

GOODSPEED ON TRIAL.

Crown Opens Case Against Him as Accessory to Doherty Murder.

Mr. McKewen, sketches the Crown's case—Several Witnesses Heard. Mostly Those Who Testified at Higgins Trial.

At eleven o'clock Friday morning, in a crowded court, the trial of Fred Goodspeed on the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Wm. Doherty, began and an interesting case was presented throughout the day. The witnesses examined were those who had previously testified both at Higgins' preliminary examination and trial, and their evidence, though directed mostly towards Goodspeed's connection with Higgins after the murder, brought out little that has not been made public before. Today the police officials will give evidence, notably Chief Clark, to whom Goodspeed made his first confession. He will be the only direct evidence regarding the murder received during the trial, as Goodspeed's evidence, given under oath at the Higgins trial, cannot be used against him. Today will probably conclude the trial.

Through the session yesterday, Goodspeed, by permission of the judge, left the dock and sat at the lawyer's table beside his counsel, Mr. Morrill. He watched and listened to everything with his usual air of interest. Mrs. Goodspeed occupied her old position on the bench by the witness, her motherly face drawn with anxiety as she listened eagerly to all the evidence received. During the afternoon she was accompanied by her daughter and her son Jack.

Court opened at eleven o'clock when Mr. McKewen moved for the trial of Fred Goodspeed on the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of William Doherty. The Crown, presenting the prisoner was brought in and the work of selecting a jury began. This occupied considerable time, owing chiefly to the absence of those summoned to serve. Out of the two panels twelve did not answer to their names and the chief justice directed that proceedings be taken to have the delinquents fined. Then the counsel took advantage of their challenging privilege to a considerable extent, six being challenged by the defence and four by the crown.

Of the first panel summoned Arthur G. Blackie and Alex. Neil challenged by the defence were stood aside.

Robert O'Shaughnessy, William J. Parks and J. Allan were challenged by the crown and dismissed.

John P. Maloney, John Condon, Wm. A. Pennington, Wm. Heathfield, Fred S. Bonnell, R. R. Patchell and William Court were accepted and sworn. This exhausted the first panel and by request of Mr. McKewen another was summoned.

From this Frank Fales, Charles E. Everett, Charles A. Henderson, George E. Day and Thomas J. Dillon were selected and sworn. James M. Dalziel, John Salmon, Thos. Kitchman and J. S. Gibben were challenged by the defence and R. G. Amlund was stood aside by the crown.

The jury who will try Fred Goodspeed therefore stands as follows: John P. Maloney, John Condon, Wm. A. Pennington, Wm. Heathfield, Fred S. Bonnell, R. R. Patchell, William Court, Frank Fales, Charles E. Everett, Charles A. Henderson, George E. Day and Thomas J. Dillon.

In opening the case for the crown Mr. McKewen explained fully the law dealing with such offences as the one charged against the prisoner. He stated after the fact according to the law was one who gave aid, comfort and assistance to a criminal in order to enable him to escape, knowing him to be guilty of an offence. For this the crown must prove that a murder was committed, that Goodspeed knew it and that having such knowledge he assisted in enabling Higgins to escape.

The crown, said Mr. McKewen, would show clearly that Doherty was murdered though they did not propose to offer the evidence given by Goodspeed at the previous trial. They would also show as the next step that Goodspeed knew of the crime. In this connection he asked the jury to dismiss entirely from their minds all they had heard of the trial and read of the case and to rely solely on the evidence presented.

As a part of the evidence on this point the crown would offer the confession made by Goodspeed to the chief of police. Regarding Goodspeed's confession after the murder, it would be shown that he associated with Higgins and concealed the crime by evasive and false answers. When taken before the coroner he persisted in the statements that he knew nothing of the crime nor Doherty's whereabouts. Afterward when the web woven by these falsehoods began to be broken into he fled toward the States together with Higgins. On the train they told a false story to the immigration officer in order to effect their escape, so that the crime might never come to light.

As his first witness in proving the case he sketched Mr. McKewen called Joseph Doherty.

For the fourth time under oath since the murder of his son last August, Mr. Doherty told the story of his last sight of the boy alive on the noon of the Friday he was killed; of his identification of the body in the dead house the following Monday night and of his anxiety during the days intervening between Willie's disappearance and the discovery of the body. Here he swore that it was Goodspeed that told him during that time that Willie had told him he was going to Springfield. Goodspeed was with Higgins at the time.

The cap, necktie, pin and handkerchief found on the body were handed to Mr. Doherty for his identification. He unwrapped the parcel slowly and as the trinkets rolled out, his composure, maintained stoically through the Higgins trial, broke down. He sat down heavily in the chair of the witness box and shook with sobs. This lasted a minute or two. Then he

straightened up, said the things were Willie's and went on answering the lawyer's questions coolly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, Mr. Doherty could not tell the name of any of the other boys present when he was talking to Higgins and Goodspeed. He denied positively that it was Higgins who first said Willie was going to Springfield. If he said so at any previous trial he was mistaken.

Mr. Morrill read his evidence taken at the Higgins trial in which he put the above statement in Higgins' mouth but the witness persisted that that was wrong and that Goodspeed made the statement first, though Higgins might have said something similar afterwards.

Re-examined by Mr. McKewen he said that at the previous trial his attention had been directed solely to his conversation with Higgins. He had been asked anything about Goodspeed.

John Baird was the next witness. He told of seeing Higgins and Doherty going toward the park that day. He could not identify the prisoner as that boy.

Leslie Singer, who was in the park that afternoon, swore that he saw the three, including Goodspeed, going toward the park that day.

Geo. Peterson saw Doherty and two other boys in the park that day. He could not say for sure that these boys were Higgins and Goodspeed.

Harley Knox, park policeman, related the story of the discovery of the body. This was corroborated by the evidence of Officer George Earle, who also told of taking Higgins and Goodspeed to the police station after the body was identified in the morgue Monday night.

Higgins here identified the cap found on the body, but Goodspeed said nothing. Saw them again about an hour later, and they told him they were going to try and find out who had done the murder. It was Higgins who said this. The witness described the identification of the body by Higgins.

