HAMILTON POLICEMAN SHOT

Citizen Who Was Aiding in Attempted Capture of Thief Also Wounded.

A despatch from Hamilton says: Constable Harry Smith was shot by a burglar, whom he was going to arrest on Thursday night, about 9.15, near the corner of Ray and Market streets, and James Hanley, 14 Ray street, who was with him to render assistance in catching the burglar, was shot in the temple. Both men were at once taken to the city hospital and operated on. It is believed that they will recover, though their injuries are critical. Their assailant got out of the house in the excitement that followed, climbed over several fences, got on King street and made his escape. He was discovered in the house of E. W. Kapelle, southeast corner of Ray and Market streets, about 9 o'clock by the constable, who at once asked several neighbors to assist him in surrounding the house. They were passing through a side alley to enter the house from the rear when the burglars opened fire on them from the rear of the house. One bullet struck Constable Smith on the side of the head, and the second hit Mr. Hanley on the temple, and it is understood that a third shot was fired, which also hit Mr. Smith. Both men fell to the ground, but did not lose consciousness. When they were picked up they were able to walk to the street, and the ambulance being called, they were taken to the hospital.

That such a daring attempt to murder a police officer and a citizen who was assisting him in his duty should take place early in the night, not far from the centre of the city, has confirmed the feeling that there is a gang of desperate criminals in this city, who will stop at nothing. It will be remembered that Miss Florence Kinrade stated in the first place that the man who shot her sister appeared to be a thug, though she later said he was not a common tramp. It has been thought by some in the face of the circumstances that seemed strongly to contradict it, that the murderer was a thug, and this incident has strengthened that opinion. In consequence the feeling of dread inspired by the case has been intensified, and the police are at their wits' end with two such cases on their hands.

BULLET REMOVED FROM BRAIN.

Friday evening Constable Smith, the victim of Thursday night's shooting, was operated on at the City Hospital by Dr. Cummings and a portion of the bullet that was lodged in his brain was removed. He was reported as being free from fever and resting easily. Though it is believed he has a good chance to recover, it is feared that meningitis may set in, which would be extremely dangerous. He was taken to Dr. Cummings' surgery this afternoon in the amblance and the "x"-ray was put on his head. It was discovered that the bullet which struck him on the temple was split in two by the skull. One-half entered the brain nearly half an inch and lodged in it, while the other portion traveled along a ridge of the skull for three or four inches and lodged behind his ear, inflicting a scalp wound that is not dangerous. Smith was conscious all the time he was at the doctor's, but was suffering severe pain, and once asked for an opiate.

The police admit with considerable regret that they have very little hope of catching the desperado. They have followed up everything that looks like a clue, but the man seems to have disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him.

P. C. SMITH'S ASSAILANT.

Shooting Had No Connection With Kinrade Murder.

A despatch from Hamilton says: The first threads of a web of evidence which the Hamilton and Provincial detectives have been trying to gather up against the man who fired upon and perhaps fatally wounded Constable Smith of Hamilton last Thursday night, have been obtained by the authorities, who are now satisfied that the shooting of the policeman and the murder of Miss Kinrade were not done by one and the same person. The theory that the man who shot the policeman was the one who murdered Miss Kinrade, which met with much favor at first because so many of the circumstances of the case supported it, has been completely abandoned by both the city of Hamilton and Provincial detectives.

The investigation of the shooting of the policeman is being left solely in the hands of the Hamilton police officers, who are looking for a man not believed to be in or near Hamilton, and whose principal occupation of late has been the systematic stealing of chickens. The connection of the man with the shooting of the policeman has been established by a bag picked up after the constable was shot. The bag, the police assert, was a short time before in the possession of a man seen loitering around the home of Bishop Dowling, which is just in the rear of the dwelling where Police Constable Smith was shot. The man was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and spoke with a decided English accent. He is also described as having rosy cheeks, with a two-weeks' growth of a moustache. His clothing consisted of a light brown or grey suit and peak cap. That the man was an ordinary chicken-thief is evident, the police say, from the number of feathers found inside the bag which was carried by the man, and afterwards picked up at the scene of the shooting.

TWO MEN FOUND FROZEN.

Tragedy at MacLeod River in British Columbia.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Word has been received from Barkerville that R. Peden, F. Aken and J. Goldie report the discovery of two men frozen to death on the MoLeod River, a point about sixty miles from Barkerville. It is believed here that the bodies are those of Charles Baker and James McCurdy, who left Barkerville about six or seven weeks ago, accompanied by two hardy old timers, Messrs. Spittal and Henderson, bound for Tete Janune Cache. Mr. Peden's party was on its way to Barkerville with dog teams to fetch a third consignment of supplies for the Gasketl party, who are cruising timber on Goat River. It is thought that Baker and McCurdy had left the company of Spittal and Henderson and were returning to Barkerville when they met their death through exposure, as they had neither food nor blankets when found.

