

THE ELECTION TRIAL.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT ESTABLISHING AGENCY AND BRIBERY.

The Cambridge Case Again Under Examination—The Evidence Submitted To-Day—The Address of Sir John Macdonald the Subject of Pleasant Comment—Mr. Blake Says It Reads Like a Psalm.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

The court resumed at 10 o'clock, the Cambridge Noble case being taken up.  
 Capt. Gaskin was put in the box and stated why he did not attend the court yesterday. His subpoena called for his attendance on Dec. 7th, and he was now present. Then his examination was proceeded with. He was an authorized agent of Sir John A. Macdonald. He noted the meetings held by the conservatives and told what ones he attended. He said the late Isaac Noble took an interest in the election and was working at No. 9 polling sub-division. Documents were put in, signed by Sir John A. Macdonald, appointing Isaac Noble and John Gaskin his agents at No. 9 sub-division. Sir John's address was presented and read by the witness. Then Mr. Blake read it with a sad tone, especially that paragraph which said:  
 "I appeal with confidence to all my old friends, and their sons, and the sons of those who have gone to their rest, to again rally round me and give me that cordial support which I was wont to receive in the old limestone city in days gone by."  
 There was a burst of laughter over the rendition. Mr. McCarthy said the address sounded like a psalm, and Blake said it was, indeed, very sad in its tone; there was a melancholy rhythm about it.  
 Capt. Gaskin said that as a son of an old supporter he recalled Sir John.  
 "Is it so," said Mr. Blake, "that you set the address to music?"  
 "I'm not much of a singer," said Capt. Gaskin in reply.  
 "Well, I think I could do so myself," replied Mr. Blake.  
 "It would be a doleful strain, though," remarked Mr. McCarthy.  
 "Yes, it would be a doleful strain," added Mr. Blake, slowly.  
 Capt. Gaskin told how the sub-committees did their work, and showed that Mr. Noble was an active agent of Sir John Macdonald. To Mr. McCarthy—Witness would not swear that Mr. Noble was at any committee meeting in the ward. He thought he was, however. He would not swear that Philip Bajus was not chairman of the meeting in the howling alley on the evening of nomination day. (The *News* at the time said that Mr. Noble was chairman.) He knew that Mr. Noble took an active part in the election.  
 Mr. McCarthy and Capt. Gaskin had several little tiffs. Mr. McCarthy wanted to confine the captain's answers to his questions, but the captain did not want his limits so circumscribed. He wanted to soar, as it were.  
 The agreement between the leaders of the political parties was read and put in.  
 Capt. Gaskin said he knew Cambridge jr. Cambridge asked him to pay his travelling expenses from Oshawa, and the witness left him as soon as possible. He did not send the young man to Noble to get his expenses. He lived up to the agreement he had signed, and so far as he knew his friends had done the same.  
 To Mr. Blake—Mr. Noble was generous and open handed, and was always on hand in meeting ordinary election expenses. He was not more generous at election times than at other times.  
 Martin Maher, a conservative, was inside scrutineer at No. 5 sub-division. He said Mr. Noble was one of the active men in working in the ward. He was not as great a worker as Mr. Hartly, but he did not think there was a man in the city who could eclipse Hartly. The witness referred to the meeting in the howling alley. It was so tightly packed with people that some benches were broken.  
 Mr. McCarthy thought there were more present than Maher supposed, and asked, "How many are in this court room?"  
 Maher thought there were about five or six hundred.  
 The judge smiled, said there were about one-half that number, and allowed the witness to go.  
 Thomas Sullivan said the late Isaac Noble was a worker in Catarauqui ward. He had heard young Cambridge ask Noble for money for his travelling expenses, and Noble had distinctly refused it. The demand was made before the young man voted. Cambridge had asked the witness for money, and then they walked down and met Noble, who said he hadn't any money.  
 The judge asked for evidence in rebuttal.  
 Mr. McCarthy called for the poll-book of sub-division No. 9. In it Cambridge was marked as being sworn.  
 J. L. Whiting was called, and produced the letter demanding payment of Thomas Cambridge for \$15 on a note held by the executrix of the late Isaac Noble. He retained the document by Cambridge's request, and also because it was interesting in the election appeal.  
 Objection was taken by Mr. McCarthy to Mr. Whiting telling why he retained the letter, but the judge said he must be allowed to tell.  
 Mr. Whiting said it was because Cambridge related the circumstance, under which the note was signed, and held that he was not liable. The witness was retained in Cambridge's behalf to see that he was not asked to pay the note.  
 G. M. Macdonnell, solicitor for the Noble estate, appeared to intercede and prevent the attendance of Mrs. Noble at the court. She was said to be suffering from heart disease. Mr. Steacy was appointed to collect the small accounts due to her son's estate. Notes were put in to show that the loaning of money was not an unusual thing for Mr. Noble.  
 The judge pointed out that many of them were for broken amounts, as if for balances of accounts, and on some of them Mr. Blake added payments had been made.  
 Mr. Macdonnell said he had looked over a record of notes in a book, given him by Mrs. Noble, and the Cambridge note was not entered in it. Neither was it found in any day book. It was agreed that the books should be produced.  
 Hon. Dr. Sullivan testified as to the cause of Mr. Noble's death. It would be dangerous, he thought, to insist on the presence of Mrs. Noble at court.  
 To Mr. Blake the witness said he had not worked as hard in the last election as at other election. He supposed it was because he had been made a senator. He knew that Mr. Noble was a worker in Catarauqui ward, though not as strong a one as in previous elections.  
 Henry Cunningham said young Cambridge requested him to secure his election expenses. Nothing was done so far as he knew to pay them. Noble, with Cambridge, approached Mr. Cunningham and Noble said: "Here's a young man who has come to vote and is very anxious to get his expenses paid?" The witness said he would not be a party to any arrangement about them. He had never done an illegal act, and would

