BIG HAY MARKET PRICES EASIER

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Friday, Jan. 31.

There was a large delivery of hay today, and as there was a big supply at yesterday's market, sales were not as brisk as they were in the early part of the week; prices were easier, at $14 to $15 50; only a couple of the choicest loads sold at the highest figure; there were 35 loads on the stand.

Although there was a good supply of oats, sales were brisk and prices firm, at $1 50 and $1 52 per cwt, nearly all at the first-named figure.

Straw was represented by about a dozen large loads, which sold at $8 to $8 50 per ton, mostly at the lower price.

Oats, butter, eggs and poultry will be the leading sellers at Saturday's market.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.25c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.75c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 30.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 11s; Muscovado, 9s 10½d; beet sugar, January, 9s 11¼d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 50; yellow, $4 10; Acadia, $4 25; Ontario beet, $4 35; in bags, 5c less.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 50; yellow, $4 10; Acadia, $4 25; Ontario beet, $4 35; in bags, 5c less.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 30.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 30.—Petroleum, American refined, 7 1-16d; spirits, 7½d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, Jan. 30.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 21c to 32c; dairies, 20c to 28c. Cheese—Steady, 11c to 13c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 5,543 packages; western factory, common to firsts, 18c to 21c; do, held, 18c to 29½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22c to 25c.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,251 boxes.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, 6.09; good ordinary, 5.67; ordinary, 5.17. The sales of the day were 14,000 bales. 11.05c; February, 11.05c; March, 11.16c; April, 11.14c; May, 11.13c; June, 11.09c; July, 10.96c; August, 10.70c; October, 10.25c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 11.75c; middling gulf, 12c; sales, 600 bales.

New York, Jan. 31.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; January, 11c to 11.10c; February, 11c bid; March, 11.13c; May, 11.06c; June, 11.02c bid; July, 10.98c; August, 10.65c bid; October, 10.22c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.—Cotton—Spot, in increased demand; prices 10 points higher; American middling, fair, 7.10; good middling, 6.69; middling, 6.43; low middling, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 13,600 American.

Receipts, 16,000 bales, including 9,500 American.

Futures opened firm and closed easy; American middling, G. O. C., January, 5.93½; January and February, 5.93; February and March, 5.92½; March and April, 5.93½; April and May, 5.92; May and June, 5.91; June and July, 5.89; July and August, 5.84; August and September, 5.73; September and October, 5.61; October and November, 5.22; November and December, 5.49½.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Prices are easier in the country, in spite of the fact that interior deliveries during the past few days have been interrupted by blocked roads. Breweries in this city have ceased buying barley, believing that the spread of the local option will tend to keep prices down. Other buyers are in the market, however, and quotations are little changed. Oats show a decided tendency toward firmness. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 21; No. 2 northern, $1 16; feed wheat, 68c; No. 2 feed, 68c; Ontario No. 2 white, 98c to 98½c; No. 2 red, 97c to 98c; No. 2 mixed, 97c.

Barley—No. 2, 75c to 76c outside.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $5 80 to $6; seconds, $5 20 to $5 40; strong bakers, $5 10 to $5 30.

Peas—84c to 85c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 80c to 85c outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow American, 63c to 63½c, Toronto freights; old corn, about 72½c, none offering; inferior, 62c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49½c to 50c outside, 53c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 47½c to 48c outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 65½c to 66c.

Millfeed—Bran, $22 outside; shorts, $24; bran sold at $24 at Toronto, to arrive.

Butter—Steady; creamery prints, 28c to 30c; do, solids, 27c to 28c; dairy prints, 24c to 25c; do, solids, 22c to 23c; inferior, 20c to 21c.

Cheese—13½c to 13¾c.

Eggs—Storage, 21c to 22c; new-laid, 29c to 30c.

