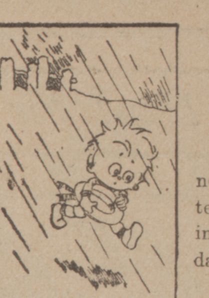
THE PAPER The Times THE PEOPLE READ

The Evening Times.



THE WEATHER.
Winds shifting to northwest, fine in western portion and clearing in eastern. Saturday, fair.

VOL. IV. NO. 297. ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908. TEN PAGES—ONE CENT.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER ARRIVED IN CITY TODAY

J. Keir Hardie, M. P., Ex-President of the British Independent Labor Party Was Here This Morning Enroute to Springhill.

"I hope that he laboring people in Canada will follow the example of the old country and form a labor party, separate and distinct from either of the present political parties, to work toward the realization of Socialism."

This remark was made by J. Keir Hardie, the well-known English labor M.P., in the course of an interview this morning.

Mr. Hardie arrived in the city on the Boston boat about 11 o'clock, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and left on the noon train for Springhill where he will address a meeting of the miners tomorrow and will then go to Halifax where he will attend the twenty-fourth annual session oif the trades and labor congress of Canada, which opens there on the 21st of this month.

Among those at the wharf to meet the visiting laborite were Peter Sharkey, Michael Kelly and Edward Firnim, of the local Trades and Labor Council, Mrs. W. Frank Hatheway and John Killen.

Mr. Hardie received the representatives of the local newspapers at the Clifton House, where he stayed while here, and consented to answer a few questions.

Owing to the short time he was in the city the interview was brief. He said he was going to Springhill where he wished to enquire into the conditions of the miners and tomorrow he would address a demonstration which was being organized by the miners union. He would speak to them in the interests of unionism and Socitlism and on Monday would attend the Trades and Labor Congress in Halifax as a spectator. He did not care to discuss the question of unionism in Canada as he had had little time to study labor conditions here. He had come to the Dominion primarily to give his wife and daughter a holiday. There was no special object in his visit here at this time except that he wanted to visit the maritime provinces as well as the western provinces where he had already been on a previous visit and he was also looking forward to the congress at Halifax.

Speaking of matters political in the old country and the prospects of a change in the government, he said no matter what form of government there was the conditions would be unchanged. The aim of the labor party was to change the condition of the people rather than the form of government.

The tendency of the labor unions, he said, was strongly toward socialism.

"I have seen the statement," he remarked, "that the present liberal government is out of favor and is sure to be put out of power at the next election. I am not a Liberal and therefore what I say is unbiased. No matter when the general elections comes the present government will be returned."

The attitude of the government was bound to be more favorable to the labor party as the movement was growing very rapidly among the people. The progress in the future would be much greater than in the past. The whole trend of the movement was toward socialism.

He did not care to draw a comparison between the labor classes in Canada and Great Britain, but he did think the condition of the labor classes in Canada was becoming worse. The cost of living was going up and the increase in wages was not keeping pace.

One of the ideas of socialism, he said, was the government ownership of public utilities.

In appearance, Mr. Hardie is not what one would expect the average British parliamentarian to be. This morning he was garbed in a pair of light homespun trousers, a coat and vest of the same material on a terra cotta shade, a flannel shirt and collar and flowing end neck scarf. A rather sunburned straw hat surmounted a head of shaggy gray hair and beard. While talking he seemed to derive much comfort from a black briar pipe.

Mr. Hardie is ex-chairman of the independent labor party in England and proprietor and editor of the Labor Leader. He first came into prominence on his election to the house of commons in 1892, by taking his seat garbed in a rough tweed suit and soft hat, contrary to the recognized canons of that assembly. He has since become well known by his attitude on labor questions. Until his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Hardie worked in the mines in Scotland, and was at one time secretary of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union.

HAPPY CHILDREN FLOCKED TO FAIR GROUNDS TODAY

All Indications Today Point to a Very Large Attendance---Children's Day Proved Strong Attraction for Many Little Ones.

