

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1909.

AN INTERESTING SITUATION.

Perhaps nothing in the Kinrade case since the actual murder itself has aroused so much interest as the occurrences of last night's session of the Coroner's court.

In commenting upon the failure of certain members of the family required as witnesses at Thursday night's session to put in an appearance, the Times treated it as a matter of oversight or inadvertence. Possibly that may still be the correct view as to their absence. But as to the cause of their absence last night there is left no room for doubt. On Friday morning a subpoena in regular form was served upon Florence Kinrade in Toronto by Provincial Detective Miller, commanding her presence at last evening's session of the inquest. The Coroner's jury and the officials were on hand at the appointed hour, only to find that the witness was not in attendance. Her testimony being deemed by the Crown to be of vital importance at this point in the investigation, a further adjournment had to be made. Proof of service of the subpoena was presented, and the Crown asked for a Coroner's bench warrant to secure the attendance of the witness. This the Coroner granted. Not until then did Mr. George Lynch-Stamton declare himself. He stated that he represented the Kinrade family, and that, in staying away from the inquest, Florence Kinrade was acting upon advice of counsel. He did not stop there, but challenged the authority of the Coroner to issue a warrant to compel the witness' attendance. The Coroner, however, is advised by the Crown Counsel that his authority in the case is ample.

The situation thus created is an extraordinary one, and can hardly fail to produce a painful impression on the public mind. It is greatly to be regretted that anything should occur to suggest hostility to, or even lack of eagerness to co-operate with, the Crown on the part of counsel for the family; and it is to be feared that these occurrences may tend to produce such an impression. If the staying away of witnesses from Thursday night's session of the inquest was in conformity with advice of counsel, it is a pity that the Crown authorities were not given notice so that needless expense and annoyance might have been avoided. As to last night's fiasco, also the occasion of considerable expense—it would appear, from Mr. Stamton's statement, to have been easily avoidable, if being in the power of counsel to inform the Crown authorities as to the situation. Doubtless, had the witness been shown to have been physically unfit to appear, the courtesy of such an assurance would have averted every purpose, and would have avoided expense, and the creation of an unpleasant situation.

The Coroner's powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and to investigate cases coming within his jurisdiction are very wide. Whether, by the imposition of legal technicalities, these can be so abridged as to enable a witness to defy his authority and to refuse to appear and testify, is a matter which must be left to the courts.

CONFEDERATION PARENTAGE.

In referring to some incidents of the reunion of surviving members of the first Parliament of the Dominion recently held at Ottawa, a number of contemporaries accept the letter of Sir John Carling, read at the meeting, as setting out the first suggestion for a confederation of the Provinces. Even the Toronto Globe seems to accept confederation as the outcome of a conversation between Hon. George Brown and Sir John Carling "in the early sixties." It says:

Parties in the old Province of Canada had for some time in the early sixties been very evenly balanced in the popular chamber. Mr. George Brown had submitted to it a report from a special committee appointed to consider the situation. Returning to the capital in company with Mr. Carling, he suggested to him a virtual coalition of parties to break the deadlock by trying to change the legislative union of the two Provinces into a Federal one, leaving to each the management of its own domestic affairs. His suggestion and offer of support were carried by Mr. Carling to Sir John Macdonald, and out of this grew first the project of the larger federation accomplished in 1857.

SAFETY IN PUBLICITY.

The Times is free to confess that it does not share the views of some people who advocate on general principles the exclusion of the adult public from inquests and court trials. There are special cases in which excuse for private or rigidly restricted hearings are found in the nature of the offence, and of the testimony to be heard. But an "open court" is in the interest of justice, and as a safeguard to the individual whose case is to be heard and challenges the confidence of society in the fairness of the process. True, the press now performs a work of great importance to the public, of which the public did not have the advantage in earlier times. But a free and open court is a corollary to trial by one's peers; and it should not be undervalued. Inquests are of great importance to the elucidation of facts bearing on serious crimes, and publicity is a valuable aid to the administration of justice. Order must be obtained, and such a selection of the audience to be admitted as will secure quiet and decorum is, of course, to be justified. But the making of a court process a star chamber affair is not in keeping with British practices or British traditions. The administration of justice is a matter in which the public is vitally interested.

Some esteemed citizens of the United States appear to be astonished that Canadians do not flock over to press on them at their conventions the need of reciprocity between the two countries. Of course, Canadians wish to be neighborly and courteous, and all that sort of thing, but, really, these gentlemen should remember that we have been so often treated as if we were paupers and inferiors that we've lost the convention habit. The average Canadian, having true courtesy himself, stands a good deal of kicking before it dawns on him that it isn't done as a friendly joke; but when he sees the point, he ceases to present himself to be kicked for the amusement of Yankee trusts and combines.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The streets will be drier in a little while. Cheer up.

Have you developed your annual spell of enthusiasm for gardening yet?

Chatham is to have a taxicab motor service, and is prinking herself considerably over it.

Do you keep your dog in, or do you let it run about and destroy your neighbors' boulevards and garden work?

