

# STAINS ON AXE WERE BLOOD; NONE FOUND ON COLLINS' CLOTHES

Medical Evidence the Feature of the Albert Murder Case Yesterday—Prisoner Unmoved by Ghastly Details of Tragedy.

HOPEWELL CAPE, N. B., Jan. 17.—The Collins murder trial was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning and proceeded somewhat slowly through the day. The most important witness was Dr. G. A. B. Addy of St. John, who testified as to the blood stains on the axe and other facts of the chemical examination made by him. The axes, overall, worn by the supposed murderer, etc., again figured in court, but generally speaking the proceedings were without any dramatic features. The prisoner looked particularly boyish as he sat in the dock, his head barely appearing above the rail of the enclosure. His face during the greater part of the day wore a serious and anxious look, though his coolness and apparent nerve did not desert him entirely. He watched the witnesses earnestly with his elbow on the back of his chair, his head resting easily on his hand. The court room was again filled with interested spectators.

DR. G. A. B. ADDY ON STAND. Dr. Addy being sworn, was examined by Solicitor General Jones, and said he resided in St. John and was a practicing physician, being a graduate of McGill with post graduate courses in England and New York. He had made a specialty of bacteriology, being bacteriologist for the New Brunswick government. He had had experience with blood stains in the course of his duties. He marked No. 1, that found in the priest's room, he had seen and tested for blood stains, finding there had been positive blood upon it. The stain was the same on both sides of the axe, leading him to think it had been sunk well into the flesh and withdrawn.

The blood was on the sharp blade of the axe. He could not speak positively as to the age of the stains. The blood was dried up on the axe when he first saw it. A stain of paint on the axe was apparently put on after the blood, as the paint seemed to cover the blood. A blow on the back of the head would leave such a stain as he found on the axe. A strip of wood from the door of a closet in the priest's house was shown the witness, who said he had seen it in the possession of Detective Killen. The wood had a small stain, but he was unable to say whether it was blood or not. He had examined clothing shown him by Detective Killen, but found they contained no blood. Axe marked No. 2, that found previously by Detective Killen, was shown the witness, who said he had examined it and found no blood on it. Blood stains could be removed from clothing if it were immersed in water immediately or within three hours. The witness gave a practical demonstration of blood testing before the court, employing the axes presented in court and using the guaiacum test. Witness stated that the stain on No. 1 was similar in color to that on the piece of wood shown, and taken from the panel of the door. In answer to the solicitor the witness said it took a dead body about six hours to cool and about 24 hours to become rigid. After that decomposition is looked for. Decomposition appeared in about 48 hours. A fleshy body would decompose much more rapidly than an emaciated one. The witness was stood aside for cross-examination later on.

DR. S. C. MURRAY. Dr. S. C. Murray was then called and examined by Hon. Mr. Skinner for the crown. Dr. Murray was the coroner at the inquest held over the body of the murdered woman, Miss McAuley, and gave largely the same evidence as given at the preliminary examination, stating the particular details of the wounds on some shingles at the foot of the steps in Fr. McAuley's woodshed. The body appeared to have been dragged to where it was lying from a spot on the upper floor where blood stains were found.

The wounds on the body included a deep wound in the cranium, penetrating to the brain, which was about four inches long, and had been made with a sharp instrument. Being shown axe marked No. 1, the witness said he believed it would make just such a wound as described. The wound would be of itself a fatal one. Witness also described the wound on the victim's throat, which was cut from one side to the other. His judgment was that that wound on the head had been first made, the throat also being cut before the body was placed in the pit.

The wound in the throat would also be sufficient to cause death. The victim was a fairly fleshy woman. He considered the nature of the wounds negatived the possibility of suicide. The witness also testified as to the untidy condition of the house, and the mutilated state of the doors. The doctor

time of the murder, was called and examined by Hon. Mr. Jones. He testified of meeting the prisoner and remembering the circumstances of the murder. The prisoner came over to their house on Tuesday and on Sunday afternoon and of her leaving Father McAuley's at 6 o'clock, leaving behind Miss McAuley and prisoner. Witness had no knowledge of Miss McAuley having money. Miss McAuley was well when she left her on Sunday evening. Later on Sunday evening the prisoner came over to her (the witness) house with a can in his hand. She asked whose wagon it was at the door and she told him it was her husband's. The prisoner, after sitting a short time, took his can and poured the water that was in it into a pail in the kitchen and then left. That was the last she saw of the prisoner till she saw him in court.

