





## WHEN THE MINISTER CAME TO TEA

By Harriet Peacock, Author of "C. E. Wood"

"We'll have to have the new minister to tea, of course," said Mrs. Saunderson with a tone of finality as she passed the rolls.

Pa Saunderson nodded acquiescently over the breakfast steak.

"Everybody'll be inviting him," continued Mrs. Saunderson, sagely: "so I'm set on having him among the first, before he gets tired going around to other folks' houses."

"You'd better ask him quick, then, ma," spoke up ten-year-old Henry. "I heard Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Simpson invitin' him right after church last Sunday."

"For the hand's sake!" Mrs. Saunderson clicked the nickel coffee-pot down on its wooden stand. "I declare, some people haven't a mite of sense in their heads!" she exclaimed. "Why, last Sunday was only his first Sunday here! I really thought more of Susan Brown and Maria Simpson than that," she finished in a tone of disapproval.

The forwardness of her two ambitious neighbors still preyed on Mrs. Saunderson's mind as she rode in silence by her husband's side in the old buggy that Amos Saunderson was one of the deacons, and never missed a prayer meeting.

In spite of their reputation for punctuality, the deacon and his wife were late for the service. They entered the church as quietly as possible, just as the young minister in the pulpit started to read the Scriptures. Richard Hilton's address were simple, clear, and earnest.

Mrs. Saunderson felt a fluttering in the cardiac regions as she watched him.

"Just the one for Mary Ellen," she thought to herself. She looked around blushing as guiltily as the thought passed through her head, as if she had given voice to her reflections, and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Simpson had heard. Fifteen minutes later Amos Saunderson helped his wife into the buggy.

"I've asked the minister, and he promised to come Wednesday," she announced triumphantly, as he tucked the carriage robe about her.

"Tomorrow?" asked Amos.

"No, of course," responded Mrs. Saunderson quickly, "a week from tomorrow. That'll give me time to 'tidy things up a bit, and get ready for him." Besides, Mary Ellen 'll be home."

She gave a high and clasped her hand in her lap.

Amos turned his horse's head to the road on the right, and clinked to cold Dell. Away in the distance a sharp whistle rent the air. The carriage rattled over the stony road to the foot of the hill, arriving at a small wooden station just as the headlight of a train showed around a curve. Amos helped his wife out, and tied the horse to the hitching-post while the train slowed up with a shriek.

One passenger jumped lightly from the steps, while one truck was thrown from the baggage car. A slight young lady in some kind of a well-fitting dark traveling suit alighted heavily upon the old people.

"It's Mary Ellen!" cried the older woman, trembling in her pride as she pressed her daughter to her. "And she won't be going away from us any more."

"Now that you've got your 'dear,' you won't, will you, Ellen?" said Amos, putting the girl awkwardly on the shoulder.

"You mean my dearest father," laughed Ellen in joyful, musical tones. "No, not for some time, anyway. We're going to have great time together now."

Ellen was twenty. Her features were not handsome, but her intelligent, merry brown eyes and smiling mouth made her face attractive and interesting. She was rather tall for her build, but she had learned to move about with the careless, natural ease that only four years' training at a typical American college could give her. The constant mingling with girls of her own age, of equal mental gifts, had given her that polish, so indescribable and yet so effective, which is characteristic of college women who have lived dormitory lives. The old people had done a great deal of scrimping to give their daughter this opportunity, but as she sat between them on the wide buggy seat, daintily refined, radiant, and full of life, every sacrifice seemed to them well repaid. Mary Ellen was different from other girls. The children thought so, too.

"So the minister's coming to tea," said Ellen at the breakfast-table the next morning, after the news about town had been told.

"And I've got so much to do before he comes that I don't know what to do," added Mrs. Saunderson. "There's every room in the house to clean, to begin with. Then some of the chairs need new chair-covers. You can get some real pretty stuff at seven cents a yard."

For the next few minutes she fairly flew around the sitting-room, for seeing the parson was out of the question now. The chairs were put into the proper places, a tiny wax candleabra stood over a tiny sconce on the arm of the big rocker, and a pile of soft-colored pillows completely hid the arm of the rocker. The setting of the long-drawn table was a more complicated matter. There was some confusion for her disappointment in the knowledge that neither Sue Brown nor Mrs. Simpson could boast of so fine chairs and over-tables possessed.

