

'FRISCO'S BOSS PLEADS GUILTY OF EXTORTION

Ruef Confessed His Crime and Made a Dramatic Address to Court

Lawyers Desert Him When They Learn He Will Make No Defence--With Tears Streaming Down His Face the One Time Autocrat Declares He Will Atone and Make Reparation--Remanded for Sentence.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15--Abraham Ruef, nervous and pallid, today in Judge Dunne's court, pleaded guilty to the crime of extortion, the felony for which he was to be tried by the jury already selected.

The specific charges in the indictment concerned the payment to Ruef of \$1,175 by the proprietors of Delmonico's French restaurant to secure for the place permission to sell liquor in private rooms.

In pleading guilty he made an impressive address to the judge, stating that he had commenced his career in politics with high ideals for himself and for the city, but that conditions had broken him down, and he now desired only an opportunity to make reparation and restore his character before the world.

When he concluded his address he fell back into his chair, almost fainting, and the tears coursed down his cheeks.

His health, he said, could not endure the strain of the trial, which he was facing, and the torture was beyond the endurance of those who were nearest and dearest to him.

Before Ruef arose his attorneys, Henry Ach, Samuel Shortridge and Frank Murphy, one by one stated to the court that, owing to a grave difference of opinion with their client, each of them must withdraw from the case.

Judge Dunne, at the termination of Ruef's address, made no comment, except to continue the case two weeks for sentence.

When Ruef arose to plead the court room was crowded. He first acknowledged the work done by his various attorneys, thanking them for their friendship, counsel and guidance. Then he continued:

"This trial has become a threat to the danger to my health, both mental and physical.

"I am unable to bear the strain any longer. The strain on those nearest and dearest to me is undermining them. They are on the verge of collapse. Their lives hang in the balance, and I must take some action."

Promises to Reform.

Ruef, who evidently was laboring under great emotion, after pausing a moment, continued:

"I have occupied a prominent position in this city. I hope to remain here, and this will be the place of my eternal sleep. Hereafter I have borne an honored name in my professional life. There has been no stain upon my honor, and I have been a member of the board of supervisors who elected me to the position of mayor."

"Nevertheless, owing to the assaults of the press I have been placed in a wrong light and have been burdened with a bad name. It is true that in order to hold together the political machine which I had built up with great difficulty, I did lower the high political ideal that I had hitherto upheld. Last night, reaching the conclusion that there might still be an opportunity to make some effort to restore myself in the public favor and be a power for good, I will do all that lies in my power to help overthrow the system which has made possible the terrible corruption of public officials. To do this I will work as the humblest of men, and my future career will be one of integrity."

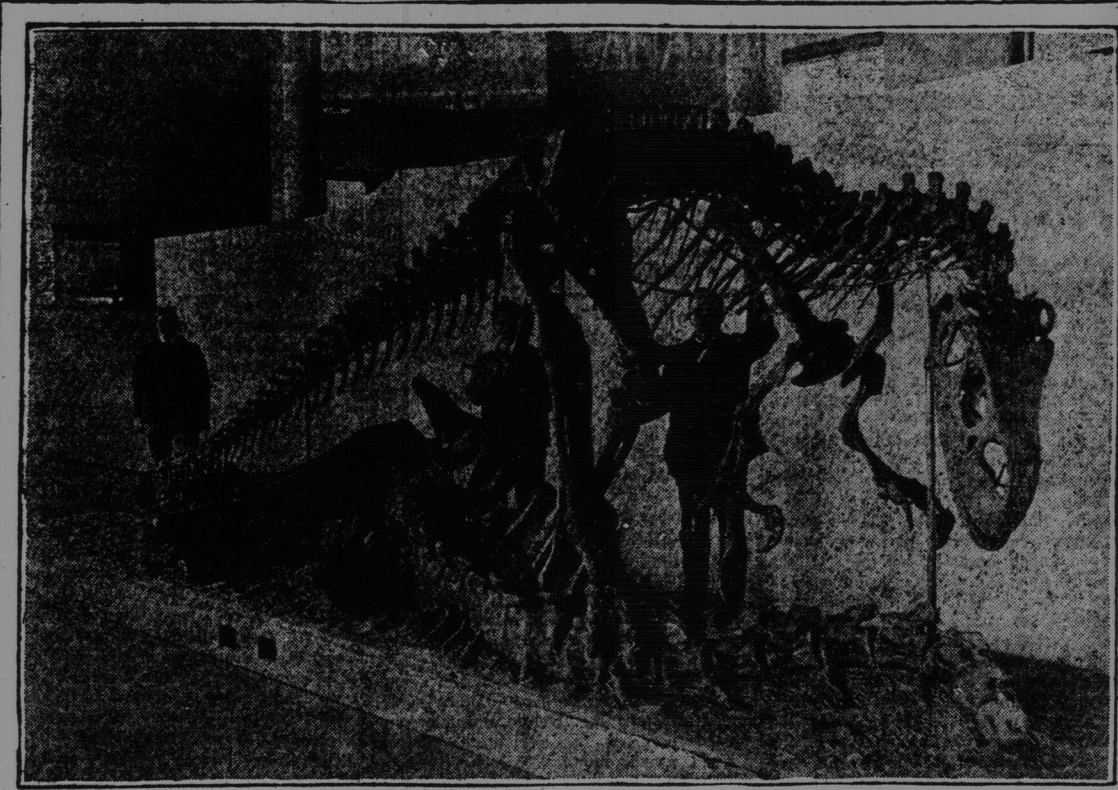
"I hope that I can still accomplish some good. I am making the greatest sacrifice what could befall a human being of my disposition--namely, to acknowledge my faults and my mistakes to restore myself in public favor."

