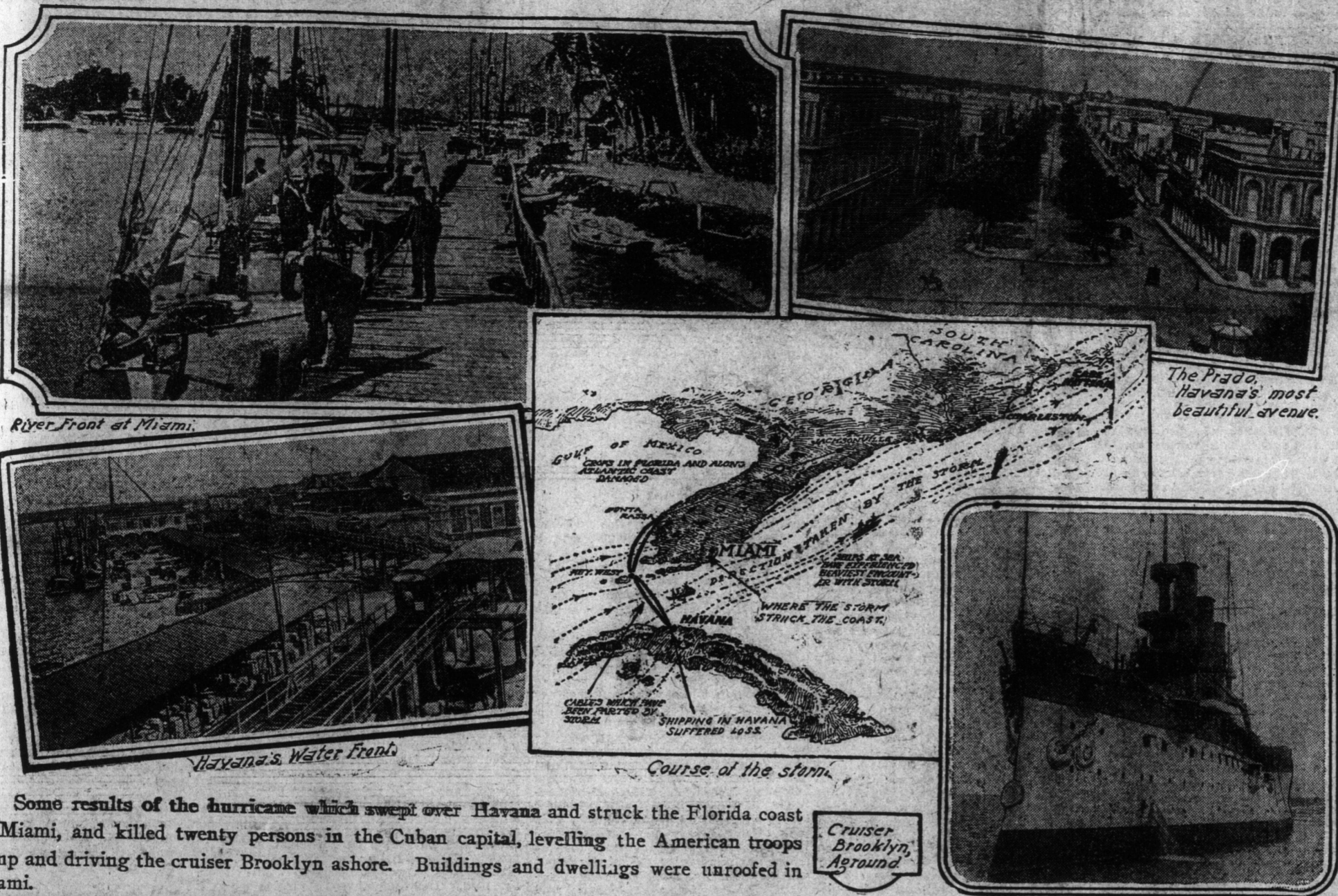


STORM'S PATH AND PLACES IT STRUCK.



Some results of the hurricane which swept over Havana and struck the Florida coast at Miami, and killed twenty persons in the Cuban capital, leveling the American troops camp and driving the cruiser Brooklyn ashore. Buildings and dwellings were unroofed in Miami.

