THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET WAS BRIEF BUT BREEZY --- FOSTER OFFERS SOME CRITICISM.

Announcement That the Route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Through New Brunswick Will Soon be Decided---Mr. Fisher Introduces Cold Storage Scheme---Bill Compelling Masters and Mates Getting Canadian Certificates, to be British Subjects Read a Second Time---Considerable Discussion on the Matter.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 .- The budget de- | who believe that the rifle is all right bate flickered throughout the afternoon and went out suddenly at six o'clock It had been expected that such an important and far reaching instrument as a new tariff would furnish the opposition with material for many

The debate was expected to last un til the holidays. Many supporters of the government were prepared with ches which are destined to expire

Only two members of the opposition have criticised the budget and tariff, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Mr. Cockshutt

Mr. Foster, who replied to Mr. Fielding's budget statement on Thursday, said that before the liberals came into power they claimed the taxation was abnormally high and should be re-They had gained power and increased the taxation enormously. In 1879 taxation averaged \$5,43 per head, and last year it averaged \$10 per head. The expenditure per head was \$8.14 in 1896, and in 1906 was \$14 per head. Mr Foster said he had not been able to master the contents of the tariff. He noticed that Sir Richard's pledge to bounties had not been carried "If I had anything to say about this tariff, at this time," said Mr. Fos-ter, "it would be that it is a kind of scrappy, choppy concern. There seems to have been the belief that changes should be made in form if not in substance, that it was immaterial whether there was progress or not something was accomplished beef and instead of serving it as a joint, English fashion, to chop it and portunity should be given the company mix it with condiments and serve it up as an entirely new dish."

The criticism of the items of the tariff, he said, will have to come when we get into committee of the whole. tions to Sir Frederick Borden, Minister But so far as this new tariff as a whole is concerned it seems to me that it has no decided trend. These ho able gentlemen made a protective tariff in 1897 which is now re-established in 1906. While many changes are made in detail there is no change in the trend of the tariff either more toward protection or clearly in the direction of the opposite principle. I would rathe have something which indicated the route to be travelled than this busiess of going round in a circle, establishing nothing as a trade policy withoutlook upon the future.

At the opening of the afternoon sitting Hon, Rudolph Lemieux read a telegram Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent the president of the C. P. R. asking his help in relieving a coal famine Bladworth, Saskatchewan, and other

stated that the C. P. R. had foresee the famine throughout the West owing to the continuance of the Lethbridge strike throughout the summer. It had stored coal and was now drawing on its own supply. Coal would reach Bladworth Tuesday. The western superintendent did not think there was casion for fears and suffering.

Mr. Lemieux said the Lethbridge was now practically ended. Mr. Miller, East Grey, replying to Mr. Foster's speech of last night, said

no tariff would please everyone. dical raising or lowering of the tariff would have been flying in the face of prosperity. Manufacturers who elamored for protection were never so House. Most of the American Foster's complaint about overtaxation annual one. The tariff Mr. well. He predicted the tariff of 1906 would be as beneficial for the Mr. Cockshutt of Brantford followed.

A tariff should be scientifically preparand he did not think the new one ters. It was three tariffs and a drawback. It was like four fences ut a pasture. The tariff introduce da ever had. He wanted adeprotection—that is protection would give Canadian manufacne markets. The govnt had failed to close preferential angements with Australia, and was ore, open to criticism. The sugar visions in the tariff would res in higher duties in refined sugar than

ver before.

He criticised the reduction of duties on agricultural implements. Speaking for five hundred millions capital and hundred thousand Canadian worken, he denounced the new tariff for ot giving enough protection.

Mr. Cockshutt finished at 6 o'clock.

Hance Logan, of Cumberland, one of the Liberal whips, said that as there to be a disposition to close the sebate instead of delivering a speech e had intended to during the budget ate, he would give notice of a reso laring that to obtain the British preference, goods had to arrive by way of a Canadian sea port. He to speak on that resolution. Mr. Fielding's resolution was then ted and the budget debate was

OTTAWA, Dec. 1-Among the matwhich will engage the attention of the Parliament this session is one fecting the militia. It involves the very grave matter of the effectiveness n with which the Governme has decided to arm, the volunteer for ees, and the North West Mounted Poof these rifles were placed in the hands of the militia and of Canada's ablest en, some of whom are retired

argue that every new arm has to pass through an initial stage of criticism and point to the fact that it successfully stood the tests made by a board of military experts.