Witness told of finding \$30 under the carpet at Fr. McAuley's she looked there as she understood Miss McAuley kept her money there. In answer to a question of Mr. McKewen's, witness said she did not know that Collins came to her place for liquor.

To Mr. Skinner the witness said there was no blood found in her knowledge. Court adjourned at 1:30 to meet at 10 tomorrow. From present indications the case will run well into next week. The cold for two days has been intense at St. John. The thermometer last night reached 18 below.

DR. ADDY CROSS-EXAMINED. After Dr. Murray's evidence Dr. Addy was cross-examined by Hon. Mr. McKewen, giving further testimony regarding the analysis of clothes given by Attorney General Pugsley, Sheriff Lynds and Detective Killen. Parts of these were produced in court, one being a man's black outside shirt. Four pieces had been cut out of each sleeve and five out of the body and examined and no blood found. He did not think the blood would not be very great from such a blow on the head as described by Dr. Murray. If the throat of a person were cut in life the blood would spurt and be scattered all about.

Court closed at 1 o'clock with Dr. Addy still on the stand. On resuming the cross-examination Dr. Addy testified as to examining the stains on an undershirt and other articles of clothing shown in court and finding no blood on them. He reiterated his statement that the axe was apparently put on after the blood, and that the blood was removed from clothing if washed in cold water soon after the clothing became stained, and before the blood had dried.

Decomposition, the witness said, might appear in 48 hours. The paint stain on the axe in question was put on after the blood. With fresh blood it was possible to tell human blood from that of other animals by the use of a microscope, but this was not possible after blood had dried. In this instance he could not tell whether the blood was that of a person or animal. Within half an hour after blood was put on the axe, he would look for a stain on the panel of the door if struck with the axe. He examined axe marked No. 2, and said it was not blood. He was not sure, but he believed it was not blood. He was not sure, but he believed it was not blood. He was not sure, but he believed it was not blood.

EMMA E. GARLAND. Emma E. Garland, wife of Stephen Garland, of Edgarton, was the witness, and told of seeing the prisoner, Collins at their hotel on August 20th, at half past four o'clock. Collins came to her room and paid her \$1.50 in money. The prisoner had two valises, one being of satchel style. Shirts shown her were identified as those she saw in Collins' room at the hotel. Also gloves and belt. Witness told of Collins telling her later on that he was not stopping all night, saying that he was going with Fr. McAuley, and paying him back \$1.25. She did not see him afterwards. Witness told of finding the clothes in question, which were of good quality, and of marking of them before giving them to Sheriff Lynds. The prisoner seemed warm when he came to her place, but it was an excruciating hot day. He also seemed excited. Stephen Garland corroborated his wife's evidence so far as he knew the facts.

MICHAEL TEAHAN. Michael Teahan, of New Ireland, was the next witness, and said that he had first seen the prisoner at Fr. McAuley's when he went there to teach the prisoners to split wood on August 17th. Witness identified axe marked No. 1, as the one used on that occasion. The other axe he had seen in Fr. McAuley's barn before and after the murder. Witness told of Fr. McAuley leaving for Albert by the mail, and told of his acquaintance with Miss McAuley. He also told of Miss McAuley being annoyed at the prisoner's breaking into a can of cream, and of seeing Collins with a pocket book and \$1.75. The book had three compartments. The prisoner told him that was all the money he had.

To Mr. McKewen witness said he could not tell what Collins' idea was in showing him his pocket book. He did not ask Collins to show it. Witness told of the Sunday fishing trip and said that the relationship between Miss McAuley and Collins appeared to be friendly. The witness, in reply to a question of Mr. McKewen as to whether he had heard of a pedlar laden with goods having disappeared at New Ireland, said he had heard of the matter.

