ESTABLISHED 1864.

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In the front rank of this season's popular dress fabrics are the following all well represented in our stocks—Silk Voiles, Chiffon Voiles, Black and White Stripe and Check Voiles, Voilettes, Check and Stripe Worsteds, Fancy Serges, Fine Scotch Tweeds, and many fine Silk and Wool Mixtures.

N.B.—Appointments are now being made by our Modistes for orders to be delivered during the next couple of months. To avoid disappointment in delivery, orders should be placed now.

Washable Dress Fabrics.

A magnificent display of beautiful French printed Cotton Voiles, in exquisite floral effects, produced in dainty color tones, priced at 12 1-2c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c per yard, also a splendid showing of Novelty Lawns, Ginghams, Zephyrs and French Printed Wool Delaines or Llamas.

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King-street—Opposite Postoffice, TORONTO.

APPOINT AN EXPERT TO CONTROL TELEGRAPHS

Senator Davis Brings Up Important Question Affecting Railway Commission's Power.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—In the senate to-day, Senator Davis moved for the appointment of an expert to control telegraphs and telephones under the railway commission.

He said that the telegraph systems in Canada were inefficient, particularly in the west. It was no uncommon thing for a man there to send a message to inform a friend in a neighboring town that he was coming, and when he had completed his errand, that the message had not been delivered and would not be until several hours afterwards.

Senator Davis thought the time was coming when the telegraphs and telephone systems would be taken over by the government. There were many reasons why this was desirable. One was that the telegraph companies were in the hands of the great railway companies and it was not desirable that all the news furnished to the press should have to alter thru their hands. It was not desirable that business transactions should be exposed to them in the same way. A good deal had been heard lately about the telephone "listening in." Senator Davis said he had no doubt the railway companies had a similar "listening" system in connection with the telegraph companies.

Discriminate Against West.

Senator Davis said telegraph rates unfairly discriminated against the west. It was no more trouble to send a message a thousand miles than to send it a hundred miles, if there were no repeating. However, the telegraph companies charged according to distance and charged the west more than the east. He wanted a uniform rate without regard to distance. The charge for sending a message from Ottawa to Halifax, 949 miles, was 50 cents, while the charge for sending a mess ge from Ottawa to Port William, 900 miles, was 75 cents. Senator Davis gave a number of statements of charges and distances, showing rates were much higher in the west.

Another trouble was with the press rates. In the east despatches could be sent anywhere for 25 cents a hundred words, while to send a message from the east to Winnipeg cost 50 cents a hundred words and to wire a press message beyond Winnipeg cost a dollar a hundred. The result was the press was deprived of news because the papers could not afford to pay for it.

Senator Davis claimed the people in the west were charged twice as much for long distance telephone service as in the east.

Hon. R. W. Scott said the value of a service depended on conditions. The line to Halifax lay thru a populous district, while to Fort William the line had to be maintained thru a wilderness. He had an idea what this meant, because Canada paid about $50,000 a year to maintain a telegraph line to Dawson.

Commission Has Power.

He had received a memorandum from the railway commission stating they had all the controlling power over telegraph and telephone companies. Senator Davis proposed to give them. The commission employed the sort of an expert asked for. Hon Mr. Scott could not accept the motion, but would be glad to call the attention of his colleagues to what Senator Davis had stated.

Senator Davis said he would, not only on the Halifax and Fort William comparison, object to the rates, but he would call attention to the charge of 75 cents for a message from Winnipeg to Edmonton, or Winnipeg to Calgary, between which points there was more local business than over any lines in the east. He would withdraw the motion, but knew that time and public opinion would carry into effect what he advocated. He did not think the railway commissioners had control of the telegraph companies.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 7.—(8 p.m.)—The heavy gales have continued to-day off the Nova Scotia coast, and the storm is moving northeastward. Snow has fallen in the eastern portion of the maritime provinces, and also over the peninsula of Ontario and the Lake Superior district, whilst elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 4—20; Atlin, 6—28; Port Simpson, 36—38; Victoria, 30—50; Vancouver, 28—49; Kamloops, 24—34; Calgary, 18—38; Battleford, 10—34; Qu'Appelle, 8—30; Minnedosa, 14—30; Port Arthur, 10—32; Parry Sound, 4 below—24; Toronto, 5—28; Ottawa, 2 below—48; Quebec, 6 below—18; St. John, 8—30; Halifax, 8—24.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong winds; unsettled and mild, with sleet or rain; clearing at night.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh easterly and southerly winds; unsettled and milder, with snow or sleet.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fair, with not much change in temperature today; light snow falls to-night.

