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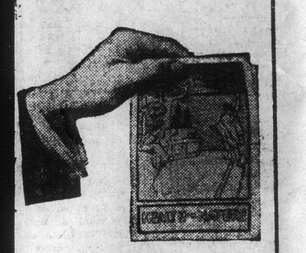

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RICHESON BARED BREAST TO PASTOR

Planned Death of His Victim Earlier

Avis Linnell Couldn't Meet Him and Had Two Days' Respite

Condemned Man's Spiritual Adviser Says Confession Was Horrible, But Refuses to Give Details—Governor Foss and Council Not Likely to Save His Life.

Boston, Jan. 16—What is to be done with Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, sentenced to die for the murder of Avis Linnell, depends in a large measure upon the action the governor's council takes tomorrow upon the petition for clemency of Silas N. Phelps, also sentenced for murder

Should the council commute Phelps' sentence to life imprisonment, it is argued by some that Richeson would have some chance of spending the rest of his life in jail, instead of going to the chair.

There was a conference lasting five hours at the office of William A. Morse yesterday. The counsel for Richeson said that he had not heard from Richeson's people since the pastor confessed the murder, but he does not think the convicted clergyman's family has completely deserted him. After the conference Mr. Morse visited Richeson in his cell at the Charles street jail.

First Confessed to Minister.

Boston, Jan. 15—A flood of letters have been sent to the jail addressed to Rev. Mr. Richeson since he was condemned. Some of them are of a sympathizing nature, but the others, most of which are from women, never reach the prisoner.

Denials are made by William A. Morse, counsel for Richeson, that Moses Grant Edmands has abandoned the man who was to have married his daughter Violet. It is understood that following his confession of a week ago, Miss Edmands ceased to write to Richeson and has not communicated with him in any way.

He received one letter from her on Jan. 8, the day after he penned his confession, but the correspondence ceased abruptly when the guilt of the clergyman was acknowledged. All of Miss Edmands' letters sent to Richeson have been postmarked New York city, but it is thought that they were sent to relatives there and re-mailed so as to prevent the young woman's whereabouts from becoming known by the public.

Governor Foss has not yet said what he will do in case a plea for commutation of Richeson's sentence is sent to him. He has the privilege of placing such an appeal before the executive council or of refusing to do so, as Governor Guild did in the case of Tucker. On the other hand, if he desires to pardon a prisoner or commute a death sentence he must get the approval of the council. What is deemed a significant statement was made by the governor's secretary last night and would seem to indicate that Richeson will not be saved from the electric chair. The statement said:

"The governor personally does not believe in capital punishment. Nevertheless the death sentence is imposed by the courts of this commonwealth in conformity with law.

"Such being the case, Governor Foss has never sought to go beyond the clearly defined duty of his office and he directs me to state that under no conditions whatever will he either seek to exceed the power vested in him or to evade the responsibilities fixed upon him by the constitution and statutes of the commonwealth."

Richeson's first confession was made to the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, pastor of Morgan Memorial church in this city. He is a Methodist, but has been acting as the prisoner's spiritual adviser. Mr. Helms admits that he could tell a harrowing narrative, but his lips are sealed. Richeson's conscience troubled him so much that he finally told all to Mr. Helms. It was an emotional recital and came suddenly after a breakdown.

There had been other confidences, but the major topic was avoided until one afternoon when the young slayer's head was bowed in grief and the true story was revealed. Pastor Helms listened with astonishment, but with word and hand he endeavored as best he could to soothe the grief-stricken confessor.

Richeson's lawyers were consulted with the prisoner's consent. He had made it clear that it was not to be accepted as a mere confession to a spiritual adviser, which would have remained inviolate as are the details now. The written acknowledgment followed several days after.

"I'm sorry not to be in a position to discuss the matter," said Mr. Helms. "It is out of the question. I used to run a country newspaper before entering the ministry and I fully appreciate the news value. It would make absorbing reading. I have ben carrying many weighty things in my mind, but they are too sacred to discuss.

"I could not possibly say anything without violating solemn pledges and responsibilities."

Planned Her Murder Earlier.

