

MAN CALLS FOR \$50,000,

Or Will Kill Two Sons and Himself.

Brings Boys to States and Demands Ransom.

Blackmail Attempt Made by Englishman on his Wife.

New York, Oct. 7.—Lives of two children and that of their unnatural father, who threatened to kill them and himself unless a \$50,000 ransom were paid, hung in the balance for thirty days in this city while the District Attorney of New York county, the Supreme Court, the Federal authorities, as well as the Pinkerton Detective Agency and a firm of lawyers, bent their energies to avert a triple-tragedy.

Through the departure last week of the Countess of the principals who, under an assumed name, goes to London to purge himself of the taint of crime before the High Court of Justice and to see for his sequestered estates, is revealed for the first time the story of this drama of two continents.

In relating the details the Herald is under the power of secrecy not to tell the name of the father until it becomes known through litigation which is likely to be instituted within a few days in Great Britain.

He is a member of one of the best county families of England, and is of distinguished ancestry. He has inherited a large fortune, and the estates from which he derived his income had for many generations been in the possession of those of his race.

Named in High Places.

His wife was of equally good birth and station. The names of both are very well known in London, and would be recognized by many persons in New York were they mentioned.

The Englishman and his wife until recently seemed to be the most perfect of married life. Two sons were born to them and the man was apparently deeply devoted to their education and welfare.

It was changed by the advent of "the other woman." At first reports came to the wife of her husband's flirtations with one who moved in a circle entirely different from their own. She felt little credence in the story at first, but she was obliged to believe that she was the victim of a foolish infatuation, far from abandoned her.

Although she still retained her affection for him, she then yielded to the advice of her friends and saw that a reconciliation was impossible, and she instantly brought suit in the High Court of Justice for the restoration of her conjugal rights.

Pending a decision, the English tribunal proceeded to have the custody of the two boys, then six and eight years of age, and directed that they be left in the boarding school where they had been sent until their next vacation.

Father, Enraged, Departs.

This so angered the father that he decided to leave the country. He gathered all the cash he was available, about one thousand pounds, and made his arrangements to go to the United States, the woman to whom he had become attached as his companion. His love for his children seems to have lingered to some extent, for he went to the school where they were staying and, under the pretense of taking them for an outing, got them away from their instructors and brought them and his companion to the country.

His wife's attorneys at once informed the Justice of his action. He was ordered to be in contempt of court and an order of sequestration was issued and against his country seat, which was one of the show places in a shire renowned for its romantic and historic scenery.

By this means the recreant husband and his wife could not avail himself of the use of a million dollars' worth of property valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

He lived at the best hotels when he came to New York, and the woman for whom he had abandoned his social position was introduced by him as his wife. He placed his sons in a boarding school for boys on Long Island not far from this city, paying their board and tuition for a term in advance. The man and the other woman lived lavishly in the metropolis until his funds were practically exhausted. In order to replenish his dwindling resources he instructed his London solicitors to sell his draft for the proceeds as quickly as possible. It was of the date of the court which sequestered his estate.

His Position Desperate.

The woman in the case disappears at this point, for she was not of the stamp to submit to any economies. The man, making some ineffectual efforts toward maintaining employment, realized that his position was desperate. If he could make some financial coup he felt certain that he could regain the object of his infatuation. He was forty years old and had many older sons in England had never been trained to make his own way in the world. There was little or nothing which he knew would serve him to gain money as rapidly as he needed it. It was then that he thought of one available asset on which he might raise money—the love of his wife for him and his children. It was this which led him to write a letter to his attorneys in England, threatening that unless the sum of \$50,000 were forthcoming that he would kill his sons and then commit suicide. This information was sent to the solicitors of his wife. He subsequently sent a second message.

The legal representatives of his wife notified with the lawyers of his anxiety and distress, declared that she was willing to make any sacrifice to prevent him from carrying out such a threat. Her solicitors meanwhile laid the facts before the High Court of Justice. That

tribunal promptly summoned his attorneys before them and ordered them on pain of contempt to disclose the address of their client. They replied that they considered what he had written as a privileged communication, but the court, declaring that a threat to commit a crime had been made, ordered that the order be complied with without delay. The solicitors thereupon produced in court the original letters. They were written on the letter heads of the New York attorneys, but did not give the address of the writer. The English solicitors did not bring the envelopes in which the messages were disclosed, pleading that they had been destroyed. No clue as to the locality in which the Englishman had mailed the letters which might have been furnished by postmarks could therefore be obtained.