not do one; besides there had been an agreement between the parties preventing such things being done. Noble coincided and Cambridge went away. He had heard that a previous election was set aside because of bribery by Mr. Noble, but he had no knowledge of the affair.  
 "It is not so," said Dr. Smythe.  
 "Are you positive?" replied Mr. Blake.  
 "Yes, I am," said Mr. McIntyre.  
 "I think you are wrong. Wasn't Mr. Noble in the stand?" asked Mr. Blake.  
 "He was," said Mr. McIntyre, "but bribery was admitted before his evidence was taken."  
 "Ah," said Mr. Blake, "but it was because of Mr. Noble's damaging evidence that the case was abandoned."  
 Edward Steacy appeared with the books, and, after being sworn, identified the letter sent to Thomas Cambridge, sr., asking for the payment of a note of \$15. The notes of deceased were found in his writing desk. To the best of witness' knowledge the Cambridge note was for three months. On the representations of Cambridge it was destroyed. Nothing was found in the day book about the Cambridge note. There were no entries between Feb. 23rd and 26th, 1887. The ledgers were looked over and nothing found in them either about the note. Some of the notes produced by Mr. Macdonnell were entered; others were not.  
 The court adjourned at one o'clock. The counsel for the respondent made a strong fight and were frequently in conference as to the manner of procedure. They were evidently considerably wrought upon when the production of the books was demanded.  
 The Afternoon Proceedings.  
 The court resumed at 2 o'clock. It was agreed that certain books would be produced in court at 1:45 o'clock for examination by Mr. Blake. That gentleman was on hand, but the books were not. When the court began Mr. Steacy appeared and took the stand. He produced a lot of small memorandum books. In one of them was an item debiting Thomas Cambridge with cash, \$15, on a ninety days' note. There was no entry of the note in the bill book. The witness was present when the note was destroyed, but was prevented from telling what passed between Cambridge and Mrs. Noble. In the memorandum book there was also an entry of the payment of \$5 to DeWitt Collins on Feb. 23rd, and the poll book showed that Collins had voted after being sworn.  
 This concluded the evidence in the case. His lordship then said, subject to what might be urged in argument, that he did not view the payment to Cambridge, sr., as differing from a payment made to the son himself, that is taking it in a legal aspect. He said also that he would hear what counsel for the defence had to say on the question of agency, from which it is inferred that in his opinion the question of agency was clearly established.  
 Mr. Blake submitted that the evidence showed that Noble had seen Cambridge senior, and told him to get the young man down, and "it would be all right." There was no necessity to go back as far as that to prove that a corrupt practice had been committed. It, however, strengthened the fact.  
 The judge thought that the evidence of Cambridge, sr., on the point was corroborated. He was satisfied that the young man did not come home without believing he could get his expenses. That was evidenced by his attempt to get them twice over.  
 Mr. Blake, continued, by pointing out the flimsy pretext under which the money was paid, the signing of a piece of paper to show if necessary. The continued operation of Cambridge upon Noble was mentioned, and also the warning of Cunningham to Noble, that there was an agreement between the political parties, that bribery was to be eschewed. Mr. Blake referred to the wonderful absence of memory, always apparent in election trials, and showed that outside of that the crucial facts were found in the payment of the money, devoiding it of the flimsy pretexts surrounding it. In the childish way of giving a vote an attempt had been made to cover up a corrupt act.  
 A considerable time was spent by the judge and Mr. Blake in discussing the scope of certain sections of the Election act. The law, Mr. Blake held, prevented a corrupt act being committed after an election was over. He showed the circumstances under which the money was secured, and pointed out that Noble had told Cambridge, sr., that he would not trouble him about it, thus demonstrating that Noble knew that in getting the note he was resorting to subterfuge and was in fact giving the money for travelling expenses. It was distinctly proven, he submitted, that a corrupt act had been committed.  
 The destruction of the note was commented upon, and the remarks of judges in other cases, where flimsy pretexts were resorted to, read. Mr. Blake had all these judgments pat and rolled them off rapidly. He held that there was no evidence to negative the fact that \$15 had been given by Noble and accepted by Cambridge for his travelling purposes in making the matter "all right."  
 Mr. McCarthy claimed that the payment of money to Cambridge was not a wilful act, and further that no violation of the law had been committed, that it was not done on polling day and by an election agent. Reference was made to the honesty of the Kingston election by both parties, and the custom pointed out that wherever possible the honesty of men should be commended and upheld. The counsel read quotations from judgments in other cases, which intimated that elections should be set aside reluctantly where there was a desire to have them conducted honestly. In the present case very great consideration was necessary because the agent in the matter had recently gone to his long home. He believed that his lordship would not stamp upon the coffin of the deceased a brand of guilt unless he found the evidence to be so strong that he could not avoid it, and he believed his lordship would not be in such a position in this case. The circumstances leading up to the lending of the money were reviewed. Mr. McCarthy held that there was evidence to show that the Cambridge, sr., had communicated to Cambridge, jr., the intelligence that if the latter came from Oshawa, Noble would make it all right with him. The young man had not alleged that any such arrangement was made. Refusals to meet the expenses on polling day were mentioned to show that Noble stood in no different way to Cambridge than did others. The lending of the money on the next day to Cambridge, sr., was not an illegal act. It was simply a kindly act of Noble to help a "strapped" fellow to return to his home.  
 There were two things he considered that settled the case: (1) the loan was not made corruptly, for the money was loaned after the election was over; (2) that the agency ended with the close of the polling day, and, therefore, the respondent was in no way liable for any act done after his election.  
 There was a little merriment at this time (4:20 o'clock) and Mr. McCarthy suddenly stopped and remarked: "We need some light here just now." Some of the auditors laughed, and one of them remarked that "it is a kind of dark where he is struggling."  
 Upon both the points quoted Mr. McCarthy spoke quite lengthily.

