct.

"You Have Killed My Father"

Mrs. Currey emphatically denied these charges. She swore that as time went on Dr. Currey continued to treat her in a brutal way and called her a "she devil" and a damned thief. She changed her room in November, 1907, but on Dec. 20, 1907, went back to her husband's. On the latter night Dr. Currey went to answer the telephone. The message he recived was that witness' father was dead. Dr. Currey delivered the message, and witness shouted: 'You have killed my father." Prior to this, however, Currey taunted her.

Asked what she meant by accusing Dr. Currey of killing her father, the witness answered, subject to Mr. Skinner's objection, that in 1906 her father visited her in St. John, and for the first time learned that Dr. Currey had been treating her in a brutal manner. He grieved over his daughter's condition so much that it ultimately killed him. Previously he had not known of her unhappy life. On the second night after her parent's arrival Dr. Currey for two hours "damned witness right and left." The witness' parent overheard the tirade.

Witness Breaks Down

Mrs. Currey broke down when she repeated a conversation between her husband and her father. Her father, she said, entreated Dr. Currey to "speak one kind word to my daughter." The last week of her parent's visit Dr. Currey did not go near the house at all. Coming back to the night of Dec. 20 1907, and the morning of December 21, witness denied she threw a heavy chair at Currey.

Mr. Cushing, the witness continued, made arrangements for her to attend her father's funeral. Her husband did absolutely nothing for her in this regard except purchase her ticket. On this occasion Mr. Currey did not arise until noon. It was after 4 p. m. that he obtained her ticket. He also gave her $40. Out of this $40 she had to buy her ticket from Boston to Jackson, (Mich). She took her son Willie, with her. Mr. Currey swore when he learned that Willie was going and said he would have policemen at the train to stop him.

The witness stayed at Jackson for two months and only received one letter from her husband. The tone of this letter was cold and was addressed as "Mrs. Mary Child Currey." Mr. Currey did not send her any money with which to get back to St. John, although she wrote him for funds.

Her father did not leave her anything. All the property went to her mother. The witness denied that she stole $60 or any other sum from Mr. Currey as he alleges in his testimony.

The Home Coming

On her return home on February 14, 1907, Mr. Currey welcomed her with the words: "You damned miserable bitch why in hell didn't you stay in Jackson with your damned miserable bitch of a mother."

As witness was giving this evidence she repeatedly broke down.

On this occasion she continued, Willie was not present. Mr. Currey followed her downstairs and subjected her to humiliation before the servant.

On the night of this day, the witness was in the basement with Willie when Mr. Currey came in and acted very brutally towards the boy. When she was putting the children to bed on this occasion Mr. Currey became very violent and threatened to strike her. With three of the children she ran from the house to Dick's drug store, near at hand.

The witness remained only a short time in the drug store. While there she told the proprietor, Mr. Dick, about the occurrence.

For five days immediately after her return from Jackson, Currey spoke nothing but curses to her. The witness mentioned the expressions she said were used. Many of which were unfit for publication.

The Baby's Illness.

Describing Mr. Currey's conduct during the critical illness of their daughter Julia, the witness said Mr. Curey was most brutal toward her.

Mr. Currey in his evidence said his wife neglected the child. This Mrs. Currey most emphatically denied. Miss Tapley, a nurse, assisted the witness in the care of Julia. During the child's illness, she said, Mr. Currey very seldom inquired about the baby.

Mrs. Currey related at considerable length with some details her husband's ill-treatment of her. He was either totally indifferent, she said, or brutally cruel. If she was in the sick room he would not come in or if he did he would take no notice of her. He was very offensive and said he was only waiting for Julia's recovery to put her out in the street. He called her a "she devil," and asked her why she did not go to Jackson, (Mich). It was only on Sundays at dinner that they were together, except sometimes at breakfast in the morning. Sunday dinners were unhappy. Mr. Currey sat on the edge of his chair and glowered at every one.

She had consulted Messrs. Hanington and Hanington with reference to a claim she had against Mr. Currey for money, some time during April or May, 1908, and at the same time she spoke to them of her domestic unhappiness. Prior to July 10th Mr. Currey made a number of unpleasant allusions to her communicating with Messrs. Hanington.

The Night of July 10.