To Mr. Morrill he said he did not know Jack Goodspeed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. John P. Macaulay, the first witness called after recess, described the wounds found during his post mortem examination of Doherty's body. He said he had done at the inquest, the preliminary examination of Higgins and the late trial, showing that the death of the deceased was due to a wound of the head.

Dr. Macaulay was complimented by the chief justice on presenting his testimony in such unimpaired and dignified manner. He was asked to state the medical terms which tended usually to confuse to the ordinary individual the evidence of medical men.

Dr. Macaulay then described the finding and removal of the body of Doherty and of the subsequent examination of several boys at his office. Goodspeed and Higgins were among the boys examined. Dr. Macaulay was complimented by the chief justice on presenting his testimony in such unimpaired and dignified manner.

Clifford King told again of the meeting of himself and Harry Kelly with Goodspeed, Higgins and Doherty in the old graveyard shortly after noon the day of the murder. He left there a short time afterward, and never asked Higgins or Goodspeed to come with him.

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Doherty the day he was killed. He told me he had sold his revolver and could prove it. Anyway, he said, he was a 22, while Doherty was killed with a 32. I asked these questions because I suspected Higgins, though I didn't think Goodspeed had anything to do with the murder. Higgins used to be talking about things he would do. He said he wouldn't carry a revolver for nothing, and that Bill Holm was no good because he didn't shoot the police when they arrested him. I had warned Goodspeed against going around with him."

Mr. McKewen then expended considerable energy in the attempt to elicit some information from Frank Kelly, the midge member of the tanyard gang, who had proved so uncooperative during the previous trials. This time, as before, the younger's memory proved very faulty. He could not remember the names of any of the boys who assembled in the tanyard. He admitted having talked to some of them around the time of the murder, but couldn't remember a word that was said. He said he had seen Higgins and Goodspeed, but didn't know what they had said. He said he had seen Higgins and Goodspeed, but didn't know what they had said.

Harry Alexander's evidence, practically the same as given before, disclosed under cross-examination by Mr. Morrill the fact that he boys generally were afraid of Higgins.

There was nothing of direct importance in the testimony of the next witness, Harry McKewen. He related the story he had given at the Higgins trial of the movements of the boys between the finding of the body and the night the body was found. He also examined Jack Goodspeed in the same way. He was certain that Fred Higgins had been on the bench when he saw Fred on Brussels street with Higgins, Harry McKewen and other boys the night the body was found. He pointed closer by Mr. Morrill, the deputy admitted he was mistaken on this point and that it was Tuesday that he met the boys on Brussels street. He pointed, however, in the statement that he had examined Fred Goodspeed in his office that night.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Morrill, the deputy chief said that he had strong suspicions of both Higgins and Goodspeed as early as the Thursday before the murder. It was not his fault that they were not arrested then. Higgins was present on the three occasions on which his witness was talking to Goodspeed after the body was found.

Sergeant Baxter arrived at this time and being that the witness had been down to the cells where Goodspeed was the day he was arrested. He looked in the cell and asked the boy there if he was Goodspeed.

"He said yes," said the witness, "and asked me if I was the chief of police. I told him I wasn't, and he said he wanted to see the chief. He told him all about it. I asked him if he had seen the shooting done, and he nodded his head. I asked him if he did it and he shook his head and cried. Then he asked me, 'Is Higgins there?' and I asked him if Higgins had done it. He hesitated and I told him to nod if he was afraid to speak, and he nodded. There was not another word said of any kind. I was not acting under duress. I was doing my duty. I did so simply to see the boys."

After Sergeant Baxter's evidence had explained all the preliminaries to Goodspeed's confession, Deputy Chief Clark recalled and read the confession as he had taken it down. It was identical with his story of the murder as told at the inquest. The preliminary examination and the Higgins trial.

Re-examined by Mr. McKewen, the deputy admitted that it was owing to the intervention of the chief, backed by Mr. McKewen, that he had been deterred from making the arrest when he was Goodspeed.

After re-examination of Chief Clarke on minor points the crown rested its case.

It was Goodspeed is found guilty in this court the burglary charge will not be pressed by the crown.

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GOING TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

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FREE ALKALI.

There are few women in Canada who have not heard of "free alkali," but there are many who do not understand the term. The term is always used in connection with soap. If any thing is meant to convey that it is alkali given free with the soap, then alkali is very dear at the price. But it does not mean that. A soap containing free alkali is a soap in which the alkali is not properly incorporated with the fatty acids used in the making of soap, and such a soap is most injurious to the clothing and hands. Free alkali in soap will burn the nap of wool and the surface of linen, coarsen the skin of the hands, rendering them liable to eczema, make the nails brittle and chip off. Such a soap does not possess thorough cleansing properties. The difference between a soap containing free alkali and a neutral soap is easily tested. Sunlight Soap is a neutral soap, and no one who has once used Sunlight Soap for any time could with satisfaction go back to any of the common laundry soaps on the market. Complaints of the skin and the clothes are unknown where Sunlight Soap is used.

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my office. I warned him there again."

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, the chief testified that nothing had been said to Goodspeed in the way of an inducement or a promise that what he would not be used against him. He could not say what went on down stairs between the prisoner and Sergeant Baxter, who was the first to speak to him.

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

In his interim Deputy Jenkins was recalled and told Goodspeed's part in the finding of the revolver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, the witness said he was depending entirely upon his memory in his testimony given. He was positive that he examined Fred Goodspeed in his private office the night the body was found. He also examined Jack Goodspeed in the same way. He was certain that Fred Higgins had been on the bench when he saw Fred on Brussels street with Higgins, Harry McKewen and other boys the night the body was found. He pointed closer by Mr. Morrill, the deputy admitted he was mistaken on this point and that it was Tuesday that he met the boys on Brussels street. He pointed, however, in the statement that he had examined Fred Goodspeed in his office that night.