Indications point to the attendance at the exhibition for children's day, today, counting well up into the thousands. The little ones were crowding in all morning and afternoon and they seemed to be enjoying every minute of the time.

There will be a grand fireworks display tonight and the diving horses will perform at 3 and 9 p. m. A feature of the fair today is the parade of all prize winning cattle and horses before the grandstand.

The judging in the children's competition at the Natural History Society exhibit will be carried on this afternoon and the unfinished classes in the art room will also be completed.

The various attractions on the Pike have all been doing a good business the past few days and the children will be well looked after today.

Tomorrow the big fair will be brought to a close and the fortunate prize winners will leave for their homes with varying amounts of prize money. In the main building the booths will be kept intact until the evening but owners of live stock will be getting their herds away so as to avoid waiting over here all day Sunday.

While the attendance figures are not likely the reach the total of two years ago, yet the fair is admitted to have been very successful. The weather has been most favorable and everyone who has been at the show tells of having had a good time.

The fireworks tonight are likely to draw a big crowd and it is hoped the attendance will pass the 10,000 mark today.

MR. POTTINGER SAYS I. C. R. CANNOT INCREASE WAGES

Lack of Funds is the Reason he Gives for Refusing to Accede to Demands of t[illegible] I. C. R. Freight Clerks.

Board of Works 31dec08

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 18 (Special).—Lack of available funds is the plea set u[illegible] General Manager Pottinger of the I. [illegible] against acceding to the demands of the I. C. R. freight clerks' unions for increased pay and classification of clerks. In spite of this, however, the clerks are making a good presentation of the case before the board of conciliation, the sessions of which are still being held in the province building and they have strong hopes of a favorable settlement being arrived at.

Yesterday afternoon several clauses of the freight clerks' proposition were adopted and the discussion then turned to the remaining clauses which are being met with more or less opposition by the I. C. R. authorities.

One clause adopted yesterday had reference to the union clerks who belong to [illegible] union or take part in the proceedings [illegible] a board of adjustment will not be discriminated against for this reason.

The I. C. R. authorities offered no opposition to this proposition which is needed to safeguard the interests of the clerks.

Another clause adopted provides for investigations into charges preferred against clerks within a reasonable time. If the suspended clerk is found to be innocent of the chage made against him, he will be granted his regular pay for the time he is under suspension. The other clause adopted, has reference to the annual vacation of two weeks. The custom is now made the rule. There are ten clauses in the proposition made by the clerks, including the clause having reference to the proposed increases in salary. The schedule of pay asked for is set down in the proposition.

ICE BLOCKADE IN HUDSON STRAIT

If This Report is True Canadian Government Plan to Utilize Fort Churchill Will Fall Through

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 18.—Should the report of ice blocked conditions in Hudson Bay last summer brought to St. Johns by the steamer Adventure, prove to be true, the project of the Canadian government providing for the expenditure of $30,000,000 in the opening of a line of grain carrying steamers from Fort Churchill in Hudson Bay to Europe, will undoubtedly fall through. The Adventure reported that she was unable to enter Hudson Strait until the last week in July because of an ice blockade, and said that heavy ice was also encountered in August.

A SOLDIER HURT

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—(Special)—Pte. Cardinal of Prescott, was seriously injured today at Rockliffe Camp. He was being tossed in a blanket by his comrades, but fell heavily to the ground and was hurt internally.

SOLDIERS ARE VACCINATED

Aldershot, Sept. 17 (Special).—The chief event today was the departure of the 66th and 63rd regiments from camp.

The whole camp was vaccinated because of the smallpox scare. One company, No. 2 of the 66th is left here under charge of Lieut. Baker and Lieut. Morrison. These men will remain 12 days and will be drilled each day. They are confined in a square and not allowed to come out of these lines.

Private Morine of No. 2 Company is the man who is sick. There are no new cases. The medical officers have taken every precaution.

The 66th and 63rd looked very smart, in their march out of camp and were cheered by the men remaining. The 75th band gave them a farewell salute at the station.

Camp ends tomorrow with a shamfight and the men go home on Saturday.

