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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRAGEDY NEAR HYDE PARK; TWO LIVES CRUSHED OUT

Well-Known London Man and Daughter-in-Law Meet Instant Death--Run Down by Engine.

At 8:30 last night, during the terrific rainstorm that passed over the city, James Vadden, fireman of the C. P. R., and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Dean, of Blenheim, were struck by a C. P. R. engine near Hyde Park and instantly killed.

Last evening Mr. Vadden took his gasoline velocipede with which he used to travel up and down the track, locking after the telegraph line, and invited his daughter-in-law, who yesterday had come into the city to visit, to go for a ride, and they both started west for a trip. They were returning about 8:30 when they were struck by the engine. They were just off top of the steep grade, east of Hyde Park, and the engine was just climbing it when the accident occurred.

Engine Running Backward.
The light engine, in charge of Engineer Producers, had been sent out to pick up a train up west. The train was going tender first, and was making about 30 miles an hour at the time of the accident. The motor was traveling fast also.

At the time of the accident a driving rain was falling, and it is supposed that the occupants of the motor velocipede were riding with their heads down to meet the storm.

There was a jar when the engine struck the motor car. The air brakes were broken and the brakes were set. The engineer thought at first that he had jumped the track. He stopped his engine and went back to find out the extent of the accident, when the lifeless bodies of Mr. Vadden and Mrs. Dean were discovered lying some distance from the track. Their death was instantaneous.

Fearfully Mangled.
Mr. Vadden received several terrible cuts in his head, while Mrs. Dean's head was fearfully mangled. The remains were picked up and brought to

the C. P. R. depot. They were then taken to D. A. Stewart's undertaking parlors and Coroner McLaren notified. An inquest will be held.

Mr. James Vadden, who was a large man, and about 43 years of age, was widely known and very popular among the trainmen. He had been with the C. P. R. about twelve years. He had been married twice. Mrs. Dean was the wife of his second wife's son. He leaves no family of his own. His wife is prostrated with grief. She has just recovered from a severe illness.

Three Months a Bride.
Mrs. Dean was a bride of but three months. She was a Miss Percy, of Buffalo, in which city she had passed most of her life, and was about 24 years old. Since her marriage she had been living with her husband in Blenheim. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy, of Buffalo, have been visiting in the city for three weeks past, but had just returned home.

Mrs. Dean's husband has not been notified, as he cannot be located. He left Roueaud in a yacht for Port Stanley Saturday night, but the yacht has not yet reported at the latter place. It is feared that he, too, may have met his fate in the storm on Lake Erie.

The Inquest.
Coroner McLaren, when notified, empaneled a jury, and the following men were summoned: R. H. Cullis, foreman; J. C. Trebilcock, E. Webb, Christopher Sigsworth, Sam Thorpe, L. W. Stokes, John Weekes, J. H. Pickett, Isaac Britton, John Graham, John Watson, Thomas Oliver, William Ellis and Samuel Turner.

The jury viewed the remains at Stewart's undertaking parlors, and adjourned to meet Friday, Sept. 8, at the police station. Dr. Thomson will perform the autopsy.

TO CHECKMATE BRITISH German Has Plan for Canal, Caspian Sea to Persian Gulf.

London, Sept. 2. — As a set-off to the English plans in regard to making the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris navigable, Herr Waechter, of Berlin, has a project for a canal 450 miles in length to connect the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. According to his plan the canal would begin at Enzeli and take a southerly direction to Bagdad, by turning into account the Kyril Uzen and Diyala, the largest tributaries of the Tigris.

As the Kyril Uzen dries somewhat every summer Herr Waechter wanted a natural reservoir for feeding the river. He succeeded in finding a lake as large as the Swiss lakes, and the whole project depends on the position of this mountain lake. If it lies higher up than the watershed between the Kyril Uzen and the Diyala, then its waters can be carried to the Kyril Uzen during the dry season.

