

PERKINS DIED OF STRYCHNINE.

So Declare Dr. Jukes Johnston and Dr. Bruce Smith, of Toronto—How They Based Their Judgment.

Cayuga, April 17.—Only sixteen of the fifty-two witnesses subpoenaed in the Perkins murder case were called before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon by Frank Arnold, Toronto, the Crown prosecutor. The Crown sprang a surprise by not calling Dr. J. W. Edgar, who has been prominent in the case since the inquest. The doctor was informed that he would not be called, and he left for Hamilton at once. This action caused quite a sensation, and there was some indignation felt when it was noted around that one of the Hamilton poison experts had been dropped because he did not agree with Toronto physicians who have been called into the case. The Toronto experts who are here for the Crown are Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Jails and Prisons; Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnston, and Prof. Ellis. The last-named figured at the preliminary hearing, and it is said that he will not have anything new to add, although he has made further analyses of the deceased's organs. The amount of strychnine found in the kidneys and liver was one-sixth of a grain. Dr. Bauer, of Hamilton, will be the other medical witness for the Crown. The defence intends to meet the medical testimony for the Crown with medical testimony, and will endeavor to show that the condition of Perkins before his death was not that of a man suffering from strychnine poisoning. Dr. Walter McKenna, Dr. Graham Chambers, and Dr. W. Kaylor, all of Toronto, are the medical experts for the defence.

True Bill Returned.
The grand jury brought in a true bill against Mrs. Perkins at 11:30, after considering the evidence submitted by the crown for a short time. The judge ordered that Mrs. Perkins be brought in, and she was promptly escorted after a look by the high constable. She was then arraigned, and she pleaded "not guilty," in a clear voice. Asked if she was ready for her trial, she replied, "I certainly am."

The First Witness.
The first witness, John S. Darragh, who lived on the Perkins farm, told of a visit made to his house on the Sunday before Christmas. Perkins took sick and vomited. Witness' wife gave him salt and water, and later gave him whiskey and water. Perkins asked that his collar be removed, as he felt a choking sensation. Perkins recovered after a time, and left for home about 2 o'clock. Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston, Mr. Darragh said Perkins used to run the farm himself up to about two years ago, but gave it up on account of ill-health. It was reported. On the day in question, Perkins admitted to taking a dose of medicine, and he was sick off and on for about an hour and a half. When he arrived at the house he complained of being cold. Before he left he said he was feeling fine, but the whiskey having warmed him up, Perkins, she said, asked for a dose of medicine. She said that fact at the preliminary examination. For about a year after Perkins gave up the farm he did very little work of any kind.

Gossip About Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Darragh followed her husband on the stand, and said Perkins complained of illness, after he and Mrs. Perkins returned from a trip to Detroit. She said Perkins was employed by her husband for some months, as a builder. Perkins said he was awfully sick when he arrived at the house. He retched several times, but was not able to vomit till he swallowed some water. Perkins then threw back his head and drew up his arms. About six weeks before Perkins' death, Mrs. Perkins told the witness that she had heard the gossipers were talking about her and Tom McDonald. She said that her husband did not object to her taking a drive with him, as she was alone a great deal. To Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Darragh said Mr. and Mrs. Perkins apparently got along well together. Referring to the Sunday before Christmas, Mr. Johnston asked how long Perkins was sick. Witness said he was sick off and on for about an hour and a half. When he arrived at the house he complained of being cold. Before he left he said he was feeling fine, but the whiskey having warmed him up, Perkins, she said, asked for a dose of medicine. She said that fact at the preliminary examination. For about a year after Perkins gave up the farm he did very little work of any kind.

Knew Him for Years.
Nelson Flanders, a neighbor of the deceased, said he had known Perkins for many years. He said Perkins was a boy. He said Perkins on the Sunday before Christmas, early in the morning. Witness asked Perkins how he was and Perkins replied that he was all right. To Mr. Johnston, Mr. Flanders said the salutation was just a formal one and said he may have replied that he too was feeling pretty well. "You would say you were pretty well even if you were not?" asked Mr. Johnston, and witness said he supposed he would.

