

40TH YEAR. NO. 16852.

LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MRS. BURDICK ON THE RACK; RIGIDLY CROSS-EXAMINED

She Is Compelled to Tell of Her Relations With Lawyer Arthur Pennell.

ATTORNEY COATSWORTH READS HER LOVE LETTERS

Buffalo, N. Y., March 24.—Mrs. Alice Hull Burdick, widow of Edwin L. Burdick, underwent a relentless examination by District Attorney Coatsworth yesterday at the resumption of the inquest into the death of her husband, who was murdered on Feb. 26. Mrs. Burdick was on the stand when the court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning to complete her testimony. With a package of letters in her hands, some of which were written to Mrs. Burdick by Arthur H. Pennell, co-respondent in the divorce proceedings instituted by Mr. Burdick, and other communications between Mr. Burdick and his wife, Mr. Coatsworth forced Mrs. Burdick to tell the story of her relations with Pennell from the time he first made love to her, in New Haven, in 1898, until 1901, when those relations were written to her by Arthur H. Pennell.

When the inquest was resumed at 2 o'clock three-quarters of the spectators in the crowded court room were women.

George C. Miller, attorney for Edwin L. Burdick in the divorce proceedings against Mrs. Burdick, was the first witness called. He told in detail the steps that had been taken at the request of Mr. Burdick to secure a divorce. He last saw Mr. Burdick on the afternoon of the day he was murdered. Mr. Burdick spent half an hour with him in discussing the divorce. He did not state that he had an



MRS. EDWIN BURDICK
The Central Figure in the Buffalo Inquest.

appointment with anyone at his home that night. "Mr. Burdick was ready at all times to sacrifice his own interests for those of his children," said Mr. Miller. "He never heard him say that he feared harm from Pennell. At a conference held at my office Pennell made two statements from which an intimation of suicide could be drawn. I never heard Pennell say that unless the divorce action was withdrawn he would kill himself with his own hands." Henry J. Orrett, the Pennell furnace man, was the next witness. He simply stated that he removed the ashes from Pennell's furnace on the morning after the murder. He found no buttons, buckles or metallic substance in the ashes. Pennell put on the coal and shook down the furnace as had been his custom.

The next witness was Miss Lizzie Romance, maid at the Pennell house at the time of the murder. She said Mr. Pennell was with his wife in the room reading at 7:45 on the night of the murder. She saw them again at 10 o'clock, when she passed their door. She did not see them again until the next morning. The servant said she did not notice the suit of clothes Pennell had on Thursday night before the murder, the one which she pressed Pennell's trousers, but she said she could not remember which he wore on either occasion. She had not noticed whether any of his trousers were missing; whether Pennell went to the furnace Friday morning, nor whether or not Mr. and Mrs. Pennell were there on Thursday evening. Miss Romance did not notice anything unusual in Pennell's manner on the evening he and Mrs. Pennell started for the automobile ride, which ended in their deaths.

There was a hum of interest in the room when Miss Romance was excused and Mrs. Burdick took the witness stand.

Mrs. Burdick testified that she would be 42 years of age on April 20. She had three children, one of whom, Pennell, was born in New Haven in 1890, in which he said: "Yesterday I was at the gateway on the campus grounds, where more than two years ago I drew the first love letter which was entrusted to me." After the district attorney read more of the letter for the purpose of refreshing her memory, Mrs. Burdick admitted that she remembered the incident referred to. The other letters and the cross-examination of Mrs. Burdick brought out the fact that Mr. Burdick first learned of her relations with Pennell in 1901. He expelled her from home, but took her back after an absence of three weeks upon her promise never to see Pennell again

New York. The divorce proceedings having been begun, she met Pennell there. She then detailed her movements up to the night preceding the murder. The evening she spent in her room at the hotel in Atlantic City reading. She arose about 8, her usual hour, and received a telegram from her mother stating that Ed was dead. She received about two letters a week from her mother, but she destroyed them. It was her custom. She destroyed all letters except those from her children. There was nothing in them that she would not care to have read; nothing about her family. She received frequent letters from her mother, but they ceased to come, and she telegraphed her on Sunday before her husband was

A TORONTO MAN FATALLY STABBED TO PUT PRESSURE ON THE SULTAN

A Serious Ending to a Street Statement by Viscount Cranbourne in the Commons.

VICTIM WILL PROBABLY DIE A REBEL LEADER ARRESTED

Christopher McGrain Arrested on the Charge of Having Committed the Deed.

Toronto, March 24.—A stabbing affray that will probably end fatally occurred last night on Sackville street, George Williams, 5 Worts avenue, being the victim.

