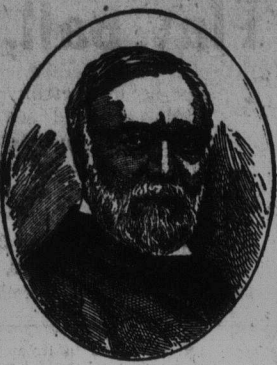


INTERVIEW WITH MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

PITTSBURG GAZETTE, JULY 17, 1902



"IF YOU WERE A YOUNG MAN, and had your start to make in the world, would you take up the manufacture of steel?" was asked of Andrew Carnegie by a gentleman who met him on the train to New York after his last visit to Pittsburgh.

The philanthropist hesitated a moment, then shook his head. "No," he said, "the best opening for a young man to-day is in rubber. Rubber will, in a few years, make a greater fortune under present conditions than steel, or, in fact, any other branch of manufacture. The great value and manifold uses of rubber are just beginning to be properly appreciated, and the profits in its production are greater than almost anything about which I am informed."

Mr. Carnegie then launched forth in a long discussion on the growth of the rubber tree, the best product and the hundreds of uses to which it has been put, and even suggested a number of improvements that showed deep study of the subject.

"Watch the men engaged in the manufacture of rubber," he concluded, "and as the years go by you will see them amassing splendid fortunes. The opportunities for young men are as great to-day as ever in the history of the world, and I firmly believe that rubber furnishes the greatest."

The apparently startling statements of Mr. Carnegie, startling only to those who have not investigated, have aroused the greatest interest and everyone wants to at once know all about this wonderful new industry. Of course time is required to grow rubber trees as well as any other trees and those who wished to take the matter up now would be in a bad way were it not for the fact that energetic and farseeing men had already started plantations. Early in 1901 the Obispo Rubber Plantation Company acquired a tract of rich land in the true rubber belt of Mexico, consisting of fourteen square miles or nine thousand acres, over fifteen hundred acres of which have already been cleared and planted to rubber. There are over seven hundred thousand one year old rubber trees in the nurseries, besides from 500 to 1,000 acres planted in corn and other crops. The plantation force is fully organized, labor abundant and transportation facilities perfect, a railroad being on one side of the plantation and a river on the other. The best and quickest way for you to benefit by Mr. Carnegie's prophetic utterances is by sending to the Obispo people for full particulars of their proposition. What is thought of them by their neighbors in Mexico is shown by the letter from the largest American Bank in Mexico from which we quote as follows: "Knowing the personality of the Company and the advantageous situation of the Ranch 'El Obispo,' we feel safe in saying that their success is assured."

(Signed) THE UNITED STATES BANKING CO.,

GEORGE I. HAM, Manager

Simply cut out this coupon and mail it to us with your name and address, or write to us for prospectus, pamphlets and book of photographs showing progress already made on the Obispo Plantation.

To JOHN A. BARNES, Treasurer

MITCHELL, SCHILLER & BARNES, INC.
Exchange Court Bldg., New York City

Send full information, prospectus, pamphlets and book of photographs, showing progress already made on the Obispo Plantation to

(Signature)

(Address)

Date

Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, Inc.
INVESTMENTS
1119-1121 Exchange Court Building
NEW YORK CITY
or, P. L. POTTS, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE BALL.

Yesterday's National League Games.
At Brooklyn—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
At New York—Boston, 2; New York, 1.

Yesterday's American League Games.
At Chicago—St. Louis game postponed.

At Cleveland—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 6.
At Philadelphia—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 4.

At Washington—Washington, 1; Boston, 14.

FOOTBALL.

The Local Situation.
A large and enthusiastic meeting of football players was held in the N. B. C. rooms last evening. A number of St. John's old footballers were present, and if the indications shown last night are a true guide football will boom in St. John this fall.

Practice will be held on the Athletic grounds on Tuesdays and Thursdays at five o'clock and on Saturdays at three, the first practice to be next Saturday. The membership fee has been fixed at the nominal sum of \$1.

J. H. A. L. Fairweather was elected captain, and George Shaw, J. Roy Thomson and H. D. Forbes were appointed an executive committee.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Dan Patch, the famous pacer, went against the world's record of 1:59 1/4, made by Star Pointer on the Readville track five years ago, this afternoon, and in a truly magnificent performance equaled the record.

Against time to beat 1:59 1/4, pacing—Dan Patch (1:59 1/4), b. h., by Joe Patchen, dam Zella (McHenry), equalled the record.

Time by quarters—30, 64, 1:29, 1:59 1/4. The quarters—50, 2, 2, 30.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. James Manchester, Miss Sadler and Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Baker left yesterday for Charlottetown to take in the exhibition.

