

FEAR OF HIGGINS THE KEYNOTE OF DEFENCE IN GOODSPEED CASE.

Kindly Words of Chief Justice Start Prisoner Weeping, and Tears Come to Other Eyes, Too—Mother and Brother on the Stand—A Witness from Salem.

GOODSPEED JURY. JOHN P. MALONEY, WM. A. PENNINGTON, FRED B. DONNELL, WEAVER COURT, OLEAS A. EVERETT, JOHN A. BERRYMAN, JOHN OGDON, WM. HEATHFIELD, R. B. BATHURST, OLEAS A. HENDERSON, THOS. J. DILLON.

The trial of Fred Goodspeed as an accessory after the fact in the Doherty murder case began at 11 o'clock Friday morning in the court house, which was crowded with spectators.

Mr. McKewen opened the case for the Crown, fully explained the law and the facts of the case, and then called on the witness, Harry Kelly, who testified that he saw the murder of Doherty on August 1, 1902.

As the first witness in proving the case he had an opportunity to ask Mr. McKewen to call on the witness, Harry Kelly, who testified that he saw the murder of Doherty on August 1, 1902.

For the fourth time since last August Mr. Doherty's disappearance has been the subject of a coroner's inquest.

Do Mr. McKewen he said that at the previous trial his attention had been solely directed to his conversation with Higgins and that he had not been asked about Goodspeed.

Other witnesses of the morning were John Baird, Leslie Singer, George Patterson, who had seen Higgins, Goodspeed and Doherty in and near the park on the afternoon of the murder; Harley Knox, park policeman, and Officer Egan.

The afternoon session. There was a large crowd in attendance at the afternoon session when a number of youthful witnesses were called. They were nearly all former associates of Higgins and Goodspeed and the row on the side bench showed faces familiar to all who had attended the other trials. They began to get a trifle nervous as the afternoon wore on, and there was an uneasy shuffling and moving about that denoted a distaste for the impending ordeal.

Dr. J. P. Macaulay was the first witness called in the afternoon of the post-mortem examination, the course of the bullets and the wounds found upon Doherty. He identified the bullets produced in court as the ones taken from the body.

Clifford King told of his knowledge of the boy's movements on the afternoon of the murder and the following week until their flight. He had not heard the boys mention Doherty, even after the discovery of the body.

At the close of the witness' evidence his honor closely questioned the boy in regard to his family and surroundings, remarking that he was surprised to learn of King's associates, for he (King) had a good name.

Harry Kelly gave practically the same evidence as at the Higgins trial. The new thing elicited was in regard to Higgins' revolver. Kelly says he told Higgins after the murder that it looked bad for him as he was known to carry a revolver.

Harry Alexander repeated the story told before of Higgins. He told of Higgins' efforts to get a reporter to deny the statement made that he (Higgins) carried a revolver.

George Campbell, a locksmith, told of the purchase of a revolver by Higgins, described the time and place and of a subsequent conversation regarding Higgins having sold the revolver.

There was a witness called who testified that he saw Higgins and Goodspeed on the morning of the murder, and that he saw Higgins and Goodspeed on the morning of the murder, and that he saw Higgins and Goodspeed on the morning of the murder.

Blind, unreasoning fear seemed to hold the jury enthralled in the interval between the murder and arrest, and though there were frequent opportunities for witnesses to disclose the story without Higgins' knowledge, he did not do so, alleging that he was afraid Higgins would kill him if he carried out his duty.

During the morning the chief justice took occasion to state his belief that the witness was telling the whole truth. "I have been trying boys for many years," he said, "and I can tell from their manner that whatever he might have done before, he was now endeavoring to lay everything bare, even things that might not be to his advantage."

At the opening of the court, Scott E. Morrill called the attention of the bench that for Goodspeed to be held as an accessory after the fact, it was necessary that the conviction of the principal, whereas

the Crown had closed its case without mention of the fact. Before this trial proceeded he wished the fact of Higgins' conviction to be established. The Crown case was reopened and Higgins' conviction proven.

Proceeding, Mr. Morrill said the evidence so far did not prove the prisoner an accessory after the Doherty murder. He held that the Crown had not proven that Goodspeed had harbored and assisted Higgins with the idea of preventing him from being brought to justice.

The chief justice thought the Crown had brought enough evidence to warrant the case going to the jury. Mr. Morrill pointed out the youth of the prisoner, and the fact that a boy at 14 years could not be judged by the same standard as an adult.

Mr. McKewen was the first witness called. He told of his connection with Higgins and Doherty and of his work in the old graveyard in Salem. His bank book was produced in evidence. The witness said he had been back from Salem but a short time when he saw Higgins and Doherty come around after him.

Mr. Morrill asked that Sergeant Baxter be called and upon the court agreeing he was sent for.

Sergeant Baxter's arrival interrupted the deputy's evidence and the sergeant being sworn said he went and looked in Goodspeed's cell, and he had taken it if he was Goodspeed.

