ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 17, 1894.

A FREDERICTON DIAGNOSIS. Recently the Globe discussed the condition of the liberal conservative the club Letellier, a political organizaparty in Westmorland, York, Sunbury and Queens. We have since then a continuati n of the subject by a better authority, at least in respect to some of the counties. The Gleaner of and therefore ought to be resisted by Fredericton is a liberal journal which the Catholics and the French. Mr. is not in harmony with the leaders of its party in this province. It is fair to say it does not speak for the oppositi:n, but no more does it speak for the conservatives. But let the Gleaner tell its own story:

We admit to having little information from Westmorland beyond that so generally expressed, that the liberals have abandoned all hope of earrying that constituency. As to York and Sunbury and Queens, there is a very deep-rooted impression that the conservative party were never in better trim than at present. Cretainly the party mever appeared to be more harmonious than now: they were never in better spirits; the prospects for sweeping conservative victories every St. John river county in the province were never more encouraging. With this condition of affairs in full view every day, it would seem to be a shameful burlesque on the liberals to be told that they stood to win in either York or Sunbury and Queens.

Going further into an account of the state of 'ings in its own county the

If we were permitted to venture a prediction, based on the present appearance things, we should say that the liberals of York intend that the county will go to the conservatives practically by default. The party is utterly demoralized. There is no person on the ground to take a lead in reorganization. The majority will not centre on Mr. Thempson, chiefly because he is looked upon as a tool for Mr. Blair, and there is a lamentable dearth of desirable can didates. There are no young men of strength and promise to be found in the party to take up the work of cementing the conflicting elements. The liberal party, we regret to be obliged to admit, is a dead letter in York, and the Globe knows well upon whose shoul-

ders the responsibility for this rests. Our Fredericton contemporary is of. the opinion that the Globe should give he is not an absolute monarch in the its attention to the lamentable con- sense that the Czar is. The appoint dition of its own party in the river

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

and certain Boston capitalists with limitations. The whole administrawhom he is associated have taken in tive, legislative, and judicial powers hand. The company are seeking in over a hation of one hundred and but this is probably incorrect. corporation for the purpose of con- twenty-five millions of people are veststructing an electric railway from ed in him. Other sovereigns have Yarmouth through Nova Scotia to the power to declare war, but this is Amherst and thence to St. John. The a barren prerogative without the chief Boston partner in the project is power of the purse. The Emperor of a hydraulic engineer. An electric Russia can declare war in good earrailway is not a novelty, but prob- nest, knowing that he can not only ably that feature of the proposed system is novel which contemplates the use of the tides to provide original is in fact for Russia more than all the motive power. Such is the plan which three estates are in other European the incorporators of the Yarmouth countries, for the people cannot turn and New Brunswick railway have him out as they can the British memsprung upon the public. The Bay of bers of parliament. He is therefore, Fundy and its tributaries are to fur, a great individuality in the European nish the energy which is to be turned situation. into electric power. As a sort of side issue it is intended to redeem a large, quantity of marsh lands with the help of the same dams which are to be used in providing power. Whether this particular scheme is visionary in that Russia owes much of her great not, it seems to be certain that the era of electric railways is at hand. So far the electric car is chiefly used in street railways, but it is gradually working into the suburbs and is found charge of the department before the to serve certain purposes much better than the steam railway. It would be a convenience in a thickly settled country if a passenger could get on or off the railway train at any point desire for peace with which the Czar without regard to stations. The electric system is a convenient one for frequent and sudden stops. The steam railway not as a rule used for short journeys, say of half a mile, and stopping places are usually from one mile to several miles apart. The cost of a frequent passenger service by the electric railway is considerable compared with the outlay for a railway train. For instance, there are towns and villages and country places near St. John, on the line of the two great railways, where many city people live during the summer. The railways have not been able to provide a passenger service entirely satisfactory as to times or as to price. A very considerable revenue would be

outlay in operating the whole machinery of an additional railway train with its force of train hands. It would be quite another thing to run the light electric car with two men in charge. Perhaps such a car could be run every hour over a forty mile route, requiring say three cars, for as much money as would be needed to make the round trip with one special railway train. It may be that in the future steam and electricity will use the same rails. At all eyents it seems likely that the electric car will take the place of the steam train for many purposes.

required from passagers to return the

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE WEEKLY SUN. NAN EXCITED CAMPAIGNER. C. Beausoliel. M. P., is a prominent associate of Mr. Laurier and frequently speaks with the opposition leader in his own province. Mr. Beausoliel, in the absence of his chief, was the other day called upon to address tion in Montreal. He took the oppor tunity to set forth the situation in respect to the Manitoba schools. His statement of the situation is that the conservatives are mostly Orangemen, Beausoliel says that out of forty conservative members whom Ontario sends to Ottawa thirty-six are Orangemen. There is something wrong with the figures, because Ontario sends more than fifty liberal conservatives to Ottawa, but Mr.

