

THE WEATHER

Toronto, May 5.—Pressure is low from the Western Provinces to the South Pacific States, also in the St. Lawrence Valley and elsewhere much above the normal. Rain has been general in Quebec and Maritime Provinces and a few showers have occurred in Ontario accompanied by very strong winds. In the West the weather has been fair and moderately warm.

AROUND THE CITY

REQUIEM MASS The annual Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of deceased members of the City Cornet Band was sung in the Cathedral Saturday morning at seven o'clock by Rev. Wm. A. Duke, P. P. A. number of members of the band attended the service.

STORY TELLING HOUR Story telling hour at the Public Library Saturday was occupied by Mrs. Richard O'Brien, who talked to a large number of girls and boys on Birds, and made reference also to the need of protecting trees, the homes of the birds.

THE POLICE COURT In the police court on Saturday morning, three vagrancy cases were disposed of. Two juveniles, who appeared in answer to the charge, were told to go to school regularly, and to report every Saturday to the magistrate. Pedro Meyers the third vagrant was allowed to go with a warning.

HELD PANTRY SALE A successful pantry sale was held in the lobby of the Imperial Theatre Saturday morning under the auspices of the House Committee of the Provincial Memorial Home, the proceeds to go to the Home funds. Mrs. J. P. Ery, Mrs. D. H. Ellison, Mrs. H. McLingley, Mrs. L. T. Lingley, Mrs. John Gillen and Mrs. Rawlings.

HIT CAR Marcus Friedman, of 79 Summer street, was struck and knocked down on Main street at 8:45 last evening by motor car No. 7545 owned and driven by Frank Irvine, of Millidgeville. The injured man was carried to the hospital in Mr. Irvine's automobile and was reported early this morning to have escaped with a slight cut in the head, and to be little the worse for his fall.

EFFORTS SUCCESSFUL The efforts of the G. W. V. A. to have a representative of the local association placed before the memorial committee, their wishes in the matter of the removal of the D. S. C. R. from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, have been successful, and John R. Gale will, at an early date, appear in their behalf. Their request was ably supported by Dr. Murray MacLaren, one of the local representatives in the House.

SUCCESSFUL SALE Under the auspices of the Fundy Chapter, I.O.D.E., of which Miss Alice Fairweather is regent, a successful sale was conducted at Aspyr hall, Brunswick street, Saturday afternoon. The sale was a great success and a considerable sum was realized for the funds of the organization. Miss Alicia Heales was the convener, and her efficient committee was composed of the following young ladies: Miss Bralley, Miss Lois Colston, Miss Eileen Colston, Miss Jean Smith, Miss Florrie Dick, Miss Jessie McKay and Miss Sheldon.

VITAL STATISTICS Seven marriages, thirty births, fourteen males and sixteen females are reported by the Board of Health for the week ending May 6th. Fourteen deaths are reported for the same period from the following causes: Infantile 1, Malaria 1, Paralysis 1, Suffocation 1, Uremia 1, Empyema 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Diabetes Mellitus 1, Cerebral Hemorrhage 1, Heart Failure 1, Heart Failure 1, Heart Failure 1, Cancer of Breast 1, Coronaritis of Stomach 1, Pernicious Anemia 1.

INSPECTION OF THE SPRUCE LAKE MAIN

J. C. Mitchell, designing engineer of the Lock Joint Pipe Co., was in the city last week making an inspection of the Spruce Lake main. On Saturday he made the announcement that if the present method of reinforcing the leaking pipe was not successful it would be removed and a new pipe laid. He placed the blame for the leaks on the turning of the water into green pipe at full pressure.

Impressive Ceremony At Trinity Church

Colors of the Famous New Brunswick Battalion Deposited Yesterday Morning With Full Honors.

With all the impressive and formal ceremony, attendant on such an important event, the colors of the "Fighting 26th" N. B. Battalion were deposited in Trinity Church yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The colors, which were given to the battalion by the Royal Standard Chapter, I.O.D.E., were formally presented to that unit by the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to this city, about 300 officers and men, who had served in the 26th, assembled at 9.30 o'clock, and under the command of Lt.-Col. A. McMillan, D. S. O., marched to Trinity, where space had been reserved for them. Throngs of people gathered along the route to see the men, who had fought in the battalion, which brought immortal fame to St. John and the province of New Brunswick. The seating capacity of the church was totally inadequate to accommodate the hundreds of people, who sought admittance to the service, and many were forced to turn away. Rev. Canon R. A. Armstrong preached an eloquent and inspiring sermon appropriate to the occasion.

