

ST. JOHN STAR, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

# COMMON COUNCIL FAVORS CIVIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor White presiding. The reports of the various boards as reported in these columns at the time of the board meetings, were first taken up. That of the treasury board passed with the exception of the clause increasing the pay of street foremen. This was referred back to the board.

The safety board report was approved. The report of the water and sewerage board was approved with the exception of the section imposing a tax on lawn sprinklers, fountains, etc. The appeals committee report was adopted. The special committee on the mayor's inaugural address reported as follows: Your committee beg to report that they have considered the several matters referred to in the inaugural address of His Worship the Mayor and would report that the water supply committee find that the water action therein and have employed a hydraulic and sanitary engineer to make a report on the whole system. With reference to fire protection your committee find that the board of public safety has already considered the purchase of one or more chemical fire engines. They are therefore not able to make any recommendation at the present time, but they hope that the board of public safety will soon bring in a report to the council recommending the purchase of one or more of such engines. With reference to the condition of the old burial grounds and the improvement of the action of the mayor in calling the attention of the council to it and that they are at present and that the police are also instructed to see that the said burial grounds are not frequented by dissolute characters and that they are instructed to see that the dogs are strictly enforced especially in the matter of the requirements in each dog licensed shall be obliged to wear a collar with the number of the license thereon. With reference to the assessment law your committee would approve of the appointing of such a commission as outlined by his worship the mayor to prepare a new assessment law. With reference to the suggestion of his worship the mayor to have the hours extended for the opening and closing of the polls at civic elections your committee recommend that the bills for the extension of the polls be instructed to prepare a bill before the next session of the legislature to provide for the closing of the polls at 6 o'clock or later in the evening instead of at 4 o'clock as is now required. With reference to the representation at the council your committee would report that they approve of the principal of electing representatives according to electoral districts and also of making the term of office of mayor and aldermen two years instead of one and they recommend that legislation be obtained at the next session of the legislature to carry out the last named object extending the term of office of civic representatives from one year to two years.

This report was referred to a special meeting of the Council.

Then came the following report on the proposed telephone system: To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. John: Gentlemen—Your committee to whom has been referred the question of obtaining an estimate of the cost of establishing an automatic telephone system in this city, beg to report that they have corresponded with various construction companies, and as a result are in a position to report as follows: 1. The cost of installing a system with a subway distributed in the heart of the city in sufficient amount to care for four thousand main line telephones leaving the central office for a distance of fifteen hundred feet in all directions, would be \$27,000. 2. The underground cable equipment would cost \$23,000. 3. The aerial cable equipment would cost \$41,000. 4. The installation of the entire cable equipment would cost \$71,000. 5. The pole and wire equipment, including labor, would cost \$7,000. This means a total expenditure of \$115,000 outside of the central office equipment and telephone building. The central office and subscribers' equipment for one thousand telephones complete would cost \$33,000, f. o. b. Chicago, if the system is in use in Portland, Me., Chicago, Los Angeles, Cal., Omaha, Neb., etc., were used. This means a gross expenditure including freight and duty for the establishment of such a system as is above outlined of not over \$115,000. If some other automatic system were used this amount might be reduced by from ten to twenty thousand, but none of them has had the practical tests which the Automatic Electric Company's system can give. The system outlined above provides for sufficient main cable to care for 4,000 main line telephones, the immediate installation of sufficient cable for 2,000 main line telephones from the main cable terminals to the distributing poles, and the caring for a growth between 2,000 and 4,000 by running distributing cables from main cable terminals to distributing poles. Under this estimate the first one thousand telephones would cost about \$115 per line, the second thousand \$60 per line, the third and fourth thousand about \$50 per line. It would seem from the above statement that the city could afford to install an automatic system and supply our people with telephones at an annual cost of \$22,500, with almost no risk of placing any charge upon the ratepayers. For allowing that the cost of maintenance and management should be \$10,000 and that the capital expenditure, including a telephone building, were \$20,000, there would be a margin of \$2,500 to cover all expenses if the civic exchange did not exceed 1,000 telephones. If the civic exchange rose to 2,000 telephones, there would be a large margin of profit. The above figures place all items of cost at a maximum price, and we feel that it is fair to assume that the plant could be installed for ten per cent. less than this estimate. We would therefore recommend that

immediate steps should be taken to issue bonds and to establish a municipal telephone system, as outlined in this report.