Beausoliel is not the only member of his party who departs from literal correctness. He goes on to say that Mr. Meredith, whom the conservative government has made chief justice of Ontario, is an Orangeman, and wants to know what kind of justice "our compatriots" in Ontario will get when they seek in that court. Mr. Beausoliel also required the audience to tell him whether they proposed to allow the Orangemen to walk over their dead bodies. His own body was not to better purpose. Yet at the present open for such use, and he demanded a general rising on the part of the public. Mr. Laurier's friend is unduly excited. If he will read the days' pay twenty years ago, or with speeches of his leader in Manitoba he four days' pay when the first railways will perceive that Mr. Laurier is discoursing in a different and milder strain. But perhaps Mr. Laurier will

THE PASSING CZAR.

not object to the Beausoliel pre-

gramme before a Quebec audience.

Th health of the Czar is at present an important European issue. The Emperor of Russia is, even more than the Emperor of Germany, a personal factor in the affairs of the world and in the relations of nations. If the Emperor of Germany is absolute or nearly so in matters of administration, ment of a chancellor and of a council which is not responsible to parliament gives a sovereign some personal influence, but in Germany the control is tempered by the fact that the legislative power and the granting of sup-It is a rather ambitious scheme that plies belong absolutely to representacommand his soldiers to fight, but compel his people to pay. The Czar

So much power and influence the Czar commands by virtue of his constitutional position. But it is without doubt due to the wonderful man who is at the head of the foreign office success in the diplomacy of the present reign. Though M. De Giers was not formally made minister of foreign affairs until 1882, he was actually in assassination of the late Czar, and indeed ever since the treaty of Berlin, Prince Gortchakoff being an invalid and generally abroad. The strong is everywhere credited, and the equally earnest desire on the part of himself and his chief minister to organize and extend the Russian domain in southern Asia have operated for the

peace of Europe and the advancement of the empire. and the second beautiful and the Russia has been kept in peaceful, though occasionally strained relations with Britain and Germany, and is now thought to be in remarkably close friendship with the French republic. The latter alliance, if such it may be called, is thought by some to be hostile to the triple alliance, and to shadow forth the coming European war: Against this apprehension there is confidence in the peaceful disposition of the Czar, who has not only striven to keep the peace between Russia and other powers, but has acted as a sort of peacemaker among the nations. His family relationships have given him a sort of right to offer friendly offices. His wife is a sister to the Princess of Wales, his sister is married to the second son of the British Queen, and his brother is the

husband of the Queen's grand-daughter. The Emperor of Germany, as grandson of Victoria, is also a family connection, as are likewise the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, and the Prince of Roumania.

Now that Alexander is believed to be dying the future contains a new element of doubt. The heir is a young man not supposed to be exceedingly capable. De Giers is seventy-five years old. The war in the east deeply

ncerns Britain, Russia, and France, and will probably call for European intervention within a few months. It is not the time when a peace-loving and strong-minded Czar of Russia can best be spared.

HE IS NO CHICKEN.

A writer in the Presbyterian finds it extraordinary that Mr. Laurier has attained to his present leading position "at so early an age." The mystery is not wonderful to those who know that Mr. Laurier is three years older than Sir John Thompson and six years older than Mr. Foster. He is older than Sir John A. Macdonald was when he became premier of the Dominion of Canada, and older than Mr. Mackenzie was when he succeeded to that office. Mr. Blake was several years younger when he seemed leader of the opposition than Mr. Laurier is now. Mr. Laurier is fifty-three

The rush of the unemployed to the Nova Scotia has apparently not been equal to the demand. The work on the south shore railway is largely in the hands of Italians who have been brought in for that purpose. Provincialists are superior to Italians, but they can probably employ their time prices of goods it is probable that a man can buy more with two days' wages now than he could with three were built in this province.

MONCTON ARBITRATION CASE

The Company Awarded Three Hundred and Forty-Three Thousand Dollars.

