DR. PRESTON COMMITTED ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

Sent Up for Trial in January Before Chief Justice Tuck---H. D. Camp Refuses to Give Incriminating Evidence.

The preliminary hearing of the case against Dr. Edward A. Preston, indicted for the murder of Edith F. Clarke, was concluded before Magistrate Ritchie in the police court Friday afternoon, and the prisoner committed for trial.

The case will be tried at the next sitting of the circuit court, which opens on the 2nd of January, before Chief Justice Tuck.

The solicitor general sprang a surprise yesterday morning by asking that Howard D. Camp, who was included in the verdict of the coroner's jury as having been a contributory party to the death of Miss Clarke, be called to testify in the case against Dr. Preston.

Dr. A. W. Macrae, who appeared on behalf of Camp, objected that his client, who was under arrest charged with complicity in this case, could not be compelled to testify. He supported his position with authorities, but the magistrate ruled that as he was not indicted with Dr. Preston, he could properly be called as a witness.

Camp, however, refused to answer most of the questions put to him by the crown, in which course he acted on the advice of his counsel. He admitted, however, that he had been engaged to Miss Clarke, and said that he knew Dr. Preston, and had been in his office. Beyond these facts his testimony did not go.

The court room was crowded, as on the previous sessions. The solicitor general conducted the prosecution. The prisoner, Dr. Preston, was represented by Scott E. Morrill and B. L. Gerow. Dr. A. W. Macrae appeared on behalf of Howard D. Camp.

Dr. Roberts and Dr. Scammell were re-called and when an attempt was made by the crown to place Howard Cam, (a prisoner in the case) on the stand it was met with a strong objection by Dr. Macrae, Camp's counsel, who, in his remarks, intimated that Dr. Scammell and Dr. Roberts were guilty of concealing a crime.

Dr Roberts was recalled and Mr. Gerow resumed the cross-examination. The witness told of how he had prepared for the operation using the usual methods and precautions. He first found that septicaemia had set in on Saturday night about eleven o'clock. The symptoms of pneumonia are similar to septicaemia. It was about twelve hours after this discovery that he performed the operation. He thought it safe to go for twelve hours after his discovery of blood poisoning to the time of performing the operation, as the patient had to be gotten ready for the operation. The preparatory work was going on all night. The operation could have been performed at once on the discovery of the blood poisoning, but not properly. During the day time it would take about eight hours to get ready. He did not leave town the night before the operation.

Mr. Gerow here asked the witness about he death certificate and the solicitor general objected on the grounds that the paper was Doctor Roberts' own paper and that the public have no right to it and that the counsel had no right to ask about it.

Mr. Morrell said that he agreed the death certificate is the property of Dr. Roberts.

Solicitor General Jones said that he did not notice anything unfair in the reports of the papers but the reading in the Sun to the effect that Dr. Roberts "had used an instrument and ergot" might have led the public to a different inference than what was brought out by the evidence. The evidence has been fairly reported by the reporters, but the headlines of the Sun were misleading.

Dr. Scammell was recalled, and in answer to the solicitor general said that the first conversation between the patient and himself was on Sunday, when she said Howard Camp was responsible for her condition, and that she had endeavored to perform an abortion, but was unsuccessful. He then wrote out the conversation on a piece of paper and read it to her, and she signed it. The paper was again put in evidence and Dr. Scammell recognized it, and also Edith F. Clarke's signature.

The next conversation was on Monday morning, the next day after the operation, when she said that she had been seen by another doctor, but did not want to get any person in trouble. When told that in case she lived she would not get any person in trouble she said it was Dr. Preston who had attended her, he had used an instrument on her and medicine had been brought to her by Dr. Preston. She also made a remark as to the serious nature of the operation.

Mr. Morrell objected to the way the question was being given, and said the witness should give the exact words.

Continuing the witness said the patient remarked that Dr. Preston had told her that the operation was a serious one. The operation Dr. Roberts performed was curetting. It is a difficult operation under any condition, but it depends greatly on the condition of the patient. The recognizance of Dr. Roberts and Dr. Scammell were then taken for their appearance at the supreme court on January 2nd.