Manitoba issues 381 liquor licenses. Of these, 69 hotels, 26 wholesale and 6 brewery licenses are in Winnipeg.

There is much need for road work in some parts of the city. Some of the east end industrial establishments certainly have good reason to complain of the condition of the streets of that quarter.

The street railway work is now under way, and for some time to come a lot of men will be kept busy with roadwork and street paving. What a pity the car shops and sheds matter was not decided, that work on them might go on also!

The New York Committee of Wholesale Grocers says that if the United States sugar duties were removed the housewife could purchase for 30c the sugar which now costs 50c. It estimates that the saving to the people to be effected would be not less than \$142,723,317 a year. Such a tariff snap as that is surely worth fighting for by these big combines.

The Toronto World, one of the most ardent supporters of the Whitney Government, is very much dissatisfied with that Government's utterances on technical and industrial education. It says they give the impression "that a desire exists to side-step a difficult problem," and it does not approve of its contention that the question should be dealt with by the federal government. It points out that the Provincial Government has a distinct duty to perform in this matter, and it evidently thinks that it is trying to shirk it.

The Toronto News urges the Ottawa Opposition to again resist the obstruction of public business as a means of forcing the majority to defer to it. The Winnipeg Free Press is not averse to seeing the Opposition accept the partisan advice of the News, thinking that it might lead Sir Wilfrid Laurier to reconsider his unappreciated consideration of the obstructionists and undertake a much-needed revision of the rules of the House. As the Free Press points out, "if the rules are not revised we shall have deadlock again at Ottawa, if not at this session, in future years."

Commenting on the statement attributed to Patten, the wheat speculator, that he doesn't care what the press says about him, and that his great profit in the wheat corner was "honestly earned," the New York Journal of Commerce pointedly says:

If, as has been reported, Patten and his clique have made \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in a few weeks it has come from somewhere. Somebody has earned it; he and his "crowd" have not. They have made millions pay more for wheat before they could get more for flour, and to lose some of the money they win. They have made bakers pay more for flour before they could get more for bread and so contribute to their gains. Finally the loaf of bread costs more and the notes of the poor begin to be drawn to the empty places which their sin has produced.

"Nobody," says a contemporary, "gets money without earning it unless by some device that takes the earnings of others without rendering an equivalent in service or benefit." What a beautifully lucid way of describing a protective tariff!

CUR EXCHANGES

SAT. DAY. (Toronto Telegram.) April 23.—St. George for Merrie England.

YOU MAY FIND OUT. (Toronto News.) Why is McAvity allowed to keep the money?

HIGH AND LOW. (Brantford Expositor.) It is no mere platitude to speak of the high school as being "the poor man's college."

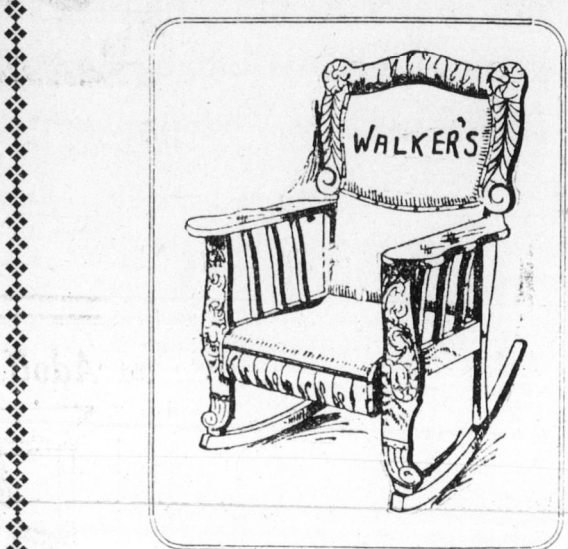
FOUND JIMMIE. (Toronto Star.) There have been no recent sensations in the Kinrade case, though the police recently discovered a concealed Baum.

EDUCATION AND LIBERALISM. (Galt Reporter.) We saw in the late Federal election every male public school teacher in Galt working day and night for the Liberal candidate, Dr. Moyer.

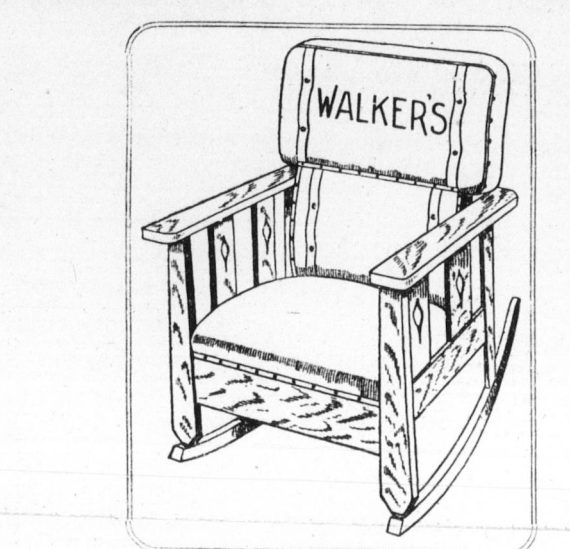
THOUGHT SIR JAMES WAS THE DOORKEEPER. (Toronto Saturday Night.) Of course we have all heard about the humble toiler who didn't know the railway president and talked back to him, just as though he was an ordinary mortal, and then got his salary raised for his devotion to duty. But it was an experience of a slightly different nature which happened to Sir James Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario, the other day.