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It is the most famous and successful remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder,

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.
For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.
Special contracts made for time advertisements.
Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.
The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKEHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 14, 1903.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

A singular controversy has arisen between the Telegraph and Globe over the Deaf and Dumb School investigation. The Globe expressed the opinion that when the criminal charges were made to the government, a prosecution should have been ordered at once, instead of an investigation by a commission, who did not report for several months, during which time the accused had ample opportunity to remove from the province. The Telegraph replies with some heat that when the charges were made the government knew no more than the Globe about the offences or the evidence to be offered in support of the accusations. The Globe retorts that this statement is not in accord with previous declarations of the Telegraph as to the amount of information furnished to the government before the investigation was begun.

So far the controversy is an exchange of opinion on the question of the duty of the law officers of the crown, and of the way in which these duties were performed. Another more interesting element is of a personal character, involving as it does the reputation of an eminent public man. By suggestion the Telegraph charges Senator Ellis with complicity in the crimes alleged to have been committed by the officials of the school. This is the form of the indictment.

Mr. John V. Ellis, the editor of the Globe according to the published reports of the institution, was a corresponding director of the Frederick Deaf and Dumb School, and has for many years occupied that position, which one would suppose would have enabled him to have obtained the fullest knowledge of the doings of the institution and its officials.

If Senator Ellis, like many others, allowed his name to be used as a mantle of respectability with which to cloak the villainy of the officials, if he were content to rest easy in the dignity of a Director of this institution without assuming the corresponding responsibility, it would seem that from his paper at least the charges of neglect did come with bad grace.

This remarkable deliverance is reprinted by the Globe with a liberal use of italics and capitals, after which the Globe calls the president and directors of the Telegraph Company by name to account for the publication. The president of the company is Mr. Thomas McAvity, the directors, as the Globe states, are Messrs. James F. Robertson, A. P. Barnhill, John Sealy and John Russell, Jr. The Globe gives their names in large capitals, and declares that they are legally and morally responsible for the attack on Mr. Ellis. After explaining that Senator Ellis hardly knew that he was a corresponding director of the school, and that the only duty he ever performed or was asked to perform was to pay an annual subscription, the Globe again brings in the name of the Telegraph directors with this question:

The institution here, it is not the absolute declaration in the above quoted paragraph, that these many persons were aware of what was going on, and that they were parties to it by deliberately "covering it up." Who are these many other persons? Are they the persons whose names appear as annual subscribers to the funds of the school, and who, we must assume, were moved to do what they did in the interests of suffering humanity? There is an offense

and a degrading charge deliberately made against these "many persons," a charge which seems to us to be improper, unfair, unjust, in excusable taste and in wanton violation of all the courtesies of friendly citizenship.

The main points in this discussion have been printed above for the information of the readers of the Sun. Few will be disposed to accept the view that all those whose names were connected with the Deaf and Dumb School as directors, were accessories after the fact to any crimes that might have been committed within the precincts of the institution. Similarly there may be some who will not be disposed to go so far as the editor of the Globe in saying that for any and every "offensive and degrading charge" appearing in the Telegraph, which may be "improper, unfair, unjust, in excusable taste, and in wanton violation of all the courtesies of friendly citizenship," Mr. McAvity, Mr. Robertson, and their associate directors are "legally and morally responsible." They are no doubt civilly responsible as stockholders to the extent of their ownership, but their criminal or moral responsibility would depend upon the amount of their knowledge and direction of the Telegraph's utterances. Has the Globe any reason for supposing that Mr. McAvity or Mr. Robertson knew any more about this attack upon him before they read it in the paper than Senator Ellis had of the internal management of the Deaf and Dumb School?

The charge that any man whose name appeared as director of the school "allowed his name to be used as a mantle of respectability with which to cloak the villainy of the officials" is a serious indictment against a number of men whom most people would hesitate to accuse of such criminal complicity. We do not find the names of Senator Ellis in the report of the school which is printed with the annual report of the schools of New Brunswick for 1901. The names there given are those of the managing committee, as follows:

Mr. J. W. Spurgeon.
Mr. H. C. Creed.
Rev. J. McLeod, D. D.
Rev. William McDonald.
Mr. Charles Fisher, K. C.
His Honor Judge Gregory.
Rev. J. D. Freeman.
Mr. Henry Chestnut.
Mr. G. T. Whipple.
Mr. C. Crockett, M. D.
Mr. Arthur R. Sillp.
Rev. H. Hartley.
Rev. J. J. Teasdale.
Mr. Havelock Coy.
Rev. Canon Roberts, D. D.

This board of management would be more intimately connected with the institution than a corresponding director, and yet at this stage of the inquiry it would hardly be just to frame a criminal indictment against them even in a newspaper. There is as yet no evidence to show that they knew of any villainy of officials, much less that they desired to cloak their villainy and allowed their names to be used as a mantle for this purpose.

GAIN IN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The announcement is made that the gross earnings of the Intercolonial railway for the last half of 1902 were \$2,904,689, an increase of \$276,091 over the same period of the previous year. No statement has yet been made of the expenses, so that a comparison of the net results is not possible, but the profits should show a considerable gain over any previous six months.

The increase of earnings is nearly thirteen per cent. over the last six months of 1901. This corresponds fairly well with the gains by other trunk railways in Canada. The Canadian Pacific gross earnings for last year were far above the receipts of the previous year in the history of the road. For the twelve months of 1901 the earnings were \$38,000,000, while for the year 1902 the road earned \$38,584,000, an increase of \$584,000. This is a gain of something over fifteen per cent., or somewhat larger than that reported by the government road. The advantage of the company road would probably be still greater if the whole year's earnings of the Intercolonial instead of those of last half year only were taken into the comparison.

But if the Intercolonial has not gained earnings in the same proportion as the Canadian Pacific, it has done much better than the Grand Trunk. The revenue of that line increased from \$28,954,000 to \$30,036,000, a gain of \$1,082,000, a gain of less than four per cent. But the Grand Trunk had a great increase in 1901 and the shareholders will not complain.

There is something serious the matter with any railway in North America which did not show large gains in traffic last year. The Intercolonial is one of those which show such gains. We do not hear of any which have failed to show an increase, but there are doubtless some which have not done so well as the government railway.

