

The Daily Herald.

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NO. 285

ST. JOHN WATER FAMINE

City will Return to Normal Conditions To-Night

ST. JOHN, Dec. 10.—(Special)—The water famine here is practically over. One of the mains was repaired late last night, and the other will be done this afternoon. There was no inconvenience today, except on high levels, where the supply is still short.

A Russian court martial is trying General Stoessel on the charge that he surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese before he had exhausted all the resources of defence. The general is in poor health, and it is feared if the trial goes against him he may entirely collapse, before the sentence, which, under conviction, is death, could be carried out.

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Opposite Normal School

POINTS FOR HORSEMAN

Testimony of Medical Men and Chief Rideout helpful to Prisoners Case

MONCTON, N. B., December 10.—(Special)—Evidence in the Horsman murder case this morning was largely corroborative of the testimony given by previous witnesses.

Chief Rideout was first called for the Crown, and produced articles brought from the Horsman home, and gave the results of measurements of distances between the Horsman house and barn and well and to the neighbors.

One point in the prisoner's favor developed in Chief Rideout's evidence. In speaking of the wrench and plow used by Horsman on the morning of the tragedy, the chief said he found the colter of the plow down on the shear, which indicated it required fixing, thus corroborating Horsman's story about the need of the wrench.

Dr. Jones, of Salisbury, gave evidence similar to that at the inquest. When he arrived at the Horsman home he made sufficient examination of the patient to satisfy himself that her condition was due to partial drowning and prescribed accordingly.

Dr. Jones said he considered the woman's case was hopeless when he left, and all possible was done to save her. He did not think the women ever regained consciousness sufficiently to intelligently answer the questions although he heard her answering.

Dr. Jones repeated what accused told him in reference to the tragedy. This was the same story the prisoner told at the inquest.

Hattie Horsman, daughter of the accused was recalled and further questioned by Solicitor General Jones in reference to her being sent by her father for Mrs. Steeves. She said her father stood at the porch door quite a bit before she came for Mrs. Steeves. She identified her mother's cap taken from the well and also the buckets carried by her mother that morning as well as the wrench used by her father.

Miles Horsman, eleven years old, son of accused sobbed out his story of the tragedy.

He had gone to the woods that morning at eight o'clock with his younger brother to cut wood. Later he was called out of the woods by someone who he was afterwards told was his father.

When he arrived at the well his father was standing over it holding his mother's head out of the water. The young witness told of trouble between his parents on previous occasions. On one time he saw his father kick his mother, and another time throw a teapot at her.

On the morning of his mother's death he heard no cross words between them, but his mother said she wished the cow would kick his father and kill him.

Ephraim Hicks, complainant, and Thomas Johnson were other witnesses. On one time he saw his father kick his mother, and another time throw a teapot at her.

On the morning of his mother's death he heard no cross words between them, but his mother said she wished the cow would kick his father and kill him.

Other new evidence was introduced by little Ada Steeves, daughter of Wentworth Steeves, who while her mother was going to the Horsman house after being notified of the accident, looked out of the pantry window and saw Horsman at the well bending up and down several times, and also saw him throw away some object that looked like a board. Mrs. Wellington Mitton and Mrs. Thomas Johnson were the other witnesses, their testimony being the same as at the inquest.

It was five o'clock when the afternoon session started, and Dr. Addy was put on the stand first, reading a report of the post-mortem examination made by himself at Salisbury on the 6th inst., when he assisted Drs. Myers, Keith and McNaughton. Dr. McDonald and H. A. Jones were present. Dr. Myers acting with Addy and McNaughton and Keith representing the defense.

He reported that they found the body to be one weighing 160 pounds, well nourished, with five small contusions or abrasions on the right forearm and a few small scratches on the left shoulder, also three small scratches on the left hip. The hair was removed and the scalp reflected.

At the posterior superior angle of the right parietal bone there was a contused wound about the size of a twenty-five cent piece in the scalp with extravasated blood extending to the bone. Under the scalp in the occipital region and extending down to the neck there was extravasated blood over an area of four inches across and five inches up and down, over which there was no corresponding discoloration of the skin. On examining the base of the skull there was found a fracture extending from the forehead margin on both sides to the temporal bones, also back in two directions in the occipital bone.

There was not much blood and no evidence of pressure on the brain. In both lungs there were old pleuritic adhesions, and in the right lung was a quantity of frothy fluid, while there was no fluid in the left. No marks of violence were found on the neck. The larynx and trachea contained dark brown mucus adherent to the sides, but there was no violence. The vertebral column was found intact.

Dr. Addy said that the bruise on the skull was pretty well back from the top of the head, and the head would have to be thrown well forward to do it. The bruise was about five inches from the fracture. He said a blow or fall might have produced it, and the fracture could not have been produced by a blow on the head. A direct blow on the top of the skull to produce such a fracture would have to be sufficiently violent to produce a fracture at the top of the skull. There was nothing, Dr. Addy said, to indicate that a blow had been struck, there was no bruising of the skin, which would be the case when a blow is the cause of a fracture. Whatever force had caused the fracture had come along the spine. He gave as his opinion that the woman had fallen into the well, struck her head and that the weight of her body caused the fracture, which in itself, was not sufficient to cause death, but that the water taken into the lungs had produced suffocation. Dr. Addy believed that it would be a difficult matter to lift the woman out of the well, saying that with the skull fractured, she would crumple into a heap and the water would add to the weight of her clothing.