Frank P. Morgan, son of Thos. J. Morgan, left last night on a trip to New York, where he expects to engage in the newspaper business.

Fred J. Jones of Waterbury & Rising left yesterday for a short visit to Boston and other American cities.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

Sir Charles Tupper, referring to the fast Atlantic service, in which he is much interested, said in Montreal the other day that the country would now be in possession of such a service had not Lord Aberdeen, under the impression that he was to sign the minute of council providing for a fast Canadian line, and this notwithstanding the fact that the measure had been practically unanimously adopted in the house of commons, where it was supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the leading men of the party. Before giving up the seals of office Sir Charles had written Sir Wilfrid urging the necessity for immediate action in regard to the fast line, but the premier had failed to act at the time and the consequences are well known.

DEATH OF MRS. GOUCHER.

DIGBY, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Goucher, wife of Rev. J. B. Goucher, died today. She was born in Annapolis county 67 years ago. She leaves, beside a husband, two sons, Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, N. B., and J. H. Goucher, of Kentville, N. S., and one daughter, Mrs. Roy Williams, of Yarmouth. One sister, Mrs. Enoch Gates, resides at Middleton. The remains will be sent via tomorrow's express for Truro, where the interment will take place. The husband was pastor of the Truro Baptist church for 19 years, and Halifax and Yarmouth churches for many years, before retiring from a regular pastorate and residing at Digby.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

The Boer generals have issued an appeal to the civilized world to contribute funds for the benefit of their fellow countrymen.

MR. McKEOWN.

Conclusion of His Address to the Jury Yesterday.

A Calm, Dispassionate and Eloquent Review of the Evidence Before the Court.

Hon. Mr. McKeown yesterday afternoon concluded his address to the jury. It was marked by an entire absence of passion or prejudice. He said:—

It is quite apparent that one or two of these boys committed the crime. That is the problem which presents itself to you. The course of justice as it proceeds unable to solve an event of that kind. Must we acknowledge ourselves incompetent to stay events of the impurity of these boys? Are there not resources by which these boys can be punished? Not for vengeance but for the safety of the community.

These two boys, coming back from the scene of the crime, conduct themselves for a time as innocent boys. Finally Higgins is in the prisoner's dock and Goodspeed is indicted as an accessory after the fact. Why were not both indicted? The boy Goodspeed makes the statement often alluded to, and by so doing brings himself within the

POWER OF THE LAW.

Higgins made no statement. Under these circumstances was it possible to do anything else but to take Goodspeed's statement and proceed. Until Higgins went on the stand the other statement went uncontradicted. Assuming that both boys had been placed in the dock, when would the direct testimony against them? The statement made before the police magistrate would have been shut out. These are the reasons for the course taken. If the story of Higgins had been given before both boys might have been in the dock. The result of the evidence given here may lead you to believe that both boys were implicated. You are not trying Fred Goodspeed, but if it should occur to you that he is implicated, it is highly proper for you to make this statement, and if you do Goodspeed will be placed on trial.

Mr. Mullin—"I protest against the honorable gentleman sketching out what should be done with Goodspeed."

Judge Landry—"I would not interfere with you, Mr. McKeown, while you are proceeding along this line."

Continuing, Mr. McKeown said that Mr. Mullin had made some extended reference to Goodspeed's testimony, referring to him as an accomplice, and defined the terms accomplice and accessory, and cited the law as to the evidence of accomplices. Goodspeed in telling his story is lying to himself. If Higgins goes free Goodspeed has committed no crime. But let us spell this matter out somehow. Here is this crime committed, with these boys unquestionably concerned. You are the supreme and final arbiters of this matter. Speaking here with full authority, Mr. McKeown said, Goodspeed shall be brought to trial and that trial preged.

Mr. Mullin—"He is entitled to the King's pardon."

Mr. McKeown—"He is not entitled to the King's pardon."

THE KING'S PARDON

unless recommended by the officers of the law.

Continuing, Mr. McKeown said that for creating an impression that in some way the crown was standing behind Goodspeed, pleading him immunity, he had no desire to criticize Mr. Mullin, but he wished to emphasize his previous statement. Only if Higgins goes free will Goodspeed not be prosecuted.

Mr. Mullin has made serious strictures upon the police force, but this he has done to the detriment of the law. He has retired to the security of your person and property rests in the hands of the police. That which tends to weaken their authority does not go to the enforcement of law and order in the city. Mr. Mullin said the force was discredited. He knew not on what grounds he said that.

