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MISUSE OF "REVEREND"

CAUSED STIR AT METHODIST CONFERENCE

ATTACK ON DR. CHOWN

Laymen Assert That Clergymen in Business Play Upon Their Church Title — Dr. Rankin Leads in Controversy.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEFENDED FROM ASSAULTS OF REFORM

Warm criticism of the abuse by retired clergymen in business life of their title of reverend, and a surprising attack on Rev. Dr. Chown's work in connection with temperance and moral reform were features of yesterday's sessions of the Toronto Methodist conference.

The report of the Laymen's Association, presented by Dr. Willmott, brought on a vigorous discussion of the right of ministers who are not superannuated to use the title "Rev."

"It has become a sort of obnoxious thing to men in business," said W. P. Page, "to have men call upon us with mining and other stocks, and other slippery things, and try to force them on us by the force of the prestige their title gives them."

Strong objections to this statement were raised. Rev. Dr. Campbell said it was unjust for the laymen to take such a stand, as it was thru their pressure that clergymen 60 years of age were edged out of the church, after living thirty years on about $300 a year. Then if a man sought some secular occupation, why should he be asked to give up the title of reverend? He himself hoped to end his days in some honorable work.

S. C. Philp thought that special cases where ministers had disgraced their right to the title should be dealt with by the proper church authorities, but did not consider that the humiliation should be made general.

Dr. Hough felt that the request for the withdrawal of the word applied to ministers who ask to be left without a station in order that they may accept secular work, and yet want to parade the title of reverend.

Dr. Rankin thought that the laymen had considered the ministers too lax, that degrees counted nothing, and that it was only manhood that should be considered. By continued voting at conferences to be allowed to engaged in secular work they had shown their inclination to engage in it.

"If that is the case," said he, "God help the ministry. Sometimes I am ashamed to be looked upon as a Methodist minister."

Rev. Mr. Bartlett said that clergymen often used the word reverend in order to persuade people to buy things, which otherwise they would not touch.

Order was for a few moments impossible at this juncture, as a dozen or more had the floor. A motion was finally passed by the president to pass the resolution over.

After a lull during the reading of several reports, Rev. Dr. Rankin revived the controversy by moving that the subject be discussed why a minister should ask to be left without a charge, and other matters relating directly to the question. It will be further considered to-day.

Dr. Chown Criticized.

A report was read by Rev. J. S. Wilson, recommending the work carried on by Rev. Dr. Chown, the general reform secretary. Embodied in the report was a clause recommending that a field secretary be appointed as an assistant.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, Toronto (superannuated), declared that his conscience compelled him to oppose this resolution, on the ground that Dr. Chown did not show statesmanlike qualities in the discharge of his work. He had newspaper clippings to show that Dr. Chown at various times had attacked the methods of stock brokers and others who were engaged in legitimate business, and who should be treated with respect and courtesy, as many of them were Christian gentlemen and deeply interested in the work of the church.

Hereupon several ministers arose and demanded that Rev. Dr. Campbell be ruled out of order.

The chairman asked Dr. Chown to state his position, and on going to the platform he declared it was the first time in his life that he had had to act in his own defence.

"When I undertook the work," said he, "I expected opposition and adverse criticism outside the church, but never from within."

The clippings were true to some extent, but they were so jumbled as to make the meaning different from what he intended. Never yet had he heard a Methodist minister speak in anything but the highest praise of his work.

Dr. Campbell sprang to his feet and said: "I am amazed, sir, to hear you make such a statement."

"That settles it," said Dr. Chown, and he left the platform.

Betting at Woodbine.

Dr. Campbell said that when the governor-general was in Toronto Dr. Chown had tried to prosecute against race-track gambling at the Woodbine, when they should have shown respect by waiting till his excellency left the city.

In reply Dr. Chown said it was Jesus Christ he was trying to honor, not the governor-general, and he would not hesitate to denounce wrong-doing were King Edward himself in the city, as he believed he was doing as his Heavenly Father desired.