Maritime—Decreasing winds, becoming variable; fair, with much the same temperature.

Superior—Westerly and northwesterly winds; clearing, with a little lower temperature.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair, with much the same temperature.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind
8 a.m.	15	29.94	6 N.E.
Noon	26		
2 p.m.	27	29.80	10 S.E.
4 p.m.	27		
8 p.m.	27	29.57	8 E.
10 p.m.	27	29.54	

Mean of day, 17; difference from average, 8 below; highest, 28; lowest, 5.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

March 7	At	From
Siberian	Greenock	Philadelphia
Lancastrian	London	Boston
La Provence	Havre	New York
Algeria	Marseilles	New York
Erny	Trieste	New York
Pannonia	New York	Naples
La Savoie	Cape Race	Havre

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Ontario railway board, city hall, 10.
Public library board, 5.30.
Dr. Grenfell lectures at Massey Hall, 8.
Toronto Auto Club annual meeting, National Club 8.
Technical High School—Dr. Sheard, M. H.O., on "Germ Theory of Disease," 8.
Y.M.C.A. luncheon, Albert Williams' Cafe, 1.

MARRIAGES.

McCUAIG—BROWN — On Wednesday, March 6, 1907, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. John Pearson, John B. McCuaig, Canadian Bank of Commerce, to Beatrice Maud Brown.

DEATHS.

BRAKE—On March 7, 1907, at Toronto, William C. Brake, beloved husband of Dolly Van Allen, in his 36th year.

Funeral from 215 St. Patrick-street, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, to Union Depot, interment at Georgetown, Ont. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CONNON—At 13 Phoebe-street, on Thursday, March 7th, Isobel, beloved wife of George Connon, in her 71st year.

Funeral private. No flowers.

HARMEN—On March 6,1907,Susannah Dan Booth, widow of the late James Harmen and sister of the late Henry Gough Booth, aged 100 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral private, at 2.30 on Friday, March 8, from the residence of her grand-nephew, Walter E. Booth, 90 Charles-street.

McCRUDEN—At his late residence, 70 Walton-street, John McCruden, dearly beloved husband of Mary Ellen McCruden, in his 53rd year.

Funeral from above address to St. James' Cemetery on Saturday at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this notice.

O'CONNELL—At her late residence, 730 West King-street, early Thursday morning, Susan, dearly beloved wife of Thos. O'Connell, aged 71 years.

Funeral will leave her late residence at 8.30 Saturday morning, to St. Mary's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

PARKIN—At 871 West King-street, on Thursday, March 7, 1907, Ruth Adeline, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Parkin, aged 6 months and 2 days.

Interment at Lindsay.

SCOTT—On Thursday, March 7, 1907, at 48 West Lodge-avenue, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, mother of J. J., George F. and Jabez Scott.

Funeral private, on Saturday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, to Prospect Cemetery.

SINCLAIR—At his residence, 215 Sherbourne-street, Toronto, on Thursday, the 7th March, 1907, James Sinclair, aged 87 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 11th, at 2.30 o'clock. Interment in the Necropolis.

FIRE AMONG CHEMICALS.

$5000 Damage Done to McLaughlin Co.'s Storehouse Last Night.

The fire department battled with a difficult and dangerous blaze for 3 hours last night. It broke out in the storehouse in rear of the J. J. McLaughlin chemical and mineral water works on Sherbourne-street, opposite Moss Park-place, and tho a couple of times the flames just got into the main building, yet the firemen were so in earnest that the damage was practically confined to a portion of the storehouse. The damage is estimated at $5000, with $1500 on building.

The smoke was terrific, and the firemen had to work for all they were worth. Chief Thompson, who was one of the first to arrive, gave the men great praise for their performance.

