

# The Weekly Monitor

AND

## Western Annapolis Sentinel.

VOL. 36

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 17, 1909

NO. 48

### THE KINRADE TRAGEDY

#### Baffling Details in Testimony Given at Inquest.—Recalls the Famous Borden Case of Fall River

The Kinrade murder case of Hamilton, Ont., is still as great a mystery at the close of the inquest as before. Miss Florence Kinrade, the sister of the murdered girl who was found in the dining-room of her house with nine bullets in her, persists in her statement that the murder was the work of a tramp and that there was no other person in the house but herself. Her statements conflict with each other at times and she is subject to swooning fits. The most unsatisfactory part of her evidence is the fact that the body was according to the doctor's testimony lifeless over an hour before the girl summoned a neighbor. There is a theory that the girl was not unacquainted with the murderer.

Hamilton despatch of 11th inst.—The Kinrade murder mystery is still a mystery, but if the line of questioning followed by Mr. Blackstock for the crown last night is not one of aimless irrelevance, a foundation is being laid for a startling revelation. At twenty minutes to two o'clock this morning, in answer to a direct question by Mr. Blackstock as to whether she could identify her sister's murderer, Miss Kinrade with a little cry answered: "I don't know his name, but, oh! I should know him if I saw him," and fainted. Doctors came to her, and on the motion of Mr. Hobson the inquest was adjourned till seven o'clock to-night.

For three hours Florence Kinrade was in the witness box and she was closely cross-examined by Mr. Blackstock with regard to the murder of her sister Ethel. The story which she told reveals so far no new fact, although in the course of her evidence there can be observed certain discrepancies in comparison with her former stories. Her evidence is also remarkable in regard to the incidents connected with her sojourn in the South, and because at Rochester and Buffalo she claimed to have stayed as a guest at houses the addresses of which and the names of their owners she cannot remember.

Apparently she was introduced to her career as a soloist by a Miss Elliott, an English woman given to traveling, whose present whereabouts she does not know, and who introduced herself to the girl at the Mac-Nab church. So far as her connection with Baum, with whom she was associated at a vaudeville theatre in Portsmouth, is concerned, she admitted that she proposed marriage to her having knowledge of her engagement to Mr. Wright, but she said that she regarded his attentions as a joke. Both Miss Kinrade and her father, who was on the stand two hours, spoke of the family being scared by mysterious men, supposed tramps and by an attempt to break into the house.

Beyond lapses of memory, Miss Kinrade gave her evidence clearly, although evidently under high nervous tension. Miss Kinrade said that she attempted to get out of the window of the parlor but the assassin pulled her back. How it happened that she had previously said she had got out of the window she did not know. Neither could she explain why when she ran into the back-yard she did not scale the fence, one easy to climb, and get assistance. As to the number of shots, the witness was unable to speak definitely. She thought that one was fired while she was upstairs. At least she heard a bang but did not realize that it was shooting. One shot was fired at herself as she ran out of the front door.

The silence of the court room became tense at one point when Mr. Blackstock, after going over Miss Kinrade's story, asked her if she had not at one time told of struggling with the man in the dining-room and there actually seeing her sister, who had come to see what was the matter, shot.

"Now did you tell that?" demanded the lawyer.

There was a long pause before the voice of the slender girl in black answered faintly, "Not that I know of."

"Did you tell that to anyone?"

"Not that I remember."

"Tell me this, Miss Kinrade: was Ethel Kinrade, your sister, shot in your sight at the foot of the dining-room stairs?"

The reply came in a weary monotone like a recital of which the speaker is tired: "All I know is, I came in and saw her lying at the foot of the stairs."

Hamilton despatch 13th inst.—The adjournment of the Kinrade murder inquest for one week will give the provincial officers a chance to investigate immediately some of the things members of the family have told in evidence, particularly Florence's trips around the country, and no time will be lost in doing it. Mr. Blackstock, has promised the jury that he will close the evidence at the next session before midnight. Florence Kinrade will probably have to go on the stand again, so will her mother, Montrose Wright, the girl's fiancé, will go on the stand too, and the authorities think, if she discussed the crime with any one, she must have with him. The only other evidence of importance is the medical testimony, unless the authorities succeed in getting witnesses to come here from Virginia. They say they have communicated with people there who declare positively that Florence practised with a revolver, although she swears she never fired one in her life. One of the most sensational bits of evidence last night was Florence's statement that she gave a pierce-yell while the man was in the house. A minute before the Crown had asked Mrs. William Acres, who lives next door, this question: "Would you have heard anyone if they called for help?" "Certainly," was the reply.

