

DIVORCE THE OUTCOME OF GLENGARRY CASE

Mrs Magee Likely to Sue For Alimony—New Story of the Bridge End Shooting.

CORNWALL, Ont., July 12.—The inquest tomorrow and the preliminary investigation of the following day promises to bring out a lot of new evidence in regard to the fatal shooting at Bridge End on Dominion Day, and what led up to it. The defence will be careful to keep their hand hidden as much as possible but may endeavor to correct what is generally believed to be a misconception of the case.

RELIGION CAUSED QUARRELS.

There is no doubt that Dr. Magee and his wife did not live in harmony. There was evidently an incompatibility of temperament. Quarrels were frequent over various matters and Mrs. Magee left her husband more than once. It was only natural that strained as they were in different faiths the question of religion should come up in these squabbles, but D.C. McRae, the father of Mrs. Magee, a man of unquestioned veracity, says that he never interfered on this point nor on any other. Instead of trying to make trouble, he urged his daughter to remain with her husband and try to live in peace and harmony, and on one occasion at least it is understood that he refused to take her home with him. It is said that Mrs. Magee took advantage of her husband's absence to leave home with her child for the last time.

This was last May, and early in June, when Dr. Magee with some friends went to Bridge End, being driven from Alexandria by J. Kemp and visiting the McRae homestead while nearly all the family were at church, he was told that he could see his wife and child any time that he came properly and alone.

MAY BE ALIMONY ACTION.

The troubles between Dr. and Mrs. Magee were so acute that it is not unlikely that an action will be entered for alimony.

Mr. McRae kept himself posted as to Magee's movements, and was informed when the party left Ottawa in an automobile. He told his brother, Farquhar, and called in Constable McDonald, believing that the presence of an officer of the law would be all the protection needed. When McDonald, who was married, undertook to place the intruders under arrest he and D.C. McRae were covered by a revolver in the hands of one of the Magee party, and held up until the search of the house was completed.

ORDERED DOCTOR BACK.

After they were released it seems that D.C. McRae took down an old shot gun, which was unloaded and went outside. He called to Farquhar to cut the tires of the automobile unless the party moved off, and noticing that Dr. Magee was going up the lane towards where Mrs. Magee and child were hidden behind a large elm tree, he called to the doctor, ordering him to come back or be shot. The doctor turned and made a detour of the roadway, joining the others who had been compelled to move up a couple of hundred feet or so to save their tires. The party started back at once, when they were confronted by the hired man, an Englishman, named Rosser, who had picked up the shot gun and dropped on one knee threatened them.

Bluffed off by Rosser the party entered their automobile and were driving off, when Farquhar McRae, who had been sent for his rifle, returned. It is said that he pushed in an old cartridge, as the weapon had not been used for some time it jammed. It would not come out and in excitement he pulled the trigger without aiming the gun. Constable Uren of Bainsville arrived next day with a warrant.

CLARK'S WEEKLY NEWS OF THE HARNESS HORSE

Harness Horse Racing Not Greatly Affected by the Abolition of Pool Selling—Breeding And Industrial Interests Are Benefited.

(By Palmer L. Clark.)

The suspension of the thoroughbred racing at the several metropolitan centers has been a severe blow to that interest; and while the sundry and several state laws prohibiting all attendant features of betting may, on the face of things, seem to have relegated the "sport of kings" to the discard, a sane review of all the conditions, which so prevailed as to demand the curtailment of certain predatory interests, demands popular acclaim of the present prohibitive statutes which, though seemingly drastic, will in good time prove the salvation of legitimate racing. Thoroughbred racing will endure and with the management of the sport once again the contro, of men, to whom the thoroughbred horse is the product of generations of intensified heredity rather than a machine of chance, the classic events of the running turf, around which are clustered the halo of tradition and sentiment, will be renewed and the racing glories of Ascot, of Derby, of Longchamps and of Melbourne will be rivalled.

