

A CHICKEN AS A BAIT.

Was That How Irene Cole Was Lured to Death.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY

Brantford despatch: The coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of eight-year-old Irene Cole, top-sit brought in this verdict: "We find that Irene Cole was lawfully murdered by a person or persons unknown to this jury at present. It is the unanimous opinion of the jury, from evidence produced, that suspicious points to the prisoner, Kennedy. We desire to call the attention of the city authorities to the fact that the place known as the Willows is a rendezvous of some of the worst characters, and would recommend that steps be taken to remedy this evil without delay."

A good deal of important evidence was received in the inquest to-night but it was mainly that of the police who made the arrest, and who were present at the examination of Kennedy's clothing and person immediately afterwards.

Dr. Ashton, who was called to examine the clothing, would not say definitely that there were blood stains upon it, but he thought it was. Particular stress was laid upon the fact of the finding of an envelope in Kennedy's pocket. Dr. Ashton thought the stains discovered on it were blood stains, but that they were there, evidence that the blood had been diluted with water.

To-night the police submitted further evidence in an attempt to prove beyond doubt that Kennedy was in the Willows during the afternoon. A witness was called who testified that the prisoner bought a chicken from her on the day before the murder, and that Kennedy told her it was for a little girl who had been teasing him to get one for her. Yesterday afternoon the police found a dead chicken about sixty feet from the spot where the child's body was found. The woman who sold the chicken was certain that it was the same that she had sold to Kennedy.

She said that Kennedy put it in a bag. The police in making a search of the Willows on Sunday last saw a bag falling to the description of the one the witness said she gave Kennedy, but they did not take it away, being unaware of the chicken feature of the case. Another search was made for the bag yesterday, but it could not be found.

The police think, however, that they are likely to get it as soon as the finder hears that it is wanted.

Kennedy promised, a few days ago to make a statement when he was arraigned before Magistrate Woodruff to-morrow morning, but to-day he retained Heyd, Livingstone & Couch to defend him, and they do not intend that he shall do any talking until they think the proper time has come.

Kennedy still disclaims any knowledge of the crime, and says he was not in the Willows at all during the afternoon.

Prof. Ellis has not been able to complete the examination of the clothing in connection with the Cole murder case at Brantford. It was hoped that he would have it ready for the inquest last night, but the work was too extensive. He will complete it in the course of a few days, and then make his report upon it.

Brantford Courier.

Kennedy is at last commencing to realize the terrible position in which he is. All along he has protested that he did not want a lawyer, that a lawyer would be no good to him, as he was innocent of the offence and did not require defending.

Last night, however, he expressed a wish to Mr. Forbes Wilson, the judge, that something should be done in his behalf, and this morning the prisoner asked that a Coulier representative be sent for.

A Coulier man, therefore, this morning was admitted to the jail. Kennedy is confined in one of the lower corridors, looking out on the jail yard. He was standing at the barred window when the newspaper man entered, looking rather dejectedly out. He had his coat off, but was neatly dressed and saluted in military style when the party entered the corridor.

The Coulier representative spent half an hour or so chatting to the prisoner.

He is an intelligent man, gives his age as 30 and his occupation as that of a groom.

His home is in Dublin, but he has worked in Glasgow and other places, and was for five months with the Irish Horse in South Africa.

"The fighting was over when I got there," said Kennedy. "I hardly as much as saw a Boer."

Asked if he was guilty or not guilty of the terrible crime placed at his door, Kennedy emphatically stated, "I Am Not Guilty."

"If I was guilty I would say so. The papers with an account of this affair in, have gone all over the world now, and if I was guilty it wouldn't be much use of my living."

lodge there he has never kept up his connection with the order.

The prisoner is engaged to an Irish girl, who was for some years employed in the mantle department of a Toronto firm. She returned to Ireland, but was to have rejoined Kennedy in this country as soon as he secured a position.

Kennedy claims that on the fatal Wednesday afternoon he was in Victoria Park shortly after 1 o'clock. That he took a glass of lager at the Park Hotel and then proceeded along Darling street to Jubilee Park. That he sat down there for half an hour or so and then went down to Verity's to apply for work, but decided not to go in then, as he had been drinking. He then came up town and had a drink at both the American and Woodbine Hotels. This was about 4 o'clock.