Dr. Chown referred to some attacks he had made upon the methods of some of the members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, as these modern methods of the commercial world, tho called legitimate, were not conducive to the encouragement of honesty among young men engaging in that pursuit who had been brought up in Christian homes.

Dr. Campbell here interposed and said that the Toronto Stock Exchange had as high a standard of commercial integrity as the Toronto Conference.

Rev. W. W. Ryan interposed on behalf of Dr. Chown and said that it was

Continued on Page 2

Born in 1804 Dies on Farm

John Pymer of Bloomfield Passes Away in 104th Year—Raised Family of Ten.

PICTON, June 18.—John Pymer of Bloomfield, the oldest resident of Prince Edward County, died last night, in his 104th year.

He was born in London, England, in April, 1804, and came to Canada in the early 30s, and performed military duty at the battle of the Windmill, near Prescott. His occupation was that of a farmer, and for a number of years he was a resident of Rosehall, but subsequently was employed on a farm in the Burr Settlement, Township of Hallowell.

He raised a family of ten children. His wife died 18 years ago.

MESSAGE FROM GEN. BOOTH

Wires Premier Whitney on the Eve of His Departure For Home.

Before General Booth sailed from Quebec, Premier Whitney wired him his wish that he would have a pleasant voyage, at the same time expressing the hope that his trip to Canada had been a successful one.

In reply, the general wired the following message:

"Thanks for good wishes. We finished Canadian campaign with magnificent meeting last night. Hope to have great pleasure of seeing you in England. Thinking favorably of Ontario scheme. My regards to the cabinet and sympathy for the loss of Speaker St. John. (Signed) General Booth."

The Ontario scheme referred to by the general is the establishment of a colony of English people in Canada under the auspices of the Army.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

French Premier's Speech Interrupted by Noisy Protests.

PARIS, June 18.—The action of the government in determining to prosecute the agitators in the south of France led to a lively debate in the chamber of deputies to-day, but after a tumultuous session the cabinet secured an indirect vote of confidence by the large majority of 254.

In a speech which was frequently interrupted by noisy protests, the premier declared that all means of conciliation were now exhausted, and that as chief of the government he was bound to enforce respect for the law.

Advices received here to-day from Narbonne state that dynamite had been found on railroads; in some cases the tracks have been removed, the telegraph wires cut, so as to impede the arrival of troops, and the revolted villagers have been pulling up the pavements and collecting materials for barricades.

BOAT IN PADDLE WHEEL.

Vigilance of Ferry Captain Prevents Double Drowning.

The captain of the ferry Mayflower saw a capsized rowboat under the bows of his boat last night about 9.40. One man was struggling in the water and another was hanging on to the bow of the rowboat. The captain signaled and the boat was stopped. A deck hand threw a lifebuoy into the water. A nearby launch picked up the men (who are unknown) and took them into the city. Another launch towed the disabled boat to the dock at Hanlan's Point. The boat, which belongs to Aykroyd, had a hole in the side, and in one end one of the oars was smashed. It is thought that the paddle wheel must have struck it.

There would be fewer accidents on the bay if all small boats carried lights.

BATTALION IN MUTINY.

Kill Commander and Fire on Loyal Battalions.

KIEV, June 19.—Last night the 21st battalion of Sappers, 450 strong, mutinied. They killed the commander of the third company and began firing volleys at random. Five loyal battalions were summoned to quell the mutiny, and called upon the mutineers to surrender. They replied with shots, however, wounding four of the loyal soldiers.

The loyal battalions fired a volley and the mutineers broke and fled. Two hundred and fifty-eight of them were arrested, but the others escaped.

PROF. HERSCHEL DEAD.

World-Famous Astronomer Passes Away in Observatory Home.

LONDON, June 18.—Prof. Alexander Stewart Herschel, the distinguished astronomer, died to-day at the observatory house, St. Lough, Bucks, where his grandfather, Sir William Herschel and Sir John Herschel made most of their world-famous discoveries.

Shower Bouquets.

Send for our illustrations and prices, best flowers; best arrangement and guaranteed delivery. Dunlop's, 96 Yonge-street. ed

Your Wedding Flowers.