Williams was found by a pedestrian in an exhausted condition opposite the Sackville street school, and taken to Gallagher's drug store, Dr. Simpson, who was called, ordered the man's removal to the hospital, and he was at once taken to St. Michael's.

The injured man did not know the name of his assailant, but gave Detective Cuddy sufficient information to lead to the arrest of Christopher McGrain, of 2 Virgin's Lane.

Williams' story is that he and the other man were waiting for a car, and were talking to each other. McGrain, who is an Orangeman, called the other a Fenian. The man then whipped McGrain, and he was taken to the hospital.

Twelve years ago the prisoner McGrain was tried on the charge of murdering Jane Harding, a woman with whom he lived on Ontario street. He was acquitted.

Crown Attorney Curry went to the hospital at an early hour this morning to take Williams' ante-mortem statement, but as the doctors announced that the man might live for some hours, the matter was postponed.

Three murderous motives were found by the police in McGrain's rooms. McGrain is 65 years of age, Williams is 35.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES C. P. R. Orders a Consignment of Twenty Machines.

Berlin, March 24.—The Hartman Machine Works at Chemnitz have received an order for 20 locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that a contract for locomotives has been made between Germany and America to Germany.

MEDIUM'S NAIVE DEFENSE She Produced Flowers and Oranges Out of Air.

Berlin, March 24.—The trial of the so-called "Flower medium," Frau Anna Rothe, on a charge of swindling, began yesterday. The chief charge against her is the production of flowers and oranges out of air after the style of Mme. Blavatsky.

An investigation was made during one of her dark seances, and flowers and oranges were discovered in her unclothing.

Frau Rothe was unable to explain this, but said she believed they came from the fourth dimension of space.

MINERS ARE SATISFIED Mass Meeting at Wilkesbarre Discusses the Award.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 24.—A large attendance was made of the United Mine Workers took place here last night to discuss the report and award of the strike commission.

The sentiment prevailed that the award gave the miners the better of the situation, and the board of conciliation, which is specified in the award, and asking for the weighing of coal. The men seemed to be satisfied with everything else, and they believed the commission has left the coal-weighting question in a position where it can be taken up and adjusted between the men and their employers.

AN IMMIGRATION AGENT'S DICTUM KEEPS PASSENGERS ON BOARD

A Case of Smallpox Suspected on an Ocean Liner Arriving at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., March 2.—The steamer Corinthian, with the Canadian mails, arrived at 7:30 o'clock last evening. It was announced that she had smallpox on board. Dr. McKay, the health officer, made an investigation, and says that he found that a cattleman had taken sick, with symptoms which might develop into those of smallpox. In the meantime he could not say that it was that disease, and the case was taken under observation, those who had been in contact with him being ordered also to remain on board, but the other passengers being permitted to land.

Immigration Agent Annand, on the other hand, refused to allow any of the passengers ashore unless the health officer was prepared to give a clean bill of health in writing. This Dr. McKay refused to do, contenting himself merely with a verbal order to allow the passengers ashore, except those direct from the sick man. He held that this was in accordance with the latest practice at American and other ports.

Mr. Annand declined to accept this view, and there was a deadlock, the health officer saying the passengers must be permitted to come ashore. Agent Annand wired a statement of the facts to Ottawa and is now awaiting a reply. On that reply depends the fate of the passengers for the next couple of weeks.

It is said that two other doctors examined the sick man, and report that he is undoubtedly smallpox with which he is suffering. If it is smallpox the steamer should not have been allowed to come up to the wharf. The Corinthian's mails were landed and forwarded.

HIDDEN BOER GOLD Government Making Great Efforts to Trace It.

London, March 24.—Inquiries in London confirm the report that the British Government is still endeavoring to trace the gold taken from the Transvaal in the early days of the war. It is known that before his departure to South Africa Mr. Chamberlain was hoping to trace two known sums, £250,000 or thereabouts commandeered from Pretoria, the day before Mr. Kruger fled, and £70,000 brought to Europe in July, 1900, by Jonkheer Sandberg, private secretary to Dr. Leyds.

If there is any bullion in South Africa it is regarded as probably in the low country of the Transvaal.

FRANKS MURDER MYSTERY It Is Believed That a Solution Is Close at Hand.

