# THE FIFTH TRIAL FOR MURDER WILL BE COMPLETED TODAY

## It Is Expected That the Fate of John Paris Will be in Hands of Jury at Noon—Entire Afternoon Taken Up With Addresses of Counsel in Masterly Expositions—Chief Justice to Charge Jury.

The fifth trial of the famous case of the King vs John Paris, charged with the murder of Sadie McAuley, will be completed today, so far at least as the evidence and addresses are concerned, and it is expected that the fate of the accused will be in the hands of the jury by noon. The defence rested its case yesterday morning with the reading of the evidence of Warren Ogilvie, since deceased, given at the second trial, and the Crown called three rebuttal witnesses and read the testimony of a fourth, these proceedings finishing shortly after noon recess. The entire afternoon was taken up with the addresses of counsel, Attorney-General Byrne for the Crown and G. H. Vernon, K.C., for the prisoner, who delivered masterly expositions of their respective sides of the case. Mr. Vernon's address lasted for an hour and a half, while the Crown prosecutor, who began to address the jury at 4.30, had not completed his summing up when court adjourned for the day. He will resume at ten o'clock this morning, and will be followed by His Honor Chief Justice McKeown, whose charge to the jury will likely commence about eleven o'clock. A verdict should be forthcoming in the case some time this afternoon or tonight.

When court opened yesterday morning, Mr. Vernon said that he wished to offer in evidence the testimony of Warren Ogilvie, managing director of the Eastern Hat and Cap Co., Truro, given at the second trial before Mr. Justice Chandler, and read at the third trial before Mr. Justice Barry, thhe witness having died in the interim. This was objected to by Mr. Byrne, and His Honor, although entertaining grave doubts as to its admissibility, said that he would follow the course of his brother on the bench, and allow it, ruling on any objections the Attorney-General might make. The latter's original objection was founded on the fact that the jury would not have an opportunity of seeing the witness on the stand giving evidence.

The testimony, read by the clerk from the official records, dealt with the identification of the accused as the man who had done some work for Mr. Ogilvie in the summer of 1920. The latter had told Paris to come to thhe office for his pay some time in the summer of 1921.

This concluded the evidence for the defence.

The attorney-general then told the court he wished to offer some rebuttal testimony, and proceeded to call Mrs. Janet B. King of Sagwa.

### Mrs. King

This witness stated that she remembered the forest fires at Westfield. She identified Paris as the man who came to her house for water in August, 1921. Paris and the witness and the latter's daughter were in the kitchen. Paris said, "The St. John police were too slow to catch the murderer, as he was not in St. John at the present time." He was one of the three who found the body. He turned the leg around four or five times, and the bones never caught. It was the girl's lame leg. Paris said the fellow made a big mistake by putting large stones on big ones. Paris took a memorandum book during his visit, but witness did not see him write in it. She thought he was [illegible] at the time she saw him.

To Mr. Vernon, she said the report of the McAuley murder had been in the newspapers by that time. He had talked frankly while in the house.

### Miss Greta King

Miss Greta King, daughter of the last witness, was then called, and corroborated in every detail the evidence given by her mother. She was not cross-examined by Mr. Vernon.

### Conductor Capson

The next witness called in rebuttal by the Crown was William Capson of Moncton, conductor on the C. N. R. trains. He said he was running on No. 9 and 10 trains between St. John and Halifax in August, 1921. On night of Aug. 3, 1921, he was on No. 9 train from Halifax to St. John, and has memo to show of money received on the train that night. He produced a book in court, and it was submitted in evidence. The book was made up from his report the morning following from the tickets punched out in his duplex book.

Witness said he did not receive from any passenger that night the sum of $3.00 as fare from Truro to St. John. He did not know any of Paris' family or relatives. With reference to the statements and conversation, said by Paris to have passed between him and the conductor, the latter denied each statement.

To Mr. Vernon, he said it was possible for Paris to have been one of the passengers who paid the $2.95 fare from Truro to Moncton.

To Mr. Byrne, he said he did not make any agreement with Paris to carry him to St. John for $3.00.