The flames were first noticed about 9 p.m. and 2 alarms were sent in, one from Sydenham and Ontario-streets, and one from Queen and Sherbourne. The fire had gripped an open shed, in which were stored packing cases, etc., and these burned like tinder and gave a smoke so dense that it was difficult to withstand it even in the lanes and yards. In the storehouse, on the second floor, is a lot of heavy machinery. The floor sagged a foot, and the firemen were in peril of the floor collapsing.

At midnight the fire was out. The contents of storehouse were mostly packing cases and empty bottles. Manager Howie complimented the fire department on its splendid work. The loss is covered by insurance in the Royal, Atlas and Standard Companies.

A still alarm was sent in to No. 1 station for a blaze in a cupboard at 93 Bay-street last evening. About $50 damage was done. Mice and matches are blamed.

THE PREFERENCE

Continued From Page 1.

pathy, but his vote. He had no great belief in a measure of trade based on a preference where the government offering it asked for nothing in return and where the government receiving it did not see the propriety of giving anything in return. On that ground alone he would vote for the proposal.

"But I am inclined to vote for it because it is based on the principle underlying the transcontinental railway," he added. Thruout the agreement calling for its construction and operation, there were conditions imposed upon the contracting company for the development of Canadian trade thru Canadian ports. The best and only way to improve Canadian ports was to direct to them all the trade we could control. In the case of the preference we could more or less control that trade and if we had confidence in our own ports and spent millions and millions of dollars to develop a national transcontinental system, it was our duty to develop these ports on the lines laid down in the resolution.

The best way to build up the I.C.R. was to remove its administration absolutely from politics. Not only was he in favor of that, but he would antagonize in the strongest possible manner all the efforts now being made to deprive us of the national asset we have in the Intercolonial.

"I wish to see Canada independent in every respect in the matter of seaports," said Mr. Maclean. "We can only achieve that by self-reliance, and by making our own seaports efficient where they are deficient. It is only a question of money after all, but if we are going to spend money, let us spend it wisely. All my sympathy is in favor of a liberal treatment of the maritime provinces and towards building up our national ports.

"We should go further. We should control the transatlantic trade of this continent. We should build the best and fastest steamships and run them from the nearest Canadian port to the nearest British port. We can control the express trade of the Atlantic, the fast freight trade and the fast mail and passenger service, and we should set about doing it at once. But you can only do that by first believing that you are able to do it and then backing your belief with your money without any regard whatever to party politics or party considerations.

Connect Sea With Prairie.

"If we wish to build up Canadian ports and keep them national ports and connect them with railway systems in the west, let us concentrate everything we can in that direction, and not abandon this nat onal policy for a temporary consideration. My hon. friend from East Toronto (Mr. Kemp) this afternoon warned us not to disturb the United States or the bonding privilege. I am ready to distrub the U. S. or the bonding privilege any day if it is to the advantage of Canada to do so.

"The hon. gentleman speaks of the bonding privilege. What would the bonding privilege be, worth if we kept in this country the hundred millions that we send to the United States every year for American goods? I would keep that hundred millions of money in this country and that would be a fitting answer if the United States saw fit to abandon the bonding privilege which they now concede to us and which we concede to them.

"So that on the whole I have no hesitation in saying that the motion of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Logan) is on the line of the national policy, which has been advocated by some of us for a good many years."

In line with this, Mr. Maclean continued, we ought not only to control the fast Atlantic passenger service, but we ought to have a great national shipbuilding industry in Canada, and it ought to be in the maritime provinces.. The way to have such an industry was to make St. John, Halifax, Sydney and possibly a port in Newfoundland, national ports. Let us have the spirit of nationality and confidence in our own country. Let us weld all these things together so that they will go to make what we desire to have. Let us have the courage of our convictions—not only a belief in the national policy, but a determination to realize it.

Build Up Canada.

"Therefore I shall be only too pleased to vote for this motion and to uphold any motion that tends to make us more self-reliant, more self-contained, more confident to work out our own destiny," was the conclusion, "and most of all, to build up our own country, even if for the time being it may entail some apparent injury to ourselves. No great or progressive object, in the direction of nationality, is obtained without sacrifices of some kind; but any sacrifice we make in this direction must be of a temporary nature, and the ultimate result will be to upbuild and strengthen our nationality."

