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LAURIER AND FOSTER CROSS BLADES AGAIN

x-Finance Minister in His Old-Time Form

acks Government for Laxness in Not Providing Armament for the Defence of the Country, and Using Race Cry in Last Election---Premier Replies Briefly and Address is Adopted.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Special)—The debate e address in reply to the speech from throne opened at 3 o'clock today and concluded at 6 in the evening.

M. McDonald (Pictou), in g the address in reply to speech from the throne, ex- l at the outset congratulations to peaker on his appointment to the In being permitted to move the s he regarded it as a compliment not nself personally but rather to the c and famous constituency which presented and which, however, after many years had extended its confidence to distinguished man who leads the use.

Mr. McDonald next referred to the ap- ntment of the governor-general who, e he came to Canada, had warranted cordial welcome with which he had ady been received.

The speech, he said, was optimistic in ery line. There were a number of new gs. There was the advent of a new ernor-general. There was the inaugu- ion of a new railway, the coming into nada of a large population as well as aking of a new province. He did pose to weary the house with fig- t every step showed signs of steady nent. For the month of Decem- the exports of Canada showed s more than for the same month us year. Surpluses were regu- he making of a tariff was a sition.

ment had already given evi- ey could deal with the tariff. cial autonomy it was an im- At this point Mr. McDon- etrospective glance at what complished since confedera- the people were thinking pro- ow there was a Canadian, a and continental sentiment. He articularly to the great develop- e west.

Parent (Montmorency) seconded the ss.

. Mr. Foster.

Foster said that both of the speak- ere optimistic and the opposition had t to find with the renewed ex- of fidelity which both speakers to their leader, Sir Wilfrid

er, taking up the speech from , extended a welcome to the eneral as one of a long line of who had done so much for their y. There was a work for Lord Grey anada in knitting together in senti- and effort this country with the er land even more securely than at present time.

. Foster admitted that the country prosperous. "But," asked Mr. Foster, whom was that prosperity due?" He vered the question by saying that this rity arose from the conditions laid by the Conservatives when in office. proved the permanent productive- of the west and they opened by trans- ion facilities access to that district. the government did was to take ad- e of the conditions in this way laid by the Conservatives and for that s willing to give the administration , but he objected to their taking thing in sight. The lumber trade was so prosperous as it might have been d the government never did anything to prove the condition of the mining in- stries.

Turning to the national transcontinental llway, Mr. Foster said that behind the vernment in the last general election s this great corporation urging and forc- g its election. There never was a time hen public works was held up dangling efore the crowd with a view of obtaining otes. In Nova Scotia in one constituency lone there were sixty-six grants for pub- c works. "And why," said Mr. Foster, should not Nova Scotia not be good for he government?" In later years the fruits of this would be seen in a deadened public conscience. Mr. Foster then said that while Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said there should be no partnership between dominion and provincial governments yet the contrary was seen in Quebec and in the contest now going on in Ontario.

Says Race Cry Was Used.

Referring again to the dominion contest, he said that the elections were won in some instances in a manner which ought to be probed to the bottom. There was trouble in the lists in the Yukon, in Manitoba and the Northwest. Not only was this the case but the premier owed some of his followers to the race and creed cry raised in Quebec.

Cries of "No, no," from the Liberal side.

Mr. Foster said that Mr. Casgrain in Montmorency owed his defeat to this.

Repeated cries of "No, no."

Mr. Foster read some extracts from the French papers to show that his statements were correct.

The question of provincial autonomy was next dealt with. After saying that it was a pre-election decision on the part of the premier to extend autonomy to the territories. For his own part he favored a large province. He was opposed to small provinces with their increased burdens. There should be no stinting in the resources given to the Northwest as it would never do to have it coming to Ottawa year after year asking for additional assistance.

Coming to the question of trade, he hoped that the government had not forgotten the tariff commission. He regretted that there was no mention of a fast line and no reference to the Intercolonial. The deficit on the Intercolonial was because it was managed under a vicious system. This year it would have a $1,000,000 deficit.

