

ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Gregory Complains of Scurvy Treatment of Mr. Braithwaite in Illegal Hunting Case.

MR. POWELL BITTERLY ASSAILS THE VETERN GUIDE AND EXTOLS MR. ROBINSON.

The investigation into the charge of violating the game law preferred against Mr. Arthur Robinson, a wealthy New York stock broker, which was concluded on Wednesday, was followed by the public with great interest. While Mr. Henry Braithwaite, the veteran guide of this city, was made to appear as the complainant in the case, it is well known that Solicitor General McLeod had considerable to do with bringing on the investigation. He visited Mr. Braithwaite's camps in August last, and had submitted to him convincing proof that the game law had been grossly violated in that section by somebody, and it is but natural that upon his return home he should call the attention of his colleague, Surveyor General Grimmer, to the matter. The investigation was ordered, and right from the start the laboring oar was placed upon Mr. Braithwaite. It was made to appear that he had personally charged Mr. Robinson with killing moose out of season, and he was compelled to employ counsel and fight the case, with what evidence he could procure, at his own expense. He was not present at the beginning of the enquiry in October, nor was represented by counsel, yet it was allowed to go on in his absence. Some fifteen witnesses testified without being cross examined, and every means seems to have been employed to discredit Mr. Braithwaite in the eyes of the public. No great effort seems to have been made to find out who committed the game law violations, and the whole trend of the enquiry apparently was to show that it was not the work of Mr. Robinson. The well understood principal of common law, that every man is innocent until proved guilty, cut no ice in this case.

MR. POWELL'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of the enquiry on Wednesday the respective counsel, Mr. H. A. Powell for Mr. Robinson, and Mr. A. J. Gregory for Mr. Braithwaite, briefly addressed the court. As Mr. Powell was supposed to be representing the defendant he was called upon to speak first, and devoted most of his time to a most violent and unkind attack upon Mr. Braithwaite. He declared that never since he had begun to practice law in 1859 had he witnessed such a barefaced attempt to besmirch the character of a man. He claimed that there was no evidence that would stand in a court of law to sustain the charge against his client, Mr. Braithwaite, like a nimrod of old, imagined that he owned the moose of the Miramichi, and that Mr. Robinson had no right in the country. He claimed that Mr. Braithwaite was attacked by malice against Mr. Robinson, and had failed to submit evidence to show that he had killed the two moose at Jack Lake. Mr. Powell, with some vehemence, declared that Mr. Braithwaite's statement that he knew of the carcass of a moose decomposing in ten days was an absolute falsehood. He believed that such a thing was contrary to the laws of nature, and was impossible of belief. Even if Mr. Braithwaite's testimony was supported by that of another guide, that did not make it true. Mr. Powell proceeded to discuss other phases of the testimony, such as the finding of a woman's button and the empty cartridge box near a moose skeleton, and declared that these things did not in the least connect Mr. Robinson with the shooting.

The notice written on a tree by Mr. Braithwaite was referred to by Mr. Powell, and he declared that Mr. Braithwaite in posting such a notice to the world had acted like the Czar of Russia addressing his serfs. It clearly showed, that having lost his position with Mr. Robinson, he became embittered against him and wanted to drive him out of the country. The counsel reviewed the evidence of Mr. Robinson, and declared it to be a frank statement of the facts. His evidence was supported by that of his wife, who ought to be in a position to know her husband's whereabouts. He pointed out that Mr. Robinson's testimony was also supported by that of twenty other witnesses. He declared that all the facts when reviewed, proved conclusively that Mr. Robinson was innocent of the charges preferred against him. He (Powell) regretted very much that the charges had been made against Mr. Robinson, and had hoped

In regard to the question of malice it must be remembered that Mr. Braithwaite did not lay the complaint but merely placed the facts in the possession of Hon. Mr. McLeod, and was guided by his advice. He did not wish to reflect on the Surveyor-General, but it struck him as most extraordinary that at the beginning of the case at Chatham, with only one side represented, he should have taken the testimony of twenty witnesses in lay dition of Mr. Robinson. Had Mr. Braithwaite wilfully refrained from going to Chatham the Surveyor-General would have been justified in dismissing the case, as he would have done had Mr. Robinson not been in a position to employ two such able counsel. It was an injustice to Mr. Braithwaite to have so much testimony taken without an opportunity to cross examine the witnesses. The information in Mr. Braithwaite's possession was sufficient to justify him in laying the complaint and it was the duty of the Surveyor-General to protect him and investigate the charge.