"We'll have to go up and get dressed now," she began exuding with a weary impatience with the household duty. "I'll stand the inevitable caking of the floor, but I can't stand it almost as well as the caking of the floor."

"The wash," her mother announced. "Mary Ellen, you must make up your mind to wash the clothes."

"You can wash them for me," starting. "You have money, the parson does, too. I'll be careful not to spend it as I can help it, though. I'm going to buy some new curtains for the front room. That's got to be a wash, too. Mary Ellen almost wished she had asked him two weeks ago instead of now."

"Why, what's the matter with them? They are nice, though," said Ellen. "I'm sure that everything looks as careful and homely as it can be. I'm going to make it look good, though."

"I wish I could help you," said Mrs. Saunderson. "There's no sense in trying to help, though. They're not like us, and they're not the best off."

Mrs. Saunderson crooked quickly, a finger under her nose, as a look of alarm had been challenged.

"Have the minister come to tea and see a speck of dirt on a hair or a mark or a tear or a worm speck in my clothes? Never! Mary Ellen, but you are changin'. I can remember the time when you nearly crooked your eyes out when Elder Piercy first came here, because you had spoken your new gingham dress, and you were afraid it would set fire. As for Amos, I can't say as I expected much different from you, but, however, it may be you must make up your mind to wear this new stand-up collar I bought you. Your stiff-collared shirt and your sweater and, if you get

scratches, there's plenty of cold cream in the house. They say the young person has been a city fellow all his life, an accustomed to evening dress day and night both, I guess."

Ellen choked behind her napkin. Pa Saunderson glanced up mischievously. "What are you planning to have, ma?"

"Shed ham and chicken," began Mrs. Saunderson; "perhaps, a little tongue, too; it looks so well mixed in. Then of course I shall make some rhubarb and blackberry pie, fruit cake, sponge and lemon cake, hot biscuits and muffins. Then there'll be pickles, sliced tomatoes, radishes, lettuce, and carrots, not speaking of apples, pears, and plums, and strawberry shortcake."

"Ma, let me sit up," begged Johnny, and Henry in a chorus.

"Provided you don't ask for a second helping of things," responded their mother quickly to seize this opportunity to lay down the law in preparation for the coming event. "If there's any more for you, you'll ask me to have some."

That very morning, preparation for the minister began at the Saunderson home. Mrs. Saunderson first opened up and aired out the parlor, grown misty from disease, took down the curtains, and started to work with nail and water. Ellen, who had not yet gotten the lack of housekeeping to which she had been inured at an early age, accepted an equal portion of the cleaning, although she did not appreciate the necessity of such preparation just because the person invited happened to be the cloth of a minister.

"Well, just about get the room cleaned to-day," remarked Mrs. Saunderson about 3 o'clock that afternoon, as she leaned against the step-ladder to rest for a moment. "We won't stop to get much for supper."

"There's some cold things in the pantry. Amos won't mind a pickup tea for once."

"Ma," said Johnny from the doorway, where he stood rubbing one barefoot over the other. "Isn't the minister, and he said he was coming up to tea to-night?"

Mrs. Saunderson started so that the cake of soap she held in her hand spilled into the bucket. She crossed the room, and grasped the key by the shoulder.

"Want him to do this?" she demanded, nervously, giving him a little shake.

"He said that he believed he and the pleasure of dining with me to-night, and he said the 'to-night' as plain as could be," Johnny hastened to explain.

"He's made a mistake in the day, and I said as plain as could be a week from Wednesday, and not Wednesday. What shall we do?" exclaimed Mrs. Saunderson.

"I haven't a thing in the house,"

"There's a napkin over in the closet,"

"There's a mop over in the closet,"

"There's a rag over in the closet,"

"There's a comb over in the closet,"

"There's a brush over in the closet,"

"There's a nail over in the closet,"

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## The Wives of Pine Flat

A New Version of an Old Roman Legend

By E. A. MITCHEL

There were two settlements among the Nevada silver mines in which from the first was a rivalry. These were the Quartz Gulch and the Pine Flat people. Both were a bad lot. The Quartz Gulchers had one good man among them, while the Pine Flatters were all bad. The good man at Quartz Gulch wasn't good because he was naturally inclined that way, but because he owned property in the Gulch that he would like to make valuable, and he was prevented from doing so by the reputation of the town. No one would invest money there; no one would even come there to investigate.

