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ers 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 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 volun-teers, now surround the bush in a vain effort to find some clue to the perpetrator of the awiul crime. Not since the days of the Quirk murder, which still remains a mystery, has such excitement prevailed in this city.

which schirt remains a mysers, 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 deep-ly-implanted footprint near the vistim'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 in-quest will be held to-morrow. The police do not anticipate that an impolice do not anticipate that an im-mediate arrest will be made.

The Victum.

The victim. The victim. 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 remain home from school, carrying the injured arm in a sling. She was a quiet child. In a sling. She was a quiet child and seldom wandered from home To-day she strayed away directly after dinner, and at 2 o'clock had not returned. Her mother immedi-ately became anxious, and informed the local police of her daughter's absence. The authorities sent an ofsence The authorities sent an of-ficer to Eagle Place, and he made an investigation, but was unsuce cessful in locating the missing glr λ At 3 o'clock the child was still ab-sent from home, and the relatives became greatly alarmed. The news pread about the neighborhood, and spread about the neighborhood, and intense excitement prevailed in all quatrers, for the child was welly known and generally liked in that part of the city. Peter Cole, father of the child, who 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. absence. He returned to the city. Shortly after 4 o'clock a large searching party was hastily organ-ized, and a lozen men started out to secour the surrounding district in every direction.

Discovery of the Body. The search was a long and tedious 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 walk-ing along the dyke in the afternoon. The searchers continued their hunt with meaved encours. Shorthy after with renewed energy. Shortly after 7 o'clock the body was discovered in a slight hollow in the thick of the a slight hollow in the thick of the willows. The hair was matted with clay and mud. The chest was black

death. Second, the girl knew and recog-nized her assallant, and he was forced to murder her to cover the traces of his dastardly crime.

traces of his dastardly crime. An Arrest Madr. Brantford, Oct. ...Between 1 and 2 this morning the police arrested Joseph Kennedy, a coachman, as be-ing the perpetrator of the crime. The arrest iollowed information received from Jesse Willoughby, a resident, who, upon hearing the man descrited, notified the police of seeing Kennedy in the vicinity of the tragedy all af-ternoon. Kennedy was ariested on the outskirts of the town. When he was examined the police discovered blood stains on his shirt. He will say nothing, further than to stoutly deny nothing, further than to stoutly 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 em-ployed as a coachman by several people in Brantford, but his unsteady habits and love of drink have result-ed in his discharge from all his posi-tions. The Brantford police are sat-isfied they have the right man, but until the doctor examines his cloth-ing and the bloodstains, no definite assertion can be made. A man was having committed the crime.

assestion can be made. A man was also arrested in Welland.

Murderer's Descripton.

The pulice have issued the follow

MANTED — Heavy-set Englishman suspected of the brutal murder of Irene Cole at Brantford, Answers to 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.

still hat, white collar. Brantford, Ont., report-The po-lice worked most diligently on the Cole murder case, and at 2 o'clock this morning the first suspect was arrected. He is Joseph Kennedy, an Irishman, from Belfast. He came to Brantford about six weeks ago, and has been hanging around the city since, doing odd jobs, but ob-taining employment most of the time as a coachman. Kennedy was arrested at Hunt & Kennedy was arrested at Hunt &

Colter's livery stable, where he was sleeping, and was taken to the Po-lice Station, where an examination of his clothing revealed a condition of his clothing revenue to think of affairs that, the police think stamp him as the murderer. It was stamp him as the murderer that think, supposed, by reason of the fact that the child's body was covered with blood, and that she had bled pro-fusely from the terrible wounds in-flicted, that the perpetrator would also have blood on his clothing. The police were able to obtain but meare

also have blood on his clothing. The police were able to obtain but meagre descriptions of the man, and those obtained would apply to perhaps twenty men. Their greatest hope was in rounding up the murderer be-fore he had had time to remove the evidence of his féarful crime, and they think Kennedy is the man they they think Kennedy is the man they