See Jennings' roses; beautiful blooms on long, stiff stems. 123 West King-street. Phones Main 7210 and Park 1637. 135

A BIG DAIRY FARM IN SIMCOE COUNTY TO GIVE CITY MILK

Historic Property at New Lowell Acquired by Local Interests—To Herd 500 Cows in Fall.

The milkmen who cater to Toronto wants and the citizens whose needs add the wants of the milkmen will be interested in an important deal which is just about thru. It is the purchase of an immense farm within 80 miles of Toronto by persons interested in the City Dairy Co., and the situation is one that will cause the Milk Producers' Association and the milk consumer of mature years to think.

Last Saturday Charles E. Potter, manager of the City Dairy Co., accompanied by Hancock Renwick and two other gentlemen, went to the neighborhood of New Lowell, some 20 miles above Barrie, and agreements were signed for the purchase of the famous Kinoeul farm, a nice tract of 740 acres, adorned with buildings that have long been the pride of the section. As the buildings alone cost over $20,000 many years ago, and nearly half as much more was since spent in improving them, it was naturally supposed that the rumored price of over $30,000 was a moderate figure, and it will be a surprise when it is known that the purchase price agreed upon is less than $20,000 for the whole business.

It is the intention of the purchasers to establish a great big dairy farm on the spot and just as soon as the titles are cleared satisfactory the work of improving the place to make it worth $50,000 will be commenced. In the fall it is considered that there will be four or five hundred cows living there, earning their keep by supplying Toronto with milk.

Farm With a History.

The sale is all but completed, and as there is no cloud on the title an official announcement will doubtless soon be made. The World saw Mr. Renwick at his home, 25 Hazlitt-street, last night. He is a former owner of the farm, and was instrumental in making the sale, but he said he was in honor bound not to discuss it or its terms. The signing of the deeds would not take place for a few days, and in the meantime he considered the matter was a secret.

The farm, which has been purchased, has an interesting history. It is right in the Village of New Lowell. Nearly 50 years ago the old furniture firm of Jacques and Hay bought it for 50c an acre from the government. There was enough varied timber on it to warrant them establishing mills and their extensive trade was supplied from Kinoeul farm. The saw mill, planing mill and grist mill got their food from it. A. M. Patton was connected with the enterprise, and his son, Robert Patton, ex-M.P., now postmaster of Barrie, was in recent years the manager.

A Fine Place.

Nearly ten years ago the Jacques estate sold to Hancock Renwick, a wealthy resident of the locality, for what was supposed to be an immoderately low figure. About five years ago Mr. Renwick disposed of the property to James Giffin, a prosperous man of Peel County. The figure in that transfer is said to have been $15,000, netting a neat profit to Mr. Renwick, who admits that he made money while he owned the farm, as well as when he sold it. It was considered a snap for anyone with the money, there being no better root land in the country, while wheat, oats and barley thrived on it to a conspicuous degree. Coats Creek runs right thru it. A spring creek rises on the farm, on which a neat dam has been formed, from which a windmill pumps a plentiful supply of water for stock. A portion of the farm—108 acres—is on the east side of the New Lowell railway station. The shipping facilities are apparently of the easiest nature for carrying out of the proposal to get in 300 cans of milk a day to Toronto, within the next few months.

Barns Cost $20,000.

The barns and stables, which cost over $20,000 to build, form a complete square, with a big barnyard in the centre. In addition to the square, there is a long building, which has been used as an implement shed. The lower storey of three of the buildings is all brick. It has achieved fame as a stock farm. Hay and Patton won prizes all over the continent with the Doll Anlus cattle they raised there. At the present time Mr. Giffin has two or three carloads of fat cattle, each beast weighing in the neighborhood of 1000 pounds, ready to ship. He is to give up possession July 15.

Mr. Giffin's reasons for selling are natural. His wife died some time ago and recently his only daughter got married. One of his sons is a school teacher and the other is at school. So, after a conference with Mr. Renwick, acting for the purchasers, he decided to sell. He had talked of going out west, but as he is getting up in years, he is said to have reconsidered the thought.