Cayuga, April 18.—After court adjourned for luncheon, hundreds of persons with lunch boxes and baskets filed in and took possession of the court room to hear the trial of Mrs. Perkins for the murder of her husband. The room was fairly filled, however, when the court resumed this afternoon. John Neigel, undertaker at Cayuga, was first called. He said on Christmas Day Tom McDonald went to his parlors and asked him to prepare Perkins for burial, and have the funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday, two days later. He said he had other engagements and the funeral was arranged for Friday, and to that effect being printed. When he went to Cayuga and learned that the body of Mrs. Perkins had been taken to the coroner's office, the witness said new notices would have to be gotten out, that the funeral would take place on Thursday. Witness said he would have with another undertaker to take charge of the funeral on Thursday, and in a was done. Witness explained the body by the coroner's process, and "Cayuga" a staple embalming fluid, was used. The body was quite rigid, but this was twelve hours after death.

To Mr. Johnston witness said the first time he was advised about the funeral Mr. Heslip, a brother-in-law of the prisoner, was the man who went to his place. McDonald came in shortly afterwards. Heslip said he thought it would be all right to have the funeral on Friday, but McDonald said, "I don't think so, as 'Mattie' has arranged to have it on Thursday." Mrs. Heslip told him that the funeral had been announced for Thursday, and Mrs. Perkins said new notices would have to be gotten out. After telling of taking three jars from the coroner to Prof. Ellis, at Toronto, High Constable Farrell told of searching Mrs. Perkins' house after the arrest and finding a pass book on the last page of which was the word, "Ptoimaine." Detective Greer found a pill box which he identified. A search was made for Mrs. Perkins' trunk, but it was not found. A search was also made at Ralph Curry's house in Cayuga, where Mrs. Perkins was arrested. He asked for a trunk which he saw going into the house a few days prior. Mrs. Perkins said, "It is for you to find it." Witness searched in the house but did not find it. To Mr. Johnston he said that the searchers were always together in making the search.

Prof. Ellis, the provincial analyst, reported that the urine contained a small quantity, sections of the kidney about one thirty-fifth, and the stomach about one-sixth of a grain of strychnine. Sticking to the bottom of the box, found, it is claimed, by Provincial Detective Greer in the Perkins house, Prof. Ellis explained, Mrs. Perkins was some small crystals of strychnine. Prof. Ellis admitted to Mr. Johnston that he made the special test of the organs for strychnine. That strychnine is found in the stomach is no definite evidence that it was the cause of death. Prof. Ellis admitted that strychnine was commonly used in tonics and medicines.

"Then this is not the only case in which a man may have got an overdose of strychnine?" observed the defence counsel.
Prof. Ellis said that if a man has toxic elements in his blood and is given strychnine it is very likely to have serious results. A fatal dose is from one to three grains, but lesser quantities have been known to kill under certain circumstances.

"You found in the test of the pill-box the reaction of strychnine?" asked the defence counsel.
"Yes," replied Prof. Ellis.

"Ordinary pills are often kept in boxes like that?"
"Yes,"

"You know Detective Greer was carrying around a box of strychnine when you received that box?"
"Yes,"

"In the same kind of a box?"
"Yes,"

"You received on April 12 a box which was found on February 10, and Detective Greer when he gave it to you had the same kind of a box and lots of strychnine on him?"
"That will do, Dr. Ellis," was Mr. Johnston's parting shot, satisfied that Mr. Johnston had obtained a most important admission.

