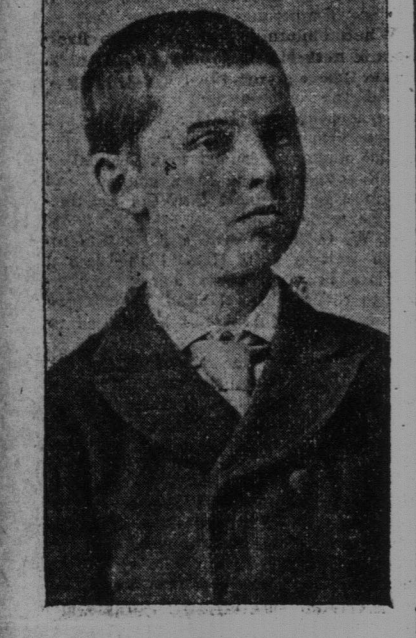


GOODSPEED'S JURY DIVIDED.

NINE FOR ACQUITTAL, THEY'RE FINALLY DISCHARGED.

Stood Eight to Four on First Report to Court, But Judge Sent Them Back—They Were Hungry, Too, and There Was No Dinner for Them—Other Charge to Be Taken Up Now.

The jury in the Goodspeed case was unable to arrive at a verdict. After nearly 5 hours' deliberation Tuesday, late in the afternoon they were discharged. The final ballot was nine for acquittal and three for conviction.



FRED GOODSPEED. Boy Who Was on Trial as Accessory After the Fact of Doherty Murder.

The case now stands practically where it was a week ago, though nothing has been left undone to bring to light all the facts regarding Goodspeed's connection with the tragedy of August last. A new trial was ordered, and in the meantime Goodspeed will be arraigned on the burglary charges at 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

When court opened Tuesday morning Scott E. Morrill presented the prisoners case to the jury. He was followed by Hon. H. A. McKewen for the crown, and then the chief justice addressed the jury briefly. The case went to the jury at 12:30 o'clock.

Jury Hungry. It was the general impression when court adjourned that the wait would be a brief one, and many of those present did not leave the court room. There was a constant coming and going between the court and the courtroom, and the air of excited interest betokened that the case was not as simple as it appeared to be.

As the chief justice took his seat at 2 o'clock, Constable Wiley brought information to the effect that the jury had requested that some refreshments be sent to them. He said that one of the jurymen had informed him that it looked as if they might not be in tonight. His honor decided that he had no power to order refreshments, and that they had better try and come to an agreement.

This intelligence was conveyed to the good and true but hungry men, and an hour later word was brought that there was no possibility of an agreement. The men had decided that further deliberation was useless, and, after a delay of about 15 minutes, they were brought into court. The foreman announced that they had failed to agree, whereupon his honor asked sharply: "Why can't you agree? Is it for want of proper instruction or what?"

"No, your honor," replied the foreman; "it is through differences that cannot be overcome," persisted his honor. "Yes."

"Gentlemen, I think you ought to agree, and I feel that without further consideration I cannot now discharge you." His honor, in response to questions by Juror Day, practically repeated his charge of the morning, after which he ordered the jury out again for further consideration, with a hope that they would agree. Later his honor asked if Mr. Morrill wished to proceed with the burglary charge that he had not, and then other business before the court was proceeded with.

Court was then adjourned till 5 o'clock. When court was resumed at that hour the jury was brought in and in response to the usual questions, Foreman Morrill reported disagreement, with no possibility of arriving at a verdict. They were then discharged, and the court adjourned. There will be no further proceedings until Goodspeed is arraigned on the other charges.

Prisoner's Counsel to Jury. In his address to the jury, Mr. Morrill said that the jury had to decide whether Goodspeed of his own free will, having made up his mind, himself assisted and aided Higgins to escape. In reviewing the evidence he asked the

speed in his silence and falsehoods was not thinking of shielding himself as well as Higgins. If they thought this was possible it was their duty to say so. If they thought he was so possessed by fear as not to be a free agent they might find him not guilty. But they should be very careful to do this as the plea of fear was an easy and common defense to set up.

Fred Goodspeed was Thursday sentenced by Chief Justice Tuck to 30 months in the Industrial Home for boys. The ad took his sentence with apparent calmness, though as he listened to his honor's words of advice and admonition, he seemed much affected and his face was deeply flushed.

Goodspeed pleaded guilty to the burglary charges Thursday morning and when court assembled in the afternoon he was brought in to receive his sentence. Before sentence was pronounced, however, Scott E. Morrill, who throughout has conducted Goodspeed's case in a very clever way, made a few brief remarks which he referred to the very considerable amount of Goodspeed since his arrest August. The chief of police, deputy chief and Detective Kilien had treated him well, and when he was ill secured a doctor without delay. Goodspeed had been in jail five months and if there was anything in the idea that he had been held a prisoner, he thought the suffering of that time should count for something.

Mr. Morrill did not feel that the boy ought to go to the penitentiary, but whatever was done he felt that his honor was doing what he felt it was his duty to do. His honor then read the indictment charging Goodspeed with breaking, entering and stealing from the stores of Phillips & Foley and of D. A. Kennedy, which indictment had been formally read to Goodspeed in the morning at the request of his crown.

Address of Chief Justice. Before passing sentence his honor said: "It is in my mind that the jury acted conscientiously. Your appearance in court, the manner in which you gave your evidence and the hidden idea that influenced the thought that through you Higgins was convicted of murder, all left their impress. Before I saw you on the witness stand I thought you equally guilty with Higgins. My view has changed entirely. I believe you told the truth and are in no way guilty of murder. The charge against you is a very serious one, and you were found committing another robbery. Can it be possible you were in terror of Higgins then? I can't believe it, though many of the jurymen thought you were a good government. I have a strong opinion that you are good and pure, yet from some remote ancestor comes an inclination to do wrong. There is plenty of evidence of it in your case, as witness your acts on the days succeeding the murder. Keep in mind, my boy, what I say, that if it had been the jury instead of the judge the case would have ended otherwise."