Railway Into Property.

In addition to the G. T. R. branch railroad, the Creemore-road runs right thru the farm.

Just what effect this transaction is going to have on the milk situation remains to be seen. The company has bought a farm that capital can make pay very handsomely. It is one of these places that need money to make lots more while it supports itself.

Part Hope Pale Ale helps your food feed your body. Try it to-day.

Boy Wanted.

We have a position open for a good, smart boy, about 18, to deliver parcels and work around cigar store. Must be clean and neat and have references. Apply this morning to A. Clubb & Sons, 5 King West.

Oscar Hudson & Company, Chartered Accountants, 5 King West. M. 6478

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE YORK'S ELECTORATE BY DIGGING CANAL

E. B. Osler's Hot Shot on Government's Policy—A. E. Kemp Renominated by East Toronto Conservatives.

East Toronto Conservatives in convention last night nominated A. E. Kemp for the next federal election. The meeting was unanimous in its choice, and various speakers paid high compliment to the services of the candidate elect in his capacity as citizen, business man and legislator.

Many prominent Conservative workers, members of provincial and civic governments, were present.

E. B. Osler, M.P., West Toronto, was pleased to note the unanimity with which the association had re-nominated Mr. Kemp. There was especial need of united action.

"The government," asserted Mr. Osler, "are trying to bribe or buy support in Toronto.

"I believe that money and every other material and personal argument that is at the disposal of the enemy will be used in the approaching fight."

The action of the Laurier party in their attempt to bribe the County of York by means of the canal from Lake Simcoe to Newmarket was a sample of what Conservatives might expect near at home. They were not to be bamboozled into deserting their party on the strength of promises of railway bridges or subways.

"The corruption of politics in Canada under the Liberal party is far greater than political corruption in either the United States or Great Britain," declared Mr. Osler. "Graft predominates in every department, and political dishonesty has become so usual that popular opinion regards lax principles as the inevitable trademark of every politician.

"Had members of any corporation been guilty of acts similar to those of the government the law would have been after them long ago and the jail become their resting-place."

Other speakers were Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education; J. S. Carstairs, Conservative organizer of Ontario; A. H. Birmingham, organizer for Toronto; Ald. McGhie, Mayor Coatsworth and A. C. Macdonell, M.P., South Toronto. They all emphasized the tremendous efforts being made by the government to strengthen Liberal organization and sentiment. A special effort was being put forward in Centre Toronto. Besides these there were present Ald. Saunderson, Church, Geary and Hales, J. P. Humphrey, W. W. Eastwood and L. Loughlane.

The nomination was moved by R. S. Neville and seconded by Ald. Saunderson.

ORCHARD'S WIFE WAS DECEIVED BY HAYWOOD

State Shows That Prisoner Helped Orchard With Fake Letters—Arrangement With Federation.

BOISE, Idaho, June 18.—The prosecution in the Steunenberg murder trial offered one of its most important pieces of evidence against William D. Haywood to-day, when, recalling Harry Orchard for redirect examination, it introduced four letters tending to show that Haywod, during the fall of 1905, when Orchard swears he was engaged on various crimes for the federation leaders, had participated in a plan to deceive Mrs. Orchard of Cripple Creek as to the whereabouts of her husband.

After a variety of protests from the defence, Orchard was allowed to testify that early in the summer of 1905 Haywood told him that Mrs. Orchard was writing for information as to Orchard's whereabouts. Orchard swore that he wrote Mrs. Orchard a series of letters that were falsely dated and delivered to Mrs. Orchard by agents of the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard identified a letter which Haywood wrote to Mrs. Orchard, and that was admitted in evidence and handed to the jury. It follows:

"Denver, Nov. 18, 1905.

"Mrs. H. Orchard: Dear Madam and Sister,—I have not heard a word since I saw you. The last information I got was from Alaska. I think Fairfield was the name of the place. I see that awful conditions prevail among the law and order element.

"Yours very truly,

"William D. Haywood."

Besides the four San Francisco and Alaska letters the state procured the admission of a certified copy of an unsigned letter which Orchard got at Caldwell jail, and which Orchard swears was in the handwriting of Pettibone.

