

FRENZIED MOB ATTACKS
Mme. BERNHARDT'S CO.

Celebrated Actress Had Told French Canadians That They Had No French Blood in Their Veins and They Sought Revenge.

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.—It took forty Quebec policemen, under command of Chief Trudel and Deputy Chief Walsh, to protect Madame Sarah Bernhardt from being mobbed as she was about to take her departure from Quebec last night. It appears a number of French Canadian newspaper men called at the Chateau Frontenac on Monday to interview the famous actress, who received them courteously, but was somewhat indiscreet in her utterances against Canadians in general. She said Canada was far behind the times and not a nation. It was a country with a mixed population, composed of English, Irish, Scotch, French Canadians and Iroquois. It had no public men, no artists, no men of science, and those who called themselves French Canadians had no French blood in their veins.

The interview was published in yesterday's L'Evenement, and greatly incensed the passions of the French Canadians, especially the students of Laval University, who held an indignation meeting and decided to manifest their displeasure by public demonstrations against the actress at her departure. Madame Bernhardt was cheered when she left the auditorium and drove towards the C. P. R. station, but she was pelted with stale eggs as in the act of alighting from the sleigh surrounded by police.

Members of the Bernhardt company were attacked as they approached the station, and one of them was cut over the head with a piece of ice, and at the same time hit with eggs. When Madame Bernhardt arrived, the mob did not see her until she was in the act of alighting from the sleigh, surrounded by police. She was hooted and language hurled at her that was indecent. In the meantime the police cleared the crowd and the train left at one o'clock this morning.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who arrived here today, is very much annoyed at an incident which happened in Quebec last evening on the departure of herself and her company. She writes a letter to one of the Ottawa papers, in which she says: "I must formally deny certain phrases attributed to me through the columns of the L'Evenement of Quebec regarding the Canadian people. I have never stated, on my word of honor, that the Canadian people were Iroquois. I did say it was true that Canadians have made great progress in agriculture, but not in literature and art. Last evening two or three hundred young men assaulted two women of my company with sticks and stones, and severely wounded them about the head. I ask if these young men were Canadians. I do not believe it."

The following is a translation of the interview with Mme. Bernhardt in L'Evenement of Quebec: "A certain number of journalists, anxious to see Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, had that privilege yesterday morning at the Chateau Frontenac. 'The star took some time to appear, but she showed herself at length to the journalists, who found themselves in the presence of the comedian rather than of the woman. 'It was with one of the most nervous and affected movements that Mme. Sarah entered the apartment where the journalists awaited her. The impression was quite unfavorable, and the following will show that notwithstanding the opinion which Mme. Sarah entertains concerning the Canadians, this impression was just. 'Presentations made, Mme. Sarah approached the window, from which she expressed her opinions of the country and its inhabitants.

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One of Our Thermometers

Will tell you exactly how cold you are. For inside or outside use. Don't bother your neighbor. Have one of your own. Prices, 15c to \$4.00. Also Dairy and Oven Thermometers. Aneroid Barometers.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED Market Square, St. John, N. B.

CORONER'S JURY ACCUSES DR. PRESTON AND CAMP.

Find Miss Clark Died From Effects of Illegal Operation--A Signed Statement by Miss Clark Was Read.

"We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of the death of the late Edith Floyd Clarke, find that she died from the effects of an illegal operation performed by Dr. Preston and Dr. Camp. The statement signed by Miss Clark was read to the jury and she signed it."

Dr. A. W. Macrae then rose and said he was representing Mr. Camp and also asked that he be allowed to see the statement, as he understood from what the coroner had said that it affected Mr. Camp. The coroner said that on no occasion presented itself on Monday evening for him to say anything in favor of Mr. Camp, or to say that he was appearing for him. Both lawyers examined the statement and the incident closed. The statement signed by Miss Clark and written by Dr. Scammell was then read by the witness to the court. It is the deceased's statement that Dr. Camp was responsible for her condition. She also described in detail an ineffective attempt which she made to bring on a miscarriage.

DR. SCAMMELL. Dr. Scammell re-called: "I first visited the deceased on Sunday, the 19th, at the solicitation of Dr. W. F. Roberts, to assist him in performing an operation. I knew that the operation at which I was present was to remove the effects of a miscarriage. It occurred to me that if Miss Clarke died after the operation I would be placed in an awkward position. Dr. Roberts was also of this opinion."