The question was objected to by Mr. Skinner and allowed, his honor saying if there were any allowances he would rather they should be in favor of the prisoner. Mr. McKewen asked the witness if he could give the names of any persons in New Ireland said to have been connected with that disappearance, to which witness answered in the affirmative.

# N.B. MEN TO THE FRONT IN B.C.

Three of Them Candidates in Vancouver City

J. F. Garden and W. J. Bowser are Conservative Nominees and J. W. deB. Farris Liberal

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 8.—That the Maritime Province people are taking an important part in the development and political life of the West, can be seen by the nominations in the City of Vancouver. British Columbia is now in the midst of a keen political contest. Hon. R. McBride, who has been the Conservative premier for the past three years, has appealed to the people, and the elections will be held on February 2nd. The McBride government was forced through the house measures which were entirely opposed to the traditions of the Conservative party.

In a speech delivered in Vancouver a few weeks ago, Mr. Hawthorthwaite said, "We shall haul down the British ensign from the staff at Government building, Vancouver, and run up the red flag in its place." Such is the man whom the Conservative party has made an alliance with in British Columbia.

J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal leader, is making a straight party fight, referring to the statement of Mr. Hawthorthwaite, he said, "We shall have no affiliation with the traitors who propose to haul down the national flag and substitute the red flag of anarchy, but on the contrary co-operate with the great body of the people who are in the front ranks of the Conservative party."

Macdonald is a lawyer by profession, and is a politician of the stamp of the late Alexander Mackenzie. All who come in contact with him are convinced of his rugged honesty and high ideals. In the best informed circles it is admitted that he will be premier of the province after the present contest.

City of Vancouver elects five members, and already fifteen candidates are in the field, five of them being Socialists. On the Conservative ticket is J. F. Garden, formerly of Woodstock, N. B. Mr. Garden has served in the local house for a number of years, and is a man of high character for two terms. He is one of the most popular men in the city. W. J. Bowser, another Conservative nominee, is a native of New Brunswick, and has been in the office of Weldon & McLean. Mr. Bowser has had a stormy life in politics, and few years ago contested the city as an Independent. A. H. B. Macgowan is a native of Prince Edward Island, and has represented Vancouver in the local house for three years.

On the Liberal side a very strong ticket has been nominated. The governorship of the Yukon and Judge Henderson retired from the bench to enter the ranks of the party. R. P. McLennan, ex-Mayor Neelands and J. W. deB. Farris.

Mr. McLennan is the only native son of British Columbia on the ticket, and he has Maritime blood in his veins, his father, the late Governor McNicoll, having been born in Nova Scotia. Mr. McLennan was the ablest governor the Yukon ever had and brought peace and contentment to that distant part of Canada. He is one of the best campaign speakers in the province and will be a great strength to the Liberal party.

The candidate in whom your readers will probably have the most interest is J. W. deB. Farris. He is a son of the Hon. L. F. Farris of Queens county, and is the nominee of the younger element of the party. At the nominating convention held at a recent date, Mr. Farris, formerly president of the Young Liberals Association, made a strong plea in favor of Mr. Farris for a place on the ticket. He stated that British Columbia was a young man's country, and young men of ability were needed to maintain the principles of Liberalism in the West. He went on to say that Mr. Farris during his five years' residence in Vancouver had proved to all with whom he had come in contact that he possessed the true western, progressive spirit, and as he had made good in his profession, he would make good in the coming contest.

A number of former residents of Queens county were at the convention, and the speaker's remark that Mr. Farris came of good Liberal stock, his father and his grandfather having fought the battles of Liberalism in the province of New Brunswick successfully for the past forty years, and that the younger Farris would fight the battles of the party successfully in Vancouver, was received with hearty applause.

The Daily World in referring to Mr. Farris' address accepting the nomination, said: "In accepting his nomination, Mr. Farris gave a foretaste of oratorical ability which fairly electrified his audience."

A serious split has occurred in the Conservative ranks. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and other prominent members of the party took exception to the machine methods of electing candidates by primaries instead of in open convention, and the younger branch of the party, known as the Canadian Conservatives, will not support the party ticket.