Yours on behalf of the committee, ALEXANDER W. MACRAE.

Ald. Macrae moved that the report be received and adopted, and that it be the opinion of this council that such a system should be established in the city as soon as possible.

Ald. Bullock said lots of people thought the city should get some benefit out of the present telephone system or a new one. The best course was to have the city ask the N. B. Telephone Company whether they would be willing to do something in that direction. Hamilton, Ont., took up the same inquiry as this city had done. That city got \$2,700 out of the agreement with the existing telephone line for five years. He moved that a committee be named by the mayor to get the company to see if they were willing to enter into arrangements by which the company would pay the city a percentage on their profits or an annual rental of say \$4,000 or \$5,000 for a term of five or ten years.

The amendment moved by Ald. Bullock was lost and the motion of Ald. Macrae passed.

It was then decided to refer to the director of public works and the city engineer the question of the cost of the system.

The Central Telephone Co., Ltd., were prepared to establish an automatic telephone system in this city similar to the existing one in Portland, Me., and other United States cities. They provided reasonable arrangements can be made with the council. They would establish a central office in the heart of the city and run underground cable distribution in all directions to the distance of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet from the office. The rest of the system would be all cable distribution carrying the aerial cable from and out subway on small poles without cross arms to distributing poles, thus by use of drop lines avoiding as far as possible disturbing poles. They would agree that if the city gave them the right to install their system under the supervision of the board of works and would make over to them the list of subscribers secured that they would furnish telephones at a price not exceeding \$25.00 per year for each telephone, such price not to be increased without consent of the council. The company further agreed to furnish to the city for use in public offices 10 telephones at the rate of \$5 each per annum. A provincial charter was held by them and they were in actual operation in some of the outside counties. Before the end of the calendar year they expected to extend their system the full length of the St. John river to the head of the Tobique with a number of spur lines passing through the counties of Kings, York, Charlotte, Victoria and Madawaska and thereafter they expected to extend to the head of the Tobique with long distance connections at reasonable rates.

This was referred to the board of works.

## MEMORIAL WINDOW

Last Sunday morning a memorial window, the gift of Mrs. M. A. Johnston, a member of St. George's church, was unveiled during the service. A short dedicatory ceremony followed, consisting of the recitation of the acceptance of the same on behalf of the church by the rector, an appropriate hymn sung and special prayer offered.

The window is of triple circular design, the centre panel 11 feet in height and 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches. The frame was made by the Lawton Co. and the stained glass by the Maritime Glass Works Co. The large panel represents the Christ in a standing position having a little child on his right arm, his left hand resting on the head of another child standing by his side. The side lights are supporting panels that contain the sacred monograms of the Chi Rho and Alpha and Omega.

He took them up in His arms. He put His hands upon them and blessed them.

The window has the inscription, "To the glory of God and memory of Thomas Johnston, who fell asleep May 19, 1881."

The whole window is of St. John make.

## DEPEW'S VICTORY.

(Washington Correspondence.) Speaker Cannon anticipated the point of a joke which Senator Depew was contributing at a recent dinner, and the victim, in good nature, threatened retaliation.

"I will give you a chance," observed the Speaker, accepting the spirit of the jest. "Perhaps you have heard how the curative properties of the hot springs in Arkansas were discovered?"

"I will guess it before you finish," challenged the Senator.

"That is just what I thought at the time I heard the story," nodded Mr. Cannon. "I obtained it from a native of the district. It seems that the advance guard of civilization in the Arkansas wilderness was a trapper with the usual dog. One day a bear gave chase to the dog and the fugitive lost his tail. In his flight the dog chanced to dash through pool of the hot water formed by an adjacent spring and—"

"My cue!" laughed Senator Depew, interrupting. "The next day a new trail grew on the dog and the springs were discovered."

"No," replied the Speaker, solemnly. "The owner of the dog killed it by poor aim while shooting at the bear. The animal was dropped from the jaws of the bear into the spring and—"

"A dog grew on the tail," suggested Mr. Depew.

"You win," admitted the Speaker.

