

# NEW ONTARIO A GREAT LAND

### Mr. J. L. Englehart Gives a Stirring Address to Toronto Board of Trade.

### Great Clay Belt Surpasses in Fertility That of Western Canada.

### Wealth of Minerals, Timber and Fish to Repay the Investor.

Toronto despatch.—The inauguration of a new step, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, namely a campaign to press forward to the development of Ontario's great pregnant north-land, was marked yesterday by a luncheon of the members of the Toronto Board of Trade, at which Mr. J. L. Englehart, chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, gave two hundred Toronto business men an introduction to "their own back yard" and its limitless possibilities.

Mr. Englehart's address was a mass of information regarding New Ontario, all of which went to convince the most pessimistic of the importance of doing everything possible to open up and develop this country. Mr. Englehart urged that all that was necessary was to divert the trek of settlers from old Ontario, from the west to the north, in order to wrest this land from the wilderness and to make it the happy home of thousands of people.

The agricultural development of the country Mr. Englehart regarded as the most important. It was right, he said, that consideration should be given to the minerals and that an outlet should be sought from Ontario by the Hudson Bay; but it was important that the people should not seek the shadow and leave the substance behind. The agricultural development of the country was the only safe foundation on which to build.

From an agricultural standpoint alone the land of northern Ontario was richer than the west. Its soil had for ages been protected by nature with great forests, and would yield greater returns than the land of the west. Where in the west work was provided for only six or seven months in the year, in New Ontario there was work for the whole year round. The soil of the great clay belt was equalled no where else in the world. The speaker also dwelt on its great wealth in minerals, timber and fish, all of which promised that every dollar put into it would return one hundred fold.

Mr. Englehart opened his address by exhibiting a little bit of wheat. "This is some of the No. 1 northern wheat," he said, "which is equal to Manitoba No. 1 hard. It has been analyzed and found so."

"If there is one thing more than another," Mr. Englehart proceeded, "that lies deep in the hearts of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, it is the settlement of the northland of Ontario. It is these lands which in the past six years have come out of the wilderness, that will repay every effort of man that is put into them."

The speaker gave figures showing the growth of the railway since its beginning. In 1905 the insurance on the railway property was \$372,000; in 1910 this insurance had grown to \$2,780,000. In 1905 it carried 258,000 passengers; in 1910, 1,340,000 passengers. In 1905 it carried 875,000 tons of freight; in 1910, 5,218,000 tons. The wages paid in 1905 were \$234,000; in 1910 they were \$890,000. They had carried out of the Cobalt district altogether 11,250,000 pounds of silver ore, worth approximately \$47,500,000.

"This land of Temiskaming is not alone the land of promise, but it is the land above all others. There are lands to the east of it and to the west of it that are very good lands; but the land of Temiskaming is better. It has already made good. It has no superior. Over forty cars of agricultural implements of every class have already gone into this country. I am assured by the Massey-Harris people that payments for these implements have been very prompt. In very few cases have even extensions of time been asked. This is not so in the west."

Mr. Englehart then spoke of the fair in the northern towns, that in the last few years had exhibited timothy that was over sixty inches in length, and clover of seventeen inches. These grasses, including alfalfa, had been self-seeded, and were natural to the soil. These exhibits and also the exhibits of roots, especially potatoes, would warrant the statement that Temiskaming could not but be all that it was said to be.

There were now fourteen Government assistants at work at different points in Northern Ontario, who were "rediscovering" the land and its possibilities. At present most of the seed for the crops of that country were obtained from outside the Province, seventy-five per cent of the seed potatoes coming from the Maritime Provinces. The time was coming soon, however, when all the seed would be produced right in the district. The oats and wheat grown there were clean and hard and handy.

"These are facts," Mr. Englehart said, "which are at your very door. Is it not your duty to assist in building up that country?" The speaker said that he had received a great deal of correspondence from people who had settled in the west, asking about New Ontario, with the object of returning to their native Province. "We want to hold our people of Ontario in our own back yard."

Mr. Englehart asked whether it would not be advisable to take some of the farms of the rocky lands of Muskoka off the hands of the farmers who had settled there and provide them with farms in Northern Ontario. In urging the need of settlers, he told of having a few years ago paid the expenses of four sons of a German family which had settled in the clay belt, that they might come down to old Ontario, secure wives

for themselves and return. They had all four done so, and were now happily settled on farms of their own, and were raising families of their own.

