

MURDER WAS ATTEMPTED WITH PAIR OF SHEARS.

Despondent Elover Tries to Kill the Woman He Ran Off With.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 1.—Two pistol shots ringing out in quick succession in a fashionable boarding house on Summer street here early to-day, revealed the tragedy of a man lying dead in a room with a bullet in his head, and a woman cowering in the corner, screaming and wringing her hands, which were bleeding profusely. The woman said she was Cora Paige, that the man was Floyd Bingham, and that they had eloped from Binghampton, N. Y. According to the story of the woman, who at first claimed that she was the dead man's wife, Bingham had killed himself while despondent over his lack of money, and after he had attacked her with a pair of shears, Bingham was unsuccessful at finding employment here, and the couple frequently quarrelled. To-day, after a dispute of unusual violence, Bingham tried to stab her with the shears, the woman declared, and she defended herself. In the struggle her hands were cut badly, as she was forced to grapple with the scissors to save herself from more serious wounds. Eventually the man gave up the struggle. He seized a revolver, pointed the weapon at his head and fired. He missed his aim, but the second time he pulled the trigger the ball entered his head and pierced his brain. He appeared to have died almost instantly.

The Paige woman admitted that she was married, and that she had deserted her husband, the police say. She is about 30 years old and of attractive appearance. Questioned further by the police, Mrs. Paige told the police that her home was in Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., and gave her age as 26 years. She said that Bingham was about 27 years. About ten days ago they came to Paterson and took a room at the Freeman House. They stopped at the hotel only a few days, going about a week ago to the boarding house where the shooting occurred. Mrs. Paige said that when they were about to retire last night Bingham commenced to talk about marriage, and urged her to become his wife. She told him that that was impossible, as she was already married. Then he suddenly became enraged and picking up a pair of shears rushed at her and tried to stab her. She held him off, and while warding off the blows aimed at her received several slashes on her hands. Bingham suddenly desisted from his assault and pulling a revolver from his pocket, fired twice at himself. The first bullet went into the ceiling, but the second found its mark and the man fell dead. At police headquarters the police say there appears to be no reason to doubt the woman's story or to suspect that the man had not died by his own hand.

BETTING ON RACES.

CAUSED DOWNFALL OF J. S. CATHER OF MONTREAL.

Defaulting Bank Clerk Lost Three Thousand Dollars in One Night—Eluded Detective and Caught the Train for New York.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—J. S. Cather is the name of the cashier who has been missing from the head office of the Bank of British North America since Monday. Betting in poolrooms on horse races is given as the cause of his downfall. Last week the bank was notified by the detective department that Cather had lost three thousand dollars in one night. A transfer was made of the clerk from the receiving teller's cage to a ledger upstairs and an investigation made of the cash books. That was on Monday. Cather went to his boarding-house the same evening, packed a grip, and, not waiting for dinner, went to the G. T. R. station and boarded a train for New York. He managed to elude a detective who was shadowing him. It is supposed that so far his accounts show a rough shortage of \$25,000, which amount is only partly covered by his bond. Cather is an Irishman, who came to Montreal from the Bank of Ireland several years ago.

C. E. HUGHES REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

Was Nominated at Saratoga Yesterday for Governor of New York State.



CHARLES E. HUGHES.

A Saratoga, N. Y., despatch: The Republican State convention this afternoon nominated Charles E. Hughes for Governor. The nomination was by acclamation. Mr. Hughes came into the limelight as the chief counsel of the State Life Insurance Investigating Committee. When Mr. Hughes' name was presented every man, woman and child arose and cheered. No other nominee was presented upon the floor of the convention. Early this morning the leaders of the party got together and came to an agreement. The friends of Messrs. Black, Bruce, Brackett and Woodruff, all aspirants for the first honor, conceded that Mr. Hughes was the strongest man available for the nomination and decided to sink their

personal differences and go on the convention floor prepared to send the name of Mr. Hughes through with a whoop. While no definite statement upon this point can be attributed to any of the leaders, it is known that word from President Roosevelt vastly aided in bringing about the nomination of the insurance investigator. The platform adopted among other things, reaffirms belief in the protective tariff, urges legislation for the restoration of the merchant marine, endorses the advanced stand of Roosevelt on the eight-hour law, and favors a reapportionment of representation in Congress wherever the ballot is suppressed. Mob barbarities are condemned and sympathy is expressed for the Jews in Poland and Russia.

THE FORESTERS' LAND DEAL.

SIR JOHN A. BOYD AGAIN COMMENTS UPON TRANSACTION.