Charles M. Schwab is still telling his friends his amusing experiences while abroad. One of these relates to an inscription he saw on a placard fastened to the breast of a beggar in Paris. Here is the liberal translation: "Gentlemen and Ladies—Kindly assist a poor man who has lost both his arms and is compelled to hold out his hands for alms."

## AT THE "LONDON HOUSE."

Tuesday, June 7th.

# Sale of Ladies' Raincoats (REDUCED).

To ease stock of Ladies' Raincoats we will cut the prices of following—all good quality coats:

- 2 Green mixed, full length coats. Regular \$10. Reduced to \$6.98
- 1 Grey Heptonette, full length coat. Reg. \$9.75. Reduced to 6.98
- 6 Grey Cravenette, full length coats, bell sleeves. Reg. \$9.75. Reduced to 6.98
- 2 Green Cravenette, full length coats. Reg. \$9.75. Reduced to 6.98
- 3 Green Heptonette, full length coats. Reg. \$8.75. Reduced to 5.98

## Furnishing Summer Cottages.

- Extra large white Summer Blankets, per pair, \$1.75
- Extra large grey Summer Blankets, per pair, 1.35
- Made-up white Sheets.
- Made-up Pillow Slips, all sizes.
- Special Linen Hand Towels, 6 for 1.00
- Linen Cup Towelling, good, - 10c. yd
- Dish Towels, all linen, - 10c. each
- New "Ramie" Curtain material, 25c. yd
- Art Denims for Coesey Corners.
- Art Muslins, for bedroom curtains, - 10c., 15c. yd

## Ladies' Fine Pure Wool Suitings (REDUCED).

IN DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Very wide light homespun suitings of finest wool are now to be sold out at cut prices. All this season's goods. Regular \$1.50 yd. Reduced to \$1.19 yd.

## 500 Yards All Black Grenadines in Dress Dept.

Entirely new designs in lace stripes mercerized Black Grenadines, many very attractive lines. Prices ..... 35c. to 60c. yd.

## English Mercerized Fancy Mattings for Shirt Waists.

New white and black effects in stripes or figures; also very neat light blue stripes on white ground. This matting cloth will wash and keep all its lustre ..... 35c. yd.

## A Special Blk. Peau de Soie For Ladies' and Children's Coats, 75c. Yd.

An extraordinary silk for the price. A real bargain. Heavy black Peau de Soie, just the thing for coats or skirts—especially children's coats ..... Special, 75c. yd.

## White Washing Goods—Damasks, etc.

New things in those popular white damask waistings. Patterns from spots or large floral designs ..... 28c., 30c. yd. Fine mercerized polka dot satin for waists and children's dresses. Don't lose its lustre when washed ..... 23c. yd.

## Extra Good Value Guipure And Swiss Curtains.

Strikingly pretty Guipure or Cable Net Curtains, imitations of \$10 and \$12 curtains. Prices ..... \$2.50 pair. Our special Swiss Applique Curtains, in white, ecru or cream at ..... \$4.75 pair.

# F. W. DANIEL & CO., London House, Charlotte St.

## "ONE MORE RIVER"

Laurier Could Rake Up a Majority of Only Three.

Arthur Hannay Presented With Silver Tea Service—Slandering the Provinces.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Ont., June 6.—Hon. Mr. Emmerson took his seat this afternoon after several days' absence in the maritime provinces. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a government bill to amend the railway act giving the railway commission power to deal with railways operating jointly in foreign countries as well as in Canada, that authority being now in doubt.

Replying to Ralph Smith, labor representative for Vancouver, Sir Wm. Mulock as minister of labor, stated that while approached by the city council of Sydney, C. B., on June 1st, the department had reason to feel that neither party to the big iron strike was prepared to accept a truce. It was a regrettable industrial disturbance and his department was possible under the circumstances to meet the situation.

At 3:40 o'clock was summoned to the senate chamber where Judge Sedgewick, acting governor general, gave royal assent to 42 bills passed this session.

The Ottawa Electric Light Co.'s grab bill was again discussed at some length this afternoon. MacLean of East York opposed the bill as an obnoxious measure tending to merge the public utility in private hands. MacLean who has long preached the evangel of public ownership, in all public works, gave voice to his protest. He said that a clause be inserted in the bill empowering Ottawa to buy out the combined companies' rights and franchises at a figure to be fixed by arbitration. Ottawa, he said, was the home of grafters, who had in sawdust banks, are shining society lights, give many big dinners, and can get any legislation they want from parliament.