Mr. Morrill took questions to some of Mr. McKewen's objections, and it was here that his honor testified his belief in Goodspeed's innocence, with the result mentioned above.

The afternoon session opened at 2.15, when cross-examination of the prisoner was resumed by Mr. McKewen, who questioned the boy closely on his movements on the afternoon of the murder.

After a short re-examination of Chief Clerk, the Crown rested its case and at the desire of the jury court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning when Mr. Morrill will open for the defence.

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"Supposing," said his honor, "that after both had been arrested Higgins had been the first to speak and had told the same story you have told, what would have become of you?"

Jack Goodspeed was then called. He told of identification on the night the body was discovered. Fred, he said, was not examined until after the trial, and he said that he had not seen Fred since that time.

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COAL COMMISSIONER CALLED FROM SITTING TO HUNT FUEL FOR HOME.

Anthracite Famine Hits at Headquarters—The Mine Companies Start Their Campaign of Evidence Against the Miners—Some Wages Statements.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The representative of the Delaware & Hudson Company, the first of the coal companies to present its side of the controversy to the strike commission, occupied both sessions today. Two persons appeared on behalf of the company.

Has Torrey, of Scranton, the vice-president and general counsel of the company; Charles C. Rose, of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company, and Abel I. Culver, comptroller of the company. Mr. Torrey made an address indicating what the company intended to get out of the strike, and Mr. Culver presented the wage statements and other statistics.

Commissioner Parker was absent from the afternoon session. He received word from his wife that owing to the scarcity of coal in Washington the family was unable to get food and that something was not soon done there would be suffering in the Parker household. He left early in the afternoon for the national capital to hunt for a supply of fuel.

Mr. Torrey began the day's proceedings by reading his statement. Mr. Rose took the stand immediately upon the close of Mr. Torrey's remarks. Under examination by Mr. Torrey the superintendent said that prior to the strike in 1900 the relations between the company and the men were cordial but that most of its men since joined the miners union which resulted in considerable discontent and the breaking up of discipline. He said the company requires the men to load from 2,750 to 2,850 hundredweight to a car, that the size of mine cars differ at various collieries and the prices paid the men vary with the size of the cars. He knew of no blacklist in the anthracite regions and said the mine workers lose twice as much time under the semi-monthly payment system as they did when they were paid once a month.

For the good of the men and the company he thought it would be unwise to pay the men weekly. Mr. Rose took the stand immediately upon the close of Mr. Torrey's remarks. Under examination by Mr. Torrey the superintendent said that prior to the strike in 1900 the relations between the company and the men were cordial but that most of its men since joined the miners union which resulted in considerable discontent and the breaking up of discipline. He said the company requires the men to load from 2,750 to 2,850 hundredweight to a car, that the size of mine cars differ at various collieries and the prices paid the men vary with the size of the cars. He knew of no blacklist in the anthracite regions and said the mine workers lose twice as much time under the semi-monthly payment system as they did when they were paid once a month.

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threats to others. In other words if they are reviled, revile not again. It takes two parties to make a fight.

"Second—Make allowances so far as possible for men who are coming back and treat them kindly on their return. Give a good welcome. They are not all bad who are misled.

"Third—If more men return than can be employed at once, a fair selection should be made.

"Fourth—Gross agitators and men who are known to have been guilty of crime cannot be employed.

"Fifth—You should instruct your foremen to act discreetly and by fair dealing try to regain the good will and re-establish kindly feelings towards the men under their charge.

Mr. Mitchell asked if the company could not find a better system for paying the men than the one now in force. It is now the custom, Mr. Mitchell said, for the company to pay the contract miner and the latter in turn pays the laborer. In order to make change and divide the earnings the miner and laborer usually go to a salaried Mr. Rose replied it was not necessary for them to do that, but if a request was made the company would gladly furnish a place where the men could divide their earnings without visiting drinking places.

The commissioners asked Mr. Rose many questions and in reply to some of them he said that since their union entered the field the company has been having trouble in getting an honest topping of its mine cars.

A Wages Statement. Mr. Culver presented wage statements. One showed that 6 per cent of the company's men were receiving more than \$1,000 a year; three per cent \$800 to \$1,000; six per cent \$600 to \$800; six per cent \$400 to \$600; 12 per cent \$200 to \$400; 10 per cent \$100 to \$200; 38 per cent under \$100. Those who earned under \$200 a year worked on an average about half a month during the year.

The witness said the company is making a determined effort to lessen child labor and that the 24 per cent reduction in hours of labor each day without a decrease in wages is tantamount to a 25 per cent increase in wages.

ings from the various forms of industry in which they are engaged have exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly \$23,000,000.

Although mailboxes continued to linger in the vicinity of many residences, the disease most prevalent was tuberculosis.