On the other hand, there are a numof outstanding objections which will have to be overcome before the rifie wil be regarded as the equal of the Lee-Enfield. Many complaints have been voiced by the militia, as to the utility of the weapon. The arm was made but little use of by the Bisley team last summer as the Canadian marksmen found they could make bet ter scores with the Lee-Enfield. At the Dominion Rifle Meet, on the Rockcliffe ranges many complaints were heard But the hardest blow came when it be came known that the arms which had been supplied the Mounted Police had been called in owing to certain defects which will have to be remedied before they will be suitable for that service. It is understood that the main defec with the Ross rifle is that owing to defective tempering a number of min or bolts in the mechanism expand and cause a jamming after repeated firing. The result is that the empty cartridges cannot be ejected from the cylinder with freedom and another defect is that the breech-bolts fall out if the rifle is dropped heavily to the It is admitted that the first issue of these rifles, known as Mark I., have the above-mentioned and perhaps other defects, but that they will be all recti

as good an arm. In the House on Wednesday, Mi Geo. Taylor put the following que of Militia:

fled in later issues. The friends of the

thing to have the arm manufac-

rifle point out that it is proving to be

tured in Canada, and that every op-

to demonstrate that they can turn ou

1. How many rifles have been bought by the Government from the Ross Rifle Company, of Quebec?

2. What is the price of rifle No. and No. 2, respectively? 3. How much was paid altogether by the Government to the Ross Rifle Company for rifles No. 1 and No. 2, respe

4. Is it true that after a few days practice at Bisley the Canadians had to change their Ross rifles for the Lee-5 Is it true that the Mounted Po

had to abandon the Ross rifle and take the Lee-Enfield agan? Sir Frederick replied as follows: 1 52 000 rifles have been ordered. which 20,500 have been delivered and

2. \$25; the same price for both

4. Both the Lee-Enfield and Ross rifles were issued to the Bisley team, the latter not having been previously issued to the militia and very few members of the team had had an op-portunity of practising with it. Most, if not all of the match year were shot with the Lee-Enfield

5. It is not true. Col. Worthington, of Sherbrooke, has given notice of a motion calling for all correspondence which has taken place in reference to the rifle. When this motion is reached the whole m will be thrashed out on the floor of the

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.-The budget deds that come in arrive owing to bate having concluded in such an unthe taste of consumers for them. Mr expectedly short time, parliament is expectedly short time, parliament is complaint about overtaxation left with but little busines in hand, and an adjournment will probably be made at an early date for the holidays.It was thought by the government that the hudget debate would probably be continued for three weeks. Instead the opposition made only two speeches by

nished in two days. The opposition's plan to talk scandal made with committee work. means little can be done until after the holidays. While the estimates are down the auditor general has not been able to furnish the house with any por tion of his report as yet. Therefore there can not be much progress made in getting through estimates. There are a few bills, such as that to give effect to the revised statutes and to the Japanese treaty, but they are not con-

It is probable the members will ask to be allowed to go home for the holi-days about December 14, so they can talk over with their constituents the provisions of the new tariff. They will return loaded with the news of ountry and prepared to discuss in committee the tariff, which it is plain just as those in Quebec, who wish his hey now know nothing about, or at

east so little they are not willing The only thing that will hold the nembers at the capital will be the early arrival of the insurance con

sioner's report.

If that comes down this week the government may think it wise to make ise of it for a discussion upon the shortcomings of the chief financial critic of the opposition, George E. Fos

Bennett and Lefurgy.
OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 3.—This was private members' day in the house and a holiday in the senate. The volame of law making was therefore inconsiderable. A good many question were answered and there was a little talk about the toll roads in the prov-

Postmaster General Lemieux, who in the general election was returned for litiamen and officers, complaints the constituencies of Gaspe and Nico-

for the constituency of Gaspe. It understood Charles Devlin will be the government candidate for Nicolet. George E. Foster wanted to know if anything more had been heard abou

Mr. Hyman. Sir Wilfrid replied that the latest in formation he had received regarding Mr. Hyman was that he was in the south and in poor health. Sir Wilfrid said he had sent a friend to see Mr. Hyman, but so far had re-

ceived no word from him. The Speaker stated he had received no further communication from M Hyman in regard to the resignation of his seat.

