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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1907

LATEST WEATHER REPORT

FINE and COLD.

ONE CENT

Rodgers' Cutlery

Has a world-wide reputation. Will hold its edge better than any other make.

Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Dessert Knives, Scissors. For anything in Cutlery come to us.

W. H. THORNE & Co., Ltd Market Square, St. John, N. B.

A GOOD STOVE.



You never hear of baking day troubles from a cook who uses a ROYAL GRAND RANGE. A perfect baker with a small consumption of fuel. Has all the good features of the best stoves now in use with patented improvements peculiar to itself.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS RANGE?

We make it and supply it at a price as low as is usually asked for the ordinary make of stoves.

EMERSON & FISHER Ltd., 25 Germain St.

WATCH THIS SPACE!

You will always find something to interest you. You will be convinced by our offers.

TWO SPECIALS NOW ON Well Made Men's Pants, 75c. Pair Well Made Men's Overall Suits, 85c. Suit J. ASHKINS, No. 655 Main Street, N. E.

MINK MINK

We will sell the balance of our Mink Ties and Stoles at liberal discounts. Prices range from \$20.00 up. P.S.—The latest market reports indicate that Mink will be at least 15 per cent. higher next season.

F. S. THOMAS, Dufferin Block, 539 Main St., N. E.

Sale of Men's Trousers!

All This Season's Goods and Our Own Make, which is sufficient guarantee.

Prices: \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25 to \$4 See our Window Display.

American Clothing House, Outfitters to Men, Youths and Boys, 11-15 Charlotte St.

SPECIAL For One Week Only, No Longer. A Clearing Out of our Ladies' Pleated Skirts in all sizes. Regular price, \$2.50—Now Only \$1.48.

THE PARISIAN STORE, 47 Brussels Street A. TANZMAN, Proprietor.

Order Spring Suits Now AT SPECIAL PRICES.

This week ends our special offer of 10 per cent. off the regular cash price of all spring Suits ordered now, so that they can be made up before the spring rush comes on. Very many are taking advantage of the offer. The new Spring Cloths and the new Fashion Plates are here. Order NOW and save the 10 per cent.

Business Suits to order, \$15.00 to \$28.00 Frook Suits to order, 25.00 to 35.00 Overcoats to order, 15.00 to 25.00 Pants to order, 3.50 to 7.50

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 190 to 207 Union St.

MONCTON Y.M.C.A. INSTRUCTOR ADMITS STEALING MONEY.

A Lot of Articles and Different Amounts in Cash Were Missed—Being Charged With the Crime He Confessed and Left for the States—Mrs. A. H. Seely Dead

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 25.—A great deal of surprise was occasioned here today when it was learned that William March, physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A., had admitted stealing a quantity of money and valuable articles from guests in the house at which he boarded, and had left during the night for his home in New York.

March came here last fall highly recommended and took a room in a well known private boarding house. Shortly after his arrival guests began to miss various articles. Recently sums of money began to disappear. One gentleman lost \$35, another \$30 and \$10 mysteriously disappeared from the room of the lady boarders at the house.

Among the missing articles were a fountain pen and a valuable camera, but it was only when money began to disappear that it was thought of as a thief. In his room the physical instructor was confronted with the charge and confessed, restoring a portion of the missing goods.

He had stolen in all \$75 in cash besides various articles, some of which were not returned. None of the guests felt like taking proceedings against March, and during the night he quietly departed in the direction of New York.

March since coming to Moncton had caused quite a revival of interest in physical work. He himself had a magnetic physical development, being a clever boxer, wrestler and long distance runner. He had organized a number of classes, including boys, young men, business men and ladies.

He was of German descent and spoke broken English. He had recently visited his home in Germany a hundred dollars, a portion of which he admitted was stolen. The story of his pilfering shocked in this city, for he was well liked and of very gentlemanly appearance.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness of Mrs. Abbott H. Seely, wife of the I. C. R. assistant storekeeper. Deceased had been ill for several months, suffering greatly in that time, and her death while not unexpected, comes as a shock to many friends. She was 51 years of age. Her husband has three sons survive. The sons are Lockland McL. of Novt Scotia Steel Co., Sydney; Theo., in the west, and Abbott, of the Royal Bank of Canada at Niagara Falls. Two brothers also survive.

