CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Signalman Held Responsible for Winnipeg Wreck on C.N.R.—Had Not Performed His Duties

Winipeg, Sept. 25.—Frank Leland, signalman for the C. P. R., who was charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of fireman Samuel Patison at Wood's Crossing, was Saturday afternoon committed for trial by Magistrate McMicken in the provincial police court. A good deal of evidence was taken in the morning.

At the afternoon sitting, the principal witness called, Thomas Elliott, the engineer on the wrecked train, stated that he was within the distance of two or three cars before he saw the points were open . He called to the fireman to jump, and the fireman at once jumped to the south side before the engine was off the rails, while it was after the engine had been derailed that witness jumped to the north side and in so doing was knocked unconscious. In cross-examination by Mr. Bonnar, witness said he thought the guard line was so placed to minimize the danger in the event of an engine being derailed. At this point counsel for the prosecution submitted to his worship that sufficient evidence had been given to justify the case being sent up for trial.

The opposing counsel having agreed that, although he hoped to establish the innocence of the accused, there was a case for investigation, the course suggested was agreed to.

Signalman Upton, who was working the night shift on the date given, gave details of his arrival at the signal tower. He said that an accident had occurred and he said to Leland, "Well, Frank, you've had some bad luck," and received the reply: "I guess I have." Witness proceeded to explain that the lights were not put up as usual, it being the duty of his partner to do so. He asked accused to draw the levers and he would go on the speeder to put the lamps out himself, but when he went he found that the points had not been turned. When he went to draw the levers he was prevented from doing so by Leland, who assaulted witness and a struggle commenced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Commissioners Decide Upon Point Grey As Site For Institution

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 24.—The report of the University Commission appointed during the summer to select the site of the British Columbia University, was made public today, having been received only last Monday (although dated June 28 last). The commissioners have decided upon Point Grey, a seaside suburb of Vancouver, as the site. The commissioners were R. C. Weldon, G. Dauth, C. C. Jones O. D. Skelton and Walter C. Murray all eastern educationalists.

The university site commissioners were strongly of the opinion that the university should be placed on a site which may in time be completely surrounded by a city; they respectfully suggest that not less than 250 acres be set apart for the university campus and 700 acres for experimental purposes in agriculture and forestry. This is exclusive of a forest reserve for forestry operations on a large scale. Already two million acres have been set aside by the provincial government as an endowment fund for the university.

FRASER ILL.

Nova Scotia's Lieut.-Governor is in an Extremely Critical State.

Halifax, Sept. 26.—A private despatch from Guysboro tonight states that Lieut.Governor D. C. Fraser, who has been at this summer home there all summer, took a turn for the worse today and his condition tonight is extremely critcal.

His son was summoned from Halifax and arrived at Guysboro tonight Governor Fraser has been in poor health since June and since he went to Guysboro nas been confined most of the time to a couch. He was, however, in good spirits, and his friends who visited him, found him bright and cheerful.

Hon. W. S. Fielding spent a day with him last week. It was expected that the governor would return to Halifax an dtake up his residence at Government House about the end of the month.

A Real Duel.

Halifax, Sept. 25.—Stanislaus Gotch was shot by a compatriot, Joseph Dongail at the Sydney mines, and died on Saturday afternoon of the wounds in the Harbor View hospital, Sydney There was bad blood between the men for some time, and a further disagreement on Saturday week aggravated matters.

It is alleged that Gotch threatened to kill Dangoil, or the latter's wife. Mrs. Dongail insisted on her husband getting a weapon, and on the latter treating the matter lightly, and refusing, she purchased a revolver herself on Thursday. Friday morning he reluctantly took the weapon, and started for the coke ovens, but had not gone 50 yards when Gotch appeared from the bushes and, without warning, fired the chambers of his revolver at Dongail, only one bullet taking effect, inflicting a flesh wound. Dongail drew his new weapon and fired twice effectively, hitting Gotch in the jaw and the breast. Gotch started to run, but collopsed before proceeding 100 yards.