Pete Wilkins, this so-called good man of Quartz Gulch, sat down one day for a job of writing with a view to finding some way to better the morale of his fellow citizens. He considered the feasibility of shutting off their liquor supply, or corralling all the weapons in the settlement under lock and key, or inducing an evangelist to come among them and impregnate them with religious principles. It didn't seem to Mr. Wilkins that any of these plans were feasible.

At last Wilkins got down to the fountain head of all refinement—woman. If he could only get some respectable women in the camp he believed they would act as a palliative upon the men and eventually bring about a better state of morals. The first difficulty was to find the women, the second to get them to the Gulch and the third to keep them there long enough to penetrate the outside coating of villainy and get a hold on the men's better nature. He didn't mind the disappointment the women would experience in expecting to secure husbands and homes, but he didn't like to be put in for a failure. It occurred to him to interest the men in his project. There would be no difficulty in securing their approval of bringing in the women. The trouble would be to induce them to behave in such a fashion as to induce their more delicate partners to remain. He called a meeting of the citizens and thus addressed them:

"Pards, I been thinkin' o' some way or gittin' the better of them galoots down on the flat, and I think I've hit the nail square on the head. I'm goin' to send for a carload o' the best lookin' and most respectable women to be found in the east to be sent out here to beautify the town."

There was a yell of approbation, and the orator continued:

"What we want is decent homes, and you can't make a home without a woman in it. All I'm afraid of is that if we induce good women to come in and start homes for us you fellers'll be scared 'em away."

Cries of "We won't!" "Try us!" "Bring 'em on and see!"

A collection was taken up, and a sufficient sum was raised for the purpose. The scheme was popular both because of the coming of the fair sex and toppling the inhabitants of Pine Flat. Pete Wilkins was appointed a committee of one to carry out the project and at once opened up a correspondence with a society called the Helping Hand in an eastern city, and arrangements were made for a first shipment of young women who needed homes were made. Indeed they rather admired their husbands and the prospects before them another shipment was to follow.

The probability is that all would have worked well had it not been that certain citizens of the town were so puffed up with pride at their prospectiveouting of Pine Flat that they must needs crow over their rivals before their chickens were hatched. When it was learned by those of the flat that the Gulchers were going to have a cargo of women sent from the east there was a feeling among the latter that something must be done. Various propositions were made to see this innovation and go their rival one better, but they were either impracticable or absurd. One stupid churl suggested that they send for a cargo of monkeys; another that a number of wax figures in the show windows of city stores be bought up and placed in the windows of the shanties, suggesting the presence of a housekeeper.

One suggestion was received with a howl of delight. Aaron Skinner, who before going to the bad had taught school, thus spoke to a crowd of his fellow citizens who were debating the question:

"It seems to me," he said, "that by blabbin' the Gulchers have given us an advantage over 'em. What we want to do is to first lay our plan and then shoot any one of our number we see heading for the Gulch, so that he can't give it away. There was once a lot of fellers who started a town they named Rome. Not far off was another town, the people of which were called Sabines. The Romans were as bad off for want of women as we or the Gulchers but the Sabines had plenty of 'em. The Romans invited the Sabines with their wives and daughters to a blowout, and at a signal the Romans picked up the women and run 'em off. Now, what I propose is to go out and meet these galoots coming to the Gulch before they git to the end of the journey and run 'em in now."

In due time another consignment arrived ticketed for the Gulchers, and fearing another raid upon their property, the latter marched under cover of the night to a station where they were quite sure they would find their yet unseen wives. But their enemies scorned to be pigghish—indeed, they had no need to be, for they had arranged for a shipment on their own account. The Gulchers' load arrived safely, and both Quartz Gulch and Pine Flat are now extremely respectable places.

Judging from the odds of opportunity that met this proposal, the subscriber had touched a responsive chord. A hundred pistols were mounted to shoot any man who gave the scheme away. The proposer agreed to put himself posted as to the route, and the time of arrival of the women in the neighborhood, and volunteers were forthcoming to watch the territory between the flat and the Gulch to make sure that the secret was not transmitted.