Mr. Foster wanted to know what wa were said to exist in the new tariff. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that so far no errors had been called to the attention of the government. It would be assumed to be correct until errors were

Hon, Mr. Lemieux read a telegran from Deputy Minister of Labor Mac Kenzie King announcing that the Lethbridge strike was over. There wil be no coal famine in the west, added Mr. Lemieux. Mr. Gauvreau asked if the govern

ment knew the Canadian Express Com monopolized express business along the Intercolonial and placed agents only at certain stations, thereby tariff which Canada proposes to make depriving important centres of trade. The prime minister replied that contract between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Express Company had Wilfrid Laurier and Hon, Mr. Brodeur, existed for years and was still in force. The department had not been advised the house, introduced two new memticular place. A strike of the agents n on for some time, and has no doubt been a source of irritation. The

On the expiration of the contract between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Express Company no doubt steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence

Colonel Worthington was told by Sin Frederick Borden that the Canadian government had received four guns and Boer war. It had been announced that they would be distributed as souvenirs amone museums and military organizations throughout Canada. A distribution would take place this week. Seven rifles would go to New Brunswick district, No. 8; six for Nova Scoila, district nine, and ten for Prince Edward Island, district No. 12.

R. L. Borden was told that there was on lighthouses and coast service \$2,425,247 from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, for 1902 to 1906 inclusive there had been expended on the same service \$8,131,263. In these years goods to the amount of \$492,500 had been purchased as fog sig-throughout Canada. While the inten-important countries to admit them to Only \$16,000 was purchased before that

In reply to Armand Lavergne, Sir Wilfrid stated that there has been made preliminary and fire location surveys for the whole distance on the national transcontinental from Quebec to Moncton. There have been revised location surveys for a considerable portion of the distance.

The reports of the engineers have been completed. Mr. Crocket of York, N. B., asked a similar quesion and was furnished with the same answer. He was told in addition that the construction commissioners have not recommended a choice of the two routes between Grand Falls and Monc-The chief engineer of district "A"

had reported in favor of the back route as the shortest and cheapest after the preliminary surveys. However it was considered advisable efore finally deciding the route to have first location surveys made over the two routes.

These have been completed, and the calculations are now being worked out. The plans and estimates are exannot be launched until progress is pected to be ready' within a short

In reply to Dr. Daniel Mr. Paterson said that grain had been exported direct from Canadian ports to countries other than the United States, 21,187, and via United States ports and in transit to other countries, 19,905,453 bushels, valued at \$15,651,919, making a total of 41,097,339, valued at \$33,171,-

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth was asked if at Wiarton on Oct. 27, after the by-elec tion in Quebec county, he had used th "Only yesterday in the county

Quebec the fires of sectarian hatred have been lighted, on the ground that for his political opponents there. And downfall, are today having the victory they say they have won on Plains of Quebec, those in Ontario who are exulting in the victory over Sir Wilfrid Laurier, are, if they know it, digging the very grave of British

stitutions in Canada."
He replied that he had. what grounds he based his opinion upon, Mr. Aylesworth replied: On the course of public affairs in this

country. Mr. Bennett was told that the gov rnment was building an elevator at Port Colburne; the original plans for a two million bushel elevator had been reduced to eight hundred thousan be increased at any time.

Mr. Martin was told by Sir Frederick Borden that a site had been purchased and a contract let for the construction rifle range at Charlottetown. White and Lyon of Ottawa were the contractors and

OTTAWA. Dec. 3.-There is a good deal of discontent among the Conservative members at the action of the treatment from Canada. leader, R. L. Borden, and Conservative whip, George Taylor, in closing the budget debate with only two

one by Mr. Cockshutt of Brantford. A had speeches prepared and wanted to refusing it. deliver them. The action of their leaders deprived them of the opportunity. They say Mr. Borden and Mr. Taylor had no right to close the debate with out the authority of the caucus, and the understanding was that the budget and tariff would be criticised for three

veeks at least. OTTAWA. Dec. 4.-The commons today concluded its sitting at 6 o'clock, while the senate did not begin its session until after dinner. In the latter house, though the sitting was short, there was a good deal of important troduced his cold storage resolution and explained its provisions.