Hogs—Dressed steady, $7 50 to $8; alive easy but unchanged; selects, $5 40.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 30.—Beans—Spot, $2 10; February, $2 10; May, $2 10, all bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Jan. 30.—Canadian cattle are unchanged, at 10½c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef is 9½c to 10c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steady; beeves, $3 60 to $6 10; cows and heifers, $1 70 to $4 60; Texans, $3 30 to $4; calves, $5 to $7; westerns, $3 70 to $4 60; stockers and feeders, $2 60 to $4 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; 5c to 10c higher; light, $4 10 to $4 45; mixed, $4 20 to $4 52½; heavy, $4 20 to $4 55; rough, $4 20 to $4 30; pigs, $3 60 to $4 45; bulk of sales at $4 30 to $4 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; strong; natives, $3 25 to $5 60; westerns, $3 25 to $5 60; yearlings, $4 90 to $5 60; lambs, $5 to $7 15; westerns, $5 to $7 20.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 75; slow; prime steers, $5 60 to $6. Veals—Receipts, 700 active, 25c higher, $5 to $9 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy and mixed, $4 65 to $4 70; Yorkers, $4 60 to $5 70; pigs, $4 45 to $4 50; roughs, $4 to $4 15; stags, $3 to $3 50; dairies, $4 50 to $4 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12,000 head; sheep active and steady, lambs slow, steady to strong; lambs, $5 to $7 50, a few at $7 60; yearlings, $6 25 to $6 50; wethers, $5 50 to $5 85; ewes, $5 25 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $5 50.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 7½d. Futures easy; March, 7s 4½d; May, 7s 4⅜d; July, 7s 5⅜d.

Corn—Spot easy; prime mixed American, new, 5s 3d; do, old, 5s 5d. Futures quiet; January nominal; March, 5s 2½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 9d.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 30s.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 to £3.

Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 92s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western dull, 82s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 42s.

Bacon—Weak; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 37s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 43s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 43s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 43s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 40s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 44s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 35s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, weak, 28s; American refined, in pails, easy, 40s 9d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white new steady, 63s 6d; do, old, steady, 64s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city easy, 28s 6d; Australian (in London) weak, 31s 4½d.

Turpentine Spirits—Quiet, 38s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined firm, 7¼d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 25s.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 23s 9d.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

	Toronto, Jan. 30.			
	Morning.		Afternoon.	
	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	150	149	..	..
C. P. R., rights	9	8½	8¾	..
St. Catharines	..	75	..	75
Rio Janeiro Tram	34¼	..	33¾	33⅛
Sao Paulo Tram	118	115	117	115
Toronto Railway	..	95	100	98
Twin City	85¼	84¼	86	85⅛
Winnipeg Railway	141	..	140	..
Niagara Navigation	107½	..	..	107½
Northern Nav.	86	..	86	..
St. L. & C. Nav.	..	107½	110	107½
Bell Telephone	124	..	124	..
General Electric	101	95	101	99½
City Dairy, com	30	..	30	..
City Dairy, pfd	..	80	..	80
Consumers' Gas	..	186½	..	188
Dom. Coal, com	40	..	40	..
Dom. Steel, com	15¼	14¾	..	..
Dom. Steel, pfd	51	..	..	..
Dom. Telegraph	110	..	115	..
Woods, com	..	77⅛	..	77
Mackay, com	55¾	55	56	55½
Mackay, pfd	62	61	62	61
Mexican L. & P.	..	48⅛	49	47¾
Nipissing Mines	7⅛	6⅞	..	..
M. S. S.	..	91	93	91
Prairie Lands	180	170	180	170
Dominion Bank	218	216	218	216
Imperial Bank	212	210	..	210½
Standard Bank	220	215	220	215
Traders' Bank	123	122½	123	122½
Agricultural Loan	..	117½	..	..
Canada Landed	120	118	..	..
Canada Permanent	122	..	..	121¾
Central Canada	..	160	..	160
Colonial Loan	..	68	68	..
Dom. Savings	..	70	..	70
Hamilton Provident	120	..	120	..
Huron & Erie	..	175	..	175
Landed Banking	..	121	..	121
London & Canada	100	..	100	..
National Trust	150	..	150	..
Ontario Loan	..	128	..	128
Real Estate	..	85	..	85
Toronto Mortgage	107	105	107	105
Mex. Electric, bds	..	..	..	76⅛
Mex. Power, bds	..	..	..	86⅛
Rio, bonds	..	75¾	..	..
Sao Paulo, bonds	93	92½	..	..

