NOT MERELY SCHOLARS BUT MEN SAYS ROSEBERY

His Lordship's Address When Installed as Chancellor of Glasgow University--Self-reliance the Great Need of the Time.

Within the Bute Hall of the Glasgow University, in the presence of a brilliant assembly, the Earl of Rosebery was recently installed Chancellor of the University. After being installed, the new chancellor bestowed the degree of LL.D. on the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Elgin, and Lord Newlands, Honorary Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Lord Roseberry, in delivering his address as chancellor, said that in those days research and the encouragement of learning were the only real foundations of the university. A university was a source of supply to the learned professions, but beyond that it gave citizens not necessarily learning, but by training and by character influenced their generation, and maintained, directly or indirectly, the tradition of the city. The work of teaching arts and sciences was going on everywhere, but a university such as this should aim at producing character (cheers). They had for their share in Glasgow some 2,500 students, and for these they were responsible. They were the products by which their university was to be judged. They sent them forth to the world with the stamp of Glasgow on them. What was that stamp to be? He knew what he should like it to be, though in former days in Scotland, the suggestion he was about to offer would be considered a superfluity. They had then in Scotland, more than now, a terrible hand-to-hand struggle with learning on the one hand and poverty on the other, which employed in a new form the combative spirit of their ancestors, but which turned out indomitable Scotsmen, who had suffered so much and done so much. He spoke of the early struggles of Carlyle and others, and said that men like these were so braced by what they had gone through that they learned, as the survivors of the fittest, that they had nothing more in life to fear. They were inured and hardened to whatever life would have to offer, and were, so to speak, the tenth legion of Scottish learning. And what enabled them, too, to face such a training? Was it not, humanely speaking, that Scottish characteristic of selfreliance, the heart of Scottish independence and of Scottish success? (cheers.) That was the stamp he fain would see the University of Glasgow affix on her teaching of the graduates whom she sent out to the world. Everything was being done to swamp self-reliance, to make it superfluous and almost ridiculous. In all great political parties, mechanical organization overruled individual opinion, and independent thought and opinion were banned and condemned. Politics was made for men, not men for politics, by which he implied that men should control politics, and not politics men; that politics should embody certain principles and ends, and not be a mere shibboleth. In questions of religion, philosophy, or economics, universities still sent forth independent voices. He should like to see them train men to think for themselves and act for themselves in other fields as well. Men who would absolutely refuse to harness their intellects to the current cant of the day, men not angular, but true to themselves and their faith. He would have self-reliance, the quality for which Scots were famous, but which was being daily sapped—the principle for which Chalmers in that very city made so gallant a fight—he would have such reliance as the assay mark of the university. It was by self-reliance that the Scots had thriven in India, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and even in England (laughter). They did not ask much from the state, but the state invited them every day to lean upon it. Their motto was level up, while the creed of modern civilization was level down. Let the government have a finger in every pie, probing and disturbing. Every day the area for initiative was being narrowed; every day the standing ground of self-reliance was being undermined; every day the public, with the best intentions, no doubt, infringed on the individual. The nation was being taken into custody by the state.

Speaking as a Scotsman to Scotsman, he pleaded for their historical character for the maintenance of those sterling national qualities which had meant so much to Scotland in the past (cheers.) It was not by leaning on state support that Drake, Raleigh, and Hastings succeeded, but by relying on themselves instead of their government. It was self-reliance that built the Empire (cheers), and it was by self-reliance and all that that implied that it might be welded and continued. Their university had been adorned with the names of Watt and Adam Smith, who, relying on themselves, wrought out the systems and discoveries which had made themselves and that university illustrious. He should like to think that there it was being taught that Empire rested on the character of the nation. The plea for self-reliance was a plea for liberty, the most sacred of national privileges. Yet it behoved them to scrutinise liberty with suspicion, for was not the French Revolution carried on under the holy stand of liberty! Might the precepts of the university tend not merely to the advancement of learning, but the building up of character on the best models of historical Scotland, might it produce not merely scholars, but men (cheers.)

ST. JOHN WHARVES SUBJECT OF LIVELY CROSS FIRING

Hon. Wm. Pugsley and Geo W. Fowler in Another Tilt in the House---Member for Kings Asks Gov- to Bear Whole Cost of Building.