CLARKE WAS FOUND GUILTY. Second Jury Agreed on Verdict in 20 Minutes. Prisoner's Counsel Obtained Leave to Move for a Reserved Case—Prisoner Unaffected by Verdict.

"On behalf of the jury I have to say that we find the accused guilty of the indictment of which he stands charged. The foregoing was the verdict reached by the jury after hearing and pronouncing by the foreman, Robert J. Cox, when asked if they had reached a verdict by the clerk of the court. The jury were only out about twenty minutes. J. B. M. Baxter in his masterly and eloquent address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner reviewed the evidence in an exhaustive manner and brought to light the weak points of the prosecution. Though the address was a very able one it failed to convince the jury that the crown had not proven their case. The attorney general's address, though briefer, was just as comprehensive in its review of the evidence, and he closed with an earnest and eloquent appeal for them to eliminate sympathy from their mind and render a verdict on the facts. His honor Judge Landry reviewed the evidence at length, and though his

charge was fair and just it told strongly against the prisoner. Throughout the day and even when the verdict of "guilty" was announced Clarke never flinched and retained the same air of indifference that he maintained throughout the trial. On the opening of court in the afternoon Samuel H. Seeley was called on behalf of the crown, but said he had not seen the prisoner on the 4th of August last, and did not even know him. MR. BAXTER'S ADDRESS. J. B. M. Baxter rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner at the bar at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock and spoke for an hour and a half. In opening, Mr. Baxter said that the jury could have no hesitation in believing the prisoner guiltless of the crime of which he stood charged when he did not oppose the proposal of the attorney general to bring the last two named witnesses into court for the purpose of hearing their evidence. The whole of the day so far had been spent in waiting, and not in vain for the prisoner. He pointed out that had the prisoner been fearful of the case, had he been the guilty man, and been on the Millidgeville road that day, and had the speaker an intimation that the prisoner had been there that day, then he as counsel for the prisoner would have strongly objected to the attorney general bringing in any new witnesses after the case for the crown had been closed, but the prisoner, knowing that he was innocent, made no objection, and the result had been in his favor. In the conduct of the case Mr. Baxter said that it had been his duty as counsel for the prisoner to trace out just such allegations as the one which had just been presented, and they had been found to lead nowhere. Had the prisoner been guilty would he not have moved heaven and earth to prevent those men from giving their testimony? asked Mr. Baxter. But, on the contrary, he stood unshaken and he closed with an earnest and eloquent appeal for them to eliminate sympathy from their mind and render a verdict on the facts. His honor Judge Landry reviewed the evidence at length, and though his

He then referred to the attorney general's address to the jury at the trial, when, in speaking of the act which had been passed allowing a prisoner to testify in his own behalf, he said, "Every court room throughout the length and breadth of this land reeked with perfumery." Mr. Baxter pointed out that others had opinions on the law which allowed prisoners to go on the stand, and quoted Alverstone, L. C. J., as expressing himself pleased that it had been enacted that an accused man in now entitled to give evidence in his own behalf, and it protects the innocent. Alverstone argued that if the story a man tells at the preliminary examination is untrue, the crown has ample opportunity to discover its falsity and a conviction will certainly follow. Mr. Baxter contended that the evidence of the prisoner should be weighed as any other evidence. As to the progress of the case at first the prisoner had been charged with rape with punishment of death or life imprisonment. If the evidence in strong enough to convict him, the present charge is in strong enough to send him to the scaffold. Mr. Baxter urged that according to the evidence of Dr. Corbett it could not have been an attempt to commit rape, but at most only a violent assault. As to the perpetrator of the crime, the girls say the prisoner and no one else says so. They describe his personal appearance and also mention the hat, which Mr. Skinner they said was that with a dent in it. It did not mention the coat nor the shoes to Mr. Skinner, but when pressed by himself, the little girl said the shoes were covered with grey dust. If this had been vindicated, Mr. Baxter urged that it was a remarkable thing that had a solitary soul saw the prisoner on the road that day. In speaking of the short girl, Mr. Baxter said no one could fail to admire her precocious cleverness and hoped she was not actuated by any motive for resentment in giving her evidence. He referred also to the fact that Mr. Train thought it was another man from the description given by his daughter, and yet when the man came into court he was a widely different looking man from the prisoner. He also referred to other flaws in the testimony of the little girl, which, although they did not establish the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, were nevertheless tests of the accuracy of their observations and recollections. He pointed out that neither of the girls noticed the defect in the prisoner's hand, which was very peculiar, as it was the most striking thing about him. In the subsequent stages of identification the little girls were asked in the court room "Is that the man?" Then there was the procession through the jail. Later they saw him in the court room at the last trial boxed up in the centre of the room as an object for all to behold, and he thought it would be a queer thing if they did not know him. Mr. Baxter then read extracts from two cases where matters had been made as to identify, and the evidence was much stronger than in the present case. In regard to the time Mr. Baxter called attention to the evidence of Mr. Skinner, who said he arrived at the scene of the assault about three o'clock, when, according to the evidence produced by the defense, it was utterly impossible for him to have been there at that time. In closing Mr. Baxter asked the jury to settle the question as though they were settling something upon which their own future depended. He asked them if there was not a doubt which if they sent him to Dorchester would not sometimes haunt