If Richeson had had his way Avis Linnell would have been dead forty-eight hours before she swallowed poison on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 14. It has just been learned that Richeson telephoned to Miss Linnell at the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 12, and urged her to meet him that night. The police say if she had consented she would have received the fatal capsule then instead of the following Saturday afternoon. Girl friends and attaches of the institution heard Avis exclaim:

"I can't possibly see you this evening. There is a party here and I cannot leave. I shall have to let it go until Saturday."

It was learned today that the Pinkertons were employed to send detectives from their agencies in various parts of the country to gather information about Richeson. The government had no men available for such a search. General Superintendent Leith, whose office is here, went to Kansas City to direct the search in the cities and towns where Richeson had lived for every scrap of information.

Beginning with Richeson's antecedents in Amherst (Va.) until he settled down to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Hyannis, the detectives traced their man. Reports of his associations with women were investigated and the women found and the rumors either proved or disproved. As a result volumes of testimony were compiled and were ready for use at the trial.

In all the information gathered the story of Miss Patsy Felts, now dying in Salt Lake City of consumption, aroused the greatest interest. Richeson became engaged to her in 1903. She lent him money when he was a student at William Jewell College, at Liberty (Mo.), of which her father was one of the faculty, helped him out with cash when he was studying at the Newton Theological Seminary, and stood by him to the very end. She advanced him a total of about $700 and the obligation was not discharged until after Richeson was arrested for the murder of the Linnell girl, when she received a check for $167.66 from his counsel and a request that she send back a promissory note she held and such letters from Richeson as she had kept.

Miss Felts was probably Richeson's first sweetheart after he passed beyond the age of "calf love." There were other women encountered in the countrywide search, but she seemed to be the one to whom he constantly held out promises of marriage as soon as he had secured a church. Even on the day after the death of Avis Linnell he wrote a letter at the house of Miss Violet Edmands and told Miss Felts that soon, in that very month of October, he would be on his way west, where he could seek a church that he might "preach to thousands instead of to hundreds."

The deception of the man was such that it was believed in the east that Patsy Felts was an elderly person who had befriended Richeson because of his evident desire to become a clergyman. Instead, she is said to be a year or two the junior of Richeson and has been in Salt Lake City for two years at a sanitarium seeking to recover from tuberculosis. Now her condition is such that she will be moved to Arizona soon in the hope of saving her life.

Boston, Jan. 17—"Spasmodic insanity," it was learned today, will be the defence for Clarence V. T. Richeson. The lawyers will try to have Richeson committed to an asylum as Harry Thaw was.

Their contention will be that Richeson did not know what he was doing when he gave cyanide of potassium to Avis Linnell last October.

A man connected with the defence in the Richeson case said today:

"In criminal law spasmodic insanity means such mental defect as destroys the perception of right or wrong. It is a form of insanity which renders the mind incapable of realizing 'criminal intent.' Richeson was suffering with spasmodic insanity when he gave poison to Miss Linnell. He did not realize what he was doing.

"His life shows that he had been subject to attacks of spasmodic insanity. In Hyannis, when he first met Miss Linnell, he had fits of insanity which frightened him so that he had to tell Miss Linnell's mother he was afraid to marry Avis.

"In Liberty, Missouri, he once proposed to a girl and fell to the floor in a fit when she rejected him. This was another attack of spasmodic insanity.'

Sentiment here is overwhelmingly in favor of the death penalty for Richeson, but it is believed this sentiment would change if it could be shown that he was subject to attacks of mental aberration, and was suffering with one when he gave the cyanide to Miss Linnell.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name tnd address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

A YORK COUNTY VOTER'S IDEAS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—The last federal election has supplied us with much food for thought. When H. F. McLeod was stumping for O. S. Crocket he was very severe on the French. His language was too immoderate to be repeated. He regarded an old French-Canadian statesman as simply intolerable. He assured us that Mr. Borden was a very broad-minded statesman with unerring judgment.

When Mr. Crocket and Mr. McLeod went to Ottawa, office-seeking, however, they soon learned that they were outclassed by these French politicians in Mr. Borden's opinion. The Frenchmen got the best offices that Mr. Borden had to give, and Mr. Crocket and Mr. McLeod returned empty handed.