Dr. Kerr, of Dunnville, was on the stand for over an hour and he had a very unpleasant time of it. He had been called to follow the directions of Perkins and his wife for about twelve years. Last July he was called to attend the deceased who had vomiting and diarrhoea. About a year before that Perkins had complained to him about his stomach. Perkins told him that he had given some of his urine to two doctors who told him he had diabetes. Witness examined his water and told him that there was nothing the matter with his kidneys. Monday, Dec. 24, he was called to see Perkins at Cayuga. Perkins' pulse was very low and the patient said he was quite sick. The doctor left some medicine for him to take the following day and some tablets to take at once, and every hour till five were taken. The heart tablets were from a manufacturing chemist's pharmacy and he thought they contained some strychnine. He told Mrs. Perkins to follow the directions closely—not to give more than directed—as there was strychnine in them. When he looked up the formula, to testify at the inquest he discovered that there was no strychnine in them as he supposed. On Monday he received a telegram saying Perkins was worse and he came to Cayuga. He drove over to Cayuga, but Perkins was dead when he arrived. Mrs. Perkins gave him an account of what had happened in regard to the medicine he left the previous day. She said that he had not had any of the medicine since the previous evening, as it had affected him badly. Perkins had taken some of the tablets. She told him Perkins got up on Tuesday morning and dressed, but did not eat any breakfast. One of the men present told him that Perkins had a nervous attack and some convulsions. The question of issuing a death certificate was talked over by the doctor and Mrs. Perkins. The doctor said deceased might have had an ulcer and that a perforation of the bowels might have caused death, but that a post-mortem should be held. Mrs. Perkins replied that "she did not want any scandal," and she objected to the body being cut up. He then issued a certificate.

Some time after the funeral Ralph Curry telephoned to him to go to see Mrs. Perkins. He went and Mrs. Perkins asked him to see Crown Attorney Murphy and use his influence to prevent her husband's body being exhumed and an inquest held. Murphy, she said, was talking of having the body taken up in view of some village gossip. In view of what Prof. Ellis reported having found in Perkins' organs and what he had learned since the death, he was satisfied that Perkins died of strychnine poisoning. A reference was made to the statement he had made regarding Mrs. Perkins' marital relations. To Mr. Johnston Dr. Kerr said he had operated on Mrs. Perkins, in 1901.

"Do you think it is possible for your patients and your profession?" asked the prisoner's counsel.
"I did tell in this case, in talking the matter over with a Crown officer," replied the doctor.
"Do you wish us to measure your actions in the box now by the same test of honor that you showed in that matter?"
"I don't understand you."
Continuing this line of questioning, Mr. Johnston forced the witness to admit that he had volunteered the information to the Crown that Mrs. Perkins gave him as a patient of his and that it was not of such a nature as to reflect on the domestic relationship of the couple, and was a condition that he naturally expected to find.
Regarding his warning to Mrs. Perkins that there was strychnine in the tablets and that not to give more than the prescription called for he said it was the usual thing to do. He admitted that as a coroner he had authority to order an inquest without the consent of the family, and also that he requested not to have her husband cut up was what nearly any widow and most friends of dead people would make. It was natural that they would not like to have the bodies of loved ones cut up. There was not any influence used to try to get him to do anything wrong to prevent an inquest. Mrs. Perkins and her sister thought if Dr. Kerr explained the matter to the Crown Attorney the latter would not consider an inquest necessary.
Asked to enumerate the symptoms given of Perkins' illness which illustrate strychnine poisoning, witness said the contraction of the muscles and the throat and neck. Dilation of the pupils of the eyes and the position of the deceased in bed before he died. When asked to eliminate the development of Tuesday and tell what symptoms of strychnine poisoning were seen on Monday and Sunday, the doctor simply replied slow pulse, which he admitted was present in many cases of illness.

In the course of the cross-examination the witness was visibly nervous, and failed to respond to repeated requests to speak louder. The judge said he was a disgrace to his profession, to appear as a witness in court and show such a disregard to the requests of the court and Crown.

Prof. Ellis was recalled to testify as to the ingredients of two samples of tablets sent by Dr. Kerr for analysis. The tablets were left at his office by Detective Greer.