THE GRAND TRUNK SCHEME AND MR. TARTER.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire is of the opinion that the Grand Trunk railway

project had as much as the tariff to do with Mr. Tarter's retirement from the Laurier cabinet. It is well known that Mr. Tarter was a strong and determined opponent of all further subsidies for the Grand Trunk so long as that road shipped its traffic by way of foreign ports. Equally determined it appears, were some of his colleagues that the company should be subsidized without regard to the ports. The correspondent says that Mr. Blair was negotiating with the Grand Trunk people when he was in England, and that the by some of the magnates who control the Toronto Globe. This explains why the Globe was strong in its protests against Mr. Tarter's last campaign. The retirement of Mr. Tarter smoothes the way for the Grand Trunk project, which, it is said, has the strong and aggressive support of the Ross government of Ontario. In fact, it is reported that the scheme will be subsidized by the province of Ontario as well as by the Dominion.

MR. BEIT.

Mr. Alfred Beit, whose illness is discovered in the despatches, is the greatest of the South African magnates. While he owes his wealth largely to the organization effected by the late Cecil Rhodes, the greater share of the profits came to the original investor, Mr. Beit has been one of the causes of the South African war, but he is himself a German. His career since he left the fatherland covers only about a quarter of a century, and he is still under fifty.

Mr. Beit is one of the richest men in the world, perhaps more wealthy than a business man. Mr. Rhodes, while his investment and interest gave him a place of control in Africa, he never had much to do personally with political operations in that country. Mr. Rhodes made him one of the trustees of his own estates, and of the Rhodes scholarship project. The death or continued illness of Mr. Beit will, it is said, make Dr. Jameson the most influential of the South African magnates.

SOUTH BY NORTH.

So far as the position of the Tweedie government on the fishery award can be understood from recent deliverances it is this:

(1) The award belongs to the province.
(2) The fishermen who now get the interest of the money have no right to it because they are deep sea fishermen, and the award was given for coast fisheries.
(3) Nevertheless, if the province get the money the government of New Brunswick will continue to pay the deep sea fishermen the same bounties that they get now.

The St. Stephen gentleman who places a high value on the New Brunswick crown lands will not be contradicted. There is no controversy as to the value of these lands. But it is a pity that a government entrusted with the care of them should make a present of something over \$200,000 out of that public domain to a group of Toronto speculators. The province is not rich enough to afford such generosity as that.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun:
The editor makes a sarcastic reference to my letter in the last issue of the Kings County Record. He says that I may be an opponent of the coming election and that I am a better qualified to cut down cordwood than public speaking or writing, as I had one sentence in that letter concerning the words.

All of which I admit is true. I lay no claim to the art of public speaking or writing, beyond being able to make myself understood. As to cutting cordwood, it was through necessity. I have nothing to be ashamed of, since everybody will admit I did it well. I also wish to inform the Telegraph in politics, having several times made public speeches in the interest of the party in which I have voted a conservative ticket. I am perfectly willing to know my reason for now opposing the Pugsley-Tweedie combination. I am perfectly willing to give it for the benefit of the readers. In writing for the benefit of the readers, I am perfectly willing to get in one word for each name on that forced list, which so much annoys the editor of the Telegraph every time it is spoken of, but being a writer I fell short.

Sussex, Jan. 12th, 1903.

KINGS COUNTY MAN.

Weds a Prominent Society Woman of San Francisco, Monday, letter of January 2nd says:

"News has been received in this city announcing the approaching marriage of Frederick McLeod, formerly of San Francisco, late of Toronto, and Miss Agnes Reese Dunn, a prominent society woman of San Francisco. The ceremony is to take place Jan. 19 at the home of the bride, Mrs. McLeod, who is a resident of Montreal up to three years ago. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Dunn, who is associated with his uncle, A. B. Hammond, in the Hammond Lumber Company."

The Mr. Penwick mentioned in the above is a son of George W. Penwick, formerly of Montreal, who, with his family, went to Montana onto a number of years ago. The son was sent back east, where he was engaged in the lumber industry, and a few years ago returned to Montreal, where he is now in the lumber industry. Both the young man and his father are well known in New Brunswick.

DIGBY.

Fraternity Societies Show Activity and Increased Membership—Sons of Temperance Division Has Closed Its Doors.

DIGBY, N. S., Jan. 12.—At the last meeting of the St. George I. O. O. F. lodge, officers were appointed. After the meeting refreshments were served. A very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Harley, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Digby, and Mr. Harris, rector of St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, exchanged duties for Sunday.

The addition which is being built on to the Lour Lodge, now owned by Mr. Brown, is being constructed rapidly. Mr. Barlem, a well known carpenter, has the building contract. When the addition is finished the hotel will be the largest in town.

St. George Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Digby, installed officers on Friday evening. Geo. Peters, district deputy grand master, installed them. After lodge closed the members sat down to a clam chowder. This lodge, as well as King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has grown in membership during the last few years, whilst the Sons of Temperance, has closed up.

This is only to be lamented, as it shows a want of back-bone in the temperance people here. Digby has had much experience of this temperance half-heartedness.

The four-story addition to Lour Lodge, now owned by Aubrey Brown, late of the Myrtle House, is under fair way, and will be ready for summer use.

Fred L. Jones, inspector of customs, made a flying visit to Digby and Bear River, leaving for Ottawa again by today's boat.

A very heavy southeaster, with rain, last night, pretty nearly destroyed the sleighing.

Tupper Ware is quietly preparing to build a large four story building on the new Custom House. He intends to rush it when spring opens.

There seems to be friction of some kind between the firm of D. Dakin & Co. of Digby, and Chas. A. Dakin of the firm of Dakin Bros. has resigned. This is to be deplored, as Mr. Dakin is a thorough business man, and that element is not to be lost to the town if possible to be prevented.

FATAL FIRE AT WATERFORD.

