

WITNESSES TAMPERED WITH

Sensational Proceedings at the Hendershott Trial.

DAMAGING ADMISSIONS MADE.

Hendershott Clearly Connected With the Crime.

Evidence As to Blood Being on Welter's Face When He Gave the Alarm—Hendershott Talked of Insuring Some One and Then "Removing Him" Attempt to Exclude the Prisoner's Testimony Given at the Coroner's Inquest—Arrests For Tampering With Crown Witnesses Expected.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 9.—An attempt was made to-day, it is alleged, to tamper with the Crown witnesses, and arrests are expected to-night. At the opening of the proceedings, announced that he intended to call certain lady witnesses to-day for cogent and sufficient reasons. These witnesses were Mrs. M. Griffin, who was present at the house of Charles Welter the day of the tragedy, and two first cousins of Hendershott—Mrs. Emily McConnell of Ingersoll and Mrs. Ann French of Paterson, to whom Hendershott made admissions with respect to insurance and the removal of some person whom he intended to insure. Their evidence was taken and proved most important.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE ON MONDAY.

When the case reopens on Monday morning the medical testimony will be given on with. Five medical witnesses in this city will swear positively that the wounds upon Hendershott's head could not have been caused by blows from an ax. The defence made a stubborn fight this morning to have the coroner's inquest held at Hendershott's house, but the coroner eliminated. Whether or not their efforts will be successful will be decided Monday. The result is a disappointment to the young barristers, as it was hoped that the contradictory statements of the two witnesses would not be brought out in evidence.

BLOODY FINGER IMPRINTS.

The earlier part of the day was taken up with the production of corroborative evidence as to the fallen tree and its surroundings at the time of the tragedy. Mr. Welter spoke of the quantity of blood at the foot of the tree. He also said that he saw the imprint of a bloody finger on a bench coping near the foot of the tree, and on an old stump 45 feet from the stump of the cut tree. Mr. Campbell, the man who had the blood-stained ax concealed under the root of a tree, identified the weapon produced.

AX WHICH FELLED THE TREE.

Henry Case, who was present when the ax was found, compared the chopping of the tree with the ax, which was made with the ax, and found them exactly similar. There was a notch in the handle which fitted the ax. His testimony satisfied the jury that the ax was in fact the one which felled the tree which was lying.

THE KNOT IN COURT.

Four stalwart constables carried a huge section of the tree into the court. The witness examined the knot which Hendershott's head was lying when found, and also the cutting with the marks of a notched ax blade thereon.

MRS. HENDERSHOTT AT NOON.

When Albert Chivers was called, Hendershott for the first time became interested in the case, and asked the prisoner on the New South Hill, nine miles east of the scene of the tragedy, at 12:45 noon, on the day of the killing. The Crown claims that from the time Hendershott left home, on the day of the tragedy, he went to the farm, and he had plenty of time to visit the woods and drive to where Chivers met him.

DECEASED WAS STRUCK WHILE STANDING.

The first female witness called was Mrs. Duncan Hendershott, sister of the prisoner. She washed the outer and underparts of the dead man two days after the killing. She said that she had blood on both. The shirts were stained. Blood stains were still visible on the shirt and were pointed out to the jury. This is important, as indicating that deceased must have been struck while standing up. The defence will claim that the blood got on the shirt when the undertaker pulled it over the head of the dead man.

MRS. MARTIN'S SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

When the coroner resumed, Mrs. Martin Griffin of Gravesend, one of the witnesses, made to tamper with the evidence. Mrs. Griffin was attired in a brown stuff dress and brown hat, and she had a quantity of evidence that it was with much reluctance she gave her testimony, but her truthfulness was manifest to the jury. Mrs. Griffin was visiting at the house of Charles Welter the day of the tragedy. It was here that she made the discovery that her husband and John Hendershott had been together, together with a woman, and that the blood was subsequently transferred to his face.

DID WELTER ROB HIS VICTIM?

Thomas Casey was called to prove con-

RESIGNATION OF ROSEBURY.

Political Friends and Foes Anxious to Have It Off.