Dr. Bauer's Evidence.
In view of the frequent disturbances in the court room during the trial, the judge ordered that only persons having business in the court should be admitted to the sessions. Consequently, there were less than sixty people at the night session. Dr. Bauer, of Hamilton, who made the post-mortem examination, gave his report of the autopsy. The left lung was congested and the blood vessels in the kidneys were thick and congested, indicated strychnine poisoning. There was a trace of an organic disease, Bright's disease, but not sufficient in his opinion, to cause death. The right side of the heart was enlarged and there were clots of blood on both sides.

He was asked: "After looking at the case from a pathological viewpoint, what do you think caused death?"
"I should say strychnine caused death," replied the witness.
This opinion was based on the condition of the kidneys and the result of Prof. Ellis' report of the analysis. A certain amount of the strychnine ingested would pass through and some would be absorbed and traces of it lost. Unless strychnine is carried off quickly it acts on the spinal cord and the base of the brain, causing spasms and stiffening of the muscles. Quite a large quantity of strychnine must have been taken, in view of what was found in the urine and the organs analyzed. A fatal dose is from one-half a grain upwards, according to the patient, the condition of the stomach and other organs.

To Mr. Johnston he said a microscopic examination of the parts was made by himself and Dr. Edgar, a specialist, who testified for the Crown at the preliminary examination. A chronic condition of Bright's disease may be developed into an acute condition by a severe chill, a condition such as would be produced by strychnine. He admitted the text books may say that the symptoms in strychnine poison are more marked than in other poisons. He admitted that these marked symptoms were missing in this case: perspiration, wide and staring eyes; lockjaw; arched back; toes in normal condition, instead of being drawn up; fairly hard clenching of the hands.

In uraemia there is an acute condition of the kidneys, but no lockjaw. Witness said he would not expect to give any estimate of the amount of the poison swallowed by Perkins.

Dr. Bauer said that the fact that twenty minutes before Perkins died he said "Mattie" when his wife asked him how he was, was an evidence that the deceased was not in a stupor which occurs in a case of uraemia. He considered 30 a comparatively slow pulse.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony the Crown called Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnston, Toronto, and defendant's counsel asked that he be permitted to defer his cross-examination till the morning, as he was getting weary. The Crown would not consent to this, and the court adjourned till this morning.

Had Nothing to Conceal.
Cayuga, April 19.—(Special.)—When the court opened this morning Mr. Johnston renewed his motion for the production of the statements signed by Thomas McDonald and his mother for Detective Greer, and which are in the possession of the Crown Prosecutor. He filed an affidavit to the effect that these were material to the defence in preparing his case.

ONE THOUSAND MINERS OUT.
SITUATION IN THE WEST GRAVE IN THE EXTREME.
Sherman to Lemieux—Mine-Workers' President Defies the Minister—C. P. R. Confiscating Coal—Sherman May Be Arrested.

Calgary, April 22.—Another conference between the miners and the operators has been arranged, which will be held in Fernie on April 23. It is expected that the same delegates who attended the last meeting will be delegates again. Vice-President T. L. Lewis, of the International Mine Workers' Union, will be present at the meeting, arriving in Fernie on April 20. Messrs. Gaillard, Rogers and Stockett waited upon the District Board yesterday and made arrangements for the meeting. This news is very satisfactory here, and it is expected that all the miners will return to work.

Fernie, B. C., April 18.—One thousand miners are now out on strike, and more are quitting daily. These cover a dozen mining camps along the Crow's Nest line. The situation is desperate, and the railroad supply of coal will not last ten days.

In reply to a wire from Hon. Mr. Lemieux, warning him the miners were violating the law, and urging them to accept the Government's offer, President Sherman, of the United Mine Workers' Union wired Ottawa: "Your plea comes too late. We look upon investigation as a farce. We will carry this fight to the foot of the throne."

The men hope to avoid the law's penalty on the plea that they are just quitting their jobs and not striking. Industries throughout British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan are closing up, and no coal can be secured. The Government has been urged to arrest Sherman, and this move is expected. The men are quiet, but determined.