The solicitor general then asked that the court gave an order for Howard Camp to be brought from the jail to give evidence. When Camp was brought in he was given a seat near his counsel, A. W. Macrae.

Dr. Macrae addressed the court, and said on behalf of the prisoner he objected to his being called as a witness. He was arrested on the same day as Dr. Preston. He claims he is not a competent witness while resting in prison as being connected with the death of Edith Clark, and is not a compellable witness. He then quoted the law that the statement of one prisoner is not good either for or against another prisoner, notwithstanding the fact that his evidence might incriminate himself and that the law protects him.

"Supposing the two doctors in court," he continued, pointing to Drs. Roberts and Scammell, "are trying to conceal a crime, and I think the evidence shows they are, they could ask for the protection of the section."

Mr. Morrell also said that on behalf of Dr. Preston he objected to the evidence of Camp or any other prisoner.

Dr. Macrae said that Camp would decline to give any evidence in the case and refuses to be sworn.

The magistrate said he thought Camp could be called and asked a number of questions.

Hon. Mr. Jones said that as long as he was solicitor general the same proceedings as he was carrying on would be continued. In a matter of this kind, which is so important, it is the crown's duty to get all the information on the case they can as long as it is legal, and he contended that this proceeding was legal. Dr. Preston was arrested on a serious charge, and because of the fact that another man is arrested in connection with the affair it is not reasonable that the man arrested in that connection should not give evidence.

"The remarks of Dr. Macrae are such as as to throw discredit on me officially or otherwise," said Mr. Jones, "and it would be a queer proceeding if I came to the court as the crown's procecuting attorney and found that all possible witnesses connected with the the cause had been arrested and said to the court, 'I cannot go on with the case because all who should testify have been arested, and there can be no evidence given and we will have to throw out the case.' Because Howard Camp is arrested on suspicion there is no reason that I cannot call on him as a witness."

Here Mr. Morrell interrupted and said there was no more legal right for calling Camp as a witness than there was for the arrest of Dr. Preston on the charge of murder on information of a man who did not know anything about it.

Continuing, Mr. Jones said he was surprised that a barrister of Dr. Macrae's standing should put up such an objection. It was the desire of the crown to get all the evidence it could. He was conducting the case for the crown under the instruction of the attorney general, and he thought Dr. Macrae would admit that at least the attorney general knew something about legal matters. He knew of such proceedings having taken place before and would tell Dr. Macrae of them.

The court then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, owing to the solicitor general having an appointment and to give the lawyers and court a further opportunity to look into the law more fully as to the calling of Camp as a witness.

The afternoon session in the Preston case commenced at sharp 2 o'clock yesterday, when Dr. Macrae resumed his argument and cited cases where prisoners were not allowed to give evidence for or against others.

The Solicitor General submitted that the crown could compel any person other than the defendant to give evidence and mentioned that Goodspeed gave evidence against Higgins in the Doherty murder case.

Dr. Macrae pointed out that in that case no objection had been made.

The court ruled in favor of the crown and called on Camp to take the witness stand.

HOWARD CAMP.

Howard Camp, sworn, said:

"I live at Paradise row, St. John. I have lived here all my life. My father has been dead several years. My mother is still alive. I am a core maker by occupation.

"Did you know Edith Clarke?"

Dr. Macrae objected on the ground that the question here was the death of Miss Clarke, in respect to which Camp was now under arrest.

The court overruled the objection.

"Yes, I knew her."

Do you remember when Edith Clarke died?

"Yes."

Dr. Macrae said that since the witness was not present when she died he could not swear of his own knowledge concerning the case.

"Were there any relations between you and Edith Clarke with respect to marriage?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

"Were you engaged to be married to Edith Clarke?"

Dr. Macrae objected to this question.

Objection overruled.

"Yes, I was."

"Do you know Dr. Preston?"

"I object," said Dr. Macrae.

Ruled that he should answer.

"Yes, I do."