Mr. Byrne then said he wished to call Thomas McCann to rebut certain statements alleged to have been made by Paris while in the jail in August, 1921. He was informed by Deputy Sheriff Clifford that the man was in Boston at the present time. The attorney-general asked permission of the court to introduce the sworn testimony of McCann, given at the third trial, as the man was outside the jurisdiction. This was objected to by Mr. Vernon, but His Honor said that he would allow such of the evidence to be read as was properly of a rebuttal nature. Mr. Byrne offered to produce proof that the man was outside the jurisdiction, but the defence counsel stated that it would not be necessary to take this step. At this stage, court took recess for lunch.

### Afternoon Session

In the afternoon, the evidence of Thomas McCann was read by the clerk from the court records, which contained the information that McCann when a member of the fire department, had visited the jail in August, 1921, to fix a hose for Detective Biddescombe, and while there saw Paris, who asked him to get him a package of cigarettes. The witness secured the necessary smokes for the prisoner, asking him: "What are you in for, old-timer?" To this Paris replied: "They have me for a racket in Nova Scotia, but it ain't me, it's a brother of mine and they can't tell us apart."

The attorney-general announced that this concluded the rebuttal testimony for the Crown.

### Mr. Vernon's Address

G. H. Vernon, P. C., of Truro, counsel for the prisoner, began his address to the jury at 2.45 o'clock, the address lasting an hour and a half. He told the jury tht they had displayed great patience listening to the evidence adduced in the case, and on behalf of the accused, he wished to thank them for the strict attention they had evidenced throughout the proceedings. They were now entering into a far more serious stage of the case, and when they entered the jury room to consider the evidence, this would mark an occasion which might never occur again in their life-time. It was a solemn occasion, but he felt that they, having taken their oath, would let truth conquer and from the evidence find in favor of the accused.

According to the law of the land, if he is found guilty, the sentence of death must be passed upon him. Although Paris was not of the same color as the men on the jury, nevertheless he was possessed of a soul, given him by his Maker, and the counsel felt that, if the jury would temper justice with mercy and let truth assert itself, there would be no doubt as to the nature of the verdict. A great responsibility devolved upon them because, if they should find the prisoner at the bar guilty, the death sentence would be imposed, and once carried out, despite the fact that some other man at a later date should confess to the crime, there could be no reparation made to the present accused.

A most atrocious crime had been committed and it was only right that the perpetrator should be punished, but the jury could not be required to find an innocent man guilty merely to satisfy public opinion, which was running high in this case. According to British justice, John Paris had entered upon his trial presumed to be innocent and the burden was on the Crown to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, not upon the prisoner to show his innocence.

When sifted down the proof on which the Crown relied to prove Paris guilt was the evidence of Walter Humphrey. There was evidence in the nature of extraneous facts to make a setting for the case, but so far as actual evidence went, there was nothing but Humphrey's testimony. It was well to inquire into all the facts and circumstances.

Paris had evidently been an associate and fellow-thief of Humphrey and McDonald. This crime had been committed and rewards had been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Considering the hard times existing at that period, would it not be reasonable to suppose, said Mr. Vernon, that Humphrey and McDonald concocted the idea of getting the reward by framing a case against Paris. That was a reasonable theory, according to the counsel's way of thinking, and should appeal to the jury.

Then the Crown had produced Humphrey, and outside of this evidence there was nothing to show the prisoner's connection with the crime. The jury had seen Humphrey on the stand, his actions and appearance, and counsel asked them if that man, a self-confessed thief, was a proper person on whose evidence they could rely in arriving at a verdict in this case.

"You have seen Paris in court," said Mr. Vernon. "Did he appeal to you as a fool?" If the jury did not think that he was a fool, they should disbelieve Humphrey when he speaks about Paris asking him to bury the kid, etc., because it was very unlikely that a man who was not a fool, would place his life in the hands of a numbskull and thief like Humphrey. Why did Humphrey keep his information concealed for days and days? His testimony showed that he and McDonald were behind the calling of the Crown witnesses, and no doubt McDonald, as the latter had said, could produce more witnesses, provided, said counsel, he had time to train them.