they think Kennedy is the total 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, his only reply to the questions being, "I was in several places." If ever there was a stole Kennedy was one, this change an 8. In either case but his stoicism could not from an examination that increased trade with the colonies will provide more employment for our own people and a greater demand for our own labor. "4. If the demand for labor is inbrought forth damaging evidence. He had 32 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 to the net de stim and Dr. Ashton avcreased, wages must rise also, and full work at fair prices will enable our manufacturers to pay higher wages without loss to themselves. "Lastly. We shall have made a great advance towards the union of the naked skin and Dr. Ashton ex the naked skin and Dr. Ashton ex-amined him closely. It was easily ob-servable that one part of his body had recently been washed, perhaps within a few hours of his arrest, and others had not. His groin and the upper part of his legs the Empire, and taken the first steps towards free trade with the rest of the world." the upper part of h showed the effect of a recan washing, while the upper part of his body, his arms, and his neck did not look as if they had felt **RETURNED TO OWNERS.** Boers Fast Recovering Their Cher the not look as in they had left water in many a day. As a mat-ter 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. Keenedy's ished Bibles. ished Bibles. London, Oct. 5. — Considerable progress is being made with the work in connection with the collec-tion 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 Lon-don headquarters of the Society of Friends which was requested by Lord Roberts to undertake the work of collection and return. As the vol-umes are received they are registercommitted the crime. Kennedy's pants had been sponged within a lew hours, for they were still damp just below the legs, the spot where the greatest moisture would likely be left by the downward sweep the sponge or cloth. There had by the sponge or cloth. There had been much blood on the trousers, but it had been partially removed. There umes are received they are register-ed and then placed in a strong-room. Many of the Bibles are of consider-able intrinsic value, apart from the were some spots, however, that es-caped to a great extent, the sponge, and one spot about the size of a fiveable 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 receiv-ed, or which are known as the result of correspondence to be in England, are being Circulated broadčast throughout South Africa, with the result that many of the Bibles have already been teilined, and, the claims having been verified, have been re-stored to their rightful owners. cent piece, which had scarcely been touched at all, the blood being dried and clotted. Still further evidence were clearly discernible on th the shirt and undershirt. The shirt had several yellow stains such as are left after the marks of blood are sponged with cold water, and on the under-

THE ATEENS REPORTER OCT. 7. 1903

His Address.

Charge of Murder. Charge of Murder. Kennedy was arraigned this morn-ing on a charge of murder, and re-manded for a week. He pleaded not guilty. The coroner's jury also view-ed the remains this morning and adjourned until to-morrow evening. Chief Vaughan had his system working admirably. It was a move-difficult to work out, there being so many ways on which the murderer might have escaped. A report was sent in that a stranger was seen to run past the Cainsville depot, and 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 Hamilton road, it being thought possible that the murderer had gone along there, and Constable Croome led a search party near Cainsville, but nothing was revealed.



eigner Will Pay Tax.

LITTLE LUAF IS A BUGBEAR

London, Oct. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain has written a prelace to the second edition of his collected articles on the fiscal 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 con-sumed by the working classes. He

sumed by the working classes. He points out that in no protected coun-try have prices risen by the amount of protective duty, while the shilling

tax on corn in Great Britain did not

tax on dorn in Great Britain did not raise prices at all. Mr. Chamberlain sums up as fol-lows: "Any duty on food imposed to secure preferential trade with the colonies will be a small one. It pro-bably will be wholly paid, and cer-tainly will be wholly paid, and cer-tainly will be wholly paid by the for-eigner. The additional cost, if any, to the working classes will be fully met by an equivalent reduction in other articles of food equally ne-cessary for their existence. The dear food cry, is an imposture, and the little loaf a bugbear. The ques-tion of tariff reform may be con-

tion of tariff reform may be con-sidered 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 advan-

as to secure the following advan-tages: "1. An increase of trade with our fellow subjects, and best customers, who will not only take much more per head from us than they do from foreigners, but will take it in the shape of manufactured goods, the production of which involves the employment of the greatest amount of labor. of labor. 2 Power of hargaining with our

"2. Power of bargaining with our competitors, thereby securing that they shall take more of the products of our labor in return for the pro-ducts of their labor, or that they leave the British market more com-pletely to British labor. "3. In either case this change and