them and cause them to think they had sent the wrong man—a doubt which would surely come to them should the police arrest at ramp with a blue coat with a tear in it and a pair of canvas boots on. Mr. Baxter considered that under the evidence there was a reasonable doubt and expected that would bring in a unanimous verdict of acquittal. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPLIES. The attorney general followed for the jury and spoke for three-quarters of an hour. He defined his duty as a crown officer to contest in pleading to the jury all the evidence bearing upon the case, and should that evidence seem to fall to his duty to withdraw the charge, and he said he would gladly do so in the present case if the evidence warranted it. The attorney general pointed out that two facts were to be considered: "Was there a crime committed? Who committed it?" He told them that it was their duty as jurors to consider the evidence as to the identification of the man and of the alibi which the defense had attempted to prove. He said that in all his experience he had never known of a stronger or clearer case having been made against a prisoner than the present one. He pointed out that the little girls had not been wearing any shoes when the prisoner was wrong if he was not the guilty man, and he was with them long enough to indelibly fix his appearance upon their memory. As to the question of identity, he asked the jury to consider whether or not it was probable that two men in the city of St. John on that day would have been wearing the same colored clothing with a tear in the same place in the coats and the same colored hair and moustaches. The attorney general then dealt with the evidence of the defense in proof of an alibi and claimed that none of the witnesses spoke definitely of the time. Granted that he crossed the ferry at 12 o'clock, the prisoner had ample time to go home and get his dinner, go to the barber shop and get shaved and yet have three-quarters of an hour to walk to the blueberry plains and arrive there at a quarter to three o'clock, which would give him time to commit the crime. The attorney general referred to the fact that in all cases where prisoners were found guilty, it brought sorrow to some hearts, but urged them not to be influenced by any feelings of sympathy. He instanced a number of English cases where men of high repute had been found guilty of crimes which vanished them from society. He told them they were not responsible for the disgrace and unhappiness which must necessarily attend a conviction, and pointed out that all they had to do was to discharge their duty according to the best dictates of their consciences. JUDGE LANDRY'S CHARGE. Judge Landry then charged the jury. In his address His Honor complimented the jury and pointed out that which they had listened to the case which was an important one—important to the public—to the prisoner—to his family and to themselves.