Mr. Foster complained that there were not enough of guns at any port nor enough of rifles in the country for reasonable defence. He asked the government to see if we were not living in a fool's paradise. In conclusion, he humorously referred to his being a young and untried member of the house.

Mr. Foster concluded as follows:—

"Is there today in this broad country of ours one single port of entry with guns sufficient to guard it against a marauding gunboat of an enemy?

"Is there in this country enough rifles to be put into the hands of the strong and adaptable men who are willing to fight for the defence of their country but who cannot if they have no weapons?

"Have we today in this country, if difficulties should arise, any facilities for manufacturing what would be necessary in the form of ammunition and the implements of war that are necessary for even a fair and reasonable defence? Now it is living in a fool's paradise surely if we do not as sensible men, knowing and feeling the worth of our country, knowing the virtue, the ability and the power of our citizens as individuals, place this country in some reasonable form for its proper defence and the maintenance of its self-respect as well.

"I think it is time for this parliament to give this great question full and serious consideration. No one more heartily subscribes than myself to the idea that Canada has not been creating the building up of an important and great part of this empire. Every step we have taken in our provinces, every material development, every mile of our railways, every step that we have taken in material progress has been a step towards strengthening the empire. We have been doing our duty in this respect and in this direction but I think it is well to consider the question if the time has not come when something more cannot be done in order to maintain the feeling of security and a proper feeling of self-respect which a country like this owes to itself, a country of so many homes and of such rich resources.

"Mr. Speaker, I apologize to you and the members of this house as a new, untried and untrained member for the length of time I have taken and for my halting speech. By and by I promise you that when I get more accustomed to the atmosphere of this house and when I find my bearings a little more, being a new member of this house and new to all its duties, I will probably be in better shape to say what I want to in less words and maybe to say it a little more pungently than I have this afternoon."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who got a great reception from the Liberals, paid a compliment to the mover and seconder of the address and also said a word for the young and untried member for North Toronto.

He said Toronto was a peculiar city. It was all right in a literary, in a municipal and in a military sense, but it was all wrong politically, that was why Mr. Foster was elected there. He (Sir Wilfrid) regretted that Mr. Foster's absence from the house was not of much benefit to him. Instead of Mr. Foster using that four years for profitable reflection they had been lost upon him. Like the Bourbons, he had learned nothing and forgot nothing; the speech of today was exactly the same as he delivered over and over again between 1896 and 1900.

The Conservative policy, in the hands of the Conservatives, said Sir Wilfrid, meant ruin, and in the hands of the Liberals prosperity, according to Mr. Foster. When Mr. Foster referred to the alliance between the G. T. R. and the government he was thinking of the C. P. R. and the Conservative government.

But the greatest victory, said Sir Wilfrid, of the last general election was in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. It was late in the day to charge any race and religion cry against the Liberal party in Quebec.

Want a Short Session.

"We do not propose, this session, to have any serious or important legislation beyond the act.

"With reference to the Northwest Territories, I agree to everything that has been said by my hon. friend as to the importance of that measure, though I would not subscribe to all his contentions.

"We propose, if possible, to have a short session. We have not been blessed w. a short session for a long time. We have had a session of seven months, another session of five months; but I think, if my hon. friend will make a bargain with me, we might make an effort to put a stop to the flow of eloquence on either side of the house, to keep within bounds, we may hope to see summer in the country.

"We meet at this time under a combination of happy auspices. We have not only a new parliament but a new governor-general. It has become a trite observation that Canada has been exceptionally fortunate in the character of those who have been entrusted with the high prerogative of representing the crown in this the first of all the British dominions beyond the seas. Our present governor-general has been received with perhaps more

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NO FREIGHT VIA ST. JOHN ON G.T.R.