SUSSEX, Jan. 11.—The building containing the store and dwelling, also the cheese and butter factory of John Friars, at Waterford, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The young man lost his life and the rest of the occupants were unable to get out. Mr. Friars was in the night clothes. Mr. Friars runs a dairy and lives in the upper part of his house. His wife and children, Miss Richardson, and a clerk in the store, were in the house on fire. She immediately aroused the rest of the occupants, but they were unable to make their exit down the stairway, so they jumped from the window. It is supposed that William Friars took time to dress, and in so doing lost his life. The buildings, stock and contents, valued at \$3,000, with \$4,500 in papers, notes of hand and other valuables, were lost. He carried \$4,000 insurance, which is supposed to have started in the morning.

William Friars, the deceased, was only 30 years old, and had control of the cheese factory for his brother. He had been working in the factory for some time. He was a native of the county of Devon, and had been in the country for some time. He was a very capable man, and was much respected by his neighbors.

BATHURST DEATHS.

BATHURST, N. S., Jan. 12.—The death of Joseph J. McLeod, took place on Saturday morning. Mr. McLeod was eighty years of age, and was a native of the county of Devon, and had been in the country for some time. He was a very capable man, and was much respected by his neighbors.

He had been working in the county of Devon for some time. He was a very capable man, and was much respected by his neighbors. He was a native of the county of Devon, and had been in the country for some time.

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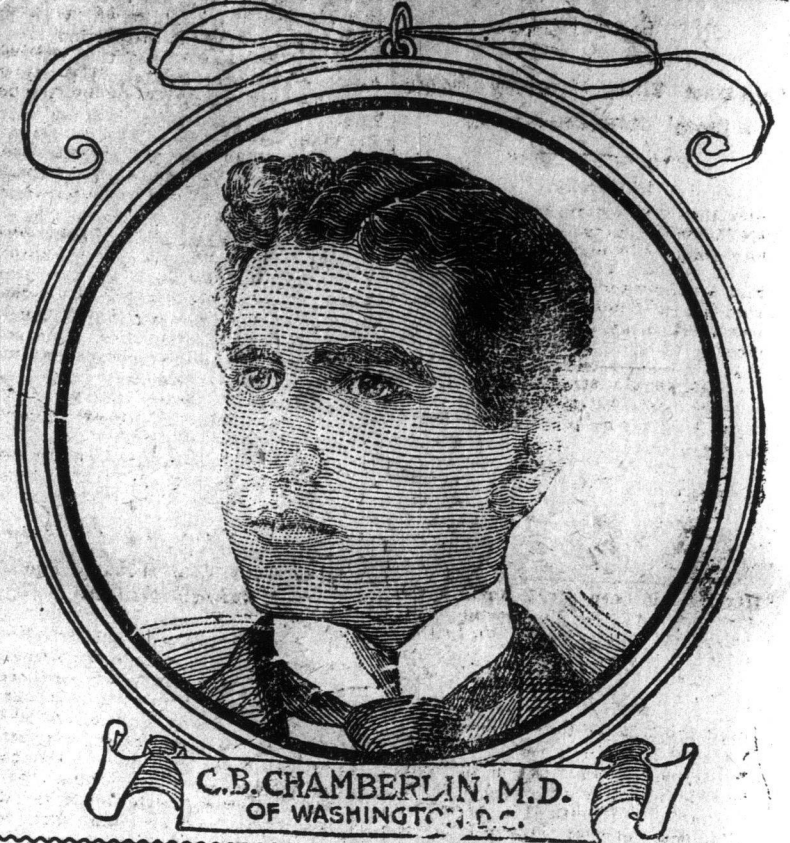
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PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. Chamberlin, M.D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:
"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M.D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury, Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, D. C., writes:

"The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., Gentlemen:—In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M.D.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SACKVILLE VOTED

In Favor of Incorporation By a Small Majority.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Jan. 12.—By a vote of 187 to 137 Sackville today decided in favor of incorporation. While in the last few days much interest has been manifested in the election, and consequently a very large vote was cast.

BOUGHT AN N. S. GOLD MINE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—A Boston syndicate has bought the Richardson gold mine at Gaysboro. They have entered into possession tomorrow. Those interested refuse to give details of the purchase, except to say that they have it under a working option.

CARGO TO BE SOLD.

The schooner Advance, which was brought here Saturday morning from Beaver Harbor after having been wrecked at Rodney ship, Saturday afternoon the port wardens held a sale of the 1,000 barrels of potatoes remaining on the vessel. They found the greater portion wet and a quantity of loose potatoes in the hold of the schooner. Considering the condition of the cargo and the severity of the weather, the port wardens recommended that the potatoes be sold for the benefit of all concerned.

KILLED IN THE WOODS.

BATHURST, Jan. 12.—Fred Dugas, while attending yard at Harrington's camp, working for the Summer Co. near Red Pine, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon by some logs falling on him. Deceased was 25 years of age and belonged to Carleton. Log skidding was at once suspended, but deemed an inquest unnecessary. The body was brought to Bathurst Monday and was sent to Carleton this morning.

SON ACCUSED HERE.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Kate Lodge of Pleasant street was sent to the Salem jail for three months by Judge Berry this morning, as an habitual drunkard. Her 19-year-old son was the witness against her, and asked that she be sentenced to cure her of the drink habit. The woman is numerous complaints that she made her home a resort for brewers.

WELSFORD DIVISION, S. OF T.

The officers for Welsford Never Depart Division, S. of T., for the ensuing term are as follows: Merritt R. McKenzie, W. P. Mead, Charleton, W. A. Wellington, Chittie, A. R. S. Lewis, Charleton, F. S. Alex. McDonald, T. John Woods, Chap. T. Harding, Con. Helen Howe, A. Con. H. H. Harding, P. W. P. Chas. Charleton, I. S. Brewer, P. O. S. T. C. Reynolds, S. Y. F. U.

A CONFEDERATE TWENTY.

A city firm received a twenty dollar Confederate States bill, the issue of 1861. It came to them as part payment of an account. It was a good looking bill, and had evidently deceived the sender, who had not taken care to examine it carefully.

The glue manufacturing business at Gilbert's Lane has been sold by Messrs. Gilmore, of Montreal, to a Gloucester, Mass., firm. Charles Ellwell has been retained as manager.

Chronic Constipation, surely cured by moving back LAXA-CARA TABLETS. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 25 cents at druggists.