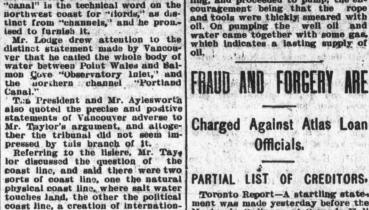
THE U. S. CASE GLOSED d to be Dativered in Sir Edward Carson Begins

Ine countes. London, Oct, 5.—The scheme for stimulating Eritish trade has been initiated. Lectures will be prepared by experts in various lines of manu-facture, 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 Com-merce, colleges, and schools and the British colonies. The Board of Trade and other Government depart-ments are working with the agents. MR. TAYLOR'S ARGUMENT ENDED Trade and other Government depart-ments are working with the agents-general of the colonies, with a view to arranging a series of lectures before suitable institutions in the

STRUCK OIL AT FORMOSA.

After Two Years Endeavor, Su Now Seems Assured,

MR. TAYLOR'S ARGUMENT ENDED London Cable-Mr. Taylor, re-suming ins argument on the United States side before the Boundary com-mission this morning; said that Rus-sia had three objects in making the treaty: first, to obtain a lisiere; sec-ond, that the Aritas snould obtain the same privileges of hunting and fishing as had 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 treates, to which he denied that common law rules ap-ply. The dominant purpose of the trepretation of treates, to which he denied that common law rules ap-ply. The dominant purpose of the trepreted harmonionaly with it. He took up the question proposed to the tribunar and argued that no affirma-tive evidence had been produced to show that the negotiators of the treaty of 1823 had Vancouver's nar-rative before them, but was willing to assume they had. Ma thority for the statement that "canal" is the technical word on the prothwest coast for "lords," as dis-ting the guest for "lords," as dis-ting the the mention. Now Serms Assured. Teeswater Report — Excitement is running high in the Village of For-mosa, about eight miles from heres Oil was struck at the Formosa Oil Company's well, and the stockhold-ers 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 oil were strong. The drillers proceed-ed seven feet into this oil rock for-mation, when they discontinued dril-ling, and proceeded to pump, the en-gouragement being that the 'rope and tools were thickly smeared with oil. On pumping the well oil and water came together with some gas, which indicates a lasting supply of oil.



Charged Against Atlas Loan Officials.

PARTIAL LIST OF CREDITORS,

Toronto Report—A startling state-mont 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 Elgin Loan Companies. Mr. Hunt, having obtained leave from the Mas-ter to make a statement, said in part: coast line, a creation of internation-al law, to provide a bulwark against a nation's enemies. 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

having obtained leave from the Mas-ter 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 sul-fered through the collapse of these concerns, we desire that you, the Master, come to St. Thomas, that all books and other documents be expense of coming to Toronto, and that you investigate the affair to the very bottom. I, with others, believe that fraud, forgery and other of-fences were committed by someone or some people, and that the man now in jail was not the most guilty. In February last 1 fivas told that the reserve fund amounted to \$264,000, that the company did not deal in margins, and that no such dealings would be indulged in. On the faith of this statement I paid in \$1,264. This has all been lost. I am prepared to swear out an information on there 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 over-taken 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 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 the whole of the United States' case was before the court. If any new matter was presented later, he claimed the right to reply. He said he had listened to long disquisitions on international law, whose prin-ciples are much easier to state than to apply. Now, he proposed to say, something about the poor little neg-lected treaty itself, and only when he found difficulties would he pefer to aught else, either as a precedent or subsequent thereto. Sir Edward took up the questions seriatim, and said one was undisputed, but the agreement thereton involved an ad-mission by the United States that. for the purpose of starting the par-allel must be discarded, and that the latitude was named for identification merely proved from negotiations that the negotiators must have had Yaa-couver's narrative before them, and

in view of the practical admission to that effect, he characterized Mr. Taylor's statement that the narra-tive supported the United States' contention as "rather strong." He showed from Vancouver's writings that he applied the name Portland Canal to the channel claimed by Great Britain, and that he called the channel claimed by the United 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 offi-cers, and if anything is definitely shown that is criminal I shall at once place it before the proper offi-cer, and criminal proceedings will be at, once instituted. Justice; unrelent-ing further will be administered to all the channel claimed by the United ing justice, will be administered to all alike." London Cable-At the opening of

AT MHOW AND INDORE.