In the evening he was with a chum who had boarded at the Jex Hotel with him. When the crowds came up from the Willows, they were on Colborne street. He was to have met this chum at 8:30 next morning in front of the 22nd and went with him to Hamilton to secure work there, as he understood wages were better in that city.

He did not know the name of this chum, but he worked at night at Slingsby Woollen Mills, and thought most likely he had gone on to Hamilton.

An enquiry at Slingsby's resulted in the information that an Englishman named Hargreaves had been working there at nights but had left. He had been drinking the day he got his ray. This is the man apparently referred to by Kennedy.

He and his chum walked up Market street as far as the G.T.R. station and then had returned, the prisoner going down to Hunt & Colter's barn to sleep.

Kennedy had the local papers in the corridor which he occupies, and apparently has kept himself thoroughly in touch with the whole affair as published.

He has engaged Messrs. Heyd, Livingstone & Couch to look after his interests in future. The firm will be represented at the inquest to-night, and also at the police court to-morrow.

The prisoner is a very civil man. He talks intelligently and impresses everyone he comes in contact with of the sincerity of his plea that he is not guilty.

All along he has protested that the examination of the stains found on his clothes would prove that they were not human blood. He admits that his falling in drink, that he protested that his character had otherwise always been above reproach.

FLYING MACHINE FAILED.

Prof. Langley's Long Expected Airship Useless.

Wide Water, Va., Oct. 12.—The sixty-foot steel-built flying machine, the climax of years of exhaustive study on the part of Prof. S. L. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to solve the problem of mechanical flight, was launched to-day, and the experiment carefully planned and delayed for months proved a failure. The immense ramp speed rapidly along its 70-foot track, was carried by its own momentum for 100 yards, and then fell gradually into the Potomac River, whence it emerged a total wreck.

Prof. Langley, Mr. C. M. Langley, chief assistant made the ascent and escaped with a ducking.

At no time was there any semblance of flight, the initial momentum, the lightness of the machine, and the sudden surface of the wings, furnishing the conditions which account for the hundred-yard transit. An official statement made after the test admitted that the experiment was unsuccessful, but asserted confidence in the ultimate success of the invention.

The Dominion Bank has opened a branch at Fort William.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Brandon.

The Bank of British North America has opened a branch at Calgary.

The Dominion Government has given Toronto 12½ acres of the lighthouse reserve for park purposes.

The evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops should begin to-day, but it is not thought that the agreement will be carried out.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding and Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto, have accepted the honor offered by Queen's University of having the degree of LL.D. conferred on them.

The dividend on United States Steel Corporation common stock was reduced from 1 to half of 1 per cent.

Among the other honorary degrees to be conferred by Queen's on the 15th inst. will be an LL.D. upon Mr. J. P. Whitney, the Opposition leader in the Ontario Legislature.

The Brockville Town Council will submit a by-law to the ratepayers for the granting of a bonus of \$16,000 to aid in rebuilding the Cossitt Bros. Company foundry, destroyed three years ago.

Throughout France 1,600,000 additional children have been enrolled in the public schools in consequence of the famous congregations law. The school administration calculates that this influx of children will cost it an additional 80,000,000 francs (\$32,000,000).

There have been only two hundred appeals this year against the results of the recent Educational Department examinations. This is about one hundred below the average. The Educational Council will meet on Saturday to consider the appeals.

The Assessment Commissioner of Ottawa has issued his preliminary statement of the city assessment for 1904. The total is given at \$82,764,382, of which \$29,920,087 is real, \$789,050 income, and \$2,078,200 personality. The increase over last year is \$8,201,840. The population is given at 61,597, an increase of 446.

JOHN REDMOND'S OPINION OF BALFOUR'S CABINET.

Irish Party Now Holds the Balance of Power.

London, Oct. 12.—Irish Nationalist opinion of Premier's Balfour's reconstructed cabinet is voiced in a telegram from John Redmond, the Irish leader, to the Associated Press as follows: "Dublin, Oct. 8, 1903.—The reconstructed cabinet is in its personnel comparatively weaker than it was. No new man of any mark has been added to it. Arnold Forster is careful and industrious, but he is a most commonplace official.

"Arthur Lyttelton is entirely unknown outside of the cricket field. "August Chamberlain's promotion to the Home Office is a disappointment, but it is rightly regarded as an act of tact, characteristic of his resignation and at the same time keep his grip on the cabinet.