The letter follows:

"Dec. 30.

"Friend Tom,—Your letter received. That was sent to Jack Dec. 21 for you. He should send it so that you ought to have it by this time. Will not write any more this time. Write me as soon as you get to your new field."

The letter was postmarked at Denver in December, 1905, the day that Steunenberg was killed, and it is said by the state that the Jack mentioned was Simkins, and the "that" referred to was $100, which Orchard swore he asked Simpkins to get for him when Simpkins left Caldwell.

The state developed its contention that, as tending to show a conspiracy and knowledge of the Steunenberg crime, Orchard was, without any request on his part, furnished with counsel within a few days after his arrest.

The defence examined Orchard on this subject, and largely devoted itself to showing that the Western Federation of Miners always provided counsel for its members whenever and wherever they got into trouble.

To combat the theory that Orchard killed Steunenberg in revenge for his loss of a valuable interest in the Hercules Mine, the state on re-direct examination obtained from Orchard a declaration that he sold his interest in the Hercules in 1897, two years before the strike began and troops came.

WELL, HOW DID YOU ENJOY AN OLD-TIME JUNE DAY?

Whole Continent Revelled in Real Summer Torridity Yesterday—Three Deaths in Chicago—Cooler for To-Day.

As some one remarked that peculiarity about the weather yesterday was what is called heat.

But the prospect of cooler weather to-day will be hailed with much satisfaction by citizens in general, who sweltered in weather that might be described as mildly torrid. It was not a day for comfort in the factory or the office, but for picnickers it was pretty close to the ideal, and the steamboats carried thousands out of Toronto yesterday.

At Chicago three deaths and many prostrations because of the heat were reported before 10 o'clock in the morning. The mercury at that hour was 87 degrees.

"The outlook locally is for a little cooler weather," said the Observatory expert last night. He thus explained it:

"The passing eastward of the area of depression, conveying the warm weather with it and the advance of the high area over the lake will cause the winds to shift around to the northwest. It will be mostly fair, but there are chances of lightning during the night, and there may be a heavy fall of rain at different points in the province to-day."

"Yes, it was quite hot in Ontario and Quebec," conceded the weather man. "It reached 94 at Ottawa during the afternoon and also touched that point in Chatham, New Brunswick. At Quebec, Montreal and Rockliffe, the mercury rose to 88 degrees. The top notch reached in Toronto was 87 degrees, about 3 p.m. No, it wasn't hotter than the hottest day in June of last year. On June 29, 1906, the thermometer stood at 91, and as early as June 8 of last year it reached 86."

The past few days have been effective in boosting the average of temperature for the month. Up to Thursday last the daily average was five degrees below that shown on the records for the past 63 years, but the hot wave has lifted to four degrees above.

There were some thunder storms in the Ottawa Valley last night, and in Quebec City there was a slight fall of rain.

A terrific storm of lightning, rain and hail burst over Ottawa in the afternoon and continued until late in the evening. The thermometer had risen to 94 when the storm broke. Two or three street cars were put out of business and the fire brigade had several calls to minor blazes. Market gardens around the city suffered severely and trees were blown down.

BOYS TURN SWITCH AND FAST TRAIN IS WRECKED

Five Persons Severely Injured, One Fatally—Train Was Going Fifty Miles an Hour.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—Big Four passenger train No. 19, one of the fastest trains on the New York Central lines, ran into an open switch to-day in the northern part of the city, while running at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The engine and every coach was thrown on its side and the passengers were piled in heaps, a number of them being severely injured.

When the engine struck the open switch the tender ran along the side of the track for some rods, and then plunged into the ground several feet. The engine continued along the side of the track for 200 yards and then turned over on its side.

Engineer William T. Smith stuck to his post and escaped injury. His fireman, Joe Mahaffy of Cleveland, jumped, and is probably fatally injured.

Officials have advices which, they say, indicate that the switch was thrown open by a gang of boys.