Ottawa, June 24—In supply all the rates for public works in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were passed before the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

On the question of wharves on the St. John river, Mr. Fowler made a lively attack on the minister of public works, which was the only feature of a dull afternoon. An item for $40,000 for dregding a channel into Porter's Lake, a harbor of refuge in Nova Scotia, gave Sam Hughes the opportunity to tell the minister that the money was being thrown away.

Mr. Roche (Halifax), gently broke it to the gallant colonel that he was talking about a subject of which he knew nothing. "I bow," he said, "to the superior knowledge of my honorable friend on subjects of pyrotechnics, military evolutions, gunpowder or any other form of combustibles, but on the subject of dredging he knows no more about it than a child unborn."

"When it comes to running a windmill, I give place to my honorable friend," retorted Col. Sam.

For the Port Hood harbor, Mr. Ames pointed out that the estimate of the completed work was increasing every year.

Mr. Pugsley explained that wages had increased, but Mr. Ames showed from the auditor general's report that this was not so, the men were paid as little as $1.25. It was shown that the names of parties from whom stone is purchased were set down as James, or William or some other Christian name, and the surname is not given.

Mr. McLennan explained this by saying that everybody in Inverness was named McDonald.

Mr. Clements (Kent), declared that many wharves on the Thames River had to be constantly patched, the workmanship being of an inferior character.

The contractor for the Pugwash wharf was shown to be a customs officer.

Mr. Fowler declared the government discriminated against New Brunswick in the matter of wharf building. In some places the government built wharves on inland streams, but for the wharves on the St. John River the province was compelled to pay half the cost. This was harsh treatment and for years he had protested against it without effect. Now that there was a minister of public works from New Brunswick, Mr. Fowler hoped he would treat the province fairly.

Dr. Black (Hants), declared that the St. John River could not be navigated from the ocean.

"The minister knows," said Mr. Fowler, "that if I should characterize the statement in fitting language, I would be called to order."

"Absolutely without foundation," assented Mr. Pugsley.

Later on Mr. Pugsley declared that he favored construction of wharves on the St. John River and its tributaries. Some years ago he was one of a deputation that waited on Mr. Foster who took the ground that it was not part of the duty of the government to construct these wharves. Mr. Foster had consented to pay one-half the cost in a few instances. Mr. Blair continued that policy, and during the past two years the federal government had constructed two or three wharves on the St. John River at its own expense. He hoped to be able to place in supplementary estimates an amount to give much needed accommodation on the river.

Mr. Fowler hoped that since the minister had admitted that the St. John River was entitled to wharves he would recognize that there was only one thing to do, namely to repay New Brunswick the money taken from it unjustly.

Mr. Pugsley would not say as to that, as it was a difficult matter to draw the line between federal and provincial waters. The federal government, even if it did its full duty, could not hope to construct all the wharves required. He would consider any claim for a refund, but the provincial authorities had not yet put one in.

Mr. Fowler expressed disappointment at this statement and thought the minister was cutting a poor figure.

The minister retorted that he did not propose to take advantage of his position as a minister to give his province all the wharves required in one year, but he was going to give them reasonable accommodation," and while I am minister I am going to give the people along the St. John River more accommodation than they have been getting."

"Who would expect him to build all the wharves they need in one year?" asked Mr. Fowler.

"I may tell my hon. friend," replied the minister "that he is not assisting the people of New Brunswick in this way."

This observation, in the eyes of Mr. Fowler, could noly mean one thing, that because he had the temerity to criticise this "heaven-inspired minister of public works, the province of New Brunswick was to suffer." There would be no wharves if Fowler dared to criticize.

"He tries to muzzle me," cried Mr. Fowler with fine scorn.

"That's impossible," shouted several government members.

"Yes, that's impossible. When I feel the necessity of speech, I give utterance."

Mr. Fowler promised to convey the speech of the minister to the people of New Brunswick. Surely the minister would regret the threat. The lash he proposes to apply, because he (Fowler) happened to be a little obstreperous. "Let me say," continued Mr. Fowler, "that if he carries out his threat I think New Brunswick will have to do without wharves because I think they wont do without me."

Mr. Pugsley was about to reply when George Taylor suggested that the house get down to business.

"Let him go on," said Mr. Fowler, and another hon. member suggested that he would put his foot in it.

"I always try to be courteous," said Mr. Pugsley. "It would be better for Mr. Fowler," said the minister, "to wait till he saw what he (Pugsley) proposed to do for New Brunswick. It would not be wise to abandon a policy that had been in force so long, for if the province discontinued the one-half appropriation that would mean that the people would not get the accommodation they were entitled to. He had not made any threats; nothing that Mr. Fowler could do would influence him one iota to depart from the course he had decided upon.

