

THE LATE PETER F. COLLIER

Founder and head of Collier's Weekly, and the great publishing house which bears his name, was a firm believer in Life Insurance.

His Confidence in

The Prudential

was shown by his voluntary and unsolicited selection of this Company.

The following letter from his son and executor, Mr. Robert J. Collier, shows the wisdom of his choice:

Office of Collier's Weekly, New York, May 4, 1909.

Hon. John F. Dryden, President, The Prudential Ins. Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

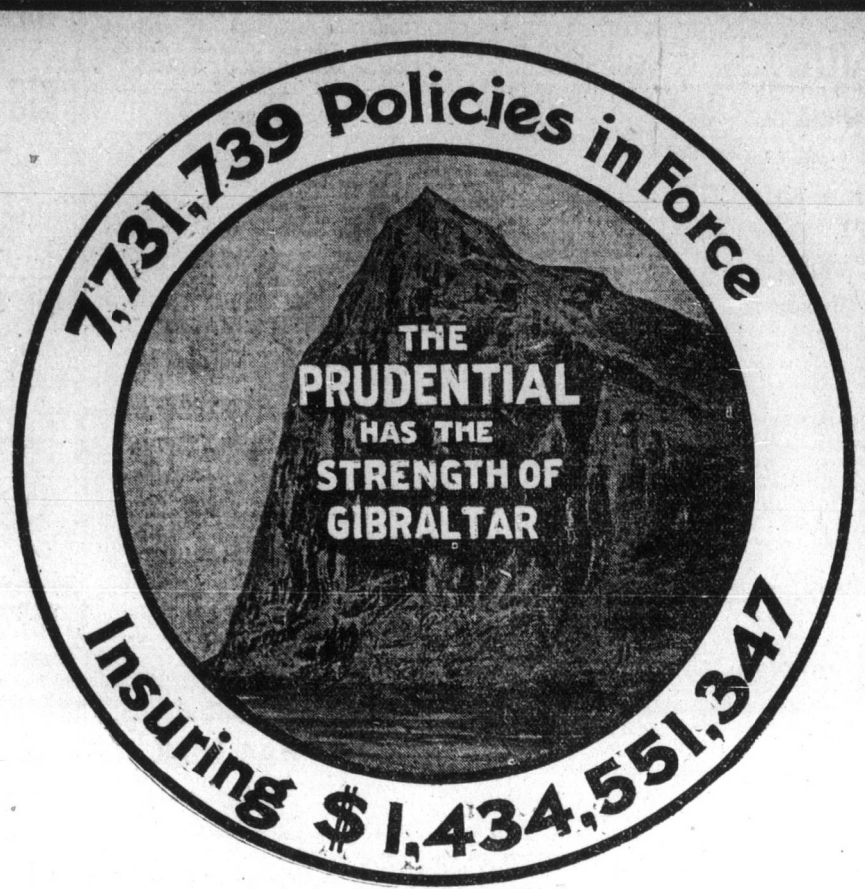
My Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you, and through you The Prudential Insurance Company of America, for the very prompt receipt of cheques for \$50,000, in full cash settlement of claim on the life of my father, Peter Fenelon Collier, who demonstrated his belief in Life Insurance in The Prudential by carrying policies in your Company for several years.

Proofs were completed and cheques delivered the same day, and your Company did everything possible to effect a quick payment of claim. Assuring you of my appreciation I remain,

Yours very truly,

Robert J. Collier



Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization, Plus Amount Held at Interest to Their Credit,

Over 313 Million Dollars

Ordinary and Industrial Policies. Ages 1 to 70. Both sexes. Amounts \$15 to \$100,000.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Agents Wanted to write Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance

Good Income—Promotion—Best Opportunities—Now!

BRANCH OFFICES IN HAMILTON AND VICINITY

C. E. BOYD, Supt., Rooms 12-12a, Federal Life Building.

W. E. MILLER, Asst. Supt., Rooms 2-3, Bank of Commerce, Brantford, Ont. J. ALPROVICH, Asst. Supt.,

Prudential Agents are now canvassing in this vicinity. They have a most vital story to tell of how Life Insurance has saved the home, protected the widow, and educated the children. Let them tell it to you.

125

MRS. TURNER GUILTY

But the Jury Made It Manslaughter After Being Out Two and a Half Hours.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—After deliberating for over two and a half hours, the Criminal Assize jury trying Mrs. Mabel Turner on a charge of murdering an adopted infant brought in a verdict of manslaughter at 9 o'clock last night. As the foreman of the jury gave the verdict a stir of surprise was noticed in the court room, and not the least surprised was Mr. W. A. Henderson, the lawyer for the accused, who stepped over to the prisoner's pen and smilingly shook hands with the woman. Mrs. Turner showed no emotion, and received the verdict with apparent indifference, although she smiled slightly as her counsel spoke to her. After Mrs. Turner left the courtroom the strain under which she has been ever since her arrest told on her and she collapsed. It was noticed that she was very pale as she left the room, and just as she had entered the corridor leading to the cells she fell in a faint. Constables brought water and did everything they could to relieve her, and Dr. Bryans was called in. Mrs. Turner was unconscious for some time, and it was an hour before she recovered sufficiently to be removed. In order that she be made as comfortable as possible, she was taken from the City Hall to the jail in a police ambulance, accompanied by the physician and a constable. She revived when she reached the jail. His Lordship Mr. Justice Magee made no comment upon the finding of the jury. Mrs. Turner will probably not be sentenced until the end of the Assizes.

A REMARKABLE THEORY. A remarkable theory of how the child came to its death was, according to one of the jurors, the basis of the verdict of manslaughter. This theory was in effect that Mrs. Turner, having brought the child to the Wood street house, was afraid of its presence there becoming known and tied a piece of cord around its neck to keep it from crying, accidentally killing it thereby. That finger marks were also found on the dead infant's throat received little attention. "This explanation of it was advanced by the foreman," said one of the witnesses last night, "and what with uncertainty caused by other parts of the evidence nine of the twelve thought there was enough doubt to bring in a verdict of manslaughter. Three of us thought it should be murder. We were like that for an hour and a half, but, you know," explained the jurymen, in a matter-of-fact way, "we didn't want to stay there all night, so we gave in." The jurors were also impressed by the probability that Mrs. Turner had an accomplice, who might have strangled the infant, and by the fact that the police were unable to bring any witnesses to prove where the child was from the Saturday it was adopted until the following Thursday. NO WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE. When Mr. Justice Magee took his place on the bench after the noon adjournment, Mr. Henderson, a usual ripple of surprise by rising and stating that he did not desire to call any witnesses for the defence. Mr. Henderson then commenced his address to



MRS. TURNER

the jury, and spoke for an hour and five minutes. He reviewed the evidence leading up to the discovery of the box near Niagara Falls, referring with emphasis to the absence of evidence as to where the infant was kept from Saturday to Thursday of the week following its adoption. "You have heard the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Goldie," said counsel for the defence. "They have stated that they did not see any baby other than the one now alive. Where was the baby all this time?" Mr. Henderson referred to the evidence of the Goldies as to the scene in Mrs. Turner's room, dwelling on Mrs. Goldie's nervous condition. IS IT CONCEIVABLE? "Coming to Mrs. Turner's trip across the lake," he continued, "is it probable that she would go to Lewiston with a body and run the risk of having it discovered? Is it conceivable? Do people who commit murder do it openly, flaunt it before the public?" "Mrs. Turner told everyone where she was going. Now, if she had gone to Niagara Falls with the purpose of disposing of a dead body, is it probable or even possible that a sane person would tell anyone where she was going?" "Now the evidence proves she left this parcel on the table in Mr. Swazie's room? Is it reasonable to suppose that if there was a body in it she was afraid it might be discovered she would leave it there? The person who would do so under the circumstances would be a madman." Mr. Henderson reviewed the evidence given by Conductor Edwin O. Parish, casting doubt on the conductor's identification of Mrs. Turner as a passenger on his train on the day the body was found. Counsel referred with marked feeling to the newspaper publicity given the case and to the methods of the police in respect to giving out information. "Some very caustic remarks have been handed down by the judges at Osgode Hall about the police handling of these stories." Then Mr. Henderson raised his voice. "Why," he said, "they even went so far as to say this woman was trafficking in—"

MR. BLACKSTOCK OBJECTS. Mr. Blackstock rose and entered an objection, and his lordship held that nothing on the point raised by Mr. Henderson was brought out in the evidence. Mr. Henderson, after going back over some of the ground covered before, referred to the lack of positive identification of the body. "You have seen the hands of this woman," he said, dramatically, in closing his address "are they hands that could have caused the marks on this infant's neck, which the doctors say caused her death? I ask you again to give this woman the benefit of the doubt."

RIVERS WILSON

Receives Pension on Retiring From G. T. R. Road.

No Change in Responsibility of Executive Officers.

London, Oct. 21.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who presided, said the effect of the depression of 1908 had extended into 1909. He expressed regret that there had been no improvement, but trusted the conclusion of the coming half-year would prove more satisfactory to the shareholders. Sir Charles, referring to the scarcity of labor to build the Grand Trunk Pacific, said that he saw no English navvies, but thought the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific was their opportunity. He suggested that the British and Canadian Governments should take up the question of supplying labor. Referring to a Canadian Advisory Board, Sir Charles said such a thing should not be thought of. "Think you," said Sir Charles, "that Mr. Hay would submit to having two subordinates dictate to him? The financial management of the G. T. R. must remain in London." Referring to the changes in the directorate, the President stated that there would be no change in the responsibility or power of the executive officers. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, retiring, Mr. Albert Smithers took the chair, and called on Director Clutton-Brock to read a resolution giving Sir Charles £1,500 per year as retiring pension. Referring to his own retirement, Sir Charles said he could congratulate himself that the G. T. R. both as regards business credit and the future, was on a higher level and firmer basis than in 1895. His regret at parting would be softened if he might remember as taking hold in 1895 of the regeneration of the company. The accounts and reports were unanimously adopted. The meeting had been of the usual quiet character until quite unlooked for opposition was manifested regarding the payment of a pension to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. Upon a show of hands an amendment was carried postponing consideration of the question until the next general meeting of the G. T. R. Chairman Smithers at once demanded a poll, which resulted in 46,645 proxies against the amendment, a majority of 41,176 proxies in favor of the pension. The directors did not vote, though they had proxies representing 279,488 shares. "There is not much doubt that if Lord Milner will consent to accept it, the Presidency of the Grand Trunk Railroad will, within a very short time be in his occupation. His candidature would receive the strongest Ottawa support."

RUSSELL A WITNESS.

He Testifies at Cleveland on His Own Behalf.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 21.—W. L. Russell, the Lima promoter, wanted in Canada on the charge of defrauding stockholders in mining deals, told his story on the stand today in Commissioner Walther's court, and made a pretty strong witness. Unless the Canadian officials can break it down there is not much chance that Russell will be extradited, according to attorneys who are interested in the case on both sides. The contention of Judge Francis J. Wing, who is representing the Canadian authorities, that certain mining reports signed "Michael MacDonald" were never written by MacDonald, because there was no such person, was described by Russell as ridiculous. If Russell can prove that MacDonald did sign the report he will practically have broken down the claim of the Ontario Government. Russell said that Law & Company made an agreement with four men who owned 27 mining claims in the Cobalt and Larler Lake districts of Northern Ontario to develop the properties by selling stock. When later the map of the properties was examined, Russell said he found that only 26 claims had been turned over. The claim which was missing, and which was later made up, he said, proved to be the Gold King, the one claim of all that was really gold-bearing in a good degree. The statement in a newspaper advertisement that the new gold taken from the mines assayed as high as \$42,000 to the ton was shown by Russell to have been made on the basis of an assay made from the samples sent down by this same Michael MacDonald, who was employed to examine the properties. The Canadian law makes it necessary for a man or firm applying for a mining claim to file drawings and make an oath indicating the presence of a certain amount of precious mineral before being allowed to operate. Law & Co. never filed any such oath because they never discovered any claims. Russell said he spent \$17,000 of his own money on one mine, which he later went to London to develop. Chinese Egg Examiner. The artificial incubation of duck eggs is a thriving industry in some parts of China, more particularly in Canton, where a large and ready market encourages the business. The first thing to be done is to secure suitable eggs, and this is done by men who devote themselves entirely to the task during the summer months. The examiner squats on the ground, and holding the egg up to the light, turns it round and judges its suitability by the state of the shell and the clearness of its contents. The least appearance of cloudiness entails its rejection, so particular is the examiner, but nevertheless only from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the eggs are rejected none over seven days old are accepted. The skilful examiner can deal with 6,000 eggs in a day. The selected eggs are placed in shallow saucer-shaped baskets with a lid similarly shaped, and each basket is set upon a wickerwork cylinder over a stove in a darkened room heated by charcoal braziers.—From the Feathered Life. Many a young man who has been brought up by pious parents goes wrong through being overtrained. Eaten bread is soon forgotten.—Irish.

WITH POKER.

Stepson is Alleged to Have Driven Iron Into Woman.

Youth Had Been Arraigned in Court But Promptly Fled. North Tonawanda, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Saffina Kokowski, 38 years old, wife of Joseph Kokowski, of No. 36 Eighth avenue, was stabbed in the abdomen with a stove poker by her eighteen-year-old stepson, Joseph Kokowski, at her home here at noon today. The poker was driven into Mrs. Kokowski's body about six inches, she may die. At noon today Mrs. Kokowski discovered that her pocketbook, in which she had \$8, was missing. She accused her stepson of the theft, upon the ground that he had stolen the money with which he expected to pay a fine in police court in the morning. Young Kokowski flew in a rage. He rushed to the kitchen stove and, seizing the old rusty poker, he is alleged to have driven the iron into his stepmother's body. Mrs. Kokowski fell to the floor and soon became unconscious. Young Kokowski, it is charged, gathered his belongings, and, leaving the house, ran down the central tracks. Later it was learned that the lad caught a freight train, bound for the Falls. Mrs. Kokowski's condition is critical. The wound is about six inches long and a tagged one. Every effort is being made to prevent blood poisoning. OH, ABUSED WOMAN! If you have ceased to be in love, they call you inconstant. If you don't know whom you love, or whether you love at all, they call you fickle. If you don't choose to love at all, they call you indifferent. If you love anyone else but the one they want you to love, they call you false, and only when you give yourself to him whom they think you ought to love are you called loyal. Yours is a hard lot indeed, oh, woman. It is not necessary nowadays for a brainy woman to advertise her cleverness by wearing her belt badly. Above everything else in the world a woman admires moral courage in a man, but her knowledge of anatomy is so necessary that she thinks broad shoulders or bigiceps may be the seat of the moral virtues. When a woman turns over the leaves of the book of love she never places a bookmark in it, rather enjoys beginning anew each time. A woman can manage to keep her love a secret, but never her hate. Nothing is more painful to a woman than when she reaches the conclusion that she is no longer dangerous. Men continually study women, and know nothing about them; women never study men, and know them all.—Satanello, in November Smart Set. Actions Speak Louder Than Words.—The Sunday school class was singing "I want to be an angel." Why don't you sing louder, Bobby? I'm singing as loud as I feel, explained Bobby.—The Delineator. "No," said Stormington Barns, "I shall never play 'Hamlet' again." "Why not?" queried his dear friend, Walker Ties. "My professional pride will not permit it," replied the great self-acknowledged tragedian. "Why, even the lights went out last night."—Chicago News.