Fielding made a good beginning with his tariff resolution. He got the endorsation of the house for the greater portion of it. There was a good deal of interesting discussion upo the various phases of the preferential arrangement under the new tariff, and also of the possibilities of the intermediate use of for the purpose of getting bet-ter treatment from other countries. At the opening of the

amid the applause of the Liberals in of any discrimination against any par- bers, J. C. Walsh of St. Anns, and M. Martin of St. Mary's, each of whom won a seat for the government, In presenting his cold storage resoluion, Mr. Fisher said any government aid to commerce should be only

> branch of commerce on a permanent and self-sustaining basis. The time for the government to take action was when there was a reasonable certainty of independent success

porary and intended to place

within a few years. Heretofore he had not endorsed government aid to local cold storage depots. Now it appeared the general application of cold storage to perishable food products was only a matter of a few years and a little assistance He was taking a vote of a hundred sand dollars as first aid to cold storage enterprises which would not otherwise be started.

He had been approached by several aided cold storage. At least two of that the intermediate tariff then shall mes for government them had proposed government guar-antee of their bonds. One had pro-Mr. Fielding—We hop posed a chain of cold storage depots was doubtless the best it might lead at simultaneous times in return for to a monopoly of the transportation of tariff benefits given to Canada. The perishable agricultural products. He unimportant countries would share the did not think the agricultural portion benefits of the intermediate tariff, but of the country were in favor of any- the commerce of Canada with them thing of the nature of a monopoly ap- was always bound to be unimportant ducts, and the chances were they would treatment Canada gave them. not approve of this. Mr. Fisher said instance Canada could make an arhe had not seen his way clear to re- rangement for the admission to the beplan which had been applied to steam. It would make little difference to Can ships some time ago. To induce ships to put in cold storage, cooled apart- the intermediate tariff without making ments and ventilated holds for the a return. transportation of perishable food products the government had undertaken half the cost of installation. The re-

sults had been that other companies, share in the commerce, had to fit their steamers with the same equipment without government assistan and now most of the boats were so fitted though no aid was given. Similar plans would be adopted for local stor-

The government would, on the completion of a cold warehouse, give the ompany ten per cent, of the cost, and within the next three or five years, the tated to apply it at once it was a prettime had not been determined, give ty good indication that it was too im an additional twenty per cent. of the original cost, making the total government aid thirty per cent. The minister of agriculture had to approve of the location of the depot and the amount which would be spent in its erection.
The minister would control the rates which should be charged for storage in the warehouse.

Mr. Armstrong wanted to know how many cold storage plants the hundred thousand dollars vote would aid. Mr. Fisher said that the amount was ten per cent, of a million dollars, and hardly hoped, in the ensuing year that he would have application for aid from a mililon dollars' worth of cold storage depots. He would be glad if

Mr. Fisher replied that they would not, but there would be no govern assistance given to a cold storage deoot which would enter into competi-

tion with a depot already established The resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Fielding the house went into committee of ways and means on the resolutions on which the new tariff bill is to be based. The opposition manifested an inter

est in the clause which gave a list of the British colonies which are entitled to preferential treatment and to the thority taken by the government to extend the preference to other portions of the British Empire from time to time. Mr. Foster pointed out that there was a great difference in the treatment which the various portions tariff matters.

He wanted to know how a colony would qualify to receive preferential Hon. Mr. Fielding said there was no

automatically receive the benefits of thes, one by George E. Foster and the preference. Under the act the matter was largely left to the discre number of other Conservative members tion of the government in granting or When the clause providing for the in

provision for a colony qualifying to

termediate tariff was reached, Mr. Borden and Mr.Foster wanted to know When and to what coun tries did the government propose extending its favorable provisions. Hon, Mr. Fielding replied that he

several countries open to negotiations for better tariff government had no particular countries in mind when the intermediate tariff was brought down and there was no country which it could be said was immediately willing to take advantage of the intermediate tariff.

The greatest difficulty in the way of the application of the provisions of the intermediate tariff to any country were the favored nation treaties which Great Britain had made with a large number of countries. Under these trea ties any portion of the British Empire which gave one country a tariff was bound to give all the other treaty countries the same benefit. Mr. Borden-Then you cannot make

an arrangement under the interme diate tariff until you get rid of the treaties.

