COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE.

Mrs. Perkins Will Have to Face Murder Charge at Cayuga Next Month.

A Cayuga special despatch: The sensational evidence that it was expected the Crown would spring in the preliminary hearing in the case of Mrs. Mattie Curry-Perkins, of Canfield, charged with the murder of her husband, Henry Perkins, on Christmas Day, did not come out and it remained for the Justices of the Peace to do something unusual. At the conclusion of the Crown's case and without asking counsel for the accused if they intended to call any witnesses for the defence, Justice Harrison announced that he and his colleague on the bench had decided to commit the prisoner for trial, without hearing any argument.

Mr. Johnston was indignant at the action of the justices and said he had a right to address the court in regard to the case. He said he would not say much in view of the remarkable action of the presiding justices of the peace, further than to express his great surprise that a woman should be committed for trial—be compelled to remain in jail after a preliminary hearing in which not a particle of evidence had been adduced to connect her with the crime of which she was charged.

The sudden termination of the case and the action of the J. P.'s was a matter of great surprise in the courtroom, as few present expected the Crown's case would be so weak and fewer considered that the treatment accorded the counsel for the prisoner was justified or that the woman should have been held on the evidence given. The large crowd quickly filed out of the court house and there were soon little knots of people on the street corners discussing the case. Judging by the conversations a big change has taken place in the minds of the people here in the past two days and public sympathy is now with Mrs. Perkins.

Crown Attorney Murphy stated later that the Crown had not shown all its hand, but admitted that the testimony of Tom McDonald, his mother and some other witnesses had proved a disappointment.

Miss Moodie's Evidence.

Miss Mary Moodie, of Canfield, was the first witness at this afternoon's session. She recalled a conversation had with Mrs. Perkins in regard to Perkins' health. Mrs. Perkins said he had ulcers, and was going like his father, and his death was a matter of only a few months.

C. C. Hall, Welland, contractor, said Perkins worked for him a few days last October. He remembered Perkins saying that his stomach hurt him.

Mrs. William Spencer, Welland, knew Perkins for about two months prior to his death, he having boarded with her. He did not complain of his health, and he lost no time from work. The prisoner once visited Perkins at her house and Perkins remarked that he would probably return to his home at Canfield. Mrs. Perkins remarked to him that she did not want him to "come home and lie around doing nothing."

Witness gathered that there was no work at Canfield for the deceased to do.

Nelson Flanders, a neighbor of the deceased, said he never heard Perkins complain about his health.

Joel Smith, a builder, had employed Perkins at Canfield, in 1905. Perkins appeared to enjoy good health and two days was all the time he knew of him losing from work on that account.

Dead Man's Brother Testifies.

John Perkins, of Winnipeg, brother of the deceased, identified a letter produced by the Crown, as one he received from the deceased's wife. Mr. Johnston, after showing the letter to the prisoner, admitted the signature.

Witness told of seeing the prisoner at Canfield on Feb. 6th, when they spoke of a settlement of the property. He told her she should try to help him to find out who poisoned her husband and she said she was suspected, but they couldn't prove it unless they swore to a pack of lies. She also said that if she were forced to defend herself she would use up every dollar of her husband's estate. He asked her if it were suicide, and she replied that Henry would not do such a thing; that if there was any poison in him Dr. Kerr must have given it to him.

"You and your brother were not very friendly," began Mr. Johnston.

"I never had anything against him," replied the witness.

Questioned by Mr. Johnston, the witness denied that there was any bad feeling between the deceased and himself, but said that he had only written five or six letters to his brother in ten years. All the letters pertained to either his father's estate or his father's death. Deceased did not answer the last letters that he wrote. Witness admitted that he understood there was hard feeling on the part of his sisters toward Mrs. Perkins, and that he objected to his father deeding the farm to his brother Henry. The first thing he did on hearing of Henry Perkins' death was to write Mrs. Perkins, and ask her if there was a will, and if the deceased had any insurance. With much difficulty Mr. Johnston got Mr. Perkins to admit that in the letter he expressed no sorrow for the widow. He said he had not been in this country for 24 years, and he came this time to find out who poisoned his brother, and if Mrs. Perkins did the deed to see her punished.