Before a week had elapsed from the day of the crime, the boys who did it were in the hands of the police. Their work certainly is the subject of highest praise. The boys come in and tell their story, but little discrepancies come in and by and by the whole story falls to the ground. He thought it would not be well to let these strictures pass without recording his dissent from them. Higgins had the opportunity to go on the stand and tell his story, and it is not right for the counsel to say that Higgins had no chance to tell the story.

Mr. Mullin—"I never said that. The responsibility of his not speaking rests on me."

Going on Mr. McKeown said the same opportunity was afforded Higgins at the preliminary examination, but still he did not appear. He arrives at this court and his counsel asks for expert testimony. Not a word about Goodspeed's guilt. But here we stand now with the statement of Higgins before us, a statement one would think an innocent boy would have hurled out immediately.

These three boys go out to the park. Two of them come back with the burden of guilt resting upon them. How did they act? The revolver belongs

TO THE PRISONER.

If that fact has any weight, it is against him. The prisoner comes in and talks with different boys. He hunts up one (Alexander) who gave some information to the police, that is published in the press. Mr. Mullin has blamed the press, but to his mind the press had almost upset the plans two or three times. With the help of Kelly, Higgins finds Alexander, and there the prisoner persuades him to go to the newspaper office and deny the statement that Higgins had a revolver.

Is that the action of an innocent boy? He not only persuades him to go down, but says: "If you don't go, I'll fix you, too." Higgins denies that he said, "too," and there was nothing for Alexander to put that word "too" in the prisoner's mouth. What does that show? Is there any doubt as to what that shows? The prisoner tells to Alex-

ander and uses these expressions which are incompatible with his innocence. He speaks to other boys about the revolver. All these movements, all these approaches and expressions come from Higgins, although Goodspeed, too, was watched. Is it possible all these things considered, that Higgins could be believed not to have committed the crime? If Goodspeed were the guilty one, would it be possible that all these conversations would be made without any allusion to Goodspeed? These boys were bright, active and intelligent. Yet during all his conversation Higgins never mentioned Goodspeed. There is only room for conclusion. These things are not compatible with Higgins' evidence. Everything so far is uncontradicted evidence.

Higgins told Doherty's father that his son had gone to Springfield, and this in the light of his after statement that he wanted the body discovered. After the body was found the boys were together. Is it possible that they do not know more than they told? The murder was the topic of interest all over the town and Doherty was their chum. They must have been

TALKING ABOUT IT

and yet each of the witnesses says he does not remember whether they were talking about the murder.

The counsel for the defence speaks about clemency, but where was the mercy meted out to Willie Doherty. The prisoner at the bar shut himself out from mercy when he imbued his hands in the blood of his companion.

Story spreads in the white press some of the most cruel and bitter transactions. Mercy is shown on the battlefield; but where was the mercy shown to Willie Doherty, cut off without being able to cry to God. We do know that unless there is time for us to turn our faces to the right, our souls go marked before the Judge, with nothing to clothe them but the rags of our own unrighteousness.

What shall we say of a boy or man, who before giving a soul to cry to its Maker for mercy, who now cries for mercy for himself. If the boy's father had found him he would have given no mercy. Time should be for repentance before the sin stained soul takes its flight, for "there is a wilderness in God's mercy like the wilderness of the sea."

Turning again to the evidence of the boys, companion of Higgins and Goodspeed, Mr. McKeown again alluded to the fact that their memories appeared to be a blank regarding the events of the evening after the body was found. Why is it? And why is it that not a word concerning Goodspeed has been said in all these conversations, there is not a single word uttered by Higgins to the boys or by them to Higgins that implicates Goodspeed.

"There is the statement that he and Goodspeed would get in trouble," said Mr. Mullin.

Throw out the two confused stories of the crime. One of them did it. Throw out their statements and there is not a single footprint which points towards Goodspeed, and every event, so far as it has been detailed.

POINTS TO HIGGINS

as the boy who committed the crime. Jurymen may come to the conclusion that both of the boys are not telling the whole truth, and may come to the conclusion that both boys were in it.

There is no doubt in this matter, and you may decide that Higgins' hands are stained but that his was the lesser crime. The jury will take the law from the judge. Goodspeed is under an indictment that calls for imprisonment for life. Imagine the effect of the boy going free. All that two boys would have to do would be to take a companion out in the woods and return and say that the other did it. Higgins' conversation with Alexander and the other boys, his never mentioning Goodspeed's name in connection with the crime, his statement that if he got out of the corner's inquiry he would leave, point in one direction. The jury heard Goodspeed tell his story. Mr. Mullin said that when the boy told his story at the inquest he told it in a sing-song way.