Dendhead station—as called from the fact that no man who boarded a train there would pay his fare—was the point of junction between Quartz Gulch and the railroad. The station was fifteen miles from the Gulch and ten miles from the flat. The schoolmaster rode over and learned from the telegraph operator the day and hour the women would arrive. Their train would reach the station at 6 o'clock in the morning.

At 3 o'clock the same morning a company marched from the flat escorting several empty wagons to a station on the railroad six miles farther east than Dendhead. When the train drew up at the platform a committee purporting to be Gulchers went aboard the train and politely invited the ladies to alight, stating that they had decided to take them of there instead of Dendhead. The women immediately gathered their belongings and left the train. There were twenty of them, and they filled the wagons that had been brought to carry them to Pine Flat, whither they were escorted by the citizens of that place.

When the train arrived at Dendhead without its precious freight and the Gulchers learned how they had been tricked their fury was like that of a raging prairie fire. They held a conference, at which for half an hour all talked at once, thus losing half an hour. By the time they were ready to listen to reason it was evident that their property would arrive in the enemy's camp long before the Gulchers could get there and the Flatters would have abundant time to plan a defense. Wilkins, who saw that they had been outwitted beyond hope of recovery, consented to a return to their shanties and sending for another carload of the same kind of freight. He contrived to bring enough of the men to his way of thinking to render it impossible for the rest to recover the women by force. The disappointed men returned to the Gulch, some cursing the mismanagement of those in charge of the affair, some swearing vengeance on the Flatters, while one crusty old fellow who had been married, but had gone west to escape from a termagant wife, said they didn't know when they were well dressed them:

"Pards, I been thinkin' o' some way or gittin' the better of them galoots down on the flat, and I think I've hit the nail square on the head. I'm goin' to send for a carload o' the best lookin' and most respectable women to be found in the east to be sent out here to beautify the town."

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## TRUTHFULNESS

(Golden Text, May 26.—Eph. 4: 25)  
Lord, fill us with Thy spirit,  
Of perfect purity,  
That by Thy grace and merit  
We always true may be  
True in our thoughts of others,  
In words and actions true,  
Esteeming all men brothers  
To whom the truth is due.

Putting away all lying,  
In mankind as in youth,  
With honest purpose trying  
To speak and live the truth,—  
With consecrated labor  
Obeying God's command,  
Enlisting every neighbor  
In truth's triumphant band.

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In all we do or say,  
While falsehood ever faileth  
And paves perdition's way.

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Are members, one and all,  
For every struggling brother  
Let us attend the call  
To serve with true endeavor  
As unto Christ the Lord,  
Who fully and forever  
The faithful will reward.

—W.W.W.

## DISTRICT MEETING

There was a large attendance at the meeting of Brockville district of the Methodist Church, held at Elgin last week.

Rev. Wm Pearson applied for supernumerary relation for one year and the meeting, while deeply regretting its necessity, agreed in recommending that his request be granted.

The vote on church union showed ninety per cent in favor of the union with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, indicating that the Methodists of this vicinity are at one with others throughout the country in this movement. Though two or three circuits are still to be heard from it is not expected that it will change the total result. The vote in favor of union stood 2811 with 355 against.

It was decided that the next meeting be held at Lynn.

## CHEESE PRODUCTS

Montreal Trade Bulletin has this say of the cheese market:

Although lower prices are looked for on both sides of the Atlantic, it is doubtful if we shall see them much if any less during the present month, owing to the backwardness of the pastures, and the belief that the May make will be less than that of last year.

This opinion was expressed by a Belleville dealer Saturday, and is shared in by those who have travelled the whole length of Western and Eastern Ontario. They found the grass good west of Toronto, but none to speak of east of that city.

Added to the predicted short make of this month is the clean-up of the old make of Canadian cheese in England. And yet in face of this private cables from the other side were received stating:

"Buyers holding on for lower prices" But should the May make fall below that of last year it is believed the June make will be larger than that of 1911, and will more than make up for the small production of May.

Lower prices therefore may be expected in June rather than in May.

## CARDIFF DISCHARGED

Recorder: The King against George Cardiff. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty on the 10th inst. to a charge of perjury in swearing when obtaining a marriage license that the girl to whom he was to be married was the full age of 18 years, was brought out for sentence on Friday morning last. M. M. Brown appeared for the crown and R. J. Driver for the prisoner.