If Mr. Borden had the same opinion of Mr. McLeod that Mr. McLeod has of himself, the premier would have invited Mr. McLeod into his cabinet and any of the provinces would have found him a constituency. It would be interesting to know if Mr. McLeod was aware when he was speaking during the campaign that Mr. Borden had an engagement with those French politicians and that the marriage would take place the next morning after election. Or, was Mr. McLeod ignorant of the fact? However, Mr. Borden is up against a choice of evils. He must either sue for divorce or comply with the dictation of one Bourassa.

Yours, etc.,
STANLEY VOTER.

Stanley, York Co. (N. B.), Jan. 15, '12.

THE MURCHIE MILL.

The Bangor Commercial's Calais correspondent writes:—"It now looks as if the Murchie mill, destroyed by fire some months ago, would again be located in Milltown, as the Calais city council at a special meeting, voted to exempt the property from taxation. Baring wanted the enterprise and was pretty sure of getting it for a time, but from present indications the plant will again be located at Milltown.

LINSEED COMPOUND
is a reliable old English Home remedy for—
COUGHS, COLDS,
Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

FROWNS ON OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR CANADA

No Need of Them, Says Hon. Mr. White

Verville Declares Poor Need Them More Than Judges and Civil Servants—Dr. Clark Pokes Fun at Minister of Finance About the Army of Tory Office Seekers.

Ottawa, Jan. 17—The Nationalist and Conservative press of Quebec is reaping tangible financial results from helping to put the coalition government into power. L'Evenement, of Quebec, has had already $1,584 from the new government for advertising, the amount including, peculiarly enough, one item for advertising the Canadian naval service to its Nationalist readers.

Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's organ, has so far drawn only $489, but La Patrie has made a good beginning with government advertising contracts worth $3,825.

The government will appoint a special committee of the house of commons to make enquiry into an old age pension system for Canada similar to that in force in Britain. At the same time the minister of finance intimated that in the opinion of the government, public opinion in Canada was not yet ripe for such advanced legislation.

It was private members' day in the house, and the major part of the short Wednesday sitting was taken up with the discussion of the proposal. Both Mr. MacDonald, Pictou, and Mr. Burnham, Peterboro, had resolutions on the order paper calling for enquiry into the subject with the result that the Peterboro man secured the services of the Nova Scotian to second his resolution.

30,000 Eligible for Pensions.

Mr. Burnham maintained that Canada must not consider herself exempt from the rule that scientific treatment of economic problems was the right one. There were some 30,000 in this country who would come within the purview of the act, and the decrease in outside relief by the adoption of the pension system would be tremendous.

Hon. Mr. White said that the real question was whether Canadian conditions were such as required advanced legislation of this sort and whether public opinion was yet ripe for it. The social and economic conditions of Canada and Britain were not similar.

Much was to be said in favor of the British legislation but there was little or no unemployment in Canada. While the government was ready to grant the committee asked for, he thought the work of the annuities department was sufficient to meet Canadian requirements.

Verville's Hot Shot.

Mr. Verville, labor member for Maisonneuve combatted the finance minister's position. "He may not come in contact with the people who require such a system, but I do," he declared. Legislation was required and had been asked for by labor.

"Some receive pensions who don't need them," quoth Mr. Verville, taking a shot at the minister of justice. "We pension our judges and civil servants. The labor men of the country at large have asked for this legislation."

Dr. Clark twitted the minister on his assurance that there was no unemployment in Canada. "Why" declared the Red Deer man, "I was told that there were no less than 2,000 men in Ottawa seeking government jobs." If Canada were to adopt a pension system, the present wisdom of which he doubted, it should pension the poor rather than the rich. After some further discussion the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Bradbury brought up the matter of lack of accommodation at the Canadian offices in London, and urged the desirability of the erection of new and more suitable buildings for the high commissioner and his staff and the immigration branch.

Premier Borden said he was aware that Australia proposed to build upon the Strand. It was true that the present accommodation was neither sufficient nor thoroughly suitable, and that the immigration branch was lodged some distance away. It would be necessary, however, to have more information before any definite step in connection with erecting a building more in keeping with the dignity of Canada was taken. The matter would have government consideration.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Rev. J. J. McCaskill will go to Chatham for Jan. 25 to deliver an address on Robert Burns.

$3.50 RECIPE FOR WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

Relives Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good-bye forever to the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K—2004 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT THE WEST

Financial Post Presents Conditions That New Brunswickers Will Do Well to Consider—Contrast These Conditions With Those at Home.