"It goes without saying that the Government cannot last. The desertion of the Duke of Devonshire gave it its knock out blow. Whether it will meet Parliament in January or not is very doubtful. But, if it does, I believe it will not last a week unless the Irish party comes to its rescue. We are not over-hasty concerning the merits of its fiscal policy. What we are concerned about is the reform of the abuses in Ireland and the restoration of our national government, and we do not very much care from which English party we obtain our rights. We stand to win, however, this situation develops. From now onward I believe we shall hold the balance of power in the House of Commons. (Signed) John Redmond."

PUSHED INTO CYLINDER COGS.

Italian Has Both Legs Ground to Pulp at the Falls and May Die.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 12.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an Italian laborer named Calarino, employed by the Ontario Power Co., on their concrete plant as a mixer, was seriously injured, and it is expected that he will die. The Italian became involved in a dispute with a Poleander. The machine built up the plan of a large cylinder and stone crusher, was revolving at the time of the argument. The Poleander gave the Italian a push, and he toppled over, his legs going into the cylinder of the machine. Before it could be brought to a stop both legs were crushed and mangled in a terrible manner. Dr. McGarry, the company physician, was called and the ambulance was sent to the river where the unfortunate Italian was taken to the Memorial Hospital.

Tourists were placed about his legs and he was taken to the hospital, where his left leg was amputated at the knee. It was thought by the physicians that they would be able to save the right leg provided death did not result from the large amount of blood which the Italian lost. He resides on the Canadian side of the river and is about 30 years old. From the time that Calarino was taken from the cylinder of the concrete machine until he was placed on the operating table at the hospital he did not lose consciousness until he was placed under the influence of ether. He was conscious of his serious condition and while on the way to the hospital he gave two of his companions who were with him directions as to what should be done with his body and effects in case of death.

of munitions of modern war, the finest being the heavy artillery. This is known as Quequegan Creek, which is a dark red in color—ominous and dreadful hue—and it contains rum, much rum, much strong rum. But the Honorables and the Ancients boldly charged, and in less than an hour the field was theirs, and they had not lost a man.

PROGRESS OF HONORABLES

What They Did at Fall River en Route to New York.

Ancients Captured the Crowd

New York, Oct. 12.—The World has the following from Fall River, Mass.: At the great banquet in Symphony Hall, Boston, last night, the Ancients completely overcame the Progressives. The Progressives, from London, Thebes and thirteenth trenchmen of England were slain to admit the superior prowess of the Ancients. This made their surrender pathetically plain, as they were taking large quantities of mineral water.

The Ancients spent the forenoon in rest and meditation, but mustered in force at their armory, Boston Hall. Twenty minutes later they started in the march. They stopped at Fortress Young's, where, on the parade grounds at Court-square, they found the Honorables ready to join them in the fray.

One can judge how furiously the four days' battle has raged from the fact that only 130 Ancients were ready for the descent on New York. Four hundred of these stalwart giants went into battle last Friday.

To the everlasting honor of the Honorables it is said that they turned out their full strength for the invasion. One hundred and sixty-four they landed from the Mayflower 96 hours ago, and 164 they advanced on New York to-day.

Magnificent, if Not War.

Wild enthusiasm greeted the Honorables and the Ancients to-day upon their march through Boston streets, to South Station. Men and women cheered them as if they were American heroes returned from war. Englishmen marched as steadily as clockwork, with their jaunty, brisk, devil-may-care swagger. They are a splendid set of men.

And what pen can paint the majesty of the Ancients, marching on before? They are solid, capacious, absorbent, grand assimilators, splendid marchers, men of strong constitution, and tough fibre, as General Patrick A. Collins said at the banquet last night. They are magnificent, if they are not war.

They have made. The "Spindle City" was all a-flutter with bunting in honor of the invaders. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were flying everywhere side by side, and most of the house fronts were draped with red, white and blue bunting. The schools were all dismissed early, and the mills were closed so that the children and operatives might join the throng curious to see the famous Englishmen and the mighty Ancients.

At least 25,000 people lined Main, Columbia and Pocasset streets. As the parade swung down Main street the people clapped their hands and cheered and waved little American and British flags, and assured the warriors that they were all right.

The column halted at the Quequegan Club and formed in battle line. The large club dining-room had been transformed into a great buffet full of long tables. There were all sorts

tem of weight should apply to black, and it was decided to recommend same to Department of Agriculture.