Speaking of the line from North Bay to Cochrane, Mr. Englehart said that in the 253 miles there were fifty-two miles of curves and grades that were almost prohibitive. For the last three years they had been surveying, and he had learned only a few days ago that they were now in a position to reduce by five miles the first thirty-five miles of the line, and to eliminate 1,200 degrees of curves. They would be able to reduce the grades so that an engine could haul 2,000 tons, where formerly only 800 tons were hauled.

Taking the various sections of the new country separately, Mr. Englehart dealt in detail with the great and varied resources of each. From North Bay to Temagami was the great Tomagami forest reserve, fifty miles in length, which was a great asset. The country was also abounding in iron ores. From Temagami to Latchford the Gowganda district was passed; the Montreal River provided transportation by water for six or seven months of the year. Speaking of the Cobalt district, which had yielded so much wealth, he said that many people had lost money in it, but that was due to the wild-cat schemes of promoters, and was no reflection on the country. "It behooves a man," he said, "to know the company he is in."

At Hatleybury the great clay belt was entered. Clay soil, he said, retained its richness the longest of any. The clay soil of this belt was as much superior to that of other parts of the Province as clay was to other soil. That fact had been demonstrated and proven. Although there were frosts in nearly every month of the year, this did not prevent the land from yielding bountifully. Proceeding farther north, the Larder Lake district was penetrated. Although a region of low-grade ores it had great possibilities. Around Matheson and Monteth copper and gold abounded, and there were great opportunities for the pulp industry. In Porcupine, the latest gold-mining camp, which it was prophesied would be equal to the Rand, the prospect was equally bright for agricultural and timber industries.

Cochrane, which was in the middle of this clay belt, was not only the terminal point of the T. & N. O. Railway, but was the divisional point of the Grand Trunk and the Transcontinental Railway. It was to be a great centre. The T. & N. O. was to form a very important link in the Transcontinental Railway, and Toronto was to be the door to this link.

Although the country from Cochrane to James Bay was not so well known, it was a land that was limitless in its possibilities. It was known to contain minerals. In spite of the fact that many rivers were filling up James Bay and that it was continually becoming shallower, Mr. Englehart was confident that this bay could be made the back door to the Province.

## RURAL EXODUS

### Is Still Depopulating Agricultural Ontario.

A blue book of municipal statistics, being part three of the annual report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario for the year 1909, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. To the very complete and interesting statistics of population, taxation and the like for the year, has been added a table of the assessed population of all municipalities for each year from 1800 to 1909.

It appears that during these nineteen years, in thirty-five counties embracing the most of what may be called old Ontario, the assessed rural population decreased by one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. In sixteen counties, for the most part in New Ontario, there were increases aggregating thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixteen. These counties include the new settlements and generally the non-farming, lumbering, mining and railway population of the north.

The only old counties showing increases were Lincoln, Essex, Russell, Renfrew, Welland and Wentworth. Account is not taken of York because of the great urban overflow into the townships adjacent to Toronto. We repeat that these figures do not include the unassessed population for whose numbers and movements we must await the approaching census.

It is to be noted that 116,852 is not the measure of the exodus of the assessed rural population, which is only to be found by adding to this sum the natural increase of the assessed rural population and the immigrants who have come into rural Ontario during these nineteen years.

Considering this blue book with municipal Bulletin No. 4, which gives the assessed population for 1910, there seems to be no warrant for Sir Edmund Walker's statement that the exodus has ceased or for Mr. Duff's statement that the population of rural Ontario increased by 2,500 in 1909. On the contrary, THE EXODUS IS GREATER THAN EVER.

In 1910 there were in forty counties rural decreases of about nineteen thousand, while in nine counties there were increases of four thousand five hundred, of which fully three thousand were in the mining district of Nipissing. The facts would seem to be worse even than these figures indicate, because, although York is excluded, there are many cases where the urban population of growing factory towns overflows into the townships and is counted as rural.—Farmers' Sun.

## HE GOT OFF.

Montreal, April 10.—Antonio Dionne, who has been in jail for the past five months on a charge of manslaughter in the case of Miss Smith, killed by a motor car on Victoria Bridge, has been liberated. Keiffer, his chauffeur, was released some time ago.

## SHELDON RE-ARRESTED.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 10.—No sooner had Charles W. Sheldon, alias Ross, the Canadian broker, who is alleged to have swindled Montreal citizens out of over a million dollars, stepped from the court room where Judge Robert Frasey had ordered him to be sent back to Canada, than Deputy Sheriff George W. Wolf re-arrested him.

# NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

### Montreal Will Present an Address to King George.

### Big Apartment House in Ottawa Quarantined.

### London Merchants Kick Over Re- moval of Camp.

Ground was broken for the new Western Baptist Church in Parkdale.

Three new High Courts were instituted by the I. O. E. in the Province of Quebec.

Ernest Luck, a Grand Trunk employee, of Belleville, was badly hurt at Port Hope by being crushed between cars.

Gravesend, at the mouth of the Thames, is arranging a down-river trip for the Canadian Coronation contingent.

Fire caused \$50,000 loss to the plant of the Kensington Furniture Company, Goderich. The loss is covered by insurance.

Sir Henry Pellatt has purchased the old rifle range at St. Charles, near Winnipeg, but states that he has not decided what shall be done with it.

"Death due to natural causes" was the verdict of Coroner E. E. Latta, at the inquest on William Riley, whose body was found in his shop at Colborne, Ont.

The time of the Michigan Central Railroad shop employees at St. Thomas has been extended to the old schedule of nine hours a day. All the departments are busy.

The London Times says that P. A. B. Wilderer, of Philadelphia, is the purchaser of Rembrandt's masterpiece, "The Milkmaid," sold by Lord Lansdowne for \$500,000.

Up to date the Toronto Georges have contributed about \$40, and the Marys about \$37.50, to the fund for a Coronation present to King George and Queen Mary.

Col. Alexander Savage, aged 79 years, a distinguished Confederate soldier and prominent cotton merchant, died at Norfolk, Va. He commanded the 15th Virginia Cavalry.

W. J. White, of Montreal, has been retained by the Mexican Government as one of their counsel in the boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico at El Paso.

General Henry Clay Young, a veteran of the American civil war, died at Paris, aged 73 years. General Young was formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, but since 1893 had lived in Paris.

The latest addition to Toronto's merchant marine, the J. H. Clark, 51 tons, was launched at the Yonge street wharf, Miss Elsie Clark, the daughter of the owner, christened the boat.

At a meeting of the Montreal Board of Control, it was decided that \$1,000 should be voted to present an illuminated address to King George on the cent of his Coronation.

Mr. P. W. Ellis' name was sent on again to the Toronto City Council by the Board of Control yesterday as the nominee for representative of the city on the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.

The coal steamer Pavatin, operated by the Mullin Coal Company, of Amherstburg, struck on a pile of rocks near the head of Bois Blanc Island. She worked herself free a few hours later.

Thomas Taylor, a brakeman, living at Almadale, fell between two cars in the G. T. R. yards at Parkdale and his right foot was so terribly mangled it had to be amputated at Grace Hospital.

For the second time within about a week the Bedford Apartments, Ottawa, with forty roomers, are under quarantine for smallpox. Another case has broken out there. There are now 27 cases in Ottawa.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James White, Campbellville, was the scene of a very happy event, the celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mr. White showed his activity by dancing the Highland fling.

Stratford is now an all-Niagara power city. The old steam plant that had been used to supply a direct current district uptown, was shut down and will be used only in case of emergency. Hydro power now runs everything satisfactory.

The officers of the Ottawa garrison are planning a big military spectacle for Coronation Day, June 22, to be participated in by all local units and corps from Montreal and other centres within easy railway reach of the capital.

The order from the Militia Department transferring the annual camp to Goderich has caused widespread indignation amongst the London merchants, as it is calculated that it means the loss of \$400,000 every summer to London.

Miss Hilda D. Loud, editor and proprietor of the Rockland, Mass., Independent, died in the house where she was born, 66 years ago. She was one of the first women in Massachusetts to espouse the cause of woman suffrage.

"I have not the slightest intention of giving up the position of Chief Constable of the city of Toronto," was the emphatic declaration of Col. H. J. Grassett, when asked as to the truth of the report that he might retire this year.

The old C. P. R. building at King and Yonge streets, Toronto, will be demolished soon, together with the two adjoining structures to the east, which must be removed to make way for the new skyscraper to be constructed on the site.

Thomas O'Brien was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment by Magistrate Denison at Toronto, for stealing money and valuables from the home of Mrs. Matthew Gill, at 13 Midland Place. O'Brien presented the index of the

house with theatre tickets, and while they were out of his hands he could get.

John Miller, of Trenton, who was charged with assaulting two liquor detectives when they were in Trenton, was before Magistrate O'Rourke, found guilty of the charge and fined \$20 and costs.