The detectives and doctors now state that nine bullets were fired by the assassin. Formerly the number was given as seven.

Newspaper men are gathered in Hamilton from all parts of Canada and the United States, and one estimate says that there were forty reporters at the examination. One of the number is from Chicago. The court room is small and therefore admission is by ticket. Telegraph instruments have been installed in the building. Mr. Kinrade, the father of the murdered girl, is the head master of the Cannon Street school of Hamilton, this school comprising four schools, and he is principal of the Cannon Street school. In his evidence Mr. Kinrade said that one son, Ernest, was a contractor, and he was built about twenty or thirty houses for his father.

### The Small Shareholders the Losers

(Mail and Empire, Toronto.)

The litigation between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company ran its long course to the bitter end, which for many of the rank and file of the shareholders proved a disastrous one. When two great corporations repair to the courts to fight to the bitter end over claims amounting to millions of dollars, the position of the small shareholder is bound to be an uneasy one.

In a long conflict at law, involving appeals from one tribunal to another, the shares of the contending companies are sure to suffer in market value. The holder of such shares, desiring to turn them into money, finds buyers loath to take them except at a price as low as to anticipate a final decision adverse to them. Both the coal stocks and the steel stocks declined sharply in price as an effect of the uncertainty of the law. Men and women who had invested their savings in the Coal stock at \$100 share sold it in nervousness or under necessity at \$50. The litigation was ruinous to many thrifty people, Banks, not foreseeing what the outcome might be, prudently declined to lend money on the shares of the warring corporations. This, however, did not stop speculating in the shares. At least it did not prevent men of large resources from gambling on the chances of the case. These "big men" had other securities they could pledge for the money borrowed to deal in Coal and Steel shares. Successful ones bought Steel stock and sold Coal stock short. Such speculation aggravated the situation of the small holder of Coal Shares. Take the supposititious case of a rich plunger who found himself in possession of 20,000 shares of Coal stocks at the beginning of the action. At some stage of the fight let him be supposed to become convinced that the Steel Company would win. Such a man would at once sell Coal stock and buy Steel stock. Unquestionably this was done on a very large scale, and the operation was an exceedingly fortunate one for some of those engaged in it.

How many big shareholders in this way shifted their position as the Steel Company's prospects seemed to brighten it is impossible to say, but it is conceivable that men whose weight in the Coal Company was great at the time the fight began and whose voice was for war, saved themselves by a timely selling out of Coal and purchase of Steel shares. But there was nothing for the small shareholders to do but bide the result. They could not "hedge." Yet it was not the small shareholders who brought on the fight.

Convicted Bankers Find a Shortage in Jail Accounts

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9.—Convicted bankers, now in prison in the Western Penitentiary here, have discovered an apparent discrepancy of more than \$26,000 in the accounts of the penitentiary, and it is said that the amount may be found to be even larger. The board of visitors of the Western Penitentiary some time since appointed Henry Reiber, formerly paying teller of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, now an inmate of the penitentiary, to audit the accounts of the institution. Finding an apparent discrepancy, and being unwilling to assume all responsibility, Reiber obtained the assistance of William Montgomery, former cashier of the Alleghany National Bank and J. B. F. Ribbhart, former cashier of the Farmers and Depositors National Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., both convicted in the penitentiary, who are said to have agreed with him in his findings.

Reports of the alleged discrepancy were made to the board of visitors, who are awaiting the return of Warden William Johnson before making further investigation. It is said to be probable that the alleged discrepancy may be accounted for by bad book-keeping.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will all ways cure my coughs and colds."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### The Valley Experimental Farm

Editor Monitor-Sentinel.—Doubtless most of the readers of the Monitor are aware that a movement is on foot to establish an experimental farm in the Annapolis Valley.

The farm at Nappan, though it may have been a benefit to the farmers of the province in some particulars, has been a failure so far as an advantage to us in horticultural education goes. So it has been decided to establish one in the Valley.

The successful growing of apples is the most profitable branch of the farming industry in this Valley and though some may think they know it all, yet the better informed feel that they have only realized "the edge of the vast field of horticultural knowledge."

An experimental farm in horticulture in this Valley is an absolute necessity. The question now comes up, where shall it be located? Wolfville is determined to have it, and at the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association in Middleton the Hon. O. T. Daniels strongly advocated the claims of that enterprising town.

Now the writer suggests Bridgetown as being the ideal locality. Wolfville has had its share of good things. The Horticultural School, under Prof. Sears, has proved of immense advantage to the surrounding country. Not only the young men, but the older men and women as well have attended and have obtained valuable knowledge.