No one can agree with him. He also said that the when under examination Goodspeed's story was broken up by the crown counsel in order to break up the continuity. Nothing was further from his mind, said Mr. McKeown. But Higgins' story was like a recitation from a book. There was not a single man in the jury box but who knows that the

STORY WAS WRITTEN OUT

and learned.

"These things are very painful, especially when counsel appear to be involved. Also the jury will state that a piece of paper was taken from Higgins when he was 'on the stand.' It was passed to Mr. Mullin.

"Why didn't you read it," asked Mr. Mullin.

"I didn't want to."

"Here is the paper," Mr. Mullin, said Higgins, pulling it out of his pocket. Mr. Mullin handed it to Mr. McKeown, who dropped it on the table.

Mr. McKeown went on to say that the boy had a copy of the Daily Telegraph with the depositions in it.

Mr. Mullin then arose and said that Higgins' people were poor and he gave him the Telegraph.

The judge said he would not interfere with Mr. McKeown's line of argument.

"If he had the Telegraph with the statement in it," said Mr. McKeown, "what would be said with a copy of the deposition?"

"I forgot that I gave it to him," said Mr. Mullin.

Continuing, Mr. McKeown said he never heard of such an incident before as a prisoner writing out his testimony before it was absolutely incredible. The phraseology, too, and he did not wish to make any insinuations against Mr. Mullin, at least was not of the tanyard. All these things point but in one direction. The jury has every right to judge the story by every incident in it. The way he tells it is very important. Every point of time mentioned in the tale was mentioned at 1:30, 1:45, and the like. Before telling the story of the connected events he spoke of half-past, a quarter to and the like.

There is an absolute divergence in the stories told by the boys concerning the events in the park. Higgins says that while he was absent for two minutes the quarrel occurred. It hardly appears likely that a quarrel that

would lead to the murder would arise in two minutes. It would not seem that he would shoot because of a quarrel over the revolver. If Doherty had picked up the stone and faced Goodspeed, there would be time enough to fire. In neither story does there appear to be any

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

At least not for ordinary people, but in this case, we are dealing with boys steeped in crime. The motive may be covered up and never shown, but you cannot expect that the action of boys like these would be governed by the same motives as those of men who would reason. After all, who can trace the beginnings of a crime. Do they arise from seeds planted by the first transgression? Or are they the relic of a lower order of existence? Whence come the beginnings of crime? Yet with what awful fierceness did it break out in this case; hurrying on the criminal to a deed that has shocked the city, the province and the nation.

The counsel for the defence says that the boys were not aware of the crime committed by Goodspeed. They were awful enough, and there was but one thing worse and that is having done them, he would come on the stand and deny them. He came here and freely admitted them.

"Not the least," said Mr. Mullin.

After the first he admitted all candidly. Higgins has been put on as a model of innocence. Is it possible that we have all the truth of the Brownville affair? That two boys should conceal from a third, who went with them, the fact that they were about to commit a burglary? Further, who Higgins comes back we find him in possession of a watch, chain, a jack-knife and a two dollar and a half gold piece. At first he said he earned that \$2.50 putting in wood; later he said he earned part of it before he went away.

The coincidence that the \$2.50 piece may be but a coincidence. Mr. Mullin saw when this matter was pressed that the crown counsel was guessing. His (McKeown's) plans were somewhat different from that of his learned friend. When witnesses differed from the story of his people, he said they were perjurers. For instance, McGinley and Mrs. Marshall—

"I was referring to Goodspeed," said Mr. Mullin.

"And I to these."

"Oh! they were simply mistaken."

Coming on Mr. McKeown dealt with the matter of the time when the boys returned from the park. Mr. McGinley and Mrs. Marshall corroborate the tale of Goodspeed. The evidence of Mr. Slinger, too, appears to fit in well with Goodspeed's story.

Continuing, Mr. McKeown said that Mr. Mullin rather went

OUT OF HIS WAY

to say that the case was not being well handled, and delivered several panegyrics on the attorney general, in which Mr. McKeown quite agreed.

"No one appreciates his shortcomings or incompetency, as my honorable friend has termed it," said Mr. McKeown, "more than I."

"Did I say incompetency?" asked Mr. Mullin.

"You did."

"Well, then, I withdraw that remark and apologize."

Still, went on Mr. McKeown, he had carried on the case in a manner he thought best and had allowed all evidence he considered pertinent admitted.

Turning to the medical testimony, Mr. McKeown said that in it there was the widest latitude for opinion. The point is as to the time elapsing after the wounds were received and the death of Doherty.