The text of the first missive is as follows:

The Threatening Letter.

"This letter comprises my absolute views and intentions.

Dear Sirs:—

"I am in receipt of your cablegram stating the writ blocks all transactions and that you cannot deal with property. A settlement must be effected with my wife. I will not alter my terms. I mean this to be final, for if she or her court, or both of them do not give way within one month of this date (this is about the time that I believe the cash I have in hand) I tell you most devoutly that I shall put an end to all things, for I am not one to let myself even go into the gutter, much less my children. We are all better out of the way than that. So if she and the court deem it best that this should be so the onus rests with her. Please do not misunderstand me, for I mean every word I say, and have made up my mind some time since. Therefore, if either my wife or the court have any desire to protect the children they must accept my terms or the other alternative, which I now give for the first time (and this is the only one), viz, let me take \$100,000 (ten thousand pounds) in cash and my personal effects and the sooner the better. If either of these proposals are agreed to within the time named I have no objection to coming alone to London to expedite the settlement, not otherwise and only if it will expedite it. This is final, once and for all, and the sooner the better, for I consider that I have been punished more than enough for anything I may have done wrong.

Yours faithfully,

He also sent a second document of the same date which read:—

"I do hereby solemnly declare and take oath before God that unless the court or my wife stop the legal proceedings I am going on by accepting the settlement I have offered, or by allowing me out of my estate the sum of \$100,000 (ten thousand pounds) in cash hereafter put to rest both my boys and myself, for I declare before God that I consider this far better and happier for us all.

Practically all the clues which the lawyers of the wife had then were contained in the two letters, and with such insufficient data they sought to circumvent the plans of the Englishman on this side of the water. They engaged a well known attorney in this city to look after the search and the services of the Pinkerton detective agency were retained. The details of the work were placed in the hands of Mr. Pender, of that agency.

The New York attorneys of the man who were asked for his address protested that if he had made any threats it was without their knowledge or consent, but nevertheless they did not consider it incumbent upon them to tell where he lived. The days were meanwhile slipping past and the date on which the threat was approaching. At length a great conference of the English and American New York lawyers was held to disclose his abiding place, if his wife would waive the contempt proceedings, see that the writ of sequestration was lifted and institute no criminal proceedings against him.

COUNT QUILTS.

Anna Gould is Now Free From Bond.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The time limit in which Count Boni de Castellane could appear before the court of Cassation expired today and the divorce decree obtained by Anna Gould, the former Countess de Castellane, is now absolute.

Mme. Gould has settled out of court the creditors' claims both against herself and the Count.

The divorce action of the Countess against Boni was one that stirred the United States and Europe, not only because of the sensational revelations brought out in the charges of the wealthy American girl, but because of the political affiliations of the Count as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and the duels in which he had been successful. He was involved, in London, in a great French barometer, who defended and vindicated Capt. Dreyfus of Devil's Island case, was counsel for the Countess. The names of many distinguished Parisian women were brought into the trial under initials as correspondents. The Countess charged cruelty and the reckless expenditure of her vast fortune. The case was one of the most conspicuous that has been brought into the public limelight for years. The Count threatened an appeal but he has now, according to French law, left out completely.

OWNED BY CASSIE CHADWICK.

Discovery of Valuable Mine Property in Her Name at Colorado.

Denver, Col., Oct. 7.—In a reservoir for the United States patent of the group of claims adjoining the Carbon Lake and St. Paul properties in the Red Mountain district the fact has come to light that one of the most valuable claims of the group is owned by Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, now in the Glen Detritary. It is understood that she came into its possession through New York broker, who is now financing a proposition to develop the property by a tunnel involving \$100,000 outlay.

The claims, sixteen in number, contain enormous copper deposits, the estimated value of which is placed at \$1,000,000.

Some men put on their best manners just as they put on a dress coat, but

NO DIVIDEND YET.