The Government is prepared to place a strong force of militia on the scene of disturbance on a day's notice. Passenger trains will not be abandoned on that part of the C. P. R. system, and perishable freight will be moved.

HEMMED BY FIRE.
HEARTRENDING SCENES AT A MONTREAL LAUNDRY BLAZE.

Of Thirty Women, Three People Killed—Building Soaked With Benzine Was a Veritable Fire-trap—Two Bodies Unrecognizable.

A Montreal despatch: A most disastrous fire broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the premises of the Canada steam laundry and dye works, corner of St. Justin and St. Catherine streets. As a result of the fire two charred and burned bodies, supposed to be those of Mrs. Furlong and Wm. Martineau, lie in the morgue, and Mrs. Giroux, who was seriously injured, has since died, making the third victim.

The severely injured are: Mrs. Dingle, severely burned and fractured limbs; Albertina Paradis, broken arm and severe burns; Albertina Proulx, fractured leg and burns; Janet Leith, arm and injured internally by fall—all in the General Hospital.

The others injured are Miss Emma Etienne, burned and rib broken; Miss Bertha McKeecher, burns on face and arm broken; Miss Leveigne, burns on arm and back; Miss Rodrigue, suffering from burns and shock; Miss Dufrenoy, burns on back.

The fire broke out in the second story of a three-story building through the explosion of benzine in the engine room. The building was old and thoroughly saturated with benzine, and as a result the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in an incredibly short period the building was a mass of flames. Thirty women and girls were in the second and third stories, and became panic-stricken as the devouring flames cut off their way to the fire escape in front.

Terrified by the flames that were devouring the building, many of them rushed to the windows and threw themselves out, preferring to be dashed to pieces rather than be burned to death. Two of the first girls who jumped escaped serious injuries, but half a dozen others who followed were seriously hurt. Although the firemen quickly responded to the alarm, and had sixteen streams playing on the doomed building within a few minutes, it was impossible to quench the fire. Two bodies were removed to the morgue all charred and burned so that their identification was impossible. From the list of employees they are thought to be Mrs. Furlong and Wm. Martineau.

Mrs. Giroux is a woman about forty-five years of age. When her exit by the fire escape was cut off she got out on an iron balcony at the third story window. Just as the ladders were being raised to save her the flames burst out and enveloped her. She was called on to wait a second, but, casting a terrified look behind, she cast herself headlong to the pavement. Both legs were broken, and she received internal injuries which caused her death.

The girls who escaped did so by a rear fire escape. The front one was cut off by the flames, and the panic-stricken girls would not wait the ladders that eager hands raised to save them. The whole affair was so sudden and so terrible that the fire was over and the lives were sacrificed before the firemen realized its seriousness.

The news of the disaster spread like wildfire. Most of the girls lived near their place of work, and mothers and sisters were on the spot in a minute, rushing to and fro in quest of their loved ones. As face after face appeared at the flame-swept windows mothers called frantically to their daughters to jump, and stretched pleading arms to them to come.

The white-faced victims would turn and cast a despairing look at the flames behind, and then leap from the third-story windows.

As the mournful looking wagons were filled and went off with their loads men and women fought to see if it was their loved ones who were being hurried away, and turned away sobbing as the victims turned out to be some other persons.

Mrs. Paradis, who had her arm broken by her fall, told the story of her escape. "I was working on the third floor, when I heard a cry of fire. We all rushed to the fire escape, but found we could not get down that way, as the flames were coming out of the lower windows and surrounding it. I heard the crowd below calling to us to jump. I gave the girl in front of me a shove, and she fell into the firemen's net. I then jumped after her, but hit the edge of the net, and fell to the sidewalk, breaking my arm. It was all so sudden and terrible that it does not seem that it could really have happened."

Loss to the building will be about \$20,000, with a loss on machinery of about \$15,000. The disaster following the Hochelaga fire has cast a gloom over the entire city.