The parade left the Armories, and proceeded along Carmarthen, Mecklenburg, Sydney, King Square, and Charlotte, thence through the church grounds by the northern gate. Arriving at the front door on the western side of the church, the parade halted, and Major W. C. Lawson, M. C., adjutant of the battalion, knocked on the door with his sword. The doors were opened by the wardens, and Major Lawson requested permission of the rector to deposit the colors within the church. The request being formally granted by Rev. Canon Armstrong, the colors were slowly taken into the church, and deposited in the altar.

Arriving at the sanctuary, Lt.-Col. McMillan then requested the rector to take the colors into safe keeping, as a token of their gratitude to Almighty God, by whose hand their victory was secured, that, in so doing the colors might provide a memorial to the men of all ranks, who had served under them. The colors were then handed by the color party to the wardens, who in turn, handed them to the rector, who placed them on the altar, and dedicated them. After the prayer of dedication, the "Last Post" was sounded by the bugler. The color party included Lt.-Col. H. G. Wood, M. C., Major Perry McAulley, Captain L. McC. Ritchie and Lieut. Armstrong. The escort consisted of Company Sergeant Major Robinson, D. C. M.; Company Sergeant Major Gilbert, D. C. M.; and Sergeant Petts.

An inspiring sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Armstrong, rector of Trinity, in opening his address, the speaker made reference to the time-honored custom of depositing the colors of the victorious army in the church, where they were dedicated to the memory of the gallant men, who had marched to victory and sometimes death beneath them. He spoke of a similar occasion about a year ago, when the flags of the 15th Battalion were laid to rest in Trinity, and also made reference to other ceremonies of a similar nature, which had taken place in Trinity in the past.

The climax had been reached on this occasion, he said, when the colors of the glorious "Fighting 26th" were laid up in Trinity, never to be removed, a custom handed down from antiquity. The speaker said that the history of the flag went back to the early ages, but that the first reference to banners in England was made during the interview between King Ethelbert and Saint Augustine. Later, we find that history mentions the order of Queen Elizabeth, by which eleven Spanish ensigns were hung up in St. Paul's, London, as a symbol of the victory achieved when the English fleet met and conquered the Armada. He also made reference to some of the great land and naval victories of the past, and the ceremonies attendant on the laying up standards in connection therewith.

Canon Armstrong briefly outlined the history of the Union Jack, and said that it was eminently fitting that our flag should have a trinity of crosses, and that the church should be its repository. In commenting upon the flag, the speaker said that the red might be taken as symbolical of the blood of battle; the blue speaks of the sea; but the white was symbolical of justice, for which the Empire was famed. He paid a glowing tribute to the members of the "Fighting 26th" living and dead, who had shed such great glory on the province that gave them birth. He spoke of seeing the graves of the immortal dead, members of the 26th, who had made the supreme sacrifice in France and Flanders, fighting a good fight in the interests of their country. The speaker made feeling reference to the gallant work of the battalions at St. Mihiel, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Vimy Ridge, and other places, included in the galaxy of brilliant achievements of the "Fighting 26th." He made touching reference to the death of the unit's gallant commander, Lt.-Col. A. E. G. McCann, which occurred at Arras. Cambrai was the last great engagement of the battalion, and then, as a fitting and glorious conclusion to their wonderful work, came the march into Germany.

The flags, resting in the church, were resplendent in their beauty and symbolic significance, and the speaker said, the same ideas which had inspired the 26th, should inspire the people of today, in order that we may live as they had fought and died. The service was brought to a close with the prayers and hymns appropriate to the occasion of the laying up of standards.

THIRD TRIAL FOR MURDER OF SADIE McMAULE WAS DRAMATIC; FOURTH TRIAL LIKELY IN JUNE

John Paris, Accused of a Most Horrible Crime, Was Cool Throughout the Dreadful Suspense When Jury Should Say Yes or No as to Verdict—Seven Citizens Adjudged Prisoner Guilty—Attorney General Says That He is Convinced That Paris is Guilty of Murder and the Accused Will for the Fourth Time Be Tried Before the Tribunal of Justice.

A deadlock in the jury, with seven jurors for conviction, and five for acquittal brought the third trial of John Paris for the murder of Sadie McAuley to a close at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The trial lasted eleven days, and the jury were out nine hours and a half, and returned to the courtroom three times before they were finally discharged from their duties by His Honor Judge Barry, the presiding judge. It is understood that there will be a fourth trial, probably at the sitting of the circuit court in June.