Referring to a letter in yesterday's Telegraph headed "Why Should New Brunswickers Go West?" a correspondent calls The Telegraph's attention to a Winnipeg despatch which appeared in the Financial Post of Canada (Toronto) on January 6, which, as he points out, gives authoritative confirmation to the letter printed in these columns yesterday. No one objects to having the truth told about conditions in the Maritime Provinces, and the Financial Post of Canada evidently believes it is time to tell the people of Eastern Canada something about conditions in the West, in order that eastern people may not be carried West under false pretences by the transportation company.

The article from the Evening Post follows here:

Winnipeg—Though the general public wears a smile of satisfaction when looking back over the twelve months just ended it falls off when the immediate future is looked into. There is good reason for adopting a determined and serious mien towards a very serious problem that awaits solution.

Mr. Rod Mackenzie, the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, puts the facts in this way: "A great deal of the wheat at present stored in sheds, elevators and heaps throughout the country would be all right for milling, if it could be got to the mills before the coming of the spring. Warm weather will make this grain, which at the present time is very valuable, absolutely worthless. The Grain Growers' Association had definite information that the Soo line had 1,000 cars empty in the west that have come in loaded with coal and which because of the present freight discrimination in favor of Port Arthur and Fort William, will have to go back empty. More than that the C. P. R. has definitely refused to use these cars for the carrying of grain. It was for this reason that an appeal was made to the government to force the Canadian railways to allow the use of these and also the change in the freight rates to allow the shipping of wheat to Minneapolis and Duluth. The Canadian railroads are not equal to the task of moving the crop of 1911 before the warm weather would destroy a large part of it; it was not sufficient to succeed in getting it all housed in elevators, for, unless it could be thoroughly dried or milled it would be as useless in storage as in the fields. The grain was not too moist for milling if it could be used within the next two months; within that period it would make first grade flour."

Mr. Mackenzie accurately states the position from the standpoint of the organized farmers. They are in a serious position. But individual farmers in many cases have before them a still more dreary outlook. When with wheat threshed and ready for delivery, hauled from twenty to forty miles to a railroad point they find no storage available and no buyers, the circumstances are indeed as grievous as they are common. Many of the farmers not so fortunate as to be near a railroad depot have not had occasion to be joyful during the Christmas season and some of them were not able to take home with them in return for loads of wheat the little comforts which mean so m[illegible] to mothers and children especially at Christmas time.

Particular attention is being paid at the present time to Saskatchewan. It is estimated that 20,000,000 bushels of such wheat as Mr. Mackenzie refers to, is awaiting shipment. It would grade "tough," but has its value. What appears to be the difficulty is that the Canadian railroads impose a local rate from the shipping point to the boundary which makes the carriage charges prohibitive on all grains with the exception of barley, for which the price at Minneapolis is so very much higher than in Winnipeg. What the farmers are now urging is that the rate from Canadian points in the west to Minneapolis and Duluth be made through rates to correspond to those to Fort William. If such a change was made the "tough" grades of wheat would be sent to the Minneapolis market where they command a higher price than at Winnipeg.

There are other aspects of this question that are well worth looking into. If this grain is not marketed before springtime it will be exposed to further damage or to destruction. With transportation facilities and markets at the present time it would be turned into cash, which the farmers need to meet their loan and interest payments as well as their store bills.

ST. JOHN STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION UP IN HOUSE

Ottawa, Jan. 17—The St. John street railway's proposal to run out the Marsh road came before parliament today.

For the purpose of suggesting that the Intercolonial should bear half the cost of crossing its track at the Marsh Bridge, Dr. Pugsley moved for correspondence with the railway authorities. He said the Intercolonial occupied a public street, and the street railway desiring to cross for the benefit of the public should not be compelled to pay more than half the cost of installation and maintenance which involved the maintenance of watchmen to operate the gates.

Mr. Cochrane said that the late government had not seen its way clear to assume half the cost.

Dr. Pugsley said that any action which had been taken to date had been on the recommendation of the I. C. R. board of management and should be revised to give the people and the street railway fair treatment.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he would be sorry if anything prevented the street railway extending. He thought it strange that satisfactory arrangements had not been made by the late government. He thought the street railway should be extended to Millidgeville, across the Marsh Bridge to the Little River, and out the Marsh Road to Rothesay.