In referring to this project, the German newspapers say that with the construction of this canal and the extension of the Russian railway from Hamadan, in Northwestern Persia, to the top of the Persian Gulf, the aim of the British policy, namely, to checkmate the Siberian Railway by a railway starting from Smyrna and going across Asia Minor to Kandahar and Quetta and thence to Hong Kong, would receive a check forever as soon as a European power occupied Bander Abbas before Great Britain made that place another Gibraltar.

Frosts in Wheat Fields
Regina, N. W. T., Sept. 3.—Light frosts were pretty general in the Territories and in Alberta Friday night, but not enough to damage the standing crop.

From 50 to 75 per cent of the wheat is now cut, and almost all that is left standing is fit for the binder, and would have been knocked down this week had sufficient help been available.

Quake Rocks Los Angeles And Puts City in Panic

Subterranean Rumbling and a Prolonged Seismic Shock Gives Californians a Bad Scare.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 3. — This city had a big earthquake here at 9 o'clock last night. With a noise as though there had been a heavy explosion in the interior of the earth, the whole city was swayed by the severest shock felt here in years. The tremble lasted from seven to fifteen seconds.

The shock was simultaneous with a deep rumbling, subterranean explosion which so alarmed the business section of the city that a fire alarm was turned in from the heart of the downtown district, the impression being that a dynamite bomb had been thrown. Within a few minutes after the arrival of the fire department a crowd of 10,000 people swarmed to the intersection of Second and Spring streets, and for a time greatest excitement prevailed. No damage was done in the center of the city, though there were some lively mishaps.

Fluster was knocked off the walls of the Baker block on North Main street, and a heavy box in the city hall tower tumbled over on the city electrician, who was sleeping in the tower.

There were five runaways of frightened horses.

GENERAL STRIKE POSTPONED Pending Typothetae Action Printers Will Not Go Out.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—James M. Lynch, general president of the International Typographical Union, arrived in Chicago Saturday to take a hand in the strike of printers against the Chicago Typothetae.

He was in conference with officers of the Chicago local whose members are on strike. Local officers, who at first favored a general strike against the Typothetae members in all cities throughout the middle west, are said to be averse to calling a general strike until after the United Typothetae convention, which is to open in Niagara Falls on Tuesday.

The printers expect important action bearing on the Chicago strike will be taken at the convention.

Members of the Typographical Union on strike were paid strike benefits Saturday. Married men receive \$9 and single \$6 for the first week of idleness.

YANKEES WIN AT CRICKET Defeat Eastern Canada Players in Match at the Capital.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 3. — The match between the cricket eleven, gentlemen of the United States, and the gentlemen of Eastern Canada was finished on Saturday, the Americans winning by two wickets. When the play started Saturday morning the Americans had but 26 runs to make, and had seven wickets to do it with. Before the 25 mark was reached, five wickets had fallen. The match was the most exciting cricket of the three days. If the Canadians had bowled and fielded the two previous days as they did on Saturday the result might have been different. After the match an exhibition game was played. The Americans made 132 for their innings, and the Canadians, when stumps were drawn, had 24 for five wickets.

D. R. A. MEET CLOSES Was Most Successful in the History of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Sept. 3. — The annual meeting of the D. R. A. closed on Saturday, when the final results were posted. The meet was one of the most successful in the history of the Dominion.

The following are the principal prizes in the extra scores, aggregate for the highest aggregate scores in the Gibson and the 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards extra scores: \$20, Major Higgins, Thirteenth, 287; \$15, Sergt. G. Mortimer, G. F. G. 285; \$10, Capt. S. C. Weatherbie, O. S. C. 283; \$5 each, Sergt. J. H. Simpson, Tenth R. G. 282; Sergt. Phillips, Tenth R. G. 281; \$5 each, Sergt. W. Kelly, Tenth R. G. 276; Pte. J. Drysdale, Third V. R. C. 276.

THE BIGGEST COAL STRIKE COMING

150,000 Anthracite Miners Expected to Quit.

AND THE PUBLIC WILL SUFFER

Millions of Tons Stored, But the Prices Will Be Run Up by the Barons.

New York, Sept. 4. — The World today publishes the following: A general strike of anthracite coal miners, the greatest in the history of this country, will take place within a few months, when the agreement forced upon the operators by the arbitration commission in the strike of 1902 comes to an end.