"The other story is that these two boys tell me it absolutely necessary the affair be followed to a finish. You should remember that you are integral members of the state and these duties must be done. Responsibilities cannot be thrown aside. If my own feelings could have been allowed they would have been to let these boys go to the states. Yet here they are, and we must do our duty. And there is no pathway that

LEADS TO SAFETY

but the strict performance of duty. There is a duty upon the officers of the crown to follow this matter to an end, and it will be done. None of you has stronger feelings of sympathy than I. It is very easy to go astray. We all know it in our own lives. Nature extracts a penalty for infraction of her laws and we cannot do less than nature. If you, gentlemen of the jury, take into the jury room a sense of justice in the matter, I venture to say the path of duty is the way of safety. You are looked to by the whole community. The eyes of all have been turned to the court house to hear your verdict. Representing the community, it is for you to scan everything in favor of the prisoner, and at the same time to follow out your own convictions. We have before us the circumstances of an awful crime. That ought to shock us. But we should not look for a victim where no victim is. A consciousness of the duty upon us surrounds us like the duty. We can neither escape the power of our obligations nor throw them off, and in the scene of awful solemnity which lies further on, it will be with us to pain us where it has not been performed, or to console us for what has been done.

The judge left the matter of hearing his charge there or at ten this morning to the jury. They asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

For To-day's Proceedings see Page Four.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

Matthew Hunter, an employee at Randolph and Baker's mill, was cut to pieces at Bogg's Crossing by the Boston express late Monday night. He was about 40 years old. It is supposed he was sleazing a ride, as he and a man named William Allen had made up their minds that night to go to Maine. The coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death. Hunter had been drinking heavily that day and night. He belonged to New-castle, Miramichi.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Sept. 23.—A convention has been called for Monday next to select opposition candidates to contest Restigouche county. Messrs. Hazen, McInerney, McDade, Melanson and others are expected to address the meeting.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEEKERS' -EXCURSIONS-

TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from

St. John, N. B., on Sept. 17, 1902

To Winnipeg, Estevan, Moosemin, Swan River, \$28.00.

To Regina, Moosejaw, Yorkton, \$30.00.

Prince Albert, McLeod, \$35.00.

Red Deer, Strathcona, \$40.00.

Good to return two months from date of issue. Further particulars on application to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., St. John, N. B.

CANCELLATION OF SUBURBAN TRAINS

After TUESDAY, September 30th, the following suburban trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between St. John and Welsford will be discontinued:

Train No. 62 from St. John at 9:25 a. m.

Train No. 64 from St. John at 12:45 p. m.

Train No. 68 from St. John at 10:15 p. m.

Train No. 61 from Welsford at 6:45 a. m.

Train No. 65 from Welsford at 11:10 a. m.

Train No. 67 from Welsford at 6:50 p. m.

C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. Ry., St. John.

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HAMM'S LIVERY STABLE

134 Union Street. Telephone 11.

A Ten Seated Wagonette will call every morning at the Hotel for a drive to points of interest about the city.

DRIVING OUTFITS and COACHES for hire at any hour.

DAVID CONNELL,

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45 and 47 Waterloo St. St. John, N. B.

Horses boarded on Reasonable Terms. Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at short notice.

A large back-board wagon, seats fifteen or twenty people, to let, with or without horses. Telephone 98.

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HOTELS.

HOTEL DUFFERIN.

E. LEROY WILLIS, St. John, N. B.

J. J. McCAFFREY, Manager.

BOARDING.

THE NEW VICTORIA HOTEL can accommodate a number of boarders for the winter. Bright, warm, well furnished rooms, prompt service, and an excellent table. Fine overlooks the harbor, and street cars pass the door. There is no more desirable location in the city. Terms are moderate.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness:

Sir.—Dr. Thain Davidson, in his Talks With Young Men says: "One of the greatest social problems of the day is What are we to do with the thousands of young men now growing up to manhood? To become a man is the eager ambition of almost every boy. He thinks how jolly it will be to become one's own master, to be independent of control." Where are many of our boys to be found today, lads who are passing through the formative period, and drawing near to the threshold of manhood—our citizens of the future, they unto whom in a few years the commercial and political interest of this young nation will be entrusted? Where, I ask, are they to be found? The youths whose super-abundance of energy and spirit must either be controlled and directed into safe channels, or be expended in a more dangerous fashion?

"Look for them at the street corner, spending the evenings in mischief and too frequently gambling—varying their amusement in a spice of adventure by dodging the police, or persecuting some unfortunate Chinaman. Is this a beneficial training for the youths of Montreal? Can we expect men of steadfast character to graduate in such surroundings? Are we as earnestly striving to render these young minds immune to the moral dangers likely to attack them as we are to protect their bodies from disease?"</