Mr. Roche (Halifax) said that he had looked upon the resolution as harmless, but Mr. Kemp apparently regarded it as a bombshell and liable to disturb relations with the United States. Mr. Roche thought this unimportant. The British preference had been designed as a material gift to the motherland, prompted by sentiment, yet one from which we hoped for great financial benefit.

Premier Says Wait.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the principle involved in the resolution had been approved by every speaker except the member for East Toronto (Mr. Kemp). A more difficult question was this: Is the time now opportune for its application? Since confederation, our national policy had been to build up Canadian ports and harbors. That policy would not be abandoned. That ultimately the policy embodied in Mr. Logan's resolution would be adopted every one would admit. It was not, however, feasible to adopt it immediately. Mr. Logan had recognized this in proposing to make his resolution effective a year hence. It would be all right, say, in 1911, when the G.T.P. was completed.

He could not agree with Mr. Kemp in fearing the ill-feeling of the United States. We should make ourselves independent so as not to be dependent on the bonding privileges. And after all the bonding benefited the United States fully as much as it benefited Canada.

He proposed an amendment providing that "on and after a date to be fixed by the governor-in-council the British preference shall apply only to imports brought directly to Canadian seaports."

R. L. Borden pointed out that in 1904 the government had declared in favor of Mr. Logan's resolution. Now it had virtually sidetracked the subject and hung it up indefinitely.

Mr. Miller (South Grey) feared that it would be imprudent for Canada to antagonize the United States by this legislation.

Hon. George E. Foster thought it was well not to be depending upon the bonding privilege. At the same time we should not run away with the idea that we ought to get rid of it. It benefited Canada to have United States good carried thru Canadian territory on Canadian railroads. He opposed the Logan resolution, and deprecated any action that might be construed as an unfriendly act by the United States. It would invite reprisals that might be far-reaching and inflict incalculable injury upon Canada. He favored an investigation of the whole subject.

Fielding's Position.

Mr. Foster stirred up the minister of customs, and a brisk debate ensued, in which R. L. Borden participated respecting the attitude of the government in 1904, and the inaction of the tariff commission in not investigating this question.

Dr. Sproule pointed out the inconsistency of the premier and the government upon this question, and Dr. Daniel (Conservative, New Brunswick) urged the minister of finance to define his position.

Mr. Fielding said that a resolution corresponding to the Logan resolution had passed the house in 1904 without division. Both parties had supported it. He regretted that after forty years we were not commercially independent. He was satisfied, however, that the facilities were sufficient even now to carry out Mr. Logan's resolution. However, he declared his adhesion to the substitute suggested by the first minister.

Mr. Barker (West Hamilton) opposed the resolution. Many imports from British possessions in the orient came to Canada exclusively thru New York. That was a trade fact that no resolution passed by this house could possibly affect.

Mr. Bristol agreed with Mr. Barker and quoted Hugh Blain of Toronto as expressing similar views.

The Laurier substitute was carried

PERKINS RETURNS $54,019 TO THE NEW YORK LIFE CO.

New York, N.Y., March 7.—George W. Perkins, former first vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co., and now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has sent to the New York Life his personal cheque for $54,019.19 to reimburse the company for the Republican campaign distribution made from its funds in 1904, in connection with which Mr. Perkins was recently made defendant on a charge of larceny.

Announcement of the restitution of the principal of $48,500 and interest to date was made to-day by President Alexander E. Orr of the New York Life, to whom Mr. Perkins, before leaving on a trip to the south yesterday, addressed a letter inclosing the cheque.

Mr. Perkins mentions that in dismissing the criminal proceedings against him the court held the campaign contribution was not for proper corporate purposes.

He repeats that he was acting upon a request of the then president of the New York Life, when he advanced the money for the campaign contribution in 1904, and that, when the then president reimbursed him, there was no thought on the part of either of any personal advantage, but a belief that they were "acting for the best and broadest interests of the policyholders, both at home and abroad."