This strike will involve primarily every anthracite miner in the country, numbering over 150,000 men on one side, and the coal trust, with the eleven great coal-carrying railroads, on the other.

It is predicted to be followed—and there seems but little likelihood that the old fight will be carried along new lines—millions of dollars will be wasted on the part of the miners, blood will be shed, and the people of this city treated to another severe lesson in the blessings of enforced thrift and the folly of bodily comfort.

It must not be supposed that the coal trust or the railroads will lose a jot through the strike. They have not even since they were forced by public opinion to capitulate to the strikers of 1902, they have been fortifying themselves and strengthening their sinews of war in anticipation of the struggle which is now approaching, and which will shatter the miners' union into powerless units, or force the operators into a further peace treaty.

There has never yet been a strike of Pennsylvania miners that has not been paid for by the public in higher prices and enforced suffering. It has always been the policy of the trust to saddle the cost of strike on the consumer. The strike of 1902 cost \$50,000,000. By raising the price of coal \$1, and in some instances \$2, the trust has not only recouped their losses, but made millions of dollars besides.

History will repeat itself in the coming strike. The miners will fight with every resource at their command, physical as well as moral. The trust and the railroads will use the old cry of "restricted output" and "unfair competition" and nether millions every coal-consuming family in this city will be severely ground.

As a matter of fact, the trust restricts or increases the output whenever it pleases, as the necessity for extra millions may arise. But as a matter of fact that since the strike of 1902 the trust has been accumulating great quantities of coal in anticipation of the approaching strike.

Millions upon millions of tons have been scattered among various storage places along the coast and inland. The New Jersey Central, the Lackawanna, the Erie, the Pennsylvania and other roads. Altogether there are about 150,000,000 tons of coal stored along the coast and inland.

The total annual output of the coal trust for the past three years has been about 65,000,000 tons, of which only 50,000,000 tons a year approximately has been consumed. The rest has been stored away as a sort of strike reserve, to be unloaded on the public at fancy prices at the proper time.

The operators do not fear the coming struggle. They rather welcome it. The closing down of the mines for ever will mean that the owners can extend, they openly boast that their position is impregnable.

One of the prominent officials of the trust is reported to have said recently: "It looks as if the coming strike would be a long and bitter one, but you may rest assured that the coal companies will not make any concessions."

Thus, in a manner, the peace and prosperity of the entire country will be placed at the mercy of the warring factions.

Anthracite coal is not protected by the tariff, but 95 per cent of the entire coal field is owned and controlled by a handful of men who would not mind that fill a big automobile. They control the railways, which furnish the sole available means of transportation of anthracite coal to market.

Controlling these railways, they increase the freight rates and refuse to carry the coal for private owners at any price, whenever these owners cannot be brought to terms. At present freight rates for anthracite coal have been advanced by the railways until they are nearly twice as great as for cotton or wheat.

It was estimated during the last miners' strike that through limiting the supply, advancing the freight rates and raising the price per ton, the coal trust had already extracted more than \$200,000,000 from the consumers in excess of a fair market price.

Gives a Cigar for a Fortune
Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 3.—E. W. Taylor, a real estate dealer, found a pocket-book containing \$100 in bills and checks amounting to \$66,200 on a Birmingham (Ala.) bank, and a bank book showing the owner had \$198,000 deposited in the same institution, on a Chicago-bound train Saturday. The claimant, Frank P. Kootz, jun., of Birmingham, a negro, gave the finder a 5-cent cigar.

A RAILWAY INNOVATION Yankee Line Adopts a Rule Which Is Always Followed Here.

An order just issued on the Pennsylvania Railroad that is causing much satisfaction to engineers and firemen provides that each engine crew shall use the same locomotive all the time, and no other will be assigned to a crew unless they are running extra.

When a crew has the same engine all the time, better care is taken of the machine; this is argued by the engineers and firemen and is generally recognized as a fact by the motive power officials.

Such an order has been in force on the local railroads for years past. Engineers just run through London all ways have the same crews unless special circumstances determine otherwise.