Chas. S. McCarthy, I. C. R. air brake inspector, and Geo. A., chief engineer of the Tomkins and Northern Ontario railway. Three sisters, Mrs. M. Lodge, Mrs. Moore and Miss Mary McCarthy, survive, as well as the father, who is Edward McCarthy, of this city. The remains will be taken to Montreal for cremation.

The effects of yesterday's storm are still apparent on the I. C. R. today. This morning's express from St. John was forty minutes behind time getting into this city, and the delay was lessened. The Maritime express is six hours late, the delay being due to stormy weather experienced in Quebec.

GOVERNOR SNOWBALL'S FUNERAL TOMORROW

Special Train With the Body Was Delayed by the Storm—Reached Chatham This Morning.

CHATHAM, N. B., Feb. 25.—The train conveying Lieutenant Governor Snowball's body from Fredericton to this town did not arrive until after two o'clock this morning. It left at three yesterday afternoon and was due here at 8 o'clock, but owing to the stormy weather it was delayed.

The body is now lying in state at his late residence, "Wellington Villa." The funeral will be held at 3.30 Wednesday afternoon from the residence.

Mr. Chas. Rigby, formerly employed at the F. B. Edgecombe Co. store, has resigned his position to accept one on the staff of the Richards and Co. store, Houlton, Me.—Gleaner, Fredericton. Mr. Rigby is a St. John boy, and Mrs. Rigby is daughter of George Cromwell, Victoria street, North End.

The remains of Henry Herbert arrived today from his home, Worcester, Mass., and were conveyed to the undertaking rooms of John O'Neill, Main street. The deceased had been ill for some time and last summer spent some time in St. John for his health and made many friends, who learn with deepest regret of his demise. He is survived by his wife who was a Miss Minnie Marry, a former St. Peter's school teacher. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning from the O'Neill rooms.

DIVORCE COURT AT FREDERICTON

Judge Gregory Not Prepared to Give Judgments Several New Cases Brought Up—One Couple Had Been Married in St. John.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 25.—The regular sitting of the divorce court was held here this morning, Judge Gregory presiding. His honor stated that owing to his recent accident he was not yet prepared to deliver judgment in the case of Lettmer vs. Lettmer or Holmes vs. Holmes.

The case of Wm. Horseman vs. Massie Horseman was stood over on the request of Mr. G. H. Allen, acting for W. B. Chandler, until March 7th. The libel charges adultery. The couple were married in Moncton in 1905.

The case of Sylvester McKinnon vs. Gertrude McKinnon was then taken up. In this case also the husband charges the wife with adultery, and several persons are mentioned as co-respondents. The plaintiff is a native of Albert and for years has been employed as a cook in sailing vessels. The defendant is a native of Joggins Mines. The couple were married in St. John on Feb. 6th, 1905, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Centenary.

Mr. H. A. Powell is representing the plaintiff and the case is undetermined.

ANOTHER STEALING CASE FROM SHEFFIELD ST.

Sailor is Out Fourteen Dollars—Thinks He Stole It to a Companion While Drunk.

A fireman from the steamer Nordpol was arrested yesterday by Detective Killen and charged with stealing \$14 from a Sheffield street house sailor on the steamer.

When asked what he had to say to the charge Anderson said that he and Carlson had been drinking together on Saturday night. He did not remember if Carlson gave him any money.

Carlson took the stand and said that he was in a Sheffield street house on Monday afternoon and saw Anderson there. Anderson said he did not remember it. There was also in the party George Lerus, who had been a fireman on the steamer. Lerus hailed from Quebec, and testified that he saw Carlson give Anderson the \$14 to keep for him.

"The money was counted out in front of three or four white and colored ladies in the Sheffield street house."

"Don't call them ladies," said the magistrate, "any other name will do."

Continuing Lerus said that Anderson bought drinks that were served by a cook, or a colored woman. Lerus went on board the steamer and said that he did not know to whom he gave the money. It was Anderson or Lerus, the latter being a Montreal man who had run away from the ship.

Carl Chris Johnson, a donkeyman on the steamer, gave the same evidence. Anton Edstrom, the chief engineer of the Nordpol, testified that the prisoner had been on the ship about seven months and was a good honest man, while his accuser had only been on board about a month, and he could say nothing for him.