The judge stated that as the result of careful enquiry he found that the prisoner is the age of 19 and the girl 16. Some time ago, while still of the age of 15 years, she had become intimate with the prisoner and improper relations were had between them.

Eventually she informed him that she had become pregnant and the prisoner, although not being criminally responsible owing to his age but being anxious to save her good name, agreed to marriage. Upon going to obtain a license he was confronted with the fact that he must swear to her being 18 years and on the spur of the moment he did so.

Subsequently they went alone to a clergyman and were married, the girl returning to her father's house and he to his father's. After a short time she joined her husband, but having unpleasant relations with his family, the husband and wife came to Brockville.

Not having the means to keep house they boarded. She informed him that her statement as to pregnancy was not correct and so conducted herself with men other than her husband that the husband got her in charge of vagrancy. In the meantime she had torn up her marriage certificate. The

husband was asked to attend the police court and being there told his story, upon which the charge was laid against him for perjury, and he was committed for trial.

The judge also called attention to the importance of more care being taken by ministers in marrying young people who come to them untrained.

Under the circumstances of the case and there having been presented to him two petitions numerously signed, he discharged the prisoner upon suspended sentence.

## QUEBEC LIBERAL VICTORY

The Provincial elections were held in the Province of Quebec on Wednesday last and resulted in a pronounced victory for the Liberals. A determined effort was made to defeat the Gouin Administration and the campaign is understood to have been directed from Ottawa. The effort failed however, and the Liberals scored a sweeping triumph. The returns show 63 Liberals elected to 19 Conservatives.

## Potatoes Plentiful

Respecting Saturday's market in Brockville the Recorder says:

A big feature was the unexpected large offering of potatoes, many farmers coming to town with nothing else. Every other pig had tubers for sale and more than one farmer was disappointed as the market was glutted. The first price asked was \$1.50 per bushel, later some were willing to take \$1.40, and before leaving others were quite content to accept \$1.30. Not more than half the offerings were disposed of and whole loads went back to the bins. The weather of the past week has been such that little out-of-doors work could be done and the farmer contented himself in his cellar by picking over his potatoes for seed and the market. That was all there was to it. The goods had been held in the hope that the price would keep up, but the importations of the past few weeks from the Old Country curtailed the market.

## MONEY FOR ROAD

The counties are to be relieved of a large share of the burden of road construction. The Ontario Government has decided to apply to the county good roads system a portion of the grant for highways that will ultimately come from the Federal government, and an amendment making the necessary provision has been incorporated in the Highways Act.

The Act has been amended in another important particular, allowing cities or separated towns to co-operate with counties in road construction.

A radical change in the system of meeting the cost of county road construction also made. In the future counties will be able to build a partial road system or single county road and levy the cost upon the towns thus benefiting.

The levying of a special rate for construction in certain sections is also provided for, a township requiring more expensive type of road being permitted to have a different rate to meet the cost.

## AFTER MORE RECORDS

The Prize List of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 24th to September 9th, has been issued. It shows the usual liberal prizes in all departments of live stock, agriculture and home work, amounting to a total of \$55,000. It is also evident that the list has been carefully revised to have it in keeping with up-to-date conditions.

A few of the innovations that might be noticed are provision for competition in breeding horses for strings of five horses; a number of sections added to provide for the newer breeds of poultry; \$100 in prizes for onions, tomatoes and celery in baskets. The last named is a government suggestion meant to encourage export of these commodities.

On the whole, the list shows a distinct advance on its predecessors, and as the attractions will include a review of cadets from all the overseas dominions of the Empire, the Scot Guards Band and a brilliant historical spectacle, the Seige of Delhi, it is safe to predict another record year for the Canadian National.

## Delightful Outing

## EXCURSION TO MONTREAL

To be held on

Thursday, June 13th, '12

Under direction of Delta Fair

Special low rates on B.W. & N.W. and G.T.R. See bills for time table and rates.

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THE RECIES

This issue of *Ayubins Reporter*, the monthly magazine of science, is featuring an article on the first world sailing solo around the world, and also contains a copy of a number of related news items and features.