Niagara Falls, March 24.—Interest has been revived in the Franks murder mystery at Chippewa. It is said a jimmy has been found among some effects of the colored man Robert Yanzey. It will be remembered this "port" with its colored man lived in two rooms of a house next door to Mrs. Franks' house. He was closely examined by the police at the time of the murder, but nothing was found then to show that he had any connection with the crime. Since then Yanzey has been in several cases of trouble, one was that of larceny, for which he was convicted and fined \$10, and in default was sent to Welland jail. The owner of the building removed Yanzey's belongings, and it is alleged among them was the jimmy. Chief Magistrate does not confirm or deny the story.

TOOK TOO MUCH COCAINE Passenger on Train Takes Overdose of Drug.

Taken to Victoria Hospital in Serious Condition.

Mrs. McQueen, a resident of North Dakota, lies in Victoria Hospital in an unconscious condition, the result of an overdose of cocaine, which she took while on the west-bound train that arrived here about 3:30 this morning. Her condition was for a time very serious, and although everything possible was done for her, fears were expressed for her recovery. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, however, she was regaining consciousness, and it is thought by her physicians that she is out of danger.

UNITED EMPIRE DEFENSE Lord Rosebery Will Propose a Brand New Scheme.

London, March 24.—The Earl of Rosebery will today move in the House of Lords: "That this house express its approval of the establishment of a Council of National Defense, and earnestly hopes that the first efforts of such a council will be directed to the adoption of the scheme proposed by the naval, military and financial conditions of the empire."

Lord Rosebery will then probably make an announcement upon the question of national contributions, probably urging that it is necessary for the colonies to send members to the House of Commons, and reform the Lords as a necessary preliminary.

ONCE RICH, DIES A PAUPER. New York, March 24.—After a life in which he had run the gamut from great wealth to deepest poverty, old Charles H. Tugman, once a conspicuous rival of Armour & Co., in Chicago, and later a power on the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday in Vincent's Hospital. Though his name once had been good for millions, he died practically from starvation in a pauper's bed, and his friends who had known him in better days learned of it too late to save him from Potter's Field. For the last ten years he has been a hanger-on of the street, giving "tips" and at the time of his death was 80 years of age.

A RUMORED RESIGNATION It Is Said That Secretary C. R. Sayer Has Resigned.

Rumor Is Denied, But He May Go to Toronto for a While.

It was rumored around town today that Mr. C. R. Sayer has resigned his position as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sayer said, when asked respecting it, that he had not resigned. Members of the board of directors said they did not wish to speak of it. It was given out, however, that a request has been sent by the provincial committee of the association to the local board for the assistance of Mr. Sayer in the work in Toronto, which is very heavy just now, and that the board will meet tonight to consider it. If this request is granted Mr. Sayer will leave for Toronto next week.

Refused Vaccination. Windsor, March 24.—Rev. Father McBrady, superior of Assumption College, Sandwich, decided, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in different parts of Essex county, to have all the students attending the college vaccinated, but three of the boys refused to submit to vaccination and they were expelled from the college at once. Another student who lives in Lansing, Mich., the home of the other three boys, decided to return home and left the college with his companions. The boys claimed that being vaccinated would interfere with their taking part in the outdoor athletic sports.

800 BOERS STILL PRISONERS; DECLINE THE PEACE TERMS

Gen. Botha to Send a Messenger Advising That They Take the Oath.

London, March 24.—Mr. A. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. MacNeill in the House of Commons, said there were about 800 Boer prisoners of war in India who still refuse to take the oath of allegiance or to sign the conditions of peace.

It has been arranged that Mr. Botha should send a messenger to them, explaining the desirability of signing the declaration.

It is interesting to recall the fact that of 25,555 prisoners of war in our hands at the close of the war, no fewer than 8,484 were sent to India. All of these, with the exception of the 806 Boers, and accepted the new regime. It is difficult to account for the mock heroism of the 800 who refuse to submit and still remain in India, being fed and clothed by the British nation, and one can only ascribe the whole affair to a misunderstanding of some sort on the part of the prisoners. The Boer is inclined to suspicion, and maybe these Boers believe that worse things than camp life await them in the conquered colonies.

When the intentions of the British Government are explained to them by someone in whom they can trust, it is more than likely they will accept the British terms.

ONWARD, CANADA, IS NOW THE LIBERALS' WATCHWORD

Sir William Mulock Emphasizes the Need of Better Transportation Facilities.

A WONDERFUL GROWTH IN TRADE AND POPULATION

Toronto, March 24.—"Onward, Canada!" as the watchword of the Liberals, was the patriotic battle cry put forward by Sir William Mulock at the joint banquet of the Young Liberal Club and the Laurier Club last evening. This sentiment, as the slogan of a party already freighted with achievement, of a Government which would not shrink from greater responsibilities than it had overcome, rallied the enthusiasm of a splendid gathering, representing the Liberal thought of Toronto and of the province generally.