Dr. King, son of Senator King, is the Liberal candidate in Cranbrook. The doctor has already served three years in the local house and his re-election is assured.

The Liberals are confident of carrying the province, but whichever party is returned to power, Maritime Province men will take an important part in the affairs of state.

OTHERS TALK BUT ST. JOHN GETS THE BUSINESS. Rival Merits of Maritime Ports Discussed in Senate. Senator Ellis invites Test Between St. John and Halifax Port—Fast Line Project.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—In the senate Senator Power moved for correspondence on the trans-Atlantic mail service when the C. P. R. tried to escape calling at Halifax with the mails. He was glad to see the government had decided the C. P. R. steamers must visit the wharf at Halifax. Halifax was 250 miles nearer Liverpool than was St. John. It required fifteen hours less steaming. Steamers could only safely enter St. John harbor when the tide was almost high, therefore if a steamer reached St. John at low tide it might be delayed several hours, which would give Halifax 20 hours advantage over St. John.

Senator Ellis said, as a resident of St. John, he was willing to have a comparison made of St. John and Halifax as ports. The desire of the C. P. R. was natural in view of the contract for handling the British mails for the Orient. They naturally desired to centralize their own line, which terminated at St. John, and also to save the expense of paying for mails and passengers over the Intercolonial railway to or from Halifax. They also wanted a winter port at Georgetown, and loss of time through the call at Halifax. If there were no Halifax call the steamer would have less difficulty in catching the tide at St. John.

Senator McDonald of P. E. I. said the Charlottetown Board of Trade advocated a winter port at Georgetown, and the C. P. R. He agreed with Senator Ellis that the Canadian contract might be interpreted or changed so as to jeopardize the Oriental mail service. Sir Richard said twenty-five knot steamers were nice things to talk about, but very expensive to run. Senator Fournier pointed to the superior advantages of old Louisbourg as a winter port. It was the best on the Atlantic coast.

Senator McKen declared that Louisbourg was not as convenient a port as Halifax. Senator Edwards doubted if extreme fast steamers would be the boats of the future, and opposed the government spending money to encourage fast boats being put on the Canadian route. Owing to the shorter sea distance the boats now crossed as quickly as did those from New York.

Senator Farris declared that while there was a good deal of talk about Louisbourg and other ports, St. John had gone ahead and was doing the winter port business of Canada. Trade was so brisk that the collector of customs could not allow one of his men to leave to attend the C. P. R. convention now being held in Ottawa.

The resolution passed.

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Boys' \$3.50 3-Piece Suits, Reduced to \$2.65  
Boys' \$2.50 Reefers, - Reduced to \$1.90  
Boys' \$3.75 Ulsters, - Reduced to \$2.95  
Boys' 50 ct. Underwear, - Reduced to 29c  
Boys' 25 ct. All Wool Hose, Reduced to 17c

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# SECY. ROOT AND EARL GREY MAY SETTLE ALL CONTROVERSIES

Approaching Conference at Ottawa Expected to Find Basis for Ending All Anglo-American Disputes—Canada the Judge.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Associated Press learns that the exchange of certain definite proposals between the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of clearing up the long-standing differences between the United States and Canada have reached a rather advanced stage, so well informed circles not only hope but believe that the approaching meeting between Secretary Root and Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, at Ottawa, will result in settling the questions of all, of the long pending controversies.

Canada's reply was received, disclosing a real desire to reach an agreement, as wished for by Secretary Root, but Canada wants not so much monetary compensation for waiving any interests as a national and political basis for anything she may have to give up. The questions to be settled include pelagic sealing, the lake fisheries, the Canadian sea fisheries, the diversion of water power from the St. Lawrence and the diversion from the boundary rivers. It is pointed out that these and other questions are

not of first class importance, but they may become so at any moment, and reasonable prudence requires their adjustment. The matters to be discussed also include a number of individual claims which the executive branch approves but which Congress left unpaid. Regarding the most important question the one relative to pelagic sealing, the proposal of the United States tends to an arrangement by which Canada shall have a share in the catch at the Pribilof Islands, in which, at present, she has no share, provided pelagic sealing is discontinued.