Quotes Higher Rates Through This Port Than by Portland, Maine

PROTESTS NO USE

Evidence Given Before Commission at Montreal by I. C. R. Officials Shows They Refused to Quote Through Rates Via This Port.

Montreal, Jan. 16—(Special)—Evidence showing Grand Trunk discrimination against St. John and Halifax was given before the commission inquiring into the claim made by the Intercolonial.

L. D. Perry, chief clerk of the intercolonial, assistant freight agent at Montreal, said that he had made an agreement with General Freight Agent Pullen, of the Grand Trunk, that butter, cheese, eggs, etc., from Ontario points should be routed to St. John and Halifax on the same terms as to Portland. Within a month Mr. Pullen telegraphed him that the Grand Trunk would not carry out this arrangement.

E. Tiffin, general traffic manager of the I. C. R., said he had had a conference with C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, and Hugh Allan, of the Allan line, re complaints by the latter that they could not secure sufficient freight at St. John and Halifax, and their ships had to leave light.

The Allan people complained that the difficulty of securing sufficient cars and getting through bills of lading from the Grand Trunk was the cause of shortage of freight.

In reply to this, Mr. Hays said that the Grand Trunk was under no obligation to the I. C. R. in the matter of cars.

Mr. Tiffin said that the through rates on butter, etc., from the west were higher to St. John and Halifax than to Portland, because present per cent. of such freight had to be transhipped at refrigerator points and the Grand Trunk charged two cents per package for such trans-shipment when the goods were going by the Canadian port, while they made no charge when their own line to Portland was used. This, Mr. Tiffin said, made a practical discrimination against the I. C. R. The Grand Trunk, he said, absolutely refused to give through bill of lading via St. John and Halifax, but they did so via Portland.

Mr. Tiffin declared he had good reason to believe that Grand Trunk agents at Ontario points refused to quote through rates via St. John and Halifax, but were always ready to quote through rates via Portland.

NEW RAILWAY OPEN TO HALIFAX

First Train Between Liverpool and Nova Scotia Capital Passed Over Road.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16.—(Special)—The first regular passenger train over Halifax and Southwestern Railway Company's road (McKenzie & Mann's) arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon, with J. Brignell, superintendent; Mr. Butnam, resident engineer, and thirty passengers.

The train left Liverpool at 6 o'clock, picked up passengers all along the line. The train was made up of all new cars, two first class, second class and combined baggage and postal, and drawn by a modern ten wheel engine. All the cars were handsomely finished and one of the finest trains coming to Halifax.

Hans Mosher, formerly conductor of the Nova Scotia Central, was in charge of the train. The road bed is in good condition and the grades easy. Passengers speak in high terms of the new service. The train will leave at 1.50 tomorrow for Liverpool.

FROZEN TO DEATH COMING FROM CHURCH

Malcolm McMillan, an Aged Cape Breton Man, Found Dead in a Snowbank Sunday Afternoon.

Sydney, N. S., Jan. 16—(Special)—Malcolm McMillan, an aged resident of East Bay, a country settlement some twelve miles from this city, was found frozen to death in a snowbank Sunday afternoon, alongside the road. He was on his way from church, and is thought to have been overcome by faintness and sank down in the snow to rest. He was seventy-two years of age.

Smash-up on I. C. R.

Moncton, Jan. 16.—(Special)—A slight accident occurred on the I. C. R. near Beaver Brook this evening. Two cars of hay on Sweeney's east bound special left the track, one going over the dump. The run off was caused by broken axles. The track was somewhat damaged but the wreck was cleared without causing much delay to trains. None of the train hands was injured.

GAMBLING DENS OUT OF NEW YORK

Jerome Shows Police How Easily the Places Can Be Closed

A BLOW AT TAMMANY

Present Move Against Vice Part of the Programme to Oust Them from Control of City—Hearst Wants to Run for Mayor, and is Hammering McClellan.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Jan. 16—The periodic effort to put Tammany Hall under the meat axe has started this time with a grand hurrah. There's the rest of the winter and all next summer before the mayoralty election, but the campaign, disguised as it is to the general public, is in full swing. The effort has succeeded before, for the time, and is likely to succeed again. All the old familiar stage properties are used.