"How long have you known him?"

Objected to by Dr. Macrae on the ground that this question was leading towards the connection of the witness with the death of Edith Clarke.

Question allowed.

"Have you ever been in his office?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

Dr. Macrae said he thought the witness could not be compelled to answer since Dr. Roberts had failed to answer certain questions and had not been compelled to. Dr. Macrae said he thought the solicitor general would not ask that one of his witnesses should be treated any different from another. If Dr. Roberts was not compelled to answer, Mr. Camp should not be compelled to answer either. He should not be discriminated against.

The court said that in the case of Dr. Roberts' evidence he had considered that it was not relevant, and on that ground had not compelled him to answer. The court ruled that the witness should answer this question.

"Yes, I have been in his office."

"Do you remember how many times you had been in Dr. Preston's office during the past year?"

The witness—"I do not."

"Did you call on Miss Clarke when she was sick?"

The witness—"Yes."

"Was it the Sunday before she took to her bed?"

The witness—"Yes. I saw her on the Saturday evening previous and went over to town with her. I parted from her at the Market Square. I do not know where she went after I left her. I did not watch her at all after she left me. It was about nine o'clock. I went towards Germain street after I left her. I did not see her again that evening. I do not know how far it is from Market Square to Dr. Preston's office."

Dr. Macrae said he could not see the relevancy of the question.

"I turned to the right after I left Germain street."

"I saw the deceased on Friday night and talked with her for a few moments.

"Did you make arrangements to meet her the next night?"

Dr. Macrae objected to the question. Objection over-ruled.

"On Saturday night I met the deceased outside her home by appointment, and walked over to King street and left her at Market Square."

"Prior to that Saturday night were you ever in Dr. Preston's office?"

The witness—Yes."

"How long before?"

The witness—"I do not remember." I saw the deceased on Monday, the 13th."

"Were you in Dr. Preston's office on that day?"

Dr. Macrae objected on the ground that the question was not relevant.

The solicitor general said he thought it was relevant and would connect Dr. Preston with the death of Miss Clarke, as the deceased had said to the nurse, "why do the doctors bother me, Howard would have told them all."

Dr. Macrae thought the conclusion that the deceased referred to an instrument being used on her when she said Howard would tell them all, was very far-fetched.

Dr. Macrae said the doctors had given evidence at the preliminary examination which differed from their statements at the coroner's inquest. Dr. Roberts at the coroner's inquest said the deceased had told him that her friend had brought her the bottle which other evidence had been given to show was ergot, but said that the name of the friend was not mentioned. At this examination the same witness had stated that the deceased said it was her "friend, Howard Camp," who had brought the medicine to her.

"This," said Dr. Macrae, "is a marvellous recrudescence of memory. The testimony of Dr. Roberts and Dr. Scammell also differed on some points. Then again, Mrs. Clarke's memory had undergone a wonderful transformation since she testified at the coroner's inquest. Why did she not state at the coroner's inquest that her stepdaughter had made a disposition of her personal effects in the belief that she was going to die?"

Mr. Morrill also objected to the question on the ground that the answer might implicate Dr. Preston. If it would then he submitted that such a question was improper

The solicitor general said the evidence already heard had shown that the witness had brought a bottle of ergot to the deceased.

"He was not the only one," said Mr. Morrill.

The witness—"I refuse to answer the question."

The solicitor general—"I submit, your honor, that the question is a proper one and I am entitled to an answer."

Dr. Macrae said Mr. Camp had objected to being a witness and would refuse to answer these questions.

The solicitor general then said Camp might stand down.

"That is the case for the crown," said the solicitor general, "and I would ask that the accused be committed for trial"

B. L. Gerow on behalf of the prisoner, Dr. Preston, then argued against his client's committal, remarking at the outset that he did not intend calling any witnesses. He reiterated his previous contention that the evidence of Dr. Roberts, Dr. Scammell and the nurses as to conversations they had with the deceased should not have been admitted, and asked that his honor disregard such evidence.