THE RECIES

## COSMO DUFF-GORDON AND TITANIC FIREMAN

**Witness Insists Gordons Objected to Boats Saving People.**

**Was Seaman Symons Tampered With by Duff-Gordon Agents?**

London Callie—Lord Mervyn, the President of the Board of Trade, his five assessors, and an array of Great Britain's most brilliant attorneys, with an audience of fashionably-dressed women looking on, spent the greater part of today during the sitting of the court of inquiry into the Titanic disaster, investigating the statement of Charles Hendrickson, one of the surviving firemen. He had seen Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon, who were two of the five passengers in a partly-filled lifeboat, had protested against returning to the scene of the disaster to try and rescue some of those struggling in the water.

After a preliminary bout of sparring between counsel and judge as to the order in which the evidence should be taken, it was decided to let the members of the crew who were in the main discussed first tell their stories first, while the testimony of Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon would be taken later.

Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon were seen in court, and were given seats near the witness stand, with their legal advisers including Henry E. Duke, M. P., one of the leading and highly-paid lawyers of the country.

Charles Hendrickson, whose cross-examination had been postponed until today at the request of Sir Robert Finlay, counsel of the White Star Line, was called to the stand. Sir Robert Finlay was not present, and his colleague put only a few unimportant questions.

Witness, who was taken in hand by Mr. Duke, was very closely examined respecting to his statements alleging the Duff-Gordons were responsible for not making the statement discrediting the Duff-Gordons, Sir Rufus Isaacs, counsel of the White Star Line, was called to the stand. Sir Robert Finlay was not present, and his colleague put only a few unimportant questions.

Witness, who was taken in hand by Mr. Duke, was very closely examined respecting to his statements alleging the Duff-Gordons were responsible for not making the statement discrediting the Duff-Gordons, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, was able to promptly bring from the depositions taken at the time of the arrival of the crew in England, in which witness had said "The passengers protested" against the boat going back.

The court not returning to the scene of the catastrophe.

Hendrickson stuck to his evidence, and though he could not specify when he did.

Mr. Duke's examination indicated the case for the Duff-Gordons would be an absolute denial of the story, and they would support this with the evidence of the other members of the crew, who were in the lifeboats.

Mr. Duke suggested Lady Duff-Gordon returned to go into the boat without her husband, and after the boat was lowered she was so scared she was unable to protest.

Hendrickson admitted she was ill and lying on a seat, but she was able to protest with her husband.

Mr. Duke also suggested Hendrickson was the first to hint at a reward for the crew of the boat, and produced a document in Hendrickson's handwriting giving the names of the crew, which he

## JUST LIKE A NICE PINK TEA

**Judge Showed Much Defection to Mrs. Pankhurst.**

**The Trial of Suffragettes a Petite Function.**

**Miss Christabel Didn't Show Up in Court.**

**London, May 20.—** The defense of the trial of Mrs. Pankhurst and the suffragettes was the respectful deference shown by the lawyers and others to Mr. Justice Coleridge down to the women, Sylvia Pankhurst, and others, were given seats at the several tables. The defendants were allowed to leave the court and take refreshments in a private room, Sylvia and another preceding them affectionately arm-in-arm, with a policeman following and carrying their lunch basket a footman.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst's name was used, but there was no response except laughter from the numerous suffragettes present, who knew she had made away.

While Attorney-General Isaacs was reading extracts from the speeches of Mrs. Pankhurst, the latter interceded and asked that the whole of her speech be read, as extracts were insufficient.

The judge defended the counsel's right to quote extracts, adding: "When any comment is not in as evidence the defendants are entitled to have the whole read."

The suffragettes among the audience started to applaud, when they were sternly rebuked by the judge and the applause died out. Later the men gave vent to their anger

when counsel was reading a speech Judge Coleridge sent a freezing glance in their direction, and the offence was not repeated.

The gravity of Attorney-General Isaacs' indictment and the tone in which it was delivered seemed to communicate itself to the whole court. There was some relief from this during the testimony of a tradesman named Mahinish. He described a woman who refused to give her name and bought thirty-six Immunes from him. She was so impudent in her manner that he has turned to help the cloak to pack them up. He said he believed he saw the woman larger in the south of France in April. Everybody smiled at this, assuming that it was Christabel Pankhurst.