Birkett, conservative, of Ottawa, made a strong appeal for the house to protect residents of the capital against this grape-vine combine to stifle competition. Debate was in progress at six o'clock.

The debate was continued after dinner when it had a close shave, being carried over the stage by 29 to 47, to the surprise of the house, amid cries from the opposition benches of "One more river to the sea!"

After the bill to the bill to the private bills committee, to amend the bill. Nobody called for the names, but it was a heavy blow to Laurier, who had drummed up all the French vote he could command against the amendment.

The house then passed some private measures, including Sprague's Falls, N. B. Mr. MacLean, who had been in the night session was devoted to routine.

## NOTES.

In the press gallery this afternoon a solemn meeting passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Kydd of the Montreal Gazette over the sudden death of his father.

The press gallery tonight presented Arthur Hannay of the Montreal Herald with a solid silver tea service on the eve of his departure tomorrow for St. John, where he will wed Miss Ramsay.

The extent to which the grit party is going in slandering the maritime provinces for political gain was shown by a double column article in tonight's Ottawa Free Press, the liberal organ at the capital. One paragraph reads: "Let those who will study the country and the history of the land through which the Intercolonial passes, in inert, sterile country chips, because its people have not been taught to strive and advance." This is the slanderous stuff that the Laurier government is vomiting forth over Ontario and the west. The Free Press editor knows that the Intercolonial passes through land as fertile, and peopled by as industrious and intelligent inhabitants as the choicest regions of Ontario. Anything to kill Borden of Halifax is today's grit motto. Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers will know how to resent these dirty attacks when the time comes to do so at the polls.

A SURE METHOD.

Old Mills—My dear, we must do our best to put an instant stop to young Lothair's paying such marked attention to our Ethel.

Mrs. Mills—Good heavens! You mustn't mean to insinuate that you have discovered anything that proves him an undesirable son-in-law, do you?

Old Mills—Oh, no, quite the contrary. In fact, I have looked up his record, social, moral and financial, and I find that he is highly eligible. Therefore, just something should come between them and prevent the culmination of our wishes in the matter. I insist that we shall find some cause to pick up a quarrel with him and give him the grand bounce.

Mrs. Mills—You amaze me. Ethel loves him.

Old Mills—If I thought that, I would act differently. But I think that she just likes him, and would grow cool toward him in another month. We must do something to rouse her. We must insult him and otherwise keep up the persecution till they are forced to elope. Then we will forgive them, take them under our wings, and preserve them with \$10,000 that would otherwise go to the confounded caterers and milliners and modists and florists. How's that for a great idea?

Mrs. Mills (in ecstasy)—John, you're a genius!

## UNHAPPY ENDING OF A SHEDIAC ROMANCE.

Strangers Who Were Married There in 1902 Are Now Seeking a Divorce in Boston.

BOSTON, June 6.—A strange wedding which occurred in the seaport of Shediac, N. B., on a pleasant night in June, 1902, is the basis of a complicated case now before the courts of Berkshire Co., in the western part of this state. The principals in the Shediac marriage were strangers to the residents of the place, and although it appears that the event excited some interest at the time, it was practically forgotten apparently in the usual nine days of grace allowed by tradition for such affairs to live in the public interest, and none of the townspeople had much idea that a simple ceremony, quietly performed in the house of a local minister would eventually figure in the affairs of well known Boston people and also in the courts of this old Puritan commonwealth. In some respects the romance, if it can be dignified by that term, is a link in a chain of unusual happenings.

Boston was the starting point of the story. In June, 1899, a son of a Boston wholesale fish importer and commission man, met the daughter of Charles W. H. Sanborn, a wealthy proprietor of a cafe on Merchant's Row, and after an acquaintance of two weeks, the two were married. The young man had a dashing way with him always and was known as somewhat of a sport. Although the young man he did not have the slightest idea that he was acquainted with his daughter. The latter, Yvonne Maybelle Sanborn, was a handsome girl and lived with her parents at 1481 Beacon street in the fashionable suburb of Brookline. Sanborn had known the young man at his place of business, but had never cared for his friendship; in fact Sanborn now says he had occasion to order him out of his place for misconduct more than once. In some manner, which is not apparent, the fish importer's son made the acquaintance of Miss Sanborn. When the marriage papers were made out the groom was described as a widower. The couple lived together but a short time, they could not agree and the bride's father not having given his sanction to the wedding, his daughter decided to leave her husband and return to the parental roof. She still lives with her own folks at Hemmenway Chambers in the Back Bay.

