

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Capture of Another of the Virginia Outlaws.

Sudden Death of Dr. E. P. James, of Galt.

Great Naval Coaling Station in Fifehire.

The C. N. R. will build over a thousand miles of track this year.

Mr. Thomas Wainwright, Toronto, died after an illness of several weeks.

The safe in the Arca mills, near London, Ont., was cracked and nearly \$200 stolen.

The Ontario Government will give Dr. Adam Beck a salary of \$6000 a year for future service.

Montreal grain dealers are protesting against the new elevator rules of the Harbor Commission.

Mrs. Mary Hayden was seriously injured by an auto, in Toronto, and the chauffeur is under arrest.

A year ago the Catholic population of the country was 1,648,761, and the gain shown, therefore, is 296,808.

Police arrested an Irishman talking with an eye-witness of the murder of Rebecca Berger in Toronto.

The new Y. M. C. A. building in Belleville which cost the construction and furnishings over \$50,000, was formally opened.

At a members' meeting of the fourth Congregational Church the resignation of Rev. R. M. Watt was respectfully accepted.

It being 65 Block Avenue, a Toronto man, J. B. Beckman, fell from his train at Windsor, he was killed by the train.

The British Admiralty is planning the establishment of a great naval coaling station at Fifehire, in Fifehire.

There are 1,648,761 Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1912 edition of "Catholic Official Catholic Directory," which is authoritative for the following statistics:

Herbert Johnson, colored, servant of Dr. Wessman, Niagara, is in the Kingston Hospital in a very serious condition. A murder charge is pending against him.

Charles Swanson, colored, one of the Virginia outlaws, charged with the court house assassination on March 14, was captured by a posse, headed by Detective Payne, he was armed, but made no resistance, and had been living on food and water.

At a meeting of the committee on the Dean Dupuis scholarships at Kingston, it was decided with the amount subscribed by the graduates and the proceeds of Dean Dupuis, to fund three scholarships of the value of \$500 each, in arts, medicine, and school of mining.

For the first time in the Hall Criminal Justice a man was sentenced to the chair by Judge Webb, Peter Gagnon, for a heinous offence, will receive ten years in prison after his arrival in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and will also receive a life number ten days before the expiration of his term.

Police Sergeant McArthur found an entrance into a house on Wall street, St. Catharines, and found an old lady, Mrs. M. A. Cook, and found her dead upon the floor. Neighbors had missed the woman for two or three days. Coroner Jurek visited the place and examined the body, declaring death to have been due to heart failure.

Rev. John B. McArthur, one of the best known Toronto missionaries in Canada, passed away at his late residence, 117 Bloor street, Toronto, after a short illness. His death came as a great shock, as although he had been ill for some time owing to a serious illness of a year ago, his life was not thought to be in danger.

Dr. E. Peterson, M.D., one of the best known medical men, was found dead in his office in North West street, lying on the floor. Dr. Peterson, who was immediately called, pronounced death to have been due to heart failure. He was a son of Dr. and Mrs. George L. Peterson. He was 44 years of age.

Any doubt that existed as to the completion of the new line of railway from Prince Rupert to Hudson Bay by the Canadian Northern Railway, this line is dispelled by information that William Osborn, of Kingston, who did the grading for the line, has closed a contract for the grading of the new line, and begins work at once.

Mr. August Borg of the Richardson-Schneider Company had a fight with a young man down the stairs of the West Block, Market street, Kingston. Mr. Borg was injured, the young man was not.

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THE RICHELIEU

Buying Up Northern Nav. Co. and Inland Lines.

Montreal, April 1.—Mr. Percy Smith, of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., discussing the recent rumors regarding the company, said to-day: "The statements which have been appearing with regard to the so-called merger are most of them very wide of the mark, though some of them have been nearer the truth than others. There is no merger in the usual meaning of the term; it is rather that the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company are buying out the Northern Navigation Company and Inland Lines, Limited. As regards the Northern, we now own them; I have all the shares in that company in the safe."