Mr. Fielding said that if Great Britain was to denounce all these treaties with other countries it would have to rearrange all its treaty relations. That would be asking too much. Canada therefore did not propose to ask Great Britain to denounce all of these treaties as had been done in the case of Germany and Belgium. Those treaties applied not merely to Canada and the mother country but to all the other Argentine, Austra-Hungary, Bolivia Colombia, Korea, Denmark, Franc Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Spain Sweden, Russia, Venezuela, and Japan Canada had made the treaties with France and Japan or had been consulted about them.

Mr. Borden-Then you cannot make an arrangement with one of these treaty countries without admitting them all to the benefits you extend to

Mr. Fielding-That is the case. Mr. Foster-How do you propos

Mr. Fielding-We hope to make an arrangement with several of the most plied to the marketing of their pro- so it made little difference what tariff or an industrial company as there was Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France, no telling where such a precedent Sweden, and Prussia, the remainder of would lead. He had fallen back on the plan which had been applied to ada that they would get the benefit of

Mr. Fielding said he had no hope make a change in its tariff which would entitle it to the benefit of the ntermediate tariff. The various por tions of that country were too firmly redded to the protection idea for that However, he hoped to be able to make an arrangement with several of the European countries which would benefit both them and Canada.

Mr. Foster said that if the provisions of the intermediate tariff were so im portant to be left to the government subjected to the approval or rejection of parliament.

Mr. Fielding said he did not think that the powers were dangerously The government now could do about anything it wanted to with the tariff in recess without consulting parliament. The parliament would have government in extending the benefits f the intermediate tariff to any country.

Haggart wanted to know how the other countries would extend benefits to Canada.

Mr. Fielding said that there would b Mr. Armstrong wanted to know if the no treaty agreement but merely leg-cold storage plants now in operation islative action subject to cancellation The opposition were of opinion, head-

d by Mr. Foster, that this was putting the fiscal condition of the country on an uncertain and insecure basis, which would work badly for the business in-

R. L. Borden pointed out that Bel glum was a low tariff country and wanted to know if Mr. Fielding proposed to extend the benefits of the intermediate tariff in that direction when it was applied to the treaty countries Mr. Fielding replied this was a matter for the future.

Mr. Foster said there were two great countries which were competitors of Canada. They were the United States and Germany. The United States lay alongside of Canada. If the intermed iate tariff were given the United revolution in Canada. It would unfa-

vorably affect the British preference nd the trade with Britain which the nt had done so much to build principle in the intermediate tariff was good. He did not think Mr. Foster could condemn it. However Mr. Foster did so, if he held that it was not right for Canada to buy from countries which would buy from Canada. The Government was going to do its

est to get favorable trading terms from other countries. The house adjourned at 6 after good

progress of the resolution.

The Senate put the bill for the revised statutes through the committee stage and it now stands for third

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.-In the senate plans of the government for establishward Island.

He was led to the enquiry by wreck of a Norwegian bark on P. E. Island near East Point. In the latter case red tapism of the worst sort had cost men's lives. The vessel was ashore with men in peril on her decks and in view of persons on the shore It was found impossible to move the a case like this. government officials to send aid so tied

When a private lifeboat was obtained the officials of the government railway refused to forward it by special train until \$60 was put up. The men were drowning in the meantime. The money for the train was supplied by While the officials private citizen. of the government were doing nothing young men, Austin Grady and William Campbell, put out in a dory, at the peril of their lives, and took three men off the wreck The deed was a gallant

Hon. Mr. Scott said the failure the government officials to act had most reprehensible. It will have planned to establish life saving stations on P. E. I.

shocking wreck on the north shore of who had made the gallant rescue. Senator Ellis said there had been a New Brunswick. For three or four days men were exposed on a stranded vessel near the shore, but beyond aid, owing to the absence of life saving appliances. All perished. Soon after this here had been a Narwegian bark cast ashore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence special train paid for in advance. near a lighthouse, and every man perished. Senator Ellis thought the time with so little human feeling should be had arrived when there should be life saving stations all along Canada's oasts where there was water borne commerce. The Canadian coast was now the government and the discussion well lighted, and saving stations ended.

should be the next step. Economy may have been a good reason why these sta-tions were not established in the past. Now, however, the revenue of the Mr. Fielding said in his opinion the country was so abundant the govern-Senator Ellis hoped the secretary of state would impress upon his leagues the need of using some of the money for life saving stations. United States had set Canada an example in this matter. After every storm there were reports of men, often Canadians being taken off wrecks along the United States coasts by the

life saving crews. Senator Robertson insisted that there should be an investigation into the conduct of the marine department agent at Charlottetown. With a vessel on the coast, broken in two parts, with survivors on each, being swept enator Ferguson asked about the away one by one and dropping into the sea hour after hour and their bodies ing life saving stations on Prince Ed- flung up to the people on the beach, who were unable to render aid, the government agent had refused to forward the government surf boat from Charlottetown.