Health Wins Sympathy for the Liberal Premier—Speculations As to Who Will Be the New Speaker—Disparages in the Irish Land Bill—The Naval Program Will Pass Unopposed.

London, March 9.—The persistent reports that Lord Rosebery is contemplating retirement from office, together with the announcement of Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel's intention to resign the Speakership of the House of Commons, have revived Parliamentary circles of the dispute which has prevailed for the past week. Lord Rosebery's capacity for work is doubted by nobody, but his faculty has unquestionably been seriously affected by the recurrence of his insomnia. This, with him, an old complaint, which on a former occasion he refused to accept of office.

CONNECTING HENDERSHOTT WITH THE CRIME.

Miss Edith Welter, cousin of the younger prisoner, Welter, and the affianced bride of the dead man, proved an important witness. Miss Welter was dressed entirely in mourning for her would-be husband. Her features were partly concealed by a black veil. Witness had several talks with Welter and Hendershott after the killing, with a view of connecting Hendershott with knowledge of the intended crime. Miss Welter was examined as to what passed between the prisoner and her brother-in-law for the first time. The day after the tragedy a telegram had been sent to John Hendershott at Edna to the effect that William was dead. Hendershott told Miss Welter that he did not know whether it was his brother or nephew who had been killed until it reached St. Thomas.

THE CORONER ON THE STAND.

Dr. E. W. Gustin, the coroner, proved the depositions made by Hendershott and Welter at the inquest. Counsel for prisoners objected to the reading of the statements, the ground taken being that the testimony was privileged, as before giving their evidence the prisoners had been notified that anything they said might be used in evidence against them.

WHO WILL BE SPEAKER?

In regard to a new Speaker in the event of the resignation of Mr. Peel will be suggested for the post. Among the most prominent ones are the Right Hon. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, Robert Reid, Mr. John Moulton, Sir Julian Goldsmid and the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, all of whom are in the House of Commons. The Speaker's salary of £5000 year with an official residence might be alluring to many even moderately rich men, but to him this nomination would be no inducement. Neither Sir Robert Reid nor Mr. Moulton have obtained sufficient parliamentary support to enable them to obtain the post when it shall become vacant really in between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Home Rule party, and is intensely disliked by the Liberals. This state of affairs has been taken into consideration by the Westminster Gazette, which in a strong article in its favor recommends the Ministerial party to overlook unionism and elevate him to the position. Of all the candidates thus far suggested, Sir Julian Goldsmid really has the best chance of success.

THE UNEMPLOYED EXAGGERATED.

The work of the House of Commons committee appointed to investigate the condition of the unemployed has been given means for their relief appears to be ending in a fiasco, greatly to the regret of the Conservatives, who claim that the result confirms their contention that the howl about the wretched condition of the unemployed is a purely Socialist clamor, and had no genuine basis. The report of the committee, which is now in course of preparation, practically makes no recommendations, and the statements of witnesses under examination were found, in a number of cases, to be much exaggerated, and claims of men like Kier-Hardie have been ignored because they were ridiculous.

WILL MOVE TO REJECT THE IRISH BILL.

Since the text of the Irish Land Bill has been issued, the Conservatives declare that they find important discrepancies upon comparing it with the statement of Chief Secretary for Ireland when he introduced the measure in the House of Commons. For instance, the clause dealing with the increased letting value of holdings give the tenant what is due from the natural fertility of the soil, but the bill provides that he has created by his own skill and industry. The clause dealing with improvements is strongly opposed by the landlords as being too general and too ambiguous. Viscount Cranborne has given notice of his intention to introduce a motion to reject the bill, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will move the Conservative party amendment.

NAVAL PROGRAM UNOPPOSED.

The leaders of the Opposition have attacked upon the Government's naval program. The War and Admiralty Departments are acting in concert in the perfection of a scheme for a series of great armaments, in which the volunteers will take part. The scheme is a colossal one, and will require a great deal of work in the way of organization.

BIMETALLISM SPREADING.