MR. BLAKE ON IRELAND.

HE TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE UNHAPPY LAND.

His Brother will Probably Go on a Long Tour—Visiting the Cabins in Many Places—The Poor People Ground Down—The Landlords Very Exciting—Intemperance and Distress.

Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., ex-vice chancellor of Ontario, and a leader in the movement for the promotion of temperance and charity, is in the city. His brother, the Hon. E. Blake, is an excellent correspondent, and the ex-chancellor has received many letters from him. "I have written him," added the eminent lawyer, "urging him to visit Greece and the islands of the Mediterranean, so that it is possible that he may go to Alexandria and probably to Cairo. He does not propose to place any restrictions upon himself as to time, and he may be away three to four months if possibly longer. He reports that his health is greatly improved, but we are anxious not only that he shall feel restored, but that he shall actually be restored to perfect health."  
 Referring to his brother's visit to Ireland and the remarks he is reported to have publicly made concerning an eviction in Limrick, Mr. Blake said: "I was much interested in his statements respecting what he saw in Ireland, because I spent some time in that country during the present year. I was anxious to see for myself what the actual condition of the people was and whether they were able to pay their rents or not. I visited a number of estates and went among the tenantry. I went to their cabins and questioned them as to their position and prospects. Frequently large families would be found living in huts in which we, in this country, would not put our pigs. The prices of produce have declined to such a great extent lately that the entire produce of some holdings would not be sufficient to pay the rent. In many instances, I found that the fathers of families had to go away to work in the collieries of England, or wherever they could get employment, and the money they earn is sent home to pay the rent, while the wife and children remain at home and try to eke out a living from the soil. These poor people are kept with their noses to the grindstone constantly, and as most of them have got in arrears with their rent, or are merely tenants at will, the fear of eviction is constantly hanging over them, and their spirit and energy are broken.  
 "While some men go away to England to earn money, others manage to send their sons and daughters to America to earn money to help them, and thus there is enforced separation and breaking up of families, just such a state of affairs as prevailed in the southern states during slavery times. Indeed it is worse, because the slaves of the south were clothed, fed and comfortably housed, while the poor Irish tenants suffer from cold, hunger and want of proper shelter. The cow or the pig which formerly brought ten pounds, and was enough to pay the rent of a small holding, now brings but three or four pounds. Butter, which formerly brought a shilling a pound, is now worth only seven pence, and other articles of produce have declined in value proportionately, but still the landlords think they ought to be able to get as high rents as ever. I was convinced from what I saw that in the majority of cases it is utterly impossible for the tenants to pay the rents demanded of them.  
 "I travelled chiefly in the south. I saw some evictions at Coolgraney, in Wexford county, and examined some of the estates of the Earl of Kenmare. That is a landlord with a rent roll of £80,000 sterling, yet he seldom visits his tenants and knows or cares very little about their condition. He lives in London, and has recently put up a pile of buildings costing £70,000. His wife, they told me, had never been seen in the village on his estate but two or three times. The great difficulty with the landlords is that they do not realize that their wealth brings with it duties and responsibilities. These they shirk entirely. The only interest the majority of them seem to take in their tenants is to exact money from them. A landlord with such a large rent roll ought to devote a portion of it at least to improving his estate and elevating the condition and character of his tenants. He should show them that he has some sympathy with them in their struggles, and encourage them to look forward with hope in the future.  
 "I saw nothing to justify the charge that a great deal of the poverty and misery of tenants is due to intemperance. In fact I know from inquiry and observation that the general charge is quite untrue. There may be cases of intemperance, but the poor tenants as a rule have not got the liquor nor the means to obtain it. A great deal of liquor is no doubt consumed in Ireland, but it is not drunk by poor tenants or those in whose interest land law reform is sought. You will also see it asserted that the savings bank deposits in Ireland are increasing. That was also the case in 1880, the great famine year, but it is not the rack-rented tenants who deposit the money.  
 "I saw a great deal of distress in London," continued the ex-vice chancellor. "I spent as much as time as I could in walking through the east end of London, making enquiries and watching the operations of the various organized charities. I found that there as in Ireland the wealthiest men do not understand the responsibility they should bear, or the duties they owe to their poorer fellow creatures. The amount of poverty was indeed very great, as it is in fact in all great cities, and the only thing I wonder at is that men of employed and hungry persons do not break into the houses of the rich and help themselves. A friend of mine, who has done excellent work in the way of helping the poor, thought to get a compliment from me for the Duke of Westminster by telling me that the duke had given him thousands in aid of his work. I told him I thought it was an exceedingly niggardly donation for such a purpose from a man with a rent roll of £2,000,000 sterling a year. Had he agreed to give £10,000 a year for fifteen or twenty years it would have been no more than he ought to have done. But while we talk sneeringly in Canada of the slums of London and New York and Chicago I fear very much that we shall soon be able to point to slums in our own large cities."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOUR.

Organizing New Assemblies—Success of the Order—Commissioners' Visits.