COUNSEL OBJECTS. Scott E. Morrill arose at this juncture and submitted that any such evidence as was about to be introduced should not be admitted. Mr. Morrill stated that he appeared on behalf of Dr. Preston. The coroner said he was conducting the inquiry with the object of eliciting all the facts, and said if Mr. Morrill wished it he would send for Dr. Preston and have the evidence taken in his presence. Mr. Morrill did not desire this. The coroner remarked that he did not think he was exceeding his jurisdiction in asking the jury to see the evidence which he was conducting the inquiry. Mr. Morrill again stated that hearsay evidence should not be admitted. The coroner at this stage asked Dr. Scammell to stand down until Mrs. Robert Clarke, who wished to leave early, gave her evidence.

MRS. ROBERT CLARKE. Mrs. Robert Clarke, re-called: My step-daughter was taken out nearly every evening when she was in good health. I remember that it was on the 15th of November that Dr. Roberts first visited Edith. "Did Howard Camp call on Monday, the 16th of November?" "He did." "It was about half-past seven in the evening. He did not see Edith that evening, as she was in bed. He left a small parcel for her. A small bottle of medicine and a note were in the parcel. The note was in an envelope. I read the label on the bottle a day later. Burpee Brown was the name of the druggist on the label." "Mr. Morrill here made another remark of a nature calculated to discredit the testimony of the witness, and the coroner sharply exclaimed: "Mr. Morrill, you have no right to make any insinuations." "The witness thought the bottle shown her was the one Mr. Camp left for Edith. "On Monday Edith wanted to get up, but I persuaded her to remain in bed. It was not until Saturday evening. I do not know whether she was alone or not."

DR. SCAMMELL RESUMES. Dr. Scammell's examination was then resumed. "I had a conversation with Miss Clarke as a result of the information received from Dr. Roberts of her condition. I put this conversation in writing, and read it over to Miss Clarke, and she signed it. I have the original paper. It was signed in the presence of Dr. Roberts. The deceased admitted that it was correct. The witness was proceeding to read the statement when Mr. Morrill asked that he be given an opportunity to see it before it was read to the jury. The coroner granted the counsel's request, and in so doing made a few spirited remarks to the effect that neither Mr. Morrill, nor any of the lawyers at the table, had informed him that they were acting in the interests of the prisoners, and he presumed they were there as private citizens.

There was the same mad rush for admission to the court room last night. Long before seven o'clock, the time appointed for opening the inquiry, a large crowd assembled in front of the door and pressed with such indecent violence that it was with great difficulty that the jurymen and witnesses were able to get through. Some of them could not do so and were obliged to enter through the window. Charles Damery, foreman of the jury, had his overcoat torn in the scramble, and Dr. Macrae looked rather dishevelled when he finally secured admittance. The two police officers who were stationed inside the door had eventually to go outside and disperse the crowd with their batons in order to give Mrs. Clarke and Miss Reynolds an opportunity to enter. In consequence of a telegram received from Solicitor General Jones, Judge Ritchie has fixed Friday morning as the time for the preliminary examination of Dr. Preston and Howard D. Camp. It is understood that the crown will be represented at the hearing by the solicitor general. Dr. A. W. Macrae and J. A. Sinclair attended the hearing. The interests of Mr. Camp and Scott E. Morrill and B. F. Gerow appeared for Dr. Preston. The solicitor general was not present, being detained in Fredericton. DR. SCAMMELL. I was present when Edith Clarke signed the statement which Dr. Scammell has just read. On being shown the statement the witness identified it as the one he had seen Miss Clarke sign. The statement was secured for the purpose of protecting Dr. Scammell and myself in case anything happened to the girl. At the time it was secured we did not suspect that any physician had been improperly connected with the case. THE CORONER'S ADDRESS. The coroner at this stage said the case for the crown was read, and in summing up the evidence said in part: "Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Jury: I convened you here on this case in the latter part of last week, and the first session of the inquiry was held on Monday. For reasons which will become patent later, it was deemed advisable to adjourn until this evening. I can do little by speaking tonight or by making any remarks concerning the lamented death of Miss Clarke. You have all given close attention to the evidence. As the coroner in this particular instance, it is my duty, however, to call your attention to some features of the case. According to the evidence, Howard Camp and the deceased had been keeping company, and were engaged to be married. Dr. Roberts was called in to attend Edith Clarke on the 15th by Mrs. Robert Clarke, who was then in the house. Dr. Roberts said he had complained of a chill. He took her temperature, and it was very high, and gave her what was apparently the right treatment for the symptoms as they presented themselves. On Thursday he saw the young woman again, but he had not been informed of her condition. On Friday her condition was about the same, but on Saturday Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Clarke went to Dr. Roberts again and told him of certain new symptoms. With this knowledge in his possession, he visited Miss Clarke again, and found the young woman had had a miscarriage. It was his duty to see that she had one chance to save her life. He called in Dr. Scammell to assist him in performing an operation to remove the effects of the miscarriage, and telling the latter of the circumstances surrounding the case, and also taking the precaution to engage two nurses. The deceased could not have caused an abortion with the implements she said she used. Immediately, the day following the operation, Dr. Scammell, Dr. Roberts and the nurses were in the patient's room, and she was no better. The physicians, knowing the girl had been in the condition felt, it their duty to inquire who was the man that had caused the abortion. They told her father she was very sick and likely to die. In the presence of three reliable witnesses and in the fear of death, the girl said: "Dr. Preston passed an instrument on me." "Dr. Preston received \$25 for the operation." "The deceased's statement is that a certain medical man passed an instrument on her, and we also saw a half ounce bottle of ergot introduced into the case was brought there by Howard Camp. The chief of police got the name, and asked for the original prescription, which is headed Dr. Edward A. Preston, and gives his telephone number and address, and the directions. The same doctor who the deceased says passed the instrument on her prescribed the drug that goes with such cases, and she got the preparation from the hands of the man who she blamed for her trouble."