Afternoon Sales: General Electric, 5 at 99½; Consumers' Gas, xd., 30 to 188; Mackay, common, 5 at 55⅝; St. Lawrence, 25 at 110; Dominion Steel, 25 at 15; C. P. R., rights, 3, 3 and 1 at 9, 5 at 8⅞, 2 and 1 at 8¾; Sao Paulo, 15 at 117¾; Toronto Mortgage, 20 and 5 at 107; Niagara Navigation, 25 at 110; Bank of Commerce, 10 and 6 at 160; Rio, 25 at 33⅛; Nipissing, 100 at 7⅛; Twin City, common, 25 and 10 at 85¼.

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MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Jan. 30.			
	Morning.		Afternoon.	
	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	125	123	..	..
Canadian Pacific	150	149	150½	150
Detroit Railway	38⅝	38	38½	38¼
Dom. Coal, com	40	38⅛	..	38¼
Dom. Steel, com	15¼	15	15½	15⅛
Dom. Steel, pfd	..	..	51	50¾
Halifax Railway	97	95	96¾	..
Illinois, pfd.	82	81	82½	81
Woods, com.	79	78	79	..
Woods, pfd.	105⅛	105	105⅛	105
Laur. Paper, pfd	..	106	..	..
Mackay, com.	55½	55	..	..
Mackay, pfd.	62½	61½	..	..
Mexican L. & P.	48⅝	48⅛	49	48¾
Minn. & St. Paul	92	91	92½	91⅛
Montreal Power	87⅛	87	87⅝	87½
Montreal Railway	179	178⅞	179½	179⅜
N. S. Steel, com	58¾	57½	49	48
Ogilvie, pfd.	115	..	..	..
R. & O. Navigation	65	63	..	..
Rio Janeiro	33¾	33½	34	33
Toledo Railway	13	11½	..	11¾
Toronto Railway	96½	96¼	99	98¾
Twin City	85	84	..	..
Shawinigan	64½	61	64½	62½
Packers	..	..	..	8½
Bank B. N. A.	150	..	..	..
Bank of Commerce	..	160	162	160
East. Town. Bank	151	150	..	..
Molsons Bank	199	..	192	..
Bank of Montreal	..	239	..	..
Bank Nova Scotia	..	275	..	..
Bank of Quebec	125	..	..	..
Royal Bank	..	220	225¼	220
Textile, com.	44	..	..	..
Textile, pfd.	82	80	81	80
Montreal Cotton	115	105	..	..
Dom. Steel, bonds	73	71	..	..
Woods, bonds	..	100	..	..
Mex. Electric, bds	..	75⅞	76	75⅞
Mex. Power, bds	..	..	86	75⅞
Power, bonds	95	90	..	..
N. S. Steel, bonds	105	103	104½	103
Nova Scotia, bonds	..	100½	..	..
Rio, bonds	76½	..	76	75¾
Textile bonds, A	87½	83	..	..
Textile bonds, B	87½	83	..	..
Textile bonds, C	87½	83	87½	83
Textile bonds, D	87½	83	..	..
Winnipeg, bonds	99	..	..	..