They should be willing to give us at this end of the Valley something. Middleton has its McDonald Consolidated School. We have nothing. It is our turn now.

Dr. Sanders of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and Professors Cumming and Sears of Truro have been appointed to select a farm. Dr. Sanders has partly decided on the Elderkin farm near Wolfville but the price is \$12,000 or \$14,000. A farm can be purchased near Bridgetown just as good, in fact, better, for much less.

If I am correct, the province is to pay for the farm and the Dominion Government to pay the running expenses.

Now it is up to this part of the country to work this scheme up and to urge upon the government the justice and fairness of our claims.

Fortunately we will have the strong assistance of our Local and Dominion members and that will count for much.

Probably the selection will soon be made and if anything is to be done it must not be delayed.

Now, who will take the initiative in this matter? Who will lead off? Some energetic young man should take hold of it.

Information Wanted.

Editor Monitor-Sentinel.—

Some weeks ago a piece was published in the "Monitor," under the head of "Old-time Schools and School Masters," by Mr. Benjamin Starratt, of Paradise, concerning the schools in the Annapolis Valley and their teachers of many years ago. I do not know if Mr. Starratt kept a "diary," or quoted from memory.

Who taught school at Granville Ferry some fifty years ago, who made himself notorious by inflicting brutal punishment on several of the boys who had committed minor offences. He used to take them out of the schoolroom to the entrance hall or shed, lock the door of the shed, put the key in his pocket, order the boy to take off his clothing, and then cruelly beat him until either his strength was exhausted or help and rescue arrived from the outside, attracted by the strokes of the weapon used and the boy's cries for mercy which could be heard a long distance away, and on entering the schoolroom, tears of sympathy could be seen running down the cheeks of all the other scholars. Does this find in human shape still cumber the earth, or has he gone to his just reward? If school teachers now should attempt such a thing, it would not be long before they would find themselves behind prison bars and they should be kept there at hard labor the remainder of their lives.

ENQUIRER.

### Would Have Open Churches All the Week

(Montreal Witness.)

Public sympathy in Boston appears to be with those who have started a movement for keeping the Protestant churches open on week days.

The Roman Catholic churches are open every day, some of them at night as well as by day, and there is a feeling that church doors should not be closed against those who seek consolation in prayer and meditation or even restful quiet for a little while away from the distractions of the streets or the worries of business.

In summer and fine weather the parks and squares afford resting places for the weary and the troubled the unemployed and those who would snatch a few moments from the stress of exertion.

But during our long winters these have no places to go, except the schools, which are always invitingly open until midnight, and some of them, of course illegally, long after that hour.

The movement for open churches took its rise from the recent successful revival held by the Evangelists Chapman and Alexander, who, at their closing meetings, appealed to the church to look after the converts desirous of living a Christian life and keep in touch with them. They needed helpful influences to steady and support them in their new and often hard first endeavors to resist temptation, places of spiritual refuge and inspiration, and what could be more natural than such should be sought in the churches, whose doors ought to be open to receive them?

The Rev. Edward Worcester, founder of the Emmanuel movement, addressing a meeting of Yale students, said there was nothing sadder than to see life of all kinds swelling outside and the well-equipped churches with doors tightly closed, often with barred gates.

When the ministers were asked how the idea of having their churches opened to them, the preponderant majority stated that they would be pleased to join in such a movement.

Some thought it would require additional expense, with which some congregations could not be burdened. A few declared against it, but all seemed to feel that it would be an added uplift to the community.

There was entire unanimity, however, in support of having divine service every day in one or more churches in the city.

The evangelists declared that their knowledge of the benefits of a church that would be open every day came from their experience in every city they had visited.

There are many thousands whose religion is for every day, and the churches, it was held, should gladly respond to their needs.

It is certain that in most churches the week-day services that are held are not so attended as to warrant the hope that daily services would have the requisite of such services, namely, worshippers.

As for making the churches resting places and refuges for the poor, that would be making them into employment and relief bureaus, for which they would need to be equipped at considerable cost.

It is obviously desirable that places of prayer and meditation should be at all times open, should it be found that such use was made of them.

### DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARM

#### Standard of Agriculture Materially Raised.—Eighty Tons of Seed Sent Out This Year.—Seedlings for Early Spring Planting.