There were during the year 2,500 births and 2,349 deaths, or a net gain of 151 as against a gain of 229 for the preceding year. There was a gain of 23 in Ontario, 62 in Quebec, one in Prince Edward Island, 34 in British Columbia, 12 in Manitoba, 19 in North-West Territories, and one in Nova Scotia and two in New Brunswick.

The adoption this year of the figures of the recent department census has constituted a limit and caused some minor changes in the numbers of scattered or vagrant Indians in this side of the province, but in the Indian population for the year of 8,553.

Applications for the general service medal for Fenian raid, 1866-1877, and the Red River rebellion of 1870 will not be entertained after March 31, 1903.

Fire in Sir Richard Cartwright's Home. A small fire took place in Sir Richard Cartwright's residence on O'Connor street last evening, and about \$1,000 damage was caused by water in extinguishing it. It started from a grate.

The sectionmen on the C. P. R. Friday night, when near Graham station, a few miles this side of Pembroke, picked up the body of a man apparently about 40 or 65 years of age. On a letter in his pocket was the name of M. Burke, Ottawa.

"After all," asks Doctor Meyer, "why should we sorrow that everything comes to the germ of death? It is a cheerful paradox that death is the most perfect instrument in the development of life.

"Why dread the end of the world?" Two Roman coins, one a silver, token of Decimus A. P. S. 66, and the other a brass piece of Trajan, A. D. 98, have been unearthed in Towaste Hill, London, E. C.

impressive facts. One is that man should beware of imagining that he makes use of nature. On the contrary, nature makes use of man to carry out her unsuspected purposes. "She gives him a little strength to do her work, and woe to him if he misuses it. His whole race may be swept away like a swarm of gnats. The work of man, compared to the purposes of the universal scheme, is not as great as the work of a family of infusoria in a drop of sea water. Men are of no more importance than bacilli and not as useful; since, were the bacilli all destroyed, we should die of hunger, whereas were the human race destroyed the other animals on earth would get on very well indeed, and probably better.

The Morals Drawn by Dr. Meyer. There are a good many morals to be drawn, thinks Doctor Meyer, from these

END OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from page 2.) fallen on planet before—how many times nobody knows. To be sure, it has not experienced anything of the sort for millions of years. But for that very reason the time may again be coming.

"Comet dust," says Doctor Meyer, "if it were deposited upon us thickly enough, might very easily destroy life on the planet, though in a less sensational manner. The curious incident of our atmosphere is at present best known in the arctic region, where the large amount of iron in its composition causes the brilliant red coloring which is now and then seen both in Northern Africa and in Italy which was called a 'blood rain.' Widespread terribles were set on foot by the dust of the comet, and upon his request court was adjourned.

Whatever their finding, the crown will press the burglary charges. Then there is the question of comets. There are far too easy in our minds as regards comets; Doctor Meyer thinks, "To be sure, in 1872 and 1885, we met comets that did us no harm, but nothing could be deduced from that. Comets constantly come in collision with other planets and with the sun."

There was a time when there was a "planet" supplanting "terror" of comets. This was successfully overcome, and a general complacency ensued. That, again, is childish.

The Highwayman of the Heavens. "What if, on the approach of a comet, all the inhabitants of that portion of the earth from which it was visible should communicate to each other a general terror—fear of a swift and ruthless doom? Nothing could be more beneficial. It would be purifying, uplifting, strengthening for a whole race to be united for a long time by a common fear. And there would be every reason for it, as there is no more dangerous highwayman of the heavens than a comet, after all."

Such disasters have happened before. They will happen again. "And if they do, there is the consolation that a more perfect life and civilization will arise from the ruins of ours."

What may happen with falling stars, meteoric dust and comets may happen with meteors. Exactly similar results would follow from such a contact and an exactly similar distrust of meteors as neighbors is included by Doctor Meyer.

Perhaps most extraordinary of all Doctor Meyer's assertions, is the one that there is danger from collision with another planet. "This," he says, "was proved by the discovery in 1838 of the little planet Eros, which is a remnant of some ruined world. Eros has approached nearer the earth than any other body, with the exception of the moon. In 1903 we are again to have a view of it at close range.

"It is instructive to make the acquaintance of such a planet, not only because of the possible danger of colliding with some other of its class, but because of the proof which it offers that just such a calamity as our 'end of the world' has happened recently and in our vicinity. Not long ago the fragment that we now call Eros was part of a larger, buoy, ambitious world like ours, eager for its own development, heedless of the chances of destruction. The thunderbolt of fate arose in this cosmic system.

There are a good many morals to be drawn, thinks Doctor Meyer, from these

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They build up the System, renew Lost Vitality, give Nerve and Brain Power, improve the Appetite, make Rich Red Blood, dispell that Weak, Tired, Listless, No Ambition feeling and make you full of Life and Energy.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S COCOA. An admirable food with all its natural qualities intact. It is a good food, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold by all chemists, grocers, and druggists.