His Honor instructed them as jurymen to discharge from their minds whatever they had learned outside the jury box. He told them they could use any personal knowledge they might possess but it must be personal. In case they were face to face with contradictory evidence then they must use their knowledge of the world and humanity in determining which to believe. He told them to take away any feeling of sympathy and not to be influenced by it. It was their duty to now recall what facts had been established. In this case the prisoner was charged with an attempt to commit rape. The evidence on behalf of the crown is positive if not convincing that an attempt was made and by the prisoner at the bar. Against that you have just as positive evidence by the prisoner that he is not the man. You must determine whether or not he is the man. His Honor spoke of the positive evidence of the Train girl which was corroborated by the little Short girl and pointed out that impressions were much more readily made on the youth than on the adult but said of course that the impression might be wrong. It was for them to judge. When brought face to face with contradictory evidence he told them they must judge of the motive. In the present case if guilty, the prisoner would have the strongest motive to clear himself, the young girls might be mistaken, but as to the motive his honor thought the little girls had none. As to prisoners giving evidence in their own behalf, his honor pointed out that they must not expect a prisoner to give any testimony detrimental to their own case. He knew of no case where a prisoner who had been found guilty ever gave any testimony that helped the case of the prosecution, but always gave evidence abundantly in his own favor. His honor instructed the jury that if they had a good reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, that they must give him the benefit of the doubt, but he pointed out that it must not be a fanciful doubt. In closing, Judge Landry told them to find the facts and not to mind the consequences. He urged them to the interests of justice to do the best they could to agree. The jury retired at twenty minutes to six, and sent back word at five minutes to six that they had reached a verdict. After waiting about twenty minutes for the attorney general, the verdict of guilty, as already announced, was rendered. Mr. Baxter asked that the jury be told and all uttered the fateful word, "Guilty." Mr. Baxter then asked his honor to give him an opportunity to move for a reserved case, which was granted. His honor then discharged the jury, but asked for their attendance this morning at 10 o'clock. The attorney general said he could not say whether or not he would press the charge of indecent assault against the prisoner. The prisoner was then remanded until morning and court was adjourned.

ROBERT REID THE NEW PRESIDENT

Interesting Address Last Evening by Rev. G. A. Kuhring. Field Secretary's Report Shows Work in Flourishing Condition—S. S. Convention Closes Today.

The third session of the N. B. and P. E. L. Sunday School Association was opened at 3.30 a. m. yesterday in St. Andrew's church, with a praise service led by Messrs. Tullar and Meredith. The meeting then heard from the various county associations report of their standing for the year's work, which were submitted by the various secretaries. Miss Addie S. Calder, for Carleton county, reported P. E. L. work under the influence of the association, four parishes being now organized. Two of the schools are new additions. Scholars are enrolled to the number of 1,110, with three Cradle Rocks, and three Home Departments.

Mr. J. B. Stevens, for Albert county, spoke of the holding of four schools reporting this year, 33 in all. From the Sunday schools this year 110 had become church members, but department work was not receiving the attention it should. Over \$68 had been raised in the county for the work of the association. J. N. Harvey, president for St. John county, spoke of the holding of four successful conventions in the parishes of St. Martin's, Simons, Lancaster and St. John city. There are in the county 64 schools, with an increased membership of 11,000. An increase of \$78 was accomplished in the Cradle Roll, and of 30 per cent. in members joining the church. Mr. Harvey closed with an appeal for aid to better organization among the schools in the outlying districts.

F. A. Caine, secretary for Kent county, reported an increase in the number of schools under the influence of the association, these now totalling 21. A great difficulty militating against organized and departmental work was the constant depletion of the population by emigration to the United States. From Victoria county comes a report, read by W. S. Low, of the existence of 37 schools, four parishes being now organized. Two of the schools are new additions. Scholars are enrolled to the number of 1,110, with three Cradle Rocks, and three Home Departments.

T. S. Simms then presented the annual report of the executive committee of the association, of which body he is president. He referred to the success which had attended J. N. Harvey in the adult Bible class movement, which he thought would attract large numbers of men to the Sunday school. Messrs. L. W. Fotheringham, Rev. W. W. McMaster, Rev. Gordon Dickey, Rev. S. Howard, Messrs. W. J. Park, A. L. Law, R. T. Hayes and R. M. Currie. Vice-presidents—Albert, John J. Steves; Carleton, D. V. Boyer; Charlottetown, E. M. Ganong; Gloucester, Rev. D. McQuilly; Kent, Rev. D. Archibald; Kings, Gordon Mills; Kings and Queens (west), Rev. J. J. Pinkerton; Queens (east), Harry King; Restigouche, Rev. E. N. Nohlen; Northumberland, Mr. Kelly; Sunbury, S. D. Alexander; Victoria, Arthur Ridgewell; Westmorland, Rev. H. E. Thomas; St. John, A. A. Wilson; York, Rev. D. H. Simpson. Rev. H. E. Thomas, the retiring president then called to the platform his successor, Robert Reid. Both gentlemen presented a photograph of the delegates taken by Photographer Erb. The St. John county and the York county executive committee convened at the close of the general session, which was resumed at 2.30 in the afternoon.