It has been discovered and made public that gambling houses exist, that there is social vice, that the liquor laws are broken, and there's to be a city vigilance committee (like the committee of fifteen), and there's to be a legislative committee of investigation (like the Lexow committee).

Tammany is never overthrown, except upon a tidal wave of civic indignation. It takes some little time and trouble to start this wave moving. The opening gun in the campaign which elected Seth Low and swamped Tammany was a newspaper presentation of the social evil as it then existed on the east side, particularly in relation to children. It appeared in January, and was the key note of the entire campaign.

One of the big civic movements sprung just now is a crusade against "the white slave traffic of the east side." It is headed by such men as Jacob H. Schiff, who is, excepting Rockefeller alone, the most powerful figure in the finance of America. Mr. Schiff is a philanthropist, entirely sincere and his crusade will undoubtedly do much good. But it is, nevertheless, a part of the carefully prepared fight against Tammany Hall, although he may not know it.

Jerome the Kingpin.

The cyclonic Jerome is the kingpin of the anti-Tammany movement. It is customary to ask: "What's Jerome after?" Some say the governorship. Some say the mayoralty. But it's sufficient to say that he loves trouble, and is capable of raising it. Just now for actually the first time in memory, there are no public gambling houses running in New York. The very biggest gamblers in the business have gone to Jerome and said: "Please, sir, I'm guilty. I'm sorry. I'll do it no more." And he has taken their roulette wheels and their faro tables and their ivory chips and is going to have a grand bon fire.

First there was Canfield, the art connoisseur of two continents. Then came "Honest John" Kelly, about whom, says Jerome, there is nothing honest but his name. Then, today, in rapid succession capitulated "Davy" Johnson, Frank Farrell and Sol. Lichtenstein. Johnson was under Canfield, the aristocrat of gambling house keepers. Frank Farrell's surrender was likened to the fall of the gamblers' Port Arthur. He is a Tammany pillar.

These men were not keepers of cheap gambling joints. They had every possible resource at their back, political, social and legal.

Jerome's Trump Card.

But Jerome had a terrible weapon ready for use, the so-called Dowling law, which he personally caused to be passed last winter. This law enables him to summon into court the patron of any gambling place and compel that patron to answer questions without being allowed to plead the privilege of incrimination. It was made especially to fit Jesse Lewisohn, the Wall street broker, sometimes known as Mr. Lillian Russell, who refused to testify about Canfield's, on the ground that it would incriminate him. So when it came to the time that Lewisohn must testify, Canfield promptly gave in.

So in these recent cases, Jerome has had detectives getting the names of the patrons of the swell gambling houses. The proprietors, strong as was their pull in every direction, simply had to capitulate. It was all very simple. And it discredits Tammany mightily, not because the bulk of the populace has any very strong feeling against gambling, but because Jerome in closing up the places simply "made monkeys of the police," showed that the police must have been in connivance with the gamblers.

Hearst to Run for Mayor.

An amusing but nevertheless important complication in the mayoralty situation is the present intention of Wm. R. Hearst to be a candidate for mayor. He has not openly announced it, but it is well known in the inner circle of politicians. Hearst is attacking the present city administration savagely in his newspapers. He daily accuses Mayor McClellan of malfeasance in office. It is his idea to try to have himself nominated as a compromise Democratic candidate in the place of a straight out and out Tammany candidate. Failing in this, he may run alone, which, of course, would ensure the defeat of the Tammany man. The Republicans expect to put a straight party candidate, and expect to win with him. They are very likely to do both. It's good betting that Tammany will take another retirement this fall.