By Two of the Board. While Chairman Want ed to Make it Four Hundred and Seventeen Thousand.

Advices received by The Sun from Montreal last evening state that the arbitrators in the Moncton water case ave rendered their decision. Messrs. Surtees and F. W. Holt hav decided on \$343,000 for the company while the chairman holds that the amount should be \$417,000.

The Sun's Moncton correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: It is reported on good authority that itrators have awarded Moncton Gas Light and Water com Mr. Franklin Clements of Yarmouth tive bodies. The Czar has no such pany three hundred and forty-three thousand dollars for their One report is that Mr. Sharley, the company's arbitrator, refused to sign

Official notice of the award is yet received beyond the fact that it has been made and will be delivere on the 18th inst. on the payment of charges. As the city only offered about two hundred and forty thousand and the company valued their works on the basis of the earning power at seven or eight hundred thousand, it will be seen that the arbitrators took a middle ground.

There is some talk of an appeal by the company to the courts, but the general impression is that the award will be accepted.

FREE SITE IN CAPE BRETON.

New York, Oct. 15.-The Society Colonial Wars has been presented with a free site at Cape Breton, N.S., for the Louisburg memorial located on a well preserved redoubt, connected by a causeway with the King's Bastion where General Pepcerell received the keys of the fortress from Governor Duchambon in the presence of the as sembled froops. The position is a most prominent one and the memorial will be a landmark for the sea and slore. A design presented by William Geddy Beatty, member of the New York society, has been selected. It consists of a plain doric shaft rising from a square, and surmounted by a cannon ball as an emblem of victory, The material to be used will be grey or red granite, and the height proportionate to the amount of money received.

REV. I. E. BILL, JR.

The Cincinnati Messenger and Journal of Sept. 27th contains a long notice of the ordination on Sept. 19th of Ingram E. Bill, Ir., a young Nova Scotian who formerly attended the Yarmouth Academy and was well known as a boy lecturer and preacher. The paper Rev. Ingram E. Bill, sr., had the grea joy of welcoming his son to the Christian ministry. Brother Bill forms the third link in the chain of kin in the Baptist ministry. His grandfather, Rev. Ingram E. Bill, served with marked success for over sixty years. His father has been a successful and honored pastor in the denomination for many years. His father has been a successful and honored pastor in the denomination for many years. The son ought to be the best of the whole lot, he being the third edition. Brother Bill comes from Nova Scotia, where he was reared and educated, and where the name Bill is a household word. He was graduated from Acadia College, and has taken one year at Newton Theological Seminary. After a time he proposes to complete the full course. The West Cleveland church is happy in its selection of a pastor. They will work a good work in the Lord's name. Within a year this church has been organized, the edition this church has been organized, the edifine dedicated and the pastor ordained. Every-thing is brand new. May the greatest pros-perity attend this new launch and her crew

perity attend this new launch and her crew in their untried voyage. Fraternal greetings were exchanged on this occasion with our THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Woodbury v. Cunningham case was continued up till eleven o'clock on Thursday evening and the arguments of counsel heard Friday morning. His honor decided in favor of plaintiff, directing a verdict to be entered for \$191.80. Postea was stayed. This is the first case tried in St. John without a jury under the new act. J. G. Forbes, Q.C., and E. McLeod, Q.C., for plaintiff, M. N. Cockburn and

Attorney-General Blair for defendants Maria Woodbury v. Cunningham stands over to next court to abide the preceding case which will be ap-

THE RUSSELL TRIAL. Character And Santara

Verdict of Not Guilty on First Count and Disagreement on Other.

To Be Tried on the Charge of Abduction and Detention.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) The trial of Henry G. Russell. charged with rape of Sadie Crawford. the girl from Musquash, was begun vesterday morning before Judge Hanington, and a jury consisting of Jos. B. Stubbs, G. Herbert Street, C. F. Harrison, Charles H. S. Johnston, F. McCafferty, J. A. McLean, Jas. F. Stewart, John A. Miller, T. T. Lantalum, Jos. Ruddock, W. Cunard and

Before the solicitor-general began his opening address to the jury, Mr. Baird, on behalf of the prisoner, asked that the two indictments against him be joined by consent and tried by the same jury. As the court had some doubt if this course was legal the suggestion was not accepted.