"In this matter I am the custodian of the law, and have no desire to convict any individual or to shield any one." Dr. Berryman said this was the most important case that had come before him during the sixteen years that he had been a coroner. It was important that these horrible practices, which were a disgrace to the medical profession, and a blot on the fair name of St. John, should be stopped. He wanted the jury to answer: "When did Edith Clarke die?" "How did she meet her death?" "What means was her death caused?"

The coroner said he did not know how, from the evidence, the jury could fail to connect certain persons with the case, and he thought it was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning January 22 next. Sentence was pronounced by Justice Rogers in the criminal branch of the state supreme court. Notice was at once given that an appeal to the supreme court of the United States on a writ of error will be taken.

"The eyes of the whole dominion are upon you, and await your verdict with the same expectancy that they did that in the case at Boston recently, where a physician was tried in a similar case only not as a principal. 'I leave the case in your hands confident that your verdict will be a wise one.' The jury retired at 8.45, and after deliberating for one hour and thirty-five minutes, returned the verdict given above.

AGED FARMER DIES FROM WOUNDS Shot Down in His Own Barn—Nephew is Arrested.

KESAR FALLS, Me., Dec. 7.—David Varney, the aged farmer who was shot down in his barn in the town of Porter, two miles from here, last night, died today without regaining consciousness. Westley, a nephew of the dead man, who had been under surveillance since an early hour today, was taken into custody by the Oxford county authorities. "Did she admit that the statement was correct before she signed it?" asked the coroner. "The witness replied in the affirmative. I went into the adjoining room and wrote it out, and then took it into the room occupied by Miss Clarke and she signed it. It was about half an hour after I had the conversation with Miss Clarke that I wrote it out and got her to sign it, after reading it over to her."

DR. ROBERTS. Dr. Roberts, recalled: I was present when Edith Clarke signed the statement which Dr. Scammell has just read. On being shown the statement the witness identified it as the one he had seen Miss Clarke sign. The statement was secured for the purpose of protecting Dr. Scammell and myself in case anything happened to the girl. At the time it was secured we did not suspect that any physician had been improperly connected with the case. THE CORONER'S ADDRESS. The coroner at this stage said the case for the crown was read, and in summing up the evidence said in part: "Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Jury: I convened you here on this case in the latter part of last week, and the first session of the inquiry was held on Monday. For reasons which will become patent later, it was deemed advisable to adjourn until this evening. I can do little by speaking tonight or by making any remarks concerning the lamented death of Miss Clarke. You have all given close attention to the evidence. As the coroner in this particular instance, it is my duty, however, to call your attention to some features of the case. According to the evidence, Howard Camp and the deceased had been keeping company, and were engaged to be married. Dr. Roberts was called in to attend Edith Clarke on the 15th by Mrs. Robert Clarke, who was then in the house. Dr. Roberts said he had complained of a chill. He took her temperature, and it was very high, and gave her what was apparently the right treatment for the symptoms as they presented themselves. On Thursday he saw the young woman again, but he had not been informed of her condition. On Friday her condition was about the same, but on Saturday Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Clarke went to Dr. Roberts again and told him of certain new symptoms. With this knowledge in his possession, he visited Miss Clarke again, and found the young woman had had a miscarriage. It was his duty to see that she had one chance to save her life. He called in Dr. Scammell to assist him in performing an operation to remove the effects of the miscarriage, and telling the latter of the circumstances surrounding the case, and also taking the precaution to engage two nurses. The deceased could not have caused an abortion with the implements she said she used. Immediately, the day following the operation, Dr. Scammell, Dr. Roberts and the nurses were in the patient's room, and she was no better. The physicians, knowing the girl had been in the condition felt, it their duty to inquire who was the man that had caused the abortion. They told her father she was very sick and likely to die. In the presence of three reliable witnesses and in the fear of death, the girl said: "Dr. Preston passed an instrument on me." "Dr. Preston received \$25 for the operation."

ASK CLEMENCY FOR MRS. ROGERS United Women Representatives Send Telegram to Governor Bell. The annual meeting of Admiral Nelson L. O. L. No. 124, was held in Montreal, Dec. 5th. The following officers were elected and duly installed in office for the ensuing year by Past Grand Master Geo. W. Fowler: W. M., Charles Trueman; D. M., John S. Knox; Chap., Walter Moore; Rec. Sec., Walter Keirstead; Fin. Sec., Wm. P. Erb; Treasurer, Seth Jones; Lecturer, Samuel Hunter; D. of C., W. Harry Hayes; Inside Tyler, Fred Howes; O. Tyler, Harry H. Paries; committee: Walter Lutz, Walter Nealey, Abner Cripps, Edward Whelpley, Murray S. Gamblin.

DIRECT SERVICE KINGSTON TO NEW YORK (Special to the Sun.) OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—G. E. Burke, Canadian commercial agent at Kingston, Jamaica, advises the trade department that a direct service by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. of London, England, between Kingston and New York has been established. A rate war is threatened and already passenger rates have been cut fifty per cent. Mr. Burke points out that while the line will be an advantage to Canadians who are anxious to make a quick passage to Jamaica, yet at the same time it may have an injurious effect upon Canadian trade by affording another means for Jamaicans of marketing their produce in the United States and injuring a direct Canadian line.

SCARED THE SWITCHMAN. Three Passenger Coaches on N.Y. Central Jumped the Track. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Three passenger coaches on the Troy special on the New York Central Railroad today jumped the track at Mot Haven and ran into a switchman's tower. None of the passengers was seriously injured, but as the tower came down in fragments about the cars, the coach windows were shattered and many jumped or were thrown into the aisles, where they were severely shaken up. Two men in the tower had time to jump before the coaches plowed through their building.

"OZONE" IT'S BEST FORM. The prompt and permanent removal of any internal germs is most surely effected by the use of "Solution of Ozone" it's "the coupon kind." It means the liquefied oxygen is in the most concentrated form, and that, in addition is given free with either the 50 cent size, or the one dollar size of the Soutour's coupon, good for a twenty-five cent package of "Celery King." This splendid tonic laxative is needed to obtain the best results in the use of the stringent "Ozone" without lessening its curative properties. The Public Health Drug Co., Bridgeport, Conn., control exclusively the manufacture of both "Solution of Ozone" and "Celery King."

EARN THIS SOLID SILVER WATCH. Here's a petition for permission to open the churches on week days, announced the first saloonkeeper. What say you, gentlemen? Shall we let them do it? I vote, yes, declared the second saloonkeeper. Let the people have their harmless amusement. I don't believe in being too strict. To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumfont Headache Powders, 10 cents.

LAWYER PATRICK AGAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

His Strong Plea for a New Trial—Claims He Was Convicted in Manufactured Evidence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—After making a final personal plea to the court in his own behalf, Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, convicted of the murder of William Mash Rice tonight, was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning January 22 next. Sentence was pronounced by Justice Rogers in the criminal branch of the state supreme court. Notice was at once given that an appeal to the supreme court of the United States on a writ of error will be taken.



ALBERT T. PATRICK.

Patrick listened twice this afternoon to a rehearsal of all the details of his case by the district attorney. Only during the proceeding he had been asked by Justice Rogers if he had anything to say before sentence should be passed upon him and had remained silent under the direction of his lawyers. As the case neared a close, Patrick arose unexpectedly in his seat and pleaded to be heard. His action caused a stir in the crowded court room, and the lawyers hurriedly consulted, while Patrick stood patient and anxious, awaiting the court's permission to proceed. Permission was finally granted, and Patrick opened his mouth and said: "His wits at first seemed hazy, but grew clearer as he proceeded and the court listened attentively. Earlier in the afternoon Patrick had been called before Justice Rogers in the supreme court, but after hearing the records of the case the judge ordered that the proceedings be transferred to the criminal branch. Patrick, accompanied by the guards from Sing Sing and his attorneys walked from the civil courts building to the criminal courts, apparently enjoying the exercise. A crowd of several hundred followed at a respectful distance. The crush to secure admittance to Justice Rogers' branch of the criminal division was so great that police reserves from several stations were summoned to preserve order in the corridors of the court building. When Patrick had been allowed to proceed in his own behalf he urged that there was no direct evidence that Rice had been killed and stated his belief that he had been convicted on manufactured evidence. Justice Rogers then ordered Patrick to stand up and sentence was pronounced.

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