Afternoon Sales: Tri-City, 100 at 72, 5 at 69¾; Montreal Railway, 25 at 179, 75 at 179½, 25 at 179½; C. P. R., rights, 2 at 8¾, 1 at 8½; Twin City, 15 at 85; Toronto Railway, 95 at 96½, 10 at 96, 10 at 96¾; Power, 25 at 87⅞, 10 at 88, 25 at 87¾; Mexican Electric, bonds, 5,000 at 75⅞; Mexican Power, bonds, 9,000 at 85⅞; Merchants' Bank, 3 at 157½; Mexican, 5 at 48; Soo, common, 25 at 91⅝, 25 at 91¾, 15 at 91½; Cable, bonds, 5,000 at 83¼, sellers 7 days; Iron, common, 25 at 15.

NEW YORK.

	New York, Jan. 30.			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	51	51¾	50¾	51⅜
Amer. Locomotive	37	37¼	37	37¼
American Sugar	112	113½	112	113½
American Smelting	66½	67⅝	66¼	67
Anaconda	32½	33	32½	33
Atchison	71¼	72⅛	71	72⅛
Atchison, pfd.	87	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87⅝	87	87
Brooklyn Transit	45¾	46¼	45¼	46⅜
Canadian Pacific	150	..	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	..	..	..
Chicago & G. W.	5½	5½	5	5
Rock Island	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
St. Paul	112¾	113⅝	112	112⅞
Erie	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼
Erie, 1st pfd.	31¼	..	..	..
Illinois Central	131¼	131½	130⅛	130¼
Louisville & Nash.	97	98	97	98
Lead	39⅛	39¼	39	39
Great Northern	120⅝	121¼	120½	121
Northern Pacific	125⅝	126⅛	125⅛	125⅝
Mexican Central	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
Missouri Pacific	44	44	43½	43¾
Kansas & Texas	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
Norfolk & Western	66½	..	..	..
New York Central	96¾	97½	96¾	97½
Pennsylvania	112⅞	113½	112½	113¼
People's Gas	85¼	85¼	85	85
Reading	101⅝	102⅝	100¾	102
Southern Pacific	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73⅞
Southern Railway	11	..	..	..
Texas Pacific	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
U. S. Leather	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
U. S. Steel	27¾	28¼	27⅝	28
U. S. Steel, pfd	91⅞	92⅝	91⅝	92¼
Union Pacific	122⅛	122⅝	121¼	122⅝
Western Union Tel.	56½	56½	55	55

MR. WILSON CHOICE OF SOUTH OXFORD

Liberals Gathered at Tillsonburg Nominate for the Local House.

Woodstock, Jan. 30. — The annual meeting of the South Oxford Reform Association was held today at Tillsonburg. It was also a convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature in succession to Dr. Angus McKay, of Ingersoll, who had the nomination, but who for business and personal reasons found it necessary to withdraw from the contest. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions held in South Oxford. It was remarkable for the spirit of enthusiasm which prevailed throughout, and for the disposition not to let personal and sectional considerations stand in the way of party success in the riding. Some 253 delegates were present.

Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, general manager of the Ingersoll Packing Company, was selected as the convention's choice on the second ballot. This is a case of the office seeking the man, as Mr. Wilson had made no effort to secure the position, and was not even present at the convention. It is not known whether he will accept. It is hoped he will, and it is the expectation he will be the next representative. A number of names were put in nomination. There were seven on the first ballot, and on the second Mr. Wilson secured 156 votes out of 231 cast.

On motion of Mr. Roger Hawkins and Mr. Allen Kneal, the nomination of Mr. Wilson was made unanimous.

Spirited addresses were made by prominent persons present, and by Mr. M. S. Schell, M. P. for South Oxford. Mr. Donald Smith, the present member of the Legislature, was criticised, it being pointed out that he had posed as an independent, and had then attracted a goodly number of Reform supporters.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. John Rock; vice-president, Dr. Rogers; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. L. Shortt. Vice-presidents for the various districts were reappointed.

The subject of rural mail delivery was discussed and referred to the executive for action. A resolution of confidence in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was passed.

JOHN BURNS ON CHARITY

Denounces Unscientific Distribution by Religious and Philanthropic Bodies.