Mr. Fowler craved the privilege of replying, but the chairman was firm; both sides had their say.

It is expected that the Aylesworth election bill will be again taken up on Monday next. An agreement has been reached with regard to Manitoba and British Columbia, and the unorganized portion of Quebec, but the Northern Ontario feature will be contested in committee, as well as Clause 17, regarding the secrecy of the ballot.

The finance minister made a statement on the state audit of banks at the opening of the house this morning.

Robert Bickerdik asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce a measure providing for an independent audit under the supervision of the finance department of all banks doing business in Canada.

Mr. Fielding replied that it was not probable the government would do so this session. The subject was much debated and the financial men were not agreed on it. It was a subject to be seriously considered in connection with a general revision of the bank act.

On the motion of the premier the house decided to sit on Wednesday evenings after today. Mr. C. L. Owen pointed out that it will not come into force for two weeks, next Wednesday being Dominion Day. This precipitated a brief discussion on "obstruction." Whip Taylor wanted the house to rise automatically at eleven at night, but the premier thought that should depend on the progress made.

Hon. Mr. Foster remarked that the house was now paying the penalty for the government's negligence. The Land Bill of 103 clauses had not come up for the second reading till the house was well on in its seventh month. The house had not been idle, replied the premier, but progress had been blocked.

After the anti-tobacco for minors bill had been read a third time without discussion Mr. Fielding moved the second reading of his act to extend the lead bounties till 1913.

The bill provisions of which have been explained was given a second reading, put through committee and stands for a final stage. The house went into supply at 12.30.

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SKETCH OF LATE HARRY COLLINS

A Mystic Shriner and Prominent in Oddfellows and Foresters-Also an Orangeman.

(Toronto World.)

In the death of Harry Ardagh Collins, Toronto loses the man who has been declared to be the best known private citizen on the American continent.

His death on Saturday after his prominent appearance during the week at the Supreme Court of the I. O. of Foresters came with startling suddenness to those who were unaware of the state of his health. For a year past he has suffered from kidney disease, and the exciting events of the past few days had brought on a condition of acute nephritis. He was not at all well in the beginning of the week, and after withdrawing from the contest for the office of S. C. R. on Monday, he appeared to be greatly shaken. On Wednesday after his re-election to the supreme treasurership, an office he had held for 18 years, he drove home and was never out again. On Friday morning he lapsed into a state of coma, and did not regain consciousness until the end came at 4.50.

CAME FROM IRELAND.

The late Mr. Collins was born at Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, in May, 1844. He was educated at Dublin and came to Canada when 17, when he became a clerk with A. R. McMaster & Bro. After nine years he was in the employment of W. H. Sparrow, and afterwards in business on his own account.

He married June 1, 1871, Maria Adelaide, daughter of Robert Fraser, of Toronto. He was related to several well-known families through the family of the late Fire Chief Richard Ardagh, who also came from Tipperary. Dr. H. A. Kingsmill, London, Ont., is another connection, and Mr. Collins was well known there.

PROMINENT IN MASONRY.

Mr. Collins was exceedingly well known in Masonic circles. He was a thirty-third degree man, and had advanced to the highest office in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, the only Canadian who has been imperial potentate. His jewel of office in this connection is richly gemmed, and worth about $700. He was said to be the first Shriner in Canada, having been initiated twenty-five years ago at Detroit.

Mr. Collins was a past D. D. G. M. of the Toronto Masonic district; Past Z. of St. Patrick Chapter, and prominent in the Preceptory of Geoffrey St. Aldemar. For eighteen or twenty years he was potentate of the Rameses Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Collins was also a past grand master in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has often walked with McKinley L. O. L. of the Orange Order. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Royal Arcanum.

HARDWORKING FORESTER.

As an Independent Forester, Mr. Collins has long been one of the most prominent and hard-working members and officials of the order. The story of his candidature as S. C. R. in opposition to Elliott G. Stevenson last week is well known. It is stated, however, that Mr. Collins was urged to the step by friends who were advising him against his better judgment to which he finally returned. Mr. Stevenson himself voted for Mr. Collins' re-election as treasurer.