"Duty calls me wherever the path may lead, but I want the whole world to know that I am not guilty of the charge made against me in this instance. Nevertheless, on account of the reasons stated I will draw my plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty."

As Ruef resumed his seat he was trembling and his face was the color of parchment. Tears coursed down his cheeks. A crowd gathered about him, but the bailiff thrust them away. Ruef stood alone, waiting for the protection of the bailiff and the ejection of his attorneys were all gone--forced away by his decision to tell all and throw himself upon the court's mercy.

After Judge Dunne made an order setting the case over two weeks for sentence, Ruef left the court room with Detective Burns. They entered an automobile and

ALLOSAURUS MAKES DEBUT IN SAVAGE POSE



ALLOSAURUS

New York, May 11--Graphic representation of a world of which gigantic reptiles were the lords is given in a fossil group placed on exhibition today in the American Museum of Natural History, which shows the mounted skeleton of an allosaurus posed as though tearing to pieces portions of a brontosaurus at its feet.

Although the life went out of the carcasses 8,000,000 years ago, none of the

primitive savagery of the day when "nature was red in tooth and claw" has been lost in the realistic modeling and mounting.

The great flesh eating animal, which is supposed to have preyed upon the still greater beast which fed on herbs and grasses in the bygone Jurassic age, is so realistically suggested that the observer need not draw much upon his imagination to see the battle between the two, and the

final overthrow and death of the brontosaurus.

Its enemy is seen with the head poised in such a way that it can keep its eyes upon possible attack from smaller animals which might try to disturb him at his meal. The mounting of this group is an innovation which radically departs from museum traditions, for it is the first time that fossil skeletons have ever been exhibited as though they were creatures of flesh and blood.

and "Waterford" No. 283, Waterford, Kings Co.

Into details concerning temperance legislation I must not take space to enter. The report recently taken in this matter and the joint by card of the committee to you. Some of you have seen many repetitions of this experience in past years.

Quite as much has been achieved in the last winter as under all the circumstances could reasonably be expected. Our duty is to still "peg away" in the direction of better legislation until conditions are produced from which it can and will issue the painful process may need to be protected, but the finished fabric will finally be developed.

From the returns that have come to hand for the last two quarters the following summary may prove of value:

Quarter ending Dec. 31	Quarter ending Mar. 31	Total
Initiated.....	153	455
Reinstated.....	1	11
Total received.....	154	466
Withdrawn.....	25	11
Expelled.....	2	6
Suspended.....	156	87
Died.....	4	2
Total.....	179	228
Net gain.....	179	228

In my report to the National Division for the year ending March 31st, 1907, I state that the number of divisions is 61, having a membership of 2,297, thus showing an increase in divisions of six, and in membership of 170, during the year.

It is matter for gratitude that we do not have to record any invasion of our ranks by death during the last half year, and that so far as shown by the returns only nine deaths took place in this time among our subordinate division members. It is so regretted that the increase in membership is so small. There seems to have continued to be a "seasonal" epidemic during the last two quarters. In the six months ending September 1906 there were reported 167 suspensions, and during the six months ending March 1907 there were 248--79 more than in the preceding six months. I assume that "non-payment of dues," has produced this epidemic. It is a serious matter to have our ranks depleted from any cause; but it is greatly to be deplored many must be regarded as outside from what appears to be on their part, either dishonesty or carelessness habits. Cannot some measure be adopted to lessen our losses through this cause?