Understood Members of Syndicate Were Putting Up Their Own Money—Woodmen of World Now Before Insurance Commission—Discrepancies in Accounts Not Explained.

Toronto despatch: The proceedings before the Insurance Commission yesterday were tame, after the striking disclosures of recent sessions. The Woodmen of the World were under investigation, and little of interest transpired in the evidence of Mr. W. C. Fitzgerald, head clerk of the institution. Before proceeding with the business of the day, Mr. Shepley called attention to the fact that an erroneous impression had been created that the I. O. F. benefited to the extent of \$750,000 from investments in land and lumber. He explained that the statement placed on record by Mr. Stevenson was put in simply for the purpose of showing the meritorious nature of the investments from a financial standpoint. The profits from all the investments enumerated, however, will not accrue to the I. O. F., as they were not interested directly in some of the lands.

Sir John A. Boyd's Statement.

Sir John A. Boyd again went into the box voluntarily, in order to make a supplementary statement to that given by him previously. Sir John said: "I would like, with the permission of the board, just to supplement what I said last night—I am aware I am under oath—less there might be any mistaken impression or any injustice done to anybody. I have been thinking the matter over. While I cannot recollect just the details, I may have said to Mr. Wilson in my interview with him that it was incompetent for the company and this syndicate to enter into this joint deal and that there might be proper compensation made if the syndicate required that as a condition. They being an independent concern and having it in their hand might say the terms on which they might come in; if that was the case, and acceptable to all parties concerned, then that might be carried out."

Was to be a Joint Concern.

"That may be the origin of this \$95,000 that we have heard about, although I do not recollect it in that shape, but if it was carried out in that way that is one thing; but what was presented to my mind in advising me to do this, not so much that as that there was going to be a substantial payment on the part of this syndicate; it was to be a partnership concern. If the transaction had been understood by me to be this, that there was to be a sum of money paid to them, such as \$95,000 or anything else, and they to be putting nothing in, then the transaction would have assumed a very different form; that would have been really a purchase of all the syndicate's interests and assets, and should have gone to the trust company, and the syndicate should have gone out."

"If they were going on as a joint concern, which I understood was the case, my recollection is very clear. I have no doubt at all about that, that it was on the basis of their paying their proper share of the concern, and their right to get profits would be only based on the money they put in out of their own pockets. The idea never entered my mind, never was mentioned to me, that this transaction was to be one in which the company should advance the whole money and the gentlemen who put nothing in should reap the profits. That certainly was not a transaction I could have sanctioned in any shape or form."

"I just mention that in case it might be thought there was some misapprehension about this \$95,000. That bonus given in that way certainly could not have been carried out to my mind properly by giving a share of the profit. If that was representing the price, if they charged the company to come in, all parties agreeing to that, that should have been the end of it. It seems to me an anomalous thing to put that in as a profit-sharing fund, in competition with gentlemen who were paying as I thought all these other gentlemen were paying, their proper share. That is the explanation I wish to give, as the matters that might simplify."

The syndicate referred to by Sir John in his statement was composed of Mr. John A. McGillivray, Supreme Secretary of the I. O. F.; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Managing Director, and Mr. Matthew Wilson, K. C., Solicitor of the Union Trust Company, who became possessors of a half-interest in the option obtained by Messrs. Pope and Fowler from the C. P. R., and transferred by them through the Union Trust Company to the Great West Land Company, of 200,000 acres of land in the Northwest. A condition of the transfer of the lands from the Union Trust Company to the Great West Land Company was that there should be an advance in price which should net the syndicate 50 cents an acre.

Woodmen of the World.

With reference to the various funds, the Executive officers had, Mr. Fitzgerald said, made it a point to keep each one intact in the bank. The expense account had an overdraft of \$9,542 at present, and a note bearing interest at 5 per cent. had some time ago been given to the bank to cover the overdraft. They were only getting 3 per cent. on their deposits in the bank, of which there might be \$25,000 or \$30,000 to the credit of the insurance fund expense account. This policy was followed in consequence of the rules of the order requiring the funds to be kept separate.

Mr. Fitzgerald was again on the stand in the afternoon and was questioned at length by Mr. Tilley in reference to the accounts of the order. The totals of the debenture and other accounts as shown by the ledger were not in accord with the returns to the Government. Mr. Tilley asked witness to account for the discrepancy, but after figuring for some time he was unable to reconcile the different statements. He was positive, however, that the discrepancy was only apparent and that both the ledger

and the report to the Government were correct. The cash surplus shown in the statement does not correspond either with the cash balance in the bank or in the cash book of the order. Witness could not explain this discrepancy, as the statement was not prepared by him but by Mr. Eastwood, an accountant, of London.