Mrs. Calvin and her daughter had said they saw Paris in the park on August 1 and other witnesses had said they saw him in St. John on the 2nd and 3rd., but that testimony did not corroborate Humphrey's evidence in regard to Paris' alleged confession. Taking the Crown witnesses collectively, if the jury believed them all they showed was that Paris was in the city on certain dates, but their evidence did not substantiate Humphrey's.

Hattie Levigne said at the first trial that the man she saw in the park had a big red face. If it was Paris, why had she not told Robert Elliott that it was a colored man she saw, and not a returned soldier with a red face? When the mills of the Gods ground out, said Mr. Vernon, he was of the profound conviction that the murderer would be disclosed as a red-faced man and a returned soldier. Had Hattie identified Paris at the police station the detectives would never have allowed him to be taken to Truro for the petty offence of theft. Why did they bring him before her the second time? For three trials she had said he looked like the man, and then she positively identified him. Was she coached? Someone had tampered with the little girl with a view to getting her to say Paris was the man.

The counsel for the defence criticized the Crown for not calling Phyllis Wilson, the little girl whose name appeared on the indictment. Luther Smith, after a year had passed by, came forward and said Paris was the man he saw, to the best of his belief and judgment. Why did he not come forward before at other trials? His description of the man's clothes did not correspond with that given by Hattie Levigne.

There was a grave question whether a man should be found guilty, even if he confessed, if there was no evidence produced in corroboration of the fact that the deed had been done by him. If the defence raised a reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's whereabouts on Aug. 2, the jury should be governed by that. The defence contended that Paris left St. John on July 23 and did not arrive back until the morning of Aug. 4, being in the interim in Truro. The accused had described his actions during that period, and, under gruelling cross-examination and after what he had passed through in the past year, he had stuck to his story and was telling the truth. Dr. McCurdy, who had no interest in the accused, had said he saw Paris in Clyke's house in Truro on Aug. 2 and his books were there to fix the date. Mr. McNaught and Miss McKenzie had sworn that Paris was paid 90 cents on Aug. 2 in the office of a large manufacturing concern, the Eastern Hat and Cap Co., and their books had a record of the transaction. Warren Ogilvie's evidence should also carry considerable weight with the jury in this regard, and so far as the alibi was concerned, the defense had produced Isaac Allen, Norman Carter, George Hill, Lester Conley and Gordon Hayman to forge the necessary links in the chain of evidence. But for the limited means at his disposal the prisoner could have produced a large number of others, in fact counsel had offered the Crown a list of names had they wished to call them.

In closing, Mr. Vernon told the jury that, in arriving at a verdict, they must determine if the Crown had proved beyond a reasonable doubt, so as to give the jury an abiding conviction in the matter, that Paris had committed the crime. If not, then they must acquit him.

### Attorney-General Byrne

Attorney-General J. P. Byrne, K. C. rose to address the jury, on behalf of the Crown, at 4.30 o'clock, and had not finished his address when court adjourned at six o'clock. The Crown prosecutor pointed out to the jury that it was not necessary for him to tell them what murder was. It was the law of God that, "Thou shalt not kill," and the law of the land that everyone found guilty of murder must be sentenced to death, and, whether that sentence should be executed or commuted was a prerogative, vested only in the Governor-General. It was not in the province of the jury to change the law of the land. The standard of their duty was measured by the obligation of their oath, namely, to render a true verdict according to the evidence adduced.

The crime with which John Paris was charged was that, on Aug. 2, 1921, he murdered Sadie McAuley, a nine-year-old girl and a cripple. It was true that some thirteen or fourteen months had passed by since the citizens of this province had been shocked by this atrocious crime, but time could not obliterate the scene which was enacted on that eventful August day in Riverview Park. It was not the desire of the Crown to say one word against the prisoner at the bar on account of his African blood. According to British law and principles of justice, whether Jew or Gentile, Greek or Barbarian, a man is entitled to a fair trial, and in this case the Crown did not desire to raise any feeling of prejudice against Paris on account of his race.