CROSSES ALPS

First Aeroplane to Fly From Switzerland to Italy

Rome, Sept. 23. — Two daredevil aviators today made a flight across the Alps, starting from Brigue, Switzerland, and following thousands of feet in the air the path of Napoleon's army in its march into Italy. Chavez, the Peruvian bird-man was dashed into a rock at Domodossola after a flight of more than twenty-five miles, his monoplane was wrecked and he is reported to be seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. He was in the air 49 minutes.

Aviator Pallette, after topping the peaks, descended at Stresa for a few minutes, and then continued his flight to Milan.

Weymann, the Ameircan, got off in his biplane about two hours after Chevaz' start, but was forced to descend after a five minutes' flight by motor trouble.

Chavez was flying at an altitude approximately 8,000 feet, when he became so number by the intense cold that he lost control of his plane. Instantly the machine dropped like a shot. The aviator managed to retain his seat and when the car reached a point about 200 feet above the earth he regained possession of his faculties and made strenuous efforts to check his downward flight. However, the aeroplane struck the earth with such force that it was totally demolished.

Chavez was rendered unconscious. He was picked up and taken to a hospital at Domodossola, when an investigation of his injuries gave rise to he report that he was fatally hurt. Later it was announced that his left leg and right thigh were broken. He is also suffering from scores of cuts and bruises, and nearly his entire body is black and blue. The doctors were undecided whether he suffered from internal injuries.

Chavez used a monoplane and battled against wind currents during the greater part of the dangerous voyage. After leaving Brigue he soared up to a tremendous height, crossing the Rhone Valley and topping the mountain wall of the Salting Gorge.

IN BED 35 YEARS.

Indiana Man With Strange Ailment Has No Doctor and No Medicine.

Clay City, Ind., Sept. 24.—It has been estimated that the average man spends one-third of his lifetime in bed, eight hours a day, or 23 and a third of his three-score and ten years

Joseph F. Adams, a native of Parke county, born in 1841, and who is now in his seventieth year, has been continuously in bed since 1875. Add to this 35 years one-third of the first half of his three-score and ten years and he has been in bed just two-thirds of his life, even more than this, if one takes into consideration the proportionately greater time spent in bed during childhood.

In his youth Adams was an apt student; in his earlier manhood a successful teacher in the public schools and in 1870 was elected trustee of Sugar Ridge township. From the fall of 1861 he served his country in the Forty-third Indiana regiment until the close of the war, participating in many engagements.

During all the time of his confinement to bed he has managed and directed his affairs, buying within the time a farm of two hundred acres now one of the most desirable and valuable in Perry township, which, he says, cannot be bought for less than $20,000. At no time has he shown any indication of mental wetkness or incapacity for business.

His ailment seems to be merely physical disability to remain on his feet. He is not paralyzed and when he went to bed 35 years ago he simply said he was unable to get about and work.

Adams' meals are served him in bed and he has eaten regularly three times a day. Not at any time during all the 35 years has he called a physician to prescribe for him or diagnose his case nor taken a dose of medicine of any kind.

HEARTY SEND OFF.

Q. O. R. Embark at Liverpool to Return Home.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—It was a roystering crowd of sunburned warriors that tumbled out of two special trains at Riverside station, Liverpool, tonight to embark on the liner Canada. The Queen's Own Rifles to a man were full of the happiest recollections of the four weeks' visit to the mother country. The departure was not allowed without civic recognition The lord mayor and lady mayoress awaited the arrival of the trains, also Sir Charles Burnett, head of the western command; Robert Gladstone chairman of the Mersey dock board and others. As soon as Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt stepped from the train the lady mayoress presented Lady Pellatt with a bouquet.

Sir Henry chatted for some time with those around. He expressed the great gratitude of all ranks for the hospitality shown them. About the military effects of the visit he was genially reticent. "I'll tell you better in two years' time," he declared, "but it is bound to have a good effect."

Sir Henry mentioned that the eight officers attacked with typhoid fever remained behind. Lady Pellatt also remains until her son recovers. While the general body of the regiment embarked the band played lively English airs on the deck. The liner left just before seven, the crowds on the landing stage giving answering cheers to those coming from the fellows lining the vessel's side.