Lerus was recalled and asked why he ran away from the ship. He said because the third engineer had called him names.

The magistrate summed up the case and said it was one where the men were all drinking together in a respectable section of the city, and that the case seemed to be mixed up. He allowed Anderson to go on board his ship with the understanding that if he was wanted again he would be sent for.

STORM BROKE UP A FUNERAL PROCESSION

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 25.—The fierce storm yesterday broke up a funeral and so badly frightened the followers that they scattered in a few minutes and returned home, following the hearse no further. The body of Mme. Emmanuel Henard was being taken to Isle Perrot when a sudden gust of wind upset the hearse. The coffin broke through the side glass of the hearse and rolled down into the ditch where it remained partly on end. The glass was broken and the followers saw the face of the dead woman. The followers of the hearse stood aghast, and then retreated, not following further. A few remained to right the hearse and prevent a repetition of the disaster.

CHARGES STOESEL WITH TREASON.

Utter Demoralization Existed at Port Arthur

Report of the Defence in the Enquiry Contains Sensational Charges Against Officers

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A copy of the report of the defence of Port Arthur, which the basis of the indictment on which Lieut-General Stoessel, Lieut-General Fock, who commanded the East Siberian division at Port Arthur, and Major General Reiss, chief of staff of General Stoessel, are standing trial for their lives before the supreme court martial, has been obtained by the Associated Press. It is of the greatest interest as explaining the decision to try these three officers and nolle prosequi, the other defenders of Port Arthur. The report, which was written by the Associated Press, is of the commandant of the fortress, Stoessel being commander of the Kwan Tung peninsula, is sensational in the extreme and categorically accuses Stoessel of cowardice and incapacity and finally of the deliberate, treasonable hastening of the surrender to save his own life, and in defiance of the decisions of two successive councils of war. The report is biased in the extreme, breathes the most bitter enmity and shows that the high officers of Port Arthur garrison in the darkest days of the siege, were almost at each other's throats. Only Major General Kondakondo had the confidence of both sides. The report explains the references made in General Kurapatkin's report of General Stoessel's demoralization of the garrison. The indictment is summed up as follows:

"A series of unparadonable blunders outside the fortress, due to the ignorance and lack of military capacity and Stoessel's demoralization of the garrison, and Fock, brought about the investment of the fortress several months earlier than necessary, and after the investment a demoralization of the garrison moved Stoessel to interfere in the defence with unfortunate results. Finally, at the last period of the siege, Stoessel urged the evacuation of the fortress with the assistance of Generals Fock and Reiss committed treason in surrendering suddenly and unconditionally to the enemy, thus bringing about a direct result of this treason."

The Allan liner Pretorian sailed for Liverpool direct this morning at 9 o'clock, and besides a large general cargo she took ten saloon and 40 second cabin passengers. Just as soon as the steamer left the pier a number of shipbuilders and friends of James McGeehan, who was drowned a few days ago, started in a search for the remains. Preparations had been made for the last couple of days, and the bottom all about the dock was dragged with grapnels for nearly two hours. The body was not located and the search was once more abandoned.

About 10.45 o'clock the Allan liner Pomeranian docked at the berth vacated by the Pretorian. It is thought that probably the body has floated out of the dock and has been carried down the harbor by the currents.

COACHMEN ASK FOR GREATER PROTECTION

A delegation of coachmen, consisting of Messrs. Worden, Hamm, Short and Glynn met this morning at the mayor's office together with the mayor, the mayor's clerk and Ald. Baxter.

The delegation thought the drivers established in business here should have greater protection from the hucksters of carriages, etc., who only do business in about 10.45 o'clock. The Allan liner suggested that higher licenses should be placed on omnibuses, etc., and that hackney carriages should be defined as follows:

"Every four wheeled close covered coach drawn by at least two horses shall be deemed a hackney carriage, and every close covered carriage on runners and drawn by two horses shall also be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of the law and the other by-laws and ordinances in force within the city, and no other coach, carriage or vehicle or conveyance shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of the law and said by-laws."

The matter arose as a result of the determination of the common council to consolidate and amend the by-laws.

C. J. Milligan of the Thistles, received a telegram from Amherst this afternoon stating that the Amherst curlers could not arrange to come today. The game will be played next week.