The learned counsel for the defence had suggested tempering justice with mercy. Had the man who committed this crime shown any mercy towards the little child so outrageously murdered? It was pointed out by the counsel for the defence that a man was presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, but that meant, said Mr. Byrne, that, according to the dictates of British law handed down from generation to generation, a man could not be presumed to be guilty until evidence of his guilt was produced. In order to protect the little children of this country, the Crown has a duty imposed upon it to press this charge against the prisoner, John Paris.

The defence have seen fit to set up an alibi, that is that the man was elsewhere at the time the crime was perpetrated. If the jury believed he was not in St. John on Aug. 1, 2 and 3, as charged by the Crown, it was their duty to acquit him. If, on the other hand, they believed he was here, the prosecution would show that the man who violated an innocent child on Aug. 2 was John Paris, the prisoner in the dock.

Paris' memory might have suffered to some extent from the fact of his incarceration for a year or more, but what of the other defence witnesses? Did Paris, on the stand, strike you as a truthful man? asked the attorney-general. If the jury believed the Crown would stoop so low as to try to convict an innocent man, merely to satisfy public opinion, they should allow the prisoner to walk from the court room free.

Notwithstanding the fact that John Paris had been forced to stand five trials, his grandmother, who no doubt must possess that feeling for him which is engendered by ties of blood, had never taken the stand in his defence to corroborate his statement about sleeping in her house in Truro on July 31, Aug. 1 and 2, and that woman had been in court during the first trial. In regard to the suggestion that the Crown bring over from Truro witnesses for the prisoner, whose limited means prevented him from so doing, in order that the ends of justice might be met, the attorney-general mentioned the fact that Stewart Fraser was one of the defence witnesses at a former trial. He was the man, who on the stand said that the outraging of little girls made no difference in this country. Was he the type of witness for whose evidence the Crown should bear the expense?

Chief of Police Fraser of Truro had given evidence on behalf of the prisoner at the first trial, but had never returned. Why did not that man, who was charged with the responsibility of life and custody, not appear in court in this case? Were the defence unable to produce him? Paris stood today uncorroborated and alone in regard to his whereabouts and activities on Aug. 1, but the Crown had no less than five witnesses who had sworn he was in St. John on that date. The learned counsel for the defence had made reference to the fact that Phyllis Wilson and Marion Logan had not been called by the Crown. Mr. Byrne stated emphatically that he was prepared to ask the court to adjourn the hearing at that moment in order to enable him to bring the little girls there if the learned counsel for the defence so desired.

The jury had seen Dr. McCurdy on the stand and the manner in which he gave his testimony. On the first trial this witness had produced no books to fix the date he had seen Paris. The jury had heard him swear that the court records of his previous testimony in certain instances were wrong. Had his memory failed him? The memories of the Crown witnesses had not failed them from trial to trial. Dr. McCurdy did not know that the man he said he saw in the Clyke house on Aug. 2 was Paris the accused at the time he saw him. Paris had said that his grandmother's house was distant from the Clyke house 20 feet, while McCurdy, at a former trial, had sworn that the distance was 100 yards. It might be, said Mr. Byrne, that Dr. McCurdy was in the Clyke house on Aug. 1 but this would not suit this case as the crime was committed on the day following. The book, in which he entered the record of his calls, was kept, as the jury could see for themselves, with a space left blank between the entries in every instance except that of Aug. 2. This entry was made in the space between Aug. 1 and 3, and in different handwriting. The Crown counsel stated that he thought that, no matter what opinion the jury might form in the matter, the Aug. 2 entry was manufactured. That was a broad statement to make but he felt that the entry was made merely for the purpose of blocking the administration of justice.

The defence had introduced another star witness in the person of J. W. McNaught, another "documentary" man. The jury had seen him on the stand, and could judge whether any credence could be placed in his testimony. How did his evidence correspond with that of Miss McKenzie? He had sworn that he heard the door open or close when the man he said was Paris had entered the vestibule of the hat company's office. Miss McKenzie said that the door was open that afternoon from 1 till 6 o'clock. Was it not unusual that neither McNaught nor Miss McKenzie, at previous trials, could give the name of Miss McIntosh, the other girl who was facing the wicket at the time the man entered? The jury heard the evidence of Miss McKenzie and examined the entries in the journal of "Mr. Paris" and "Warren Ogilvie" but the Crown contended that the same pen did not make the two entries.