It was thought by some that the reduction of his salary from $7,000 to $4,000 might have had a depressing effect upon Mr. Collins, but as a matter of fact, he never heard of it, as he was unconscious from Friday morning, and the reduction was not decided upon till Friday night.

If one feels dull and spiritless, in the spring or early summer, they call it "Spring Fever." But there is no fever—usually. It is the after effect of our winter habits. The nerves are mostly at fault. Tired, worn-out nerves leave us languid, lifeless and without spirit or ambition. A few doeses of Dr. Shoop's Restorative will absolutely and quickly change all of these depressing symptoms. The Restorative of course won't bring you back to full health in a day or two, but it will do enough in 48 hours to satisfy you that the remedy is reaching that "tired spot." Druggists, everywhere are advising its use as a splendid and prompt general tonic. It gives more vim and more spirit to the spoonful than ony other known nerve or constitutional tonic. It sharpens a failing appetite, aids digestion, frees sluggish livers and kidneys, and brings new life, strength and ambition. Test it a few days and be convinced. Sold by al Druggists.

ELEVEN DOCTORS ARE SEEKING REGISTRATION

Eleven doctors are being examined by the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick, for registration to practice medicine in this province. The examinations commenced yesterday morning in the Oddfellows Hall and will continue today and tomorrow.

Those applying for registration are: E. J. Ryan, St. John; J. L. Richard, St. Louis, Kent county; E. R. Hicks, Dorchester; T. V. Sullivan, St. Stephen; J. A. Gaudet, Memramcook; W. P. Kirby, Gagetown; A. D. McEachen, B. Lang, A. E. Baxter, W. M. Jenkins, and W. L. Tracey.

Dr. Stewart Skinner is registrar for the council of physicians and surgeons.

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WITH THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS UNDER CANVAS AT CAMP SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., June 24.—Camp Sussex now presents a complete appearance and the customary programme of drill is well under way. Muster roll throughout the day in the different corps, company drill for some, and special musketry instruction for the 67th and 71st regiments took up the day.

Major F. Morrison, of the 74th, was the field officer of the day, and Major G. W. Mersereau is named for tomorrow.

The 74th were called upon today to provide guard and picket and to furnish music for parade and officers' mess.

With the exception of some dashes of rain today the weather has been ideal. Perfect order reigns around camp and though the city is thronged with soldiers until a late hour no unpleasantness of any kind is reported.

The official marching list shows the number of troops in camp to be approximately 2,530, the different units and commanding officers are as follows:—

8th Hussars—Lieut. Col. Wedderburn, numbering 328.

4th Brigade, C. F. A.—Lieut. Col. F. H. J. Dibblee.

10th Battery, C. F. A.—Major W. C. Good, 102.

12th Battery--Major T. W. Lawlor, 101.

19th Battery—Major S. B. Anderson, 104.

1st Field Company of Canadian Engineers—Major J. R. Tompkins, 171.

H. company R. C. R.—Major C. F. O. Fiset, 68.

12th Infantry Brigade—Lt. Col. McLean, staff only, 5.

13th Infantry—Lieut. Col. D. McL. Vince, 4.

67th Regiment—Lieut. Col. J. W. Baker, 365.

71st Regiment—Lieut. Col. J. D. Chipman, 403.

73rd Regiment—Lieut. Col. J. D. MacKenzie, 320.

74th Regiment—Lieut. Col. C. F. Fairweather, 360.

No. 7 A. S. company—Captain H. Grass, 91.

No. 8 Field Ambulance Corps—Maj. T. D. Walker, 68.

Corps of guides—Major Shewen, 12.

Signaling Corps—Captain T. E. Powers, 6.

No. 8 Detachment C. O. C.—Lieut. Col. A. J. Armstrong, 4.

Today was taken up with muster roll, company drill and musketry inspection. The right half of the 67th regiment spent an hour, from 8.30 to 9.30 o'clock, and the left half took their turn an hour later. In the afternoon the 71st were also drilled in the use of the Ross rifle.

Lieut. E. L. Dudomaine of the R. C. R., Halifax, and formerly of Fredericton, arrived today to take the position of brigade major of the 12th Infantry.

Sgt. J. W. Kennedy, 62nd Regiment has been added to the staff as brigade clerk in the place of Sgt. A. L. Walton, appointed P. O. orderly.

Captain J. E. Mills, R.C.A., has been added to the staff as gunnery instructor.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bridges, B.A.M.C., of Fredericton, has been appointed special sanitary officer during camp.