LET THE RAILWAY HAVE IT.

Riverdale Business Men's Association Favor C. N. R. Plans.

"Resolved, that the members of the Riverdale Business Men's Association ask the board of control to adopt the recommendation of the assessment commissioner as it is before the board of control at the present time, and that the board of control make due provision for buildings and otherwise protect the interests of the citizens."

The foregoing resolution was the outcome of a three hours' heated discussion among the members of the Business Men's Association of Riverdale last night and was adopted by a small majority. In the early stages the sentiment of the meeting was opposed to thfe acquisitio nof the strip of land by the C. N. R. A. R. Clarke presided.

Ald. Chisholm was distinctly opposed to the company securing the land without some concession in the way of permission to construct the Bloor street viaduct, and the insertion of a clause forbidding the railway to use the land for storing cars.

John Poucher opposed the idea of yards, and Ald. Stewart wanted the railway to get the property asked for and Ald. Wilson declared that 80 per cent. of the residents of Riverdale were in favor of the company getting the property asked for. F. H. Richardson, representing the C. N. R., asked the meeting not to hamper the company by any adverse recommendations. The C. N. R. would expend $10,000,000 in Toronto, and in three or four years would employ 5000 men.

Following the disposal of the railway matter T. F. Monypenny, as the representative of the association in the civic guild of art, entered a strong protest against the prevalence of signs all over the city, but more especially in or near the city parks and at the island.

INSPECTOR HUGHES CAN GO

Board of Education Sanctions His Trip to the Old Country.

The board of education with not one dissenting voice decided last night that Inspector J. L. Hughes should be provided with three months' leave of absence for a trip to Europe, and also, incidentally, with $750, to "investigate recent developments in the schools of Great Britain" so that the public will not be led into the error of supposing that it is a pleasure jaunt upon which the inspector is to embark on or about April 1. It was specified also that Assistant Inspector W. F. Chapman should attend to the chief inspector's duties.

Trustee Parkinson had some biting remarks to make about the board of control's attitude towards the educational body. He supoke of the "asinine folly" of the board in declaring that the tax rate must be a fixed one despite what the needs might be.

The principle that caretakers were entitled to promotion won out after a long drawn out debate as to whether J. Busby, a young man, should be allowed to succeed his father, Geo. Busby, as caretaker of Dovercourt school. The outcome was the decision to transfer Caretaker T. W. Rolston from Fern-avenue to the larger school

PERKINS CASE

Continued From Page 1.

"It might accelerate death, and death be due to other causes?"

"Yes."

After many questions, Dr. Bauer admitted that Perkins had all the symptoms of chronic Bright's disease.

Dr. J. M. Edgar of Hamilton, expert on pathology, would not say whether or not the dose found in the stomach was fatal. Concerning the symptoms and Dr. Bauer's pathological examination, and the report of Dr. Ellis, witness stated there was no other cause of death but strychnine.

Mr. Johnston handled the witness without gloves. He asked him if the was an advocate for the crown and not an unbiased expert. The witness admitted he had been helping the crown prepare its case.

"Would Dr. Kerr have been justified in giving that death certificate, eliminating the strychnine?" asked Mr. Johnston.

Certificate Inconsistent.

"I don't think so."

"If Dr. Kerr was honest, he gave a certificate inconsistent with the symptoms, according to the evidence?"

"I would say so."

Dr. Edgar admitted there were not many symptoms similar to those usually present in strychnine cases.

Dr. Kerr of Dunnville stated that he visited the Perkins home on the Monday before Christmas, in response to a message from Mrs. Perkins. He saw Henry Perkins and talked with him about his illness of Sunday. Perkins spoke cheerfully and thought that his wife was unnecessarily alarmed.

"What do you think was the cause of death?"

"I could not tell. I questioned those at the death-bed for symptoms. I told them I was not sure what the cause of death was; it would be impossible to tell unless there was a post-mortem. This, Mrs. Perkins did not want."

"What did you conclude then?"

"Perforation of the stomach was the only thing I could suggest. Mrs. Perkins said, 'We will let it go at that,' and when she said this I gave the certificate, which I now regard as a mistake."

"What was the low pulse on Monday consistent with?"