CHOLERA IN CHINA

Amoy, China, Sept. 18.—The native cholera hospitals reported a total of thirteen deaths from cholera for the ten days ending Thursday. Eight of the leading native physicians of Amoy report having treated only two cholera cases in the same period of time. The total of deaths from all causes in Amoy Thursday was seventeen.

METHODS OF MISSION WORK DISCUSSED THIS MORNING

Interesting Session of Conference on the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

The programme for this morning's conference in connection with the Laymen's Missionary movement was "A Training Institute especially for Willing Workers." There was a general discussion on methods of assisting in outside circuits and in the cities it was decided to adopt a pamphlet in use in upper Canada entitled "The Unfinished Work." These pamphlets are to be sold to the Laymen at $1.00 a piece. A chart also is to be adopted showing the amounts contributed annually by the United States and Canada for foreign missions. Laymen thus fitted will be able to assist the clergyman by giving addresses and talks on mission work.

The question of theological students receiving missionary training also came up Rev. G. A. Kupling making a very interesting address on this subject, and also with reference to the student volunteer movement. Rev. W. W. McMaster told of the good laymen could in speaking from the pulpits on missions and instanced the recent occupation of Baptist City pulpits by laymen in connection with the movement.

He felt, however, that laymen sometimes were inclined to overlook the pastor when holding missionary meetings. He felt that the minister should always be included, so that he might be inspired to the work of the missions.

J. Campbell White thought it was a point well taken. If laymen met without their pastor the impression was conveyed that they had thought him a failure and were taking up the work of the church themselves. The leadership of the pastor should always be recognized and we should always be prepared to let him set up a standard for us to live by. As the end of these interdenominational meetings was near at hand some clear cut plan should be devolved to carry on the work in this city.

A thorough canvass should be made so that by the end of October some idea might be had as to where they stood. A lot of work could be done in the next few weeks. A time limit, he thought, should be set. He was a believer in contributions on a weekly basis setting a time limit by organizing.

Mr. White suggested that the committees of the various churches be not known as the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as that would rather convey to the other departments of the churches, the women missionary organizations and young people's socieities, that they were not included in the campaign. The committee should be known merely as the Missionary Committee.

Questions were then asked Mr. White with reference to representation on the committee, some suggesting the advisability of having the women's missionary societies and young people's societies represented on the committee.

Mr. White was of the opinion that the committee should only include men but they could, and should, work together with the other societies, in fact, these could be included in a general congregational committee.

Mr. Powell, of Toronto, told of the method adopted in the Metropolitan church, Toronto. There the same question had arisen. The committee had gone to the women's and young people's societies and asked them if they would join them in the campaign, or if they would carry the campaign on along their own lines. They decided to work jointly with the Laymen's Committee, and a pledge card was presented, in which the signer stipulated to which society they wished to subscribe, each society having their own separate treasurer.

A NOTED CRIMINAL IN JAIL 31 YEARS

Jesse Pomeroy Convicted of Awful Crimes Spent Most of His Life in Solitary Confinement.

Boston, Sept. 17.—Jesse Pomeroy, one of the most notorious life prisoners in the United States, last week entered upon the thirty-second year of his confinement in Charlestown prison. All of these years have been passed in solitary confinement.

When he was 14 years old Pomeroy was sentenced to prison for life for torturing and murdering little children. He is now 48 years old, and looks to be much older. Despite his long incarceration, he apparently still has hopes of a pardon, though he has never had the slightest encouragement.

In the early '70s Jesse Pomeroy and his crimes were discussed from one end of the country to the other. Boston and vicinity were in a state of terror, when one small child after another was discovered horribly beaten, and no clew to the perpetrator of the monstrous cruelties could be found.

On the day after Christmas, 1871, a child named Paine, living in Chelsea, was found unconscious, tied to a beam on Powder Horn Hill. His entirely nude body was covered with great welts. When he recovered his irate father and the police learned that he had met an older boy, who had led him away from the public street, and had then, in spite of his weak protests, taken off his clothes and struck him again and again with a rope.