In the next chapter of the affair the scene was laid in the popular summer resort of eastern Westmoreland. One day a well dressed and prosperous appearing young American registered at the Weldon house, the leading hotel in Shediac. He ordered a good room and informed the proprietor, James D. Strange, that he was looking for a wife. In his baggage he carried an unusual quantity of soft pillows (the sofa pillow was then at its height in Boston) and proceeded to decorate his room in the most fantastic style. The young woman arrived on schedule time and also registered at the Weldon house. After supper the two strangers left the hotel for a walk through the town. During the evening they were quired for the residence of a minister, accompanied by the young man, and were directed to that of Rev. Thomas Pierce, pastor of the Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Pierce was at home. He was informed by the young man that he desired to be married, and as he presented the necessary license and answered all questions satisfactorily, the ceremony was performed. The strange couple, who knew no one in Shediac, brought no witnesses with them, and the pastor requisitioned two members of his family to serve in that capacity.

The names furnished the pastor were Elmer E. Prior and Elizabeth M. Ross. The latter is understood to be a Nova Scotian.

When the couple called at the Pierce residence, it appeared a Monday morning. The news of the mysterious event gradually leaked out, and it was not long before the town was wondering as to who the strangers were. The newly married couple did not remain long in Shediac, but left the next day for Prince Edward Island.

The two were next heard from in the city of Pittsfield in the Berkshire hills, about 175 miles from Boston. Young Prior started a company known as the Pittsfield Fish Company. The woman, who was known as Elizabeth, was married in Shediac with him, and she lived for a time at Pittsfield hotel. Prior came into prominence by preferring serious charges against the license commissioners of Pittsfield. A secret hearing was given. Prior failed to prove his allegations. During this hearing Attorney W. O. Tuttle, formerly a member of the legislature, and Attorney Wright, counsel for the license commissioners, visited Boston and claimed to have found evidence that Prior had been married in this city. When John Ross, a brother of the woman with whom Prior had been living in Pittsfield, was examined at the hearing, he spoke of Mrs. Prior. "Which Mrs. Prior do you mean," the red and black haired one? was asked. It was then that Pittsfield people received their first intimation that another woman figured in Prior's affairs.

Several weeks ago a brother of Yvonne Maybelle Sanborn of Boston went to Pittsfield and made a quiet investigation. As a result Deputy Sheriff E. H. Pierce, acting for the Boston woman, served a libel on Prior for divorce. He announces that he will contest the case and has done nothing illegal.

It is said that other court proceedings may be brought within a short time, in which event it will in all probability be necessary to have affidavits taken in New Brunswick.

Prior is also involved in another case at Pittsfield. He mortgaged his business there to the brothers of the woman formerly known as Miss Elizabeth Ross. The latter has also left the young man, and the Ross brothers are in possession of the business. Prior is making a fight to regain his business, which he said was lost to him through the foreclosure of the mortgage, claimed to have been illegal.

A laconic caller had just left his office and John S. Flaherty, manager of the Maritime Theatre, New York, leaned back and heaved a sigh of relief.

"That chap is quite a conversationalist," hazarded another visitor.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Flaherty, "but his talk lacks terminal facilities."

## ANIMALS' DISLIKES.

Peccolities of Wild Natures of Various Kinds.

Writing in the New York Evening Post, C. William Beebe says: Not only is it true that animals, both domestic and wild, show decided preferences for certain persons, and a strong dislike to other individuals, but whole races of creatures often show a universal hatred toward other species. In the legends of ancient times this was noticed; always arrayed against each other were the tiger and the crocodile, the hart and the dragon, the unicorn and the elephant.