DEFENCE OPENS IN TUCKER TRIAL

Prisoner's Lawyer Tells Jury About the Innocence of Client

MRS. TUCKER TESTIFIES

Her Testimony Unimportant, and She Will Be Called Again—Handwriting Experts on the Stand for the Defendant—Vast Crowd Present.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16.—"All we ask of you, gentlemen of the jury, is fair play. Give us that and we will prove beyond all reasonable doubt that Charles L. Tucker is not the murderer of Mabel Page."

With these words Attorney Thomas F. Vahey opened the case for the defense at the Tucker murder trial today. He told the jury that the whereabouts of the defendant would be accounted for from the moment he left his house at noon on the day of the murder until he returned to his home the same afternoon. He would prove that a knife other than Tucker's was the weapon used. The defense would not attempt to account for all the blood-stains found on Tucker's clothing, but if the government wishes to prove Tucker guilty it should have established that the blood was from the body of Miss Page. The handwriting on the note addressed to "J. L. Morton" would be shown to have been written by Miss Page herself. The stick pin found in Tucker's coat and said to be the property of Miss Page, was owned by Tucker two years before the murder. The testimony of the medical experts called by the commonwealth was attacked by Mr. Vahey who said other experts would be called to disprove statements made.

The address of Mr. Vahey was given close attention and Tucker leaned forward in his seat, glancing alternatively at Mr. Vahey and at the jury.

An important decision was rendered by the court during the afternoon session, the objections which have been made by the defense every time Tucker's knife was shown in the court room, being overruled. Judges Sherman and Sheldon ruled that the introduction of the knife as evidence was competent and all evidence in relation to it brought out by the prosecution would stand. It has been the contention of the defence that the knife was secured in violation of the constitutional rights of the defendant, in that it was secured during a search of the Tucker home on a search warrant which called for a graphophone.

The appearance of Tucker's mother on the stand was a feature of the day. The eyes of her accused boy remained riveted on her from the moment she entered the court room until she left the witness stand twenty minutes later. When she took the stand Mrs. Tucker was composed and smiled reassuringly at her son, who leaned forward in the cage to watch her. Mrs. Tucker, under cross-examination, became somewhat ill at ease, observing which Mr. Parker treated her with the greatest consideration, at the same time insisting that direct answers be given to his questions.

Mrs. Tucker's testimony referred only to the visit of the officers to her house for the purpose of searching it previous to her sons's arrest.

She will be called later to testify as to the movements of her son on March 31st.

The ordinary monotony of the testimony of handwriting experts was relieved by the wordy battle between Attorney General Parker and Professor Fraser. Professor Fraser admitted that he did not, in testing the handwriting submitted to him, use every means possible in his tests and that instead of being certain that Tucker did not write the Morton address, it was "only his belief."

Edward B. Hay, another handwriting expert, was the last witness of the day and he had not finished his testimony when court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The largest throng that has yet gathered at the court house clamored for admittance this morning and hundreds remained at the doors until late in the afternoon awaiting a possible chance to get inside.

MAYOR LINDSAY LOSES ELECTION

A. E. Jones the Successful Candidate for Woodstock's Chief Magistrate by 25 Votes.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 16—(Special)—The town election passed off quietly today, the only contest being for mayor, in which Councillor A. E. Jones defeated Mayor John A. Lindsay, who was seeking a second term, by the small majority of twenty-five, the vote standing, Jones, 304, and Lindsay, 279.

Very little interest was shown, and hardly more than half the vote was polled.

30 Below at Dalhousie.

Dalhousie, N. B., Jan. 16.—(Special)—The thermometer registered thirty below zero on Sunday morning, the coldest this winter.

OSCAR WRIGHT "NOT GUILTY," SAYS JURY

Havelock Man Acquitted on Manslaughter Charge

Judge Comments Briefly in Discharging Prisoner, Who Says, "Thank You," as His Honor Orders His Release---Last Day Occupied by Counsel in Addresses to the Jury.

Hampton, Jan. 16—(Special)—Oscar J. Wright stands acquitted.