HOLIDAY IN LONDON.

Labor procession, noon, to Queen's Park.

Grand programme of sports, labor celebration, Queen's Park, 2:30 p.m.

Grand Opera House, matinee and night, "Girls Will Be Girls."

Bennett's Vaudeville, matinee and night.

Rugby road race, Tecumseh Park, this morning.

Baseball, Tecumseh Park, 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

WITTE'S POOR RELATION

Has a Brother-in-Law Who Is a Janitor in New York City.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4. — A brother-in-law of the great Russian statesman and peace commissioner, Witte, is Bara Nurak, an humble Hebrew who lives in a tenement house in East Fourteenth street, in New York city. News to this effect was received Friday by A. Colker, of Newport, Ky. Said Colker:

"It is well known that the distinguished Witte married a Jewish girl. It is also known that he has shown greater leniency toward the Jews in Russia than any of the Russian autocrats, and the fact that Mrs. Witte is a Jewess probably accounts for that. Nurak lives in the same small rooms of the tenement. These he gets for his services as janitor. Besides, he is a plumber, and makes a simple living for himself and wife."

"Nurak came to New York some years ago from the Russian city of Chawail. In those early days Witte was living in New York and was frequently called at the Nurak home. He begged the elder Nurak for the hand of his daughter, Polina, and won her. Witte married Bara Nurak's sister, took her away, and became famous."

In all the difficulties that have arisen over the oppression of the Jews in Russia, Witte has taken the most liberal stand in favor of the mistreated people, and has never given his sanction to the massacres and unjust and tyrannical regulations which the Jews are required to obey. It is easy enough to see that the Russian government has softened his heart in this regard. I have also heard of a physician who lived in the same house with Nurak in Chawail, and this doctor recalls the marriage of Witte to Polina.

RAN IN HIS UNDERSHIRT

Didn't Want To Be Cut Up in the Hospital, He Said.

New York, Sept. 3. — Fearing, when he smelled the fumes of ether, used on a patient in the cot next to that in which he lay, that he was to be operated on, a man who was a patient in the hospital for the Interborough Railway, who was injured in a collision on the subway extension, Freeman street and Southern boulevard, yesterday, leaped out of his bed in Lebanon Hospital, this morning, clad only in an undershirt, and ran to the efforts of the surgeons and nurses, escaped from the building and ran to his home several blocks away.

On the way, he leaped down a 25-foot wall from the hospital grounds to Caldwell avenue, receiving only a few bruises in the descent. He ran so fast, with his undershirt flapping about his legs, that his pursuers, including a bicycle policeman, were outdistanced. The date of the exchange of the ratification will have no bearing on the beginning of peace. Hostilities have been suspended as soon as the treaty has been signed. One of the fifteen articles in the treaty provides for the return of prisoners. Arrangements for the exchange of the Russian soldiers and sailors of the Czar's forces who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. These will be taken home by the Suez route. About 2,000 will be carried on each ship.

Japs to Hold Reception.
Mr. Witte, Baron Rosen and the members of the Russian mission expect to leave here for New York immediately after the treaty has been signed. The Japanese are in no hurry to get away. A notice was posted in the town today that they would receive the envoys at the hotel tomorrow night. They announce that they will not accept any invitations. It is expected that they will sail from Seattle about Sept. 20.

Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen will probably attend the Metropolitan Club dinner in New York that has been proposed in their honor. Mr. Witte said today that he intended going to Chicago if he spent only a few hours here. He will also visit Niagara Falls and will sail from New York for Europe on Sept. 12.

Arrangements for the ceremonies of signing the treaty were completed today. It will take place in the conference room at the navy yard, and in addition to the envoys and the members of their suites, the only witnesses will be Governor McLean, of New Hampshire; Rear Admiral Meade, commander of the Portsmouth navy yard; Commander Winslow, of the United States ship Mayflower, the commanders of such other naval vessels may be at the yard at the time; and Herbert H. D. Pelce, President Roosevelt's representative.

After the dinner a steady downpour of rain kept everybody at the Wentworth indoors today.