WOODSTOCK CIVIC NOMINATIONS. WOODSTOCK, N. B., Jan. 17.—Nominations for the 1907 council were handed in this morning. Mayor Munro was re-elected by acclamation. Eleven candidates are running for the six seats at the board, Messrs. Fisher, Dunbar, Field and McManus of last year's council, ex-Coun. Burr, H. G. Noble, Emerson Hagerman, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Horace Dalling and Chas. D. Jordan are in the race. Though an attempt is being made to inject party politics into the contest a great majority of both parties apparently refuse to follow the lead of the agitators.

PEOPLE'S BANK MERGER RATIFIED. Shareholders Get \$287.50 For Each \$150 Share. When Boom Co.'s Liability is Paid They Get \$345—York County Council Concludes Session.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 17.—A meeting of the stockholders of the People's Bank of New Brunswick was held this afternoon at the company's office, when the statement of the bank's standing for the past year was presented. A. H. F. Randolph, president of the company, presided and the statement presented showed that the net profits of the bank for 1906 amounted to \$24,220.89 as compared with \$23,277.22 of the previous year. The question of the transfer of the People's Bank to that of the Bank of Montreal was ratified and the directors given power to complete the transfer, and it is probable that within six weeks the time the merger will be concluded.

The terms of the merger are as follows: The Bank of Montreal agrees to give 1,612 shares of Bank of Montreal stock valued at \$255 per share, which is equal to \$411,000. The Bank of Montreal, however, is to be paid shares as a guarantee of the Boom Company's account, which would be \$84,000, figuring Bank of Montreal stock at \$255 per share. This would leave \$327,000 for immediate payment of 1,400 shares of the Bank of Montreal stock. There are 1,200 shares of People's Bank stock, and with \$327,000 for immediate payment the shareholders will receive \$274 for every \$150 share.

When the Boom Co.'s liability is paid the People's Bank share will be \$345 per share. The stockholders elected as directors: A. H. F. Randolph, Hon. F. P. Thompson, Geo. N. Babbitt, H. F. Randolph, W. G. Clark. At a subsequent meeting of the directors A. H. F. Randolph was elected president, Senator Thompson, vice-president, and J. W. Spurdens, manager. At the meeting this afternoon 1,652 shares were represented. The terms of transfer include that Mr. Spurdens will be manager of the Montreal branch in this city, and that the chief place of business will be the present People's Bank premises.

The York County council, after a three days' session concluded its business this afternoon. This morning the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. This afternoon, by a large majority the council refused to grant the sum of \$300 in aid of the Fredericton exhibition. Rev. J. J. Colter was reappointed Scott Act inspector at a salary of \$600, and a resolution was also passed to pay Mr. Colter's expenses for prosecuting Scott Act cases amounting to \$187. The returns of the police magistrate of Fredericton showed that some \$700 had been collected for Scott Act fines, of which \$500 had been paid over to the municipality.

A committee consisting of five members, with the warden, was appointed to watch legislation before the house. At five o'clock the council adjourned.

This evening Warden McFarlane entertained the councillors, officials and members of the press at a banquet at Windsor Hall. A most pleasant time was spent.

EARL GREY. SECRETARY ROOT.

Although the visit is officially described as private, no secret is made in government quarters that a real political outcome is expected as the visit follows the exchanges which have been going on between Washington, London and Ottawa, in which Secretary Root has been formulating a detailed plan of adjustment, which, upon its receipt here, was forwarded to Ottawa, the latter's reply having only recently been received.

A high colonial official said to the Associated Press today: "We know now that both sides desire to 'clear the slate,' to use Mr. Root's own phrase in one of his communications, and we have reason to believe that this will at least be partially accomplished before the assembling of the colonial conference in April. Mr. Root's plan in settling the questions between the United States and Great Britain, was brought to England by Sir Mortimer Durand last May, since when Mr. Root has been settling the questions by a final adjustment. After Mr. Root's plan had been referred by the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, the whole question was submitted to Canada, as it was felt that the latter must indicate the lines of acceptance or dissent. The British government made certain suggestions, but did not seek to lay down the law to the Laurier government, which was considered to be best able to judge. In due course

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