NEW PATENTS BILL.
PASSES SECOND READING IN BRITISH COMMONS.

Aimed Particularly at Foreign Manufacturers of Machinery—Patents Granted in Britain May Be Revoked After Three Years.

London, April 22.—The patents and designs bill introduced into the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, and passed its second reading. It is aimed at foreign manufacturers of machinery, who, having secured patent rights in Great Britain, continue to supply British factories with machines made outside the country, principally in America.

The measure is designed to compel these manufacturers to make in Great Britain the machines which they sell or lease there. The bill, which is supported by both political parties, will eventually become law, but whether it will be effective in enforcing its object is questioned in some quarters and those favoring it are agitating for more stringent regulations.

Clause 16 of the bill enacts that any time not less than three years after the grant of a patent any person interested may apply for the revocation of the patent on the ground that the patented article is manufactured exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. The Controller may revoke the patent unless the patentee proves that the patented article is manufactured to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom or give satisfactory reasons why the article is not so manufactured.

American manufacturers have many machines on lease in England which would be affected by this clause should it become law.

SAN FRANCISCO RISES.
Rapidly Recovering From the Effects of the Earthquake.

San Francisco, April 22.—At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Association held to-night on the anniversary of the great earthquake President Frank J. Symmes said: "From a building point of view we are rapidly recovering, our progress has been creditable and satisfactory and no man need feel the future in this direction. Building permits to April 13, 1907, have been issued to the extent of \$55,658,756. The Labor Commissioner reports a wage payment of a million a week, but have shown an average increase of ten per cent. over the corresponding periods of 1905."

"The bank deposits increased \$61,430,000.50 from April 14th to December 31st, 1906. There has been no bank failure, and not a single important mercantile failure as a result of the fire. The custom houses duties increased from \$7,137,000 in 1905 to \$9,091,000 in 1906. Our exports in 1906 were over \$50,000,000, and our imports in 1906 were over \$48,900,000."

MR. BLAIR'S ESTATE.
The Late Minister Leaves Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

St. John, N. B., April 22.—That the estate of the late Hon. Andrew G. Blair will total not less than \$200,000 is indicated by a reliable source. The will has been entered for probate in the Probate Court at Ottawa, and the draft inventories the value of the estate at about two hundred thousand dollars, of which a considerable portion is life insurance. Probate has not yet been granted, because of a disagreement with regard to the succession tax to be paid the Ontario Government, but it is anticipated that a settlement will shortly be reached.

It is understood that the bulk of the late Mr. Blair's estate goes to members of his family.

SNOW AND GREEN BUGS.
Five Inches of White Covering Portion of Western States.

Omaha, Neb., April 22.—Five inches of snow fell during last night and continued today. The fall was general over Eastern Nebraska and is the heaviest known in April for many years. In grain circles it is believed the snow will kill all the green bugs, which have been threatening the winter wheat crop and spreading over the central portion of the State.

A Norfolk, Neb., despatch says: "Northern Nebraska, southern South Dakota, Northeast Wyoming and the Black Hills are covered with a blanket of snow six inches deep on the level, which is still falling."

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.
Seventy-five Thousand Deaths During Last Week.

Simla, India, April 22.—There were 75,000 deaths from the plague in India during the week ending April 13. Seventy thousand of the deaths occurred in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The epidemic began in the Punjab in October, 1897, when a blue plague killed a million and a half persons in the colony.

A STRANGE STORY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY KIDNAPPING CASE FROM LOBO TOWNSHIP.

Frank Attwood Accuses Arthur Scott and Others of Forcing Their Way Into His House, Tying Him Fast With a Rope, and Running Away With His Wife and Baby.