Though the thoroughbred interests have been buffeted by adverse legislation and their promoters and their devotees have been driven from pillar to post, the light harness horse, the even tenor of its course and has in no manner been affected by the ban imposed upon the betting ring. This condition of affairs in due primary and solely to the fact that the managers of the betting ring have ever considered the betting race as an incident to their racing program and have not viewed it as a source of principal revenue; and, wherever the law has demanded the cessation of the betting incident, the management has bowed gracefully to the decree and continued its program as conducted in previous years, depending upon the ever increasing patronage at the gate.

On account of the glamour of the running track, the sulky brigade has never come into its own at the racing centers where the thoroughbred was so greatly in evidence, but with

the elimination of the bookmaker, the trotter is gradually receiving merited recognition not only where the thoroughbred once reigned supreme, but in every city, town and hamlet from coast to coast and from the Canadian wilds to the gulf. The fact that 159 professional harness meetings were held in the United States and Canada during the racing season of 1910, conveys but a slight conception of the growth of the sport and there are not included in this count the hundreds of matinee programs and events over the ice. Upwards of 15,000 trotters and pacers participated in these professional and amateur events and from this estimate the tremendous investment involved in the conduct of the sport can best be conceived.

The following tabulation by states of harness race meetings, compiled from the official records, is most enlightening and indicates the nation wide interest in the American light harness horse:

Table with 2 columns: State and No. of meetings. Lists states from Ohio to Florida with corresponding meeting counts.

Utah 1, New York 93, Illinois 74, Indiana 61, Maine 48, Missouri 38, Nebraska 29, Massachusetts 28, New Jersey 25, Vermont 18, Connecticut 17, Maryland 15, Virginia 13, Colorado 11, California 9, Rhode Island 9, South Carolina 7, New Brunswick 7, Oregon 6, Manitoba 5, Idaho 5, Quebec 5, British Columbia 4, Prince Edward Island 4, Alberta 3, Georgia 3, Arkansas 2, New Mexico 1, Wyoming 1.

Each year the first new standard performer attracts as much interest as does the first bale of cotton or load of grain. For 1911 honors in this branch of the horse world go to Knight Onward, p. 2:16 1/2, who as a two-year-old brought \$155 in an auction ring. He is a good sized, handsome bay stallion, bred by Pat-chen Wilkes Farm, Lexington, Ky., foaled 1906, sired by Twealth Knight, a son of Onward and Miss Rita 2:08 1/2; dam Helena L., who is also the dam of Helen Gurry 2:19 1/2 and J. P. Granddam Jane L. 2:19 1/2 by Hambletonian Mambrino 5421.

GUARDIAN'S WEEKLY SHAKESPEARE SERMON

From Macbeth Scene Three, Act Four—The Moral Well Suited to Modern Times.

(Copr. 1909 by Bradley-Garretson Co. Ltd.) Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. Macbeth, Act IV., Sc. 3. Malcolm, the son of murdered King Duncan, had fled to England to escape the death of the tyrant Macbeth had planned for him. Macduff, a simple nature of heroic mould, had come to Malcolm to urge him to return to Scotland. Malcolm professed despair and to his pleading replied: "Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there Weep our sad bosoms empty." To which Macduff, the man of action, urges: "Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword and like good men Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom."

But Malcolm, eyeing him with searching glance, merely replied: "This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongue, Was once thought honest; but you have lov'd him well." Malcolm, too, was a man of action. He knows that Macbeth is still seeking after his life; may not even Macduff be a paid spy and assassin? It is true, he hints, that you (Macduff) may be the most loyal of subjects. "Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell," Macbeth was the brightest of angels. You were a staunch follower and admirer of his. Why may not you, too, be a fallen angel? This caution in a ruler or would-be ruler is admirable. Malcolm was no gloomy pessimist. Though the most trusted of men proved false there are still, he said, bright angels.

As Malcolm spoke of Macbeth he had in mind Satan, sitting on his throne of royal state after he had fallen and been cast out of heaven, according to the ancient story. The comparison of Macbeth with Satan is apt. Satan was the brightest of the angels; Macbeth, in the estimation of his king and country, was the bravest and truest of subjects. The sergent who speaks of him in the beginning of the drama calls him "brave Macbeth" and "valor's minion." He was to Ross "Belona's bridegroom" and a "most worthy thane." Ambition caused the fall of Satan. It was "vaulting ambition" caused the moral over-throw of Macbeth—and when he fell, he fell like Lucifer, "never to hope again."