Several of the local insurance and benevolent societies have placed their official papers on file in the assembly rooms.  
 A dramatic company, composed entirely of knights, is under consideration. It is projected by the officers of the Frontenac assembly.  
 Beginning the new year an arrangement may be effected by which the rooms of the knights will be kept open during the week, as a popular resort for those connected with the order.  
 The election of officers in connection with all the assemblies occurs in the last week of the month, and during the first week in January the new officers will be installed. Already the members are discussing nominations.  
 The builders—carpenters and joiners, masons, stone cutters, plasterers and painters—are arranging to branch off into an assembly of their own. All these changes indicate the phenomenal growth of the order in the city.  
 The knights of labour in Portsmouth, now very numerous, will be organized into an assembly by themselves, to govern themselves in all local matters, and to under the jurisdiction of the district assembly which is about to be formed.  
 The Gananock knights are corresponding with the assemblies of Smith's Falls and Perth with a view to the formation of a district assembly, which is the supervising assembly of not less than five local assemblies, and the originator or developer of schemes having for their object the welfare of the order.  
 It is a mistake to suppose that the knights spend their time in hatching out conspiracies against their employers. They talk over labour interests when it is necessary to do so, but they also discuss education, and seek each other's mental and moral improvement. At some of the assemblies there are songs and recitations, and spirited addresses on the questions of the day.  
 The Mayflower assembly is growing very rapidly, and is now in its sessions as interesting as any of the assemblies. At the last meeting an admirable paper, written by one of the members, was read. It dealt with female labour, was a plea for shorter hours and fairer treatment. A desire has been expressed for the publication of it.  
 A commencement has been made in the preparation of the cases to be laid by the knights of labour before the Royal commission, which will meet here ere long. Arbitration, child labour, long hours for female employees, retention of wages indefinitely, lack of ventilation, inadequacy of escapes, work check nuisance, etc., will contribute a programme in the revolution of which the public as well as the commissioners will be amply interested.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.

The Spice of Every Day Life—What the Public are Talking About—Nothing Escapes the Attention of Those Who are Taking Notes.  
 See the New York Christmas novelties in Spence & Crumley's window.  
 Mitts and gloves, and persian lamb caps, lower than ever at Rattenbury's.  
 Gereau Bros., tailors, who left the city a few days ago, are with the Swiss bell ringers.  
 A traveler's samples of plush goods to be sold at half price, at M. Kirkpatrick's, 129 Princess St.  
 Sheppard's new paper, *The Saturday Night*, has been issued at Toronto and is much admired.  
 I always enjoy breakfast at Mr. Blake's. They use Henry & Thompson's coffee, and it is lovely.  
 Wanted at once two first class salesmen for dress goods and staples.—J. C. Hardy & Co.  
 A young woman was sent to goal to-day for two months for abusing her mother while intoxicated.  
 Breech & Booth's is the cheapest place for pine blocks, bunchwood, hard or soft wood cut or uncut.  
 For the best quality of Scranton stove coal, also for English (Newcastle) black smiths coal at lowest rates go to gas works coal yard.  
 A cattle fair was held at Napanee yesterday. Poor stock was exhibited and few sales made. The city butchers were in attendance.  
 As you like them—green or evaporated apples, evaporated or canned corned, pickled pig's feet, wheat germ meal.—James Crawford.  
 This evening Major Spooner and his wife will farewell, previous to leaving to take charge of the Montreal and Ottawa division of the Salvation army.  
 Mr. Balmer dropped in the street yesterday a letter addressed to him by the Chilean consul at New York. The finder should return it to him.  
 Mr. Pedlow, Manager of Hardy & Co's dry goods store at Renfrew, reports busy times in that town. During the past six weeks there has been good sleighing.  
 Coxworthy, of this city, defeated Williams, of Brockville, in a two mile roller race at the latter place last evening by two laps and a half. Time, 6:50.  
 Edward Bertram, of Prescott, a graduate of the Dominion business college, has received a position of assistant book keeper in the Phoenix malting company, of Chicago.  
 Mr. J. O'Brien has purchased Mr. Mackey's timber limits at Calsobge. He has erected seven shanties and intends carrying on extensive operations in timbering.  
 Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."  
 We find your raisins good, and the price reasonable, remarked a customer the other day. Every variety of Xmas fruits, new, fresh and at right prices at Hendry & Thompson's.  
 Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.  
 All ye who love sweet flavored things. Come where such things are sold. Where the air with loudest praises rings. The praises of pure gold. Essences at Hendry & Thompson's.  
 A curious specimen of a fish was caught by Master Vankoungnet at Buck Lake. It has a body like a herring and fins four inches long and two inches wide. Its tails is seven inches wide.  
 Try our dry edgings \$2.50 per cord; dry pine blocks \$3 per cord; dry oak cordwood, as good as ordinary hardwood \$3.50 per cord, delivered throughout the city. R Crawford, foot of Queen street.  
 And they are cheap, oranges at 25c. per dozen; lemons, 25c. per dozen; cranberries, 12c. per quart; finnan haddies; salmon trout, Labrador herrings.—James Crawford.  
