

IRENE COLE MURDERED BY FIED AT BRANTFORD

Jos. Kennedy Arrested Charged With the Crime.

Brantford, Ont., report—Half-buried in the soggy grass of a thick bush of willows just south of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo station, with face deathly white and limbs and body bespattered with blood, the dead body of little Irene Cole was found by a party of searchers shortly after 7 o'clock to-night. Every indication points to assault and murder, resembling in many details the Glory Whalen crime at Collingwood, which is still fresh in the memory of readers throughout the country. The wildest excitement prevails here, and on the streets the crime is the topic of discussion. A posse of police, assisted by volunteers, now surround the bush in a vain effort to find some clue to the perpetrator of the awful crime. Not since the days of the Glendora murder, which still remains a mystery, has such excitement prevailed in this city.

The body when found plainly bore marks of a horrible assault. The clothes were badly torn, and the form was a mass of bruises. The police were at once on the spot and every possible effort was made to guard the scene of the crime. The only trace of the assault was a deeply-imprinted footprint near the victim's body. A youth claims he saw a workman who was laboring on the dyke, beckon to the girl as she passed near by between 3 and 4 o'clock, but he did not wait to see what transpired. Evidently the girl obeyed the summons and was decoyed into the bush and murdered. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The police do not anticipate that an immediate arrest will be made.

The victim, Irene Cole, was the 8-year-old daughter of Peter Cole, who resides in Eagle Place, in the southeastern portion of the city. Some few days ago she fractured her arm, and was forced to leave school, carrying the injured arm in a sling. She was a quiet child, and seldom wandered from home. To-day she strayed away directly after dinner, and at 7 o'clock had not returned. Her mother immediately became anxious, and informed the local police of her daughter's absence. The authorities sent an officer to Eagle Place, and he made an investigation, but was unsuccessful in locating the missing girl. At 3 o'clock the child was still absent from home, and the relatives became greatly alarmed. The news spread about the neighborhood, and intense excitement prevailed in all quarters, for the child was well known and generally liked in that part of the city. Peter Cole, father of the child, is employed at the Massey-Harris Co., was at Falkland, a short distance from this city, and was at once notified of the girl's absence. He returned to the city.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a large searching party was hastily organized, and a dozen men started out to scour the surrounding district in every direction.

Discovery of the Body.
The search was a long and arduous one, and continued until 7 o'clock this evening, when the party searching the willows were encouraged in their hunt by the story told by a boy, who claimed he had seen the victim walking along the dyke in the afternoon. The searchers continued their hunt with renewed energy. Shortly after 7 o'clock the body was discovered in a slight hollow in the thick of the willows. The hair was matted with clay and mud. The chest was black and blue as if the assailant had trampled his victim under foot. The limbs were spattered with blood and dirt, and the clothes were badly rent. The victim had evidently died in convulsions, and had vomited profusely in her last moments, as if she had been choked to death.

Sight That Greeted the Father.
To add horror to the whole story it was the victim's own father who found her. Going along the trail and following the narrow path his eyes fell upon the dead form of his daughter, whose deathly features were plainly visible in the glimmering moonlight. Paralyzed by the sudden shock the father fell back into the arms of his companions.

The coroner, Dr. Fisher, arrived on the scene shortly afterwards, and after an examination of the body declared that the girl had been dead about three hours. The assault and murder must therefore have taken place about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains were taken in charge by the authorities.

A man named Potter, who is employed at the Watrous engine works, was followed when he was going to work at 1 o'clock by his two little children. Their mother called them back, and when she did so observed a stranger walking on the dyke not far from where the murder took place. The children as they were coming back saw the man beckoning to the little Cole girl, but neither Mrs. Potter nor the children were able to give any description of him, and the police have little to work on.

Evidently a Struggle.
The police are now engaged in searching the vicinity of the scene of the crime. There are several significant facts in connection with the crime which may possibly lead to a clue. Just in the rear of the spot where the body was found are several footprints, which were deeply embedded in the soft soil. The place has every appearance of being the scene of a slight struggle. The footprints were plain and distinct in the immediate vicinity of the body, but little trace could be found of them some distance from it. The prints were those of a good-sized man.