London, Jan. 31.—Participating in the debate in the House of Commons last night on the question of the unemployed, John Burns, president of the local Government Board and Labor leader in the House, denounced the unscientific distribution of religious, philanthropic and private charity, which he declared was usually misapplied and diverted to the wrong persons. He told of his own experiences recently, when after an official function, he joined two thousand of the unemployed at the Victoria embankment. "I was in my court dress," he said, "but pulled my bowler hat over my eyes and looked miserable and I got my bowl of soup and hunch of bread."

Mr. Burns admitted that pauperism in London is on the increase and said it would continue to grow as long as indiscriminate charity prevailed.

Mr. Burns moved the rejection of an amendment to the address, regretting that the King's speech had not recommended legislation dealing with the unemployed and the amendment was defeated by 195 to 146.

An incidental remark was made by Mr. Burns during his speech that the scheme of Herbert H. Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer, for old-age pensions, would provide for a million people, attracted much attention afterwards. Nothing hitherto had leaked out with reference to the intentions of the Government, but it is generally assumed that it would propose a pension of five shillings weekly in certain cases. If so Mr. Asquith's scheme would entail the annual expenditure of 13,000,000 pounds, ($65,000,000).

DR. JAMESON RESIGNS.

Cape Town, Cape Colony, Jan. 31.—Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, premier and secretary for native affairs of Cape Colony, has resigned. He assumed these offices in February, 1904.

MURDER AND LOOT.

Odessa, Jan. 31.—A dispatch has been received here from Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier, saying that the situation at Tabriz is extremely critical. The revolutionaries are in possession of the town and their numbers are constantly increasing. Bands of insurgents march through the streets of Tabriz, looting and terrorizing the people. The Government has no control of the situation. The European residents have barricaded themselves in their houses, and have appealed to the Russian consul for Cossacks. The viceroy of the Caucasus has ordered Russian troops to Julfa to be in readiness for any emergency.

The loud, explosive noise that you hear occasionally may be the breaking of New Year resolutions or it may be the bursting of some presidential boom

British Commons Cheers Jap-Canada Agreement.

London, Jan. 30.—In the House of Lords, during the debate on the address, Lord Lansdowne said the settlement of the Japo-Canadian difficulty was most creditable, not only to the Government of the Dominion, but also to the Government of an ally which exhibited, not for the first time, self-restraint, and sagacity which elicited the admiration of all those brought in contact with its diplomacy. (Cheers.) Lord Lansdowne also commented on the proposed reference of the Newfoundland fisheries to The Hague. The Earl of Ripon, replying, referred to the delicacy of the negotiations between Japan and Canada and associated himself cordially with Lord Lansdowne in appreciation. He thought the Canadian Government had shown real statesmanship, consideration and wisdom, which deserved the highest praise. (Cheers.)

Ira Halliday as an Inkslinger Threw Bottle at Bartender's Head

Missed the Head, But Landed Full and Plenty On the Barroom Mirror.

Ira Halliday, who probably has had more written about him than any man in Canada in Police Court Clerk Moule's register, came up once again this morning.

Halliday has been away in the lumber woods for some time, and in that way has managed to keep out of court, but yesterday he came to town, and the first hotel he entered proved his last, for, after he had a few drinks, he became very hilarious, and threw an ink bottle ta the bartender's head.

The head escaped, but a handsome mirror, worth about $75, was smashed into about 75,000 pieces, more or less.

Halliday was promptly arrested, and stated in this morning's court that he did not know how he was going to make the damage good, as he had no money, and no one would go his security. He was remanded for a week for sentence.

Presentation To Former City Pastor

Londoners will be interested in a presentation that occurred in St. Catharines recently, when the members of Welland Avenue Methodist Church, having heard that the 25th anniversary of the marriage of their pastor, Rev. A. D. Moir, was at hand, decided to give him a surprise.

A nice luncheon was prepared by the ladies, and at night they took possession of the parsonage.

During the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Moir were presented with a very handsome silver tea service suitably engraved and an address.