"Strychnine."

"Considering his condition on Monday, and his death on Tuesday morning, what do you think took place in the interim?" asked the crown attorney.

"Perkins must have got more strychnine."

"Did you prescribe strychnine medicinally for this man?"

"No."

"Did you ever tell anyone you did?"

Couldn't See Tablets.

"Yes; I told Mrs. Perkins, because I thought strychnine was a constituent of the tablets I gave him. I was mistaken. I left 20 or 25 tablets on Monday morning. One tablet was to be taken every three or four hours. On Tuesday, when I called, I could not see the tablets."

"Who waited on Henry Perkins?"

"Mrs. Perkins told me she gave him his medicine."

"Did she say who gave him his meals?"

"No."

"Who else was there?"

"No one."

The regular question put by the crown to the medical expert was answered by Dr. Kerr that, in his opinion, death was due to strychnine poisoning.

The conversation that the witness had wit hthe prisoner in reference to a proposed inquest, gave him the idea that Mrs. Perkins was opposed to the inquest.

To Mr. Johnston, witness said Perkins had been complaining of stomach trouble for many years. The symptoms were the same on Monday as he had seen them lots of times before, except that he had a low pulse.

"You gave two lots of tablets?"

"Yes, Calomel tablets."

"Would you be surprised to learn that these tablets contain strychnine?"

"I would."

"Will you swear the tablets you left do not contain strychnine?"

"I will not."

Not Sure About Strychnine.

"They may have contained strychnine?"

"Yes."

"Mrs. Perkins did nothing to hinder you holding an inquest?"

"No."

"What was done with the medicine? Did you tell them to throw it out?"

"Yes. Mrs. MacDonald wanted some medicine, and I told Mrs. Perkins to throw out the contents of the bottle, which contained a prescription I had made up myself. I know nothing about the tablets."

Witness went on to say that, in his opinion, the external symptoms came nearer to perforation of the stomach than to any other diagnosis.

Miss May Moody of Canfield was the first witness after lunch. Miss Moody keeps a store at Canfield and was well acquainted with the prisoner. She had talked with Mrs. Perkins about the state of her husband's health. She had stated that her husband was very poorly, and it was only a matter of a few months.

"You did not think from what she said that she intended to kill her husband?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh no."

"That will do."

C. C. Hall, a Welland contractor with whom Perkins worked for five weeks last October and November, was called.

One day in October witness noticed Perkins throw his hand up against his chest. He asked him what was wrong and Perkins replied. "My stomach hurts me."

Mrs. Viola Spencer, wife of William Spencer of Welland, who boarded Henry Perkins for a couple of months before he died, stated that Perkins was not sick a day during that time. Mrs. Perkins had visited her husband in Welland a couple of days.

Nothing Out of the Way.

"Did anything out of the way occur?"

"No."

"Did you hear them talk about Perkins returning to Canfield?"

"Yes; she said that she did not want him laying around home."

Arthur Headley, a farmer near Canfield, was at Port Robinson Dec. 21. He met Henry Perkins at Port Colborne and came to Canfield with him. At Port Colborne Perkins told Headley that he was feeling fine.

On Monday night witness went to see Perkins, who was sick and had sent for him. Perkins told witness that he would not go back to Welland on Wednesday if he felt as poorly as he did at that time.

Witness further said that for years Perkins had complained of his stomach, and four years ago said that he was suffering from rheumatism.

John Perkins of Winnipeg caused quite a stir when he was called to the witness stand. A man of 35 years of age, he was a younger brother of the late Henry Perkins.

County Crown Attorney Murphy read the letter written by the prisoner to the witness.

He returned to Cayuga on Feb. 3, 1906, and saw the prisoner on Feb. 6. There was something about the will spoken of.

"She said," continued the witness,

Opposed Will Contest.

"that as Henry left no will she hoped there would be an amicable settlement. I said I did not come here for that, I came here to see who poisoned my brother and I hoped she would help me. I asked her if she thought Henry committed suicide, and she said No! Henry would not go such a thing. If he got strychnine, she said, it was Dr. Kerr that gave it to him."