Many crimes of this character were committed at intervals for months. Then Pomeroy was identified as the pepetrator and sent to a reform school. After two months he was released. Shortly afterward he repeated his old crimes, and this time killed the victims, a boy and a girl. He was convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

For 31 years he has been confined in a cell as small as a closet, dark and bare. On a dozen occasions he has, with superhuman cunning, devised plans of escape, and in spite of constant watching has succeeded in carrying them to an advanced stage of execution. He has never attended divine services in the prison chapel and has never been required to work.

It is said that he has spent much of his time in reading and his become fairly well informed. But so far as personal experience goes, such things as electric cars, phonographs, telephones and many other things in common use today are absolutely unknown to him.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN MONTREAL MURDER CASE

Montreal, Que., Sept. 18 (Special).—At the trial today of Crooked Neck Smith, charged with the murder of Arthur Hooper, one of the witnesses stated he had heard Smith say on the night before the shooting took place, "For God's sake stop hitting me, I am bleeding to death," and when Enwright asked Smith for $15, he replied that he would give him $50 if he were let alone.

The Chinaman in whose premises the trouble occurred could tell nothing, only that four men, Enright and Smith, being two of them, had occupied one of his rooms. In the scuffle that followed the shooting he had been knocked down and could not identify Smith as one of the men. Court adjourned till this afternoon.

FORTY MORE MECHANICS TAKEN ON BY THE C.P.R.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—The Canadian Pacific Railway officials continue to announce the taking on of new men to replace the striking mechanics. There were forty enrolled to-day, seven of whom were from the strikers' ranks. The company declares that it is quite satisfied with the progress of filling the men's places and is exceedingly sorry that so many of the old men will no longer be in its employ.

Burma is making money out of pea-nut growing. The peanut acreage increased from 3,800 acres in 1903 to 80,000 acres in 1907.

TRAFFIC HUNG UP BY FOREST FIRES

Owing to Dense Pall of Smoke St. Lawrence River Steamers Have Suspended Sailing.

Montreal, Sept. 18 (Special).—The forest fires prevailing in all directions from Montreal have assumed such proportions that they have affected the sailings of all steamers from Montreal. Both river and ocean steamers have been obliged to suspend sailings owing to the dense smoke that hangs over the river between this city and Quebec. The Allan liner Corsican should have sailed this morning to take up the passengers of the Corinthian at Quebec but it was found impossible to find the channel and the sailing has been suspended. Unless there is an improvement in conditions tomorrow sailings will be called off.

The Richelieu & Ontario Company have cancelled all their sailings both below and above Montreal.

Conditions in the eastern townships are growing worse every day and in some cases farmers are obliged to draw water for miles for their cattle and in some cases the cattle had to be killed.

Fires are also eating into the mountains north of Montreal.

SAYS IRISHMEN CAN FREE IRELAND ALONE

Joseph Devlin Says That the Aid of Outsiders is Not Required.

New York, Sept. 18.—The speedy attainment of autonomy for Ireland was predicted by John Redmond, M. P., envoy of the United Irish Societies to this country, in an address last night at the Hoffman House, where he was the guest at a reception given by the New York branch of the Irish societies. Mr. Redmond, while declaring that the Irish Nationalist movement had reached the point where success within a short time was in sight, declared that the hope of its continued progress lay in the spread of education and the new free nationalist university which was opened last spring. Another speaker was Joseph Devlin, M. P., who with John Fitzgibbon, accompanied Mr. Redmond to this country. Mr. Devlin dealt upon the needs of the unconditional support of the Irish people in all nations of the world for the nationalist movement.

"While we require the aid of every Irishman to accomplish this, we do not require the aid of any outsiders," he said. "The Irish race must work out its own destiny."

The envoys will leave today for Boston, where they will attend the national convention of the society.

The clerks asked for classification into three grades, as first, second and third class clerks. This matter was discussed this morning at the session which opened at 10 o'clock. It would place the clerks inside the civil service at Ottawa. It was stated, by the way, that it is the intention of the government to bring I. C. R. clerks under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. All that is necessary to do this is an order in council and the change may be effected before long.