Among the loans made by the society was one of \$4,500 to Mr. T. H. Luscombe, head banker of the society, who also represented it before the commission. The property upon which the loan was made was valued at \$7,000.

A number of members were taken over from the Knights of the Macabees. Each member so received was required to pay \$11, which went to the insurance fund in return for the privilege of being allowed to come in at the same age at which they joined the Macabees, paying the regular rates of the Woodmen for that age. In order to obtain this privilege, however, 80 per cent. of the members of the camp were required to come over. There had been an increase in the rates of the Macabees, which caused dissatisfaction among their members. Nine or ten camps, numbering 400 members, left the Macabees and came over under that arrangement.

The question of rates was taken up. In 1906 the members refused to sanction an increase in rates for \$1,000 policy from \$7.48 to \$10.00 at the age of twenty and from \$8.16 to \$12.48 at the age of 25 as compared with \$13.55 at the age of twenty by Hunter's table. It was also proposed to increase the rates for other ages in proportion. Mr. Fitzgerald admitted that if the rates were paid to what actuaries say, the rates are not high enough, but declined to express any personal opinion as to the question other than that the society was getting along very well.

Members Refused Higher Rates.

The members refused to raise rates because they thought them as high as they wanted to pay. The amount of the liability of the order had not been calculated upon an actuarial basis. The institution depended largely upon getting in new and young members for success. The rates for \$1,000 were not double that of \$500, but the rates for \$2,000 and \$3,000 were greater in proportion than for \$1,000.

In reply to Commissioner Kent, Mr. Fitzgerald said that of course, no society could continue to give insurance at less than cost. When the proposal to increase rates was voted down, there was no attempt made to prove that the scale proposed was incorrect.

Books Still Unsatisfactory.

Mr. Geo. Edwards, accountant for the commission, said that subsidiary books, such as the cash book, were excellent, but there was no general account. In order to be able to ascertain the position of the society he must have an account showing every dollar not been received and every dollar disbursed in the same way. He had understood from statements forwarded to him from time to time that the books were being made up properly, but when he came to examine them on the previous day he found that they had been made up in different ways, each of which was entirely inconsistent with the others and, therefore, it was impossible to get any satisfactory results. Owing to the condition of the books there could not have been an effective audit. The bookkeeping had been carried on very well until a certain point, but stopped short of a complete system. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Erection of Monuments.

Mr. Fitzgerald also said that the \$100 monument erected on the death of a member was paid out of the \$1,000 of the insurance. If the monument was not required, this money was not paid to the beneficiary, but remained for the time being in the insurance fund. Later it could be transferred to the monument account, and monies from this account can be transferred to the beneficiary.

Mr. Tilley wanted to know if the insurance fund was used for any other purposes. Mr. Fitzgerald said that monies were also taken for investigation purposes, and defended this as being for the sake of protecting the insurance fund.

Sometimes the \$100 was not all expended on the monument, and any savings resulting went back to the funds of the Order, but there was nothing on the books by which this could be traced. The Grand Camp has no authority by its charter to delegate powers to an executive, and Mr. Tilley asked if any question had ever been raised about this. Witness said no question had been raised.

Mr. Tilley: "Is there any other reason for having really only biennial meetings of the Grand Camp besides saving of expense?"

"No."

"Has there ever been a suggestion to make those meetings triennial?"

"No."

One-fifth of the members of the Grand Camp form a quorum. The expenses of Ontario delegates are limited to \$15 a meeting. The total expense of the last Grand Camp was \$1,920.

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE YIELD IN MANITOBA, ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 1.—(Special)—The Trade and Commerce Department has received reports which indicate the wheat yield in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is placed at 85,000,000 bushels, from 45,000,000 acres. It is said that the yield would have been considerably larger but for the hot wave in August, which was very severe. About 6,000,000 bushels of the new crop has been inspected. Of this 25 per cent. is N. 1, 40 per cent. No. 1 North, 15 per cent. No. 2 North, and 20 per cent. of the yield to be high grade. The fine weather is facilitating threshing, etc. Some damage from frost is reported from the Regina country.

ROY O'DONNELL DROWNED.

Biscatoing, Oct. 1.—Two rangers, Washburn and Campbell, have just arrived from Green Lake post, and report that they picked up Angus Taylor in a helpless condition on Canoe Lake, his mate, Roy O'Donnell, of Brechin, Ont., having been drowned by the capsizing of their canoe in a squall. Taylor and O'Donnell were rangers on the Misisaugua forest reserve.

YOUNG SYRIAN WOMAN PREFERRED DEATH TO A LOVELESS MARRIAGE.