Stanley Nichols had not appeared to give evidence regarding the gasoline transaction. Was the evidence of Lester Conley of such a character as to raise a reasonable doubt? The defence had called Isaac Allen, the man was admitted he had a wonderful memory, and who said that from memory alone he had fixed the date of Aug. 3. Nevertheless, his partner, Norman Carter, said that Allen had come to him to find out from his books information in regard to a particular load of dead meat at the time in question.

Mrs. Craft for the Crown had said that she saw Paris in his own yard on the morning of Aug. 1. John McDonald had seen him on that afternoon; Mrs. Calvin and her daughter had told the day and the hour she saw him in the park, namely Aug. 1. It was said that Paris was in Truro on Aug. 2, but eight Crown witnesses said he was here on that day and they all knew Paris.

The jury had seen Luther Smith on the stand and could judge whether the Crown would have any influence upon him as regards his evidence. The learned counsel for the defence had asked why he had not appeared as a witness at former trials. Why, asked Mr. Byrne, had not the learned counsel questioned Mr. Smith regarding this on cross-examination.

At this point in the address, court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock when the attorney-general will resume his argument.

# Kings Co. Fair Opens Tomorrow

The Kings County Fair will commence at Sussex tomorrow and will continue for four days. The exhibition building has been decorated for the occasion and there are many very pretty booths which from their attractiveness will cause no little comment. Then there is the real up-to-date pike which is never tiresome to the attendants of a fair. It is said that the Fair in Sussex this year is better than any previously held, and the committee in charge have done everything possible to make the exhibition the great success that is expected. There is a large entry list in every department.

On Friday afternoon there will be harness racing the programme including a 2.30 class, 2.15 class, Matinees and Farmers Race.

# Lectured On The Polar North

## Large Audience in Main St. Baptist Church Heard Rev. A. L. Fleming Last Evening

In connection with the dedication of the New Sunday School, a week of meetings has been planned at the Main Street Baptist Church. Lst evening Rev. A. L. Fleming, pstor of St. John's (Stone) Church gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on "The People of the Polar North."

Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Church in introducing the lecturer, pointed out to the large and attentive audience, the fact that the Rev. Mr. Fleming was speaking from first-hand information, gathered while on missionary work in the Baffin Bay country.

Mr. Fleming left Newfoundland for Baffinland early in 1909 and engaged in missionary work there among the pagan Esquimaux until late in the year 1915. Mr. Fleming did not hear of the world war until about a year after it had begun.

Leaving Newfoundland in a small fishing schooner early in 1909, Mr. Fleming traversed the dangerous channels of the north seas, suffering many hardships and privations to bring the word of God to the pagan Esquimaux in their Arctic haunts.

In opening his remarks Mr. Fleming expressed his great pleasure in being present and for having been invited to deliver this lecture. He expressed his belief in the true catholicity of the church and his presence here this evening was proof evident of the fact.

By means of a large number of illustrations, Mr. Fleming carried his audience through many beautiful scenes, in that far northern clime. Introducing the mto the mode of life of the Esquimaux, the means they employ in procuring their food, and clothing. The typical Esquimaux costume is of seal skin, but they are also very fond of fantastic colors, particularly crimson, green and blues. The mode of hair-dressing employed by the Esquimaux belles was txtremely interesting, especially to the young lady members of the audience.

The lecturer explained that the Esquimaux were not, as is commonly believed, fishermen, but hunters purely and simply. They gained their livelihood hunting the seal, the walrus, polar bear and duck. From the skin of the seal, they manufacture their clothes and cover their canoes. The meat they use for food.

Mr. Fleming explained that one of the first duties of the missionary was to learn the language of the people, claiming that if all whites who entered this country knew the language there would be a great many less murders.

The Esquimaux dog, the locomotive of the north, is the best friend a man could have in that northern country.

On behalf of the audience Rev. Mr. Hutchinson tendered to Rev. Mr. Fleming a vote of thanks for his interesting and educative lecture. The evening closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

This evening at the Main Street Baptist Church will be devoted to the Missions. Mrs. George Parker will speak on the Missions in connection with the Sunday School, and Rev. Louis Duval will lecture on the Missions in India.