General Manager Pottinger explained that on account of the small number of clerks at Halifax and St. John such a classification might be difficult to make. The clerks in Moncton are classified. He had not looked into the question, and would like to find out the custom on other railroads.

Mr. Pottinger made it clear that he could not accept any propositions on behalf of the Railway Department.

At 11.30 today the board adjourned, and a private session of the board was held in order to decide in reference to matters already discussed. Both parties came together again at the afternoon session, which commenced at 5 o'clock.

Wilfrid Penney, the boy charged with stealing newspapers, was allowed to go under suspended sentence this afternoon, of four years in the reformatory.

NEWS FROM FREDERICTON

Schenck Beer Case Continued in Police Court This Morning-The U. N. B. Exams.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 18—(Special).—The examinations at the university will begin on Thursday of next week and lectures will begin on the following Monday. Indications are that there will be a freshmen class of over fifty, six of whom will take a course on forestry.

The cases against Wm. Lindsay and Lloyd Belyea, charged with selling Schenéck beer, were continued in the police court this morning. Lindsay went on the stand for the defence, and swore that he had been selling Scheneck beer for twenty-five years and believed it to be non-intoxicating.

The next meeting of the local government will be held here on Tuesday, October 6th. The Liberals have engaged the Seventy-first band to play at the public meeting to be held in the Opera House tomorrow afternoon in connection with the party convention.

City Clerk McCready left last evening on a trip to the Pacific coast. Mrs. McCready will accompany him as far as Kansas City.

The complaint against Arthur Robinson, the New York stock broker, charged with shooting moose out of season, will be investigated by Surveyor-General Grimmer at Newcastle some time during the second week in October. Recently Solicitor-General McLeod paid a visit to the Miramichi woods and was shown the carcasses of two cow moose in the vicinity of Robinson's camps, and it is largely on the strength of his report that the Surveyor-General is taking action. Robinson admits having been fined in the summer of 1907 for having moose meat at one of his camps, but vehemently denies that he has since violated the law.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO AN AEROPLANIST

Angiers, France, Sept. 18.—Rene Gasnier, the aeroplanist, met with a nasty accident while making tests with his machine yesterday. The connecting rod of the planes broke and the machine crashed down from a height of 25 feet. Gasnier was severely cut about the head and the aeroplane was wrecked.

STRIKERS ARE FINED FOR USING EPITHETS

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Two striking employes of the Empire Manufacturing Company were taught a severe lesson by Judge Bazin in the police court. D. Golliger and M. Kronenberg accosted some of the men who remained at the Empire Manufacturing Company's works, and followed these employes along the street calling them "scabs" and other opprobrious names and threatening violence unless they ceased to break the strike. Mr. J. A. H. Dussault, acting for the company, caused the arrest of the two strikers, and Judge Bazin condemned each to pay a fine of $5 and costs or to spend fifteen days in jail.

WATERS ARE BUG-PROOF.

Natives of India have held for centuries that the waters of the River Ganges are blessed and healing to those who bathe therein. A scientist says: "I have discovered that the water of the Ganges and Jumna is hostile to the growth of the cholera microbe, not only owing to the absence of food materials, but also owing to the actual presence of an antiseptic that has the power of destroying this microbe."

NO, HE DIDN'T NEED ONE.

A sewing machine agent stopped a farmer in Rooks county the other day. The farmer had just become a benedict.

"Let me sell you a fine sewing machine," started the agent. "It is the best of its kind in the—"

"Hold up, old man," answered Newlywed. "I don't ned a sewing machine. I just married a good one. G'lang, Jerry." And he drove on.—Kansas City Journal.

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

ONE OF THE OLD BOYS.