ANOTHER CRIPPEN CASE

Nurse Confesses to Death of Young Girl by a Doctor in San Francisco—Body Buried Under Cement Floor

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25.—After two days and three nights of silence, Marie Messerschmidt, the nurse detained in connection with the death of Eva Swan, following the finding of the girl's body beneath the cement floor of the basement of a vacant house, confessed to the police today that she had known about the operation that was performed by Dr. James Grant upon Miss Swan, and that she attended the girl after the operation. Following the confession Dr. Grant was led from his cell and brought into the desk sergeant's office where Miss Messerschmidt was seated. At the sight of the nurse, Dr. Grant broke away from the jailers and ran along the corridors.

He was chased and forcibly returned to the office by a policeman. He staggered and almost sank to the floor when he learned of the nurse's confession.

Following is the confession in part: "On Saturday evening, April 16, Miss Eva Swan was operated on by Dr Grant and came back the next day for further treatment. She then left and came back on April 20 and complained of pains. I waited on her as nurse. Miss Swan died about ten days later and was put into Dr. Grant's trunk. He first sawed the legs off at the ankles so that he might crush the body into the trunk. That evening the trunk was removed to 327 Eureka Street by an expressman, the doctor going on a car. Dr. Grant stayed all night, returning about 11 o'clock next morning, stating to me that he could not bury the body in the yard as it was a very bright moonlight night and he had to bury it in the basement under the concrete floor."

Queer Foods

'Possum and raccoon are generally considered pretty good eating in the United States by folks who wouldn't dream of tasting woodchuck. And yet, says a writer in the American Boy the woodchuck is far more cleanly in habits and diet and is far better eating than either of the former.

Few people are aware that muskrats are good to eat, and still more rare is the man who eats skunk, yet both of these animals are excellent if properly cooked.

Pork is an important article of food with Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic peoples, and yet there are whole races which regard it absolutely unfit for human consumption. The American Indians eat many things which seem strange to the white man, among them being snakes, lizards and grasshoppers.

Snakes are not at all bad, once people can overcome their natural prejudice, and lizards are eaten in many parts of the world. Grasshoppers are said to make excellent soup, to be good fried or roasted, and many Indian tribes dry them and grind them into flour.

Dried Crickets

Crickets are also dried and ground into meal by Oregon and Californian Indians, and ants are used to a large extent as food by Indians and African tribes. The Samoan Islanders are very fond of a species of marine worm which appears periodically at their islands and the natives leave all other occupations to gather the harvest of worms.

In Japan ferns of various kinds are eaten to a great extent, while burdock is raised extensively for the tuberous roots, and sea keeds of various kinds form an important article of diet. On the American coast there are numerous edible sea weeds, but few people are aware that they are edible and nutritious. In fact, the value of sea animals and plants as food is little known, and many a white man would starve to death where an Asiatic or South Sea Islander would find abundant food if cast away on an oceanic island.

Sea Cucumbers

Crabs, shrimps, sea shells, in fact, nearly every marine creature is edible, while the gigantic holothurians or "sea cucumbers," so abundant in many tropical seas, are considered a great delicacy by many races, and the industry of gathering, drying and shipping these is very important in Malaysian and Australian waters.

Dried and prepared for market these creatures are known to be bêche-de-mer and bring a good price in the Japanese, Chinese, Greek, and Southern European markets. The octopus or devil-fish is also eaten extensively in China, Japan, Greece and the West Indies, and when this repulsive looking creature is pounded into a pulp and made into soup it is really excellent.

In the West Indies the natives are very fond of the great tree lizards known as iguanas. These creatures often grow to five or six feet in length and the meat is white, tender and flavored much like chicken. In the West Indies there is a native land frog which is considered a delicacy by natives and European visitors alike. These big tropical frogs are eaten whole and are either fried, broiled or stewed, and taste so much like chicken or quail that they are commonly called mountain chicken when served on hotel tables.

Snails and Slugs

The French and Italians consider snails and slugs as dainties of the highest order, while pickled earth worms are a common relish in Southern Europe and Asia.

In New Zealand there occurs a grub which lives in the earth and which is often affected by a fungous growth that springs from the grub's neck and pushes upward to the surface of the earth. These worm-grown mushrooms are gathered and eaten, and are said to be very delicious when properly cooked.