Submitted in L. P. and F. C. W. HAMILTON, Grand Scribe

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE DISPLEASED WITH TORONTO JUDGE'S DECISION

Toronto, May 15--It is the intention of the Lord's Day Alliance to take some action in connection with the decision of Judge Morson, whereby he held that it was not an offence for a restaurant keeper to sell candies and similar light refreshments on Sunday. Rev. J. G. Shearer has stated that although the case was not one brought by the alliance, no stone will be left unturned to have the mischief, the alliance considers the decision would do, averted. The decision, he claims, practically allows restaurant keepers to carry on Sundays a large part of the business of confectioners, grocers, fruiterers and provision dealers. Mr. Shearer points out that the matter can be dealt with either by taking the case over Judge Morson's head to a higher court or by amendment of the shops regulation act.

AFTER GRAND TRUNK OFFICIALS FOR WORKING TRAINMEN LONG HOURS

Toronto, May 15--(Special)--The responsibility of the higher Grand Trunk Railway officials for the hours, which conductor Joseph Thompson, who was recently convicted of being one of the causes of the Guelph wreck, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, was kept on duty, will be fully investigated by the attorney general's department. This morning the department received a communication from Justice Riddell setting forth the facts in the case, and recommending that such investigation be undertaken.

The Druggists Are Agreed

The most reliable and trustworthy mover is Putnam's "Pain-Ex" and "Wart-Ex" Extractor, which has been used with universal satisfaction for more than thirty years. We recommend "Putnam's."

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MANY KINGS COUNTY SCOTT ACT APPEALS UP AT HAMPTON

Hugh J. McCormick Had Three Convictions Against Him

Lively Sparring Over Case of Mr. Wilson of Heath Hall, Constable Farmer, the Informant, Not Appearing--Several Other Similar Cases Heard by Judge Wedderburn.

Hampton, Kings county, May 14--Today Judge Wedderburn heard the Scott act appeals cases adjourned over from the April sitting. The first case was that of The King on complaint of Horace J. Cusick, Scott act inspector, against George Myers, of Sussex, in which W. B. Jones appeared for the appellant and A. A. Wilson, K. C., for the complainant. The case of the latter was not continued, and the conviction against Myers was quashed.

Two appeals of Hugh J. McCormick, of Sussex, were abandoned by his counsel, Mr. Jones, and costs were ordered to be added to conviction. A third was held over until another case was tried.

Joseph Brand did not appear to support his appeal, and the amount of fine on conviction was increased by costs of this appeal.

The appeal of Edward Wilson, of Heath Hall, Hampton Station, occupied almost the whole afternoon. H. J. Cusick, Scott act inspector, went on the stand and gave evidence of seizing a quantity of liquor in bottles found on a shelf being the bar, and of finding all the paraphernalia of such a place--counter, bottles, glasses, etc., and in the cellar a large quantity of empty bottles. Wilson accompanied him in the search.

Joseph Farmer, the informing witness, was not in court when wanted, and there were intimations and innuendoes by the prosecuting counsel that he had been induced to keep out of the way.

Mr. Jones referred to the waste of time caused by such witnesses, and expressed the hope that a better class of informers could be found who would not be found "skulking" when their testimony was needed. The testimony of Farmer was most important, and his case seemed all the worse, for he is a sworn constable of the county.

W. B. Jones moved for the quashing of the conviction on the grounds:

1. That evidence secured on a search warrant is not allowable to maintain a conviction.

2. That there is no evidence of sale or keeping for sale.

3. No proof had been adduced that the liquor named in the search warrant were the same on information, were those actually seized.

4. That proof had not been shown that the defendant was the proprietor or occupant of the hotel at the time the seizure was made and where the liquor were found.

His honor decided to hear the defence, and Edward Wilson was called to the stand. He was placed in charge of the hotel about the first of the year by Mr. McIntyre, the owner, with the understanding that he was to be the proprietor or landlord after Jan. 1. He did not take charge until Jan. 26. The liquor found and seized by the inspector were there when he arrived and were left by Stanley Lawton, the former proprietor, who left about Christmas, 1906. He also left a number of hats, white pants, coats and other property. He swore that he had never sold a drop of intoxicating liquor since he took charge, nor had any been drunk on his premises. No one had access to the bar but himself, and he had never seen anyone there under the influence of liquor. He had not bought or received liquor from McIntyre or any other person. No liquor had been shipped to him nor had any come as freight to his establishment. He keeps soft drinks, such as ginger ale and lemonade, but nothing intoxicating.

A. A. Wilson, in his cross-examination, very pointedly intimated that the defendant's honor was so diametrically opposed to the current rumors with regard to drunken men being constantly seen going in and coming out of his place as to raise the impression that he had sworn to what he knew to be untrue. This caused Mr. Jones to wax indignant and to meet at the prosecution for coming into court without any supporting evidence, that of the inspector in no way proving the charge preferred in the indictment. He again pressed his former argument for the quashing of the conviction, but his honor said he would reserve judgment.

The King, etc., against William Cummings, another appeal, was called, but Mr. Wilson said the witness in this case was in the States and could not be served with a warrant. His honor then struck the case from the docket.

The King, etc., against Joseph Brand was also called, but as the appellant did not appear the costs were ordered to be added to the conviction.

The delayed case against Hugh J. McCormick was then taken up and the defendant was called to the stand by Mr. Wilson. He refused to admit that he had sold liquor between the dates named in the indictment, nor would he swear that he did not do so; he simply could not remember, but believed he did not. Mr. Wilson having to return to the city by the 5 o'clock train, the court was adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

May 15--The Scott Act appeals cases were resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, when A. A. Wilson, K. C., moved to have the bond recognizance and order of court of April 2nd in the case of Mary Quirk handed over to the proper authorities to proceed against the bondsman as provided by law.

Wilson case, dismissing the appeal with costs. His honor took occasion to state with sympathy the Scott Act provisions, but said the class of witnesses selected to prove violations was so unreliable and their attendance so uncertain that it was no matter for surprise that appeals were successful.

Hugh J. McCormick was recalled to the stand, but he could not remember the dates upon which he received or sold liquor, but he believed he neither received nor sold liquor between Oct. 20th and Nov. 3rd, 1906. The question of the non-attendance of a witness in this case also was discussed, and finally his honor laid

the case over until the next sitting of the court.

The appeal of J. Dennis Foohy came next, and an error having occurred, the case was withdrawn by Mr. Wilson to obtain further information.

The case of the King against Thomas Bardon was withdrawn by Mr. Fairweather, who appeared for the appellant. The last case was that of the King, etc., vs. John Gallagher, in which F. L. Fairweather and W. B. Jones appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Wilson, K. C., submitted a certificate of the convicting magistrate to the effect that Gallagher had been previously convicted on May 10th, 1906, for an offence committed between Oct. 3rd, 1905, and June 2nd, 1906, on a charge of keeping liquor for sale contrary to the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act.

Mr. Jones objected to its admission on the ground that it was not evidence in this court as to any previous conviction. His honor, however, overruled the objection and admitted the certificate.

Mr. Jones then moved that the conviction be quashed.

His honor said the points raised were new to him, this being the first time a second offence case was before him. He should like to take time to consider.

Mr. Jones then moved for the stand, but the judge said no judgment would be given until after he had considered the legal points.

The testimony of Gallagher was to the effect that he did not own the liquor seized, or the glasses found in the closet. These were the property of Daniel Madigan, who held a lease of the premises from Fred Stockton. Witness had not sold liquor on Dec. 26th, as claimed, nor had he seen anyone drinking there at that occasion. He admitted having been convicted for a first offence in May, 1906, but was not guilty as charged and for which he was convicted. He knew the liquor was not under the wood-house door, but was never touched at all. Madigan owned it and said it was for use as Christmas; part of it was also to go to his brother, Pat, and part to brother of the witness, as a present.

Further argument was heard on the point raised by Mr. Jones and finally his honor decided without further consideration to allow the appeal with costs.

The court then adjourned sine die.

NO MONOPOLY IN COAL MINES

Wise Regulations for Dominion Government Lands in the West

Ottawa, May 14--New and important regulations for the disposal of coal mining rights, the property of the crown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon Territory, and the Dominion lands generally, have been promulgated and will appear in the next Canada Gazette.

They provide that coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre, payable in advance. No applicant shall be allowed to lease more than an area of 2,500 acres.

The tract must be contiguous and shall not exceed four miles in its greatest dimensions. Applications are made through the Dominion lands agent or a sub-agent of the district. In unreserved territory the application must be made within thirty days after its being located. Where a dispute as to location occurs the title to lease will be decided by the minister of the interior upon hearing evidence.

Coal mining leaseholds embracing any portion of the Dominion lands must conform to the Dominion lands system of survey.

The lease shall include coal mining rights only, but the lessee may, upon application, be granted a lease, at the rate of \$10 an acre, whatever of the available surface rights the minister may consider necessary for the efficient and economical working of the coal mining rights granted in the lease.