The currency debate at the Bankers' Institute last Thursday disclosed the fact that there has been a very considerable growth of bimetallicism in the Institute. Hitherto bimetallicism has been frowned upon, and bimetallics have been well-nigh excluded from the Institute. For the moment the disclosure was not discussed very much in the newspaper, but it cannot remain suppressed for a great while longer. The Economist, referring to the decision of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate in regard to arrangements for appointing delegates to an international monetary conference, holds that the committee's action is glaringly premature. The convening of such conference, the paper says, is practically impossible, and it is not think it judicious to act upon the committee's resolution until proposals for a similar one have been made.

A METHODIST COUNCIL.

The Wesleyan Conference Committee on united action of Methodist Churches has decided to convene a council in London of representatives of all the Methodist churches in Great Britain, and it will be held at a complete union of the Wesleyan churches.

BOOT LOCK-OUT.

A lock-out of employees in the Leicester boot trade, involving 28,000 operatives, is imminent. The trouble is due to a reduction of wages made necessary by the influx of American goods, which are flooding England. The British manufacturers declare that their trade will be gone entirely unless the payment of lower wages enables them to meet the American competition.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, the first of Wales, notwithstanding ailing, through some trouble with the veins in his legs, which has associated itself with gouty and rheumatic manifestations in his lower limbs. These various symptoms have developed very acute recently, and the result of his trouble it has been arranged that he make a prolonged stay in the Riviera.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Maxwell, the publisher, and husband of Miss Braddon, the authoress, is dead. Mr. John Hollinghead, the candidate for the position of Censor of Plays, made vacant by the death of Mr. Pigott, is looked upon by theatrical managers and playwrights as a remarkable fair candidate for the place is supported by his combined influence.

Miss (Mrs.) Sutherland, a noted gaily theatre beauty, is engaged to be married to Mr. Dudley Churchill Marjorie, eldest son of the late Lord Marjorie. The young man's father wants the prospective bride and groom being only 21 years of age.

Mr. Henry Fowler, the Secretary of State for India Affairs, has been ordered to the room by the Marquis of Salisbury, who has been suffering from influenza, is now absent from the office, and the duties of the Marquis are being performed by Mr. Fowler. It is expected that Mr. Fowler will be able to resume his duties.

CHESS VIA THE CABLE.

Great Britain and the United States Engage in a Match With Ten Men a Side.

London, March 9.—The match by telegraph between the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and the British Chess Club of London was begun this afternoon. The London end of the match is conducted in the Criterion Restaurant in the Strand, which has a floor space of 70 by 60 feet, and is the same room in which the tournament of 1888 was held. The London end of the match is conducted in the Criterion Restaurant in the Strand, which has a floor space of 70 by 60 feet, and is the same room in which the tournament of 1888 was held.

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THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE IS NOT VERY SERIOUS.

There is no marked improvement in trade conditions, but the belief is gaining ground that the worst is over and that the future will soon show better results. We have the usual rumors at this season of impending financial embarrassments of well-known houses. These are circulated for various reasons, and generally do much damage. There is little basis for the present disparaging reports relative to the financial position of our merchants. Such idle rumors are not even realized in a month like March, which is synonymous with disaster in business circles.

FINANCIAL MISCELLANY.

The stocks commanding the most attention are Canadian Pacific and Toronto Street Railway. The former declined from 42 to 34, but closed yesterday at 35 1/2 bid. These are the lowest prices quoted publicly for the stock, and compare with 44 1/2 in January, 1892. It is needless to say that the confidence in the stock has been completely shattered, and the market is in a state of panic.

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A steady and widespread improvement in the railway transportation business in the United States is in evidence. The aggregate tonnage of freight shipments, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, was larger for February than for January and larger for January than for December. The legal tender notes in use in the States amount to \$346,681,016, and Treasury notes \$151,488. These notes are not secured except to the extent of the gold reserve, and are simply a promise to pay on the part of the Government, and are redeemable upon demand. The Superintendent of the New York State Banking Department, in giving these figures, says: "If payment of these notes should be demanded, or on account of the credit of the Government could not pay," and this he regards as one of the chief credits of the U. S. Government.

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