Perhaps the most interesting cases of dislikes are those which are inherited; fear of the natural enemies of a certain weaker species being so strong that even the young just born may experience it. All herds of cows and cattle hate dogs instinctively. Cows we not trace this to the time, long centuries ago, when the wild herds were always in danger of being attacked by wild dogs or wolves, which slung about on the outskirts of the herd, and watched with hungry eyes every chance to cut out and pull down a helpless calf?

To fight like "cats and dogs" has become a proverb, and we must admit there is abundant basis for its truth. In domestic cats this is doubtless an inherited trait, which one of its larger relatives we can verify today. In the tiger is king, indeed. Deep in the jungle he makes his lair, and the cuba have few enemies, except Bear and tiger-cat when they inadvertently cross the tracks of these striped and spotted animals. It is doubtful if even the great python would disturb the tiger or the cuba. But the packs of wild dogs are without fear, and would kill and eat the cuba and defy the parent tiger. Well she knows this, and also that although she might slay a dozen, yet the others would pick her down, ripping her flesh, careless if they died or no. So a tiger in captivity will scrutinize a wolf without much show of anger, but pity the dog if he ever comes within reach, and if she cannot get at him her wrath of memory. Her endeavors on the bars of her cage.

RESPECTED BY DOGS.

A leopard, which lives so much among the trees and could so easily escape the attacks of wild dogs has no instinctive hatred, although it is a subtle which would be by no means despised. This fact is well known to dogs, which show their fear of the aboriginal felines, while they will mob tigers and other terrestrial cats. Pumas come under the same head as respect dogs, and are held in as great respect.

In zoos the animals generally show a dislike to children, and a dislike to the dislike to children, because they are teased more by the youngsters, and in the second place, because the animals show of the abnormal, or conditions out of the usual discipline, which they have remarkable ability.

Monkeys hate negroes, but this dislike of dark-skinned men is not confined to the above-mentioned class of animals. It is said that when Hagenbach's Somali soldiers at the Crystal Palace they were invited one Sunday to see the Zoo, where they were accompanied by a man named Broughton from Somaliland. There was nothing in which the negroes were not European could object in the appearance of these free, half-bred tribesmen, but when the dark men entered the lion house there was an uproar. The animals were furious; they roared with rage, and the monkeys were frightened and angry, the antelopes were alarmed, and even the plump wild cat made enemies, the dark-skinned men who had hunted them for centuries in the jungles of the East, and with whom their own parents did battle when they were captured and carried off captive in the Nubian deserts.

BIRDS FEAR FROM TERROR.

A bird will often die from sheer terror. Birds are much frightened, and parrots, snips and monkeys will sometimes faint away. There are many cases of this kind, and among animals which are inexplicable to us; just as many people have unreasonable but uncontrollable phobias against cats, mice, snakes, or snakes. Why, for instance, should camels arouse such disgust in horses? And why are other animals often unheeded by horses, but even the scent of a camel which has passed some time before a horse, and whose horses refuse to be driven near it. Horses will learn to work in company with elephants much sooner than with camels.

Even the animals which are nearly related to each other intensely hate sometimes exists. Hounds take delight in hunting foxes, and when dogs are used in pursuing and killing wolves they do it with a fierceness and anger which is never aroused in them at the sight of the deer which they are running.

Animals, such as cats, dogs, birds and even bees, seem to know what persons are in sympathy with them. Some persons will be attacked even by pigeons and doves, and it is impossible for some to have anything to do with horses and other animals.

INDICTS FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY FOR ASSAULT.

James Richards, four years old, was arraigned in court of quarter sessions at Patterson, N. J., yesterday on an indictment, charging him with assault and battery on Louis Cardop on Mar. 15 last. When the court clerk called his name the little fellow toddled up to the rail and was lifted over into the enclosure surrounding the judge's desk.

Judge Scott was busy writing when Assistant Prosecutor Shaw started to read the indictment. He was called to order by the court, who asked him where the prisoner was.

"Right here, your honor," said a detective, lifting the little fellow on to a table.

Lawyer Munson Force put in a plea of not guilty, and the assistant prosecutor asked that the indictment be quashed.

"Motion granted," said the court, "and the person or persons who are responsible for this youngster's arrest shall be arraigned themselves."

James was lifted from the table and ran to the back of the court room, where his mother was waiting for him. —New York Herald.