Witness did not take Mrs. Perkins' statement to mean that the doctor had intentionally given the husband poison, but thought she meant the poison was in the medicine. He said that of the property left by his brother, 100 acres were given him by his father.

Thought Them Too Thick.

Fred. Dilse, a G. T. R. section man, said that while working near Canfield, he boarded with Mrs. John McDonald for about six weeks. While there he had seen the prisoner and Mr. McDonald stand beside the stove with their arms around each other. He saw the couple in the hall on another occasion, and he thought they were "very thick for a young man and a married woman." He had also seen them at a picnic. The last night he was at McDonald's house, Mrs. Perkins told him he would have to get another boarding house, as she would not wait on him.

Dilse had an uncomfortable ten minutes, while under cross-examination.

"Did you ever have your arms around a woman?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"Not a married one."

"Single women?"

"Yes, girls."

"How old were the girls you practiced on? Eighteen to twenty years old?"

"About that."

"Any sixteen years of age?"

"Not that young.

"How far did you go with these young girls?"

"As far as I dare."

"Ever farther than you dared?"

"No, never."

Dilse admitted he never thought anything about the stove incident till Perkins died and John Perkins had a talk with him.

Curtis Reece, signal man at Canfield Junction, knew Mrs. Perkins by sight. Saw her and Tom McDonald walking on the track, toward Canfield, their arm in arm. This was about 7.30 in the evening.

Homer Ashbourne, another railway employee at Canfiled Junction, said he saw Tom McDonald and the prisoner together once, to meet a train at the Junction. On another occasion he saw the same couple

The Star Witness.

Thomas McDonald, hardware merchant at Canfield, was next called. When he stepped to the stand there was suppressed excitement in the court room. McDonald was red in the face and seemed to be trying hard to appear unconcerned. To the Crown he said he had known Mrs. Perkins three years. He treated her like other women, gallantly. Mrs. Perkins once asked him to guess how much money she had made as a dressmaker since she came to Canfield. She told him $500. She never spoke to him about her husband making a will or what rights she would have in case her husband died without a will.

"Did you hear her talking about her rights?"

"I will swear I did not hear what she said."

"Did she say she had consulted anybody about her rights?"

"I don't know whether she said she had seen Murphy or was going to see him."

"What were her feelings toward you, as expressed?"

"How can he tell," interjected Mr. Johnston.

"He has already told," replied Crown Attorney Murphy.

"Did she ever compare you with her late husband?"

"I don't remember."

"What did she say in respect to husbands?"

"I could not say that she said anything."

"Were you ever alone with her at her house at night?"

"I was there one night putting up a stove and I was alone with her part of the time."

"How late was this?"

"It was after 12 o'clock when I got through. Mother was there most of the time."

Continuing, in answer to questions by the Crown, he said he once drove from the farm with Mrs. Perkins alone and once he walked along the railway track with her.

"Ever load or unload hay in the barn or in the field alone with the prisoner?"

"I did not. Oh, excuse me did you say hay or oats?" said the witness.

"Well, hay or oats?"

"Yes, we loaded a wagon with oats once on the farm. Mother was fixing the fence at the side of the farm at the time."

"Two weeks prior to the death, when she returned from Welland, what report did she give of Henry's health?"

"She never told me."

"Have you been asked and pressed to tell a different story than you are telling now?"

"Yes. I have."

"Have you been pressed to say that you had improper relations with this woman?"

"Yes."

"That will do."

Crown Attorney Murphy wanted to clear the skirts of the crown, and asked him if he took any advantage of him at any time and if he (Murphy) did not tell him to consult his father before signing a statement.

"Mr. Murphy is not reflected upon for a minute," said Mr. Johnston, "he was not the man that made the threats against McDonald."

McDonald said he had no complaint against Mr. Murphy and said Detective Greer saw him several times when Mr. Murphy was not present.

He admitted that after signing the paper, he went back without again seeing it, and requested a change made in it.

"Was any advantage taken of you by the crown at all?"

"The statement was not my words."

"Was the substance?"