Another train passed over the road 20 minutes before No. 19 came along, and the engineer noticed a crowd of boys near the switch, which controlled the spur of track into the sewer-pipe works, where the wreck occurred.

GIRL TAKES CHLOROFORM.

Overdose Causes Death of Miss Sarah Eliet on Spadina Avenue.

Miss Sarah Ellen Eliet, aged 18, a domestic at 496 Spadina-avenue, was found dead on a sofa last evening with a handkerchief, on which had been chloroform, over her face.

Dr. Snell has an office in the residence. He is at present at the Niagara camp. The girl, who was pretty, and of excellent reputation, had been in the habit of sniffing at the chloroform, saying that she liked it, altho frequently warned against it.

Dr. T. Shaw Webster was called in and notified the authorities. Coroner Young will enquire.

Miss Eliet had been employed as a domestic for four years. Her father, Charles Eliet, 16 Ivy-avenue, is employed with the waterworks.

The body was taken to Harry Ellis' undertaking rooms.

AN INVITATION TO DELEGATES.

The delegates to the American Waterworks Association convention should not leave Toronto without seeing the inside of the finest hat and fur store on the American continent. This is Dineen's, at Yonge and Temperance-streets. Anyone will be pleased to direct a delegate to the splendid showrooms. Straw hats are, of course, the specialty just now.

AT LAST.

It was fine thruout all Canada yesterday, with the exception of showers in the Ottawa Valley, Quebec and in Saskatchewan. Also, it was warm, as these figures show:

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	42	62
Atlin	32	52
Kamloops	52	84
Calgary	40	76
Edmonton	50	76
Prince Albert	38	72
Qu'Appelle	42	68
Winnipeg	46	64
Port Arthur	60	84
Parry Sound	58	84
Toronto	62	87
Ottawa	66	94
Montreal	70	88
Quebec	66	88
St. John	46	58
Halifax	48	78

Across the border yesterday temperature was of the sweltering order, as follows:

Boston	94
Albany	92
New York	84
Chicago	88
Davenport, Iowa	90
Kansas City	88
New Orleans	92

Nation Should Rule Weather

How President Roosevelt Might Address His People on This All-Important Subject.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Evening Post publishes the following despatch, "by special wigwag" from Oyster Bay:

Oyster Bay, June 18.—President Roosevelt to-day delivered to indignant delegations from fifteen cities who came to him to protest against the bad-weather monopoly, the following address:

Fellow Citizens: I take a peculiar pleasure in greeting you here, because it is eminently true in a democracy that what is every one's business is apt to be no one's business, and you are here on everybody's business. There is plenty of pressure of local interests for good public weather as for public buildings and other local improvements; but there is no special interest that is seeking to bring pressure to bear for matters of great national concern—pre-eminently the weather. Persons who are engaged in the hurly-burly of active political life most naturally tend to pay especial heed to the requests that are insistent, and it behooves our people to encourage patriotic delegations like this, which shall be insistent on the needs of America as a whole.

Friends, you and I are practical men. It is, therefore, our duty to differentiate sharply between good weather and bad weather. Try as we well, we cannot escape the duty of denouncing and condemning bad weather. At the same time remember that we must not give way to the dangerous and wicked agitation against all weather, good and bad. Those men who advocate wild and foolish remedies which would be worse than the disease, are doing all in their power to perpetuate the evils against which they nominally war, because if we are brought face to face with the naked issue of either keeping or totally destroying the weather in which the majority share, but in which some share improperly, why, as sensible men, we must decide that it is a great deal better that some people should have too much weather than that no one should have weather enough.

The man who deliberately attempts to show the superiority of the weather existing in his boyhood may be quite as undesirable a citizen as Jupiter Pluvius or a false weather-bureau prophet. The first prerequisite to doing good work in this field of philanthropy and social effort undertaken with one's fellows for the common good is that it shall be attempted in a spirit of broad sanity no less than a broad and loving charity. Hence in speaking of the weather of our youth we must never fail to speak of it with scrupulous fairness and justice, fairness to young and old, the weak and the strong, the big and the little.

The Line of Cleavage.