Mr. Moir is well-known to many Londoners, having lived in this city for a number of years.

For some time he worked in the factory of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, later going into the ministry. Mr. Moir has been four years in St. Catharines.

"Skulking Coward and Degenerate" Jerome Calls White's Slayer

Prosecutor in Summing Up Case Gives Thaw a Terrific Grilling.

New York, Jan. 30.—William Travers Jerome, representative of the people, made a masterly plea today that justice be done in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw. Vindictiveness, sneers, insinuations all were lacking; logic, analysis and a calm consideration of the facts were their substitutes. It was no blind appeal for the vengeance of the law that Mr. Jerome addressed to the jury, but ever and always there was the note of fairness even at times of mercy.

The year that had elapsed since the first trial had wrought a wonderful and startling change in the prosecutor. No longer attempting to shield the name of Stanford White he accepted the story told by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw as true—all but the drugging—and he made frank confession to the jury that the velvet swings and mirrored rooms of the studio houses described by the girl were indeed a miserable reality.

No longer attacking Evelyn Thaw as a skilled adventuress, Mr. Jerome pleaded for the girl because she never had had a chance for any higher, cleaner, sweeter things of life. The climax came, however, when Mr. Jerome denounced both Thaw and White in one breath and classed them as "two degenerates, quarreling over a woman," and the woman, the prosecutor declared, knew no more, had been taught no more by the world, than to play one against the other, until in jealous rage, in blindest hatred, in vengeance of "an undeniably gross wrong done to his wife," Harry Thaw shot and killed the architect.

Coming to the conclusion of his long address which lasted throughout the morning and afternoon sessions of court, Mr. Jerome denounced Harry Thaw in bitterest terms as "a coward skulking beneath the petticoats of his wife, attempting to shield and save his worthless life behind her shame."

"Twice," declared the prosecutor, "he has sat in the courtroom and had her bare her shame in all its pitiful nakedness to all the world. Is such a man worthy of even the slightest consideration at your hands?"

A Worthless Pervert.

The district attorney added:

"If Harry Thaw, after hearing that awful story from the girl he loved, had gone out and killed her traducer he might have not justified himself in a court of law, but he certainly would have found justification in some higher forum.

"But the skulking coward did not kill. Years went by and Stanford White does other things that make him hate him. Finally, he finds White when his head is turned away and then he shoots. Oh, the miserable man, who sits here in his sanity and has twice allowed his wife's shame to be spread upon the records of this court. What do you think of such a man?

"A worthless pervert, that's what he is. This whole trouble comes from two degenerates quarreling over a woman. And the woman played one against the other. That was all she knew; all her training in the world had taught her. As to the Abe Hummel testimony, I don't believe the contents of the affidavit he made are true. I put it in merely to show you that after her experience with Thaw in Paris, Evelyn Nesbit was again in Stanford White's hands, and the motive for his death has been formed."

A Cowardly Murder.

Mr. Jerome assailed the insanity experts of the defense. Their evidence, he declared, served one purpose, and that to emphasize its utter worthlessness. Mr. Jerome denounced the killing of Stanford White as a cowardly murder. But he told again of the three degrees of guilt that were permissible accordingly as the jury viewed the evidence, and pointed out the way to each. Against these possible verdicts was only the conclusion of not guilty on the ground of insanity; that he did not know he held a pistol in his hand when he shot with perfect and deadly aim; that he did not know it was Stanford White he attacked when he told the policemen he had shot White, and wanted to know if he was dead; that he did to know if it was against the law to do what he did. He did know what he was wanted for when he surrendered himself to the police and asked to be taken to the police station quickly to avoid the crowd.

"If you do not believe that he was so insane as not to know what he was doing, you have got to find him guilty in some degree, or you have not kept the oath you swore to when you took your place in this jury box."

Mr. Jerome concluded at 4:45 p. m., at which hour adjournment was taken until 10:30 tomorrow.