"Not quite."

"Did you not say that she said she would like to have a man like me and then revise it?"

"I told you she never said that."

"That closes the case," said Mr. Murphy. "I shall request the court upon the evidence to send the prisoner to trial."

"We have considered the matter," said Magistrate Harrison, without looking at his colleague, "and we will send her for trial.

Mr. Johnston jumped up. "There is not a tittle of evidence to connect this woman with any poison at all and, granted that he died of poison and strychnine, there is nothing to connect the prisoner with it. I am surprised that such a thing would take place in this county, and I mean what I say."

After the Hearing.

Before the crowd had filed out of the court room, Mrs. Perkins was led away to her cell, which is in the jail annex, in the rear of the Court House. She will have to remain there till the Assizes on April 16th. The case will be laid before the Grand Jury, and on whether the Crown has more evidence than was given at the priliminary hearing will probably depend the action of the Grand Jury that will deal with the indictment. Mr. Justice Mabee will be the presiding Judge at the Assizes at Cayuga.

Mrs. Perkins, it is stated, was in a more contented state of mind last evening than at any time since her arrest.

Mrs. Lymburner, of Cainboro, who was announced in one paper as a "star witness," was not put on the stand. It is stated that her testimony would simply have been that she was to have gone to Mrs. Perkins' house the day before Christmas to try on a dress, which Mrs. Perkins was making for her, and that Mrs. Perkins sent word to her several days before not to come till a later day.

The hearing was one of the biggest things that the town of Cayuga has had since the Sternaman trial. The town was filled with folks from the surrounding country both days. The driving sheds at the churches and hotels were filled with rigs of people who drove in. The hotels were taxed to the utmost, and cots were placed a some oif the rooms.

W. A. Barnes, the genial barber and news agent, did a rushing business. He sold over 1,000 extra papers in the two days.

INFANT ABUSED.

CHILD BLINDED AND HER ARM BROKEN BY INHUMAN FATHER.

James Allan Sentenced at Montreal to Three Years' Imprisonment by Judge Choquette—The Story of His Shameful Conduct.

Montreal, March 11.—James Allan, an Englishman, thirty years of age, who pleaded guilty to aggravated assault on the person of his two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, was to-day condemned by Judge Choquette to three years in the penitentiary. Allan had nothing to say for himself, except that he was sorry for what he had done, and that he had always treated his wife and family well.

Judge Choquette, in passing sentence, said: "This is one of the worst cases of cruelty I have ever heard of. You treated your child in such an inhuman manner that she is now totally blind. You state that you were kind to your wife and family, but you did not even take your child to a doctor. You ought to be thankful that, according to the law, I cannot give you more than three years for your dreadful offence. For a brute like you there is no mercy. You are a disgrace to the community, and I will give you the maximum sentence—three years in the penitentiary."

The evidence proved that the little girl had been dreadfully ill-used. The loss of her eyesight, as explained by a doctor, was doubtless due to a severe blow given her by her father over the head while the upper portion of the head was still soft. Her arm was badly fractured and had never been set.

During the cold months of November and December one witness averred that Allan had held the child while naked under the tap and allowed the cold water to run on her until she was practically unconscious. On one occasion he had placed her out on the gallery at night, and kept her there for a considerable time, although she was only clad in a night dress.

He used to make the child run up and down in the passage until she fainted from the exertion, and used to remark to his wife that it was splendid exercise. He beat and pounded the little one with his fists upon the head and face and chest, and was wont to throw her violently into bed. All this he did because he said the child was dirty and irritated him by obstinacy, although the mother stated that there was no need to punish the child at all, and that what her husband mistook for obstinacy was simply blind fear of her father.

The prosecution was undertaken by the Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

A PRISONER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

JOHN WARREN'S FRIENDS WILL CELEBRATE IT DULY.

He's Been in Wethersfield Prison Half a Century and is Florist of the Institution Twice Tried to Get Away, but Has Been Good Since, and is a Model Man.

Hartford, Conn., March 11.—A golden anniversary to celebrate fifty years of incarceration is being planned for the first time in the history of the State prison at Wethersfield, and is said to be the only celebration of the kind ever known in the country. John Warren, the prison florist, will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as an inmate of the prison in December next.