York Loan Liquidators Say None Will be Paid for a Year.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—The National Trust Company, liquidators of the York County Loan and Savings Company, have issued the following statement:

"There has been some misunderstanding with reference to the present position of the York County Loan and Savings Company liquidation. The machinery for determining the rights of creditors was provided by the Dominion Act, and no change has taken place in the liquidation, except that Mr. Kappel has taken over the work of the referee at the point where Mr. McLean requested to be relieved. Several statements have appeared that a dividend will be paid in the near future. As a matter of fact, it will be some considerable time before any dividend can be paid. The referee has given a series of appointments for the consideration of the matters to be adjusted, but it is absolutely impossible, owing to the nature of the issues to be tried, that the referee can give a final judgment for some months, and after his judgment is delivered the various parties have the right of appeal (first) to a Single Court judge, and from there to the other courts of appeal. It is, therefore, possible that it may be a year or longer before the court can instruct the liquidator to pay a dividend, and in the meantime the assets are being realized upon to advantage, and as soon as the court is able to give the liquidator a direction, a small dividend can be paid."

WERE TOO LATE.

French Government Intended to Arrest Anti-Militarists.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Gaulois declares today that Minister of Justice Gustave Desagne, Prefect of Police Lepine and the Public Prosecutor had a conference last night, at which they drew up a list of the French anti-militarists, including Gustave Herve, to be arrested this morning. Orders were given also to seize the consignments at the railroad stations of the General Federation of Labor. The present issue of this paper contains some violently worded articles, the police went to the railroad station, but they were too late; the papers already had been removed.

DIVORCE A NECESSITY.

Lillian Russell Declares It to be Greatest Blessing of Today.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7.—Lillian Russell today delivered a few thoughts on "Love, Divorce and Matrimony." Excepting divorce she said that she did not believe a marriage contract should be permanent. Divorce is one of the greatest blessings in the world today. It is an oral degradation for a woman and a man to live together as man and wife after love has passed away. For the woman, I can imagine no more terrible fate than to be fettered to a man she has ceased to love. Divorce is a necessity.

"I do not wish to give the impression that I am a free-thinker and I would not have marriage abolished. But the system as it now is faulty.

"I think the responsibility for unhappy marriages lies mostly with the man. A woman's financial independence is her greatest blessing. It will keep many a one from saying the fatal 'yes' when it should be 'no.' I want to warn girls against proposals tainted with the smell of whiskey. Every girl and woman should have some sort of a religion."

CAN'T REMOVE POPE'S BODY.

Transfer of Leo XIII. to St. John Lateran May Not Take Place for Years.

Rome, Oct. 7.—Cardinal Satolli left Rome today to spend a month in Perugia. The Cardinal, who is archbishop of the Basilica St. John Lateran, where the body of Leo XIII. is to be interred, is the correspondent of the Sun today that the removal of the Pope's body had been postponed indefinitely and that in all probability it will remain in the provisional tomb at St. Peter's for several years.

Pope Pius X., in referring recently to the difficulty of removing his predecessor's remains, said:

"When I left Venice for the last time I promised my good people that if I would go back to them alive or dead, I have broken half the promise already, but intend to fulfill the other half and arrange for my burial there. I am afraid, however, that I shall have to break the promise altogether, as it is so difficult to remove the body of a Pope from one church to another in Rome it will be impossible to remove one from one extremity of Italy to the other."

THREATENS WIFE.

Paris, Ont., Woman Leaves Her Husband at North Tonawanda.

North Tonawanda despatch: Another interesting chapter in the life of William King, of Lambold avenue, was enacted today, when his wife applied to Commissioner of Charities for shelter and transportation for herself and four small children to Paris, Ont.

King is the man who was taken into custody while trying to gain admittance to the White House about three years ago for the purpose, as he put it, of furnishing President Roosevelt with instructions as to how to run the Government. King was in prison several months for the offense. Pending a trial in Detroit soon after his release from the jail at Washington caused the police of the Michigan metropolis to take King into custody.

While the authorities consider the man's mental qualities decidedly off color, they have not been able to find that there was sufficient delinquency to necessitate his treatment for the disease. He was examined, year ago, to determine his mental condition, but

COUNTRESS WARWICK.

SHE HASN'T MUCH TO SAY ABOUT HER VISIT TO U. S.

Over for a Brief Time Only to be the Guest of Jefferson M. Levy at His Place in Monticello—Objects to the "Babbling Broke" Story, an Ancient Scandal.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Countess of Warwick was a passenger on the steamship Campania. She was on the passenger list as Mrs. Greville. The countess is going to Monticello, where she will be the guest of Jefferson M. Levy.