The local authorities are working on the contention that the girl was

first outraged and later was murdered. They claim that the reasons for the murder are due to one of two facts.

First, the assailant after the assault feared the girl might recognize him at some future time, and therefore killed her by strangling her to death.

Second, the girl knew and recognized her assailant, and he was forced to murder her to cover the traces of his dastardly crime.

An Arrest Made.
Brantford, Oct. 5.—Between 1 and 2 this morning the police arrested Joseph Kennedy, a coachman, as being the perpetrator of the crime. The arrest followed information received from Jesse Willoughby, a resident, who, upon hearing the man described, notified the police of seeing Kennedy in the vicinity of the tragedy all afternoon. Kennedy was taken from the outskirts of the town. When he was examined the police discovered blood stains on his shirt. He will say nothing farther than to deny having committed the crime.

Joseph Kennedy, who answers in every detail to the description of the man wanted, came to Brantford about eight weeks ago from his home in Belfast, Ireland. He has been employed as a coachman by several people in Brantford, but his unsteady habits and love of drink have resulted in his discharge from all his positions. The Brantford police are satisfied they have the right man, but until the doctor examines his clothing and the bloodstains, no definite assertion can be made. A man was also arrested in Welland.

Murderer's Description.
The police have issued the following: WANTED—Heavy-set Englishman suspected of the brutal murder of Irene Cole at Brantford. Answers the following description: Age 35 to 40; height 5 feet 6 inches; weight between 150 and 175 pounds; very red face; dark moustache; wore grey suit, black stiff hat, white collar.

Brantford, Ont., report—The police worked most diligently on the Cole murder case, and at 2 o'clock this morning the first suspect was arrested. He is Joseph Kennedy, an Irishman, from Belfast. He was taken to Brantford about six weeks ago, and has been hanging around the city since, doing odd jobs, but obtaining employment most of the time as a coachman.

Kennedy was arrested at Hunt & Coiter's livery stable, where he was sleeping, and was taken to the Police Station, where an examination of his clothing revealed a condition of affairs that, the police think stamp him as the murderer. It was supposed, by reason of the fact that his body was covered with blood, and that he was bleeding profusely from the terrible wounds inflicted, that the perpetrator would also have blood on his clothing. The police were able to obtain but meagre descriptions of the man, and those obtained would apply to only twenty men. Their greatest hope was in rounding up the murderer before he had had time to remove the evidence of his fearful crime, and they think Kennedy is the man they were after.

Kennedy was taken to the police station and examined. He told his name, but refused to say where he had been during the afternoon, and only reply to the questions he put "I was in several places." If ever there was a stoic Kennedy was one, but his stoicism could not save him from an examination that brought forth damning evidence. He had 22 cents and some other trinkets in his possession. He wore a grey suit, a grey flannel undershirt, a blue print over shirt, a white celluloid collar. Kennedy was stripped of the naked skin and Dr. Ashton examined him closely. It was easily observable that one part of his body had recently been washed, perhaps with water, and that the hair on his head and others had not. His groin and the upper part of his legs showed the effect of a recent washing, while the upper part of his body, his arms, and his neck did not look as if they had been washed in many a day. As a matter of fact, the prisoner stated that he had not had a bath since he left Ireland. The part of the body that had been washed recently was the part most likely to have been covered with blood on the man who committed the crime. Kennedy's pants had been sponged within a few hours, for they were still damp just below the legs, the spot where the greatest moisture would likely be left by the downward sweep of the sponge or cloth. There had been much blood on the trousers, but it had been partially removed. There were some spots, however, that escaped to a great extent, and one spot about the size of a five-cent piece, which had scarcely been touched at all, the blood being dried and clogged. Still further evidence was clearly discernible on the shirt and undershirt. The shirt had several yellow stains such as are left after blood of blood are sponged with cold water, and on the undershirt was a stain several inches wide, which had withstood the effect of a sponging. The lower part of the stain was on the outside, but the blood had soaked through the flannel and showed a rich red color on the inside. The stains were caused by an abrasion on Kennedy's body, the stain would have been heavier on the inside than on the outside. These are powerful circumstantial evidences, and the police feel pretty certain that they have landed the right man.