Warren has just passed his seventieth birthday. Twice since he was taken prisoner for the murder of his girl wife he has made a dash for liberty, thirty years apart, and both times he failed. For ten years he has been the model prisoner of the institution and since he has had charge of the grounds and the green houses of the prison has never attempted to break jail.

Warren was the son of a Yankee farmer, Ziba Warren, of Mansfield, and when a lad in his teens married Julia E. Towne, of Belchertown, Mass., who had just passed her fiftenth birthday. Later he held her head under two feet of water until she drowned. There was another woman in the case.

While awaiting trial in the Tolland jail he escaped and an investigation resulted in the discharge of the jailer. For three months he lived in a hole dug under his father's barn. A threat to burn him out made him surrender. For thirty years he was a model prisoner. One night in August, 1886, he was missing at rollcall. Three days later a loose plank in the floor of one of the new shops pointed the way of escape of Warren. A passage was found under the floor and this led to an old airshaft, but no trace of the missing prisoner was to be seen.

As the investigating party were about to retrace their steps one of the number stepped back, remarking:

"Hold the lantern away and I'll empty my six shooter into the shaft."

"Hold on, don't shoot, I'll come out," said a weak voice in the dark hole. For three days Warren had lived in that shaft without water and with only the little food that he had stored away in his pocket before his flight.

For the last few years Warren has developed a great love for his flowers. He knows all his plants and flowers by name and greedily reads all the books on botany that the State prison library affords. Occasionally he contributes a little article to the Monthly Record of the prison, in which he tells the other prisoners about his pet flowers. His conduct as a model prisoner entitles him to numerous privileges.

Some months ago Warren hoped to get out on reaching his seventieth birthday, but his petition to the Board of Pardons was refused and he settled down again, prepeared to spend his last days in the only home he has known for the last half a century.

It is rumored that the contract for a million dollar dry dock at Port Arthur had been signed.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE? BILL INTRODUCED.

Premier Favors Measure But Will be Left to the Decision of the House.

London, March 11.—The "Women's Enfranchisement Bill," which came up for it's second reading in the House of Commons to-day and which was introduced by Mr. Dickinson, Liberal, and which is practically identical with the measure introduced by Mr. Keir Hardie Socialist, last year, has evoked for greater general interest. The bill simply provides that women shall have the franchise on the same terms upon which it is now granted to men. The House of Commons was crowded when the debate began, but only women whose good behavior was guaranteed by members of Parliament were permitted to enter the gallery.

The forces inside and outside the building were doubled and a special detachment of police was held in reserve in the neighborhood, in spite of the fact that the militant women had announced that they would quietly await the vote in the House.

The suffrage societies were active throughout the morning, trying to insure the attendance of all the supposed supporters of the bill and they claimed to have 430 members pledged to vote for it. All members who were considered to be in the least lukewarm in the matter were admonished by telephone or telegram this morning that their seats would be endangered if they failed to fulfil their pledges. It is admitted that many promises to support the bill were given by the Liberals on the supposition that the women if enfranchised would vote for Liberal candidates but the return of the large Conservative majority at the municipal elections in London on Saturday last, in which the women voted, tended to dispel this illusion, and since then many members of Parliament who nominally sympathized with Mr. Dickenson's bill have been stricken with mysterious illnesses which will not permit them to attend this session of the House of the Commons. There were no fewer than sixteen motions hostile to the bill placed on the table, while just prior to the opening of the debate a petition signed by 21,000 women was presented, protesting against granting Parliamentary suffrage to women on the ground that it would destroy their influence in their own sphere of work. After Mr. Dickenson's opening speech for the bill, the Premier announced that it was the intention of the Government to leave the question to the free decision of the House. Personally he favored the general principle of the inclusion of women in the suffrage. The matter had assumed more importance of late years, owing to the larger part which women had taken in wages earning and in the professions. On many questions, continued the Premier, the opinion of women was equal to if not greater than that of men. He frankly stated that he was not enamored with the present bill, because it would not enfranchise to the necessary degree the mass of the working women and workmen's wives. He would vote for the bill, however, as a declaration of his opinion that the exclusion of women from the franchise was not expedient, justifiable or politically right.