It was near 1 o'clock, and Sir James

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Carpets, Linoleums, Dressers, Sideboards, Art Squares, Extension Tables The Frank E. Walker Co., Limited Canada's Greatest Instalment Furniture and Carpet Store Open Evenings Big Store, East King Street, Cor. Catharine St.

was going to lunch. As everyone has ever had business at the Province's office knows, there is a desk just outside the outer door and there the faithful Charles Chase presides to steer visitors within the portals or to steer others away. But at this particular moment the chair was vacant and Sir James sat down to write a note. Enter a gentleman on business. "Say, where will I find—" he began in important tones, as he approached the desk, but the man there didn't even look up. "H. there, you?" called the visitor in more peremptory tones, approaching closer. Then the man did look up. "WHAT?" demanded Sir James, in his most dignified manner. Then the gentleman saw his mistake. "Oh, I beg your pardon. I beg your pardon," he exclaimed, raising his hat hurriedly and often and bowing profusely. But Sir James wasn't really annoyed.

The Gentle Cynic. About the one thing a chronic borrower will not take is a hint.

People who search for a gas leak with a candle generally find it.

General Belief and Private Opinion do not belong in the same regiment.

Men who come home late at night have two ways of going to bed: one is to be very nervous, so no body will dare say anything about it; the other is to be very cheerful so no one will want to spoil his good humor.

There is more power in a pound of coal, isolated to convince you with you are a good husband than in having a ton of coal.

All you have to do to change a bargain into a luncheon is to make it.

The reason men don't like a fearful pity is it seems so much like home.

When a girl gets her first proposal she has already told how she had a hundred.

What a woman can never understand is how other women can say the mean things about her that she says about them.

The queer way women can dress their children is nothing like as queer as the way they can name them.

If the baby doesn't learn to walk for several months after it ought to be its because his brain is too big for his legs to carry.

A man would rather go to jail than to a reception if he could get out as quick.

Everything in a love letter to a girl is beautiful sentiment, even to the bad spelling.

Things to Know. To keep milk toast from being soggy, pour the boiling buttered milk in a covered pitcher, so that each individual may stir it himself over his toast.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before putting away. The paper will absorb the moisture and keep the shoes from becoming hard.

When paint sticks to glass it can be removed with hot vinegar.

A porcelain tub or sink can be thoroughly cleaned with a flannel dipped in spirits of turpentine.

Destroy ants in a house, dip an old sponge in sweetened water and lay it where they can get at it. They will all

swarm around it, when it may be taken up and thrown into boiling water.

To polish zinc, rub briskly with a cloth dipped in benzene, and rinse off with boiling water.

When soaking mackerel or other salt fish, see that the skin side is placed upward.

It is said that good black ink mixed with the white of an egg is excellent to restore the color to black kid, shoes and gloves both.

Reading in Bed. It is a bad plan at best. The eyes are almost sure to suffer, for two reasons at least.

First, the light is usually insufficient and badly placed, falling on the eyes instead of on the book or paper.

In the second place, it is difficult to place the book so that both eyes are used equally, particularly when lying on the side.

Moreover, if the book is held too near the eyes, there is danger of producing myopia. Children should never be allowed to

form the habit. In fact, doctors say no one under eighteen years of age should be permitted to read in bed.

Invalids and others who insist upon doing so should at least take care to minimize the dangers as much as possible.

The light should be good, and should come over one shoulder.

At any rate, the reader's eyes should be shaded from it.

He should lie on his back, with head and shoulders raised.

When he gets too tired to hold the book in a proper position, he should stop and rest or employ one of the reading stands which may be attached to a bed, and which are so great a convenience.

WIT OF A LONDON CABBY. Professor Frederick Starr, the distinguished anthropologist, was discussing in Chicago the Roosevelt hunting trip.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "will encounter great dangers in the jungle. I don't mean the wild beasts; I mean the ferns. Mr. Roosevelt's is not the tem-

perament to resist these dangers, either."

"This is a heady, rushing temperament; but the sort of temperament that keeps jungle fever off like—like—"

"I once boarded a four-wheeler in Piccadilly," said Professor Starr, "and I made the driver drive to Claridge's."

"He drove at a snail's pace. Exasperated for I was already late for lunch, I put out my hand and shouted:

"Look here, cabby, we're not going to a luncheon!"

"The cabby looked at me, took out his pipe and frowned.

"No," he said, "and we ain't going to no 'luncheon' first, neither!"

ALL WERE PRESENT. Her Husband—Did you have a lively time at your club this afternoon?

His Wife—I should say not. Every member was present.

Her Husband—Well, what of that?

His Wife—Why, there was no one to talk about. Chicago News.

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