A large number were present at the afternoon session of the international Sunday school convention yesterday. Praise service was first held by Messrs. Tullar and Meredith, who have proved to be great workers in this field, and aroused great enthusiasm among those present. A conference on the home department, led by Rev. W. C. Pearce, proved most interesting to the teachers, and he answered the many questions asked in a most helpful way. During this conference the need of home departments was strongly brought out. The conference on the teacher training department, led by E. R. Metchum, was entered into very generally, and Mr. Pearce cited instances of the good work done by those teachers who have school appreciative references were made to the work of Robert Reid as business manager, and Rev. B. Glover as editor of the official organ, The Advocate. A suggestion was made that this magazine be issued quarterly instead of monthly. The idea of having a summer school similar to that held at Chataqua, was favored. NEW OFFICERS. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President—Robert Reid. Vice president—Rev. Wellington Camp. Secretary-treasurer—Miss Addie S. Calder. Appreciative references were made to the work of Robert Reid as business manager, and Rev. B. Glover as editor of the official organ, The Advocate. A suggestion was made that this magazine be issued quarterly instead of monthly. The idea of having a summer school similar to that held at Chataqua, was favored.

Superintendent Teachers Training Department—E. R. Metchum. Home Department superintendent—Mrs. Jennette Bullock. J. E. R. A.—Ally Murray. Additional members of the central executive, meeting in St. John—T. S. Simms, Andrew Malcolm, J. Willard Smith, Rev. A. H. Foster, Rev. Dr. Breen thoroughly trained. The different text books, to be employed in the and the graduates and diplomas granted to students who have passed through the course. The conference on the adult Bible class, led by J. H. McDonald, followed. Mr. Pearce explained that these adult Bible classes were often divided—men and women. This proved to be a good decision, as many men who would not attend the mixed classes were led to join the men's class. The class itself helped the individual members securing positions for the unemployed securing boarding houses for strangers who joined it, and in every way proving very beneficial to the men attending. In one church where both the separate classes and a mixed class were held, the mixed class after some months disbanded, as the members wished to join the separate classes. A large number present, and Mr. Pearce assured them that they would prove most successful if properly looked after. The graduate teachers then assembled in one of the rooms at the rear of the church to discuss some important questions.

EVENING SESSION. The report of J. B. Ganong, the field secretary of the association, and addresses by Rev. G. A. Kuhring and W. C. Pearce, constituted the programme at the evening session. The music conducted by Messrs. Tullar and Meredith was again a feature of the session. In his annual report, Rev. J. B. Ganong referred to the union of the P. E. L. and N. B. associations, which had been brought about since the last conference. The arrangement has worked very satisfactorily and the work during the past year has progressed in a very favorable manner. Conventions have been held in all the counties and districts of the province, and these have been marked by an increased attendance on the part of Sunday school workers. As a result of the interest aroused by the conventions six new schools have been organized and twenty-seven reorganized.

The exodus of the population to the west has in some fields resulted in the closing of the Sunday schools, but the work throughout the province is in an encouraging condition. The adult Bible class has taken a more prominent place in the work. The average training convention, this season, was a success, and the number of teachers increased in number of members. The secretary referred to the cigarette habit and other agencies which are ruining the boys and the lack of religious training in the home as evils which must be combated.

Rev. G. A. Kuhring followed with an extremely interesting address on the adult Bible class. He said that he was speaking not as a Sunday school expert but as a fellow teacher giving testimony of the methods which he had found most successful. The purpose of the class must be to teach the mind and will of God as revealed in His word to man. The membership may be of either men or women singly or both together but the speaker had found that the best results were achieved in classes which were restricted to one sex. The attendance and the attention were both better than in the mixed classes. The simplest form of organization consisted of a secretary, a visiting committee and a look-out committee.