Girl Believed to Have Jumped From Ship to Escape a Worse Fate.

New York, Oct. 1.—Clocinda Flammini, a young Syrian woman, who had been a second cabin passenger on the steamship Koenig Albert, which reached Hoboken to-day, was missing when the vessel docked. She had been seen at supper off Sandy Hook on Wednesday night.

After vessel got to Quarantine early this morning second cabin passengers said that they had seen a woman come from the cabin and jump over the side. Others declared that they had seen a ghost. Deck stewards thought that there was really nothing that had gone overboard unless it was a piece of baggage, but the passengers held to their story of a white-clad figure disappearing over the side and the captain ordered a boat lowered. The

second officer and four men rowed about for nearly an hour, but could find no one. The girl got on the vessel at Genoa on September 13th. Persons who talked with her said that she was despondent, and was coming here against her will. She was engaged to be married here and there was no way out of it unless she died.

Two days before she disappeared she became hysterical. She had come on board alone, but soon after the ship left Gibraltar she was seen in company of a rather fierce-looking man, who, the passengers said, seemed to exert some sort of an influence over her. To-day after the man learned that the girl had disappeared he said that he had known her only slightly.

COMPANY AND MEN AGREE.

G. T. R. and Yardmen Adopt New Schedule—Some Wage Increases.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—A new schedule involving some increases in wages was agreed upon yesterday by officials of the Grand Trunk and the committee representing the yardmen on the company's lines east of the Detroit River. For some time a conference has been going on between the two bodies in reference to several matters, among them being a request of the yardmen for increases in certain instances. Mr. P. H. Morrisey, head of the yardmen's organization, was here from the United States discussing the new schedule and yesterday an agreement was reached and the committee left the city. Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Fourth Vice-President of the G. T. R., has been representing the company.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Pipe Bursts and Saturates Woman With Boiling Tomato Catsup.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Betty Honican, a young woman employed at the plant of a catsup company, was fatally scalded yesterday afternoon with boiling catsup. While working at a table an overhead pipe, used to carry the hot fluid mass from the large vats, burst, and she was deluged by the stream that issued forth. Its force was such that she was knocked to the floor and saturated with the boiling compound before she could be rescued. The unfortunate young woman was taken to the city hospital, where it was stated she could live but a few hours at most.

NOT DEAD; ELOPED.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Abbe Delarue, cure of Chateaux, who disappeared about two months ago and who was thought to have been assassinated, was to-day accidentally found to be alive and well, living in Brussels with a teacher, formerly a nun of the same town, with whom, it appears, he eloped. The Paris newspapers made great efforts to discover his body, one of them employing a hyena for the purpose. As late as yesterday the cures of the surrounding towns met at Chateaux and held a funeral service for the colleague whom they thought dead. The inhabitants of Chateaux are very indignant at the revelations, and the Paris papers are full of details of the abbe's escapade.

WM. R. HEARST NOMINATED.

Is the Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York State.



WM. RANDOLPH HEARST, Proprietor of the New York Journal, who is the Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York.

A Convention Hall, Buffalo, despatch: In a session which began before eight o'clock last night and was still sitting at a late hour this morning the Democratic State convention nominated William Randolph Hearst for Governor. A test vote on the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Contested Seats showed the Hearst element to have the necessary strength to win. By 244 to 142 the report was adopted. By this action the Hearst element secured two score additional votes.

Congressman William Sulzer was also placed in nomination, his name being greeted by a great outburst of cheering, which continued fourteen minutes. John A. Dix, of Washington county, a manufacturer, was also named for Governor. The session has been marked by extreme bitterness. Mr. Hearst being arraigned and denounced roundly by a number of the speakers. The language indulged in stirred the delegates into wild demonstrations for and against the sentiments of the speakers.

Abstract of Platform.

The Democratic platform first devotes several paragraphs to defining Democratic conception of government to prevent any form of favoritism. It then denounces Republican high tariff protection; the gross partiality which punishes minor offences, while ignoring enormous crimes. It advocates placing officers of banks, trust companies, and public service corporations under close and constant scrutiny. Public service enterprises are then defined and declared to be a legitimate field for Government control. The question of public ownership of such enterprises is treated in an exhaustive manner, with the conclusion that in every instance the people of each locality must settle the question. The eight-hour law is pledged of enforcement, and its extension advocated. Atrocities against the Jews in Russia are deplored and trusts denounced. The election of United States Senators by popular vote is advocated. William Jennings Bryan is hailed as a "great Democratic leader" without respect to political party; but nothing is said as to his candidacy in 1908.

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