CITY NEWS

Recent Events in St. John

Together With Co from Correspondence and Exchange

By rail and all other means, the St. John and Halifax Joint Line has shipped fifteen thousand dollars worth of frozen fish to the Northern Railway in the center.

The Norwegian star, Saturday from Baltimore for the U. K. She is a ton pier.

There are no changes in quotations as printed in week. Prices stand, a dealers say, for a week New Year's.

Highly has been given tailor shop of the Ducentary. His clothing he took with him to Dr. been returned to his partner wears the prison uniform.

Mayor Shaffer of Bridgeton, N. J., has passed through the city his way to Chicago. He is years of age, and has friends or relatives, his in Germany, and in Chried sister, with whom he lives.

J. H. Patterson, who left the mill, has reported that while the engine at the I. C. R. siding back Mile House some brass knuckles and a stolen gun were being transported, and Mr. Patterson the theft until it reached

The Statist electrical apparatus imported by Dr. is set up in period at his offices. He himself, turned from New York, with the leading American in that kind of treatment time ago he spent a month on work along that line.

Prof. J. E. Barnes, son of Dr. Barnes, and grandson of Dr. Barnes, has published a book on Latin being largely introduced in the United States as a graduation in Acadia in 1891, and has some years in the Hotchkiss at Lakeville, Conn.

The death occurred on evening, 11th inst., at his Blue Hill avenue, Boston, a graduate of the University of Toronto, and some years in the Hotchkiss at Lakeville, Conn.

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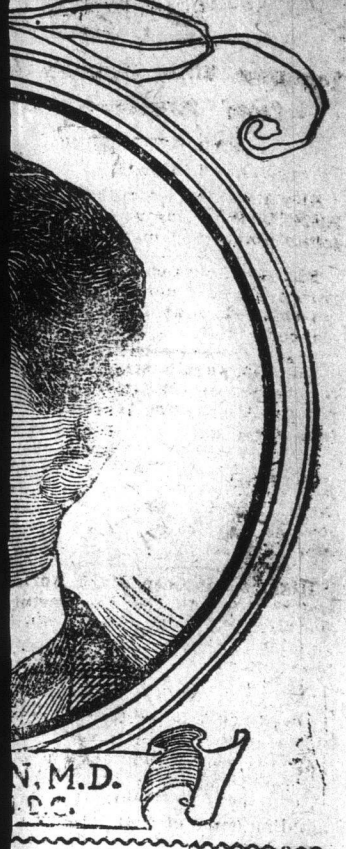
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GIANS
RSE PE-RU-NA.



N.M.D.
P.S., Washington, D. C.

Observation, where Peruna
cheerfully recommend it.
CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Peruna will cure you." Dr.
J. Jordan.

Havenor, M. D., of Anasotia,
Iowa.

Dr. Hartman, President of
the Sanitarium, Columbus,

NOTICE SENT BY THE WIRE-
LESS WAY.

recessed Transmitted a Message
from Times During a Showing
of Wireless Signals.

Jan. 7.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 8.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 9.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 10.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
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hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 11.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 12.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 13.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 14.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 15.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 16.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

Jan. 17.—The first real live
wireless signal was sent by
Mr. Marconi late

times during a violent storm.
The signal was sent at
a velocity of 100 miles an
hour and at a distance of 100
miles.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around
St. John.

Together With Country Items
from Correspondents
and Exchanges.

By-ollists and all athletes depend on
BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their
joints limber and muscles in trim.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of
frozen fish was shipped over the Kent
Northern Railway in the month of De-
cember.

The Norwegian Atlantic arrived
Saturday from Baltimore to load dead
stock. The U. K. is at the corpora-
tion pier.

There are no changes in the market
quotations as printed in the Sun last
week. Prices stand, and the dealers
say, for a week or two after
New Year's.

Higgins has been given work in the
tailor shop of the Dorchester peni-
tentiary. His clothing and effects that
he took with him to Dorchester have
been returned to his parents. Higgins
now wears the prison uniform.

Mayor Shafter of Bridgetown, N. S.,
left last Friday on a trip to Mexico.
The purpose of his visit is to study
the requirements of vessels used in the
Gulf trade, and with the object of
building some of that class in his ship-
yard here.

A youthful German Jew immigrant
passed through the city Saturday on
his way to Chicago. He was only 14
years of age, and was accompanied by
friends or relatives. His parents live
in Germany, and in Chicago a mar-
ried sister, with whom he intends to
live.

J. H. Patterson, who owns a port-
able mill, has reported to the police
that while the engine was on a car
at the L. C. R. siding back of the One
Mile House some brass fittings were
knocked off and stolen. The machin-
ery was being transported to St. Mar-
tins, and Mr. Patterson knew not of
the theft until it reached there.

The Statist electrical and X-ray ap-
paratus imported by Dr. B. S. Price
is set up in perfect working order in
his offices. He himself has just re-
turned from New York, where he met
with the leading American specialists
in that kind of treatment. A short
time ago he spent a month in Mont-
real on work along that line.

Prof. J. E. Bares, son of Dr. Bares,
of Wolfville, and grandson of the late
Dr. Crawley, has published a text-
book on Latin composition, which is
being largely introduced into the
schools in the United States. Mr. Bares
is a graduate of Acadia in the class
of 1891, and has taught classics for
some years in the Hotchkiss Institute
at Lakewood, Conn.

The death occurred on Saturday
evening, 11th inst., at his home, 307
Blue Hill avenue, of James Porter,
formerly of Jemess, Queens
Co., N. B. Although enjoying the best
of health, he was suddenly stricken
down with paralysis of the brain, 2.00
Thursday, dying Saturday evening at
8.30. Deceased was 70 years of age,
and leaves a wife, and six children.

Mr. Samuel Willis of this city being
one of them. Remains will be brought
to Jemess for interment.

THE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

Mrs. Baisley wishes to acknowledge
the receipt of the following contribu-
tions to the North End memorial fund:
Mrs. Charles Woodman, \$10.00
Mrs. S. Jones, 5.00
Mrs. P. MacIntyre, 2.00
Dr. William Christie, 1.00

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. intend
holding an Easter tea and sale for the
purpose of raising more money for the
completion of the monument. There
is now a balance on hand of only eight
dollars additional are required to finish
the work undertaken by them.