THE WEATHER.

Today—Showery and Cooler.
Toronto, 8 p.m., Sept. 3.—Rain has fallen since 4 p.m. and is now clearing. St. Lawrence Valley and over Lake Superior, accompanied by strong winds and moderate rain. The weather is very fine and in most localities somewhat warmer.

Victoria 54-66; Swift Current 42-74; Winnipeg 52-68; Port Arthur 36-50; Parry Sound 58-72; Toronto 61-77; Ottawa 58-66; Montreal 50-65; Quebec 54-66; Halifax 58-64.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong winds shifting to westerly and northerly with unsettled and showery; a little cooler.

ENGLAND QUIT WEI HAI WEI?

That Course Suggested to Emphasize the Integrity of China.

London, Sept. 4.—The Daily Mail says it understands that Great Britain is considering the advisability of entirely evacuating Wei Hai Wei, in order to emphasize the integrity of China and to maintain her demand for a universal open door.

This would leave Germany, at Kiaochow, the only western power retaining a forcibly acquired base in Northern China.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail emphasizes the general discontent in Japan. He says it will undoubtedly result in the fall of the Katsura ministry. It is considered that the partition of Sakhalin will in all probability entail another terrible conflict with a reorganized Russia.

NAMES TO TREATY AND ALL IS OVER

The Famous Peace Conference Almost Ended.

U. S. OFFICIALS FOR WITNESSES

Papers Will at Once Be Forwarded to Czar and Mikado for Royal Signatures.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 3. — The peace envoys met at the Wentworth this afternoon to complete the final reading of the treaty. They have agreed to that if the engrossing is completed in time, they will sign the treaty on Monday afternoon at the navy yard at 5 o'clock. In case the engrossing is not completed, they will probably sign on Tuesday morning.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 3. — The treaty of Portsmouth, providing for the lasting peace between Russia and Japan, was completed in every detail tonight, after a conference for the purpose of comparison and verbal amendments that lasted all day.

Mr. Martens, the Russian treaty expert, declared when the conference was over that there was a strong probability that the act of signing would take place tomorrow.

Mr. Witte and Mr. Takahira are not so hopeful. They believe that the closing scene to the peace negotiations will not occur until Tuesday or possibly until the next day. Everything depends upon the rapidity with which the work of making the signature copies is done. By Wednesday at the very latest, however, the peace of Portsmouth will be consummated.

Under the terms of the treaty the ratification by the Emperors of Japan and Russia must take place within 50 days of the signing. It is promised that notice of the ratification shall be communicated in this manner. Upon the approval of the treaty by the Emperor of Japan, the French minister at Tokio will notify the Government of Russia. The Emperor of Russia, the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is in charge of Japanese interests in Russia, during the period of the treaty, will notify the Government of Japan.

Prisoners for Home.
The treaty is to become effective when it has been ratified by the two Emperors. The date of the exchange of the ratifications will have no bearing on the beginning of peace. Hostilities have been suspended as soon as the treaty has been signed. One of the fifteen articles in the treaty provides for the return of prisoners. Arrangements for the exchange of the Russian soldiers and sailors of the Czar's forces who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. These will be taken home by the Suez route. About 2,000 will be carried on each ship.

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After the dinner a steady downpour of rain kept everybody at the Wentworth indoors today.

ON WATCH FOR CHOLERA.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Hamburg-American liner Bleucher from Hamburg, was detained longer than usual at quarantine today, while Dr. Doty and his assistants made a careful examination of her 800 steerage passengers, most of whom are Russian Jews. Only two persons, children, were found ill, and they had chicken-pox and measles, which are not quarantinable. When the Bleucher sailed from Hamburg the existence of cholera was not known to the Hamburg-American officials.

The Father of Labor Day; How the Holiday Was Born

A Piece of American History That Is of Interest to Canadians.

The recurrence of labor's annual holiday this year finds the organized workmen and workingwomen of Canada and the United States stronger in numbers than ever before. When it is considered that the trades union movement on this side of the Atlantic has extended over only about a century, its progress is truly amazing. The earliest known trade union composed of journeymen was the New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights, which was legally incorporated in 1803. In the same city three years later unions of tailors and carpenters were formed, and in 1819 a union of hatters was organized.