Breach of Promise.

PLAINTIFF TELLS HER STORY London Report - At the as-Boyd, the usual monotonous pro-ceedings 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'Nell, some 25 years of age, She

much interest is manifested in the result. The plaintiff is Miss kie O'Neil, some 25 years of age, She claims \$5,000 damages. The defend-ant, Dr. Silk, is a well-known dent-ist of London. The plaintiff related the story of the doctor's courtehlp, which ex-tended from the year 1993, when, without the slightest waraing, as the plaintiff claims, he married a Miss Hicks, of Ereter. A bundle of the doctor's letters, teming with expressions vowing his undying love, was filed as an ex-hibition, and from these Miss O'Neil asks the Chancellor to sustain her olaim. With tears in her eyes, she stated her case, urging that her prospects are blighted, her health ruled, and that now nothing stares her in the face but the prospect of having to earn her own ilvellhood instead of having the comfortable home which the doctor had always pletured to her. Hearing that the prospective father-in-law, and pro-hibited the marriage. The father-in-law, fire solemaly considering the matter, declined to waive the new, tile on account of any previous to the clergyman, ordering him not to proceed. The ceremony was however, performed, and now Miss of and the successful girl was to belle of her own town. The addresses of counsel were wide the successful girl was belle of the successful girl was belle of the successful girl was belle of her own town. The addresses of counsel were worded used the successful girl was belle of the rown town. The addresse was an amus-miss chiled upon the Chanod-ior, sitting as a philosopher, deal-ing as an expert in love, to weigh carefully the loss in dollars and cents. The address was an amus-ing discourse on love, becoming at here they were getting away be-yond the realms of evidence.

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

BALM WAS \$2,000.

O'Neil-Silk Breach of Promise Case at London.

at London. 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 Sin John Boyd. The plainntiff herself was the bonly witness, as the defence ad-mitted the engagement of Dr. Silk to Miss O'Neil, and the only real ques-tion was the amount of damages. The Chancellor's statement was as follows: "I have read over the pa-pers and find that a contract of marriage promise is clearly proven. The defendant was engaged to plain-tiff, and the courtship lasted over years, when the engagement was de-liberately broken off without any le-gal justification. Defendant gave no gal justification. Defendant gave no explanation for his conduct nor rea-sons. The woman has been serioused, and I award at \$2,000.

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 was the victim's own father wh 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 glimmer-ing moonlight. Paralyzed by the sudden shock the father fell back into the arms of nis companions. The coroser, Dr. Fissette, arrived on the scene shortly afterwards, and

after an examination of the body declared that the girl had been dead

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 after-noon. The remains were taken in charge by the authorities. A man named Potter, who is em-ployed at the Waterous 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 from where the murder tool place. The children as they were coming back saw the man beckon-ing 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 shirt was a stain several inches wide, which had withstood the ef-fect of a sponging. The heavier part of the stain was on the outof the crime. There are several sig nificant facts in connection with the crime which may possibly lead to a clue. Just in the rear of the spot part of the stain was on the out-side, but the blood had soaked through the flannel and showed a little less distinctly on that part of the cloth next the skin. If 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 talkativo mood, but when an ordinary man where the body was found are sev eral 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 prints were those of a good-sized man.

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

the session of the Alaskan Tribunal this morning, Solicitor-General Sir Edmand Carson, continuing his argu-ment on the southern boundary, said that he could not see why the United States insisted on latitude

States by another name.