LADY ARTIST SHOT HERSELF.

UNITED STATES WOMAN IN POVERTY IN PARIS.

Took Her Own Life in a Fit of Melancholy—Not Able to Support Herself by Painting Body Cannot be Cremated.

Paris, March 11.—The body of Mrs. Nathalie Dole Latham, who committed suicide here yesterday by shooting with a revolver, was removed to-day from her apartment in the Rue Viete to the vault of the American Church pending the arrival here from New York of her father, George Lockwood, who has cabled that he will be sailing to-morrow.

Mrs. Latham's request that her body be cremated cannot be complied with as the French law prohibits cremation except in the case of natural death. The tragedy has profoundly affected the friends of the deceased portrait painter who ascribed her deed to melancholy.

Baron Rapher, Madame Grun, and a Marquis who is an officer in the French army and who was the caller on Mrs. Latham who heard the fatal shot as she was descending the elevator, are the friends mentioned in one of the letters left by the dead woman. They all united in eulogizing the character of Mrs. Latham.

The supposition that Mrs. Latham was in financial straits is confirmed. The money which she brought with her from America was exhausted, and, although she derived considerable income from her painting, it was not sufficient to maintain her in the style in which she had lived. Mrs. Latham had not received any remittances from her father for two months.

MIDSUMMER TEACHERS' EXAMS.

Time-Tables Nearly Ready to be Distributed Among Teachers.

Toronto, March 11.—The time-tables for the Midsummer examinations are now in course of preparation and will soon be in the hands of the teachers. The new regulations which were issued in 1904 are now governing all the work of the junior teachers' course; but in the senior course it has been thought wise to make a special provision for those who have already taken one part. Those who hold either a Part I or a Part II. certificate of the senior teachers' course, taken in 1906 or previously, in order to complete their examination under the new regulations, must write on all the subjects required in regulation 47, which are not covered by the Part I. or Part II. certificate already held; but to make up for the extra number of subjects, they will be allowed the 34 and 50 per cent. standard of the former regulations.

Special regulations have also been issued, on the request of the Public School section of the O. E. A., by which second-class teachers, who are actually engaged in teaching, may have the opportunity of obtaining their senior teachers' standing by home study.

Candidates for scholarships, who desire also senior teachers' standing, must write on all the senior teachers' subjects, not covered by their scholarship examination, and provision will be made in the time-table to enable them to do this.

GOT EIGHT YEARS.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR M'GEE, THE DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Montreal, March 11.—William J. McGee, the former secretary -treasurer of the People's Mutual Building Society, who recently pleaded guilty to the indictments of forgery and obtaining money under false pretense, was to-day sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary. McGee was the trusted official of the society and not only robbed the organization of a large amount, but also forged the names of members and friends to notes and in other ways defrauded them to a large amount in the aggregate. He admitted his guilt from the start and made every effort to untangle the mess in which he had placed the society's books.

BOTH WIN.

HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA EACH LOSE FIGHT.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 11.—It is reported that General Manuel Bonilla, the President of Honduras, personally witnessed his forces' attack on Wednesday on the Nicaraguan positions at Namasquo, in Honduras. The Nicaraguan forces were routed and many Nicaraguans were either killed or made prisoners. Yesterday, Nicaraguan forces captured the Honduran position at Taguare, after a hard fight. In this engagement many Honduran prisoners were taken.

Taguare is not far from Choluteca, the strongest position held by the Honduran troops.

RELY ON GRIEF-STRICKEN MOTHER'S EVIDENCE TO FREE HARRY THAW.

Delmas Rests the Case for the Defence and Court Adjourns Till Monday.

New York, March 11.—When court opened this morning for the further hearing of the Thaw case the defence, in accordance with the decision reached late yesterday, will announce that it has rested, and that all the evidence which it is hoped will save Harry K. Thaw from the electric chair is in the hands of the jury, except what may be given in sur-rebuttal. District Attorney Jerome, as well as most persons who have followed the trial closely, was surprised at the sudden determination of the defence to end its case, and as the District Attorney is not quite prepared to go no with his rebuttal testimony it is likely that he will ask Justice Fitzgerald to postpone the trial until Monday.