Mr. Peter Binks was in high spirits this morning. This is children's day at the exhibition, and Mr. Binks loves the children. Once, in the somewhat remote past, he experienced the hopes and surprises and delights that are incident to childhood, and he has not quite overcome the notion that he is still a boy. Whenever he sees a group of happy children and hears their happy voices, a smile of sympathy and fellowship overspreads his ample visage. His large pockets are suspected of being the hiding-place of sweets of one kind or another, and no little man or woman ever looked into the eyes of Mr. Binks without feeling a desire to make his better acquaintance. If Mr. Binks had his way there would be more playgrounds in St. John and less worry about whether the children of China worship heathen or Christian idols. He was on his way to the fair grounds when the Times new reporter met him, and a group of very eager young persons trooped before and beside and behind him. It will be worth the price of admission to get even a glimpse of this party during its triumphant progress through the grounds and buildings this afternoon.

AWFUL DEATH IN THRESHER

Jersey Farmer Falls Into Machine and is Chopped to Pieces.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 18.—The brain of Poe could hardly conceive a death more horrible than that suffered here by Abraham Gulick. Tripping over some obstruction, Gulick plunged headforemost into the mechanism of a threshing machine and was killed.

Gulick was a prosperous farmer, residing on the Raritan river road, with his wife and one child. He had volunteered to aid his neighbor, John McDonald, to thresh a crop of wheat, using a powerful threshing machine.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Gulick was feeding the grain into the machine and calling for more sheaves of the wheat.

"Hurry up, boys! Let's get this job done; I am beating you to it!" he laughingly shouted as Mr. McDonald and two helpers renewed efforts to overwhelm him with the bound grain.

Gulick turned to look at McDonald, took a step forward and tripped. Some say a rope caught his foot. At all events, he plunged headforemost into the machine. He screamed as he fell and the horror-stricken men working with him stood helplessly by. Gulick threw out one arm as he descended, and this was first caught by the grinding burrs. Slowly he was drawn into the machinery, screaming.

Each succeeding revolution of the wheels brought him closer and closer to his death, and with each inch of approach to the awful opening his screams grew more frantic. His arm was crushed to the wrist, the elbows, the shoulder and then the head was drawn in and his face and scalp torn and mutilated beyond recognition.

Overcoming the paralysis of terror McDonald and his helpers shut off the engine and stopped the thresher and set to work to release Gulick, now unconscious. So tightly was he wedged in between the discs that it required half an hour's work to dislodge his mangled body.

He was still breathing when taken out and was hurried at once to Wells Memorial hospital. But all hope of saving his life was abandoned by the surgeons as soon as they saw his condition. He died soon after reaching the hospital.

MAJOR DELMAR WINS HIS RACE

Sweet Marie Captured One Heat of the Big Race at Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A big crowd saw some fine racing at the State fair grounds yesterday. There were eight starters in the first event, the Chamber of Commerce stake of $2,000 for 2.09 trotters, the first two heats of which proved sensational. Margaret O. was the winner. In the Syracuse stake the Eel took the race in straight heats.

There were three starters in the heralded feature, the free-for-all trot. In the first heat Major Delmar negotiated the mile in 2.07¾, with Oro a strongly challenging second. Major Delmar's early break in the second heat put him out of it and Sweet Marie won. Major Delmar kept the lead throughout the third heat. The summaries:

The Chamber of Commerce, 2.09 class, trotting, 3 in 5, purse $2,000.

Margaret O., b. m., by Onward-Margaret, A. Davis	4	1	1	1
Locust Jack, g. g., McHenry	1	2	2	3
Daniel, br. g., Ernst	2	7	7	2
Octoo, br. g., McLane	3	5	3	4
Sterling McKinney, br. s., Geers	5	3	5	ro
Jack Leyburn, s. g., Grady	7	4	4	ro
Nahma, b. m., Burgess	6	6	6	ro
Emboy, b. g., W. McDonald	8	dis		

Time—2.07¼, 2.05¼, 2.05½, 2.08¾.

The Syracuse, 2.11 pacing, 3 in 5, purse $5,000.

The Eel, gr. s., by Gambolier-Belle Bidwell, McEwin	1	1	1
Fred D., g. g., Murphy	2	2	2
George Gano, ch. h., Cox	3	3	3
Major Brino, blk. g., Ritchie	4	4	4
Hal Raven, b. m., Snow	dis		

Time—2.04¾, 2.02¾, 2.03¾.