GREAT SHIPPING CO. COLLAPSES MORSE CO. IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

New York, Jan. 30.—Application has been made in Maine and in this city for the appointment of a received for the Consolidated Steamship Company. C. W. Morse's $120,000,000 compnay. A report of the bondholders' protective committee said that suits have been brought by creditors who are not unfriendly to the company, and that it is believed a receivership will best protect the security holders and other interests concerned. It is announced also that the proceedings do not affect the Clyde, Mallory, New York and Porto Rico or New York and Cuba lines. The lines affected principally are the Metropolitan and Eastern Steamship Companies.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Johannesburg, Jan. 31.—The main points of the Asiatic settlement are that the element of compulsion is eliminated, the Indians being permitted voluntarily to register within three months by signature instead of by finger print, and that no information offensive to religious susceptibilities will be demanded.

ACTOR O'SULLIVAN ILL.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Dennis O'Sullivan, Irish comedian and singer, who has been playing at the Southern Theater in "Peggy Machree," was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis. His condition last night was critical.

HINDUS MOBBED.

Marysville, Cal., Jan. 31.—In connection with the attack on 70 Hindus by a mob at Live Oak, Sutter County, last Sunday, British Consul Heaon, at San Francisco, has requested Gov. Gillett to make a full investigation of the affair, and to cause protection to be given to the Hindu residents of Live Oak. Gov. Gillett has instructed the district attorney to prepare a comprehensive report for the British Government.

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HIGH GRADE COFFEE
With its topaz-like clearness and aromatic fragrance—a cup of Chase & Sanborn's Coffee holds out a promise of deliciousness that is more than fulfilled in the drinking.
For unqualified perfection in coffee, be sure to order Chase & Sanborn's. 92

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Our Enamel Sale Still On
VERY SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY
All pure white enamel Washbasins, firsts, reg. 60c, for..25c
Grey Imperial Fry Pans, number 8 or 9, 40c, for.....25c
Grey Imperial Pie Plates, firsts, 10 in., regular 12c, for..7c
Grey Imperial Pie Plates, firsts, 9 in., regular 10c, for 6½c
Grey Imperial Pie Plates, firsts, 8 in., regular 9c, for.....5c
Washboilers, our own make, copper bottom, number 9, regular $2.25, for.....$2.00
Washboilers, J. C. tin copper bottom, number 9, regular $1.50, for.....$1.25
Washboilers, J. C. tin, heavy tin bottom, number 9, regular $1.00, for.....80c
DON'T MISS THIS SALE. SEE OUR WINDOW.
See our Wash Machines, from $3.00 to $7.00.
J. A. Brownlee 385-387 Talbot St.

FATE IN JURORS' HANDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

probably be sent to the asylum, where he will remain until released by judicial procedure.

The Judge's Charge.

In opening his charge, Justice Dowling impressed upon the jury the responsibility which was theirs, telling them that they should bear in mind that upon their verdict depended the life or liberty of the prisoner.

"Your verdict must not be influenced by any matter outside the record," said he. "Neither passion nor sympathy should sway you in your deliberations. You must not speculate or guess as to matters in evidence here, but must decide the issue solely upon your calm, dispassionate judgment as to the weight, credibility and meaning of the testimony. Nor are you concerned with the punishment which may follow a verdict of guilty at your hands. Your sole function is to determine, if any crime has been committed, its grade, and leave the question of penalty to those responsible for its imposition."

The Jury's Responsibility.

Justice Dowling told the jurors they should bear in mind that the prisoner is presumed to be innocent until the jury has been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty; and that the burden of proof rests upon the prosecution throughout. He told them, however, that this did not mean that the district attorney must prove his case beyond every possible doubt, but that he must prove every material element in his case. It was for the jurors themselves to judge of the credibility of witnesses, and it was within their power to accept or reject the testimony of any witness, in whole or in part, and also to determine the weight or importance to be given to the testimony of any witness. After explaining at length the considerations which the jurors might take into account in weighing the testimony of witnesses, Justice Dowling referred to the so-called Hummel affidavit. He had told them that if a witness had been convicted of crime they might consider that fact in weighing his testimony; and also that if they found that any witness had deliberately testified falsely they were at liberty to disregard his testimony.