Mr. Powell had stated that Mr. Braithwaite was accused by malice and he supported the statement by saying that Mr. Braithwaite had been dismissed from Mr. Robinson's employ. It was in evidence that Mr. Braithwaite had not been dismissed by Mr. Robinson, yet Mr. Powell put that forward in support of his argument. If Mr. Braithwaite had been accused by malice he might have come to court and sworn that he saw Mr. Robinson shoot the moose, but he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary he simply stated that the moose was shot out of season and that he saw tracks leading to Mr. Robinson's camps, and that there was no other person in the country wearing a particular style of shoe. It was only circumstantial evidence yet it was strong enough to justify Mr. Braithwaite in making the complaint. Mr. Braithwaite had not stated that a moose carcass would rot in ten days but he said that it might happen under certain conditions. His testimony in this respect was corroborated by that of Mr. Charles Cremin, another guide not connected with the case.

He (Gregory) was not engaged upon the case until after the information was laid, but he presumed Mr. Braithwaite based the complaint on the fact that two moose had been shot at Jack Lake. He afterwards found the carcasses of three other moose and he pledges his oath that with one exception they were shot out of season. There was abundant evidence to show that somebody had grossly violated the game law in that vicinity. In reference to the cartridge case found by Mr. Braithwaite, he was aware that nobody, in that vicinity owned a Purdy rifle except Mr. Robinson. He did not say that he had seen him with one in the woods, but knew that he was the owner of one. The fact that the empty cartridge case was found near the carcass of a cow moose was strong circumstantial evidence, and had a right to stand until answered. Mr. Robinson had answered it, and he (Gregory) accepted his answer. Mr. Gregory in conclusion said that he was at a loss to understand why the investigation had been limited by the Surveyor General to the year 1908, when a full enquiry should have been in the public interest. While the Surveyor General might exculpate Mr. Robinson, it was a most unfortunate thing that Mr. Braithwaite should have been treated as he had been. No guide could be expected to make a complaint in the future, if by so doing, he is to be treated as if he were a pimp, a liar and a perjurer.

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Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

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JAPANESE DOCTORS.

New Ways to Pay Old Debts in Far Japan.

A Japanese doctor, it seems, never even dreams of asking any patient, but a poor one especially, for a fee, however legitimately the money may have been deserved, for this proverb is the motto of all Japanese physicians: "When the twin enemies, poverty and disease, invade a home, then he who takes aught from that home, even though it be given him, is a robber." "Often," says Dr. Matsumoto, "a doctor will not only give his time and his medicine freely to the sufferer, but he will also give him money to tide him over his dire necessity. Every physician has his own dispensary, and there are very few chemists' shops in the empire. When a rich man calls in a physician he does not expect to be presented with a bill for medical services. In fact, no such thing as a doctor's bill is known in Japan, although nearly all the other modern appliances are in vogue there. The doctor never asks for his fee. The strict honesty of the people makes this unnecessary. When he has finished with a patient a present is made to him of whatever sum the patient or his friends may deem to be just compensation. The doctor is supposed to smile, take his fee, bow and thank his patron."

Fad For Perfumed Silken Roses. Queen Victoria of Spain is credited with having set the rose fashion, as she has adopted the rose for her favorite flower, and the popular scent is therefore the delicious attar of roses. There are hundreds of girls in Paris now making up silken roses, which will afterward be perfumed and worn by the woman of fashion. One kind of rose almost approaches silver in tone and is made of sheeny pale pink satin stuffed in its heart with a soft sachet powder. Wreaths of white roses are worn by the debutante, consisting of a dozen little button roses wired together and made of chiffon or silk. These are only scented by lying in a box in which a sachet has been placed. The scented pink rose is pinned at the side of the throat. It should nestle in a bed of silver tulle or of silver chiffon and is sprinkled with real attar on its petals.

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TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Supplies, New Brunswick," will be received up to noon of the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1909, for supplying the ship chandlery, groceries and provisions required for the Canadian Government steamers on the New Brunswick Agency during the season of 1909, and also for supplying the stores required for the lighthouses in that Agency, consisting of soap, brushes, brooms, paints, dry goods, etc.

The supplies furnished must be of a good quality and must be delivered in accordance with the specification prepared by the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at St. John, N. B., from whom specifications may be obtained. All supplies delivered must be approved by the Agent of the Department and the Officers of the Government steamers, otherwise they will not be accepted. The Department reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian Bank for the sum of \$300, which amount will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to deliver the supplies at the tender prices. Papers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. J. DESBARATS, Acting Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 9th December, 1908. Jan. 1, d 4i.

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