As the result of injuries sustained shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Grand Trunk yards at the foot of Spadina avenue, Toronto, Joseph Richards, of Mimico, died last night at Grace Hospital, where he was taken after the accident.

Joseph Newman, an employee of the Hydro-Electric Commission, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock, while at work at the storehouse of the commission at 62 Front street, Toronto. A heavy coil of wire which he was rolling on to a wagon fell on him, crushing the upper part of his body beyond recognition.

## JAPANESE TREATY

### With Great Britain Does Not Affect the Overseas Dominions.

### The Immigration Clause a Barrier to Acceptance in Canada.

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons the Earl of Ronaldshay asked whether if the dominions would not adhere to the treaty or be subject to statutory tariff with Japan, would they, under the most-favored-nation clause, secure the same advantage as Britain?

Sir Edward Grey asked for notice of the question.

Mr. MacCullum Scott asked if there was any reason to believe that the dominions would submit to have commercial treaties imposed upon them by the Imperial Government.

Sir Edward Grey referred to clause 26, which stipulates that the treaty shall not be applicable to any overseas dominions unless notice of their adherence is given at Tokio before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

The Morning Post, in an article dealing with the Anglo-Japanese treaty, says: "Inquiries in dominion circles have confirmed the impression that there is no likelihood of any of the self-governing dominions declaring adhesion to the terms of the treaty. There has been no opportunity yet on the part of the Canadian Government to give the matter consideration, but the treaty provides for full unrestricted migration between the parties. If Canada came under the treaty it would explicitly abandon all restrictions on Japanese immigration."

"Such a step would arouse the most profound resentment on the west coast of Canada. Unless some modification of immigration questions was specially made on behalf of Canada her adherence might be considered out of the question."

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## KNOX COLLEGE.

### Degrees Presented—Names of Grad- uates in Theology.

Toronto despatch.—At a meeting here yesterday Rev. Prof. Balantyne presented Rev. John Thompson, of Ayr, Ont., with the degree of doctor of divinity.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will in a few days reach his 70th birthday.

The degree of B. D. was conferred upon Rev. P. W. Spence and Rev. G. P. Brown.

President Falsworth presented the diploma to the graduating class, and Rev. Dr. James McAfee, Montreal, addressed them upon the duties of the Christian ministry. The graduates in theology were:

T. A. Artman, B. A.; R. M. Campbell, B. A.; A. W. Gately, B. A.; J. R. Harris, B. A.; H. B. Johnston, B. A.; J. D. Lane, B. A.; J. McEwen, B. A.; C. F. McIntosh, M. A.; D. R. McLean, B. A.; E. R. McLean, B. A.; A. R. McRae, B. A.; R. C. Mathison, B. A.; C. A. Mustard, B. A.; F. Preuter, B. A.; A. A. Scott, B. A.; J. H. Eric, B. A.; A. D. Watson, B. A.

## FLED THE CITY.

### Mexican Officials Quit Arizpe and Move to Cananea.

Agua Prieta, Mex., April 10.—All the officials of Arizpe have left that city and fled to Cananea, according to a report received here last night. Arizpe is probably now in the hands of the rebels under Juan Cabral. The 200 federal soldiers at Arizpe are not accounted for in the report. It is reported, however, that there has been fighting in the vicinity of Arizpe during the last two days. Arizpe is the capital of the Arizpe district. Insurrectos have also entered the county of Las Chispas, in the Arizpe district, which is owned by Swiss. It is one of the richest camps in Sonora and sends its gold bullion on burros overland to Nogales.

GOING TO TURKEY.—Toronto despatch.—Miss C. C. Benson, Ph.D., of the University of Toronto, is leaving to-day to attend the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation at Constantinople, April 26 to 28. Dr. Benson is chairman of the Foreign Department of the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada, and is to represent the Canadian Student Young Women's Christian Association at this World's Student Conference in Constantinople.

# BROKE THE ENGAGEMENT

### Montreal Hebrew Seed for Branch of Promise by Girl of Own Race.

### Says Fiance Was Ashamed of Her People—Makes Emphatic Denial.

Montreal, April 10.—Mr. Justice Greenshield to-day heard an action brought by Bertha Fisher, who claims \$5,000 from Jonas H. Saxe for breach of promise of marriage.