The countess said to the reporters: "I shall be here only two weeks, and I sincerely wish it were only two days. I am here as a private person. I am not going to see the President, and I have no rest I shall leave for Virginia. No, I am not here to discuss any international charity scheme."

The Countess of Warwick was Lady Brudenell, her husband succeeded to the earldom in 1880. She is the daughter of the late Col. Henry Maynard, a son of Viscount Maynard. She was present at court in 1880, and on account of her great beauty at once attracted attention. She married Lord Broke in 1881. She took a leading place in London society and was singled out by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, and became more prominent through his friendship.

The countess objects seriously to the recrudescence of the story that she was called "Babbling Broke" in London society because of the revelation of the bequest scandal at Cranby Croft. She says she was not the one who was called to become public the affair which the Prince of Wales, now the King, tried to keep secret then.

A few years ago the countess startled the world again by declaring that she was a Socialist. She wrote and spoke in favor of her ideas and declared that she was a multimillionaire who would spend every penny for the Socialist movement. She spent her money for the cause and during the last campaign in England spoke with other Socialists at political meetings. In London she spoke to the workmen and the dock laborers, standing on a cart to address them.

A male cousin of mine is now in an inmate of the Buffalo State Hospital. Two sisters who were double cousins of my mother died insane in Bloomingdale Asylum. A girl cousin on my father's side shot herself and her brother also committed suicide. My great-grand father and a great-grand-uncle also killed themselves."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Haskell did not develop any new features except that her son had probably quit the cigarette habit during his three years' confinement in the Rochester Reformatory.

The other witnesses for the defense were men with whom Hodson worked on the day he killed Forrestal. They were put on the stand to prove that Hodson had been drinking all the afternoon and evening of July 10th.

ROSS WAS FOUND.

LIVED AT DOVER STATION HOTEL UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

Declares He Was Robbed—Tells Strange Stories to London Newspapers—Alleged to Have Had Ambitions of Winning the Derby.

A Toronto despatch: The mystery surrounding the disappearance from London of Dugald Ross, the young Streatsville stock dealer, has not ended apparently with his location under an assumed name at a hotel in Dover. Having succeeded in discovering his whereabouts, the London police and the London press are now busily engaged in trying to fathom the reasons for his hasty departure from the metropolis and his journey to Dover. As fears as to his safety were set at rest yesterday by the receipt of a cablegram from the Canadian Associated Press, announcing that he had been found in the railway station waiting room at Dover, where he had been staying at the Hotel Burlington under the name of Robinson.

Ross had been staying at the hotel under the name of Robinson, and on being challenged by the inspector, "Robinson" promptly admitted that he was Ross. According to this cablegram, Ross interviewed by The Evening News, stated in reply to a question as to why he left London that he had been "gone out of \$27,000 in connection with the Kimberley diamond mine shares." In answer to a query as to how he lost such a big amount Ross said: "It all occurred on Tuesday week. It was a frank of mine, and was all my own fault. To a Star man Ross said he left London to go after a man who from inquiries he had since made seemed to have escaped to the continent, while yet another insistent interviewer claimed that he declared he was really chasing a man who had robbed him of £20,000. Both The News and The Star say that Ross indulged in ambitions of winning

TWO CHICAGO LOVE TRAGEDIES; TWO WOMEN BADLY INJURED.

Both Were Shot, One by Her Husband and the Other by Jealous Lover.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Two women were shot and probably fatally wounded in Chicago last evening—one by her husband, who later committed suicide, and another by a jealous suitor whom she had rejected. The two cases were entirely separate, but both women now are at St. Elizabeth's hospital.

Haines, Mrs. Mary, 23 years old, 178 North Wood street, shot in head by her husband, Lloyd Haines, a laborer, who then shot himself, dying almost instantly.

Maurro, Mrs. Loretta, 30 years old, 133 Grand avenue, shot three times in back by Joseph Stodrica, laborer, who lives at 173 Grand avenue. Stodrica was arrested and confessed.

The shooting of Mrs. Maurro occurred on the sidewalk in Grand avenue in front of Stodrica's home, an Italian. Mrs. Maurro was passing and was seen by Stodrica. She had left her husband three months ago and since that time the man had tried to force his attentions on her, without success.