Weight standards for rye and barley were also decided upon as follows: Rye, No. 1, 57 lbs.; barley, No. 1, 48 lbs.; No. 2, 48 lbs.; No. 3, extra, 47 lbs.

The task of fixing like standards for corn will be relegated, as in former years, to the Montreal Board. Buckwheat will receive attention later on at the hands of the Toronto delegates. All other forms of grain have a fixed and stationary weight measure, and are not subject to change.

Chief Grain Inspector Craig called the attention of the gathering particularly to the necessity for greater care being exercised by farmers in their selection of seed and the cleaning of their grain when delivering to buyers, otherwise Canada would lose the good results of the business that have been built up. Samples of peas submitted showed quite a large quantity of what is classed as "buggy" grain. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, in response to the demands of grain men a year ago had given a good deal of attention to this later question, and had issued literature pointing out to farmers how they should get rid of the bugs. If these instructions are followed, the speaker said he feared the loss of much valuable trade to the province.

RUSSIAN COURT MARTIAL.

Socialists on Trial, Which Resulted in Death Sentences.

London, Oct. 12.—Russian correspondents of the Times describe the court-martial just held at Tangarok on twenty-three Socialists, including a youth of nineteen, and two young women accused of participating in the demonstration and strike riots at Rostoff last week. The witnesses present showed themselves untrustworthy. The public prosecutor urged that six of the prisoners be condemned to death.

Most of the prisoners were silent, but Anna Logacheff made a long speech, in a dignified manner. One defiant prisoner, Vassil Tchenco, described how and why he joined the Socialists. He said: "I read in a patriotic book that Russian workmen participated in the movement because they were under the influence of the Jews, who received English money to organize an agitation to humiliate Russia. Among the Jews as well as the Christians, there are workmen. They are our brothers. Those who exploit us, Jew or Christian, are our enemies, but you, your Cossacks, and your Government, are our worst enemies."

Three of the prisoners were condemned to death, two girls were sent to Eastern Siberia for life, seven to terms of imprisonment, and the rest were released. The public in the court greatly sympathized with the prisoners, and even the Cossacks seemed to be moved.

WERE NEVER CLAIMED

U. S. Counsel Declares Britain Was Content About Inlets.

MOUNTAINS IN THE TREATY

London, Oct. 12.—Mr. Dickenson to-day resumed his argument before the Alaska Boundary Commission as to the meaning of the word "coast."

He showed that early in the negotiations Bagot proposed that the boundary line be drawn from the head of the Lynn Canal.

He argued from various expressions in earlier drafts that Canning and Bagot meant to yield, and Russia insisted upon retaining a continuous strip of solid land, on the continent.

Dealing with the argument of the Attorney-General that the negotiators of the treaty had meant the "coast" to follow round all inlets, since it would be impossible to draw a line parallel to such convolutions, Dickenson conceded that it was possible.

He proceeded to discuss the mountains, arguing along Mr. Watson's line that the treaty contemplated their regularity and continuity. He said that the mountains relied upon by Great Britain did not fill the essential requirements of the treaty mountains selected by the King.

President Lord Alverstone—Do you contend that there are no mountains anywhere within the meaning of the treaty? I must know this, Mr. Dickenson, (hesitating)—That is the contention of the United States.

He then discussed the Russian official maps subsequent to the treaty, showing the line going round the heads of the inlets, and asked why Great Britain did not say they claimed these heads of inlets. She not only did nothing of the kind, but actually issued her own official maps, showing the same line.

In reply to the president, Mr. Dickenson said that by "official maps" he meant those issued under the authority of the Government, whether with special reference to particular features or not.

He then said that Great Britain never sent a ship into those interior waters, or did anything interfering a claim to jurisdiction along that coast. So also when the United States flag was hoisted at the head of the Lynn Canal the representative of the Hudson Bay Company was present at the ceremony, and made no protest.

By Thursday evening the tribunal will probably have finished all its labors, except the pronouncement of its decision. Mr. Dickenson expects to say the last word in the controversy before the adjournment of the afternoon session, after which the commissioners will consider the arguments in private. Their conclusions will probably be announced soon afterward.

One hundred railway laborers, stranded at Ste. Agathe by the failure of a small railway, attempted yesterday to rush a C. P. R. train for a ride to Montreal.

INVESTORS' SAD PLIGHT.

View of the Soo Situation in Philadelphia.