"You will recollect the affidavit of Evelyn Nesbit was not received in evidence as affording proof of either the truth or falsity of the statements therein contained," said he, "but solely for the purpose of seeking to establish the fact that the witness had made statements under oath contradictory of, or inconsistent with, those made by her upon this trial. And if you find that contradictory or inconsistent statements were actually made by her, or by any other witness, as to matters actually involved in the main issue herein, as testified to, you may take that into consideration in arriving at a conclusion as to the credibility of such witness or witnesses. But contradictory or inconsistent statements as to trivial or collateral matters are not to be considered by you as affecting the credibility of a witness."

The court impressed upon the jury that the burden to prove the sanity of the defendant rested upon the prosecution throughout the trial, and declared that if from all the evidence in the case the jurors entertained a reasonable doubt as to his sanity, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt. At the same time he pointed out the provisions of the statue which provide that the only persons excused from criminal responsibility are those who suffer from such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature or quality of their act or not to know that the act is wrong.

"Some may hold that this is too hard a test," commented the court, "but it is the law. It is clear, explicit and reasonable. Mark you that the law says a 'defect of reason,' and I must instruct you that a defect of reason is not an opinion a man may hold as to the justice or correctness of his own acts, or an opinion that the laws of the land are wrong. Hatred and revenge are not insanity. Most crimes are committed from just such motives as these."

Justice Dowling finished his charge to the jury at 11:35 a.m. The jury retired at 11:40 a.m., taking all the exhibits with them.

TURRIFF DENIES AMES' CHARGE

Shows How Conservatives Disposed of Limits at a Great Loss To the Country.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The Opposition were in their element today. Never so happy as when talking scandal, they found in the sale of a portion of Majors Hill Park, Ottawa, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a site for a hotel, and the timber "scandals" discovered by Mr. Ames, two congenial topics on which to exercise their powers. The agreement to sell part of Majors Hill Park was attacked on the grounds that it involved an act of vandalism, and that having been entered into without the sanction of Parliament, it was unconstitutional. A resolution confirming the sale and authorizing the Government to hand over the proceeds to the Ottawa improvement commission was passed, and a bill on the same lines introduced and read a first time. Mr. Lake opened the attack on the Government in respect of the sale of timber limits, and moved for a committee to investigate all timber leases granted since July, 1898. Mr. Ames followed with what was intended to be an exposure of some of the transactions of the Department of the Interior in the same connection, including that upon which the demand for the original documents was based. Mr. Turriff made a very effective reply, contrasting the results of the Liberal Government's policy with those of the Conservative regime. He showed that from 1879 to 1896, when the Conservatives were in power, they disposed of 29,322 square miles of timber land. Of that amount 23,987 square miles, or 15,351,744 acres, were given away for nothing to politicians and friends of the Government, and the bonus received for the balance was at the rate of four dollars thirteen cents per square mile. The present Government had disposed of 6,456 square miles, at an average rate of $81 92 per square mile, and in addition drew in ground rents $30,000 a year, and stumage dues of fifty cents per thousand feet. The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

THE DRUCE BUBBLE

Daily Chronicle Out With a New Sensation in Famous Case.

London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Chronicle prints an article this morning three columns in length, purporting to be an exposure of the Druce bubble, and alleging that it had in its possession proofs that when George H. Druce originally made claims for the title and estate of the late Duke of Portland, and organized a company to support these claims, he was aware that a descendant of an elder branch, with prior claims to his own, was actually living, and that he entered upon an agreement with this person, who was to keep in the background.

EXPLOSION IN ARSENAL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Several persons were seriously injured today by an explosion and fire at the Frankford arsenal in the extreme northeastern section of