Doubtless many other insects are edible, and the Chinese often devour the chrysalis of the silkworm after the silk is unwound from the cocoon. They are fried in butter, with the yolk of an egg added and are said to be very fine.

Bamboo Shoots

Many vegetables are eaten by various races that seem strange to Americans. Bamboo shoots taste like asparagus; acorns and pine nuts are made into flour and meal; sattail pollen is used in cake making by Californian Indians; water lily pods are harvested in the upper Mississippi Valley, and clover, grape seeds and sunflower seeds are used in the same way.

In many parts of the American tropics the natives gather the leaf buds of the royal palm and this great white, smooth, cylindrical mass is sold as mountain cabbage and is cooked in a variety of ways. Stewed, fried or roasted it is splendid, and eaten raw it tastes like fresh, crisp celery. For each bud gathered a magnificent tree is destroyed, and in many places one may see dozens of towering dead trunks that once bore crowns of glossy green leaves, but which have been sacrificed for a few cents' worth of the mountain cabbage.

Birds' Nests and Sharks' Fins

Of course, there are sharks' fin soup, edible birds' nests and other Chinese luxuries, and no doubt you have read of eating monkeys in South America. Armadillos baked in their own shells, whale and porpoise steaks and alligator tadis are all well known and esteemed tropical viands, but it is only in a few localities that one may sample flying fish cutlets and sea eggs.

Barbadoes and the neighboring Antilles are the headquarters for both of these delicacies, and while the former is one of the finest of edible fish, as much cannot be said of the latter. The sea egg is in reality a large species of sea urchin and is used for the table when filled with roe or immature eggs. They are mushy, unappetizing objects and taste much like sandy soup flavored with fish.

DARING AVIATOR

Dies From Injuries Received Crossing The Alps

Dmolossoloa, Sept. 27—George Cheavez, the Peruvian aviator, who flew across the Alps on Friday in his biplane, is dead. He was the first man to accomplish the great feat of crossing the Alps, and he paid for the honor with his life. Death came this afternoon at 2.50 o'clock. He was 23 years of age.

When Chavez accomplished the crossing of the Alps, he landed at this place owing to some trouble with the eigine of his biplane. When within 30 feet of the ground something gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground at great speed. The result was injuries which it was thought would only detain him for a short time. In view of the magnificent feat which he had accomplished in crossing the Alps there was little thought that his injuries were of a serious nature.

Until yesterday it was thought that Chavez would recoved. Then, however, symptoms of internal injuries developed and a general depression of the patient was noticed. Today he died.

The feat which Chavez accomplished was one of the greatest in the remarkable series of aviation success. He flew across the Alps without a stop, a trip which others had said it was as much as a man's life was worth to attempt.

CEDE ALASKA

To Canada As An Evidence of Desire For International Peace

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, tonight delivered the principal address before the Appallachian peace conference on international peace instead of standing armies. The congress was convened this afternoon.

"It remained or Mr. Roosevelt to point out the specific cure for war, an international police. Now if anybody can organize an international police it is Mr. Roosevelt."

In order to put this international police movement on its feet, Mr. Stein suggested that the United States set before the eyes of the world a "model concession." For this example he favored ceding to Canada without restriction the so-called panhandle of Alaska the strip of land 500 miles long and a comparatively few miles wide, shutting off a large part of Western Canada from direct communication with the Pacific Ocean.

Deserter Caught.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 27.—Frank Parker was arrested by J. D. Hale, at Phoenix Saturday, charged with being a deserter from the R.N.W.M.P. at Coleman. He is something of a pugilist and had arranged a bout with Bob Foreshaw, the Phoenix heavyweight for October 15, and the talk of the fight gave the police notice of Parker's whereabouts. For the past fortnight he has been cooking for an extra gang on the local branch of the C.P.R. and the arrest took place in the crew's apartments, his wife being with him at the time. He was taken to Coleman today.

EXPLORER FOR NORTH

Radford, a New York Journalist, Will Spend Five Years in Canada's North Country

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Starting on a four, possibly five years' journey through the uncivilized and in many cases unexplored wilds of Canada's far north, Harry V. Radford, journalist, explorer and natural historian, leaves Winnipeg this afternoon for Edmonton.