KING'S TRIP TO BIARRITZ.

Not a Holiday, But Due Solely to Health Reasons.

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that King Edward's forthcoming trip to Biarritz is not a holiday, but is due solely to reasons of health, his physicians having in 1908 strongly urged him not to spend March and April in Great Britain.

ANNUAL BUDGET SPEECH

Treasurer of Ontario Says He Has a Surplus of $450,000.

Hon. A. J. Matheson, Ontario's Treasurer, on Thursday afternoon delivered his annual budget speech in the Legislature. He claimed a surplus of $450,000 on the operations of the pa t year and submitted estimates of the receipts expected in the next ten months. The total estimated receipts for the first ten months are $6,105,272, compared with an estimated expenditure of $6,943,661. He submitted the following:—

Estimated receipts, ten months, 1909, including cash balances on hand 31st December, 1908: Subsidy $2,128,772.08, interest on common school funds held by the Dominion $74,000, interest on investments $60,000, total $134,000; lands and forests, timber dues, bonus ground rent, etc., $925,000; Crown lands, $60,000; clergy lands, $3,000; common school lands, $10,000; grammar school lands, $2,000; total, $1,000,000.

MINES PAY.

Mines, royalties, $300,000; supplementary revenue, $50,000; license fees, recording fees, etc., $140,000; provincial mine, $10,000; public institutions, $130,000; Central Prison industries, $47,500; education department, $40,000; Provincial Secretary's department, $127,000; agriculture, $75,000; stationary engineers, $10,000; casual revenue, $8,000; succession duties, $400,000; supplementary revenue tax (8 Edw. 7, Cap. 14), $690,000; tavern and brewers' licenses, $300,000; law stamps, $78,000; games and fisheries, $65,000; estimated earnings T. & N. O. Railway ten months, $300,000; total estimated receipts, $6,105,272.08; cash balances Dec. 31, 1908, $3,072,136.50; total, $9,177,408.58.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

A snowfall of eleven feet was recorded at Quebec this winter.

St. Thomas policemen have received an increase in pay.

The C. P. R. is planning large extensions to the Windsor Street Station at Montreal.

Two hundred men have been laid off at the Point St. Charles shops of the Grand Trunk.

Two Italians were convicted, on Friday, of the murder of Edward Green, the Montreal pedler at Perth, N. B.

Under the new tobacco act a conviction was registered in Toronto against a man who gave his sons cigarettes.

The mechanical unions of the Canadian Northern Railway have completed their federated organization at Winnipeg.

A bar of gold was stolen from a dentist's office at Portage la Prairie, and a society woman is implicated.

The spring rush of immigration has already started, and large numbers of immigrants will arrive at Halifax this week.

John Welch, who was serving a life sentence at Kingston Penitentiary for attempting to blow up the Welland Canal, is dead.

At the Mining Institute meeting at Montreal President Miller stated the total mineral production of Canada last year to be $87,323,848.

After jumping the track near Hartland, N. B., an engine rolled over three times and landed in the river. The engineer and fireman went down with the engine, but escaped unhurt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Large quantities of diseased meat from the United States were received at the port of London.

The Daylight-saving Bill passed the second reading in the British House of Commons on Friday.

Mr. Arthur Dewar, Solicitor-General for Scotland, was returned as member for South Edinburgh in the British Commons.

Mr. Scott Dickson, Unionist, carried the Central Division of Glasgow against the Free Trade candidate by a majority of 2,113.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, says President Taft, in his inaugural address, pronounced the doom of the hope for the disarmament of the nations.

UNITED STATES.

The Canadian waterways treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on Thursday.

A Boston man has invented a machine for generating electricity from the sun's rays.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's report shows a decrease of $7,426,297 in net earnings for 1908.

William H. Taft was sworn in at Washington as President of the United States, on Thursday.

President Roosevelt has received a present of a gold-hilted, jewelled hunting knife, costing $1,250.

Practically every coal operator in Western Pennsylvania has petitioned for reciprocity in coal with Canada.

Detroit's lake passenger fleet will be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus when navigation opens.

Imports into New York for February last show an increase of nearly $19,000,000 over the same month last year.