Free-for-all trotting, 2 in 3, purse $1,500.

Major Delmar, b. g., by Delmar-Expectation, McDonald	1	3	1
Oro, blk. g., McCarthy	2	2	2
Sweet Marie, b. m., Andrews	3	1	3

Time—2.07¾, 2.06¼, 2.06¾.

2.17 pacing, 3 in 5, purse $1,200.

Dr. Bonney, blk. g., Geers	1	1	1
Gentry's Star, b. m., Andrews	2	4	2
Gentley, b. g., Aylward	4	2	4
Oakland Son, b. h., Ernst	3	3	3

Time—2.09¼, 2.11¼, 2.11¼.

WILBUR WRIGHT WEPT WHEN HE HEARD IT

Famous Aeronant was Greatly Affected at Receiving News of Lieut. Selfridge's Tragic Death.

Lemans, Sept. 18.—Wilbur Wright, brother of Orville Wright, who has been conducting a series of experiments here for several weeks past with a Wright Aeroplane, was greatly shocked when he heard this morning the news from Washington that his brother had suffered an accident in which Lieut. Selfridge lost his life. He at once countermanded the orders given for the preparations for his flight of today in which he purposed to try for the Michelin and Aero Club prizes. When he was told that Orville's injuries probably were not serious, a faint smile of relief fluttered to the corners of his mouth and he said "He was lucky to get off so lightly." Mr. Wright then sat down on the frame work used to hold his machine and bowed his head to hide his emotion. When he looked up again his eyes were swimming with tears and his mouth was twitching convulsively. "I had rather be killed myself," he said, "than we should be responsible for the death of Lieut. Selfridge. I feel that we guarantee all passengers against accident. When we have a passenger we always think first of his safety."

CRUSHED BY A FALLING TREE

Two Lives Lost on Wednesday as Result of Ontario Bush Fires.

Parry Sound, Ont., Sept. 18 (Special).—Two lives were lost on Wednesday in the bush fires which are now raging in the vicinity of Parry Sound. Miss Colarine Guisler and the eighteen months old child of her niece were the victims. Miss Guisler with the infant was on her way to attend a funeral, and as she drove along the road a big tree which had been burned through near the roots fell over on the buggy, killing both of the occupants instantly.

MR. DOWNIE EXPLAINS

William Downie, general superintendent of the C. P. R. in commenting on a statement made in this morning's Sun, to the effect that the C. P. R. claimed they could handle all the grain that came here this winter with their present facilities and a floating elevator was not necessary, said the C. P. R. had never made such a statement.

There has been no estimate of the grain that would come here except a statement made by Grain Commissioner Cassell, who mentioned 14,000,000 bushels. Mr. Downie said the C. P. R. could handle 10,000,000 bushels with their present facilities but the trouble was in moving the ships. Some arrangements should be made for loading the grain without having to move the vessels.

A special meeting of the common council is being held this afternoon to decide what steps shall be taken regarding the purchase of a floating elevator.

MONTREAL STOCKS

Montreal, Sept. 18 (Special).—The local market proved dull today with prices also steady. Montreal Power sold at 102 1-3 for small lots; Rio sold at 64 1-4 for a round lot and Dominion Iron preferred at 65; MacKay preferred was dealt in for small lot at 69, and Dominion Coal preferred sold at par. Dominion Iron common was 16½ bid while odd lots of Lake of Woods common sold at 93; Dominion Textile 40, and Scotia 49.

A crimson tinted nasal organ was the innocent originator of a fracas on the north side of King square late last night, which bade fair to develop into a riot. A man named Campbell, accompanied by three companions were passing a group of young men more or less under the influence of liquor who were standing near Scribner's corner when one of the men derisively shouted "Say, ain't that a swell advertisement for Red Ball ale?" This remark immediately aroused Campbell's ire and he proceeded to belabor the speaker with his fists, but the former's aggression was resented by the friends of his antagonist for they attacked Campbell and succeeded in flaying him considerably before he was rescued from his predicament by his friends and escorted down Sydney street. This incident occurred shortly prior to the arrest of John McDade.