The events of the night of July 10, were then discussed. Mrs. Currey said she was sleeping alone. She did not expect Mr. Currey to come home because he used to sleep on the Elaine when the boat was in port. When she expected Mr. Currey home she locked her door. She was awakened by Mr. Currey striking a match in the room. He lighted the gas, sat down on the sofa where she had been sleeping and began talking wildly about the writ. He had been drinking, and was affected more mentally than physically. He shouted what an awful thing she had done, and said he would never give her a "damn cent again." Whenever she would attempt to rise he would hit her on the chest and knock her back. She was terrified, and felt that he was going to give her a blow over the head and perhaps kill her. He cursed her and Mr. Hanington.

She called Miss Tapley, and finally managed to get up. "For the sake of your little sick daughter, will you not keep still," she implored him. He had replied: "If it was not for your little sick daughter I would put you out in the street." He seized her and flung her against the window casing bruising her head and side. Willie came to the door and Mr. Currey chased him away. She was distracted with terror. She heard voices and some men came into the room. Mr. Mundee was one of the men. He said to Mr. Currey: "You needn't talk, I've seen enough with my own eyes." He also told him the police had been summoned. Between the leaving of the men and the arrival of the police Mrs. Currey said her mind was a blank. After the police arrived Willie said: "Mamma, did he hurt you?"

An officer put his hand up felt the bruises on her head, and wanted her to give Mr. Currey into custody. She had replied: "Oh my God I cannot, he is the father of these children."

She gave no instruction for the calling of the police and denied the statement made by Mr. Currey that it was a pre-arranged plot to ruin him.

Between this time and August she received no violence but continual abuse. He told her to clear out and refused her money. It was all she could do to get money to clothe the children. Once he called her "a low dirty degraded creature," in the presence of the children. She told the children to remember it.

The Day She Left

On Saturday August 22, the day she left the house, she had trouble with Mr. Currey. Having cause to reprimand the servant, Mr. Currey took the servant's part. She did not tell him she was going to leave that day.

She went to Woodman's Point on August 22 with the children. Mr. Currey had forbidden her to go there. She saw Mr. Currey there a week later. Between 12 and one o'clock Friday night she heard someone creeping up the stairs. She saw his face as he came in the light. He was wild with fury and began a tirade of abuse. He asked why had they run away and said he would burn the house down over their heads. She went to make up a bed for him in the spare room, and he struck a suit case that was there on the bed and sent it across the room. She was so frightened, she could not move to make the bed. She gave him bedclothes and afterwards a pillow. He made no reference to the children except that he was going to take them away and burn the house over her head. The children were all awake except the baby, but with the exception of Willie all pretended to be asleep.

She continued to live at Woodman's Point. She next met Mr. Currey in Dec. or Jan. on her coming to the city house to get some snowshoes, etc., for the children. Mr. Currey came upstairs and was very angry, and said she should take nothing from the house for the children. He called her names and told her to clear out. He made many absurd statements to the effect that she had ruined his life, and said she was a she devil etc. He took the snowshoes away from her, but committed no other violence. She came back a week later and got the snowshoes.

A Visit to Woodman's Point.

Mrs. Currey also gave a description of a visit made by Mr. Currey to the house at Woodman's Point a short time before Christmas. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon she said she heard a knock on the door. "On opening it found Mr. Currey there. "Oh, how you frightened me," she exclaimed, but she did not throw up her hands. "May I come in and see the children?" he asked. She invited him in and called the children to come and see who was there. When they saw their father their faces were a study. He kissed them and brought a number of presents from the sleigh, a turkey, candy, toys, etc. I said, "isn't that kind of father." I was crying. I wanted to make him a cup of tea but he refused. He did not stay long.

Witness told of an incident that occurred at the Queen Square house during the winter of 1906. Willie, she said, went out to the kitchen to get some porridge and dropped a little by accident on the stove. His father came out and gave him a blow on the ear. The witness was angry and gave Mr. Currey a blow on the ear and asked him how he liked it. That was the only time she ever assaulted Mr. Currey.

The witness described the manner in which she said Mr. Currey treated the children. He expected them to be old men and women. He was too free with the use of the cane. If angry he would hit them with it, but would not deliberately take them aside to punish them. Willie was punished most frequently, often for very trivial offences. If the children ran to the door when the bell rang instead of walking, they would be slapped. Mr. Currey was always taking the children aside and cross-questioning them to find out what the others had been doing while he was away.

The trouble over the Charlotte St. house was explained by the witness. She said she did not want it as it was very unsatisfactory, having a basement kitchen and being not large enough. Mr. Currey said he would build an ell. She got all the furniture ready for moving and superintended its removal. Mr. Currey did not have an ell built. She had plans prepared and she and Mr. Currey discussed them, but nothing was done. She put curtains up in the house the first year, but the second year she did not put them up because Mr. Currey would give her no money to have them laundried.