Solicitor-General White then began his address. At some length he recited the story of the assault as it has already been told and pointed out the difference between rape and indecent assault, for both of which Russell is indicted. He asked the jury to find out whether or not the offence was actually committed and if so did the girl consent and was that consent secured through threats. He pointed out that if the girl's consent was secured through the administration of drugs it was till rape.

Sarah J. Crawford, the female the case, was the first witness called. She said she was 17 years of age in April last, and lived at Prince of Wales, about eleven miles from this city. She is an unusually large girl, with a round face and is not at all bad looking, having a particularly prettily shaped mouth. dressed in a blue cloth waist and skirt, with a short black jacket with black velvet sleeves and a black velvet facing. On her breast she wore a blue bow and had a pink ribbon about her neck. Her hat was a small one of black straw with imitation flowers. While giving her evidence she twisted nervously with her right hand at the trimmings of her dress. She answered her questions in a plain, straightforward way and seemed only too anxious to tell her story. While she was giving her evidence, Russell, sitting in a corner of the prisoner's box, with his arms stretched out on either side, watched her attentively. and often smiled broadly at her state-

ments. Examined by the solicitor-general she detailed the story of her going away with Russell. The Thursday before the assault she saw him pass ing the house, and on Saturday, while her mother was away and she was in the house with her two sisters and a brother. Russell came along and sitting down on a sofa, asked: 'Who's your fellow?" To this she replied : "I have none," and he asked : "How would I suit ?" He told her he was a lineman, and after a time when she went outside to empty some water he followed her and asked for a spoon She gave him one and he poured out from a bottle some stuff which she drank, as he told her he was going to take some himself. It looked like water, but went directly to her head and produced a queer sensation. Then he took down her skirt from the wall, threw it over her head and told her she must come with him. She got her things from upstairs and Russell helped her into the carriage and they drove off, passing Spruce Lake and going on up the South Bay road to Mr. Hamm's. On the way he told her they would get married and go to Moncton. At Mr. Hamm's house Russell introduced her as his wife, said they had been married two days, and secured a room for the night. They got a cup of tea and in half an hour went to their room. She sat on a chair all night, but Russell lay down on the side of the bed. The next morning they started off and had gone some distance. Witness now described how he had assaulted her, and she said she had yelled and resisted with all her strength. That night they spent at another house; she sat on a chair while Russell went to bed. When they drove off in the morning they met Officer Hennessey and her

Cross-examined by Mr. Baird-She denied telling Russell at her home that she was ill-treated and wanted to go away, and she repeated what she had told about taking the drug. She took it purely from curiosity, and declared it had the effect of making her want to go with Russell. Mr. Baird here drew her attention to the fact that upon the preliminary examination she had said the effect was not instantaneous. She declared that was a mistake for its effect was instantaneous, and lasted until Sunday. When driving with Russell she passed Frank McCarthy, whom the drug Russell had given her. She declared positively that she did not throw a kiss to McCarthy, nor did unladvlike. While passing Spruce Lake Russell gave her a ring and told her it was his mother's wedding ring. At that time no arrangement had been made for them to be married, nor had they agreed to travel as man and wife. Witness declared that at Mr. Hamm's she had no conversation with Mrs. Hamm. She went willingly to the same room with Russell, but did not retire although he asked her She only took off her hat and to. jacket. Russell himself did not undress. She had no reason to assign for not having told Mr. and Mrs. Hamm that Russell was not her hus-While driving along the road pand. on Sunday she met several people but did not tell any of them that Russell was not her husband. They did not stops that day for dinner, but when they stopped for supper Russell introduced her as his sister. Later in the evening at the Douglas house, where the decision of the supreme court in they stopped all night, she was introduced by Russell as his wife. The effect of the drug did not pass away, talked very little together.

until about 9 o'clock that evening and therefore she did not tell Mrs. Duncan or any of the others that Russell was not her husband. She denied having gone to bed there. When Mr. Baird asked her how it was that she was in the back of the bed when the man entered the next morning, she blushed crimson and declared she had not been in bed at all.