Senator Lougheed thought the government open to condemnation for an almost criminal act in tying the hands of its agents so they could not act in

Sir Richard Cartwright said that neither the marine nor any other department of the government ever had issued instructions which could be construed as forbidding its officers to exercise their discretion in such an extreme case as that described. The establishment of a general system of life saving stations suggested by Senator of the marine department. Including the lakes Canada had a coast line of five or six thousand miles. The cost of equipping the whole probably would too great to be at once undertaken. However, as many life saving stations as were deemed immediately desirable could be established. Senator A. A. MacDonald understood

that the agent had asked Ottawa for instructions. The people of P. E. Island had given

five hundred dollars to the young men Senator Power declared the government should inquire into the conduct of both the marine agent who had failed to send the boat and the railway officials who had insisted on getting the Senator McMullen declared that men

removed from the public service. Hon. Mr. Scott intimated that the matter would receive the attention of

JURY FINDS GILLETTE GUILTY OF MURDERING SWEETHEART

Condemned Man Heard Verdict With Great Composure --- Wrote Line to His Father Before He Left the Court Room-Not Sentenced

HERKIMER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Chester | he turned the boat over, because, Mr. Gillette was tonight found guilty of could not tip it over. When the promurdering his sweetheart, Grace

Sentence will be pronounced on Thursday morning, to which time court adjourned after the jury had reported. before adjournment, announced that when court reconvened at o'clock Thursday morning, that he would move to have the verdict set The jury, which had deliberated for

five hours, sent word at 11 o'clock that later they filed into the court room and sent for Gillette, returned with the Pale and a trifle nervous apparently,

Gillette faced the jury and when Man an, declared that shall Hatch, the foreman, declared that a verdict of guilty in the first degree had been found, the youthful prisone gave not a sign of emotion. A few moments later, when his couns announced his purpose of making a formal motion that the verdict be set the jurors. Gillette bent over a nearby table, and, picking up a pencil, wrote something upon a sheet of paper. He then folded the paper carefully and afterwards he was taken from the court room back to his cell in the jail. It was learned that the jury had some difficulty in reaching an agreenent and six ballots were taken before the twelve men agreed. Up to that tion and one for acquittal.

The case was given to the jury 5.50 o'clock tonight, after Judge Dev-endorf had occupied an hour and fifeen minutes in his charge. He deal with the points of law involved, and nstructed the jurors to consider the evidence from a legal standpoint, and not be influenced by sentiment.

The day's session until the judge's

charge had ben taken up by District Attorney Ward, who described the hip of Gillette and Grace Brown and their companionship up to the time of the girl's death in Big Moose Lake. For the first time during the trial the youthful prisoner broke down as he was mercilessly scored by the prosecution. For some time he stared defiantly at

the district attorney, but when the latter read abstracts from the letters sent Gillette by his sweetheart, the prisonthroughout the remainder of the ses sion sobbed convulsively. When the jury went to its room and Gillette was led back to his cell he locked sheriff?"

He apparently feared violence, but there was no evidence of such intention on the part of the big crowd about the court. After supper the court room filled quickly, and many the jury.
In describing the scene of the alleged

murder the district attorney referred to Gillette's straw hat that was found on the lake as "all that was left of Carl Graham of Albany. Then the district attorney told how Gillette must have been on shore when

lette arrived the following day, he

"He went canoeing on Sixth Lake. He did not take his suit case with him. overcoat. Men who go boating for leasure don't take their trunks with then, but men who go boating to kill

Distrct Attorney Ward concluded his summing up address at 4.13 o'clock, and then Mr. Mills requested that the jury be asked to disregard several things brought out by the prosecutor. The court told the jury to disregard what Mr. Ward said about Gillette having rayshed Grace Brown, about his being a man of the type that reaches out for young girls and ruins them, the attorney's quotation from Shakespeare about "the dagger" and the district attorney's claim that Gillette's lawyers ted the story he told on the The spokesman of the jury was Mar-

shall Hatch, of South Columbia, He quite calm as he replied: and the defendant guilty of the crime harged in the indictment." Gillette was sitting cornerwise in his chair. His legs were crossed, his avorite attitude during the trial. As the words that were destined to send there was not a sign of a change in the prisoner. Not a quiver showed that e had heard them. His features were set and his face was colorless. His ex-