Denials.

The witness denied that she ever told her son Allen to "pull the damn old house to pieces." She denied that she called Mr. Currey "a damned miserable whelp" on the same occasion and kicked him on the knee. She denied ever saying to Mr. Currey "I will kill you." She never shut the bathroom door against his shoulder. Whenever she would shut the door to be alone with the children he would violently throw it open.

She denied ever assaulting Mr. Currey with the baby's bedclothes in Nov., 1907 while the maid was dressing for church in the evening, the witness had gone upstairs and found that the baby's bed had not been properly attended to. She took the clothes off bed and went to Lizzy to remonstrate. Mr. Currey at once came upstairs to take the servant's part. The witness said to him, "why, look even the blankets are wet." She did not shove them in his face or touch him, he, however, gave her a push and nearly sent her down stairs backwards.

Mrs. Currey denied ever being abusive to her husband at the breakfast table. She never said she would "make it a hell on earth" for him. She did say she was "going back to that hell on earth," when she left Woodman's Point.

The witness explained how she had invited a Mrs. Thos. Burns to have dinner with her and Miss Eliza Currey. Mr. Currey was not present but on hearing of it he had censured her and she had never heard the end of it. Mr. Currey also objected to her having invited a Mr. Jas. Highland to have dinner with her and the children. Mr. Highland, a man of middle age, and a gentleman in the true sense of the term, was doing some carpenter work on the house and she had invited him to come into the house at dinner time and have a hot cup of tea, when she noticed he was eating a cold lunch. Mr. Currey also objected to her inviting any poor children to the house, although she might invite any sick children.

Denied Striking Her Husband

The witness denied ever hitting, striking or throwing things at her husband. She never jumped up and down and yelled. She always gave her personal attention to the children. She always sewed for her children, read to them, tried to make the conversation turn to points that would be of benefit to them. All her fads were connected with her home. She never played golf, curling or bridge.

She was fond of gardening. She did not tell Mr. Currey that the hired man, Horace was as good as he was and better. She never got supper for Horace, and sat down and chatted with him while Mr. Currey had to serve himself. She did, however, talk with Horace trying to get him to improve his mode of life and rise in the world instead of drifting down.

The court adjourned at twenty minutes to one until Thursday next, at 10 a. m.

LARGE AUDIENCE AT E.D.C. OPEN AIR MEETING

Rev. Dr. Watson of Mt. Allison had a large audience at the open air meeting on the Every Day Club playground yesterday afternoon. The members of sections of the Junior Temple of H. and T. paraded to the grounds, headed from Temple Hall, Main street, by the club's fife and drum band. La Tour Section of Carleton turned out strong. The boys were accompanied by Most Worthy Templar Whittaker, Rev. W. R. Robinson, S. E. Logan, George Blewett, and other senior Templars.

Rev. George Titus and Rev. A. B. Cohoe were also among those present. The club's orchestra played, and was accompanied by the club's new organ, a small instrument of large volume that can be carried about with ease. The musical programme included a hymn very sweetly sung by Miss Oram. The day was fine and the meeting a most successful one in every way. The young Templars presented a very fine appearance as they marched, and the club's band played good marching music.

Dr. Watson began by speaking in the highest terms of the club's playground work, and commending it to the sympathy and support of St. John people. Noting the fact that St. John is one of the gateways of the empire, he expressed the hope that Canada would aways remain a part of the great empire. Referring to the great opportunities there are in Canada for the attainment of material prosperity, he pointed out some of the dangers to which the people are subjected. One of these is that of materialism which places wealth and position and selfish advancement above the really higher things of life.

The children, he said, are the real wealth of the nation, and the development of manhood and character should be the highest aim. The drink habit is another danger, and the speaker pointedly set forth its evil effects upon the individual and upon society. He dealt also with the danger that lies in political corruption and with the problems of cities, and expressed satisfaction that St. John has the Every Day Club, engaged in work along social lines for the benefit of the children and of men who need encouragement to make their livs more effective good citizenship.

Dr. Watson referred to the cosmopolitan character of Canadian citizenship. There are in this country representatives of seventy nationalities. We cannot keep these people out. They come because here is the potential wealth and the opportunity to establish homes. It is the more necessary for us to set before them the highest standard of manhood and of citizenship.