The effect of the drug had worn off but she did not tell Mrs. Duncan of her position because she was afraid of Russell. Before the assault Russell had told her he would get them both an outfit and they would be married as soon as he could sell the horse and rig. When they were overtaken Russell returned willingly and told her father he would marry her. She also said she would marry him, but was angry with him and did not mean She visited him in the Fairville jail with Officer Hennessey and his wife and sat beside him. He had She said, "Maybe we all right." He also said, "We will be married tomorrow morning," and she replied, "Maybe we will, dear." She had asked him to get this marriage over as quickly as possible, as she did not want to go back home. She had also sat with him to have their pictures taken and he had put his arm sound her but had not kissed her. The next morning before her mother arrived she had seen Russell again in the presence of Officer Hennessey and he had said, "Maybe your mother will be willing for us to be married." When her father left the evening before he was willing for the wedding and had gone to get her mother to witness it. Witness and the prisoner were both at Officer Hennessey's when her mother and father arrived. Her mother sat beside her and asked What took you away from home. She replied. "I ran away from home Her mother did not talk to her about the wedding at that time, but afterwards told her not to marry him but to come home. The next day at home her mother told her to put him through as far as the law would allow. never heard her mother say if he belongs to as good a family as he says he does they will pay something not to have him exposed. The day after she got home she told her mother all

about her experience. To Mr. White, witness said that after they started off Russell told her they would go to Moncton and get married. She did not know where Moncton was, nor whether the road they were on would take them there. Before she went away Russell told her if she did not go then she would have to go on Monday morning. On Sunday Russell told her he belonged to New York and that his parents were well off. He did not say what they

taking her there. Mr. Dunn on 25th August. returned home in the evening Sadie was gone and on Saturday afternoon company with Officer Hennessey he started off in the pursuit. They resumed the journey on Monday morning early and about eleven o'clock overtook the couple. Russell drove back to Fairville with him and in the convergation declared there had been nothing wrong. Something was said of the marriage and witness told Russell if his family were as good as he said and he would give a written guarantee to support her perhaps he could have her. After that the subject was never spoken off between them. He denied that when he went bome there was an understanding that his daughter was to be married the next day. His horse was at the door and he wanted to take his daughter, but Officer Hennessey told him he could not take her, as he dared not let her

To Mr. Baird witness declared 105'tively that there was no arrangement when he went home that the couple were to be married. He cid not go down to get Mrs. Crawford to see the wedding. He denied most emphatically that he told Officer Hennessey that he would go home and get the old woman and they would have a wedding in the morning. Mr. Baird continued on this point, but Mr. Crawford persisted that he had never referred to the wedding except to say,

"Perhaps it can take place." To the solicitor-general Mr. Crawford said he had asked the prisoner for the address of his family in New York so that he could write to them. but Russell declined to give it. Rebecca Crawford, mother of the

girl, Sadie Crawford, was the first witness called in the afternoon. She said: On the 25th of August I was picking blueberries, leaving the house about one o'clock and returning about four. When I returned my daughter was missing. I next saw her at Officer Hennessey's house on Thursday morning. I did not consent to her

going away. Cross-examined by Mr. Baird-The children were at home when I returned and they said Sarah had gone away with a man who said he was working at telegraph wires. At Fairshe knew, but did not call to him be- ville I had a talk with the prisoner, ital C. cause she was under the influence of | I asked my daughter if she wanted to go home and she said yes. The prisoner asked me if I would give my I was on led away from there. Did daughter to him in the bonds of ma-Russell tell her such conduct was trimony. I said, "No, sir." I made ton. Was going to sell horse at last no threats and had no revolver. I place we stopped, but did not try to saw a letter which stated at the bot- sell him, as we went along the road. tom, "Harry Russell, from your loving wife." I heard it had been found in the prisoner's carriage. My daughter told me she despised the prisoner and did not wish to see him again.

Officer Robert Hennessey detailed the circumstances of the capture of ter before. I knew there was a geothe couple and their return to Fairville.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baird, Officer Hennessey said after the return to Fairville, Sadie and Russell appear ed quite sociable. He heard Russell profess a desire to be married and said he hoped the old couple would be agreeable. When Mr. Crawford went iome it was with the understanding that he would bring Mrs. Crawford up to witness the marriage in the morning. In the morning he heard Mrs Crawford make some threat to Crawford about preparing to die. in his custody Sadie and Russell

David M. Hamm, at whose house the couple first stopped, said they occupied the same room. Russell told him he had been cast off by his parents and turned away from his situation for marrying the girl. She was very quiet, but appeared to be in possession of all her senses.

This closed the case for the crown. Mr. Baird, opening for the prisoner said the defence would be that the girl proposed to Russell to go away with him because she was ill treated

at home. The prisoner on his direct examination by Mr. Baird, denied the statement of the girl that he had assaulted her in the waggon or that he had treated her improperly. His examination consisted generally of denials of the leading statements.