Kennedy was not in a talkative mood, but when an ordinary man

under such shocking and fearful circumstances would have shown some agitation, he remained passive and calm, telling those about him that he did not know how the stains got there. He showed no signs of nervousness, less than boldness when the medical examination of his body was being made, and did not hesitate to do exactly what Dr. Ashton wished. The officers did not expect such bearing from a man who was in his predicament, and they do not quite understand it yet.

Kennedy was a suspect from the first, and Officers Donnelly and Wallace made the arrest. He has been quite often during the past few days in Eagle Place, and it is asserted that he was seen yesterday. Any one who saw the man will not quickly forget him. His face is red, almost florid, and he inclines to corpulency, or his carriage would show one that he is stout. He is about 30 years old, and nothing is known here of his past.

Charge of Murder.
Kennedy was arraigned this morning on a charge of murder, and pleaded not guilty. The coroner's jury also viewed the remains this morning and adjourned until to-morrow evening. Vaughan had his move working, and he has been very difficult to work out, there being many ways on which the murderer might have escaped. A report was sent to the police that a stranger was seen to get on a train for Buffalo. The police along the line were notified, and one suspect was arrested in Welland. Constables Chapman and Felker drove along the line, and they thought possible that the murderer had gone along there, and Constable Croome led a search party near Cainsville, but nothing was revealed.

THE DEAR FOOD CRY.

Mr. Chamberlain Says Foreigner Will Pay Tax.

LITTLE LOAF IS A BUGBEAR

London, Oct. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain has written a preface to the second edition of his collected articles on the tariff question, which appeared in the Telegraph. In the course of the preface he says:

Raising a cry against the taxing of food, they deliberately ignore the fact that a large part of the British revenue is raised by taxes on food and drink, the bulk of which is consumed by the working classes. He points out that in no protected country have prices risen by the amount of protective duty, while the shilling tax on corn in Great Britain did not raise prices at all.

Mr. Chamberlain sums up as follows: "Any duty on food imposed to secure preferential trade with the colonies will be a small one. It probably will be wholly paid, and certainly will be partly paid by the foreigner. The additional cost, if any, to the working classes will be fully met by an equivalent reduction in other articles of food equally necessary for their existence. The dear food cry is an imposture, and the little loaf a bugbear. The question of protective duty, when considered on its merits without any fear that the cost of living will be increased to the poor. On the other hand, our tariffs may be revised so as to secure the following advantages:

"1. An increase of trade with our fellow subjects, and best customers, who will not only take much more from us than they do from foreigners, but will take much more of our manufactured goods, the production of which involves the employment of the greatest amount of labor.

"2. Bargaining with our competitors, thereby securing that they shall take more of the products of our labor in return for the products of their labor, or that they shall take more of our manufactured goods, and that we shall have a great advance towards the union of the Empire, and taken the first steps towards free trade with the rest of the world."

RETURNED TO OWNERS.

Boers Fast Recovering Their Cherished Bibles.

London, Oct. 5.—Considerable progress is being made with the work in connection with the collection and return of Boer family Bibles found by British officers and men in deserted farm-houses in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony in the course of the recent war. The Bibles are being received at the London headquarters of the Society of Friends which was requested by Lord Roberts to undertake the work of collection and return. As the volumes are received they are registered and then placed in a strong-room. Many of the Bibles are of considerable intrinsic value apart from the genealogical and sentimental value they possess for their Boer owners. Some of them contain family records dating back well over a hundred years, and, owing to the nomadic life led by the early Boer settlers, it would be impossible to replace these records from any other source.