Both parties to the action are Jews, and while the defendant admitted that he had broken the engagement, he set up that he had a right to do so, alleging that Miss Fisher had spoken slightly of the Jewish faith, and declared that she had a dislike for Jews and did not want to be one, circumstances which made it quite impossible that he should marry her with any hope of happiness.

The defendant produced evidence to show that he had paid a marriage broker named Schwartz to secure his introduction to Miss Fisher. He further admitted that he had broken the engagement because she declared that she was ashamed of her race and did not observe the Jewish laws and was not a good Jewess.

Miss Fisher, however, when in the witness box, declared that she was proud of her race and was a good Jewess, and this led to a lot of evidence, not only as to her standing as a Jewess, but as to the defendant's business methods, he admitting that he kept his place open on the Jewish Sabbath and other days with the exception of a few great holidays.

His Lordship said if a man, a Catholic, Protestant or Jew, becomes engaged to a girl, and she changes her religion, he believed that in law he is entitled to break the engagement. But this girl never changed her religion.

"I am thoroughly of opinion that the breach of this sacred betrothal of marriage has been made," concluded his Lordship, "and I will give judgment in the morning."

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# RARE FEED.

### Banqueted Off Kori Bustard, Koodoo Beef and Such Like.

New York, April 10.—Meats which never before graced a banquet table in this country were spread before members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity last night, when they entertained Capt. Fritz Joubert Dungean, of South Africa. As guest, he provided, in addition to his stories of hunting in Africa, a repast of the Kori bustard, a sort of wild turkey, koodoo beef and Dik Dik lamb.

The meats were imported as part of a plan to start a movement in favor of the domestication in this country of many wild animals of Africa.

## MORIN SHOOTING

### Daniel Bruno and Fabien Morin Say Shooting Was Intentional.

### Inquest at North Bay Into the Tragedy in the Woods Near There.

North Bay despatch.—The inquest into the death of Laurent Morin resulted in an open verdict, no opinion being expressed as to the nature of the crime. The witnesses, Daniel Bruno and Fabien Morin, the latter a son of the dead man, swore that John McDougal deliberately shot Laurent Morin.

Daniel Bruno stated that they heard loud talking and ran toward the sound. When one hundred and five feet from the men he heard McDougal say: "If you don't go away I'll shoot you." Morin replied, "Don't shoot," and was then shot down without an opportunity to get away. The witness said he had seen the ground measured after the tragedy, and the place where McDougal stood was 29 feet from Morin. The dog was about twenty feet away. If McDougal shot at the dog the charge would pass six feet away from Morin.

Fabien Morin, son of the victim, gave similar evidence to Daniel Bruno, but gave the conversation preceding the tragedy in different words. He said he heard McDougal say, "Take the trail, Morin, or I will shoot you," and his father answered, "Hold on a minute," but McDougal fired at once, then took four steps to get in range of the dog, forty feet away, and shot the animal dead.

Two other witnesses swore that McDougal met them earlier in the morning with his gun and made them take back trail at the peril of death.

The prisoner was present at the inquest and was represented by counsel. G. L. T. Bull, but offered no evidence.

A formal charge of murder has been laid against McDougal, but in view of certain queer circumstances the question of his sanity may be a strong factor in the case.

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# Right

Mordant Royce sneered and said, "I fear you have a little as I do you men, Lord Dewbury."

Then he got his hat towards the door, but he turned upon them, his eyes Miss Mazarika, "he cannot congratulate you on the order of things which you, as represented, be discredited. But alas the order is too often that it is you who are to be more eager to obtain for cleverness. Miss Mazarika seldom succeeded in the matter in Scotland, the gentlemen in Scotland of undertaking the role might have saved your life. As it is, 'the role' was you, Miss Trevelyan may by Lord Arrowfield's but the will which you have in possession of the life? You have lost it, and I fear that the same life will not compensate for the loss of two million pounds with a smile to the grate."

"He's clever! He's clever! I taught him," croaked Mordant Royce, "I know! Oh, clever, clever!"

Mordant Royce laughed then he bowed.

"Lord Dewbury, you are inclined for a night, you will find Miss Mazarika. I will evening. Keep to business beyond you, believe I am sorry that your maid's dress should be so very unkindly of your good friends, when he opened his lips as if to dress some taunt to be uttered, and he said, "Good-by!"

Joan met his gaze then she turned her eyes toward her eyes with her hand raised from the old Craddock, raising a murmur.

"Yes, from the gaudy Mordant Royce. The bare feet has proved to his hand