Cross-examined by solicitor-general I came from U. S.; crossed into New Brunswick 21st August, the day the circus was in St. Stephen. Went said, "Never mind, Sadie, we will be away with girl on 25th. I took the girl up the Loch Lomond road. The night before that I went up to Crawford's place, going toward Loch Lo-Got there at eleven o'clock mond. on a Friday morning. Left Fairville Friday noon. I camped out Thursday. I drove through from St. George. Left St. George where I had stopped at a private house on Wednesday night. On Wednesday came from St Stephen The horse and carriage were bought in St. Stephen from a man named McDonald, as he signed his name for \$50. He signed a paper which was left in my carriage. I took the paper because he said I had better. He signed it on a note book in the carriage. My business here from the States was to see a lady who wrote me that her mother owned a farm where I could get some work. I bought the horse to get over the road as fast as I could. I thought I

would sell it for more than I gave for it. I did not get a chance to apply for work at Mrs. Woodburn's. She chased me away. Her daughter Annie wrote me to come. I destroyed her letter. I did not have any dinner the day I was at Crawford's The horse I watered on the Loch Lemond rcad. Sadie asked me what my name was after I had been there half an hour, and I told her "Harry." She told me hers. Afterwards she asked me my whole name. I told her and said my people lived in New York and Boston. She did not ask my business but I told her I was working as a telegraph lineman. I did not know what else to say. I stayed there because I cared for the girl and liked to flirt with her. When she told me about having been beaten my heart went out to her. I had cared for her all along and the feeling gradually grew stronger. I found the box on the St. John side of the Crawford did, nor did he say anything about house about half a mile away. I told her how I got the stuff and gave it Robert Crawford, father of Sadie, all to her with the tea and coffee. I been there about ten minutes when I gave it to her. I had some I had was a quarter. They were clothes in the wagon. locked up. The carriage was what is called a coal box. It was open all over. I asked her who was building a house across the road ' She said a man from Moncton and said she knew him. Because she said to I thought Moncton could be reached by going the Fredericton road. At that time I was very much in love with her and very anxious to marry her. We did not go to a minister because I did not have the money or a license. We expected to get a license in Moncton where we would sell

the horse going home. The first day I stopped at the Crawford house I had a pedlar in the wagon. He stayed in the carriage until he got to some other houses when I let him out. I storped there because the peddler was with me. The peddler did not get out. The ladies were in the do . way. The peddler tried to sell them some goods. I got out to get a drink of water . Before I came to this country I was a jack of all trades. I never was in States prison or ever had any photograph taken there. I was in 'a'l and had my photograph taken in the reformatory. I was at Concord where I was out as a wayward by My real name is Hussell.

I was put in jail again for an assault and battery on a girl five years old. She gave me some sauce and I lifted up her dress and spanked her. The case was proved on the evidence of people who had a prejudice against my family. I did two years for that in the reformatory. I was twice in that institution. Once I was transferred to the Boston house of correction. I was 22 years of age. Shown a paper. I cannot read this. Went to school four years.

Shown a paper by solicitor general. This is my writing, all of it. At request of the solicitor general the prisoner wrote St. John, April, St. George, I never had this letter shown me in

my possession before I saw it here. I read something on the back of it. That is all I know of it. Shown writing: That is the way I always make my a's, o's and c's. That is a small c in Canada. I did not

I was on my way to Fredericton all the time. Do not know that the road not make any enquiries about Monc-It was about two miles around the corner from the house of the man where we stopped that we were caught. He offered me a job to drive

know that it was spelled with a cap-

oxen in the woods. I left Boston in February last. To Mr. Baird-I never saw that letgraphy in my wagon; an old one. I had marked out a path on it. The letter might have been in it, but I did

not know it. Mrs. Crawford was then recalled and swore positively that she had not seen Russell on the day he said he called before the main occurrence. The solicitor general then cited the

case on which the crown relied. A. W. Baird addressed the jury for the prisoner. He relied on consent as the defence to the charge of rape and contended that the evidence of the prisoner's purpose having been accomplished by means of drugs was absurd, as it required the belief that they had without in The solic crown, rely girl's stater it was mor would stain the statem His hone length, stat manner po evidence fro the jury prisoner the benefit but to m were reaso At ten n tired. with his honor The jury alty on t that they charges. This mor on trial for

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