To Delphin M. Delmas, chief counsel for Thaw, is ascribed the latest move. Personally he was impressed with the testimony given by Mrs. Wm. Thaw on Wednesday, and in thinking of his future plans that night there flashed into his mind the thought that with this picture of the grief-stricken mother on the witness stand in the minds of the jurors, it was a good place to close the case for the defence.

He knew that the jurymen had had a surfeit of expert testimony and he deemed it wise that the rest should be eliminated.

District Attorney Jerome is still receiving many threatening letters, which abuse him for prosecuting Thaw. Some of the writers threaten that if Thaw is convicted they will blow Mr. Jerome into atoms, to boil him in oil, to shoot him, and to do other cruel things.

Jerome's Inning Monday.

New York, March 11.—When court convened for the Thaw trial to-day Mr. Delmas announced that the defence had no more evidence to introduce.

The court adjourned until Monday, when Jerome will begin the rebuttal evidence.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw was in the witness room to-day, and when court adjourned she immediately went to the Tombs to visit her husband.

RUSSIA'S DOWAGER.

REACHES LONDON AHEAD OF TIME —FEARS FOR ANARCHISTS.

London, March 11.—The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived here this morning and was greeted at the railroad station by her sister, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the staff of the Russian Embassy.

The Empress reached London half an hour earlier than the time publicly announced and several foreign ministers who had not been apprised of the change arrived at the station after the departure of the royal party. The expediting of the Empress' arrival was, it is understood, planned by the police, who have taken stringent precautions for her protection. While the officials of Scotland Yard have little fear that the Anarchists in London will jeopardize their chances of obtaining an asylum in England by any attempt on the life of the Empress they are taking no chances and every possible avenue of attack will be guarded. From the railroad station the Dowager Empress and the Queen drove to Buckingham palace.

THE BOOTHS.

BALLINGTON SAYS VOLUNTEERS AND SALS CANNOT JOIN.

New York, March 11.—Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, declared yesterday that there could be no amalgamation of the Volunteers and the Salvation Army in America, as long as he lived and he had not heard of the arrival of General Booth, his father, in this country until he read of it in the newspapers.

"I have received no message from my father since last fall," he said. "It grieved me that he did not let me know of his arrival. He has not communicated with him desiring a meeting for any purpose whatever. "I am waiting patiently for a message from Gen. Booth and if I receive one I shall be glad to meet him on the basis of father and son."

MOSCOW HOLD-UP.

ROBBERS STEAL $20,000 AND KILL A POLICE SERGEANT.

Moscow, March 11.—A daring hold up occurred at the University here to-day. While the officials were being paid off in the Chancellory seven armed men entered, threatened all present with pistols, and demanded money.

The intruders then fired in the air, seized $20,000, and decamped, after killing a sergeant of police whom they met at the door and who was about to enter the building.

The University is now surrounded by police, and all the houses in the vicinity are being searched.

A DELUSION.

THINKS CANADA WILL LOOK FOR RECIPROCITY WITH STATES.

London, March 11.—At to-day's session of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which are holding their annual meeting here, a resolution was adopted asking the Government to conduct negotiations at the forthcoming colonial conference with the object of promoting reciprocity trade within the British empire.

Robert H. Reade, of Belfast, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, of that city, who moved the resolution, contended that the colonies were refused preferential treatment, and that if this was further refused they would look elsewhere for better treatment, and Canada, in particular, would seek for reciprocity with the United States, thus leading to the disintegration of the empire.

BOSS A FUGITIVE.

MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO INDICTED FOR EXTORTION.

San Francisco, March 11.—"Abraham Ruef is a fugitive from justice. He has failed to obey the order of this court to appear here. I therefore direct the sheriff to apprehend him and direct that his bonds of $50,000 be forfeited."