The higher the position, the greater the opportunities, the more diligently should a man be on his guard against temptation. We could have imagined disloyalty on the part of Macbeth? He had been "partner of late," had "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." King Duncan reposed more trust in him than in any other man in his kingdom. Macbeth in slaying Duncan transgressed against the laws of hospitality, the blackest of all sins in Scotland, against the ties of kinship, against his duties as a subject, and against that he smothered with disabial resolution. Malcolm was an exile from his country, his life was in danger, he knew that men who had formerly fawned on him were now ready at the request of Macbeth to destroy him, but he was still an optimist. To him they were still men he could trust.

This is excellent philosophy, philosophy that it would be well for many complainers to take to heart. There are those who believe that all men are selfish, because some men in high places have been disloyal to their trust, have, through vaulting ambition, cast aside the ideals they had set up for themselves in early life and used their public position for selfish ends. The rise of civilization, to such complainers, is marked by the fall of men. There is retrogression rather than progression. They are like men standing on the bank of a river; they fix their eyes upon an eddy and imagine that the stream is going backwards, but despite their criticism the lordly stream goes onward to the ocean, ever gaining in strength. There are more structures hit by lightning now than there was a hundred years ago, and merely because there are more in existence. There are more cases of the fall of trusted beings because the number of beings to be trusted has vastly increased. An examination of the records of crime will show that there is a tremendous decrease in crimes against society.

In ordinary life public men are slightly spoken of as if all were corrupt; the majority are still incorruptible. Some critics, on account of the insincerity and the desire to make a gain of godliness in many professing religion, designate all worshippers as hypocrites; deliberate hypocrisy is the exception, not the rule. When Malcolm stood on the victorious battlefield where Macbeth was slain he must have realized the truth of his words, "Angels are bright still"; a host of loyal subjects acclaimed him "King of Scotland." If any man will take the trouble to look below the surface, he will see that in political life, in social life, in religious life, in business life the tendency is upwards. In all walks of life there are fallen angels, but the influence of the bright angels is still a sun able to dispel the darkness occasioned by crime and sin. In the end the good triumphs over the evil. The Macbeths and the Richards meet their Malcolms and Richmonds.

Any Little Girl.

Sung by BEATRICE MCKENZIE in Jesse Lasky's production

"At the Waldorf"

Wm. KENDALL EVANS

MILTON W. LUSK

Musical notation for the first part of the song, including lyrics: 'I re-mem-ber rightly, sir, you told me long a-go. That when you and I were lit-tle tots and kiss-ing games we played, Re-

Musical notation for the second part of the song, including lyrics: 'you were nev-er going to take a wife.... Do you think that you'll be hap-py liv-ing all a-lone, member how you used to run a-way?.... And you al-ways swore you'd never let a girl kiss you,

Musical notation for the third part of the song, including lyrics: 'Just because you're "down" on mar-ried life?..... I think that you're mis-tak-en, sir, as Do you think you'd act like that to-day?..... No, I'll bet that you will grab each

Musical notation for the fourth part of the song, including lyrics: 'you will soon find out, I've seen oth-ers who have tho't the same as you,.... Just because you're growing older, why your chance that comes along, And say it is the first you've ev-er had,.... And swear by stars a-bove her, then

Musical notation for the chorus, including lyrics: 'heart's not get-ting cold-er.- If some girl-ie said she loved you, I think I know what you'd do. cross your heart you love her, 'Till you meet one more at-tract-ive, And that makes the first one mad.

Musical notation for the chorus, including lyrics: 'I think you'd fall in love with Ma-ry..... I think you'd fall in love with Sue,..... I think you'd

Musical notation for the chorus, including lyrics: 'change your mind com-plete-ly. As a man will oft-en do,..... I think you'd fall in love with

Musical notation for the chorus, including lyrics: 'Sa-rah,.... And you'd lose your heart to Loo,..... I think you'd mar-ry a-ny

Musical notation for the chorus, including lyrics: 'lit-tle girl-ie, If you thought she'd mar-ry you,..... I think you'd you,.....