She had left her house at 8 o'clock, walking east in Grand avenue. She was stopped by Stodrica, who again told her of his love and asked her to marry him. When she refused his offer and attempted to pass on, he seized and threatened her. She laughed and pushed him aside. Then, without further warning, he drew his revolver and fired five shots.

Mrs. Maurro fell and her assailant fled. Many persons, attracted by the shooting, gathered and joined the police in the immediate search for him. The west Chicago police ambulance took Mrs. Maurro to the hospital.

Five minutes later Stodrica, who had gone into hiding in a passageway between two nearby houses, dashed out and ran east in Grand avenue. Men, women and boys took up the chase. As he walked north he carried the revolver, the revolver with which he did the shooting could not be found.

The chase led through alleys and streets in a circuitous route until Stodrica returned almost to the same spot where he had shot Mrs. Maurro. He then gave himself up and was locked up. He confessed that he did the shooting, could not be found.

The suicide of Haines and the attempted murder of his wife furnished the culmination of a series of quarrels which neighbors said the couple had indulged in since their marriage two years ago. Three weeks ago Mrs. Haines left her husband, but a reconciliation was brought about, and last Saturday she returned to live with him. A dispute arose before the shooting last evening and Mrs. Haines declared her intention to leave again. It was with the aim of preventing this, the police believe, that Haines tried to murder her. Both were only partly dressed when the police arrived.

Mrs. Haines was taken to the hospital and her husband's body was taken to Conboy's undertaking rooms, 621 Grand avenue.

A SAD STORY.

MURDERER'S MOTHER TELLS OF INSANE TAIN IN FAMILY.

Tearfully Tells of Relatives Who Committed Suicide or Were Inmates of Asylums—Effort to Prove Hodson Insane.

Buffalo, Oct. 7.—With quivering lips and tears streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Hodson-Haskell tremblingly told the jury who will decide her son George's fate of the insane taint which she says has run in the family for several generations.

Her testimony was adduced in an effort to show that George Hodson was not responsible for his actions the night he stabbed Peter Forrestal to death.

After first telling about the boyhood of her son, she went into the family history. Mrs. Haskell said: "George was an inveterate cigarette smoker when a boy and to my knowledge he has kept it up ever since."

"Many of our family had been afflicted with insanity. My own sister committed suicide by going over the Falls. A male cousin of mine is now in an inmate of the Buffalo State Hospital. Two sisters who were double cousins of my mother died insane in Bloomingdale Asylum. A girl cousin on my father's side shot herself and her brother also committed suicide. My great-grand father and a great-grand-uncle also killed themselves."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Haskell did not develop any new features except that her son had probably quit the cigarette habit during his three years' confinement in the Rochester Reformatory.

The other witnesses for the defense were men with whom Hodson worked on the day he killed Forrestal. They were put on the stand to prove that Hodson had been drinking all the afternoon and evening of July 10th.

TO HAVE A UNIVERSITY.

British Columbia Presbyterians Held an Organization Meeting.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—With the object of training young men for the work of the church, a meeting was held Tuesday night at St. Andrew's Church for organizing university work by the Presbyterians in British Columbia. The meeting was the organization of the Senate and Board of Management of the Presbyterian Theological College of British Columbia, which was appointed by the General Assembly which met in Montreal last June.

STEEL RAILS.

New York, Oct. 7.—There is said to be a hitch in the negotiations now in progress looking to the manufacture of a perfect steel rail because the steel rail manufacturers assert they cannot make the rail demanded by the committee of the American Railway Association. It is on the chemical composition of the steel that the railway men and the steel makers cannot agree. The railway committee wants a rail low in phosphorus and high in carbon, with a quarter of the motted mass at the ingot cut off as a "discard."

NO FEAR OF ACETYLENE.

The Grand Trunk Will Haul Cars of Other Lines Thus Lighted.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—A modification has been made to the order recently issued by the Grand Trunk Railway Company prohibiting the haulage of cars equipped with acetylene gas. The officers of the road are now instructed to accept and handle C. P. R. cars with passenger equipment, and all official cars of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Transcontinental & Northern Railways, and all other official cars, until January 1st, 1908.

NO WAR CLOUDS.