The meeting of the board of works will be held this evening. Besides the regular meetings for the week, meetings have also been called of the claims committee, the appeals committee and the salaries committee.

ASKS GRAND JURY TO SUPPORT THE LEMUEUX BILL

ABE HUMMEL IS ON THE STAND TODAY

Telling About the Statement Prepared by Thaw

Which Mrs. Thaw Declined to Sign—The Latter's Cross-Examination About Finished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—When the trial of Harry K. Thaw was resumed this morning District Attorney Jerome directed that Abraham H. Hummel, who drew up the affidavit to which Evelyn Nesbit is said to have sworn and which charged Thaw with crimes during their trip in 1903 to Europe, take the stand. Hummel walked forward rapidly and was sworn. Mr. Jerome's first question was:

"Do you know Evelyn Nesbit Thaw?"

"Yes," replied the witness. "When did you first see her?"

"Sometime in 1901 and 1902."

"Was it at your office?"

"Not the first time."

"Did she go to your office on October 27, 1903?"

"She was there late in the year, 1903, I don't remember just when."

He was shown the photograph of the affidavit which Mr. Hummel said refreshed his memory so that he could state positively that the date in question was October 27, 1903.

Mr. Delmas objected to the use of the photograph but the court allowed the questions.

Hummel was excused temporarily and Abraham Snyder called, asked one question which was disallowed, and he was excused.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was re-called. Hummel is the man who drew the famous affidavit which Evelyn Nesbit Thaw says, she was tricked into signing and which makes various unpleasant charges against Thaw, among others that he choked and whipped Evelyn Nesbit because she refused to sign a statement charging Stanford White with her ruin. Mrs. Thaw has testified that she told Hummel of her trip through Europe with Thaw and that Hummel then drew the affidavit. She refused to sign because it was not true. A few days later, she has testified, she signed a paper for Stanford White, without knowing what was in it. Later she told Thaw about her interview with Hummel, and then remembered that she had signed a paper for White, went to him and demanded that it be returned to her. White took her to Hummel's house and she was shown her signature to a paper which was afterwards burned in his presence. She was unable to state positively, however, that it was the affidavit making charges against Thaw, but said she did not remember signing that on paper.

Since this paper has been drawn Hummel has been debarred and is under indictment for incidents connected with a divorce case in which he was one of the attorneys.

In addition to Hummel Mr. Jerome proposes to place on the stand the stenographer who wrote the affidavit, and the notary before whom it is said to have been sworn to. In this way an effort will be made to get the document before the jury. Mr. Jerome has, however, put practically its entire contents into the case by reading it out and asking Mrs. Thaw if she did not make that statement contained in it to Hummel.

If the affidavit is identified and admitted to evidence Mr. Jerome will ask the most important question of Mrs. Thaw regarding it and then he has announced, he will be through with his cross-examination. But this will not relieve Mrs. Thaw from the stand. The defence will probably spend some time in re-direct examination, attempting to annul the effect of any admissions she may have made on her cross-examination. After that Mr. Jerome will have another opportunity to cross-question her on new matters which may be brought out on the re-direct examination. There is little likelihood that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's ordeal will be over before night.

Mr. Wm. Thaw will be another witness for the defense and it is believed that May MacKenzie, the chorus girl, who has been Evelyn Thaw's constant companion since the night White was killed, will also be a witness.

To the observer who does not know what the future moves of the district attorney are to be, it is not evident that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's story has been broken to any great extent. The cross-examination brought out the fact that Evelyn Nesbit lived with Thaw as his wife for a year and a half before they were married, but there was no attempt made to conceal this fact. Mrs. Thaw admitted it without a quibble. She also admitted that her relations with White continued several months after her alleged ravishment. She admitted that the wine, which was used on that occasion, was not any more bitter than all wines tasted to her at that time.

Despite all these things, however, her story stands practically as she told it on her direct examination. Occasionally Mr. Jerome succeeded in inducing her to fix statements and make her statements more positive.

The historical significance of this evening is that it is probable that the society will petition the local government to assist the Champlain fund.

The regular sitting of the county court was held this morning, there being very little business to come before it. No criminal business was before the court, but Judge Forbes this morning tried the case of the King against Raphael Brossier under the Speedy Trials Act.