Thus the history of the trades union movement goes back a century, but the inception of Labor Day is of a much more recent date. And among the many hundreds of thousands of workmen who on the first Monday of September each year parade the streets in labor's cause, it is safe to assume that of all that vast throng not one in 10,000 can name him who is, by right, "Father" of Labor Day.

Father of Labor Day
Robert Price, once a well-known resident of Lonaconing, Md., is the man to whom all honor of Labor Day is due. And yet his name is well-known for the most part only in the circles of labor, about being uncertain. He was first heard of in Lonaconing, an old man of 70 or more.

But a quarter of a century ago Price was a sturdy miner, bringing forth by the sweat of his brow and the bludgeon of his tool the treasures of Mother Earth, that time the Knights of Labor was approaching the zenith of its power, which continued to increase until 1886, when the American Federation of Labor gained the ascendancy. One of the strongest workers for the Knights of Labor in his own district was Price. Early and late he labored for the cause, and when in 1881 Local Assembly 848 met to choose a delegate to the general assembly of the Knights of Labor it was but natural that the choice should fall upon Price.

The convention met in New York City. The typographical members of the order gave a street parade and the members of the assembly temporarily adjourned to witness it. Stirred by the sight of the marching multitude and the enthusiasm of the participants, and glowing in the idea that the marchers were members of the order to which he had given so much of his life, Price entered the convention hall. The

convention meeting was filled with the life and spice of the present just witnessed, and many remarks were made on the occasion. At a moment when there was a momentary lull in the babel of voices about him, Price arose:

Sets the Day
"Tall, well-formed and in the flush of manhood, he stood erect. He leaned far over the balcony in which he was seated and caught the eye of Master Workman Powderly. For a moment his voice was hardly heard above the din of sounds. Gradually the noise about him became less and soon his full, round tones were heard in the farthest recesses of the great hall. At the conclusion of his address, which was filled with rhetorical bursts of oratory, he stopped for a moment, and with a voice choked with emotion and showing the depth of his feelings, he said: "I move you, Mr. Chairman, that it be the unanimous decision of this convention that hereafter one day of the year shall be set aside and on that day labor shall not labor, but go forth and show that it is free, and glories in the right of its protest."

He sat down and the cheering which followed his remarks and motion made the building fairly rock. One thousand men sprang to their feet. At last when he managed to restore order, Powderly, turning toward Price, asked: "And what do you intend to call 'that day'?" Quickly and without a moment's hesitation, Price sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Labor Day."

Again was all semblance of order destroyed, and the meeting came to a sudden end, but not until Price's action had been carried with overwhelming numbers.

Now Labor Day is observed as a legal holiday in all the states and territories of the United States, except Nevada, North Dakota and Wyoming. Its observance has spread across the Canadian border, and the day is now generally celebrated over a large section of the Dominion.

Aims of Labor.
The aims of organized labor in London and elsewhere are set forth as follows:

Solid organization and an intelligent use of the ballot.

Abolition of the contract system on all public works.

Equal pay and equal civil and political rights for men and women.

No contract prison labor.

The initiative and referendum.

Proportional representation.

International arbitration in place of war.

Abolition of the Canadian Senate.

Public ownership of public utilities.

Abolition of taxes on products of industry, and concentration of taxes on land and public franchises.

Compulsory education at the public expense.

No contract system in municipal work.

No property qualification for municipal candidates.

VISIT SHRINE OF MISSION MARTYRS

Great Pilgrimage From Canada Honors Memory of the Jesuit Fathers.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 3. — Notwithstanding an all-night rain and frequent showers today, more than 4,000 pilgrims have visited the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs here, and took part in the religious exercises, which were concluded late this afternoon.