"If your honor please," said former Senator Mills, Gillette's senior counsel, "I would like to have the jury can-

pression was vacant and he uttered no

Gillette sat motionless and as-one after another the 12 jurors arose to their feet and declared that they were united in their decision. When the twelfth man had responded the stolid indifference or studied composure of Leaning over a nearby table he drea towards him a bit of white paper, and taking a pencil from hs pocket wrote deliberately this message:

(Signed) "CHESTER." This was one of the earliest despatches carrying the news of Gillette's doom beyond the walls of the court room. It went to his father in Denver. A discussion followed between judge

and counsel as to a date when formal notice of an appeal could be entered. "We would have been satisfied with no other verdict," said Frank Brown, father of Grace; "there could be no other verdict after the story Mr. Ward told of our Grace's death."

MANY CHILDREN SICK. Get their feet wet, catch cold of

cramps, and give mothers an anxious time. With the first shiver or sneeze, rub the little one's obest with Nervi-line, gargle the throat and give ten drops in hot water at bed-time Next morning all is well No cold no time lost at school. If Polson's Nerviline isn't in your home, get it there once. Dealers sell it in large 25c bottles.

"Honest, if I had a figu and such a peachy commake a good match. Nov I've got nice hair and eye ure counts so much these sets off your clothes and look like you were the rea you, know. I couldn't how those two men at t watched you go down th course, I ain't saying th my own good points, but figure, you ought to do so The good-natured head o

when Reguest left to the left of the left

his luggage shore. One

like another when a ma

it was himself, but I others knew it to be

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to Ralph Grimshaw. Reg

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Your race is run. Res

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voice a great way of,

on the faces around him

ir on his face, as he s

the veranda face to face

then. Did he not know

He plunged by them wit

to spend the rest of the

He did not but himself

of a farewell, and there

else that he cared to se

hold him since the death of

Remault had left him his

a crazy old barracks up

shaw and Esther. No roo

witchery of that rose-she

her mother. It's to be

at the Ainsworths' and

girl in the glove departm leasant little luncheon jus patted her pompadour, gavin-hand tie a twitch and s the dressing room. The new salesgirl, other Bender, lingered before th with an appreciative glan front to lengthen already somesque lines. Yes, she ha

had managed to include th

it was a rather pretty, gir genuous face. Tom Willis thought it t face in the world, and he telling its owner so. Perhe had always felt so sure

slender, graceful figure whi made all her gowns set well

In a shaded spot, just in trance of Central Park, a ting. She was all in place crown of her ferching little low shoes. Her face was paleness of a summer city, her brown hair ripple a smooth white forehea were deep gray, steadfast "And I have need Cornelia Stratton murmur months she hal been hun tion, and so far she had no although she had been ab tute at a large commercia week or two, and the pay relyed for that had, by c ing saved her from actua as time dragged on, her m led and there seemed no h valiantly, "it's the lot of r girl who goes to a big cit has neitaer friends nor help her. But, oh, I do

find something. I'm so ti

peintments."

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white.

"Do you think it's a s demanded Teddy. "Ther lan. He works in his blac all day and gets his face an end man. Then he go washes up and he's all-difference does it make sine instead of dirt?" "It isn't all that, Ted, omehow you seem diffe "Just because you saw laughed bitterly. "Biff Br I was rotten, but I didn was bad enough to queer

"I can't explain." said tiently. But somehow you last summer with a ughing at you I-I could of you any more. I just to lit there and rememb engaged to you." me, the said, scornfully. on in that fool's parat that Why, I could have

then Fordisams this wint wanted to, but I told Bla come chese quarters just be need you." "Pm; sharp, Ted," she then every little while all white with the red and I ant to row. "Brattle was right," he by Let circus folk? They look deeper make-up."

"I suppose" I ought to, "but I just can't, Ted." "All right," he said, br ing to keep back the team rise in his eyes. "I do darn ring back. I ain't one else to give it He climbed into the tir