The grand jury were the following: John R. Vaughan, James V. Russell, Harry Finnegan, Angus A. Chaisson, James E. Stanton, James E. Patterson, Wm. Searle, Frederick Godard, C. E. Harding, Stephen McAvity, Wm. El Daymond, Arthur B. Gilmour, Thos. L. Conaghan, Wm. Tate, John S. Armstrong, Wm. J. Dalton, James Walsh, Abraham Foyas, Benjamin Rodger, James A. Sewds, Frank G. East, Knocch W. Paul, W. Frank Hathaway, (foreman), and James W. Thomas.

Six jurors, Messrs. Vaughan, Chaisson, Tate, Dalton, Walsh and Rodger were fined \$10 for non-attendance. The petit jury were the following: Wm. Hathfield, James Wales, Rout, S. Orchard, Wm. C. Mace, James D. Morrison, James Slater, J. M. F. Whitney, Caleb Belyas, James Wilson, John P. Williams, James B. Gillespie, Arthur D. Brancombe, Hugh Campbell, Thos. McMaisters, Robt. R. Patchell, Frederick C. Meleick, Chas. Damery, Stephen Golding, Thos. F. Granville, Wm. A. Stepler, George G. Robertson.

Of these Messrs. Orchard, Gillespie, and Patchell were fined \$10 each for being absent.

NON-JURY CASES. O'Donnell vs. Crandall, D. Mullin, K. C. Williams Co., Ltd., vs. Strang, W. H. Truman, deForest vs. Taylor, L. P. D. Tilley, Barbour Co., Ltd., vs. Eisler, L. P. D. Tilley, W. H. Thorne Co., Ltd., vs. Hutchinson, W. H. Harrison, Martin vs. Josselyn, C. J. Coster, K. C. W. H. Truman naturalization papers for Fred. Isaac, an Assyrian. Judge Forbes in addressing the jury referred to a few eloquent words to the sudden death of Governor Seaboard and to his career as a statesman of this province. His honor congratulated the city, with its large and flourishing population, on its freedom from crime of any kind, shown by the fact that there was no criminal business to be placed before the jurors this morning.

It was the duty and privilege, however, of the grand jury to inquire into the management of public institutions and to report on any neglect which they might find there.

There is another matter, said his honor, which is of great concern to this city with its commercial interests. He referred to the bill introduced by the minister of labor for the settlement of strikes and lock-outs. This measure is far reaching and affects the whole community not only the employment of employees. His honor referred to the Pennsylvania coal strike and the recent strike at Lethbridge as evidence of this. It is a matter of congratulation that some members of the opposition had shown an inclination to treat the subject as a party question in order to catch the labor vote. This measure is one that the grand jury might well take cognizance of.

Continuing his honor said that he observed in the press that he was being quoted as opposed to labor unions. His honor said, however, that he was not opposed to organized labor of this kind but he was entirely opposed to strikes. "I congratulate the government of the day and Hon. Mr. Lemieux upon this measure which the United States press speaks of as one of the ablest pieces of legislation of the day.

Judge Forbes spoke of the success of arbitration in New Zealand and said that the question was a very live one here with our winter port trade, and that St. John should remember the fate of Quebec where the grass was growing in the docks as a result of foolish strikes. He thought that the grand jury might well strengthen the hands of the government.

The grand jury were out only three minutes and their foreman W. F. Hathaway reported that they did not think this a suitable time to make recommendations in regard to public institutions. In regard to the arbitration act he thought parliament and the legislators are best suited to deal with the matter.

The court then adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock in chamber.

The case of the King vs. Raphael Brossier was taken up under the Speedy Trials Act. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the theft of \$21. The evidence of Sergt. Baxter was taken and the affidavits of Charles Reed, first officer, Thomas Bell, carpenter, and of the complainant, Roberts, second steward of the Canada Cape on which the prisoner was a cook. The prisoner was also put on the stand by his counsel E. S. Ritchie, C. H. Ferguson, the court clerk prosecuted.

His honor found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to three months imprisonment with hard labor, with the provision, however, that if his counsel could arrange that he be put on board a ship that he be allowed to go.

But Judge Forbes' Suggestion Was Turned Down—The Regular Session of County Court Had Little of Interest Beyond the Judge's Address

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