The court opened at 9.30 Saturday morning, and the judge immediately began his charge to the jury. The charge lasted two hours, and at 11.30 the jury retired to consider the evidence and bring in a verdict. Dinner was supplied to them in the jury room and at 1.15 they requested that the prisoner be brought into the courtroom. The prisoner was brought down from the jail appearing in a dingy courtroom wearing his personal effects in a large bundle under one arm. As he took his seat his features bore the confident expression that has been his since first arrested, but it was noted that his hands were trembling like a leaf. To a reporter, he stated, "I got my clothes with me, and I'm going home."

The jury then filed into the courtroom, and the roll having been called, were asked by the clerk if they had arrived at a verdict, to which Harry R. Dunn, the foreman, announced amidst the expectant hush of the crowded courtroom, that the jury had been unable to come to an agreement. Judge Barry thereupon said that it was in the interests of the prisoner, and of everybody, that they should determine on a verdict, and that if the jury should find the man guilty beyond a reasonable doubt they must convict, and if they were not satisfied then they must acquit. He then ordered them to retire for further consideration.

The jury retired and Paris was taken back to the jail. Before going he laid his bundle in charge of one of the constables: "Don't let the reporters have my ring, because there's two in my hand rings and maybe a diamond necklace in it."

"A rather grim joke," remarked one of the courtroom attendants, but whether the prisoner meant it as such, did not appear. As the hour of six drew near, the courtroom which had emptied after the jury's admission to the street and in Trinity churchyard to prevent the crowds that had assembled, from searing the building, and the fall of the people notwithstanding, the drizzling rain that had prevailed all day, stood on both sides of the street to await the verdict.

Three hours later the jury returned to the courtroom for the final time, and at 9 o'clock, being preceded shortly before by the accused. In answer to the clerk's inquiry, Foreman Dunn replied: "There's been no change Your Honor, the jury has sent them back to the jail, and I think the jury has reached the limit of argument on both sides. We stand as we did before."

Judge Barry then said that the jury had considered the case for nearly two hours, after listening to the evidence eleven days, and there remained in his mind nothing else to do but discharge them. This he did after thanking them for the care and attention they had given the case. He said they had performed a public duty their discharge imposed upon them, in a most commendable manner. The jurors were: Harry R. Dunn, foreman; Wm. Strlings, Herbert C. Shewley, Wm. A. Hanspacker, Harry Will, Odour E. Hanespacher, Harry K. Olmstead, Holly McL. Lingley, J. K. Johnston, E. J. Sargeant, W. S. Titus, S. Herbert Mayne.

settlings of the third trial, and patiently awaited the jury's verdict, all through the nine long hours of waiting Saturday, was asked by a Standard reporter, as to whether she believed Paris was the man. The face of the slight frail woman, whose hair has grown grey under the terrible shock she has had to bear, lost for the moment its usual kind and motherly smile, and flashed fire. "Of course he's the man," she exclaimed, "didn't Mrs. Calvert and her daughter swear to seeing him in the park? Doesn't Hattie Lavigne say he is? And could Walter Humphrey stick to his story under cross examination, if he were lying?"

In the mind of the little mother there is no room for a jury man's "reasonable doubt," to her Paris is the murderer of her child. He it is responsible for a crime which cries out to Heaven for vengeance. Judge Barry's Charge Shortly after the court opened at 9.30 o'clock Saturday morning Judge Barry began his charge to the jury. He spoke of the visit of the two little girls to Douglas Avenue on August 2, and read the evidence of Hattie Lavigne. This was the last occasion Sadie McAuley was seen alive. A week later her body was found, buried like a dog and the doctor said that death was due to suffocation. John Paris had been tried twice before, but the jury were not to take that into consideration. To test the credibility of a witness, they could contrast the evidence given by him at this trial with previous evidence by him. Judge Barry explained culpable and unculpable homicide, saying that the former might be murder or manslaughter, but Malice was an essential part of murder. In the case of rape if death issues it is murder whether the culprit thinks that death will ensue or not.

His Honor went over the evidence of Humphrey and said he was corroborated regarding crossing across the river by Bertha Crawford and she described how he was on the river. Best said he saw him. This, if true corroborated Humphrey. The jury must find if Paris was in St. John on August 1, 2 and 3. William Sweet said he saw Paris on August 2 and 3. He ought to know, but the decision remained with the jury, and there was equally strong evidence that the accused was in Truro then. The jury were asked if they saw Paris on August 3 at the Britannia Inn, and John Best also said he saw accused on the same day.