The man who, since Sept. 16, has been under arrest, charged with being responsible for the death of William McKnight, of Havelock, and who was placed on trial on an indictment of manslaughter, is now free.

At 7 o'clock tonight the jury returned into court and by their foreman, A. L. Peatman, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Attorney-General Pugsley moved that the prisoner be discharged, and Judge McLeod, addressing Wright, said: "Prisoner, you have been indicted and tried for the manslaughter of William C. McKnight. The jury have returned a verdict of not guilty, but I must say that in my opinion the evidence was very strong against you. I hope this will prove a warning to you through life. You are discharged."

The prisoner responded: "Thank you," and left the dock.

When the foreman announced the verdict there was some sound of approval among the large number of men and women present, but it was immediately quelled by the sheriff. Wright was heartily congratulated upon his release.

The jury was discharged and the court adjourned sine die.

This morning court proceedings began with a brief quoting of the law by Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Currey, after which Mr. Fowler delivered his speech in defence of the prisoner.

Mr. Fowler's Address.

Geo. W. Fowler, in his address, alluded to the sympathy felt for the widow and children, yet the prisoner was also entitled to consideration. He was young, hitherto of unblemished character, and if there had been any charge possible against him it would have been brought, for there was some hidden force calculated to injure the prisoner. If he had been of violent, quarelsome, cruel disposition, there would have been persons only too anxious to have sworn so, but such charges could not be made. No matter what verdict the jury might bring, the prisoner's life was practically ruined. He had shed blood—had broken down a temple of life, and the knowledge of such would be to him a source of life long regret.

The gist of the speaker's defence would be justification. With the jury rested the responsibility of administering punishment or granting freedom.

Mr. Fowler then entered into an extensive resume of the evidence, contending that it had been proved the prisoner had legal right in trying to obtain his property from his own house, and in referring to the efforts to shake Ira Wright's testimony, paid a graceful tribute to Dr. Pugsley's ability as a cross-examiner. He described him as one of the most astute and learned lawyers, not only in New Brunswick, but throughout the dominion.

Mr. Fowler drew attention to the evidence of five witnesses who had sworn McKnight used a club, and to the evidence of Adam Steeves, who swore he saw McKnight retreating to the shingle pile without his hat on. From such evidence it was reasonable, he said, to believe that deceased was just in the act of withdrawing from the melee. The two Petersens, quite unprejudiced, swore McKnight used a stick. Both father and son were reliable and respectable.

The evidence of Chas. Coates, said Mr. Fowler, could hardly commend itself to the jury. Personally, he discredited Mr. Coates' testimony.

If the jury believed the general evidence they must render a verdict of not guilty. It was the glory of British law, that until a prisoner was proven guilty he was surmised to be innocent. All the defence witnesses testified in such way as to convince any reasonable man they were telling absolutely the truth.

There were many men who would prefer death to incarceration, and the prisoner, as he gave his testimony, must have felt the truth and spoken it. A solemn obligation rested on the jury. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall, but the highest justice was that which felt the softening influences of divine mercy. Life could not be restored to the dead. The husband could not be returned to the widow, the father to the fatherless. The law did not look for victims—it did not seek vengeance, for a greater power had said: "Vengeance is mine." The jury was expected to do justice. If the members believed him guilty, then let them render a verdict in acordance with their decision, but the speaker was unable to see how such a verdict could be reached if the evidence was to be believed. The prisoner had been acting in self defence. He had been overpowered, beaten, dazed, was made unable to think sanely and struck out to save his life. The jury should remember all the circumstances, and would be false to their oaths if a verdict of not guilty was not returned.

Dr. Pugsley's Address.

The attorney-general said the prisoner was fortunate in having had such able counsel to represent him, but there were two observations made by Mr. Fowler, with which he took issue. Mr. Fowler had said, "if the jury believed the prisoner had wantonly struck the blow." The counsel for the defence was forgetting that the prisoner was on trial for manslaughter, not murder. The statement he made was the key to a mistaken idea which had run through the whole of Mr. Fowler's address. If the jury believed the prisoner guilty of a wanton blow, then the accused was on trial for murder, not manslaughter, and instead of being subject to merely a few months or years imprisonment, he would be conscious that his life was in jeopardy.