Other evidence was mostly in reference to the printing of the Votes for Women newspaper, circulators and such like.

One hundred and twenty witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify, and it is expected that the trial will last a week.

It is expected that Christabel Pankhurst would make a dramatic appearance at the trial of the suffragettes charged with conspiracy, but her husband, Mr. Bodkin, counsel for the crown, pointed out the most convincing manner when the woman raised a point against him. The whole doing suggested rather an academic discussion of women's suffrage and the more or less increasing turn a prosecution for conspiracy.

The legal proceedings were not very interesting. Much of the evidence was formal. It included the reading of extracts from the suffragette newspaper, Timothy Heath, counsel for Mrs. Pankhurst, asked the question of a police witness on the following:

"Formerly when the great mass of

people were without votes, they had to do something violent in order to show their feelings."

Mr. Bodkin, the Crown counsel, immediately objected to the question, whereupon, amid general laughter, Mr. Healy asked the fact that the question was taken from the speech of Attorney-General Isaacs.

The witness thereupon discreetly refused to give an opinion, and the absence of Sir Rufus Isaacs spared the necessity of explaining the matter.

The defendants scored a small point in eliciting from Inspector McCarthy the fact that he had not discovered that any one had been made of the secret codes found in the raided premises.

The manager of the bank where the women deposited their money, cordially agreed with the testimony of Mrs. Pankhurst that judging from their financial condition the women suffrage movement must be increasing in popularity in England.

## RAT BITES

**A London Boy Dies From Their Effect.**

London, Ont., despatch—The Miller boy which was bitten by rats at the house of Mrs. George Hadnett, York street, where it was being boarded by its mother, who is now in Berlin, died as a result of its injuries at Victoria Hospital this morning.

The child was left in its cot on the night of April 25th, when thirteen days old, and when discovered by Mrs. Hadnett in the morning was in a very serious condition. His left clothing was saturated with blood, and one of the infant's nostrils, portions of its ears and left cheek had been bitten by rodents. Inspector Sanders, of the Children's Aid, and the hospital authorities have been able to discover the little concerning the identity of the Miller.

## ROME SENSATION

**Charge of Murdering Helen's Lady-in-Waiting.**

Rome, May 20.—The trial of Baron Vincenzo Petrone, a former cavalry lieutenant in the Italian army, who on March 2, 1911, murdered Princess Giulia Trivulzio di Sorrento, lady-in-waiting to Queen Sidonia, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide, was begun this morning before the assize court. The case is exciting an enormous amount of curiosity, but the presiding judge has limited the admission of the public to the court in order to avoid theatrical scenes. The lawyers all say "There are endeavours to obtain a postponement of the trial so that the accused may be condemned by experts and in mortal combat established. They also insist on calling the Duke of Asti, the Count of Torri, the Minister for War, and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs as witnesses. The presiding judge has refused the latter demand."

The outcome of the prisoner Petrone into court caused a sensation. He is a living court and absolutely unrecognizable. Every movement he made was an effort to conceal his face from the public.

The court has decided to try the case behind closed doors.

## LIFE SENTENCE

**"I Wanted a Baby Boy, Why Would I Kill It?"**

Ana, Arbor, Mich., May 20.—Mary Frances Dewey, known as Mrs. Wildsmith, was this afternoon sentenced by the Detroit House of Correction for life for the murder of her eleven-month-old baby, Jack February, Standing before the judge, she denied her guilt. When sentence was pronounced she made no outcry, but her two grown grandmothers, who were present, burst into tears.

Precious was her sentence, which ended with Judge Winnie, she insisted upon her innocence of crime. To the judge she said:

"Judge Winnie, I wanted a baby boy; I had wanted one for years, and I still do; I got one. Now why would I want to kill it? I loved that baby, and I never did anything to hurt him."

"Judge, I did not kill that baby," cried the woman pitifully.

FATALLY BURNED

**Mitchell Girl's Apron Caught Fire at Stove.**

Mitchell, Ontario, May 20.—Miss Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, was preparing dinner when an orange apron she was wearing caught fire and became entangled in the stove pipe. The girl was pulled out of the house, screaming for help. The next night

she was admitted to the hospital.

Her clothes were removed, and she was

soon unconscious. Her skin was

burned in patches, and she was

unable to move.

She was given a transfusion of

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