Major McNally has been named as station physician at Fredericton in the absence of Dr. Bridges.

The standing medical board are Major W. J. Weaver, No. 8 Field Ambulance; Captain E. O. Steeves, 19th Field Battery, and S. F. A. Wainwright, 71st Regiment.

The quarters of No. 8 Field Ambulance Corps consisting of three hospital tents, an operating tent, a dental tent and lecture tent, will be in shape today and two patients, suffering from some minor ailments, passed the night in temporary quarters. The acetylene gas generator has been installed and four tents are supplied with lights. Dental Surgeon Magee was busily occupied in filling a refractory tooth last evening. Some medicines had also been handed out from the dispensary tent.

During camp, provincial officers of the provincial infantry will be examined in drill and administration and Col. White, camp commandant, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Chinic and Lieut. E. L. Dudomaine of the R.C.R. have been named as the board of examiners.

A number of appointments by the militia council has been announced. Evan Evans has been made sub-district intelligence officer with rank of provisional lieutenant; Lieut. F. H. Elliott of the 62nd has been promoted to the rank of captain, vice H. Perley promoted; Lieut. and Adjt. J. R. Miller has also received the rank of captain in the 62nd; Lieut. S. S. Skinner, medical officer of the 3rd R.C. A., has been raised to captain's rank.

The following lieutenants have been confirmed in rank: H. E. Figsby, Signalling Corps; C. R. Mersereau, H. Attridge, 73rd Regiment; H. F. Woodbridge, 71st Regiment.

Tomorrow musketry drill is on the programme. Four companies of the 67th who received preliminary instruction today will open at the ranges in the morning, the right half will take the afternoon. Four companies of the 71st will parade without rifles in front of the musketry marquee to receive instructions in the use of the Ross rifle. The other half if the regiment will go to the ranges at 1.30 in the afternoon. The 73rd will spend the afternoon at the musketry instruction marquee.

CHIEF CLARKE TALKS TO FORCE ABOUT THE STREET LOITERERS

Chief of Police Clark at roll call in central station last evening, spoke at some length to the men on the matter of people standing on the sidewalks. The chief, when asked by a reporter about his address to the men, spoke of the power of the police to arrest without warrant or information. The matter, he said, had been brought up in connection with the recent arrest of Thomas H. Dobson for obstructing the side-walk and refusing to move on when ordered to. He had no doubt he said that Judge Ritchie had been correctly quoted in one of the evening paptrs which represents him as saying that for obstructing sidewalks citizens are liable to a penalty but not to arrest.

The chief first drew attention to the following sections in the law covering the point. The first two are from the act of 1861.

3. The mayor, or recorder, or any alderman, or councillor, or the police magistrate, or any of the police force of the said city, or any justice of the peace for the city and county of St. John may request any three or more persons found standing together in any street, square, highway, alley, or wharf in the said city of St. John or any person who may be in any of the places aforesaid using indecent or offensive language towards or in the presence of passers by or who shall be otherwise misbehaving to move on or away and such person or persons shall move on or away accordingly under penalty upon each and every of them of not less than two or more than twenty dollars with costs to be collected by summary conviction as aforesaid.

4. If such persons or any of them so requested to move shall, after so doing, return to the same place or near thereto so as to renew such annoyance, obstruction or offensive behaviour they shall be severally liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars to be recovered with costs on summary conviction as aforesaid.

These two sections, said the chief, were copied from the original police act. They were found, however, not to be workable because the offenders were often strangers who after the offence disappeared. The act was therefore amended in 1869 to read: "Be it enacted that it shall be lawful for any policeman or peace officer in the city of St. John without information being laid or warrant issued at once to arrest and convey to prison or the police station of said city any person or persons refusing to obey the request of the mayor or other officers as provided by the third section of the act of assembly twenty-fourth Victoria chapter 30, or guilty under the provisions of the fourth section of the said act, there to await delivery in the ordinary course as other offenders."

Continuing, Chief Clark said that there is a general impression that the police have no right to move people along unless when there are three together. As an answer to this he drew attention to the following section of the criminal code under the caption vagrants:

"Every one is a loose, idle or disorderly person who loiters on any street, highway, or public place and obstructs passengers by standing across the footpath or by using insulting language." He referred to the account of the arrest of Thomas H. Dobson in which it is represented that the policeman asked him (the chief) about locking him up. What really happened, he said, was that Steeves came up and asked if he could arrest a man for blocking the sidewalk. "I asked him if he had first requested the man to move. He said he had but without effect. I also asked him if there were three or more at the place together. He again said yes and I told him to lock the man up.