But, as the attorney-general said before, the grand jury had taken a lenient view of the whole circumstances. It was of importance to remind the jury that they should not permit themselves to be influenced by any consideration of sympathy either for the widow and children or for the prisoner at the bar. The jury was to discharge a duty—to reach a verdict and be governed solely by the evidence as told by witnesses under examination. The speaker also disagreed with a remark made by Mr. Fowler when he said the jury was not to follow implicitely what instructions the judge might give. The jury was to ascertain the facts of the case, but their duty would not be performed unless the jury took the law from his honor, which was the only way in which it could be properly administered.

The attorney-general repeated the remark made in the morning, that in his judgment, and giving the fullest possible weight to the defence, the case was manslaughter, and that the defendant was guilty. He denied that it was possible for a man to enter a crowd of fighting men, knock one down, and when some one else interfered, say he was acting solely in self defence. If such a doctrine were adopted, a damaging blow would be given the community. The prisoner was in the wrong from the very beginning of the difficulty. It had been argued that he and those surrounding him were but human, and in view of such a statement the speaker would say that it was through an attitude of tenderness toward human infirmities that it had become possible to reduce the taking of life to what was known as the crime of manslaughter.

Evidence Reviewed.

Dr. Pugsley then entered into a detailed review of the evidence. The prisoner could not be allowed to excuse himself by the plea that he was acting in self defence, for it had been through his own conduct that the trouble was created. The prisoner had admitted striking Samuel Keith, but as regarded deceased, no one could tell precisely what had happened. The deceased had the right to go to Samuel Keith's assistance if he though a life was being threatened. No one could measure the force of the subsequent blows, but the only safe course to adopt was to refuse permission to the prisoner to state that he had acted in self defence.

He had precipitated the tragedy. The great majority of the witnesses swore that Oscar Wright dealt the fatal blow. The speaker had heard Mr. Fowler dilate upon the number of witnesses secured for the crown. It had been stated that the country had been raked for witnesses for the prosecution. The attorney-general believd that as prosecuting officer it was his duty to present to the court every available person who had witnessed the tragedy. What would the people of the province think had he deliberately overlooked important or even unimportant witnesses. He would not have been discharging his duty properly had he shown any laxity in the matter. He was the servant of the people and he did not propose to spare any expense or hesitate at any inconvenience that the fullest possible light might be thrown on every phase of the tragedy. He had brought to the court every witness whom he regarded as possessing reliable, truthful information.

The crown did not demand a victim, but it did demand the truth. A remark had been made to the effect that the witnesses for the prosecution had a prejudice against the prisoner. The speaker's impression had been the very reverse. Even Mrs. Wright admitted that the prisoner had shown no inclination to harm her.

It would be the duty of the crown to take up the evidence as adduced and give due attention to what had been said. The speaker again differed from Mr. Fowler, who had said the burden of proving the prisoner's guilt rested with the crown, which was bound only to prove that the blow causing the death of McKnight had been delivered by the prisoner. There was a distinction. The speaker believed that he had discharged his duty. He had presented to the court a great number of witnesses, all of whom swore that Oscar Wright had felled McKnight with a club, from the effects of which blow he died. It would be deplorable should the prisoner be permitted to go free, unless he proved to the satisfaction of the jury that beyond doubt his action in striking McKnight was prompted by the spirit of self preservation.

Mr. Coates' Evidence.

Dr. Pugsley read part of the evidence of Esther Alward, also the evidence of Mrs. Kingston and Oscar Petersen. Mr. Fowler had said Mr. Petersen was a respectable, reliable resident of Havelock, and the speaker had no knowledge to the contrary. All of the witnesses had been courteous and

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