Mr. Johnston took the witness, who admitted that he had not been on pretty food terms with his brother at altho he had written four or five times to Henry at the time of his father's death.

"Was there feeling between you and Henry over the wife?"

"Yes. There was hard feeling between the family and Mrs. Perkins after the death."

"Didn't your sisters write to you against Mrs. Perkins?"

"I won't swear that."

"Will you deny it?"

"No!"

"Did you ask her what she knew?"

"Yes. I said she ought to help find out who killed him, and she said that she was accused, but that they would have to prove it, and she would spend every dollar in defending herself."

"That is just what you would say if anyone accused you?"

"Yes."

Fred Dilts, a railway section man of Canfield, boarded some weeks with Mrs. John MacDonald. He knew the prisoner well and had seen her with Thomas MacDonald, standing beside the store with their arms around each other. (Hisses.)

Walked Up Hall Together.

"Did you ever see them walking up the hall together?"

"Yes. I thought it was funny for a married woman to act that way with a young man."

"Did you ever see anything else?"

"Yes. They were together at picnics."

"If somebody had not been talking to you, you never would have thought anything?"

"No."

"You swore it was wrong. Who first talked to you?"

"John Perkins."

"Oho! The man who had his eye generally on the property."

Curtis Reese, tower man at Canfield Junction, had seen Thomas MacDonald and the prisoner walking on the track with locked arms on the way to Canfield.

To Mr. Johnston he thought nothing of it, but had been brought here to tell this.

Homer Ashburne of Canfield runs the electric block signal. He had seen the prisoner and Tom MacDonald once together.

Thomas MacDonald stated that he was a hardware merchant.

"Do you know prisoner?"

"Yes."

"Since when?"

"Since they came to Canfield."

"Was there any change in relations in June, 1906?"

"Became more neighborly."

"Did she tell you what property her husband owned?"

"She did not."

"Did you know from her what money she had earned herself?"

"She asked me to guess; then she told me $500."

"Did she ever speak to you or your mother about Henry's making a will?"

Never Mentioned the Will.

"She never spoke to me."

Witness had often been to the prisoner's house.

"What were her feelings towards you?"

Mr. Johnston objected and the witness said "I don't know."

"Did she ever compare you to her late husband?"

"Not as far as I can remember."

"What did she say about her husband?"

"Nothing."

"Have you ever been alone with her?"

"Yes."

"How late did you stay?"

"After 12 o'clock, maybe."

"Ever with your arm around her?"

"Yes."

"Ever been driving together?"

"Yes, once."

"Ever walk from Junction to Canfield with her?"

"Yes, once."

"Two weeks prior to the death, when she returned from Welland, what report did she give of Henry's health?"

"She never told me."

"Have you been asked and pressed to tell a different story than you are telling now?"

"Yes, I have."

"Have you been pressed to say that you had improper relations with this woman?"

"Yes."

"That will do."

County Crown Attorney Murphy wanted to clear the skirts of the prown. Mr. MacDonald's statements were read to him by Mr. Murphy.

No Priming by the Crown.

"Was any advantage taken of you by the crown at all?"

"The statement was not my words."

"Was the substance?"

"Not quite."

"Did you not say that she said she would like to have a man like me and then revise it?"

"I told you she never said that."

"Mr. Murphy is not reflected upon for a minute," said Mr. Johnston; "he was not the man that made the threats against MacDonald?"

"That is the case," said Mr. Murphy.

"That closed the case," said Mr. Murphy. "I shall request the court upon the evidence to send the prisoner to trial."

"We have considered the matter," said Magistrate Cline Harrison, without looking at Magistrate Cline, his colleague, "and we will send her for trial."

Mr. Johnston jumped up. "There is not a tittle of evidence to connect this woman with any poison at all and, granted that he died of poison and strychnine, there is nothing to connect the prisoner with it. I am surprised that such a thing would take place in this county, and I mean what I say."

Vigor and Health Fully Restored.

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The experience described in this letter corresponds to that of thousands of women who have net yet learnt of the marvelous restorative and invigorating power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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The benefits obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are of necessity lasting, because every dose goes to the formation of a certain amount of pure, rich blood, the foundation of life and vigor; 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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