Mr. Radford is a wealthy New Yorker, who is devoting his life to scientific pursuits. He is paying all his own expenses and presenting the results of his work in the form of scientific data and maps to the Canadian government absolutely without charge. The only request he has made of the Canadian government is to assist him in having supplies forwarded to him at Baker Lake next August, but though he is willing to pay all expenses himself he has not yet received a definite answer.

Fourteen Months in Wilds.

Mr. Radford, who is well known in scientific circles, being a fellow of the American Geographical society, a member of the Arctic club and many other scientific institutions, returned only last August from a fourteen months' trip in the unexplored district south of Great Slave Lake, where he went to collect scientific data of the wood bison for the American Bison society. He was particularly successful in this mission. He shot the only wood bison which has ever fallen before the rifle of a white man, and has presented the animal, which weighed 2,402 pounds, to the natural museum at Washington.

Seen at the Empire Hotel this morning by a reporter, Mr. Radford was interrupted while writing a letter to his friend, Commander Peary. He received the newspaperman very cordially, and talked most enthusiastically about his trip.

A Long Lonely Trip.

"I expect to be away from civilization about four or possibly five years on this trip," he said. "I am taking two white men with me, each of whom has signed a contract to stay with me for four years, and to follow me any place upon the continent. I have just returned from Ottawa, where I went to try to make arrangements with the Canadian government to forward me a new stock of supplies at Lake Baker, a little west of Chesterfield Inlet, for August, 1911. The success of my trip practically depends upon my receiving supplies there. I have offered to pay all expenses myself, and am ready to give a cheque at any moment to any one who will guarantee to have the supplies there at the time stated."

"Do you think the government will have them sent in for you?" he was asked.

No Decisive Answer.

"They receive my proposals very gracefuuly, but could not give any decisive answer. This trip is being made entirely at my own expense, and I am presenting the government with maps of the districts I explore. I think they will probably send in my supplies from a police station near Chesterfield Inlet but I must know soon, as I leave Edmonton on Oct. 1."

In his last trip, which lasted fourteen months, Mr. Radford travelled 7,000 miles and never slept in a bed during the whole trip. Most of the Indians whom he met in the district south of Great Slave Lake had never seen a white man before; in fact, the only white man who had been through that part previous to his visit was Samuel Hearne, a Hudson's Bay factor, who visited it in 1872. Mr. Radford made the first maps of the district and presented them to the Canadian government on his recent visit to Ottawa. He saw thirty specimens of the wood bison, but his permit allowed him to shoot only one. "Fortunately," he said, "it was, I think, the best one of the lot that I shot."

Never Saw a White Man.

"I also hunted the barren-ground-caribou east of Great Slave Lake," he continued. "I had several members of the Carribou Eater Indians with me. This tribe is the most remote and primitive in North America, and they had never seen a white man before. They were difficult to handle, though they showed no disposition to attck us. The tract that I went over was the largest unexploser tract in North America.

"I came out to submit my maps and went to Ottawa upon the invitation of Hon. Frank Oliver, the minister of interior. I have three thousands pounds of supplies at Edmonton now, and these will last me until next spring. We leave Edmonton on October 1, and go down the Peace river. We will winter at Fort Smith in latitude 60, on the Slave river. Next spring another supply of grub will reach us at Fort Smith. We will then go to Great Slave Lake, and from there strike off in a northeasterly direction to Chesterfield Inlet, on the Hudson's Bay, which we expect to reach about September 15.

Winter at Baker's Lake.

From there we will return to Baker's Lake, where I expect to have more supplies waiting for me. We will spend the next winter at Baker's Lake in snow houses with the Esquimaux and I intend to do considerable musk ox shooting and exploring in the vicinity, besides collecting scientific specimens, both ethnological and zoological, and making meterological and other records.

"The following spring (1912) we will leave Baker's Lake, and start north with canoes lashed to our sleds to the Arctic ocean, where we will spend two years before reaching the mouth of the Mackenzie river. We will then go through Alaska and return to the United States by way of the Pacific coast."