Here Mr. Morrill interposed with a remark which led the magistrate to ask with some asperity, "Do you both intend addressing the court?"

"The doctors told the deceased," resumed Mr. Gerow, "that the only chance there was of saving her life was by an operation, and then her chance of recovery was slight. While they told her that her life was in danger they did not tell her she would die. Your honor seemed to be greatly impressed with Mrs. Clarke's evidence, in the course of which she stated that her stepdaughter had told her how she wished her personal effects disposed of. It is a remarkable thing that Mrs. Clarke failed to give this evidence at the coroner's inquest. Admitting, however, that this evidence is true, it is qualified by that of Miss Reynolds, to whom the deceased repeatedly asked the question, 'do you think I am going to die?' showing that at least there was a doubt in her mind as to whether she would die or not. Miss Reynolds assured her that she thought she would get better. It has not, therefore, I contend, been shown that at the time the deceased is alleged to have made these statements, she was without hope of recovery."

With reference to the ergot alleged to have been prescribed by Dr. Preston, Mr. Gerow contended that this drug was used for a variety of purposes, and that there was nothing of a criminal nature in this.

Evidence had been adduced to show that the deceased had said she had used various instruments with the object of producing a miscarriage, but was not successful. He submitted, however, that there was no evidence before the court to show that she had not been successful. According to the hearsay evidence admitted, the deceased stated that Dr. Preston passed an instrument on her, but there was no evidence to show that it had not been passed for a legitimate purpose. Mr. Gerow also referred to the statement of Dr. Roberts made at the preliminary examination to the effect the deceased had said to him, "doctor, you may think so, but I am not going to get better." This was another of the doctor's remarkable memory feats, as he did not mention it at the coroner's inquest.

This statement was also qualified by Miss Reynolds' evidence.

"What does your honor think of Miss Reynolds' statement?"

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell 3t4

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

Mr. Gerow also commented on the fact that although Dr. Roberts had been treating the deceased for several days he did not know her true condition until told about it. The doctor should have made a thorough examination of the patient when he was first called in.

The magistrate at this juncture interrupted Mr. Gerow to say that Dr. Roberts had no reason to suspect that an abortion had been produced, as the deceased was unmarried and respectably connected. He was inclined to think that the doctor had done all that could reasonably be asked of him, and his diagnosis had been shown by the post-mortem to be correct as far as the condition of the girl's lungs was concerned.

Mr. Gerow also thought if the girl's condition was as grave as the doctors said, the operation should have been performed just as soon as it was found that she was suffering from blood poisoning. In conclusion he submitted that the crown had not made out a case and asked that his client be discharged.

SOLICITOR GENERAL REPLIES.

The solicitor general said that he would take up very little time. He submitted there had been a defense made and therefore the court should send the prisoner up for trial. It has been shown by evidence which your honor has admitted as legal that the accused used an instrument on her for the purpose of bringing on an abortion, and also that the accused had prescribed ergot.

With reference to Mr. Gerow's argument as to the admissibility of the dying declarations, the solicitor general said that since they had been admitted in evidence by the court they would have to be considered by his honor in deciding the case. He thought that Dr. Roberts had explained his position very fully. He thought the doctor had acted in a very painstaking manner throughout. Physicians have peculiar circumstances to meet sometimes. The doctors maintained that they were justified in keeping the secrets of their patients. He said it was not unusual for witnesses to remember circumstances at one time they could not recall at others. He did not think the insinuations made against the doctors were justified. It was not unusual for witnesses to remember more details at one trial than another. If they came into court with a parrot story every time he would think their evidence more open to suspicion.

"As the case is still very fresh in your honor's mind, I will not go into the evidence at any greater length," said the solicitor general, who again stated that he thought the prisoner should be sent up for trial.

Mr. Morrill said he regretted that Dr. Roberts' name had been introduced so frequently, as he had the greatest respect for him. He concluded that there was not the slightest evidence to justify the committal of Dr. Preston on the charge of murder.