Such was the decision of Judge Dunne yesterday when, after twice postponing Ruef's trial for extortion to give the boss opportunity to appear, Ruef had not been found by the officers sent to bring him.

No word has been received this afternoon as to the whereabouts of Abraham Reuf.

Mayor Schmitz, indicted jointly with Reuf for extortion, will arrive here to-day from the east.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DEPUTATION OF DRUGGISTS OBJECT TO THE STAMP.

Ottawa, Ont., March 11.—(Special.)—About 60 retail druggists from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Quebec waited on Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, to-day and asked that the revenue stamp proposition in his proprietery medicines bill be not adopted. They also asked that the bill be held over for another year.

Mr. Templeman did not make any definite promise, although it would seem that he is not over favorable to the stamp.

Mr. George Parke, of Hamilton, said that the whole trade in Hamilton was against the stamp.

Rather Lose Factory.

The labor unions are taking a queer position in Rochester. They protest against the inviting of the Cash Register works to that city, on the ground that if the removal from Dayton is made, rents will go up in Rochester and that the demand for cheap rooming-houses will be in excess of the supply. The resolutions declare that the action of the Chamber of Commerce in that city in urging the Ohio manufacturers to locate there is "selfish, unjust and reckless."

COREY JILTED BY CHORUS GIRL.

Mabelle Gilman, the Actress, Would Rather Wed E. A. Ely, the Comedian.

New York, March 11.—Mabel Gilman, the actress, has refused to marry William Ellis Corey.

With this statement came the announcement to-day, on reliable authority, that Mr. Corey would retire from the $100,000 a year presidency of the United States Steel Corporation on June 1st.

Miss Gilman, in a letter dated in Paris a week or so ago, stated that she had refused to marry Mr. Corey and that if she married any one it would be Edgar Atchison Ely, the American comedian, for whom she has had an attachment since both appeared in the production of 'The Hall of Fame' musical comedy in New York six years ago.

This news would make it appear that Mr. Corey has lost everything. First his wife obtained a divorce from him because of his open friendship Miss Mabel Gilman and took possession of their children, besides gaining a settlement said to be in excess of $1,000,000. Next Miss Gilman, after he has sent her to Europe and spent a large sum of money, refuses to marry him.

Since Miss Gilman has been living in Paris at the expense, it is said, of Mr. Corey, she has been in constant correspondence with Edgar Atchison Ely. In a letter received from her a few days ago Miss Gilman makes the positive statement that she would never marry Mr. Corey, no matter how much he had done for her, and that she loved Mr. Ely, and that Mr. Ely would be the only man she would ever marry.

President Corey was in his office to-day and denied that there was any basis whatever for the report that he was to resign. He issued this statement:

"I have been informed that it is reported from Pittsburg that I am to retire as president of the United States Steel Corporation June 1st. You may say for me that there is not one word of truth in this rumor."

POET AND GHOST.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS REFUSED TO LIVE IN HAUNTED HOUSE.

Study Door Would Open of Itself When Dramatist Was Writing—Mysterious Noises—Uncanny Little Man Seen About.

London, March 11.—It is often stated a belief in occult things is growing amongst intellectual people in Britain, particularly amongst writers. Evidence in support of this theory is found in a curious legal action now before the courts. It appears that in 1903 Stephen Phillips, the distinguished poet and dramatist, rented a country house at Egham. Hardly was he settled when the poet himself was seated written that the house was haunted.

Mysterious noises were heard. The poet's young daughter saw an uncanny little man creeping about the house, and when the poeth miself was seated writing in his study the door sometimes opened itself. The obvious explanation of a draught was unconvincing.

"Draughts do not turn the door handle," Phillips is reported to have said. The frightened servants fled and the poet was forced to do likewise. Since his departure no one else has been willing to rent the house, and its owner is now claiming damages from the papers that made the story public.

It would appear that Phillips really believed his house to be haunted, extraordinary as such a belief seems from a man of his incontestable mental power and the son of a distinguished clergyman.

A hotly-contested election was held at Guelph on Thursday to fill a vacancy on the Council Board for St. James' Ward. The candidates were Ralph W. Humphries and John Cunningham. The former won by 122.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO