

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909.

THE NEW EVIDENCE.

The testimony of the witnesses at the murder inquest last night furnished little that was sensational. Three ladies told of seeing a man in the alleyway near the Kinrade premises about the time of the murder. It is just possible that their evidence may have an important bearing upon the case, but as yet it does not give much promise of shedding light upon the mystery. The testimony of the witnesses who say they saw Ethel Kinrade in Herkimer street at 3 o'clock is apparently regarded by the authorities as of considerable importance. If these witnesses did not mistake the person whom they saw, it would appear that Ethel Kinrade, instead of preparing to go out at the time she was shot, had probably just returned to the house. The medical evidence definitely establishes that seven shots fired took effect in the body of the murdered girl. It had been thought by many that eight bullets struck her, but the physicians say that the two scalp wounds were made by one missile. The fatal wound was a bullet through the heart. A very important part of the testimony of the physicians was that a considerable time—probably ten or fifteen minutes—elapsed between the wound in the head and the fatal wound through the heart. The blood on the floor came from the wound in the scalp. Dr. Edgar estimates that six ounces of blood flowed from that wound, and a calculation of the capacity of flow of the blood vessel from which it exuded leads him to think that the girl lived for fifteen minutes after receiving this wound before the fatal shot through the heart was fired. Obviously, this testimony is of the first importance in considering theories of the murder. If we assume that an interval of fifteen minutes elapsed between the first shot, which rendered the girl helpless, and the last series of shots fired into her breast, we must abandon many of the theories that have been advanced to explain the crime.

Aside from these features, the inquest yielded nothing worthy of special remark. Mr. Thomas Holson and Mr. George Lynch-Staunton, representing the Kinrade family, were present last night, and are lending their efforts to clear up the mystery. There is no relaxation of effort on the part of the Crown to probe the matter to the bottom, and the adjournment of the inquest till April 22 may be taken as an indication that every opportunity is to be given the detective department to obtain new clues and new evidence, and to thoroughly investigate every circumstance and every rumor that may give the slightest promise of results.

SCHEME FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

An old and far-from-settled question was brought up in the Commons on Monday by Mr. Monk, when he introduced a resolution declaring in favor of proportional representation and urging the appointment of a committee to consider the matter. The question is an interesting one, and one that is not very easy of solution. On various occasions the Times has discussed it, pointing out the hardship which minorities always feel in being practically denied representation, or, at the best, being given far less than their numerical importance would appear to warrant. The difficulty is one apparently inseparable from majority rule, and in the present state of affairs majority rule seems to be the only practical principle upon which our democracy can be founded.

But while we all concede that the will of the majority should predominate, most of us will admit that any system which would give importance to the councils of the nation to each division or party according to its strength in the country, would be welcome. The many fanciful forms of voting which have from time to time been suggested have all been marked by much difficulty in operation, and the mass of the people seems to have felt that it was better to bear the ills it suffers under the simpler system than to invoke further difficulty and confusion by introducing additional complications.

We have all felt that the majority system of electing Parliamentary representatives frequently involves wholesale disfranchisement. Here, and to-day, the Liberals, suffer; there, and to-morrow, the Tories not unjustly complain. The evil is aggravated by the multiplication of constituencies which have too often been gerrymandered to place one party at a disadvantage as compared with the other. The simple majority vote lends itself to the purposes of the gerrymander. We do not need to cite instances in illustration. The records of every general election go to prove that a remedy is to be desired. Equally it is to be desired that Canadian statesmen should rise above the endeavor to prostitute our system of representation to cheat their opponents by carving constituencies and by such tricks of political fence and dislodging as were recently witnessed in dealing with the local representation of Toronto and some of the other constituencies of the Province. Our present system, well operated, would give better results than it gives. If, however, a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter will lead to the discovery of a practical means of improvement, nobody, least of all the Liberals, will object to its adoption.

There is said to be more than 2,000,000 acres in that rich clay belt. Wouldn't Whitney's nerve permit him to give it all away?

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

The board of engineers of the Georgian Bay Canal has prepared a report and a set of estimates of the cost of the scheme to be presented to the House of Commons. Much time and money have been spent in obtaining the data upon which the board bases its conclusions. The board thinks that for \$100,000,000 a 32-foot waterway for the largest boats can be built and that the annual maintenance would be about \$900,000; that the distance from Montreal to French River village is 440 miles. The rise can be overcome by twenty-three locks ranging from five to fifty feet. The descent from the highest point to Georgian Bay would require four locks with from twenty-one to twenty-nine feet of lift. The board thinks that sufficient water may be easily stored to operate a summit level above Lake Nipissing. It estimates that to use the lake as a summit would increase the cost by at least \$10,000,000 and introduce twelve additional miles of canal cutting; that the natural low water flow throughout the Ottawa and French Rivers is more than ample to meet all the requirements. It recommends ordinary lift locks of concrete. Eighteen main dams will be required, some of considerable size and quite expensive. The scheme contemplates excavated channels with sides showing above water should have a minimum width of 200 feet at bottom with marking piers at intervals and that the minimum depth throughout should be twenty-two feet; that the project presented contemplates twenty-five miles of canal excavation, sixty-six miles of channel dredging, 346 miles of river and lake with a width of 300 feet to half a mile; that there are 116 curves of which seventy-seven are of about one mile radius and the remaining thirty-nine of about half that radius, that the probable time taken by a lake freight boat of 12-mile maximum speed without delays at locks or in meeting other boats, from French River to Montreal would be 70 hours; that the season of navigation will average 210 days, from May to November.

It would thus appear that the board expects the canal to be operable for seven months of the year. The enormous amount of money required for the carrying out of the scheme makes it advisable for Parliament to give it the most careful consideration before committing the country to it. We do not want any more white elephants of the intercolonial kind.

THE GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRY

Workers who have been appealed to to support a high protection system on the ground that it means increased wages to labor, and who have had the experience of Germany presented as bearing out this claim will probably be interested in comparing the wages paid in the German iron industry with those in other countries. At Dortmund one of the largest plants returns its daily wage list in January of this year as below:

First roller	12.70	\$3.05
First welder	10.40	2.50
Converter man	8.82	2.22
First hammerman	8.40	2.02
First smelter	8.00	1.92
Charge men	25 to 28	6.90 to 7.72
Wire rollers	20 to 32	4.80 to 7.68
Core makers	30 to 38	7.20 to 9.02
Smelters	20 to 30	4.80 to 7.20
Laborers	12 to 30	2.88 to 7.20

In the Dortmund district, where a majority of the miners are employed, the wages paid in the mines in 1908 were as follows, per shift: Miners, \$1.43; other underground workers, 97 cents; overhead labor, 93 cents. The working day in the mines is 11 hours; in the mills 60 hours a week. In the Düsseldorf district in 1907 the average earnings of the iron and steel workers, who numbered 227,061, were \$344.62 a year. It is hardly probable that the Canadian employees of the iron and steel industries will exhibit any burning desire to support a fiscal system, intended to bring about that sort of thing.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The British Commons has given its second reading to a bill to grant the franchise to every man and woman over 21 years of age. Are the suffragettes to triumph thus early?

Hamilton might have considerable revenue from county water users, had the council common sense and business shrewdness to give the service, instead of spending a lot of money in fighting to escape its duty in that regard.

The local power monopoly organ hates to hide away its "knot Hamilton" motto. Why, doesn't the Cataract Company make Hamilton its headquarters, and hasn't it done much for the city? That's enough to incur the knocker's enmity.

Whitney's vociferous boasts of having stopped the granting of lands and subsidies to railways in Ontario have been soon forgotten. Think of it! Just 2,000,000 acres of the pick of the clay belt in one gift to a railway is his present offer! O inconsistency and inconsistency, thy name is Whitney!

It has leaked out that Chief Justice Sir William Mulock recently gave practical demonstration of his appreciation of the sad fact that in punishing the guilty we often cause the innocent to suffer. His kindly heart was touched by a case coming before him in his official capacity, and the private citizen and philanthropist Mulock contributed substantial cheques to the unfortunate

dependent families whose heads Chief Justice Mulock was called upon to punish for crime. He's a man with a heart.

We all thought it was going to be such a fine thing for the Province that Ross discovered the rich mineral and agricultural northland, and adopted the policy which opened it up. It appears that we made a slight mistake. The "good thing" turns out, under Whitney's administration, to be for the political grafters, speculators and railway promoters!

Joe Martin said in Vancouver at a recent banquet that Mr. Sifton sent \$60,000 to a committee of three, whose names he alleged he could give, to defeat the Martin candidates in that Province. Mr. Sifton emphatically declares that the statement is entirely untrue and without the slightest foundation. Now let Mr. Martin produce his evidence, or apologize.

Ald. Allan says the Beck bill providing that no contract made by a municipal council which affects public utilities or rights on the streets, or the supply of water, gas, light or power, shall extend over more than a year, is "an outrage." Perhaps that is too hard a term. It is part of the penalty which the people pay for placing in power peacemakers with personal ends to serve. It is besotted folly.

Hon. Dr. Pyne and Deputy Minister Colquhoun were the guests of the Hamilton School Board yesterday, inspected the Normal School, and visited the Sophia and Pierson Street Schools. The Minister was expected to say something about the "great Provincial Technical College" which Hamilton was promised as a solution for being robbed of the Normal College, but, although he did some talking, he carefully refrained from mentioning the matter. Could none of the trustees find it in their hearts to jog his memory?

Toronto contemplates another turn of the tax screw in order to keep up with the constantly increasing demands of her spending departments. This time \$60,000 a year is to be added to the burden of "the ordinary water consumers," the manufacturers being supplied at 5 cents a thousand gallons—2.5 less than actual cost of pumping. The city treasurer says the waterworks instead of being a source of revenue, as ownership has been delighted to tell us, shows a deficit, and nothing is allowed for depreciation of plant. But if more taxes are needed, why not raise the tax rate, instead of laying the burden on the water users?

The greatest and most successful agency for bringing industries to Hamilton in recent years has been the Cataract Power Company. It has gone on steadily presenting in the most effective way the great advantages which we have to offer, often in the face of the bitterest hostility. If the council had been as active and energetic, it would have been well for the city. It is to be hoped that it may be taken as a sign of a return to common sense that the Mayor and aldermen are now inviting the Cataract Company's co-operation in the "boom Hamilton" campaign, and that hereafter it will not be regarded as the acme of municipal statesmanship to discover some means of damaging or placing at a disadvantage the local electric industry. It has done much for Hamilton; it can do much more yet.

OUR EXCHANGES

CAN'T DO IT.
(Toronto Star.)

Ottawa will have to make a very loud noise these days if it succeeds in diverting attention from Hamilton.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC.
(The Presbyterian.)

At best the position of the matter is still uncertain, with no assurance that the trunk transmission line will be built.

WAS DISCHARGED.
(Guelph Herald.)

How could the police expect to find the revolver in the Hamilton sewer? Why, we were long ago told the weapon had been discharged.

THE BURGLAR'S ASPIRATION.
(Toronto News.)

I want to go to Hamilton. That best of all peace. Where nothing ever seems to wake. The wrath of the police.

MIGHT AS WELL BE DEAD.
(Guelph Herald.)

A man was discovered in the city yesterday who actually had no opinion to express as to who was the Hamilton murderer! He is not expected to live long at that rate.

A GOOD NOVEL.
(Guelph Mercury.)

A novel based on the Kinrade case, of the same complete, would make a great seller just now. It is doubtful whether any mystery story of recent years has been as mystifying as the Kinrade case.

WRITE TO S. F.
(Toronto Star.)

If the twelve men who have written anonymous letters to the authorities confessing to the Hamilton murder will kindly send their names to Mr. S. F. Washington, Hamilton, Ont., they will hear of something to their disadvantage.

HE ESCAPED THE GUILLOTINE.
(Vancouver Province.)

France has sentenced a waiter to four years' imprisonment and after that to five years' banishment for pulling the whiskers of President Fallieres, which demonstrates that the chin adornment in

question ranks a close second in sacredness to the beard of the prophet.

LIQUOR AND POLITICS.
(Brookville Recorder.)

The Conservative patronage committee in Hamilton are worrying over the appointment of a license inspector for that city which is but another evidence of Mr. Whitney's insincerity in the matter of civil service reform. He was to take the question of the administration of the liquor law out of the realm of politics entirely, but the situation is just as the Recorder has always said that the present Provincial Government never makes a move without first taking into consideration the probable political result.

THE KICKERS' COLUMN

LAW AS TO BAR-ROOM.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—To send an agent please answer the following query: Is it against the law for a hotel proprietor to enter his bar room during prohibited hours? For instance, may he go in and sit down and read. My interpretation of the law is that so long as a man does not dispose of liquor in his bar room, he can enter it at any time. And oblige.

An Old Subscriber.
[Chap. 47, Sec. 56, of "An Act to Amend the Liquor License Laws, statutes of Ontario, 1906, declares that no one can enter a bar-room during prohibited hours except a member of the family or household (other than a lodger, boarder or guest), or a servant or employee of such keeper, actually engaged in necessary domestic occupation or service within the said bar-room; or any person lawfully engaged in receiving or supplying liquor which might lawfully be sold during said prohibited hours, such as serving liquor, on a medical certificate.]

This would show that the proprietor or any of his family can only enter the bar room during prohibited hours, to clean up and such like or to sell liquor for medicinal purposes. To open up for any other purpose would be illegal.—Ed.]

MOULDERS' WAGES.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—Would you grant me the necessary space in your widely circulated paper that I might put before the public the facts that exist at present with reference to the moulders' claims. I have read in the press this statement that the stove manufacturers of Hamilton have been paying a bonus of twenty-five per cent. on the dollar's worth of work made per week, and that they, the manufacturers, will not in the future pay this bonus or premium, only the even dollar when made, without any of the above added to it. I wish to explain that the stove moulders of Hamilton, with few exceptions, all work by piece. In some moulds there is only one piece of stove plate, in others a number of pieces, according to the size, and each of the castings has its own price, and in fixing the price the representative of the firm, with a committee of the moulders, meet and arrange at what rate each piece shall be made. Now, a few years ago a committee of moulders met in conference with the stove manufacturers to discuss the wage question and to endeavor to get an advance in the price of stove plate being made by moulders. The moulders pointed out that owing to the increase in the cost of living an advance in wages was only reasonable. This the manufacturers agreed to do, and it was arranged and clearly understood that instead of putting the advance granted on each piece of stove separately, moulders would receive twenty-five per cent. advance on the rate of prices paid at that time, so that whether a half day's work was turned out or a number of days, the moulders received pay at this rate, which I claim is not a bonus or premium, but a fixed price on each individual piece of stove plate. This reduction in wages which the employers demand is very unreasonable, in the face of the fact that the cost of living is just as high, with a tendency to go up higher. Thanking you for this privilege.

A Moulder.

A REAL 2-PIR SHIP.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—The startling statement in a local contemporary must be the outcome of the nervous tension prevailing throughout the city. I am pleased to note the remarks are verified as emanating from a strictly temperate man who saw the air ship, notwithstanding this I have my doubts. After making all due allowances for the recent excitement in the city, it comes to a fine pass when we have other cities sending their air ships to spy out the country, perhaps they have heard of the booming of a Greater Hamilton, and they are taking observations by night. It may be Weiland's way of doing things, who know the air ship like those in the press conjure up the imagination and set one thinking; it may be some good omen for the near future, now that Mayor McLaren and the Cataract Power Co. are getting to grips on the power question, the Hydro-Electric air ship may see this 10 per cent. reduction below their price is going to establish a common sense policy between the city authorities and the Cataract officials, a policy that will save a lot of hot air within the stately walls of the City Hall. May the spirit of true understanding long prevail, as it will do more to assist the industrial committee in making Hamilton the third city of the Dominion than any other single cause!

It does seem weird to think of this strange air ship stealing upon us unawares at 8 o'clock Thursday night, but it speaks volumes for the clear air and cloudless skies of Hamilton when 25 citizens could see it at an altitude of 3,000 feet by night. It was no surprise to hear it hovered over the G. T. R. station before taking a little spin over the bay, and it is a pity that the air ship was not of moment to my mind. Perhaps it was Kinrade case.

WRITE TO S. F.
(Toronto Star.)

If the twelve men who have written anonymous letters to the authorities confessing to the Hamilton murder will kindly send their names to Mr. S. F. Washington, Hamilton, Ont., they will hear of something to their disadvantage.

HE ESCAPED THE GUILLOTINE.
(Vancouver Province.)

France has sentenced a waiter to four years' imprisonment and after that to five years' banishment for pulling the whiskers of President Fallieres, which demonstrates that the chin adornment in

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1909. SHEA'S BARGAIN DAY

A BARGAIN DAY IN WHOLESALE BANKRUPT STOCK

Quantities of the Burton-Spence & Co. stock still here for you on Monday, making the greatest bargain day offering the Shea store has had for a long time—good seasonal goods at about half their regular value. Wash Goods, Skirts, Blouses, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Prints, Muslins and Dress Goods.

Table Damask Beautiful quality, 64 to 70 inches wide, 1 to 4 yard ends, 50 and 60c, for 25c	Factory Cotton 34 to 36 inches wide, worth 8c and 10c, for 5c	Shirtwaist Suits Lustrous Panama, all good colors, full \$5 value for \$2.95
Table Damask In 1 to 5 yard ends, full width, full bleached, 75c value, per yard 39c	White Flannelette Mill ends, 1 to 10 yards, worth 12 1/2 to 15c per yard 7 1/2c	Children's Coats 2 to 4 years, navy, green and brown, \$4.50 value for \$1.95
Table Damask Cream, very heavy weight, worth 60c, on sale for 49c	Oxford Shirting Best English make, pink only, 20 and 22 1/2c, for 13c	Women's Waists Lawn and Print, worth 50 to 75c, on sale for 39c
Towels Part linen, hemmed, plain and fancy, 17c, each 10c	Bleached Sheet 72 inches wide, plain only good 30c value, for 22c	Women's Waists Made of light striped Zephyrs, linen collars, \$1.25, for 75c
Wrapperette Light and dark colors, regular 12 1/2 and 13 1/2c value, for 6 1/2c	Turkish Towels White and colored, very large and heavy, 30c, for 22 1/2c	Women's Waists Silk and Net Blouses, cream and black, \$3.50 value \$1.95
Kimono Cloths Dark and light colors, Paisley and lap patterns, 18 and 20c, for 8 1/2c	Wash Muslins Rothel and dark colors, spots and stripes, 15 to 20c, for 10c	Underskirts Many styles, black and colors, saten, worth \$1.50, for \$1.00
Women's Hose Black cashmere, all sizes, worth 25c, for 19c	Prints 32-inch Prints in dark and light fast-colored patterns, worth 12 1/2c for 7 1/2c	Women's Underwear Vests and Drawers, white and grey, spring weight, 50c value for 35c
Women's Hose All wool black cashmere, worth 40c, seconds, for per pair 22 1/2c	Ginghams and Batistes Scotch Ginghams and fine Batistes, 12 1/2 to 15c, for 7 1/2c	Corset Covers Made of fine Cambric, lace trimmed, 35c value 25c
Children's Hose "Little Darling," all colors, all wool cashmere, 25c, for 19c	White Lawns 42 inches wide and good heavy quality, 15 to 17c value, for per yard 10c	Hand Bags Black and colors, worth 75c to \$1.25, for 49c
Lace Sale Val., Chumy and Torchon edging and insertion, 10 and 12 1/2c, for 5c	Women's Gloves Black, white and brown All-wool Cashmere, 2 domes, 29c value, for 19c	Smallwares Bargains Mending Wool, 3c, 4 for 5c
Embroidery Edging and insertion, 1 to 3 inches wide, for per yard 5c	Women's Gloves 18-inch Suede Finish Cashmere Mousquetaire, black and colors, worth 75c, for 50c	Silks, for Fancy Work, 5c, 3 for 10c
Corset Cover Embroidery 18 inches wide, worth 25 and 30c, for per yard 15c	Aprons Colored, Gingham, very wide and heavy, 29c, for 19c	Hose Supporters, 15c, at 10c
Children's Corset Waists D. & A. make, nicely finished, all samples, worth 40 and 50c, to clear at 25c	Girls' Dresses Good dark cotton goods, neatly braided, \$1.25, for 59c	Hair Nets, 10c, at 5c
Children's Corset Waists A lot of samples, regular 25 to 30c value, for 15c	Spring Mantles Tan, black and grey, loose, semi-fitted, \$7.00, for \$3.95	Safety Pins, 5c, at 2 for 5c
Towelling Roll, Towelling, linen, colored border, worth 12 1/2c, for 7 1/2c	Women's Skirts Black and colors, button trimmed and self strapped, \$3.50, for \$1.48	Pearl Buttons, 8c, 2 for 5c
		Needles, Abel Mora's, 2 for 5c
		Tapes, all widths, per dozen 10c
		Hat Pins, per dozen 5c

Made in Hamilton

Why Purchase Foreign Goods, When the Very Latest and Best

Gas Cooking Ranges

for both Natural and Manufactured Gas are made right here in Hamilton by a well known and reliable company, which has the reputation of making goods of the very highest quality.

Hamilton Jewel Gas Ranges Are Made in Over 120 Styles

They are neater in appearance, better cookers, more economical and far more substantial and durable than most imported ranges.

Call at show rooms, corner of Cannon and Hughson streets, and judge for yourselves.

The Burrow, Stewart & Milne Company, Limited

The largest manufacturers of Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves in Canada.

going to blow up this untidy kept and black approach to the fair city of the mountain and pure waters. Then again, it might have been a ship of exploring merchants from New York looking at this rate, which I claim is not a bonus or premium, but a fixed price on each individual piece of stove plate. This reduction in wages which the employers demand is very unreasonable, in the face of the fact that the cost of living is just as high, with a tendency to go up higher. Thanking you for this privilege.

A Moulder.

A REAL 2-PIR SHIP.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—The startling statement in a local contemporary must be the outcome of the nervous tension prevailing throughout the city. I am pleased to note the remarks are verified as emanating from a strictly temperate man who saw the air ship, notwithstanding this I have my doubts. After making all due allowances for the recent excitement in the city, it comes to a fine pass when we have other cities sending their air ships to spy out the country, perhaps they have heard of the booming of a Greater Hamilton, and they are taking observations by night. It may be Weiland's way of doing things, who know the air ship like those in the press conjure up the imagination and set one thinking; it may be some good omen for the near future, now that Mayor McLaren and the Cataract Power Co. are getting to grips on the power question, the Hydro-Electric air ship may see this 10 per cent. reduction below their price is going to establish a common sense policy between the city authorities and the Cataract officials, a policy that will save a lot of hot air within the stately walls of the City Hall. May the spirit of true understanding long prevail, as it will do more to assist the industrial committee in making Hamilton the third city of the Dominion than any other single cause!

It does seem weird to think of this strange air ship stealing upon us unawares at 8 o'clock Thursday night, but it speaks volumes for the clear air and cloudless skies of Hamilton when 25 citizens could see it at an altitude of 3,000 feet by night. It was no surprise to hear it hovered over the G. T. R. station before taking a little spin over the bay, and it is a pity that the air ship was not of moment to my mind. Perhaps it was Kinrade case.

WRITE TO S. F.
(Toronto Star.)
If the twelve men who have written anonymous letters to the authorities confessing to the Hamilton murder will kindly send their names to Mr. S. F. Washington, Hamilton, Ont., they will hear of something to their disadvantage.
HE ESCAPED THE GUILLOTINE.
(Vancouver Province.)
France has sentenced a waiter to four years' imprisonment and after that to five years' banishment for pulling the whiskers of President Fallieres, which demonstrates that the chin adornment in

SHARP ACQUITTED.

Found Not Guilty of Murder of Tennessee Senator.

VOTE FOR ALL.

Given by the British Universal Suffrage Bill.

London, March 19.—By a vote of 157 to 122 the House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the bill giving everybody, men and women, a vote, the only proviso being that they shall be 21 years of age and shall have resided three months in the constituency.

As this bill was introduced by a private member, and as it has not received the "blessing" of the Cabinet, there is no chance of its becoming law during the present session.

Constant Reader writes to know if it is proper for a husband to kiss a wife in public. Certainly, Constant Reader, if it is his wife.

Nashville, Tenn., March 19.—When the jury to-day returned a verdict of acquittal for John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack, and declared it "was hopelessly tied as to the Coopers," it was generally conceded that the end of the famous case had all but been reached.

Nothing daunted by the expressive firmness of Foreman Burke's declaration of a disagreement as to the guilt of Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin, for they charged with Sharp with slaying Carmack, Judge Hact sent the twelve men out for further deliberation, and announced that he would not discharge them until he was convinced that an agreement could not be reached.

Those who want a change of climate needn't go away for it. Philadelphia's climate is surely changeable enough to suit anybody.