Sir William, in impressive sentences, told of the need in Canada of increased transportation facilities, and declared his belief that aid would be necessary before capitalists would build a line through one thousand miles of unoccupied territory to the north of the great lakes.

Another guest of the evening was Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, who, acclaimed as a man who had succeeded by his own powers, and not on a wave of sectarianism, paid his first official visit to Ontario. He was given a most hospitable welcome, and in his address he told of the successful battles of Liberalism in the sister province, where, starting with a contingent of less than a dozen in 1867, the party now numbered 59 out of 65 members in the House of Commons. That required work, and education to the principles of freedom and liberty.

Mr. Geo. D. Grant, M. P., was enthusiastically hailed as the young David, who slew the great Goliath in North Ontario.

The Ontario Legislature was represented by Mr. Andrew Pattullo, who, as usual, delivered an address of politeness.

Sir Wm. Mulock was most enthusiastically received, and after a few words of thanks for his reception, said: "I am asked to speak to the east of 'Canada and the Empire,' a most interesting subject, and one which may be regarded from many different points of view. For example, there is a school of history, and believing that the cultivation of the military spirit should be of chief aim of society, would convert the British Empire into a military camp. Such a school, with its pupils in Great Britain as well as in Canada, would urge us to establish our country on a war footing, and to cultivate a war spirit that would make Canada a participant in the military struggles that from time to time result from European and other international complications.

"It is one thing for a people to cultivate a sturdy, manly spirit against foreign aggression; another, that spirit which spoils for a fight. There is little danger, I think, of Canada, with the experience afforded by history, selecting the wrong path. (Cheers.) Still, there are some of our people who, possessing confused ideas as to our duties towards the empire, honestly believe that Canada should establish a standing military force or send a substantial annual cash contribution to Great Britain for the maintenance of the army. We cannot be indifferent to the protection of the military arm of the mother country, but there are, I think, cogent reasons against the proposition that Canadian resources should as a matter of course be diverted from Canada for such a purpose.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

The man that for ages has lifted Western Canada suddenly lifted and revealed to the world an expanse of territory and an extent of natural wealth that are awakening the cupidities of the less fortunate citizens of other lands, and making Canada today, without an exception, the most attractive and progressive country upon earth. (Applause.) One-third of the Hudson Bay country, at that time a hunting reserve. Since then various governments and ministers had endeavored to attract the attention of the population of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and to convert one-quarter of a million of people. When forming his Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, realizing the supreme importance of peopling the Northwest, to that end placed the portfolio of the interior in the hands of Mr. Sifton, a gentleman of the greatest administrative capacity, and who by his energy and magnetic personality, and his organization has promoted a larger immigration to Canada within the last five years than had taken place during the whole preceding 30 years. (Cheers.)

Sir William quoted the Dominion Statistician as follows as to the population of Manitoba and the Territories: "Establishing the population of Manitoba and the Territories at 684,163 in 1902, and accepting the increase in immigration in 1902 over 1901 as the standard of future years, the population would be over 1,500,000 in 1907, and in five years more over 3,250,000."

TRANSPORTATION.

One is now confronted with the question, What avenues will be taken by the commerce of the million and a half of people that within the coming period of less than five years are to occupy our western country? If the existing railway systems have been unable to handle the traffic of less than three-quarters of a million of people, what is to become of the traffic of the million, or even double that number? We must not shut our eyes to the fact that for many a year to come at best there will be most sparse population between old Canada and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Until that hiatus is filled up the population of the country will increase in two distinct groups, one easterly and one westerly of this thousand mile intervening space. Are they to remain isolated commercially from each other, or shall we endeavor to bridge over this thousand mile separation, and thereby knit them together in the closest bonds of commercial and political union?

AN ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

With our splendid St. Lawrence and maritime port opportunities we have seen our commerce largely diverted to the United States ports of Portland, Boston and New York, and we are often told that natural conditions are against an all-Canadian route. Is it not rather that natural conditions are in favor of an all-Canadian route, but up to this moment artificial conditions and rival interests have prevented its adoption? For example, were a railway to be built direct between Winnipeg and Quebec city, the latter would be within less than 1,300 miles of Winnipeg, as against Portland's over 500 miles. Boston's nearly 1,800 miles and New York's 1,900 miles. We have also a correspondingly shorter ocean distance to Great Britain, if we could see our commerce largely diverted to the United States ports of Portland, Boston and New York, and we are often told that natural conditions are against an all-Canadian route. 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