The magistrate said that all he had to decide was whether there was enough evidence to place the prisoner on his trial or not. He had ruled that the dying declarations were admissible, and saw no reason for changing his mind. He would therefore, have to commit the prisoner for trial.

Dr. Preston was then requested to stand up. "Do you wish to say anything in your own behalf?" asked the magistrate.

"Not guilty, your honor," was the prisoner's reply. Beyond this he did not go.

Dr. Preston was then taken back to jail to await his trial, which will take place on the second of January before before Chief Justice Tuck.

HE CAN ATTEND TO HIS WORK NOW.

MANITOBA MAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Echoes a Statement Made by Thousands of the People of the Prairies.

GIROUX, Man., Dec. 15(—Special).—Mr. Philias Normandeau, a well-known resident of this place, is one of thousands of Manitobans who have found relief from the pains and aches of Kidney Disease in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Normandeau is always ready to say a good word for the remedy that brought back his health.

"Yes, I can tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made a cure of me," he says. "I had Kidney Disease for three years. At times I got so bad I could hardly attend to my work. I took just five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pains and aches are all gone, and I can work as well as anybody. To anybody who has trouble with their Kidneys all I can say is 'use Dodd's Kidney Pills.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick Kidneys. With well Kidneys you can't have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, or any of those other fearful and fatal diseases that spring from sick Kidneys.

JUSTICE COURTNEY DEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Justice John Courtney, one of the judges of the court of special sessions for the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, died today at his home in Brooklyn.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The new cabinet held its first meeting at noon today to discuss the immediate programme of the government, and particularly to fix a date in January for the dissolution of parliament preparatory to a general election.

There is reason to believe that January 18 will be the date selected.

THE DROWNING OF CAPT LEVI ATKINS

Norfolk Paper Gives Particulars of the Tragedy.

Launch Was Sunk by Collision With a Steamer—The Search For the Body.

The following account taken from the Norfolk Public Ledger, gives the particulars of the sad drowning of Capt. Levi Atkins of the Parrsboro schooner Myrtle Leaf.

Capt. Levi Atkins, commander of the British sch. Myrtle Leaf, was drowned last night in collision off the Bay Line dock, foot of Main street, between the Old Dominion Line str. Mobjack and a gasolene launch in which he with three others were at the time. The others were rescued by the crews of Clark's tugs Protector and Pioneer, the Protector, Capt. Tatem, commanding, taking the leading part in the life saving.

Capt. Atkins was never seen after the collision and the conviction has forced itself upon all familiar with the affair, after a search which has gone on since 6.30 o'clock last night, when the accident occurred, and has proved fruitless, that the British captain is dead.

Capt. Atkins, a man of engaging manner and especial intelligence, was about 50 years of age. At his late home on Spencer's Island, Nova Scotia, there are a widow and four orphans.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODY.

Search for the body is now proceeding. It was thought that it might be in the steamer's paddle box, but this was found to be not true.

The details of the tragedy, which has stirred the marine district more than any such within the recent years, are particularly harrowing. Many incorrect reports gained currency, but those immediately concerned give this version of the affair:

The launch, which belongs to L. B. Thomas, whose shop is in Division street, was under charter to Mackl & Baum, ship chandlers, foot of Commerce street. She left the pier there at about 6.05 yesterday evening for Lambert's Point, having aboard Capt. Robert Mackie of the chartering firm, Capt. MacDonald, master of the str. Dorothy; Capt. Levi Atkins and Wm. White, a very intelligent young man, employed by the ship chandlers as engineer. The design was to put Capts. MacDonald and Atkins, who were old friends, aboard their respective vessels, which lay off Lambert's Point. When passing the Bay Line pier the Mobjack, bound for her regular and nightly run in the bay, backed into the launch, wrecking and sinking her.

CLINGING TO THE RUDDER.

White was subsequently found clinging to the Mobjack's rudder, while Captains Mackie and MacDonald were taken from the water by the rescuers. The former was first thrown a rope, but did not catch it, appearing to have been rendered semi-conscious by a blow on the top of his head. This received in the collision, it is not known how, left a scar. Captain Mackie this morning was still unstrung and said he did not know what had happened during the time when the collision occurred and the time when he found himself on land.

The launch was towed into McCullough dock, near the Anheuser Busch plant, and today search was proceeding in the vicinity for the body of Captain Atkins. The body was not found in the launch when it was searched and is supposed to be out in the harbor.

The Myrtle Leaf arrived here from Fall River, Massachusetts, November 29, to Castner, Curran & Bullitt, who would load her with coal for Manzanilla, Cuba. She is 336 tons net register and owned by Capt. Johnson Spicer of Parrsboro, N. S. Her mate, R. Spicer, came to Norfolk today and for some hours refused to abandon hope that his master would not be found alive.

DISCUSSED SEA DANGERS.

Capts. Atkins and McDonald for a couple of hours preceding the casualty sat in the ship chandler's office awaiting the arrival of the launch and talked of the many dangers which they had pased through safely in their long careers on the sea. Mariners who heard of this today said that it seemed too bad that death should come to one of the masters so unexpectedly while in port.

The old Dominion line authorities and Castner, Curan & Bullitt are cooperating in search for the captains today, doing all that may be done.

WHOOPING COUGH.

"My three youngest boys had whooping cough this winter and we could get nothing to help them until I sent for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It arrested the cough at once and they kept right on improving until they were cured at the cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and distressing an ailment."—Mrs. Wm. Ball, Bracebridge, Ont.

DOGGEREL.

Johnnie:—"What does that notice say over here, mother?"

Mother—"It says, 'No dogs admitted.'"

Johnnie—"But the dogs can't read, can they? How are they to know?"

As kings the old and young pretenders must have cut no better figure than these Georges. Bonnie Prince Charlie did not wear well, and be became a heavy drinker early in life, and finished as a downright sot, with whom his wife could not live. Somehow the Stuart dynasty never rooted strongly in England. In the person of Queen Mary's son James it was accepted as a necessary evil, in 1603, and in 1688 it was expelled in the person of James II.

Says He Had Not Smallpox, But Was Placed in Quarantine

Waterborough Man Put to Great Inconvenience During the Recent Scare—He Complains of Unfair Treatment.

WATERBOROUGH, Dec. 14, 1905.

Sir—About the last of October I was in St. John and caught a heavy cold and a bad cough. I took some patent medicines to try to stop the cough, but it got worse, and about the 15th of November I took a bad pain in my side. On the 17th my son went for Dr. McDonald of Cambridge and he came on the 18th of November and examined me and said I was suffering with pleurisy and a light attack of inflammation. He cupped me where the pain was and gave me medicine for the cough, which gave me relief in a short time.

On the next Tuesday a man came in to see me and said, "Baldy is going to have you quarantined. He says you have smallpox."

I answered it would be better for the public if Baldy would mind his own business, and I said, "I suppose he is trying to help Dr. Hay out."

On November 23rd Dr. G. W. Fleming of Peitcodiac came to Young's Cove to the funeral of his brother-in-law, W. J. Irons, and hearing I was sick, came in to see me. As I had been thinking about what my neighbors said about the quarantine, I told Dr. Fleming about it, and he looked me over and said, "You have no more appearance of smallpox than I have." But Dr. Fleming did not know then that he would have to bear a part of the scourge. Next morning he found he would not be allowed to go on board the train at Young's Cove road station, but had to go in company with Mr. and Mrs. Christy Irons of St. John up the line to Partridge Valley, over a mile, and stand about the track in the cold for nearly an hour to get on board of the train from Chipman to Norton. And I understand that A. L. Fleming and his wife, my sister, and Rev. Dr. McIntyre had to bear the same exposure to get on the morning train going to Chipman, and these people all had their return tickets. I have heard that the mental strain was terrible on the station agent while it lasted, but relief came quickly, as in a couple of days the quarantine was lifted and travellers could go and come as they wished, and the agent's life was spared. Some unbeliever might ask if the danger was so great for two or three days, how it passed over so quickly, but perhaps another would answer that the purpose was accomplished, as the news went broadcast that the smallpox was so bad at Waterborough that they had to quarantine the railroad station.

On Saturday, the 25th of November, Dr. T. J. O. Earle came in to see me, and said he was notified that I had smallpox, and I said, "Doctor, you must examine me and see for yourself." He had me stripped from my waist to my neck, and as I was quite poorly that day I cannot remember just what he did say, but he said, "I am going to Gagetown today, and I will tell them (the doctors) that you have no smallpox."

On the 27th of November my son, Elmor T. Kennedy, was going to his school at Cumberland Bay, and Dr. Caswell took him and told him that he was going over to close his school, and the doctor asked my son how I was. He told him I was better, and the doctor said he would be in to see me. I heard that he and another doctor were at Young's Cove Corner, a little over half a mile from my place, on Monday evening. I expected them to come in on Tuesday morning, but they did not come, and I heard that Dr. Caswell had gone home. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Locket and another man drove up past my place as I was out walking about our yard. I saw it was a stranger, and heard later that it was Dr. Melvin. I learned later that they drove to the station, and I do not know what news Dr. Melvin got there, but that evening Mr. Locket came in with a red rag nailed to a lath, and said that Dr. Melvin ordered him to quarantine our place. I said, "I do not believe Dr. Melvin can do that, as I am the only one ailing about this place, and why did Dr. Melvin not come in to see what ailed me?" But he said he was ordered to do it. On Nov. 30th Mr. Locket and Dr. Caswell came in, and I said to the doctor, "I have no smallpox, nothing but pleurisy and a light attack of inflammation," and showed him my hands and arms and neck. He said, "I see a lump on your cheek." I told him I had trouble quite often when I got a cold, the dregs of erysipelas and blood poisoning three years ago, and Dr. Caswell knew all about my illness then, as Dr. McDonald attended me, and they were holding consultations every week on a case of Mrs. Mott. "Well," he said, "we will not keep you very long, not over four or five days."

On Dec. 6th Mr. Locket came and said I could take the rag down. I said, "no I did not put it there and I will not take it down," so he took it down himself. I said to Mr. Locket that as soon as I was able to go to St. John I would inquire if there was any redress for this imposition. He answered me that he would advise me not to spend any money on it as he said it was an old saying that dog would not eat dog.

These four doctors, Earle, McDonald, Fleming and Caswell, are men I have the very highest respect for and believe that not one of them would give a false statement if asked to tell the whole truth.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you my reason for writing this long letter. I have been an agent for twenty-nine years for fire insurance companies and have business that has to be looked after every month. I do a small business for two farm implement companies, I am agent for the Standard Manufacturing Co. of Sackville, and for harness, and also agent for the Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John, and I had a lot of business engaged for this winter, but since this falsehood has been scattered broadcast that I had smallpox, I am getting letters and notices not to come this winter, and one man sending me money, wrote to not to answer the letter, as he was afraid of my letters carrying smallpox to his family. And when I have thought the matter over I do not wonder, as our post office was ordered to not take any mail from quarantine houses. I had a lot of mail to go. My son was doing the writing for me. I had a lot of letters sent to Cumberland Bay and put on the train there and later I got a messenger to come and take seven letters to Johnston post office, but the post office people there had heard that I had smallpox very bad and would not take the letters—they were in company envelopes—they knew where they were from until the messenger had to get sulphur and smoke the letters. I can think what a sorry looking sight they would be. But when the tax collector comes along next season there will be a lot of people in Queens Co. as well as I, who will not feel pleasant, as I believe a great many people in Waterborough, in fact about all except those that are getting a good pull out of it, will say there was no smallpox.

Now Mr. Editor, if you will please print this letter in your paper you will very much oblige.

Yours truly,

W. G. KENNEDY.

Young's Cove P. O., Queens Co., N.B.

—OUR—

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Oddfellows' Hal

NOTICE

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.

F. S. CHAPMAN in Kings Co N. B

J. E AUSTIN. in Sunbury & Queens

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60 a year, or $60 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.