Descriptions of the books received, or which are known as the result of the work, which had been in England, are being circulated broadcast throughout South Africa, with the result that many of the Bibles have already been claimed, and the claims having been verified, have been restored to their rightful owners.

Mr. Morley Spoor, aged 83, died on Sunday night at his home on Wolfe Island, Kingston, where he had lived for almost eighty years.

It is not as yet definitely known whether or not the editor of the Christian Guardian, Rev. Dr. G. J. Boyd, will enter on his position.

THE U. S. CASE CLOSED

Sir Edward Carson Begins His Address.

MR. TAYLOR'S ARGUMENT ENDED

London Cable—Mr. Taylor, resuming his argument on the United States side before the Boundary Commission this morning, said that Russia had three objects in making the treaty: first, to obtain a lease; second, that the British should obtain the same privileges of hunting and fishing as have been granted to the United States the previous year; third, that the southern line of the boundary should be the same as that agreed upon with the United States. He dealt with the laws governing the interpretation of treaties to which he denied that common law rules apply. The dominant purpose of the negotiators should first be ascertained, and the subordinate provisions interpreted harmoniously with it. He took up the question proposed to the tribunal and argued that no affirmative evidence had been produced to show that the negotiators had intended to assume they had.

Mr. Lodge asked him where he got his authority for the statement that "canal" is the technical word on the northwest coast for "fiords," as distinct from "channels," and he produced his authority.

Mr. Lodge drew attention to the distinct statement made by Vancouver that he called the whole body of water between Point Wales and Salmon Cove "observatory inlet," and the northern channel "Portland Canal."

The President and Mr. Aylesworth also quoted the precise and positive statements of Vancouver adverse to Mr. Taylor's argument, and altogether the tribunal did not seem impressed by this branch of it.

Referring to the lease, Mr. Taylor discussed the question of the coast line and the here were two sorts of coast line, one the natural physical coast line, where salt water touches land, the other the political coast line, a creation of international law, to be drawn against a nation's colonies. In Alaska the political coast line is the outside rim of the islands, the physical coast line limit is salt water. The British case confuses the two, and their argument consequently is an unintelligible jargon. He then briefly discussed the barrier theory, and also argument from acquiescence.

The Solicitor-General, Sir E. Carson, addressed the court, for Great Britain. He began by assuming that the whole of the United States case was before the court. If any new matter was presented later, he reserved the right to reply. He had listened to long disquisitions on international law, whose principles are much easier to state than to apply. Now, he proposed to say something about the poor little negotiators, and to say that when he found difficulties would be referred to him, either as a precedent or subsequent thereto. Sir Edward took up the questions seriatim, and said that he was not satisfied with the agreement thereon involved an admission by the United States that for the purpose of starting the parallel must be discarded, and that the line was to be drawn by negotiation. He proved from negotiations that the negotiators must have had Vancouver's narrative before them, and in view of the practical admission that the line was to be drawn by negotiation, he said that the narrative supported the United States contention as "rather strong." He showed from Vancouver's writings that he applied the name Portland Canal to the strait claimed by Great Britain, and that he called the channel claimed by the United States by another name.

London Cable—At the opening of the session of the Alaska-Tribunal this morning, Solicitor-General Sir Edward Carson, continuing his argument on the southern boundary, said that he had no objection to the United States insisting on latitude 54.50, seeing that they admitted that the point of commencement was not on that parallel. There could be no question as to Portland Channel. On the other body of water was known then or since.

As to Mr. Watson's remarks that the British line from the head of the Portland Channel went southwards in seeking the mountains to the 54th parallel, he said the statement was explained by the fact that Mr. Watson had his map upside down.

The President—I noticed the confusion at this time.

As to question 5, Sir Edward strongly disputed Mr. Watson's interpretation that his question simply amounted to this: Should the line go round the heads of the inlets? He said it meant that the line necessarily go round the heads of the inlets.