Few people recognize what a potent factor the experimental farms have been in the production of improved varieties of field and garden crops as well as in the production of superior live-stock breeds. The experimental farm, by its methods of testing with consequent discovery of the varieties or breeds best suited to every locality, has been of material value in raising the standard of agriculture and agricultural products. New varieties have been originated by the experiment station or have been brought from some foreign country and have been grown upon the experimental farm until acclimatization has been effected, thus rendering successful growth under the changed conditions possible. This is one of the most important results that has been accomplished by the experimental station.

The Dominion Experimental farm has performed many important experiments in this respect, and it is scarcely possible to make a statement that will cover absolutely every result that has been consummated. During the past fourteen years experiments have been conducted on trial plots for the purpose of gaining information as to the most productive and earliest maturing varieties of cereals, fodder corn, field roots, and potatoes. The Experimental farm bulletin, recently issued upon this topic states that, in arranging for these plots, the seed has always been supplied at the beginning from a common stock. In each case the seed has been sown as early in the spring as possible, and generally all the different varieties of the same crop have been sown as nearly simultaneously as possible so as to give all an even start. The soil for these crops has been raised to a high condition of fertility, and has been maintained as nearly uniform in character as could be obtained by cultivation, so as to inhibit the contingency of one crop possessing undue advantage over another. The bulletin presents in tabulated form the results of experiments performed past fourteen years. Every farmer should obtain a copy of this most valuable bulletin, since from it he can learn which varieties of grain or field roots can be grown with the greatest success in his district. The results are not from one year's experiments alone, but comprehend an average of yield for the last five years. A five-year average exhibits conclusions that generally can be depended upon as being fairly accurate. The plots upon which the experiments are conducted are one-sixtieth of an acre, those, however, for field roots are only one-hundredth of an acre. The size of these plots are sufficient to present a fair average and to exhibit clearly the character of the growth. The results are also embodied in the report of the tests carried on at the Experimental farms at Nappan, N. S., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Lacombe, Alta., and Agassiz, B. C.

In our present review we wish to deal only with the experiments at the Dominion farm. The report states that, while all the varieties of spring wheat suffered from drought and the attacks of the Hessian fly, the injuries varied a great deal with the character of the variety. Downy Riga and Hungarian White suffered very much in this respect, and the reason is given to be due mostly to soil variations. The varieties giving the highest yields were Bishop, Preston, Pringle's Champlain and White Russian. Twenty-four varieties of oats were tested, and the leading varieties in regard to yield proved to be the Twentieth Century, White Giant, Selected, Golden Beauty and Thousand Dollar. The seed was sown on May 15th and 16th at the rate of about two bushels per acre, except when the oats were exceedingly large, when the quantity was decreased accordingly. Thirteen varieties of six-rowed barley and eleven of the two-rowed kind were grown. The six-rowed barley was sown on May 7th at the rate of about one and three-quarter bushels per acre, while the two-rowed was used at two bushels per acre, and on account of rain the seeding was not completed until May 11th. The varieties claiming pre-eminence in the six-rowed barley were the Nugent, Stella, Odessa, Mensury, and Albert, while in two-rowed the leading ones comprehended the Swedish Cavalier, Standwell, Clifford and Canadian Thorpe. Eighteen varieties of peas gave good results. The amount of seed varied from two to three bushels per acre depending on the size of the grain. The premier varieties were the Prussian Blue, Mackay, Prince, Pictou and Victoria. The average crop of all the varieties was 28 bushels 42 pounds per acre. Fourteen kinds of Indian corn for ensilage were tested. They were sown in rows about three feet apart and the plants thinned out to six or eight inches apart in the rows. The seed was sown on June 2nd, and the crop was cut for ensilage on September 10th. The highest yielding varieties proved to be Eureka, Superior Fodder, Early Hastoden and Salzer's All Gold. The average yield in 1908 for all the varieties was 17 tons 1,348 pounds per acre. Turnips gave the high average yield, with twelve varieties in the test, of 27 tons 1,033 pounds per acre. The seed was sown in drills two feet apart and the young plants, thinned out to about seven inches apart in the rows. The seed was sown on May 22nd, and the crop was harvested on October 24th. The leading varieties were Perfection Swede, Hartley's Bronze, Hall's Westbury and Magnum Bonum. The mangels were sown in drills two feet apart and the young plants were thinned out to about seven inches apart in the row. The seed was sown on May 22nd, and the roots pulled on October 21st. The average yield of the ten varieties grown on the farm in 1908 was 23 tons 690 pounds per acre. The premier varieties were Prize Mammoth Long Red, Half Sugar White, Giant Yellow Inter-

(continued on page 4.)



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