GOING TO QUEBEC.

S. J. Thorne, who for many years
had charge of the Star Line freight
shed, severed his connection with that
concern on the last day of the year.
Mr. Thorne, who is one of the best
known river steamboat men, has
identified himself with the Princess
Steamship Co. and it is understood
will leave in a few days for Quebec to
look after the company's steamer
Queen. Mr. Thorne is without ques-
tion the best posted man as to the
river freight traffic, and is sure to
make a success of the Washademoak
venture.

SCOTT ACT IN DIGBY.

(Courier.)
During the past three years—1900,
1901 and 1902—sixty-four Scott Act
cases have been tried at Digby. One
each year has been dismissed for want
of evidence, the remaining 61 have
been won by the town. This appears
like a good record, but we are afraid
that there has been but little reduc-
tion in the sale of liquor within the
town limits during the past three
years. However, the revenue obtained
from these cases has helped to keep
taxes reduced.

RADLY BURNED.

Lizzie Pierce was very badly burned
in her house, between
Crossing and the One Mile House, on Fri-
day. She was alone, and in some way
her clothing caught fire. Walter Mc-
Lean of Ashburn was driving past,
heard her screams and went to her as-
sistance, also calling in Conductor
past Dr. Broderick, who was driving
to Coldbrook, was also called in, and
everything possible done to relieve the
suffering. A telephone mes-
sage was sent to Dr. Berryman, and
a coach went out and brought the
woman to the hospital.

LAURENCE TOWN, N. S.

LAURENCE TOWN, N. S., Jan. 6.—
The death of W. D. Balgon occurred
on the 28th ult. after a long and
tedious illness. He leaves three sons
and four daughters to mourn the loss
of a kind parent. We extend our deep
sympathy to the afflicted family.

Rev. Joseph Gaetz was presented
with an elegant Morris chair, as a
Christmas gift by several of his friends
here.

George Daniels of Brockton, Mass.,
spent Christmas with his parents here.
Miss Beulah Miller leaves for Boston
in a few days, where she intends to
spend the winter.

Union services are being held alter-
nately in the Methodist and Baptist
churches this week.

Miss Gladys Charlton, eldest daugh-
ter of Thomas Charlton of Williams-
ton, is suffering from an attack of
spinal trouble. Slight hopes are ex-
pressed for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Daniels spent
part of their holidays with his brother,
Jeremiah Daniels of Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Minard Daniels are
receiving congratulations upon the
arrival of a young daughter.

JEREMIAH FLEWELLING DEAD.

Welghed Fully Four Hundred Pounds
—A Favorite With All.

The death occurred Saturday after-
noon of Jeremiah Flewelling, after a
short illness. Deceased for years had
conducted a grocery store, cake and
beer shop on Bridge street, and was
known as one of the largest, if not the
largest, man in St. John. He had one
brother, Frederick, and three
daughters. Deceased weighed fully 400
pounds. Jerry was popular with all,
and with his brother had the reputa-
tion of being able to do a bigger
day's work than any two men of the
river front. Deceased was popular
with all and his store was a general
news centre.

MURRAY CORNER.

MURRAY'S CORNER, Westmor-
land Co., Jan. 9.—A concert was held
in the hall at Murray Corner recently,
which was a success in every way. The
large sum realized is to be used to-
wards obtaining maps, etc., for the
school room. The programme included
choruses, dialogues, etc., all among
the solo performers were: Henrietta
Walton, S. A. Allen, David Murray,
Amanda, Murray, Mollie, Peacock,
Vesta Allen, Jayne Peacock, Vesta
Allen, Miss Thompson, Miss Thompson,
Miss Thompson, Miss Thompson.

FAIRVILLE NEWS.

Jan. 12.—The vacancy in the Fair-
ville school caused by the resignation
of Ethel Durand has been filled by
the appointment of Miss Shanklin of
St. Martins.

The Episcopal Church Sunday school
held their Christmas tree and enter-
tainment last week and a pleasant
time was spent.

The Trafalton house on Harding street
recently purchased and now occupied
by William Golding, is to be consid-
erably improved and fitted up for his
use.

ARRESTED IN HALIFAX.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 11.—Two
young men named Albert Ralfe, of
Halifax, and Fred Laine, of St. John,
were under arrest here, charged with
robbing Geo. McKnight, of Oxford,
of his money.

Mr. McKnight claims to have been re-
leased of his money a couple of weeks
ago at a Moncton hotel. He was in the
company of several young men and al-
though in custody went through his
pockets.

Wm. Cushing, arrested a week ago on
the same charge, was discharged, as
the charge against him was withdrawn
by McKnight. Ralfe and Laine were
completely in the alleged robbery. They
will likely have a preliminary exami-
nation tomorrow.

LOST SIGHT OF.

A Most important Aid to Education.

An important point often overlooked
by parents in bringing up children
is the use of proper food as an aid to
education.

Children make wonderful progress
when scientifically fed.

A little woman in East Brentwood,
H. says of her six-year-old daughter,
"She was never very rugged and cold
lunches and hearty evening meals and
improper food soon began to work
her down."

Then came a period of self-board-
ing while away at college, and it is now
easy to see where, in the haste to ac-
quire knowledge, the true knowledge of
proper and nourishing food was ne-
glected. The result, as may be imag-
ined, was indigestion, dyspepsia and
constipation. This followed a variety
of dieting and, one after another,
physicians were consulted, till hope of
permanent cure was abandoned. Then,
two years after leaving school, I en-
tered a new home as a bride, and hav-
ing grown wiser through experience,
I resolved to live food in accordance
with hygienic principles. This was
also necessary, as I could not eat any-
thing at all right.

We commenced to use Grape-Nuts
and soon became convinced that it
was the most nutritious food we could
obtain. I noticed an immediate im-
provement in my health, my indiges-
tion became less marked and eventu-
ally left me for good.