Fourteen witnesses swore they saw accused in Carleton on one of the three days. They seem reputable people. The only direct evidence was the doctor's admission to Humphrey on August 3. If the conversation was true there should be little difficulty in arriving at a decision. But the story was met by an alibi. They must look for evidence to support the alibi. Whatever Paris might be he is no fool. They saw Humphrey and heard his evidence. He was not the ideal as a witness. Did they think the ideal as a witness. Paris would put himself in Humphrey's power by this admission. He might have done so. They must decide.

Why should Paris want to bury the child? He had not been accused at the time and would be running an awful risk if he had gone back. They had the statements of Paris and Humphrey, fairly consistent. Was Paris in Truro on Aug. 1, 2 and 3, or any of those dates? An alibi was set up. On Aug. 1, 2 and 3, he said, he was in Truro and not St. John at all. It was not for the jury to decide. They must find his defense unavailing if they convicted. If they did not have an abiding conviction Paris was in West St. John on Aug. 2 they must acquit.

His Honor then reviewed the evidence of the several witnesses for the defense who swore that they had seen Paris in Truro on August 3 and 4 and who told of instances why they remembered seeing the accused there on the above dates. There was also evidence of a witness who swore he saw Paris on the train coming to St. John on the night of August 3. Conductor Capon swore that the fare between Truro and St. John was \$4.00 but not \$5.15 and that Paris did not pay him the fare. Paris might have beaten his way and the conductor did not swear he was not on the train. Officer Boss said Paris lived with his grandmother, an old lady. Paris must have spent some night in Truro. Where are the people at whose houses he stayed? He would call their attention to this. On the first few days of August Paris said he had bolts, but he was mighty active about Truro on these dates and bolts were not mentioned.

If Mrs. Calvert's evidence was true, why was he in Riverview Park on August 5? There is said to be an undetected force which carried murderers back to the scene of the murder. If they accepted the evidence as a fact they might take this circumstance into consideration. Why did Paris seek to escape the eyes of the police at Carleton, and on the Westfield road at Humphrey and the detectives swore. They should find a verdict of guilty or not guilty and should not drag the case before the jury. Some witnesses who had been here, now, he did not know why. It might be he could not afford to bring them. He did not consider that this should be held against them. Regarding the responsibility of the witnesses they would not judge this by their clothes and bank account. Because witnesses did not give the expected evidence they should not be treated like thieves and blacklegs. Counsel made a great mistake in doing this, and people did not like to come to court to give evidence for this reason. He could not think that the witnesses in either side were lying. There was a great mistake somewhere. He could not think the transaction with the Cap Co. was a frame-up, but they must decide. The bright clean looking woman from the West Side were surely not lying. Surely McNaught, Nichols and Miss McKenzie were not. The jury must decide. The prosecution said they had broken down the parade allegation. The attorney general went too far there. Two witnesses swore it was on August 2 and this evidence was not contradicted. The newspaper producer was not sworn evidence. If it was you might as well close the courts and have trial by newspaper. The Attorney General gave it as his opinion that Hattie Lavigne had identified prisoner. Was the question one of law he would have to differ. As it was one of fact it must remain with the jury to decide.

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RADIO EQUIPMENT The Secretary of the Commercial Club (with which is affiliated the Radio Club of New Brunswick) is now prepared to accept orders for and to make deliveries of Radio Receiving Sets and parts. As the demand for all forms of Radio Apparatus greatly exceeds the production it is advisable that those desiring to secure receiving equipment should write immediately for particulars. Address H. V. Mackinnon. P. O. Box 203, St. John, N. B.

Anniversary of The Pastorate Rev. F. H. Bone Has Been Two Years in Central Baptist Church—Appropriate Services. The Central Baptist church yesterday celebrated the second anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. F. H. Bone. Timely sermons were preached by the pastor both morning and evening and appropriate music was rendered by the choir. At the morning service the pastor referred feelingly to the support and co-operation received from all departments of the church. In his report he stated that in spite of the period of financial depression the giving of the church had increased nearly fifty per cent, and the current income had kept pace with the increased expenditure. A new furnace and repairs to the extent of \$4,800 had been made, of which amount \$1,800 had come from the Sunday School. Of this amount, \$424 had been raised by Baracca Class; \$167 by the Philathea; the Sunshine Class, C. E. T. and T. B. Boys had spent \$615 on the social centre and the Willing Workers \$30 at the kitchen, while the Chinese had spent \$35 on their room. It was expected the debt, which was about \$3,500, would be cleared off during the coming year and there was on hand in the organ and parsonage funds \$4,000. During the two years there had been received 86 new members, 61 by baptism and 25 by letter and the prospect for the coming year were bright.