# Moving Picture Players Arrive

## Those to Take Part in "Blue Waters" Will Start Immediately to Work.

The following motion picture players, who are to take part in the filming of the story "Blue Waters" arrived in the city yesterday from Boston: Leon Gendron, Louis Darclay, Miss Jane Thomas, Miss Allis May, John Webb Dillion, Haran Knight, Edward Fithuston and James Harrison. They spent the afternoon visiting the second hand stores in search of old and worn clothing and were fairly successful in obtaining sufficient old character clothes notwithstanding that many of the second hand stores were closed owing to the Jewish holiday.

Leon Gendron, Louis Darclay, Miss Jane Thomas and Miss Norma Sheerer are the players in the leading roles Miss Sheerer will not arrive in the city until next week. Four more men will also join the company in the near future. To-day, weather permitting, the first steps in filming this all New Brunswick Picture will commence.

### HANDLING FUEL OIL

Commissioner Bullock is drafting a set of regulations for the handling of equipment used in the transportation of the oil.

# Many Cases In Police Court

## Seven Drunks, a Few Liquor Cases and a Girl for Wandering About Were Dealt With.

Yesterday in the police court John Nickerson was remanded on the charge of begging

Eva Gardner pleaded not guilty to wandering about and not giving a satisfactory account of herself early Sunday morning. She was found by the police in an automobile with five men. She was remanded.

John Peters was warned he was liable to a fine of $200 for having liquor in his possession.

A woman found guilty of being drunk was sentenced to two months in jail, and six men for drunkenness were fined $8 each.

Bert Ganter was charged with keeping liquor for sale in his beer shop. He made a deposit for future appearance.

Thomas Stephens, reported for not having sufficient lights on construction work on the Marsh Road on Sept 29,, said he would have to see his watchman before he could proceed with the case. Set over till Tuesday.

The case against four fruit dealers and grocers, who are out on deposit, charged with violation of the Food Act, was further set over till Wednesday.

Thomas Mullitt was fined $200 on the charge of selling liquor on Friday. L. A. Conlon for the defendant and W. M. Ryan for the prosecution.

# Opening of Free Night Schools

## Good Attendance Last Evening at Three Schools—Employers Urged to Tell Their Help.

The night schools, which are conducted free of charge by the board of school trustees, opened last evening. A fairly good attendance was reported but it was pointed out by the teachers in charge that not nearly so many as should be benefiting by these classes, were inattendance. One reason for this, so it was explained, is that many who otherwise would be glad of the opportunity to increase their learning, do not notice the advertisements as they do not even read the papers. An instance of this was the experience of one teacher who approached a man and asked him if he was going to attend. This man said that he did not know anything about the night schools. When informed that the notices had been running in the newspapers, he said that his education had been limited to the primers and that he was unable to read the newspapers but he would be very glad indeed, to attend the school. It was pointed out by this teacher that a great deal of good could be accomplished by employers if they would notify those in their employ of these night classes, so that they would be sure to attend them.

### King Edward School

Rex R. Cormier, who has charge of the free night school for boys and men which is being conducted in the King Edward School, Wentworth st., reported that he had spent a very busy evening enrolling the applicants and organizing the classes.

Upwards of forty pupils applied for admission. They all came prepared to pay the two dollar registration fee with the exception of two young men who promised to make payment later in the week.

All the school grades from one up to ten are represented in the school this year. The ages of the pupils range from fifteen to thirty-five years Nearly all are taking up reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

Several of those who were members of the school last year have returned to resume their studies.

All those enrolled seem very much interested and have begun their studies with a degree of earnestness and zeal htat is most commendable.

### Centennial and Albert

Andrew G. Gunder is the instructor in mechanical drawing in the Centennial School. There were twelve pupils enrolled there last evening for this subject. He expects several more during the week. There is also an evening school in West St. John, which is conducted in the Albert School. Reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic are taught in this building There was a good attendance last evening an dthe instructors are looking forward to a successful year.