His evidence all through was strongly in favor of the defense and he expressed a doubt as to whether a woman suffering in the manner in which she was could give rational answers to questions. He thought that choking would have serious effects—would leave a mark on the neck.

Mrs. Mitton retold in her evidence the story of going to the Horsman house and assisting in the care of the woman, and hearing Horsman say, "If she comes too she'll mind me now."

Mrs. Johnson's description of the scenes at the Horsman home after the body had been brought in, was particularly vivid. She corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness, and said that after Mrs. Horsman died Horsman called her out and said the devil had been in his wife all the week and he did not know how he was going to get along with her this winter. He said that only that day his wife had been wishing that a cow would kick him and kill him.

Wentworth Steeves told of talking to Horsman after the tragedy, and Horsman had told him that he met his wife going to the well and she did not answer him when he spoke and he went into the barn to get a wrench, and coming out a minute later, saw her in the well. He had said to her, "Be careful or you will fall into the well." He said he could not pull her out.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY

School Trustees have not yet been able to reach Decision in Wilson Case—Miss Thompson makes an Important Admission—Madras School to be Closed

The Board of School Trustees held a meeting yesterday and heard a report from Secretary Sampson in regard to the complaint preferred by Mr. T. Amos Wilson against Miss Thompson, principal of the Charlotte Street school, for alleged ill treatment to his son, Harry Wilson. They also heard a statement of the trouble from Miss Thompson. A proposition from Rev. J. R. DeWolfe Cowie, in reference to the closing of the Madras school, was deferred for future consideration.

Dr. Atherton presided over the meeting and the other trustees in attendance were Messrs. Sharkey, Weddall, VanWart, Kitchen, Sterling and Mrs. Clarke. Secretary Sampson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Amos Wilson and their son were also present.

Secretary Sampson submitted a report on interviews which he had had with pupils of Miss Thompson's department selected at random, with the object of finding out from them whether or not the teacher made use of the words, "if your parents don't teach you better manners, I will." Summarized the evidence was as follows:

The parents of Miss Daisy Estabrooks objected to her making any statement as they did not want her to be mixed up in the affair.

Frank Bearisto did not appear anxious to say anything, but finally admitted that he had heard Miss Thompson use words similar to those quoted, but thought they were directed to the whole school rather than to any particular individual.

Stewart White, with the consent of his mother, said he had heard Miss Thompson use language similar to that quoted, but did not think it was intended especially for Harry Wilson.

Mrs. F. I. Morrison was quite willing that her daughter, Lucy should give her version of what occurred. The girl, on being interviewed, said that she had heard Miss Thompson use the words complained of, but was not in a position to say that it had a direct application to Harry Wilson.

MISS THOMPSON'S DEFENCE.

The secretary next read a type written statement from Miss Thompson, the principal of the school, which went quite fully into the details of the unfortunate incident. She said that on Saturday, Nov. 15th, while walking on Carleton street in company with her sister, she was called an opprobrious name by one of two boys riding on a baker's wagon, after which they laughed in an uproarious manner. She recognized one of the boys as Harry Wilson, and learned afterwards that the other was Gerald Carten. The latter was a pupil of the Regent street school, and never having come in contact with her had no reason to entertain a personal grudge. She therefore assumed that Harry Wilson was the instigator. Upon being questioned by her on Monday morning he denied all knowledge of the affair and declared emphatically that no name had been called. She insisted that a name had been called and in the course of her remarks told the boy "that if he were to continue in her grade for six years, she could never take the same interest in him." During this interview his parents were not once alluded to.

On Monday afternoon she received a letter from Secretary Sampson informing her that he had been interviewed by Mr. Wilson, who had lodged a complaint against her.

On Tuesday morning the Carten boy, who is a pupil in the Slyce department, acknowledged having called the name, and apologized for his conduct. Harry Wilson still denied strenuously that he had heard the name called, and the teacher detained him after four o'clock and administered corporal punishment. During the last interview he affirmed that he

alluded to.

During the discussion which followed, it was stated that the attendance in grades 4, 5 and 6, was 21, and there are 25 grades 1 and 2, making a total of 46. The board decided to deal with the matter at a special meet next Monday evening.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

Dedication of New Colonial Club at Boston will be worked to this End—Eminent Canadian Speakers

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—(Special)—The birth of the new Colonial Club at Boston is now living in Massachusetts, and it is argued that there is no tend the opening of the new Colonial Club house here has been greatly increased through the declaration by Vice-president Chisholm that the affair will be made the reason of a demonstration for Canadian independence, and of an endeavor to solidify the local Canadian population for the purpose of bringing about, politically, more liberal trade connection between the two countries.

Nearly 400,000 people of Canadian

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