The shrine, located in the village of D.D., archbishop of Quebec, together with the members of the ecclesiastical court, arrived at the shrine late yesterday afternoon. For some time the shrine has been inquiring into the virtues and heroic deaths of Isaac Jogues and his companions, Rene Gompel, John Delano, Fathers Brebeuf, Lalumiere, Daniel, Garnier, and Chaboussier, all known familiarly as martyrs of the Indian Missions in Canada and New York State. The pilgrimage trains enter the West shore Railroad from different points in the east and west arrived between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. As each pilgrimage arrived mass was celebrated, and the priests celebrated mass, fifteen of them from Quebec, and the others from the diocese of New York and Albany. At 10:30 a solemn and magnificent service was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Begh, with the full ceremonial. His grace was assisted by the prelates and members of the hierarchy of the diocese of Quebec. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Marcel Dugas, P. A., of Quebec. After the mass all the pilgrims made the way of the cross to the hill of prayer together.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE
Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—With his life as the stake Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide yesterday afternoon battled with a negro burglar in his office in the Safety Palace.

While the desperado, with the fingers of one hand sunk deep into the throat of the little detective, the other hand stiletto lying within reach, McQuaide, unable to utter a sound that would attract the attention of his men in the next room, fought with all his strength to reach a push button under his desk and summon assistance.

For ten minutes the battle silently, until with his strength almost exhausted from strangulation, McQuaide touched his finger to the button and in a moment the negro was subdued, but not until he had been beaten into insensibility.

Among the first to rush to McQuaide's assistance was Colonel Samuel Moody, who had been talking with Clerk Al Kane in the general room of the detective bureau, and found and found that they were both bound for Milwaukee. Florian suggested as the ship was coming up an inter-bay that it might be as well for them to go west together as man and wife, and Mary fell in with the idea. At Ellis Island Florian asked an interpreter where he could find a clergyman, and he and Mary were taken over to a missionary in State street, who made them man and wife.

WIFE BRUTALLY BEATEN BY HUSBY

Ilderton Man Summoned On a Very Serious Charge—Deplorable Case.

Albert Robson, of Ilderton, has again come into contact with the criminal authorities of Middlesex County. He is this time charged with having brutally assaulted his wife, Mrs. Robson, who is badly injured.

An information was laid against Robson yesterday afternoon. It was put into the hands of High Constable McLeod, of this city, and Constable Paisley, of Ilderton.

Mrs. Robson is now under the care of a doctor of Ilderton.

The affair occurred Saturday evening in the Robson residence. It is alleged that Robson was under the influence of liquor. A disagreement arose between him and his wife.

Robson, it is said, seized the woman, threw her to the floor, and bumped her head violently upon the boards. It is alleged that the man then dragged his wife to the door and threw her out on to the ground.

The neighbors by this time were aroused. They summoned medical aid, and Mrs. Robson was put to bed.

The doctor said yesterday that the patient's skull was possibly fractured. She is painfully bruised.

The criminal authorities in this city say that a warrant will probably be issued for Robson's arrest.

Several weeks ago, Robson was charged in county magistrate's court with insanity. The charge was not proven, it being the court's opinion that Robson's madness was temporary, being caused by the excessive use of alcohol.

On that occasion, Mrs. Robson said that her husband, crazed by drink, had procured a revolver and fired it into the air. He was arrested, but no charge of disorderly conduct was pressed against him, and he was allowed to go. This time, the authorities say, Robson's case will be dealt with seriously. By his own confession, the man is a heavy drinker.

ROMANCE IN THE STEERAGE

[Special to The Advertiser.]
New York, Sept. 3.—Mary Hanvek, 19 year old, and Florian Ungart, 23 years old, steerage passengers, who had never seen each other before, were barking at Hamburg, struck up an acquaintance on the first day out and in a moment the negro was subdued, but not until he had been beaten into insensibility.

Among the first to rush to McQuaide's assistance was Colonel Samuel Moody, who had been talking with Clerk Al Kane in the general room of the detective bureau, and found and found that they were both bound for Milwaukee. Florian suggested as the ship was coming up an inter-bay that it might be as well for them to go west together as man and wife, and Mary fell in with the idea. At Ellis Island Florian asked an interpreter where he could find a clergyman, and he and Mary were taken over to a missionary in State street, who made them man and wife.