"Judge Ritchie says that citizens who obstruct the footpaths are liable to a penalty but not to arrest but the sections of the law quoted are sufficient answer to that." The chief said he had read over the law to the men at roll call. He impressed it on them that the law was not meant to interfere with two gentlemen meeting on the street to pass the time of day to each other. "I told them that they knew pretty nearly everyone in the city and could tell at a glance those who are loafers and those who are not. It is meant, however, for those who congregate on the corners night after night to the number of ten or twenty and spit tobacco juice on ladies' dresses and make audible and insulting remarks about the passers by."

He contended that no persons, whether in knots of two or three or larger numbers, have a right to loiter at the street corners. "I always instruct my men to be polite to everybody. I tell them we are the servants of the people and that the least we can do is to use them with courtesy. At the same time I am determined to break up these gangs of corner loafers and when it becomes the duty of the policemen to arrest a man I mean to see it is done."

ST. JOHN DOCTORS WILL READ PAPERS

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Association in Halifax, on Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, several St. John doctors will read papers. Dr. J. P. McInerney, M.P.P., will read a paper on Osteopathy; Dr. A. Pierce Crockett will speak on the Physiology of Vision and other Senses; Dr. T. D. Walker will deal with Obstetrics and Drs. F. J. White and W. A. Ferguson, of Moncton, and Drs. A. B. Atherton and W. H. Irvine, of Fredericton, will report cases.

Dr. T. W. Johnson and Dr. John B. McCrae, of Montreal, and Dr. Percy Brown and Dr. Cushing, of Boston, will attend and take part in the proceedings.

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as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ST. JOHN TEACHERS AWAY TO CAPITAL

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute will open in Fredericton this afternoon. A number of the teachers from this city left for the capital last evening. Among them were W. M. McLean, J. Frank Owens, Thomas Stoddart, Joseph Harrington, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss A. M. Hea, Miss Payson, Miss Goddard, Miss Campbell, Miss Laura Miles, Miss Blanche Miles, Miss Drake and the Misses Combden.

Superintendent H. S. Bridges, W. J. S. Myles and a number of others who stayed to attend the alumnae meetings last evening will go up this morning.

Judge Ritchie yesterday gave judgment in the assault case brought by Joseph Sproul, caretaker of Lake Robertson, against George Leitch, William J. Johnston and William Robertson. His honor discharged Johnston and Robertson and fined Leitch $20 or two months in jail.

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COLEMAN FINED $100 OR THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL

Magistrate Ritchie Says He Would Have Him Lashed if Statutes So Provided.

In the police court yesterday, William Coleman received the maximum sentence for pointing a revolver at William Cameron, $100 fine or thirty days in jail with hard labor. In passing sentence Judge Ritchie commented severely on Coleman's behavior and said there was no provision in the statute for lashing, otherwise he would have ordered that Coleman be whipped when going into jail and when coming out.

The police had also reported Coleman for carrying a revolver contrary to law on the occasion of the trouble on the bridge and on this count he was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Coleman was represented by Dr. A. W. Macrae, while Mr. Cameron had no counsel, A. A. Wilson being out of the city. Dr. Macrae did not deny that Coleman pointed the revolver at Cameron but pleaded lawful excuse alleging that the complainant had threatened the defendant a year ago that he would shoot him the first time he had a chance.

William Cameron first took the stand. He related the occurrences that led up to the trouble of June 14. On that day he said he knew his wife was driving with Coleman out the Manawagonish road. He waited for them when they were coming back over the Suspension bridge, when he caught hold of the horse's head and ordered his wife to get out of the carriage. He gave the order twice and the second time Coleman rose from his seat and, taking a revolver from his hip pocket pointed it at him and said: "By —— let go that horse's head." Coleman repeated this and the complainant let go his hold. The defendant then whipped the horse up over the bridge towards the city.

Since the present case in the police court had commenced, Mr. Cameron continued, Mr. Barry, the coachman, had called him out of the court room and asked him if terms could not be arranged by which he would be willing to let Coleman go. He replied that no such terms could be arranged, alleging that he had been too much abused by Coleman.

At this point His Honor remarked that any one interfering or attempting to interfere with a witness in a criminal case rendered himself liable under the statute.

To Dr. Macrae, Mr. Cameron said that he had been married seventeen years. He said he was fifty-four years old while his wife is thirty-eight years old. He was aware that Coleman knew his wife's family. He denied that he was armed on the night of June 14. He admitted taking it a missile from his pocket and throwing it at the buggy after it had passed him. He had never made threats against Coleman, he continued, except to his wife, who, he said, is living at home with him now as before. He knew of at least one occasion on which Coleman had called at his house since a year ago last May.

William Coleman then took the stand. He said he went out driving Sunday, June 14, and met Mrs. Cameron whom he invited to accompany him. They crossed the Suspension bridge, went through Fairville and out the Manawagonish road a short distance. They were out about an hour altogether when they turned to go towards the city again. It was about 8.45 or 9 o'clock and the horse was walking over the Suspension bridge when suddenly Cameron stepped up and scized it by the head. The complainant then said "get out of that carriage," looking at him (Coleman) all the time. The defendant then said he asked Cameron to let go the horse's head, but denied having used any profane expression. As the complainant did not let the horse go, Coleman repeated his request and said he saw Cameron put his right hand into his pocket. Just then Coleman said he drew a revolver from his hip pocket and pointed it at the complainant, who then let the horse go. The animal immediately started and after they were past Cameron, something struck the buggy hard enough to mark it.

In answer to questions by his counsel, Coleman said he had reason to fear Cameron who, on May 3, 1907, had threatened to shoot him the first time he met him in the street.

Dr. Macrae wished to have the records of last year's case put in evidence to show there was a threat made.

His honor thought that matter was too remote to be brought in.

In answer to further questions by Dr. Macrae Coleman said that Cameron had made no threat to him since. He said he had been at the complainant's house once since a year ago. He had made application in the police court for permission to carry a revolver. He had known Mrs. Cameron for more than twenty years. He had lived in Hampton and Mrs. Cameron's family lived in Rothesay.

His honor then told Cameron he could put questions to the witness. The first one was:

"Were you not at my house the night you had me arrested a year ago and spent the evening with my wife?"

Dr. Macrae at once objected to this question on the ground that the answer might have a bearing on a civil suit for alienation now pending. His honor sustained the objection and it was not pressed.

Mr. Cameron—"Did you on June 14 make a date with my wife to meet her out on the road somewhere?"

Coleman hesitated before answering and then said: "Yes, I believe there was something said about going out together."

The complainant asked if Coleman had not been to road houses and elsewhere in company with Mrs. Cameron but the questions were objected to and were not allowed.

Cameron—Is it not true that while you were in Boston you wrote a number of very affectionate letters to my wife?"

Coleman—"No."

Dr. Macrae objected to this question and answer on the same grounds as before and was sustained.

Cameron then put other questions to show that Coleman had been forbidden by him to speak to his wife. The defendant admitted that the complainant had asked him to refrain from coming near his wife and bringing disgrace on the family. Cameron also wished to more closely question as to the degree of intimacy between the two but was not allowed to do so. Coleman said he had met Mrs. Cameron in Paradise row.

The Complainant—"Did she not ask to be let out of the carriage before you came to the bridge?"

Coleman—"Yes, I think she did say something about it being better to let her out but I did not let her."

In answer to his honor Coleman said that his application for permission to carry a revolver had been refused.

There being no witnesses Dr. Macrae entered the plea that Coleman had a lawful excuse.

His honor said there was a further report made by the police against Coleman for carrying concealed weapons.

When asked to plead to this Coleman said guilty.

In passing sentence Judge Ritchie said that he could admit of no excuse for Coleman's conduct in the matter. He referred to the fact of his having been driving with another man's wife and scored him severely for it. He saw no reason, he continued, for imposing any other than the maximum sentence, $100 fine or thirty days with hard labor. "Under the law," he continued, "there is no provision for lashing else I would have him lashed when he goes in jail and lashed when he came out."

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John Elache, a German Jew, residing in Moncton, who has been in the city during the past few days looking for his sixteen-year-old daughter, who is said to have left her home in company with David Elliott on Monday the 15th inst., received word yesterday that the couple were in Chelsea (Mass.), and he left on the Boston train last evening to find her and bring her home.

Mrs. F. MacKenzie, of West St. John, left on the Montreal express yesterday for a two months visit to her daughter in Calgary.

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