WHAT DEPENDS ON SALE.

Philadelphia despatch: The possibility of saving the Consolidated Lake Superior Company from being sold out for debt on Thursday next hinges upon: Payment of \$350,000 to Speyer & Co., or injunction by the receiver or voluntary extension of time beyond Thursday by the bankers.

If the first requirement be coupled with an extension of ninety days will be granted in which to discharge a \$500,000 share held by Speyer & Co. in a loan of \$5,000,000, and to pay interest and a floating debt.

Second, the first scheme not be adopted, the second will be sought by the receiver, who will probably contend that the loan agreement is illegal, as it provided for the assignment of all the company's assets as security for a loan by a syndicate of which several directors are members; that is, they made a contract as syndicate members with themselves as trustees for the shareholders.

The third basis of hope is slim. If stockholders, promoters and directors assume the attitude that, though they claim a cash investment of \$20,000,000 in the properties, they will not or cannot advance \$250,000 to save them from being sold for a loan of \$5,000,000, the bankers cannot be expected to favor them.

Grievous Emergencies

The whole proposition presents a grievous emergency deeply concerning thousands of people in this city, Philadelphia's financial health has been tarred, and her people have suffered deeply. That they, after having invested many millions in an undertaking, which appeared to many of the foremost citizens as a promising one, should see their all pass irretrievably from them is a hardship both unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Measures ought to be taken to prevent the destruction of value. Where are the honorable gentlemen who induced men to stake their fortunes on this scheme: whose names are placed in the public papers as guarantors of the high standing begot implicit trust?

These men must stand pilloried as unworthy of the public eye. If they have invited investment of \$20,000,000, they permit every cent of it to be swept away, with only a trail of anguish to tell where fortunes once existed.

In the Path of the Wreck.

Here we see the aged president of a national bank who lost \$200,000 through a lie by a director even after he had been informed that stock had been sold to him on false representations, and whose death was hastened by grief. In another instance a philanthropist willed thousands for various good causes; when his strong box was opened it held but a mass of Consolidated Lake Superior shares. A veteran journalist tells how he, in his days of quiet retirement had a fortune taken from him: a young man about to settle his family comfortably was induced to exchange his all-invested in substantial railway shares—for Consolidated Superior; still in another place we hear the crack of the suicide's pistol; a Pennsylvania railroad clerk tells how he placed his entire savings in the scheme, and they are gone; a bank has burst in an adjoining county and farmers and trusting folk have had their lives' savings wrestled from them; an aged and honored broker has had his comfortable store of money swept away.

On every hand a tale of woe. Men and women in despair; for some time because they cannot pay he 50 cents a share to save themselves, because, alas, they've lost \$70 a share already. And here is the great third city in its union, for nearly two hundred years, the seat of a religious city, a city of churches, of peace, honor, and—what a mockery! "City of Brotherly Love."

Two More Ways to Help.

There are many rich banks in Philadelphia. They pay enormous dividends. Several of them lend money to the Consolidated Company, and when it got into trouble took advantage of the occasion to refund their loans secured from them by the Speyer collateral, whereas they had not been previously so well secured. Most of them are willing to accept new bonds, secured by iron-bound collateral. Is it possible that they cannot see \$250,000 value above the \$5,000,000 loan? If so, they did not do good banking in the first place. If there is good value there, do banks owe any consideration to people of a city who makes them rich, provided it can be done without detriment to their depositors?

There is a syndicate rich enough to put its name down as a subscriber for \$6,000,000 of Consolidated Superior stock. It has not paid. Are there not among its many members enough to say:

"Here: we'll be honorable enough to pay \$250,000!"

If this money cannot be raised it is to the everlasting shame of financial Philadelphia that it should see \$24,000,000 lost to the investors of the city for the lack of \$250,000 which many responsible persons are under obligation to pay.

HONEY CROP HEAVY.

Liberal Offerings Being Made From the Country.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The opening prices of honey have been made and are about 1-1/2c per lb. lower than those of last year. The crop throughout the western part of the Province has been unusually large. In the east it has not turned out so well, but on the whole it is much bigger than last year's. Dealers claim that they have lately been deluged with enquiries from apirists all over the country, who wish to dispose of their honey, which they have large stocks to sell, and in consequence the prices are lower.

Rutherford, Marshall and Co. state that 8 to 8 1/2c per lb. is being offered for the new honey in large quantities in the country.