Though club features may be added to the class when necessary, the speaker should be able to depend on the Scriptures for a foundation. The course of lesson should be such as to give a continued developed plan of study. The important features of the work should be the international lessons for the Sunday school but for his men's classes had adopted a special series of studies. The teacher must be a man of definite convictions and well of the faith. The teacher must be able to speak with the authority which comes from knowledge. On him depends the success of the class. The value of the work is very great. Any results the speaker had attained had been due to prayer. Finally dependence must be placed in the Holy Spirit for results of the class.

W. C. Pearce gave an address on the Organization of the Sunday School. To be successful it must be thoroughly organized. The important features of the school are the superintendent, the secretary, the treasurer, the music and the library, and above all the teachers. Attention must be given to the work in these different departments to make the school fulfill its purpose.

ST. ANDREWS. ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Charles O'Neil has on a trip to the United States, during which she will visit friends and relatives in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., and in the cities of New York and Baltimore. Lawrence, seven year old son of W. H. Seavey, yesterday fell off a horse's back, breaking his left arm near the elbow. Dr. Wade reduced the fracture. The October term of the county court was opened at two o'clock p. m. today by his honor, County Court Judge Carleton. The cause of J. E. Kennan v. John H. Lewis, an action on promissory note for \$20, J. W. Richardson, attorney for plaintiff. H. F. McLeod of Fredericton, defendant's attorney, not appearing, judgment was given for full amount of the note, with interest. The court was then adjourned sine die. MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 25.—The woman suffrage bill, passed the house of representatives this afternoon by a vote of 130 to 25. The bill is intended to give women the right to vote in town and city elections. It has not yet come before the senate.

Wire Rope WIRE ROPE We have just received a large stock of Allan, Whyte & Co's Celebrated Wire Rope Black and Galvanized. This Rope works where other makes fail. Write or ask us for quotations W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

WESTVILLE, N. S., MAN SUICIDES IN BOSTON (Special to the Sun.) BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—John Roddick, 34, of Westville, N. S., committed suicide in a sensational manner today by jumping from a high bridge between the city and South Boston, into the water. McLeod apparently arrived here recently, as an international baggage carrier, Truro to Boston, was found on his body. Papers in his pocket showed he had been employed by the New Glasgow Steel Co.

ST. STEPHEN RETIRES ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Oct. 17.—John the veteran cashier of St. bank, was compelled yesterday his work on account of pneumonia. Mr. Grant is in-law of the late Judge and has been in the service for over forty years. KING NO CHANCES. (Rochester Herald.) It's no do any good work in the thought offending somebody; pressman Longworth in an "The man who makes no enemies but for this fear of makes might accomplish something. The man who makes no enemies but for this fear of makes might accomplish something. FIELDING NOMINATED ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 17.—Hon. W. S. was this afternoon nominated for a large convention of the St. John Liberals. The dinner was not present, but will riding next week. LICK BY LIGHTNING describes the celebrity of Putnam's Extract. Roots them out order. Causes no pain, leaves no gives perfect satisfaction. There is only one "best" —thirty years in use.

STORIA Plants and Children. Kind You Have Always Bought is the purest and most reliable. In Use For Over Thirty Years STORIA N. B. ONLY SUN Year. Week! A YEAR. 75 Cents. the Maritime Provinces. ALL SHIPPING NEWS. THE FARM. COPY--. TURE RDS King Edward rds, will be sent ber sending to a subscription and making the COMPANY, St. John, N. B. N. B. BANKER OF ST. STEPHEN RETIRES ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Oct. 17.—John the veteran cashier of St. bank, was compelled yesterday his work on account of pneumonia. Mr. Grant is in-law of the late Judge and has been in the service for over forty years. KING NO CHANCES. (Rochester Herald.) It's no do any good work in the thought offending somebody; pressman Longworth in an "The man who makes no enemies but for this fear of makes might accomplish something. The man who makes no enemies but for this fear of makes might accomplish something. FIELDING NOMINATED ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 17.—Hon. W. S. was this afternoon nominated for a large convention of the St. John Liberals. The dinner was not present, but will riding next week. LICK BY LIGHTNING describes the celebrity of Putnam's Extract. Roots them out order. Causes no pain, leaves no gives perfect satisfaction. There is only one "best" —thirty years in use.