Mr. Radford was for eight years editor of the Woods and Waters Magazine. He is a member of the New York Press club, and has already gained fame as a hunter of big game. He discontinued the publication of his magazine in order to undertake the present trip. He is an intimate friend of Peary, and knows most of the famous explorers of the day.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SITTING

Judge Mabee Speaks Plainly to Representatives of Railway Companies

Brandon, Sept. 26.—The question of the proposed transfer line of First Street, to which strong objection was taken by the property holders along this street, was disposed in a few minutes by the Railway Commission at the session held in the court house this afternoon. Judge Mabee said that the railway company would have to compensate the people whose property would be injured by the construction of the line. The company's counsel said that the railway would be prepared to do that in accordance with the law. Judge Mabee, however, said that would not do, and that the compensation would have to be as the commission directed.

The railway company then withdrew the application for the construction of the line. Isaac Campbell appeared for the city, O. S. Clark for the C.N.R., C. P. Wilson and J. P. Curran for the property holders.

Another Case.

Birnie, Man., Sept. 27.—Some time last night the store of John Birnie, hardware merchant, was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and the cash register pilfered, and all told cash to the amount of from $1,800 to $2,000 was taken. The burglars left no clue. No suspicious-looking parties have been seen in the village. This is the latest outrage of this kind in Manitoba, and it shows that another bold gang is operating other than that which pulled off the Hamiota roberies, unless the two men who escaped at Oak Lake struck for the north.

A valise with folding sides and legs which convert it into a table has been patented for the use of travelling salesmen or picknickers.

WINNIPEG SUICIDE

Galician Laborer Shoots Wife and Then Kills Himself—Wife Will Recover — Had Been Arrested for Stealing

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Following a heated quarrel, Sam Trouch, a Galician, living at 132 Stephens street, Point Douglas, tried to murder his wife shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, and then ran to a woodshed, where he shot himself through the heart, dying instantly.

Trouch lived in a frame structure, which is also occupied by several other families, and the first indication of the tragedy was the firing of four shots heard by the neighbors, who rushed to the scene of the shooting. Mrs. Trouch was found lying bleeding with a bullet wound under the scalp and another in the shoulder and she told that she had been shot by her husband after a quarrel.

A search was then made for the husband, and he was found dead in the woodshed at the rear of the house with a bullet wound in his heart.

He had been drinking and started a quarrel with his wife, who had repeated quarrels with the man on account of his drinking habits, it is stated by neighbors.

As soon as the tragedy was discovered the police sent a detachment of four constables to the scene in charge of Constable Headon, and Coroner Inglis was also called to the scene. Dr. Winram was called in and administered first aid to the woman, who was removed to the General hospital.

Trouch used a 38-calibre revolver to commit the crime. He was a laborer on the new Transcontinental bridge that is being built across the river. The two were between 50 and 60 years of age.

A niece of the dead man stated that the cause of the quarrel was that the woman was under a charge of stealing wood from the Canadian Pacific tracks. She further stated that she had been fined once already for the theft of wood and that another charge had been laid. The police, she claimed, had told Trouch that he would have to go to jail for the crime this time, and this fact enraged him.

He arrived home at noon in a drunken condition and started a fight with his wife over the thefts, which was followed by the shooting and suicide. The neighbors state that Trouch had only been a resident of Stephens street for a month and two days and that he did not bear a very good reputation.

HEAVY FINES INFLICTED

Keeper of Ottawa Gambling House Hit Very Hard

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—One hundred and seventy-five dollars was the sum levied in fines in the police court this morning on Michael Kennedy and six companions charged respectively ively with being keepers and frequenters of a common gambling house. Kennedy had an upper room on Albert Street in which for some time past, he had been conducting a poker game of considerable proportions. Complaints came in to the police from men who had lost money there with the result that on Saturday night detective McLaughlin raided the place and arrested Kennedy, and with him George Ballantyne, George Spittal, Francis Spuney and Robert Fraser. Games were in progress at two tables when the raid took place and two boxes of chips and a dozen decks of playing cards were seized.

If a growing plant thrives in a room in which there is a piano there is sufficient moisture in the air of the room to keep the instrument in good condition.

A powder made by French chemists from blood taken from healthy horses, when mixed with water, is said to have all the well known typtic qualities of fresh blood.