The same may be said of the Inland Lines very shortly. We have taken over their shares, too, after an appraisal of the company's property, which, however, is not yet complete. When this is settled the Richelieu will own both these companies absolutely."

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TWO SENSATIONAL DAMAGE ACTIONS

Pretended They Met With Street Car Accident.

Fool Doctor and Contradict His Evidence.

Toronto Street Railway and Fake Accidents.

Toronto despatch.—The plaintiff in a damage action against the Toronto Railway Company in the County Court yesterday turned out to be a skilled investigator, with twelve years' Scotland Yard experience, and the announcement that he was engaged to put a stop to fake suits against the railway created a great sensation in the court room. This detective, Alfred Burnett, who is now with the Toronto Detective Agency, started judge and jury when he went on the witness stand and made known the methods he had employed to secure evidence.

Dr. Alton H. Garratt, of College street, a moment before had told the jury that the plaintiff in the action had been seriously injured, but "would probably be all right again in four or five months." The most surprised man in the court room over the turn the case took was the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. B. H. Ardagh, and Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., the company's counsel, made it clear to all in a statement that the lawyer was an innocent party, and was in no way involved.

Dr. Garratt was called on to give his evidence at the opening of the case for the plaintiff.

The case began in the usual way, the jury being empaneled and sworn, and the opening address made by plaintiff's counsel. The action was styled in the court record as that of Burnett vs. Toronto Railway Company, and was for the recovery of \$500 damages for injuries supposed to have been received in an accident on October 12 last.

The statement of claim set forth that while the plaintiff was in the act of boarding a car it started, and he was thrown violently to the pavement and injured.

The usual procedure is for the plaintiff in suits to enter the box first, but this was changed. The plaintiff in the case was, by arrangement, kept out in the corridor, and it was explained to Judge Macgill that it might be well to avoid any delay to hear the evidence of Dr. Garratt.

"He is a very busy man," said Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., in asking the Judge to hear the physician.

Dr. Garratt entered the witness box, was sworn in, and in his evidence described the injuries supposed to have been sustained by the plaintiff. Mr. Curry asked the physician questions as to the extent of the injuries, also as to his treatment and visits paid to the plaintiff.

"He will probably be all right in four or five months," was the opinion of the doctor when asked whether or not the plaintiff was permanently injured.

"Did you attend William Smaling, plaintiff in the next action?" asked Mr. Curry.

"I did," said the doctor, who went on and described the injuries. Smaling was supposed to have received, the circumstances were similar to the Burnett case, except that Smaling was supposed to have been hurt in alighting from a car. Each plaintiff was said to have been accompanied by his wife at the time of the accident.

By agreement with Burnett, Mr. Curry arranged that the plaintiff should enter the court at the beginning of the cross-examination of Dr. Garratt, so that an opportunity might be given the physician to identify his patient. Questioned by Mr. Curry, Dr. Garratt picked out Burnett from the spectators in the court room as the man he had attended at his surgery and also at the plaintiff's home. This little bit of play was but opening up the way for the sensation which came a moment later.

"Call Alfred Burnett," directed counsel for the plaintiff as the physician stepped down.

Burnett, who is about 35 years of age, after being sworn, was examined by his counsel.

"Tell us all about the accident you met with," asked the lawyer.

"When did you meet with the accident and where?"

"I met with no accident."

"Were you not hurt October 12 last?"

"No, I was not."

Before plaintiff's counsel could even guess at the turn of events, Burnett said he was a detective, and that he had been engaged by the Toronto Railway Company in an effort to stop the launching of fake or trivial damage actions against the company. His visit, he said, to the house of Dr. Garratt was at the request of the company, and he asserted that he was not injured. During the time he was receiving visits from the physician he was able to be out, and was at home only when expecting the doctor. The detective told the jury he had been examined by two physicians engaged by the company after he had gone to Dr. Garratt, and both doctors knew him to be in good health and without a mark.

