

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY (NOW DAILY) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1908.

ONE MONTH BY MAIL IN ADVANCE (\$2.00 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE)

BRUTAL MURDER ON THE BORDER

Near St. Stephen, N. B., The Victim Being an Old Man Living Alone in a Cabin—And No Clue to the Murderers.

ST. STEPHEN, Jan. 23.—(Special)—A brutal murder has been committed near Woodland, the new paper town ten miles up the river on the Maine side.

The body was face upwards with the head terribly beaten and crushed apparently by a club.

BANK OF ENGLAND LOWERS ITS RATE

Of Discount to Three and Seven Eighths Per Cent for Good Reasons.

LONDON, Jan. 23. (Special)—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was today reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The Legislature dissolved, Nomination On February 25, Polling March 3.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 23.—(Special)—The Legislature was dissolved this afternoon by the Lieut. Governor.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS DEAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.—The mis-named Indian National Congress at Surat came to grief as well-informed persons supposed it would because it was not really a congress, having neither rules of procedure nor fixed representation.

FOREIGN VESSELS ARE DEBARRED

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—With a view to encouraging Canadian shipping, and meeting complaints of Canadian vessel owners against undue foreign competition in Canadian waters, the Government has passed an order in council annulling coasting privileges of foreign vessels.

BOULDEN AND QUINN CHANGE OF PICTURES

Grand Performance Guaranteed by Fairyland to-night.

To-night there will be another grand performance at "Fairyland" by Boulden and Quinn whose imitable acts are being richly enjoyed by the large audiences this week.

RECEIPTS OF THE INLAND REVENUE

OTTAWA, January 22.—A falling off of upwards of \$40,000 is reported in the inland revenue department receipts for December, compared with a year ago.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50 cts.

Condensed Advertisements

THE KING VERSUS EDWIN O. BROWN

Evidence Touching The Sanity of the Accused Concluded Yesterday—Dr. Hattie, of Nova Scotia Heard—Mr. McLean's Address.

for the defence have concluded with their witnesses I would ask your Lordship's permission to call another witness. In adopting the course they did the counsel for the defence acted to our disadvantage. They have put on witnesses whose evidence may or may not establish the insanity of the prisoner. Now having found out that they have diagnosed the prisoner's complaint as paranoia, we ask to bring in our expert witness.

DR. HATTIE—examined by Mr. Palmer. I am at present Superintendent of Nova Scotia Hospital for Insane, and have been for nine years. The resident number of patients in that hospital have averaged 400. I was Assistant Physician and Asst. Supt. in the institution before being appointed Superintendent. I have been a little over thirteen years in the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane. I am acquainted with paranoiacs—have patients suffering from it. They are not a numerous class following me. I am admitted we make an examination, as thorough as possible. I received a letter from Attorney General Peters, and in consequence of that came over to see the prisoner. I went down with Dr. Johnson to the hospital and stayed there for a half. Found the prisoner pale but in general health. The prisoner did most of the talking. At first discussed things in a general way, and I noticed nothing unusual in his talk on those subjects. Then the subject of Mr. Bentley was brought up. The question was asked by Dr. Johnson I noticed the prisoner became unusual; said Mr. Bentley was at the bottom of his troubles and mentioned several instances in which Mr. Bentley had acted in a hostile manner towards him. There was a tendency to diffuseness, to elaborate his statements, but no real incoherence. I really could not say how long he talked on this matter for other subjects were correct there was no apparent fault in the reasoning. He knew I was a doctor; he asked the question. He seemed very anxious to talk, was certainly very ready. He talked very much. I last saw him in jail on Saturday last. I noticed no change in him physically.

On my second visit. On other subjects that the Bentley matter he was quite reasonable. There was not very much difference in his manner of talking. I thought that the answer that possibly he might be feigning and I was watchful for that. My second visit lasted two hours to two and a half. On my third visit Drs. Johnson and McNeill were with me. It was the following day my second visit. I found him in about the same condition. I was looking for signs of feigning. That was my last time of seeing him in jail. I have seen him since in Court here. He refused to testify. I attach not much importance to that. I have studied this case; have had the evidence given here, the letters and statements read. I have not diagnosed his case. I would not put him in any class. This would not be a typical case of paranoia. The early symptoms of paranoia are eccentricities evident in early youth habits are seclusive, shy, over sensitiveness, apt to attribute wrong motives to others; all these would mark a paranoiac in the early stages. As paranoia progresses the subject becomes more suspicious and irritable; apt to become unsettled in habits; misinterpreted motives of others; not easily communicative; very sensitive to hints, insults. These suspicions crystallize into delusions. In a general way a delusion is a kind of false belief which cannot be corrected either by argument or experience. Physically the subject would probably maintain of secure poise and symptoms of that kind, which he is apt to attribute to persons hostile to him. The subject of paranoia is apt to be self-centred. Hallucinations are a common symptom of paranoia—hallucinations of touch, taste, smell and hearing. These show themselves usually. The subject does not suspect any one at first—speaks of his persecutors in a vague way.

The Supreme Court met yesterday at 10.30 a. m.

The examination of Dr. Goodwill was concluded. At the request of Chief Justice Sullivan several letters written by the prisoner to the warden were handed to the court and read by the clerk of the court.

DR. GOODWILL—Yes he said he could explain in five minutes but it took him two hours.

DR. McLAUCHLAN—(examined by defence by Mr. Weeks)—I know of Brown's animosity to Bentley. I went down to visit Brown in jail at his request. When I went to see him he asked me to give him some medicine for a stomach trouble—some dyspeptic symptoms. The visit was made Oct. 18, and lasted nearly two hours. I had prescribed for him before. On the occasion of my visit to the jail he talked a lot chiefly about his conversation that he considered himself rather superior to other members of his profession. He had an abnormal opinion of himself. After a long conversation on his own legal ability he referred to the difficulty between Mr. Bentley and himself. I thought he had an over-exalted opinion of himself. He had a very contented satisfied air for a man under the serious charges against him. I don't know that at that first visit I formed any opinion as to his soundness of mind.

I made a second visit at the request of H. H. Brown to form an opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner and to give a candid opinion. On this visit I noticed his egotism, his extremely exalted opinion of himself. I noticed also that he didn't seem to realize the gravity of his position. When referring to his position he claimed to be able to clear the whole matter up and that he could justify his course. He had been driven by his enemies. He appeared to be perfectly satisfied with his own reasoning and conclusions. On this visit I noticed what I term delusions. They were largely along the line of persecution by Mr. Bentley. He attributed all his troubles to the treatment received at the hands of Mr. Bentley and while in Mr. Bentley's office, which troubles had forced him into his present position.

On other lines of talk his memory struck me as very good—as very acute. I saw him later on Dec. 3, 13, 21, and two or three times in January. On Dec. 3 I was in company with Drs. Goodwill and Conroy. I had then come to the conclusion that the prisoner was not sound mentally. One visit was not soundly with Dr. Henderson and one with Dr. Johnson. As a result of my visits I became more firm in my conviction that the man was insane. The question of the nature of his insanity, and as to whether he was feigning naturally occurred to me. During these visits with the other doctors he was often subjected to a fire of questions. I observed Brown at those times. He was always ready to reply. When questioned too much he would weary. I would occasionally ask a question, and from his answers I did not think he was feigning. I am firmly of the conviction that he did not deceive the doctors. I watched him in the expectation of seeing him trip himself. If he had been feigning it appears to me it would have been such a strain upon him that I would expect to see a physical breakdown. Also I noticed the progress of his delusion the only disease I can class it in would be paranoia. One thing he did not feign his abnormally clear memory. Another point was that if he was feigning he would try to show his insanity to those close about him, and that he would have tried to show himself further removed from the borderland of sanity. From my knowledge he has chosen the most difficult form of insanity to feign. On several occasions when we visited Brown he was asked for his defence, and he always spoke at length, and but it but we could not make anything of what he said. Dr. Conroy asked Brown to make out his defence and some time afterwards I received two copies of the document which has been read in Court and has been called Brown's defence. I concluded that the man who wrote this document was insane. In this defence he claims that he was impelled to his course. He states that he was to receive a certain amount and that his brother was to provide his clothing, and yet he says he was compelled to act as he did because he was forced to for want of money, the whole thing is irrational. The document is a crystallization of the prisoner's form of defence. If it is a trick to impose upon the medical men it is very cleverly done—but I

do not think it is a trick. I do not think that the prisoner has now a proper understanding of the charge against him to be able to make a proper defence. (This document was Cross-examined by Mr. Warburton. Brown wrote me a long document about his defence—it was very long and I asked him to write it down so as to get the idea in one sentence. In reply sent to me another document. This document was handed to the Chief Justice. After consideration and conferring of counsel it was agreed that the document might be dropped from the case.)

Brown did business for me—drawing a deed. When I first went to see the prisoner in jail he appeared to be sensible in describing his trouble. I could not grasp what his idea was in asking me and not the Jail physician. On a subsequent visit he was afraid Bentley would find an opportunity to tamper with the medicine. After his encounter with Mr. Bentley when the latter went to the Jail to visit him he asked for a guard, saying he was afraid Bentley would fire the building.

MR. WARBURTON—Would not the impression conveyed to the public by placing a guard over him convey the idea that he needed to be protected from himself?

MR. McLAUCHLAN—Possibly.

MR. WARBURTON—How could he appear so satisfied with his condition if he was afraid of fire and poison?

DR. McLAUCHLAN—He did not seem to worry, except when roused up. I cannot say that any of the insanity always.

H. H. BROWN testified to having had business transactions with the accused, to whom at various times had loaned sums of money. Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer he said he did not lend the money because he thought the accused was sane enough to be trusted with loans but because he was his brother. He said that Mr. A. J. B. Mellish had misled him about his brother being deranged.

In this connection it may be mentioned that A. J. B. Mellish was a witness on the previous day in this case. He had testified to being associated with E. O. Brown in the legal case of Tanton vs. City of Charlottetown and from his conversation with Brown at that time had come to the conclusion that he was out of his mind. This was about a year ago, and he, Mellish, had gone to Brown's brother and told him what he thought and that he thought it advisable that B. O. Brown be given a rest. Otherwise Mr. Mellish feared he would break down completely.

Mr. McLean asked at this point the part of the evidence of Drs. Johnson, Warburton, McNeill and of Jailor Hamill already briefly reported in The Guardian. The evidence of Dr. Johnson it will be remembered indicated an opinion on the part of the doctor that the prisoner was of sound mind but under cross-examination he had stated that he was not sure Brown was insane. Doctor Warburton had testified that he had visited the prisoner in jail had noted his actions and conversation and had come to the conclusion that he was sane and understood his position. There was also the testimony of Dr. McNeill who gave it as his opinion that Brown was in complete possession of his faculties and knew quite well what his position was. Jailor Hamill, too had given strong evidence for the Crown testifying that that Brown was only shamming insanity. There yet remained another witness for the Crown, who might have been examined before but who was kept till yesterday, because the counsel for the Crown wanted to know more about the line of defence before putting him on the stand. The permission of the Chief Justice for his examination was necessary before this witness (Dr. Hattie) could be heard.

MR. PALMER—Now that the counsel

WILL TEST THE CANADIAN ROUTE

British Government to Bring Home Regiment of Highlanders from Hong Kong By Way of Canadian Ports.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23.—(Special)—That the British Government means to test the Canadian route by sending the regiment now on service in Hong Kong home via Canada, is official information received here.

Just when the test will be made is not known but it is believed the regiment will be the Cameron Highlanders. It is not known whether they will embark at Halifax or St. John.

to eat his food. I hardly think it right to diagnose on these points, the prisoner's trouble as paranoia. I cannot eliminate feigning from this case. Brown showed appreciation of his case at each visit in what appeared a rational manner to me. He told me what the charges against him were. Paranoia is not the most difficult mental disease to simulate. It would be very difficult for Mr. Brown to simulate the insanity at the present time. He says he is sane at the present time. It is not usual for paranoics to recognize when they are sane. My opinion of this written defence is that it looks like a guide for his doctors to understand his condition. It could be classed as applying to a paranoiac. I think Brown knows why he is here, and think he understands the nature of the charges against him, and think it appears as if he has instructed as to his defence.

IMMIGRATION OF JAPANESE

Official Order That It is to be Checked After First of February Next.

HONOLULU, Jan. 23.—(Special)—The Japanese Consul Saita has received a cable from Foreign Minister Hayashi advising him that beginning on February 1st the only Japanese laborers who will be permitted to emigrate to Hawaii are those who are returning and who are immediate relatives of those already there. You and ask you to judge.

GOOD OLD TIMES NOT BEEN SOLD

LONDON Jan. 22.—Apparently a hitch has occurred in the reorganization of the Times which on January 6, it was announced, had passed from the control of the Walter family to a new company, with G. Arthur Pearson as managing director. A paragraph appears in the Times this morning declaring that no sale had been effected and that the previous statement only referred to negotiations that were in progress.

U. S. MILITIA MUTINY AT SEA

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—The United States army transport Buford arrived today from the Philippines with a number of returning troops and others. It is reported that during the trip trouble was caused by an order that blue-jackets and soldiers alike comply with an army regulation which requires an inspection of the men as to personal cleanliness every two weeks. No such regulation obtains in the navy and the men homeward bound for discharge from the ships of the Pacific fleet declined to comply with the order.

Chief Gunner's Mate Myers, from the Helena, was thrown into the brig shortly after the Buford left Nagasaki, it is alleged. 134 blue-jackets and marines, as a body demanded that Myers be released and that the order be rescinded so far as it applies to them. After a demonstration on the upper deck and an appeal to the marine officers aboard, the men carried their point.

appearance does not indicate one thing or another and should not be considered. (To be concluded tomorrow.)

Mr. McLean spoke at considerable length, making a masterly address, the balance of which will appear in tomorrow's Guardian.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLean's address as the hour was late it was arranged that the address of the counsel for the Crown should be postponed till this morning.

The Court was consequently declared adjourned till 10.30 this morning, when it is expected the Crown will address the Jury, after which they will be charged by the Chief Justice and then retire to decide upon their verdict.

E. O. BROWN'S DEFENCE. Herewith is a copy of the now famous document which has been alluded to during this investigation as E. O. Brown's defence, which was written by him at the suggestion of the doctors, so that they would be able to judge what his idea of his defence could be.

1. Hereditary predisposition. 2. General honesty and care to provide for obligations. 3. Long period of close study at home, school, P. W. C. and McGill. Passed preliminary entrance at 13 Continued on page 4.