A London, Ont., despatch: A startling case of kidnapping was reported to the Middlesex police to-day by Frank Attwood, a well-to-do young Lobo farmer living near Poplar Hill, and on the strength of Attwood's information a warrant was issued for the arrest of Arthur Scott, son of a respectable farmer living on the town line of London township, near the Attwood home. The police at Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara Falls have also been notified to be on the lookout for Scott, who, it is believed, has gone to the States with Mrs. Attwood. The charge against Scott alleges that he "forcibly seized and confined Frank Attwood." Scott is not charged with forcibly seizing the wife of Attwood, as the complainant believes that she was a party to the affair and knew of the plan.

According to Attwood's story, at 3 o'clock this morning three men drove up to his house, and without any ceremony, entered, the door having been left unlocked. The intruders proceeded upstairs and, seizing Attwood, bound him with a rope about the size of a clothes line, and then tied him to the bed.

Meanwhile Mrs. Attwood was in her bedroom on the ground floor, preparing to leave and take her baby with her. What satisfied Attwood, this his wife was a party to the affair is the fact that she did not raise a cry, neither was one of the kidnappers left downstairs to prevent her from going to a neighbor's and raising an alarm. When the wife and baby were ready the party entered of a house, to which a team of horses was attached, and drove away. They also took with them a trunk and valise filled with the clothing of the woman and child.

It was 5 o'clock—two hours after Attwood was bound—before the young farmer was able to free himself (his hands being tied behind his back) from the rope that fastened his legs to the bedstead. Then, with his hands still tied, he made his way to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. Attwood stated that his best plan was to send word to the county authorities here and he either went to Meriton himself or had his neighbor go to that place to telephone High Constable Hughes. After all, it was nearly 9 o'clock before the High Constable was notified, and then the message was misunderstood.

Officers were sent to watch the roads leading from London to Meriton, but they watched in vain. Shortly before 11 o'clock Attwood reached the city, and procured the warrant for the arrest of Scott. Whether or not Attwood recognized the other two the police will not say.

It was learned that Scott secured a rig and team from Dyer's livery on Dundas street, in one of The Advertiser, about 9 o'clock last night, stating that he wanted to drive to the country. This morning at 5 o'clock the team was returned. It is believed that Scott and Mrs. Attwood left on the G. T. R. train for Windsor at 8:30 a. m. It is learned that the night agent at the depot sold two tickets for Windsor, the stubs in the office showing that the tickets were so sold.

Scott was employed as a farmhand by Attwood in January, 1906. He remained with him for several months, but was discharged because of improper conduct.

The relations between Attwood and his wife had been strained for some months, but the husband allowed his wife to continue at home on account of their three little children, the youngest of whom is only eight months old. Mrs. Attwood, the woman in the case, was an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, formerly of London township, but now residing at 284 Waverley road, West London.

WON'T TAX IMMIGRANTS.
Opposition Tries to Have Government Impose a Head Tax.

London, April 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Howarth, of Victoria, in the immigration department of the United States left up by means of a head tax levied on immigrants, asked the Government if it would consider following the American example to the extent of taxing each immigrant to the amount of five shillings (\$12.50).

Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, replied that the suggestion was impracticable.

BELFAST GOES UNUNIONIZED.
Mr. George S. Clark Elected to the North Division.

London, April 22.—The by-election held yesterday in the North Division of Belfast, made vacant by the death of Sir Daniel Dixon, resulted in the victory of George S. Clark, Unionist. Mr. Clark, who is a member of the shipbuilding firm of Wigham, Clark & Company, Limited, received 8,621 votes. William Walker, the Labor candidate, received 1,014 votes.

The election shows no increase in the Unionist vote in the North Division of Belfast. Sir Daniel Dixon, Unionist, who was elected in 1902, received 4,967 votes, and his opponent, the same William Walker, 4,615.

RECIPROCITY IN BARRISTERS.
Still Far Off in Case of Britain and Colonies.

London, April 22.—The annual meeting of the Bar Society was held to-day. The Attorney-General stated that the matter of reciprocity between the barristers of Britain and the colonies was one which required very careful handling. Mr. Warrington, K. C., said they could not expect to have a trade union with the training barristers in the colonies, as was the case with the English barristers.