United States officials at Ogdensburg and Watertown claim to have discovered an underground route by which white slaves are imported into the United States from Canada.

GENERAL.

Dinizulu, King of the Zulus, has been sentenced to four years in prison for harboring rebels.

Spain fears that the agreement between France and Germany regarding Morocco may be detrimental to Spanish interests in North Africa.

CHILD CHOKED TO DEATH.

Picked Up on Hamilton Street With Candy Stuck in Throat.

A despatch from Hamilton, Ont., says: On Wednesday evening, as an unknown man was walking on Cathcart street, he noticed a little girl on the sidewalk, apparently in great pain. Picking the child up, he saw that she was black in the face and apparently choking to death. Without waiting to enquire who she was he hurried her to the City Hospital, where it was found that a piece of candy which she had been sucking had become lodged in her throat, and that life was almost extinct. She was hurried to the operating room, and an operation was performed, but in spite of all that the doctors could do for her she died. Later in the evening the child was identified as Annie Griffin, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, 134 Cathcart street.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Mar. 9.—Flour—Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents, $4.05 to $4.15 to-day in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba flour unchanged; first patents, $5.70 to $5.90 on track, Toronto; second patents, $5.20 to $5.40, and strong bakers', $5 to $5.20.

Wheat — Manitoba wheat, $1.20 for No. 1 Northern, and $1.17 for No. 2 Northern, Georgian Bay ports. No. 1 Northern nominal at $1.27, all rail, and No. 2 Northern at $1.23½, all rail.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 49c on track, Toronto; No. 2 Western Canada oats 48c, Collingwood, and No. 3 at 46½c, Collingwood.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at 92c outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow 73½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 yellow, 72½c, Toronto. Canadian corn, 69 to 70c on track, Toronto.

Bran—Cars are $23 in bulk outside. Shorts $23 to $23.50 in bulk outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—$4.50 to $5.50 for choice qualities, and $3.50 to $4 for cooking purposes.

Beans—Prime, $1.90 to $2, and hand-picked, $2.10 to $2.15 per bushel

Honey—Combs, $2.25 to $2.75 per dozen, and strained, 11 to 11½c per pound.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $10.75 to $11 per ton on track here, and lower grades $9 to $10 a ton.

Straw—$7 to $7.50 on track

Potatoes—62 to 65c per bag on track.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 12 to 14c per pound; fowl, 10 to 11c; ducks, 14 to 15c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, 17 to 19c per pound.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints, 20 to 21c; tubs and large rolls, 18 to 19c; inferior, 15 to 17c; creamery rolls, 26c, and solids, 24 to 24½c.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 26 to 27c per dozen.

Cheese—Large cheese, 13½c per pound and twins, 14c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11¼ to 11½c per pound in case lots; mess pork, $20 to $20.50; short cut, $23 to $24.

Hams—Light to medium, 13½ to 14c; do., heavy, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 10½ to 11c; shoulders, 10 to 10½c; backs, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 15½ to 16c.

Lard—Tierces, 12¾c; tubs, 13c; pails, 13¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 9.—Peas—No. 2, 98½ to 99c. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 51 to 51½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½ to 51c; No. 1 feed, 50 to 50½c; Ontario No. 2, 50 to 50½c; Ontario No. 3, 49 to 49½c; Ontario No. 4, 48 to 48½c; No. 2 barley, 63½ to 65c; Manitoba feed barley, 58 to 58½c; buckwheat, 55½ to 56c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80 to $6; Manitoba Spring wheat patents, seconds, $5.30 to $5.50; Manitoba strong bakers', $5.10 to $5.30; Winter wheat patents, $5.40 to $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.10; do., in bags, $2.35 to $2.45; extra, in bags, $1.95 to $2.05. Feed—Manitoba bran, $22; do., shorts, $24; Ontario bran, $23 to $24; do., shorts, $24.50 to $25; Ontario middlings, $25 to $25.50; pure grain mouille, $33 to $35; mixed mouille, $28 to $30. Cheese—Finest western, 13 to 13⅛c; eastern, 12½ to 12¾c. Butter—Fall creamery, 21c; Winter creamery, 20c; dairy, in tubs, 18c; rolls, 19c. Eggs — The demand is good and the market is fairly active, with sales at 28c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Mar. 9. — The export trade is a little quiet, with only a few lots of shipping cattle coming in, but prices steady around $5 to $5.25. Export bulls a little easier around $4.50 for heavyweight. Choice lots of butcher cattle firm at around $4.60 to $4.75, and a few picked odd cattle, extra choice, at $4.85 to $4.90. