

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Notorious Case of Amasa E. Kilmam's Cows.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Will Not Guarantee a Prohibition Law Even If the Country Votes for It.

The Minister of Justice Now Sticks Up for the Senate—Mr. Tarte Has Another Evening of It With His Dredging and Other Jobs.

OTTAWA, May 25.—When the Queen's birthday intervened the house of commons was making a great sport with public business. On Monday five or six government measures, of more or less importance, were rushed rapidly through committee, and some ten or twelve pages of estimates were voted almost as fast as the deputy speaker could call off the items. The only discussion of particular consequence arose over the vote for Mr. Fisher's department. Mr. Fisher, as has been frequently remarked, is a man of telling words, and he is doing and why he is doing it. If an opposition member desires to check the progress of events, he only needs to give Mr. Fisher an occasional prompting and then watch him talk.

This is the third session since the present government assumed office, and the minister of agriculture, practical farmer as he is, finds nothing to reform in the experimental farm or any of the branches except the one in Nappan. Before the change of the government we used to hear a good deal of criticism of these farms. Members would sometimes spend whole afternoons pointing out the awful mistakes that were made by placing this department in the hands of doctors like Montague and business men like Sir John Carling. When Mr. Fisher took office it was observed that how at last Canada had a practical farmer in charge of the farmers' department. The practical farmer has been heard from, and he says he has not found it necessary to interfere either with the policy or the details of the management in the central farm. It goes on as before, blunders and all, and Mr. Fisher admits, at the suggestion of Mr. Kaulbach of Lunenburg, that there are some blunders. Mr. Kaulbach is of the opinion that the blunders are not what they used to be, and intimates that he could show the minister something a little better in Lunenburg county. Mr. Fisher thinks he may have to revise the barns by and by, but he does not appear to charge the condition of the building with the origin and development of tuberculosis on the farm. The minister was sorry to have to report that he discovered 26 out of the 55 animals on the farm had tuberculosis and had to be got rid of. The stock on the eastern and western stations is free from the disease.

It was at Nappan that Mr. Fisher thought he had occasion to do the most. The minister is of the opinion that the people of the maritime provinces pay too much attention to raising stock and should give more heed to dairying. To this end he has changed or is changing the policy of the Nappan farm, which under Mr. Forrest's management was, in Mr. Fisher's opinion, devoted too much to growing cattle and not enough to the dairy enterprise. Mr. Fisher spent a day at the farm and was sorry to find that the cattle were not in good condition. He reports that Mr. Forrest gave them grain in June and July, and had none to give them in the autumn when the grass was poor. On the whole, he did not find things in a condition to reflect credit upon the place, and formed the opinion that Mr. Forrest was not capable of managing the farm as it ought to be managed. So he asked him for his resignation, which Mr. Forrest declined to furnish, whereupon Mr. Fisher appointed his successor. Mr. Fisher found a successor for Mr. Forrest in the Eastern Townships in Mr. Robertson, whom he declares to be a man of quite exceptional attainments. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Fisher, who is an Eastern Townships man, went to the same neighborhood for the cattle to replace those that Mr. Forrest had kept. Twenty cows were bought in Huntingdon, mostly grades, at \$50 to \$55 apiece, and were sent to Nappan, where it is expected that they will be bred to produce a better quality of butter with great success. Mr. Fisher says that Mr. Forrest was quite willing to carry out his policy on the Nappan farm, but that after consultation with Professor Saunders he concluded that Mr. Robertson would be a more suitable man, though he was prepared to admit that Mr. Forrest had been very successful in farming as he has farmed in Cumberland county.

Dr. Montague, who is of course well satisfied with Mr. Fisher's endorsement of his farm management, suggests that more attention be given to bee culture. Sir Charles Herbert says he can tell the minister of a man in Nova Scotia who can give any one points about bees, and Mr. Fisher, who has already sent some swarms down to Nappan, promises to take the suggestion into consideration. Returning to the question of Mr. Forrest, Sir Charles Herbert Tupper wanted to know if the late superintendent had been given a hearing before he was dismissed. It occurred to him that the dismissal was made in a rather summary manner. The minister said he would take the responsibility of it all on himself, and explained that Mr. Logan had not requested the retirement of Mr. Forrest and had made no complaint against him. Mr. Kaulbach is of the opinion that a few more stations ought to be established, and that the farms should be model farms as well as experimental points. By way of encouraging the department, the member for Lunenburg said he could tell of a suitable place in Lunenburg

county near the Annapolis border which could be made exceedingly useful as a farm station for that part of Nova Scotia. To make the suggestion more acceptable Mr. Kaulbach offered to hand the farm over to the government as a free gift. As a practical Lunenburg farmer, he is also prepared to give advice and any further assistance that was in his power. The government would be quite welcome to it all without cost.

Mr. Fisher has had some trouble about his "bulletins." He is anxious that every farmer in Canada, who will use a bulletin, should have one, and is willing to supply samples of seed to any farmer or gardener who will undertake to send in a report as to its success. But lists of names given to him for bulletins and samples have contained lawyers, doctors, blacksmiths, shopkeepers, and numerous other people who have no farms and make no profitable use of the goods. The department is trying to revise its lists so that the literature and the samples can be sent where they will do the most good.

While Mr. Fisher is trying to help the farmers out Mr. Sifton, according to Mr. Davin, is playing the mischief with Assiniboia. Mr. Sifton has issued a guide book about Canada, in which he describes the various climates and soils. In this book various districts in Mr. Davin's constituency are described as "open plains devoid of present of settlement." Other places are mentioned as "not suitable for settlement without irrigation," and the reader is informed that the country cannot well be watered artificially. Now Mr. Davin declares that this account is slanderous and exceedingly injurious to settlement. He shows that in these regions which are so described there are magnificent farms which when cultivated produced some 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. Some of the best crops in the country are grown on the districts where Mr. Sifton says the success of the farmers "is not encouraging." Mr. Davin claims that as much as \$100,000 has been deposited in the banks within a year by farmers in these alleged arid regions. No less than 640,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from the points in that part of the country, and Mr. Davin knows one family has made a profit of \$10,000 in farming. Mr. Davin is naturally quite angry about it all, and says that his constituents will not easily forgive the minister of the interior.

Mr. Sifton expressed regret. He desired the guide book to be discriminating and accurate, and therefore he could not praise all parts of the country alike. A guide book would not be worthy of the name which praised every place and tried to please every settlement. In the efforts to be discriminating Mr. Sifton's guide book writer seems to have selected Assiniboia as a place that might be profitably spoken against. Yet the minister admits that some of the statements are not in accord with the facts, and promises Mr. Davin that the guide book shall be revised and that justice shall be done though the heavens should fall.

Sir Henry Joly has a desire to do something. He brings in a great number of small bills relating to his department. This year he has had a lot of inspection bills. One of his bills before the house on Monday set out to compel the inspection of hides, potash, and perhaps some other articles. Sir Henri, after struggling with the bill at several stages, concluded to strike out the compulsory features and allow people to inspect for themselves. But Sir Henri must have something left of his bill. He insisted on the clause making it a serious crime to remove the inspectors' land marks. Under the bill a penalty of \$1,000 was imposed on any person who should attempt to imitate the marks of an official inspector or who should erase such marks, or make or should take a package with the inspector's mark on it and cause it to contain some other things than the article inspected. Borden of Halifax, Sir Charles Herbert Tupper with Mr. Davin tried to point out to the minister the sweeping nature of his legislation. On reflection Sir Henri concluded to knock off a trifle of \$900 from his penalty and leave it \$40 instead of \$1,000. Mr. Borden struggled with him to show that he ought to make his clause apply to those who put in marks or rub out the marks of an inspector to defraud, but Sir Henri insisted that as no person could possibly do such things with any other intent it took some time to persuade him that a man might innocently use a barrel that had contained inspected flour for the purpose of carrying potatoes to market. It was suggested to him that a child or an employee about a household might without any criminal intent scratch out an inspector's mark. Finally Sir Henri, after making a great number of speeches, concluded to restore the proviso that the offence to be punishable should be committed with intent to defraud. One of the men in the gallery having disposition to rhyme had caused Sir Henri's code to be paraphrased in some such a way as this:

You may inspect if you are a mind too,
Or leave it to the inspector to do,
But can't be he who shall come it,
(That is your mark) when once you place it,
And don't you dare be the man
Who takes a battered old box,
That once contained inspected fish,
To use it for a shaving dish,
And every boy or girl shall say
Who takes from us the cellar way,
A box that held inspected food,
And spoils it into kindling wood.

But the bill as amended under the expostulations of the member for Halifax and his comrades is not exactly as described above. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The case in favor of Kilmam's cows was not improved much by the evidence given yesterday. The correspondence shows clearly enough that Mr. Kilmam had no claim either in law or equity. The bridge on his farm crossing was built under a specific agreement that it was to be maintained by the owner of the land and that the government was free from all liability "past, present and future." This was stated in the receipt given by Mr. Chandler, who then owned the farm and who got \$150 from the government in full of all

past and prospective demands. The papers showed that Mr. Chandler got the money but did not build the bridge, and that it was afterwards built by Mr. Kilmam. Mr. Kilmam swears that he understood from the late Sir Albert Smith that after the bridge had served its day the government would replace it, and he claims to have got the same information from Mr. Chandler. But there is not a scrap of paper to support the view. The documents from first to last show the contrary. First there was the receipt from Mr. Chandler. Then there were the various reports of the railway department. There were two reports from the justice department affirming that there was no possible obligation on the part of the government of Canada. Finally there was a written undertaking by Mr. Kilmam himself that he would keep the bridge in repair. In view of all these documents the late government naturally refused to pay Mr. Kilmam for the bridge. Mr. Kilmam, however, by the falling of his own bridge when the railway was in charge of his own man, Mr. Kilmam seems to have tried his best with the late government, but failed to convince them that there was any obligation on the part of the railway. Mr. Blair, as minister, Mr. Blair, has been appointed for Mr. Kilmam, and appointed him inspector of bridges, though he seems to have failed to inspect his own bridge. Afterward Mr. Blair, contrary to the view of his own officers, and against the report of the department of justice, paid Mr. Kilmam \$300 for his two cows that were killed and three that were hurt. Mr. Kilmam testified yesterday that he would have preferred to have had the whole five killed, though the papers show that the extent of the injuries received by one of them was a broken tail. Mr. Blair explains that the payment of \$300 was the nature of a compromise, and he thought it better to pay that sum than to resist the claim. Of course Mr. Kilmam had no claim to resist, or he would have taken it into court years ago. The minister of railways claims to have a rather poor opinion of the department of justice and attorney general, and says that the latter's opinion of A. B. Kilmam, the claimant in the case, he would also appear to have a poor opinion of the auditor general, who objected to the payment.

While Mr. Tarte's orators are still claiming for pollution of the senate the minister of justice and Mr. Foster are congratulating that body on the honor conferred on the speaker. They both took occasion to say yesterday that this was a royal testimony to the virtue and standing of the senate as a body. Mr. Miller, who in times gone by was in the habit of moving resolutions for the abolition of the appointed chamber, is now quite satisfied with the condition of things. If the senate were not an appointed body he would not be there, as he was not able to get elected. He now is of the opinion that it would be better to get on in Canada with only one chamber. So it will appear that the senate is not so bad a body after all. If Mr. Miller could be sounded as to his honest opinion he would probably testify that the senate was never more useful than when it was taken out of the picture last year and the Drummond bill was passed. There is to be no more Yukon bill this season at all events, and the Yukon road will be built without a dollar of Dominion expenditure and apparently without any permanent cost to the provincial government.

The premier is still unwilling to tell what he is going to do about the bill to Sir Charles Tupper's questions he declared more emphatically than ever that the government had no information to give. Sir Wilfrid said he will not say whether the government will act on the bill or not. He will not say what result he will consider to be a mandate from the people to act. He will not say anything.

It may please the temperance people and the prohibition organizers to learn from Sir Wilfrid that they are perfectly satisfied with the situation. Sir Wilfrid says they have not asked the government to take action on the bill. It is not a question of the vote. It is a question of the bill. They have not asked that a majority vote should be pronounced beforehand to be sufficient. On the contrary, they are perfectly willing to leave all to be settled after. This is certainly very different from the part of the prohibitionists in the past. But the government has remembered that the plebiscite is not a suggestion of the temperance people at all. They never asked for it, and if they do not make demands at this stage it is because they refused to accept any responsibility in the premises. But there is something refreshing in the manner in which the premier prepares to wash his hands of the whole matter. It may be, he says, that the people will vote against prohibition. In that case the thing is at an end. If, on the contrary, they vote in favor of prohibition, the thing may still be at an end so far as prohibition is concerned, for Sir Wilfrid says that the government will then have to consider whether the time is ripe to act, and as he said the other day, whether there are constitutional difficulties and whether there ought to be compensation. In short, if the people vote against prohibition the case will be closed on the one side; if they vote in favor of it, it will be open for the government to do nothing. This being so, Mr. Kaulbach surely is not unreasonable when he urges that these other difficulties should be settled before the vote is taken. It costs a good deal of money and time and effort to carry a campaign through, and it seems reasonable that the people who spend this money should know whether anything is to come of it. Mr. Flint takes the other side of the case. He thinks there need be no understanding in advance concerning the effect of the vote. Let the people go to work and carry the country for prohibition and then Mr. Flint is not quite clear what will happen then.

Mr. Tarte had another evening of it with his dredges and other public

works. The last day he was working at his estimates he was found to be farming out dredging jobs at \$8 an hour to varnish makers and other people of that sort who are making \$20 a day net out of each dredge hired for the purpose from owners who would have preferred to hire them to the government. Yesterday it was shown that he is building tugs and other shipping at Sorel to be used at Georgian Bay, where they build vessels at apparently about half the cost that Mr. Tarte builds them in his shipyard. At all events, Mr. Bennett claims that he could have found at Midland, or some other point on the Georgian Bay for \$3,000, a hull larger and better than the one which Mr. Tarte has turned out at an expense of \$8,000. It is a matter of testimony, but it is worth noting that Mr. Bertram of Toronto, a government supporter who builds tugs, expressed the opinion that the price paid was excessive.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The departure today of the leader of the opposition deprives the house of one of the three most industrious members. Sir Charles has been at his post in committee and in the chamber morning, noon and night, finishing up with a long attendance in the railway committee this forenoon. He has watched proceedings with unceasing vigilance, and has taken a large share in all the legislation of the session. In general Sir Charles has expressed himself with great moderation and calmness and always with a breadth and clearness of view which is recognized by both sides of the house. On two or three occasions his vigorous denunciations of the session, his angry replies, and his course has not lacked at any time the necessary aggressiveness. But he has been able on several occasions to join with the ministry when the circumstances seemed to call for unanimity. His opinion of parliamentary opinion, expressed at least the whole government side would admit; there is nothing petty or narrow about the leader of the opposition. He looks at things in a large way and has the point of view of a statesman.

In his absence the opposition leadership falls, as it did during the last part of last year, on Mr. Foster. Those who remember the magnificent fight made during the last three weeks of the session of 1897, by a few members of the opposition, when more than half the house had left the capital, need not be told that the government will not have things any more its own way than it is right. It was after the arrangements had been made for the close of the session last year and within a few days of the time set for prorogation that the fight had to be made against the Drummond bill and a number of other measures which the government hoped to smother through at the last end of the session. Probably there will be nothing of the kind this year. At least we have the promise of the premier to that effect, whatever value that may have.

The resolution adopted concerning Gladstone brought out Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a role where he excels. His eulogy was carefully prepared and admirably expressed. Even those who might not be disposed to place the departed leader above the other members of the quartette whom Sir Wilfrid selects as the chief men of the last half century, could find no fault with the premier's eloquent tribute. Sir Wilfrid thinks that the four who will outlive and outshine all others in the history of Canada are Sir John A. Macdonald, Bismarck and Gladstone. Others may add some names as worthy of a place among the four and may question the supremacy of Mr. Gladstone, even the English statesmen of this century. But Sir Wilfrid expresses the opinion which is no doubt, commonly entertained, and he certainly expressed it in felicitous terms. Concerning the attitude of Mr. Gladstone in regard to home rule Sir Wilfrid said:

"Of this subject, though there be much to say, to neither the occasion nor the place to say it. The Irish problem is dormant, not solved, and the policy proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the solution of this question provokes too much bitterness, too deep house to be solved. It is not a question of anything about it on this occasion. I notice it, however, simply because it is the last and everlasting monument of that high essential justice which above all things characterized him. When he became convinced that home rule was the only method whereby the insoluble problem could be solved, whereby the long open sore of Ireland be healed, he did not hesitate one moment, even though he were to sacrifice friends, power, popularity, and he sacrificed friends, power and popularity in order to give that supreme measure of justice to a long suffering people. Whatever may be the views which men entertain upon the policy of home rule, whether they believe in it or whether they disbelieve in it, every man, friend or foe of that measure, should say that it was not only a bold but a noble thought, that of attempting to quell discontent in Ireland by trusting to Irish honor and Irish generosity."

Mr. Coetigan is not usually classed as being one of the great orators of the house, nor does he claim any such position. But he always uses the right word, and frequently adopts a graceful and even eloquent form of expression. He is not a talking member, and rarely says more than the right thing. When he was called upon by Sir Charles Tupper to speak on behalf of the Irish-Canadians Mr. Coetigan spoke a few words, but not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tribute was more fitting to the occasion. Said Mr. Coetigan: "Mr. Gladstone's efforts in the sacred cause of home rule for Ireland endeared him to the Irish people, and his sympathy and his efforts gave to the home rule cause the dignity, the strength and the safety of a great constitutional movement, not only in the United Kingdom, but wherever Irishmen and their descendants work for their

"motherland. That great measure of reform has been delayed, it is true, but only delayed, and in the struggle that Ireland will continue unto a glorious victory no moral force will help more than the memory of 'our approval and generous advocacy of a man so great and so good.'"

BOSTON LETTER.

Silly Sensational Despatches Sent Out by Silly Halifax Reporters.

The Queen's Birthday Duly Honored at the Hub—Visitors from the Maritime Provinces—Recent Deaths.

Sad Fate of Two Nova Scotia Girls—Eddie Connolly Claims to Have Been Shown Up in a Wrong Light—Latest Quotations of Fish and Lumber.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, May 28.—The citizens of Boston have grown accustomed to the many reports and wild rumors telegraphed up here from Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia, all to the effect that strange vessels, supposed to be warships of the wicked Donns, had been sighted steaming in this direction, and even the most timid are gradually inclining to the belief that there are no Spanish fighting craft within a thousand miles of here. On Thursday several despatches were received from the Nova Scotia capital stating that a foreign fleet of war vessels, believed to be Spanish, were off that port and that the forces there had been hurriedly manned. The story certainly possessed enough of the sensational element to suit the most alarmist journal published, but later reports announced that the fleet got no further than the heavy mist banks off Halifax harbor, or in other words, became lost in the fog.

British subjects in Boston were amply convinced last Tuesday that the Union Jack was not exactly a stranger in this city, even if a number of small boys on Beacon street did amuse themselves by trailing the British colors in the mud—there was no doubt owing to a heavy rain. The shipping in the harbor, always largely British, displayed colors in honor of the day. All the big trans-Atlantic steamers, as well as a number of coast steam vessels, and a large number of provincial schooners, threw out the meteor flag, making the harbor appear as if it were a British port. The British Charitable society and the Canadian club of Harvard University each held a banquet. At the latter celebration W. S. M. King of Toronto, Prof. F. Carter of Woburn, N. S., Prof. Percy Gardner of Oxford University, Montague Chamberlain, and others, made addresses. S. W. C. Downey of Fredericton is vice president of the club.

Large quantities of mackerel arrived from Nova Scotia again this week. The steamer Prince Edward on one trip brought up over 3,000 barrels valued at \$11,764, wholesale. The Prince Edward brought over 200 crates of lobsters on the same trip. The other steamers also brought up heavy consignments. The city for the past three weeks has been depending on the provinces for its supply of fresh mackerel, the local fleet having taken practically nothing. It is said the fishermen in the vicinity of Yarmouth made the biggest hauls of mackerel this season in many years. Prices are high for both mackerel and lobsters.

Frank Connolly of St. John and Maurice Rosemond, a local boxer, had an eight-round bout at the City Point athletic club, South Boston, Wednesday night. The bout was a draw. Eddie Connolly fought George Tushey, a Boston sporting man, this week, complaining that the reports of the Connolly-Rosemond contest at St. John recently were unfair to the St. John boy. Eddie asserts that he did the most of the work. It is stated here that Eddie Connolly and Billy Moore of Syracuse, N. Y., will box at Lynn on June 6th.

The body of a girl who died in this city two weeks ago as the result of a criminal operation, has been identified as that of Elizabeth Penney, Nova Scotian, who worked as a domestic for Mrs. Margaret Burke of 28 Lexington street, East Boston. Another Nova Scotia girl died from a similar cause about the same time.

Mrs. Annie E. Pendleton, who says she was married to Thomas Berryman at Deer Island, N. B., in 1884, was a contestant in the probate court here this week for the property of Berryman, who died in 1875 at Newcastle, N. H., leaving no known relatives. Mrs. Pendleton was twice married. It was shown in court that Mrs. Pendleton's husband and the man who died at Newcastle were not the same and her claim was dismissed.

James M. Ellis, foreman of the street cleaning department of Boston and a former police sergeant, who was shot and killed last Monday by an Italian, was a native of Lunenburg, N. S.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Cambridgeport: May 2, Mrs. Alice T. Bateman, daughter of Richard Kelley, formerly of Halifax; in Somerville, May 24, Mrs. Donald McLean, formerly of Baddeck, Cape Breton; in Chelsea, May 20, Carrie M. Hannah, daughter of William Hannah, formerly of St. John; in Cambridge, May 25, Mrs. John Cameron, aged 50 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

The following from the provinces were in the city this week: Fred St. Clair, Richard Morris, St. John; H. J. McGrath, Dorchester; Wm. Burrill, Miss Burrill, Yarmouth; Robert Carson, James Strangfield, Truro; J. Mc-

15 POSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL . . .

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue to any address

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Lachland, George E. Boak, Halifax; Geo. W. Fullerton, Pictou.

The following were among the exports by water to the lower provinces this week: 100 bags ground bone, 200 bags bone black, 240 bags fertilizer, 7,790 feet lumber, to St. John, per schr. Speedwell; 1,200 sack salt, to St. Stephen, per schr. Grace E. Stevens; 4,375 bushels corn, to Charlottetown, per schr. Nellie Reed; 255 barrels cornmeal to Parrsboro, per schr. Beattie G.; 5,200 lbs. marble, to Hillsboro, per schr. L. A. Plummer; 300 bags fertilizer, to Yarmouth, per steamer Prince Edward; 750 barrels flour, 364 barrels cornmeal to Bridgewater, Shelburne, etc., per schooner Carleton; 150 barrels flour, 150 barrels cornmeal, to Miramichi, per schr. F. Richard; 55 barrels flour, 55 bags shorts, 48 bags corn, to Yarmouth, per steamer Yarmouth.

The spruce market has been further hampered this week by wet weather, which has interfered with the limited amount of building operations going on. Quotations continue easy at \$11 to 12 for random cargo spruce, \$13 to 13.50 for ten-inch frames by car, and \$14 to 14.50 for 12-in. frames. Hemlock and cedar remain quiet.

The fish trade is generally quiet. Lobsters have been more plentiful, and prices are a shade easier. Provincial catches are coming forward in large quantities. Fresh mackerel are quoted at 25c. and up for large and 15 to 18c. for medium. Live lobsters are worth 8 to 10c. and boiled 10 to 12c. Barrel herring continue firm at \$6 to 6.25 per barrel for Nova Scotia split and \$7 and \$8 for fancy Scotch. Smoked herring are very firm at \$2.50 to 3.25 for quarters. Salt mackerel are nominally quoted at \$28 to 30 for extra No. 1, \$24 to 25 for shore fish, and \$21 to 22 for bay fish.

ST. ANDREWS

A Verdict of Not Guilty in the Case of Lavinia M. Kendrick.

ST. ANDREWS, May 27.—The trial of Lavinia M. Kendrick was resumed at the opening of the circuit court at ten o'clock today. Dr. Harry T. Gove was recalled to explain some points in the medical testimony, only occupying a few minutes. M. N. Cockburn, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury in a most eloquent and eloquent terms, during which he secured Mr. Lamson and Mrs. Laanbe, witnesses for the crown, winding up in a brilliant and impassioned peroration, asking from the hands of the jurors a verdict of not guilty on either counts of the indictment. He was followed by the attorney for the crown, Mr. Stewart, who pressed any point. He stated that the evidence was purely circumstantial. He said the crime was murder, it was so in a technical sense rather than of purpose. He concluded by saying it would please him their finding according to the evidence. The court was then adjourned for dinner.

On reopening Judge McLeod, in charging the jury, reviewed the evidence. He strongly censured Dr. Lawson for not performing his duty while in attendance on Annie Maxwell, and also Mrs. Lamson, who he thought as a Christian woman should have acted differently to what she did. She merely looked at the child and went away with the idea that it was deformed. He said it was fair for the jury to consider the position of the prisoner. Some of the doctors say the child might have come to its death through the negligence of Dr. Lawson. The only persons in the house at the time, beside the prisoner and Annie Maxwell, were Dr. Lawson and Mrs. Lamson. The evidence seemed to be that the child died before Dr. Lawson left the house. If you find it came to its death through the negligence of the prisoner you will find her guilty, said the judge. The jury retired at five minutes to three and returned into court at three forty-five with a verdict of not guilty, which was received with applause, which, however, was speedily suppressed.

Mrs. Lavinia M. Kendrick said: Thank God. She was then by order of the court discharged.

Attorney General A. S. White, addressing the court, said in view of the evidence developed in this case he did not think it expedient to prosecute the charges against Annie Maxwell. He therefore moved that she be discharged on her own recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars to appear to answer the charge when called upon. She was brought into court, executed the bond and was formally discharged. The court was then adjourned sine die.

Judge McLeod and Attorney General White go to St. John by C. P. R. tomorrow. Stenographer Fry has to remain over in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Fry, who is confined to her room in Kennedy's by a rheumatic attack.

Heart Rescue in 3 Minutes

after momentarily expiring for years that death might snap the vital cord at any minute. This is the story thousands could tell and have told of the almost divine formula, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Every day chronicles the taking away of many who have not heeded nature's warnings that the heart was tired out and needed the helping that this wonderful cure gives. Heart disorders are insidious. Don't trifle. This great remedy attacks the disease instantly.

The Univers

—The

The Art Galler

Arriving

SACKVILLE was on morning. The of the privy Hammond's large oil of Mountain s where Abbot light and sh above the air can almi tremely fine rine. "Inw morning so attractive a Scotia scene work."

In the stu from casts those who h a short tim Harris and al the mem Wood, O. W show a good vanced cast has been Dr Wright, Miss Mr. Bird.

The stud careful wor values. Espe by Miss L Bowles; rose is a good de One picture is a still life of a slumage of glass being a Another ar of Child H by Miss Eth able picture cattle scene scenes by M Irving. The and artistic ment. Deser set, Miss Net Wright; pla dish, Miss N Miss Johnst Powell, Miss man. In all sidered a sa the students advance in a feature has b cal drawing, university, a young man of it, as will The future year will be to work in el and low rel will be made Mr. Hammo been well at the subjects age. Several the pleasure ful and instr Hammond.

Visitors still seen are Miss Miss Wright, ley, Halifax; ton; Miss E Tremaine, C Lamson, Marys Stewart, St Dr. Evans, Ogden, Bedf Sussex.

A crowded city eloquent evening. The man prize man Trites and W prize, Messrs and Mack. F the speakers, were given a credit. The crowd, Miss was enjoyed. S. W. Ainley each competi selection.

The prize A child migh A lion ground presented as ist, G. R. Joh 100 yards d 2nd, L. M. Cu W. Turner; 3 run; Ist, F. S death thro the negligence of the prisoner you will find her guilty, said the judge. The jury retired at five minutes to three and returned into court at three forty-five with a verdict of not guilty, which was received with applause, which, however, was speedily suppressed.

SACKVILLE 9.30 was held sum exhibit ally fine one. tor appears thoroughly ex included exhib parallel bars, and tumbling and some new feats were g ent case. O following com Bird, Young.