He criticized Mr. Taylor's definition of a coast, and said that his statement that there was no political coast on the mainland rested on the erroneous assumption that Russia was in possession of the mainland when the treaty was made. Analyzing Mr. Watson's argument, he disputed the latter's statement that Russia stipulated for a barrier in the sense indicated by Mr. Watson, and further joined issue with the United States that such a barrier must not include water. He said the negotiators well knew that the mountains on maps were conventional signs, and that it was infinitely improbable they would attempt to incorporate anybody's maps into it as an outrage.

\$258,000 From Chinese Poll Tax.
Riviera, B. C., Oct. 5.—The Provincial Treasurer has received from Ottawa the sum of \$258,000, being 60 per cent. of the Chinese head tax, which the Federal Government have remitted to British Columbia. About \$6,000 or \$7,000 goes to Victoria, and \$2,000 to Vancouver for the keep of the D'Arcy Island Lighthouse.

STIMULATE BRITISH TRADE

Lecture Prepared to be Delivered in the Colonies.

London, Oct. 5.—The scheme for stimulating British trade has been initiated. Lectures will be prepared by experts in various lines of manufacture, to show the progress made by Britain in the manufacture of all classes of machinery goods. Copies of the lecture will be forwarded for reading before the technical schools, trade societies, Chambers of Commerce, colleges, and schools in the British colonies. The Board of Trade and other Government departments are working with the agents-general of the colonies, with a view to arranging a series of lectures before suitable institutions in the colonies.

STRUCK OIL AT FORMOSA.

After Two Years Endeavor, Success Now Seems Assured.

Teewater Report—Excitement is running high in the Village of Formosa, about eight miles from here. Oil was struck at the Formosa Oil Company's well, and the stockholders assured of the fact to-day. The oil-rock was reached last Friday at a depth of eight hundred and fifty feet, when indications of petroleum became striking. The drillers proceeded seven feet into this oil rock formation, when they discontinued drilling, and proceeded to pump, the encouragement being that the rope pumps are thickly smeared with oil. On pumping the well oil and water came together with some gas, which indicates a lasting supply of oil.

FRAUD AND FORGERY ARE

Charged Against Atlas Loan Officials.

PARTIAL LIST OF CREDITORS.

Toronto Report—A startling statement was made yesterday before the Master in Ordinary at Osgoode Hall by Mr. Frank Hunt, a retired farmer of St. Thomas, and a shareholder and depositor in the Atlas Loan and Egin Loan Companies. Mr. Hunt, having obtained leave from the Master to make a statement, said in part:

"I have lost the savings of years, the money intended to keep me in my old age. With others who have suffered through the collapse of these concerns, we desire that you, the Master, come to St. Thomas, that all books and other documents be brought there so as to save us the expense of coming to Toronto, and that you investigate the affair to the very bottom. I, with others, believe that fraud, forgery and other offenses were committed by someone or some people, and that the man now in jail was not the most guilty. In February last I was told that the funds amounted to \$344,000, that the company did not deal in margins, and that no such damages would be indulged in. On the faith of this statement I paid in \$1,261. I am prepared to swear out an information on these lines."

The Master, Mr. Hodgins, was much impressed by the address. He said: "I can assure you, sir, I feel deeply the disaster that has overtaken the prosperity of St. Thomas. It is not a favor that the court will sit in St. Thomas in this matter. It is the court's duty, and duty shall be done. I will make it my business to place the responsibility for all the actions of the company and its officers, and if anything is definitely shown that is criminal, I shall at once place it before the proper officer, and criminal proceedings will be at once instituted. Justice, unrelenting justice, will be administered to all alike."

AT MHOW AND INDORE.

Scenes of Horror Baffling Description.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Letters just received from Mhow and Indore describe the situation as "terrible." A letter from Mhow, where the death rate is greater, says in part:

"Words cannot describe the terror and desolation of these days. Men, women and children die in great numbers every hour. Men parade the streets wan of face and wasted of figure, and cry in deep spectral tones, 'Bring out your dead; bring out your dead.' The dead are then brought out and laid at the doorways to await their turn to be taken in the carts to the graves. Many bodies are consigned to each grave. The Hindus at Mhow have been forced to cease cremation for the want of wood to burn. Food is most difficult to get, as it is not safe to purchase from the few shops which remain open. The college and all the mission schools are closed at Indore, and organization work is practically at a standstill. Some of the missionaries and an infinite number of the school children have already succumbed to the dread scourge."