"The true line of cleavage lies between the good weather and the bad weather; and the line of cleavage may, and often does, run at right angles to that which divides the rich and the poor. The misuse of weather is one manifestation of the same evil spirit which under changed circumstances denies the right of property because this right is in the

Continued on Page 7.

NOT IN HURRY TO PROSECUTE

Grand Jury Return True Bill, But Libel Case Will Not Go On To-Day.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 18.—(Special.)—The first day of the Crockett-Emmerson criminal libel case has left everybody up in the air. Gossip is rampant. Is there a deal? Is a settlement on the tapis? Is something being fixed up? James H. Crockett, the defendant, most emphatically says "No." He demands a full trial and wants it immediately. As an earnest of his good faith he has here numerous witnesses. Among these are John Lloyd, ex-night clerk of St. Lawrence Hall, Harry Dean, ex-nightwatchman; James Chapman, ex-night porter.

The "missing witness" from Hamilton, John T. Parker, manager of the more or less famous Albion Hotel, Montreal; Detective Skeffington, formerly with the I. C. R., and several ladies and gentlemen from Moncton, N. B., and the City of Quebec, who will testify as to the reputation of the feminine parties in the case.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson is here, buoyant in spirits and looking well. Personally he denies all knowledge of the overtures for compromise made in his behalf. It is reported, however, that Hon. Mr. Pugsley has made the suggestion to the defendant's counsel that the prosecution would drop the case with the understanding that Mr. Crockett had some justification for publishing the alleged libelous article if the defence would withdraw the contention that the ladies mentioned were of ill-repute. This proposition was turned down.

There'll Be Delay.

The talk about compromise received a fillip this afternoon after the grand jury had returned the indictment.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley and J. D. Hazen, K.C., respectively leaders in provincial politics, and opposing counsel in this case, retired for consultation. When they emerged Mr. Pugsley stated that he would not press for Mr. Crockett's arraignment to-day as the defendants' lawyers wished time to file a plea to the indictment.

"That seems reasonable," said the judge, "but of course you will go ahead with the trial to-morrow."

"Oh, no!" said Mr. Pugsley; "we will not dream of going ahead to-morrow."

Court met this morning at 11 o'clock, Judge Landry presiding. The charge to the grand jury practically required an indictment.

Charge to the Jury.

In addressing the grand jury the judge said.

"There does not seem to me to be enough evidence to find a true bill upon. Use your own judgment in this matter—not a knowledge based upon anything superficial. The charge against Mr. Crocket in the information is that he published in a newspaper in this city under the heading "In Parliament" the following words:

"'This minister was Mr. Emmerson himself, and one of the places from which he was ejected with two women of ill-repute, with whom he had been keeping company not long since, was the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.'

"If you find that these words were published in a newspaper printed and sent abroad in this country, that they were written by Mr. Crocket or published by him in a newspaper controlled by him, you must find also whether these words were written of and concerning Mr. Henry R. Emmerson, or if they were written concerning any other man. If they were published in reference to Mr. Emmerson, then that part of the requirements of the law with reference to defamatory libel is complete.

"You must further find that those words so published were designed to hurt Mr. Emmerson in his reputation by holding him up to contempt and ridicule. If you cannot find these things then you will do right not to find a true bill. Twelve of your number is sufficient to find a true bill."

Return True Bill.

After one hour the grand jury announced a true bill.

Mr. Emmerson occupied a seat at the end of the table most distant from the bench and seated alongside him was Col. Marsh, the local police magistrate, who presided at the trial. Mr. Emmerson was dressed in a grey worsted suit and panama hat, with brown gaiters over his black patent leather shoes.

Should the case come to trial on its merits it may last for a week.

NO. 56. Not Good After 12 o'Clock Noon June 24, 1907

Trip to London Ballot

THIS BALLOT GOOD FOR 1 VOTE

For _____

District No. _____ Address _____

County _____ City _____

When fully filled out and received at The World Office by mail or otherwise on or before expiration of date shown above. **Not good after that date.** Void if name voted for has not been properly nominated. No ballot will be altered in any way, or transferred, after being received by The World.