Former Jap Premier Assures Taft of Cordial Relations.

Tokio, Oct. 7.—Count Cassura, ex-Japanese Premier and a member of the military council of the empire, today said:

"I am delighted that Mr. Taft's brief visit has been made the occasion for an indisputable demonstration of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States. Attempts have been made to misrepresent the existing relations of both countries, but they must be attributed to the work of interested parties and are hardly deserving of serious consideration."

"The whole situation was talked over between Mr. Taft and myself two years ago, on the occasion of his last visit here. A perfect understanding was then arrived at between the authorities of both Governments, and no change has since been made therein. I believe that nothing can shake the foundation on which the historical relations of both nations are built. There is nothing more absurd than the cry of war between the United States and Japan, and Mr. Taft has now, by his speech, put an indelible seal on the cordial relations which the historical understanding existing between our two countries. Should a suspicion have existed in the minds of some people of strained relations between Japan and the United States, his eloquent utterances ought to have completely dispelled it and have inspired reassurance."

A WAR SCARE.

U. S. FLEET IN PACIFIC MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

European Statesmen Regard Matter With Greater Anxiety Than Any International Crisis of Recent Years.

London, Oct. 7.—Europe has begun to take keen and spectacular interest in the sending of the American fleet to the Pacific. It sees in the proposed naval demonstration both a provocative move against Japan and it will await its outcome with lively impatience. The situation appears to them to involve nothing beyond a quarrel between the United States and Japan, and it cannot be said to-day that European public sentiment inclines to either side.

Very different, indeed, is the view taken by the Chancellors of Europe, and especially by Downing Street. European statesmen regard the matter with greater anxiety than any international crisis of recent years. Opinions differ in this, that the sending of the fleet, no matter with what peaceful pretensions, is a distinctly provocative move, and the danger of untoward incidents which intentionally or unintentionally might lead to an armistice in the Far East, Europe will expect war to follow.

It is the general opinion of the diplomatic world that the premature settlement of the Russo-Japanese War was the greatest mistake in Mr. Roosevelt's career. Another year's campaign would have brought freedom within the grasp of the Russian people, and so exhausted Japan that the yellow danger would have been postponed to the distant future.

Another section of the diplomatic circle puts quite a different interpretation upon the American policy. They find it easy to believe the current report that there is a tacit or definite understanding that the German fleet will be ready to protect American interests in the Atlantic. This would signify many things. It would be Kaiser Wilhelm's reply to all of Mr. Roosevelt's great diplomatic work of the past three years of safeguarding the peace of Europe. It might easily result in arraying the United States and Germany against England and Japan.

TRIP TO BRITAIN.

Canadian Newspapers May Cross the Pond.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Preliminary arrangements are under way to make up a party of Canadian newspaper men for a tour of Britain next year in order to show the "real Canada" to Britain. Already many prominent newspaper men have responded to the invitations to join the party, and considerable enthusiasm is expressed towards the object in view. The first practical steps were taken by the news editor of the Ottawa Citizen, who is gathering the opinions of all Canada's newspaper men. Thus far the names of the interested extend from the Yukon to Vancouver and across to the Atlantic coast.

DEGREES AT QUEEN'S.

Results of the September Examinations.

Kingston, Oct. 7.—These degrees were announced at Queen's University this afternoon as the results of the September supplemental examinations.

Degree of D. D. C. M.—J. L. McCann, and R. F. Nicholls, Kingston.

Degree of B. Sc.—W. J. Kerr, B. A., Sarina; J. H. Putnam, Ottawa; E. J. Pond; Kingston; T. H. Reynolds, Reynolds; Kempville; W. E. Sprague, M. D., Belleville; A. Wilson, Warkworth.

Degree of B. Sc.—Leo J. Gleeson, Kingston; A. Murphy, Portland.

Degree of M. A.—George McMillan, Glenora.

Degree of B. A.—William Beggs, Hallville; C. S. Dunham, Frankville; J. W. English, Minnie; F. J. Hughes, Guelph; T. R. Kerr, Port South; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Bradford; Jessie Muir, Almonte; Eva F. McConkey, Brockville; J. C. Pomeroy, Kincaid.

The new department of pedagogy at Queen's opened this morning. There were thirty students in attendance. The class will probably total forty when all arrive.