 The entries at the Dominion business college during the past few days have been: A. Rombough, Morven; W. Bain, Inverary; Newton Wilson, Ingersoll; W. Pringle, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. Robb, Watersea; A. McRae, city.  
 I. N. Marshall, Barrister, Brockville, Ont., states "I was so troubled with cold in the head that I could not speak plainly. One application of Nasal Balm gave immediate relief and thoroughly cleaned out my head."  
 This afternoon an interesting proceeding occurred at Toronto. Mr. W. J. Woolard, clerk in Hardy & Murray's dry goods house in this city, being married to Miss Maggie E. Smith, daughter of Mr. W. Smith. Last evening, previous to his departure for Toronto, Mr. Woolard entertained a number of his friends.  
 The death is recorded in another column of W. W. Gurley late of Desert Lake, Frontenac, and formerly of Kingston. The *Dress Times* says the funeral was largely attended, the Foresters attending in force, the deceased being highly respected and deeply mourned.  
 The Willard Tract depository, Toronto, has done Canadian art a service in its holiday publications. It claims to be the publisher of the only series of fine art colour books produced in Canada. "Our Land, Illustrated in Art and Song" and the "Christian Graces" series are charming little books, with workmanship purely Canadian. These and the depository picturesque note papers do not present Canada as a land of snow and ice, as dominion art in holiday views has hitherto mistakenly done, but in its brightest summer garb. Every Canadian should choose home art.  
 MARINE PARAGRAPHS.  
 Interesting Items Gathered Along the Harbour—Vessel Movements.  
 Richardson & Son will load the schr. O. Mowat, with barley for Oswego.  
 The schr. Singapore and Bennett, light, have arrived from Oswego.  
 The schr. Delaware, ashore near Long Point, has been released by the tug McArthur.  
 The schr. Flora Corveth reached Oswego from Oshawa with barley, covered with ice. The canvas was frozen stiff, and the jib halyards had to be cut away to lower the jibs.  
 During the last season seventy boats, valued at \$770,000, have been lost on the lakes, and 116 persons have perished. There are now under contract at various shippards in the United States sixty new vessels, all but five of which will be propelled by steam.  
 WIND CLOUDY WARM  
 Weather Probabilities.  
 East and south winds, partly or cloudy weather, with light snow or sleet in some places by night, stationary or slightly higher temperature.  
 Memorial cards in many styles at the Wrig Office.

THE ACT IN ADDINGTON.

Hotel Keepers Fined for Various Offences—One Case Adjourned to Napanee.  
 The Scott act works slow but sure in Addington. On Friday last, at Tanworth, before Police Magistrate Daley, Michael O'Dea, Entee, confessed to a second violation and was fined \$100 and costs. Luke A. Wheeler, Tamworth, confessed to a first offence, committed, it is said, by one of the boys, and was fined \$50 and costs. Lester Simmons, Enterprise, (son of Phillip Simmons, who not long ago paid a fine of \$50 and a big bill of costs for a like offence, committed in the same premises, after being gaoled in Napanee to bring him to understand that he must do it) was convicted of a first offence. After hearing the evidence he was fined \$50 and costs. Another charge against James Kennedy, Enterprise, was adjourned to Napanee after some evidence had been taken.