Areas Must Be Worked.

The lessee must begin operations in one year from the date of his being notified to do so, and shall produce the quantity of coal specified on such order. The order will not be given until the expiration of one year.

In no case will the maximum quantity required to be mined during each year be more than ten tons per acre. If this order is not complied with, the lease is subject to cancellation.

The lease cannot alienate his rights without leave of the minister.

Actual settlers shall buy at the pit's mouth whatever coal they may require for their own use, but not for barter or sale, at a price not to exceed \$1 per ton, and the lease issued for coal rights shall be subject to such provision.

A fee of \$5 is charged for each lease. In addition to the rent, a royalty of five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds will be levied on the output of the mine.

A sworn statement of the output must be given by the person operating the mine. In default of this, the lease may be cancelled.

In case of disputes provision is made for arbitration. The arbitrators will get \$5 a day and traveling expenses.

A sworn statement of the output must be given by the minister of the interior, parties will be unable to hold coal lands for speculative purposes. They must be operated or be liable to cancellation.

ST. JOHN BY-ELECTION WRIT LIKELY TO ISSUE AT ONCE

Ottawa, May 15--(Special)--It is understood here that the writ for the federal election of a member for the city and county of St. John for the next vacancy by the death of Dr. A. Stockton, will be issued at once.

Wm. Bronchitis Is Serious

Because bronchitis is a chronic condition that verges closely on consumption, "Carrhounce" is the most powerful, simple and certain cure it relies at once and never fails.

EXPECT 300,000 SETTLERS THIS YEAR

Left Year's Immigration Figures Were 215,000--Association Formed to Prevent Desecration of Historic Landmarks.

Ottawa, May 15--It was learned at the immigration department today that there were 25,800 immigrants who arrived at ocean ports for the month of April, compared with 16,186 in April 1906, an increase of 51 percent.

The outlook at present is that the immigration for the current year will reach the 300,000 mark--last year it was 215,000.

A new association has been formed under the auspices of the Royal Society of Canada. The English and French literary and historical sections met together today and formed themselves into the Canadian Landmarks Historic Association. The purpose of the association is to preserve from destruction old historical buildings and landmarks.

Dr. Burwash speaking in favor of the plan, said that the old fort at Toronto was now used as a pork packing establishment, and this and other similar acts of desecration emphasized the need of the new association. The following officers were elected: President, Earl Grey; honorary vice-president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; secretary, Col. Cruikshank; and vice-presidents, Mr. Casgrain and Chancellor Burwash.

Mother--"Don't ride away with Mrs. Boreham's umbrella, Bobbie."

Bobbie--"Why not, mother? I won't hurt it."

Mother--"You might, dear. And, anyhow, she'll be wanting it directly."--Punch.

HARD JOLT FOR SUNDAY LAW AT TORONTO

Toronto, May 14--Judge Morson today granted the appeal of John Devine against a conviction under the Lord's Day Act for selling ice cream and candies.

"I can come to no other conclusion," said the judge in closing, "than that candies and oranges may be sold on the Lord's Day by bona fide restaurant keepers as part of his ordinary business calling, without any penalty under either the old or new Lord's Day Act, and that the appellant in this case did not commit any offence. In so concluding, I have not lost sight, I trust, of the necessity for due and proper observance of the Lord's Day and I do not think my conclusion will in any way interfere with it. I agree with what Lord Kenyon, C. J., said in Rex vs. Younger, 'I am for observance of the Sabbath but not for the Pharisaical observance of it.'"

The Disappearance of Beards

(Philadelphia Record.)

"How long have you of your acquaintance worn long beards?" asked a restaurant-keeper of one of his long-standing patrons, as the latter paid his bill. "Figure it over and you'll find them scarce. Not many years ago men wore beards at as early an age as thirty. Now a man's beard is apt to be as neatly shaven as his grandson. Why is it? Simply, I think, because under modern conditions men dislike to be thought old. Formerly men were proud of their beards. Business has fallen into the hands of younger men, and so all men are trying to appear young. It's cruel, but true."

In the prosecution of this work I have travelled about 4,000 miles. I have tabulated the number of addresses and sermons I have given, but in this respect I have improved every opportunity to extend the principles for which our "Noble Order" stands. Besides quickening and encouraging active divisions by visitations and correspondence, I have reorganized ten divisions, organized two new divisions, and my receipts from collections and donations amount to \$163.06.

This is only approximately correct, for as this and the general account--not