It is now two years that we have cat-
ten Grape-Nuts regularly, and I was
never as well in my life as now. I
have gained ten pounds in weight and
am eating without causing the slightest
distress, the richest kind of food as
well as anyone, the dyspepsia is en-
tirely gone and constipation never
troubles me.

This may not interest others, but it
is of great interest to us, for it is our
firm belief that my present good health
is due solely to the use of Grape-Nuts
and we feel that we have a
great reason to be thankful to the
maker of such a perfect and delicious
food. Some given by Postum Co.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

VERDICT TODAY.

Goodspeed Case Goes to the
Jury This Morning.

Prisoner Has Good Chance of
Acquittal—He Broke Down and
Wept When Chief Justice Believed
His Evidence and Gave Him Good
Advice.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)
Whether or not Fred W. Goodspeed
was an accessory after the fact to the
murder of Willie Doherty will be de-
cided today. Yesterday afternoon the
defense closed its case, and an attack
of the court at 11 o'clock this
morning Mr. Morrill will go to the
jury. Under the legal definition of the
term "accessory" the crown case
against the prisoner has been difficult
to establish and should be ac-
quitted today to great surprise, will
be felt by those who have followed the
evidence. Should this be the case
the crown will proceed against him
on the burglary charge some time be-
fore the close of this circuit.

All day yesterday was taken up with
the examination of witnesses for the
defense, the chief of whom was the
prisoner himself. He was on the stand
altogether about three and a half hours
and his evidence, straight-
forward and devoid of any attempt to
show a whole truth, even though it might
hurt him, made a strong impres-
sion on the jury. His one plea for
his every action was that he was
murdered and his arrest was his over-
mastering fear of Higgins, whom he
had seen commit murder and who had
repeatedly threatened to kill him also.
If he told. Other witnesses tended to
show that contrary to statements
made by the police, Goodspeed had not
been directly questioned by the police
while apart from Higgins in the
police station the night the body was
found. A witness who had known the
prisoner in Salem was among those
testifying and she gave the boy a
strong recommendation.

At the Goodspeed case in the
circuit court yesterday morning
Scott E. Morrill called the attention of
the jury to the fact that for Good-
speed to be held as an accessory after
the fact, the crown should have proved
the conviction of the principal, whereas
the crown had closed its case without
proving the fact. Higgins' conviction
proceeded he wished the fact of Hig-
gins' conviction to be established.

The chief justice allowed the crown
to re-open its case to prove the con-
viction of the principal, and Mr. Morrill
called the attention of the jury to the
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Under Mr. Morrill's quiet ques-
tioning, the witness told of working alone
in a shop at the time. It was Mrs.
Brooks, with whom he stayed, who
kept his bank book. He left Salem
on July 4th for Boston and came to St.
John on the boat. He left his money
in a box in the boat, and the state-
ments made during the previous trial
that he had got into trouble in Salem
was not true.

"I had not been home but a short
time," he said, "when Higgins and
Doherty came around looking for me.
Before I went away to Salem I knew
a boy named Holm. He asked me to
help him rob Kennedy's. He offered
me two dollars for a plan of the store
and said he would give me half if I
would go in with him. Higgins was
not with us."

Continuing Goodspeed told again of
meeting Higgins and Doherty in the
graveyard on Friday, August 1st, at
that time King and Kelly were there.
Beginning with Frank Higgins' request
to him and Doherty to go out to the
park and get a feed of berries the
witness repeated as he had three times
the fearful story of that jour-
ney through the park and the deed
that was done there.

Contrary to Higgins' story he de-
scribed that there had been no stop in
the journey through the park. He
had sat down nowhere, and that the
revolver previous to the firing had
not been taken out of Higgins' pocket.
Asked regarding the talk between Hig-
gins and Doherty before the shooting,
he said they were discussing some
business, but he did not know what
it was. Higgins told him three or four
times that he would kill him. The
season he went with him from day to
day after work was becoming more
wanting Higgins to think he did not
tell on him. He was still afraid of
him. After the revolver was thrown
away, all the witness's questions
regarding the many chances
Goodspeed had had to tell when Hig-
gins was not around, only brought out
answers showing that the story was
possessed of a deep unreasoning fear
of his older companion, and passed his
days in the dread that Higgins was
haunting his steps to see if he was
going to give the murder away, and
to kill him if he did. He was afraid
when he was out on the street to
be afraid even when he was in the
guard room with several policemen,
because he knew that Higgins was
there, too. Questions of all kinds poured
into the one answer, "I was afraid."

When he was talking to the deputy
on the morning of the shooting, he
said he knew Higgins was there, be-
cause he had seen John Baird talking
to the corner, and he knew Baird
was then seen toward the park with
Doherty the day of the murder.
Higgins came up to him, and he was
afraid to go with Higgins, but was
afraid to refuse.

To the chief justice he didn't think
he might have either Higgins or
himself, because it would hurt him-
self, because it would mix him deeper
in the scrape.

To Mr. McKewen Higgins wanted
to go away to escape the cops. He
couldn't tell why Higgins wanted him
to go. He supposed Higgins
thought he wouldn't be safe if he
didn't go away with him. He knew
that his going away with Higgins
made it more difficult for the police
to find the chief offender. Person-
ally, he wanted to be released, be-
cause he had had a hard time and
had told stories to the police calculated
to make them suspect him and Higgins.

He admitted that he had given a
wrong name when questioned on the
train by the U. S. immigration agent,
but said he was glad when he was ar-
rested.

Re-examined by Mr. Morrill, Good-
speed said he expected they would be
released when he went away with
Higgins.

This closed the examination and the
boy, looking a little tired, stepped
down. He had been on the stand for
nearly three and a half hours.

John Goodspeed, the prisoner's
father, gave evidence regarding the
identification of the body and the sub-
sequent examination of the office of
the deputy chief. He swore that Jen-
kins did not go to the office of Col-
onel White, Col. Wadsworth's office, and
the property of the men. The nar-
rative in the office, belonged to the
multitude department and was unan-
nounced.

James A. Garry died last night of
pneumonia, aged 35 years. He was
formerly orderly sergeant in the mili-