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. No other body of water was known

As to Mr. Watson's remarks that the 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 on the 56th carallel, he said the statement was explained by the fact that Mr. Wat-

explained by the fact that Mr. Wat-son had his map upside down. The President-I noticed the con-fusion at the time. As to question 5, Sir Edmund strongly disputed Mr. Watson's in-terpretation that his question sim-ply amounted to this: Should the line go round the heads of the in-lets? He said it meant, Must the line necessarily go round the heads of all inlets?

lets? He said it meant, Must the line necessarily go round the heads of all inlets? He criticized Mr. Taylor's defini-tion of a coast, and said that his statement that there was no politi-cal coast on the mainland rested on the erroneous assumption that Rus-sia was in possession of the mainland when the treaty was made. Ana-lyzing 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 conven-tional signs, and that it was in-finitely improbable they would be found to exist in nature exactly as depicted. The treaty called for mountains, not a symmetrical range, He emphasized his contention that it is the treaty that is under dis-cussion, and protested against the cussion, and protested against the attent to incorporate anybody's maps into it as an outrage.

\$258.000 From Chinese Poll Tax.

\$255,000 From Chinese Poll Tax. Victoria, B. C., Oct. 5.—The Provin-cial Treasurer has received from Ot-tawa the sum of \$255,000, being 50 per cent. of the Chinese head tax. which the Frederal Government have remitted to British Columbia. About \$6,000 or \$7,000 goes to Victoria. and \$2,000 or \$3,000 to Vancowser. for the keep of the D'Arcy. Island, and is stated to be one of the for the keep of the D'Arcy. Island, and is to the West.

of Horror Baffling Des er ption.

Toronto, Oct. 5.-Letters just rerepred from Mhow and Indore describe the situation as "terrible." A letter from Mhow, where the death rate

"Words cannot describe the terror and desolation of these days. Men, women and children die in great num-bers every hour. Men parade the streets wan of face and wasted of figure and cry in deep spectral tongs.

streets wan of face and wasted of figure, and cry in deep spectral tones, "Bring cut your dead; bring out your dead!" The dead are then brought cut 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 of Mhow have been forced to cease consigned to each grave. The findums at Mhow have been forced to cease cremating 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 echools are closed at Indore, and

cchools are closed at Indore, and organization work is practically at a standstill. Some of the mission-aries and an infinite number of the school children have alredy suc-cumbed to the dread scourge." A letter from one of the Canadian Presbyterian mission staff at Indoro says that Indore is like a city of the dead. All the people are fleeing, and some are dying as they go. Many victims of the disease lock them-selves in their houses and die there. The police break into all locked The police break into all locked houses, and often find for sole occu-pants three or four or five dead nonses, and oten 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 hore on the voyage to Canada, says no young girl should go to Canada without harder pertoching of thrashed 31 bushels per acre 95 acres of wheat the other and his farm was in the storm trict.

The blacksmiths' strike on the Canadian Pacific at Vancouver in ended, on an understanding between the company and the men looking concessions. 1 1114 11

BURNED HIS MOTHER.

St Petersburg, Oct. 5.-The Rus-sian village of Oro, in the district of Gapsalko, was recently the scene of an extraordinary case of religious mania. A peasant named Johann

of Gapsalko, was recently the scene of an extraordinary case of religious mania. A peasant named Johann Petrman became convinced that, the sins of the people demanded a lu-man sacrifice and accordingly offer-ed himself. None of the neighbors were willing to act the part of sac-rificial priest. Petrman then concluded that his mother, of whom he was most fond, must be the victim. He reasoned that his mother's name was Eve, and Eve brought sin into the world. Besides no woman's blood had yet been shed for humanity's sake. His neighbors, suspecting Pets-man's design, removed his mother to another cottage, but in the dead of night Petsman entered her room by breaking a hole in the ceiling. He stunned his mother with a funk, then built a pyre with the furniture and burnt her thereon. The neigh-hors, aroused by the fire, rushed to the cottage, where they found Pets-man perfectly calm and satisfied. the cottage, where they found Peta-man 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 manufac-turer, says: "The colonies are our best friends. They are large customers for our manufactured goods, tomers for our manufacture goods, and the greatest potential source for our food supply. They are ready to make profitable arrangements by means of which foreigners are grad-ually closing every trade outlet to

Mayor Robert Hafl, of Brandon,