A letter from one of the Canadian Presbyterian mission staff at Indore says that Indore is like a city of the dead. All the people are feeble, and some are dying as they go. Many victims of the disease lock themselves in their houses and die there. The police break into all locked houses, and often find for sole occupants three or four or five dead bodies. The famine was considered a terrible calamity, but this, the letter says, baffles description.

PITFALLS FOR EMIGRANTS.

Marriage Licenses Too Easily Obtained in Canada.

London, Oct. 5.—A correspondent of the Imperial Colonist, relating the romance of a young couple falling in love on the voyage to Canada, says no young girl should go to Canada without having protection of some sort. The Leader, referring to the case, says the ease with which marriage licenses can be procured in Canada is stated to be one of the pitfalls awaiting unwary girl emigrants to the West.

HE BRIGHTENED HER LIFE

A London Dentist Sued for Breach of Promise.

PLAINTIFF TELLS HER STORY

London Report—At the assizes here to-day, before Chancellor Boyd, the usual monotonous proceedings of a court of law were enlivened by a very interesting case for breach of promise of marriage. The parties concerned belong to the leading families in London, and much interest is manifested in the result. The plaintiff is Miss Ida O'Neil, some 25 years of age. She claims \$5,000 damages. The defendant, Dr. Silk, is a well-known dentist of London.

The plaintiff related the story of the doctor's courtship, which extended from the year 1890 until he died not long after the marriage, without the slightest warning, as the plaintiff claims, he married a Miss Hicks, of Exeter.

A bundle of the doctor's letters, together with expressions vowing his undying love, was filed as an exhibit, and from these Miss O'Neil asks the Chancellor to sustain her claim. With tears in her eyes, she stated her case, arguing that her prospects are blighted, her health ruined, and that no other thing stars her in the face but the prospect of having to earn her own livelihood instead of having the comfortable home which the doctor had always pictured to her. Hearing that the marriage to Miss Hicks was to take place on Monday, she had driven all the way from Exeter to London. There she interviewed the prospective father-in-law, and prohibited the marriage. The father-in-law, after solemnly considering the matter, declined to waive the new title on account of any previous engagement. Miss O'Neil then wrote to the clergyman, ordering him not to proceed. The ceremony was, however, performed, and now Miss O'Neil will receive from the doctor damages as the result of his willing to break off the engagement. It is said the successful girl was the belle of her own town.

The addresses of counsel were very amusing, and while the doctor sat in the box and faced his accuser, his counsel admitted the promise and the breach of promise. His sole defence was a plea for small damages. Counsel, waving his arms, called upon the Chancellor, sitting as a philosopher, dealing as an expert in love, to weigh carefully the loss in dollars and cents. The address was an amusing discourse on love, becoming at length so technical that the Chancellor was forced to remind him that they were getting away beyond the realms of evidence.

At the close of the case the Chancellor intimated that he would look through the doctor's letters that evening and give judgment in the morning.

BALM WAS \$2,000.

O'Neil-Silk Breach of Promise Case

London, Ont., report—In the O'Neil-Silk breach of promise case at the Assizes to-day the plaintiff, who sued for \$5,000 damages, was awarded \$2,000 by Chancellor Sir John Boyd. The plaintiff herself was the only witness, as the defence admitted the engagement of Miss O'Neil to Miss O'Neil, and the only real question was the amount of damages. The Chancellor's statement was as follows: "I have read over the papers and find that a contract of marriage promise is clearly proven. The defendant was engaged to plaintiff, and the courtship lasted over years, when the engagement was broken off without any legal justification. Defendant gave no explanation for his conduct nor reasons affected, and I award damages at \$2,000."