Col. McLean stated the company had tried to extend to Millidgeville but had been prevented by a man who had refused to sell a block of land which it was essential to obtain. Where one company owned all the land it was impossible to extend because no one could obtain a site on which to build. There had to be settlement along the line to warrant the expense of building as no company could build an expensive line for the purpose of carrying people to Millidgeville on a few fine days in summer.

To run a line to Rothesay in competition with the Intercolonial would not be profitable.

Col. McLean pointed out that the St. John street railway had never paid dividends on its stock, and in fact had never been able to earn much more than interest on its bonds.

The motion for papers carried.

VICTORIA COUNTY COUNCIL HONORS DANISH MEMBER

Andover, Jan. 16—(Special)—Anders J. Jensen, of Salmonhurst, was elected warden of the Victoria County Council here today. Mr. Jensen, who has been on the board for the last eleven years, was born at Hobro, Denmark, and came to this country in 1882. He is the only Dane ever elected a member of any council in this province. He has always been a hard worker. He was instrumental in having the government open up the Blue Bell district.

Used in Canada for over half a century—used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.

25c. a box.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE DISCUSSED IMPORTANT MATTERS

Newcastle, Jan. 17—Newcastle Board of Trade met in special session last night, President P. Hennessy presiding; E. A. McCurdy, secretary. By invitation many members of the county council were present.

The treasurer's report showed $110.56 on hand.

The secretary quoted from advertising leaflets issued by Amherst and Moncton, and suggested Newcastle issuing a booklet dealing with the advantages of Newcastle and vincity and the county in general, as an industrial and commercial centre.

Ald. Clark and Hon. D. Morrison spoke to the same effect.

Councillors F. D. Surm, Wm. Anderson, Arthur O'Donnell and Pond spoke, urging better railway facilities specifically an express service between Newcastle and Boiestown on the I. C. R., and the extension of the I. C. R. on the north side of the river from Newcastle to Tracadie, and on the south side from Loggieville to Richibucto.

Coun. O'Donnell wanted to know if nothing could be done to start the flour mill in the western end of the county that had been subsidized by the provincial government and allowed to close. The farmers had no mill. He also wanted cheap fertilizers and other encouragement to farming.

J. D. Creaghan wanted emigrating farmers repatriated.

C. E. Fish and Ald. Butler said that nowhere was there better land than in New Brunswick and in this county. The West had been over advertised. The East was really better.

Ald. Butler said that he could raise more wheat on his farm per acre than in the West. And if dogs were killed off he could put lamb on the Newcastle market profitably at five cents a pound, whereas the citizens now pay twenty cents for it.

CIVIL LAW SUPREME IN IRISH MARRIAGES

MORE IMPLICATED BY McMANIGAL

Names a Man Who Showed Where to Carry Out an Omaha "Job"

McNAMARA'S PLAN

Said He Wanted to Arrange for Eight Explosions in Different Parts of the Country at the Same Time, So as to Mystify the Authorities.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16—"When you arrive in Omaha to blow up the power house you will be met by somebody who will show you where it is."

That statement, said by Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, to have ben made to him by John J. McNamara, the convicted secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was inquired into at the federal grand jury investigation of the dynamite conspiracy today.

McManigal said, in response to the instructions from McNamara he went to Omaha in July 1910 to blow up the power plant of an "open shop" contractor and was met by a man whose name he gave.

McManigal said the man told him he had communicated with McNamara about the job to be blown up, that the man himself could not do it because he was not experienced, and so McManigal was chosen.

The evidence was in line with that being gathered by the government to ascertain who, if any, besides those already known were implicated in the hundred or more explosions scattered over the country in the last five years.

It was about the time of the Omaha job, according to McManigal, that McNamara said to him: "I am going to get six or eight good fellows and station them about the country so that explosions will take place in different cities all in one night and they won't know who is doing it."

McManigal is to be kept continuously before the grand jury for the next three days.

TELLS OF GREAT GROWTH OF APPLE INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Commissioner Ruddick, at Albany Meeting, Says "Fruits Marks Act" is Responsible.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17—The stimulus which fruit growing in Canada has received during recent years resulted largely from the passage of a satisfactorily working "fruit marks act," according to J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner of Canada, who spoke tonight before a joint meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society and the New York State Breeders Association on The Canadian Fruit Trade Marks Act.