Thinks Higgins Should Have Been Hanged. If I may express an opinion—and I do it without reflecting on the government of this country or any one else—I think Higgins should have been hanged. In the more abhorrent. He urged them to cast fear, favor and sympathy out of their minds and to judge the issue fairly. Goodspeed's future was in the hands of the jury, and it was their duty to do what they thought was right. He said that he was not a free agent then as any of the jury would have been under similar circumstances.

It was for the jury to close the book in connection with the Doherty tragedy, then which none in our lifetime had seen more abhorrent. He urged them to cast fear, favor and sympathy out of their minds and to judge the issue fairly. Goodspeed's future was in the hands of the jury, and it was their duty to do what they thought was right. He said that he was not a free agent then as any of the jury would have been under similar circumstances.

Chief Justice Addresses the Jury. The chief justice said that in all his experience he had never heard of a prisoner more eloquent and effective. The gentlemanly way in which the trial had been conducted was likewise gratifying to the credit of the learned counsel. He also warned the jury not to be influenced by sympathy for the prisoner or his family and insisted that neither his confession to the chief of police nor his evidence in the Higgins trial should excuse his own participation.

Hits at the Reformatory. That institution has not been a great success and in proposing to send you there I feel sure you are in a year. That's the record of the place and you with your shrewdness, intelligence and, I fear, bad streak, will no doubt take advantage of this. And yet I fear to take the responsibility of sending you there, where you will have a chance to become a better boy and a better man. I hope it may be so. I trust that at the end of the term I shall impose myself endeavor to atone for the evil of the past and become a good man. You have the qualities and the elements of becoming better, if your education has been incomplete. Don't you escape, my boy. Stay in the home and attend to the advice of those who will have you in charge.

I sentence you for 30 months to the Industrial Home. (Goodspeed was taken to his cell a few minutes later; his mother and sisters being permitted to see him for a short time. He will be removed to the reformatory in a day or two.)

Imports. 1901. 1902. Durable goods... \$36,939,189 \$41,385,101. Free goods... 28,673,997 28,619,273. Coin and bullion... 4,088,662 2,829,123. Total... \$69,601,848 \$72,833,497. Duty collected... \$15,678,548 \$17,811,116.

Exports. 1901. 1902. Domestic... \$113,548,760 \$125,301,498. Foreign... 30,471,062 2,796,584. Coin and bullion... 1,500,273 284,721. Total... \$145,520,095 \$128,382,803.

The exports show a decrease in the produce of the mine of about three million dollars, a decrease of about one million in the fisheries. On the other hand the forest wealth shows an increase of over three million, animals and their products over seven millions, agriculture nearly one million dollars better than for the same time in 1901. There is an increase in the duty collected of \$2,132,473.

For the month of December there was an increase in the imports over December, 1901, of about one million and a half, in the exports of about five million dollars, while the duty increased by \$422,000. A special session of the supreme court has been called for 2 o'clock tomorrow to hear an application for an appeal in the case of Labelle, who appeared before Chief Justice Taschereau today in chambers and he agreed to summon court to hear the application tomorrow.

CANADA'S BUSINESS PUT FOUR BULLETS INTO PROPRIETOR OF QUEBEC HOTEL.

MUCH PRAISE FOR CANADA.

LONDON HEARS GOOD REPORTS OF OUR PROGRESS.

Lord Strathcona's Activity—No Danger from American Capital or Settlers, for the Latter Become Good Canadians—Sir Albert Rolit Discusses Canada's Great Possibilities.

VERY COLD WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.

FATALITY AT SYDNEY COLLIERY.

TO SICK ONES. I Will Send You Help If You'll Ask It.

WAR OFFICE SCORED IN LETTER TO THE TIMES—MATTER WILL BE BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF COMMONS.

NINE-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLS HIS MOTHER.

FOLLOWING NEW BRUNSWICK. MAINE SHOWING ACTIVITY ALONG LINES OF DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

LEFT JEWELS, STOLE COAL.

HAG CHOLERA IN ONTARIO.

SHOULD HAVE REMOVED DEPOTS IN CANADA.

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Quebec, Jan. 13.—(Special)—Charles Shirley, a former member of the city police force, and now proprietor of a hotel on St. Louis road, lies at Jeffrey Hall Hospital with four bullet wounds, two in the head, one in the left shoulder and one in the arm.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—(Special)—Organization of the Canadian Marconi Company, which will have its headquarters at Montreal, has been completed.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—(The C. P. R. employees at Toronto Junction have taken the coal situation into camp in a most practical manner, and the coal dealers have to face the prospect of losing the extensive trade of that community in the future.

Deaths from exposure have been reported from the house for assistance and 10 minutes later rescuers found Mrs. Sargent dead in a tub of water in the kitchen.

York, Me., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Josey Sargent, of West Sullivan, was burned to death at her home today. She dropped a lamp and her clothing caught fire from the blazing kerosene. Her two young children, terrified at the sight, rushed from the house for assistance and 10 minutes later rescuers found Mrs. Sargent dead in a tub of water in the kitchen.

London, Jan. 13.—(By Associated Press)—A. W. Hickman read a paper on Canada at the Colonial Institute tonight. He said he believed that the American invasion of the Canadian Northwest involved no danger to British interests, that the majority of incoming Americans appreciate British institutions and become good Canadian citizens and that the investing of American millions in Canadian land was but the forging of another link in the chain of Anglo-American friendship.

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