BURNED HIS MOTHER.

Petersburg, Oct. 5.—The Russian village of Goro, in the district of Gaspalko, was rocked by the news of an extraordinary case of religious mania. A peasant named Johann Peltman became convinced that the people demanded a human sacrifice and accordingly offered himself. None of the neighbors were willing to act the part of sacrificial priest.

Peltman then concluded that his mother, whom he was most fond, was his mother's name was Eve, and Eve brought sin into the world. Besides no woman's blood had yet been shed for sin. He saw that a contract of marriage was necessary, and he sacrificed his mother with the furniture and burnt her thereon. The neighbors, aroused by the fire, rushed to the cottage, where they found Peltman perfectly calm and satisfied. He said he had done his duty.

RELY ON COLONIES.

Chamberlain in Letter Calls Them Britain's Best Friends.

London, Oct. 5.—Chamberlain, in a letter to a Nottingham manufacturer, says: "The colonies are our best friends. They are large customers for our manufactures, and the greatest potential source for our food supply. They are ready to make profitable arrangements by means of which foreigners are gradually closing every trade outlet to us."

MERRY, HAPPY BA

There is no greater earthly than a healthy, happy baby. Anything therefore that will help to keep the little one in the best of health is a precious boon. Mrs. William Hill, of N. W. T., tells how she has benefited by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. She says: "I am sure that Baby's Own Tablets did me baby girl a world of good. She was badly troubled with colic and very cross. I had been using the Tablets all right. I gave her one or twice a week and now she is a merry, happy child. I am sure that there can be nothing for little ones." Here is a lesson for others who want a safe and medicine for the ailments of their little ones. These Tablets are guaranteed to be under a guarantee to be safe and harmless. They are good for all children new-born babies to the child. Sold at 25 cents per box by mail by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



The Ros
WOMAN

The marquis, as these grave and the eminent barrister's practiced lips, lowered his looked aside for a moment might be condemned to very possible. He thought the truth respecting Charles Sherwin would be revealed to biennial.

The sergeant then plain narration of the fact they were known. He the keeper, who related of the body, and the lady following upon it. To leaving Saunders with the but, he had gone to quis, and brought him. He gave his evidence, with a glance now and the pale, composed face, as if apologizing for the necessity of saying what was and about to stop a sigh of relief, and with a picture from his face, s "Yes, sir."

"Now, think carefully engaged the judge with another man?" "No, sir. Certainly no lordship was just—just as Gerald nodded, and down, and Saunders stepped. His evidence was repeated here. He gave a d'ly account of every incident occurred under the night of the murder proceeded an awful silence the audience. It seemed found it almost impossible or more, so intense was upon their nerves. As in of the panorama of fact folded by Saunders, it seemed of them who listened a mathematical value that must be guilty.

There was a pause finished, and then Gerald? "Were there any struggle on the body of the of the deceased, d'ers?" "None whatever, sir." "There were no such marks on the marquis?" "No." "Nor on the coat of the chair?" "No." "The deceased was powerful man?" "Yes." "Then, if the marquis this murder, he must, in like, have stolen upon it, from behind?" "The judge looked up. "Can we ask that, Mr. he said, in the soft voice he is distinguished." "As your lordship asked, and the jury of the answer, and it had them. Was it possible to like the marquis, could ed so mean a part? As at the tall, stalwart d' calm, self-possessed faced impossible that he done so.

"Now, as to this coat, aid. 'It was lying on the a conspicuous position. den away? It was there and been through close changes, for the marquis was wearing?" "It was, sir." "And when you took it, the dagger fell out, the marquis attempt to stop you, d' you?" "No, sir; his lordship calm." "Tell me, you say the warm when you found it, must have elapsed, but between the murder and the appearance in the State?" "An hour, sir." "An hour. And the most quite calm and self-possessed only in the library, but in the presence of?" "Quite, sir." "If I have not been in Mr. Saunders, you have experienced an criminal, you tell me lordship and if you ever found a criminal who has afterward."

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