Burnett also admitted that the plaintiff in the next action was also a detective who had gone to Dr. Garratt claiming to have been injured. Both incidents were supposed to have happened within a short distance of Dr. Garratt's surgery.

The injured man," said they told the physician that he was the doctor closest to the scene of the accident.

Mr. Curry, speaking for the company, informed Judge Morgan and the jury that the Toronto Railway Company were obliged to take the action decided upon after he had gone to Dr. Garratt, and both doctors knew him to be in good health and without a mark.

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KNOCK-OUT FOR SUFFRAGETTES

Conciliation Bill Badly Defeated in Commons.

Window Smashing Blamed for the Antagonism.

Why the Nationalists All Voted Against It.

London, April 1.—By a vote of 222 to 206 the House of Commons to-night rejected the conciliation bill, which was before the House on its second reading. This measure aimed at conferring the right to vote upon every woman possessed of the household qualification, and would have enfranchised 1,900,000 women.

The announcement of the result was received with deafening cheers. Last year a similar bill introduced by Sir George Kemp, passed the second reading stage by a vote of 255 to 88 on a non-party division, and was referred to a committee of the whole House, making no further progress. The astounding reversal in the views of the members which has since taken place is attributed to the strong sentiment aroused by the window-smashing tactics of the militant suffragettes.

The bill is a private measure, not backed by the Government, and in recording their votes the members were not restrained by party considerations. The debate presented the novel spectacle of members of the cabinet taking opposite sides. The Prime Minister strongly opposed the bill on the ground that there was no evidence that it was desired by a majority of either the men or the women of the country, and in his opinion the proposed change would be injurious to the best interests of women and fraught with the gravest consequences to future good government.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, on the other hand, gave it as his opinion that the enfranchisement of women would neither injure the state nor the home, but would benefit both, as had been proved in all countries where it had been tried.

The result of the vote outside the House, and strong force of police were held in readiness for emergencies.

Although there is no doubt that the resentment over the window-smashing resulted in the transfer of many votes which otherwise would have been given in favor of the conciliation bill, an analysis of the voting shows that its defeat in the final instance was directly due to the attitude of the Nationalists, not one of whom voted in its favor. Forty-one of the Nationalists voted against the bill and ten abstained from voting.

It is understood that the motive of the Nationalists was to prevent a waste of parliamentary time over subsequent stages of the bill, and so avoid the risk of delaying the introduction of the home rule bill.

While the House of Commons was rejecting the conciliation bill to-night the suffragettes were holding a big demonstration in Albert Hall, and a record collection for a suffragette war fund of £50,000 was made. This included an anonymous donation of £5,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who to-day were released on heavy bail at Bow street, appeared on the platform and were given a rousing reception.

The minimum demand of the suffragettes, passed the second reading in the House of Commons on July 11, 1910, when 326 voted for it and 217 against, a majority of 109 in favor of the measure.

The figures were made up as follows: For Liberals 174, Unionists 99, Labor 21, Irish Nationalists 19. Against: Liberals 69, Unionists 151, Labor 2, Nationalists 15.

The bill aimed at enfranchising every woman possessed of a household qualification or a £10 occupation qualification, within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act of 1884. The bill also aimed at removing any disqualification because of marriage.

On May 5, 1911, the second reading of the bill was again carried by 255 to 87. The bill differed from the previous measure in one important particular, the property qualification of £10 was omitted, the franchise to be granted to all householders.

CUNARD LINE

Annual Financial Statement of Shipping Co.

London, April 1.—The annual report of the Cunard line for 1911 shows that the net receipts for the year, including \$301,680 brought forward, amounted to \$4,491,750. After debiting the income tax and debenture interest and reserving \$227,490 for repairs of ships and wharves properties, there remained at the credit of the profit and loss account \$4,164,260. Of this, \$235,980 was transferred to the insurance account and \$50,000 to reserve.

The directors recommend dividends of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares, including the Government share, leaving \$433,245 to be carried forward as balance.

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