# Obituary

### Michael Gallagher

The death of Michael Gallagher occurred yesterday in the Mater Misericordine Home, Sydney street. He was eighty-two years of age and had been a life-long resident of the city. No relatives, as far as is known, survive.

### Major Archibald MacLean

A telegram received on Saturday by Allison Wishart, Halifax, from his daughter, Mrs. Maclean, of Lloydminster, Sask., states that her husband, Major Archibald Maclean, died there suddenly, on Saturday morning. Major Maclean, at the beginning of the Great ar, went overseas with the 10th Battalion, a western unit. He saw service in France and afterwards was transferred to the Canadian Discharge Depot in Buxton, England, where he remained until the Depot was closed in 1920. Major Maclean was a barrister by profession, and after his return to Canada, he located in Lloydminster, Sask. Wile in Buxton he married Miss Joyce Wishart, St. John, a nurse in C .A. M. C., who, with one daughter, Margaret, survives him

### Mrs. Jane Ross

Mrs. Jane Ross, widow of David Ross, formerly of St. John, died at Brantford, Ont., last week, leaving two daughters, one brother and two sisters. The body was brought here today, and will be interred at Apohaqui Tuesday.

### Mrs. H. M. Whitenect

On Sunday, at the Public Hospital, the death took place, suddenly, of Mrs. H. B. Whitenect. Besides her husband, she leaves three daughters and three sons, Mrs. J. T. Spears, Truro; Misses Gladys and Lillian; Stanley, Redford and Howard, all at home. Three brothers and two sisters, J. Friars, Hartford, Conn., and Simon and William Friars, Sussex; Mrs. J. Richardson, Waterford, and Mrs. R. McLeod, of this city, also, survive.

### Mrs. Sarah H. Fraser

Aged 93 years, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton Fraser, widow of Alexander Fraser, 26 Meadow street, died, Sunday. She is survived by one son, Alexander Fraser, Calgary, and four daughters, Mrs. B. P. Look, Tupsham, Me.; Mrs. Morton D. Purdy, Boston; Sarah D. and Martha, at home; also one sister, Mrs. Roderick Ross, of this city.

### Sister Jeromina

The death of Reverend Sister M. Jeromina took place at St. Mary's Orphanage, South Orange Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, July 24. Sister M. Jeromina, formerly Miss Catherine Crimmen, was a native of Chatham, a sister of the late Daniel and Thomas Crimmen and Mrs. M. A. Kain, and the sole survivor of the family. While still very young she joined the Order of the Sisters of Charity at Elizabeth College, Elizabeth, N. J.

### Charles Thomas

On Thursday, Charles Thomas, North Head, Grand Manan, died, aged 65 years, leaving his wife, two sons, three daughters, two brothers and one sister.

### Miss Mary Jane McCluskey

At Grand Falls, Miss Mary Jane McCluskey died, Thursday, aged 63 years, leaving two sisters and one brothers. For a few years she taught the Indian school on the reservation at the mouth of the Tobique.

### John Darling

Aged 96 years, John Darling, Hammond River, died Saturday. He was born at Nauwigewauk. Darling's Island was named for his ancestors and he was of pre-loyalist English descent. His grandfather had purchased Darling's Island from the Indians and the family is still living in the neighborhood. He held the rank of major in the Yeomanry Regiment which was, after wards known as the 8th Hussars, and served in the Fenian raid. In profession he was a surveyor and he held the office of magistrate in Kings County for many years He was a charter member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Hampton, which he was largely instrumental in organizing and of which he was the first master. He first became a Mason in 1854, joining a lodge in St. John at that time. He had been a Mason for sixty-eight years and the oldest in Canada. He had been in declining health for some time.

### David Jones

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 2—David Jones, an aged resident of Devon, died Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, William Gorman, in that town. The deceased was aged ninety years and was a native of Woodland, where he resided the greater part of his life. Seven sons and one daughter survive. They are, David Jones of Fredericton, Henry J. Jones of Devon, Thomas W. Jones of Fredericton, Maurice A. Jones of Kingsclear, Charles Jones of Taymouth, Harvey G. Jones of Fredericton, Aaron M. Jones and Mrs. Robert Leslie of Woodland.

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