"Ten years ago when this law was enacted," said Mr. Ruddick, "the apple industry of Canada seemed doomed. It was in a declining condition. The packing was so bad that no person would purchase apples without seeing them, even though they were offered as marked with a dozen X's, 'a mark of superiority,' as they sometimes were.

"It took years of educational work and some of the old time irresponsible packers had to be eliminated before we began to reap the benefit of this legislation, but on the whole the marketing of fruit, especially of apples, has been almost revolutionized. Brokers will now purchase on the grade with a reasonable assurance of getting what they bargain for, because if they do not they have good solid ground to stand on in obtaining redress."

CARLETON COUNTY L. O. L. OFFICERS

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 15—(Special)—Carleton county L. O. Lodge met in Woodstock this afternoon and evening in annual session. After doing considerable business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. E. Johnston, W. Co. Master; A. A. H. Margison, Dept. Co. Master; Jas. H. Forrest, chaplain; T. H. McKinney, Rec. Sec'y; E. Kirkpatrick, Fin. Sec'y; Jas. T. Montgomery, Treas.; D. O. McIntosh, director of ceremonies; C. M. Shaw, lecturer; R. Lawrence and J. J. Rogers, deputy lecturers.

There are eight lodges in the southern district of Carleton, and the same number in the northern district of this county. The lodges are growing in membership and the finances are in a healthy condition.

Important Decision Rendered

Judge Holds Violation of Church Rules Has No Effect

Protestant, Who Was Married to a Girl by Priest With Only One Witness, Refused Annulment—Court Refused to Disgrace Wife and Babe.

Dublin, Jan. 17—In the matrimonial court today judgment was given in the case where Mr. Usher, a Galway landlord, was married late at night in a bedroom to a housemaid by a Roman Catholic priest before only one witness.

Mr. Justice Kenny, in delivering judgment, said that though the marriage was invalid in the eyes of the Roman Catholic church, yet it was capable of being validated at any time. It was, however, already absolutely valid according to the marriage laws of Ireland.

It would have been invalid by the penal law up to 1870, because Mr. Usher had been a Protestant within the previous twelve months, but the law was repealed in 1870. The petition, therefore, was dismissed with costs.

The judge found nothing in the common law or church law nullifying a marriage between Catholics by a Catholic priest, because of the absence of witnesses, except the decree of the Council of Trent which had no legal effect in Ireland.

The granting of the petition, said Justice Kenny, would be to make the child illegitimate and degrade the mother, but that was their present position in the eyes of the church of Rome, which had issued the decrees of Trent and Ne Temere against clandestine marriages.

DELEGATION AT OTTAWA TO SIGN VALLEY CONTRACT

Premier Flemming and A. R. Gould in the Party—News of Parliament.

Ottawa, Jan. 16—Premier Flemming, with Hon. Messrs. Maxwell and Grimmer, and Contractor Gould are here arranging for the signing of the contract to construct the St. John Valley railway.

In parliament today, the bill extending the powers of investigating committees was discussed. An amendment by Dr. Pugsley providing there should be an investigation whenever a petition for it was signed by forty members of parliament, was refused.

Estimates for public buildings in Quebec were passed.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

E. McNeill, of West Isles, Chosen Warden—Other Officials Re-elected—R. E. Armstrong Again Heads County Board of Trade.

St. Andrews, N. B., Jan. 17—The Charlotte county council, now in session here, has elected E. A. McNeill, of West Isles, as warden for the ensuing two years. M. N. Cockburn was re-elected auditor and R. E. Armstrong official reporter.

Dr. Lawson, of St. Stephen, representing the medical society, was heard in behalf of a scheme for the benefit of advanced tuberculosis patients. A committee will be appointed to act in conjunction with the anti-tuberculosis league.

The council appropriated $800 for the Memorial Hospital, St. Stephen; also made a small grant to the county board of trade to assist in their campaign for the repeopling of vacant farms in the county.

Increases were made to the salaries of the county secretary and auditor.

At the annual meeting of the county board of trade, R. E. Armstrong was re-elected president and C. N. Vroom, secretary. The board has been carrying on an immigration campaign of its own and is accomplishing good work.

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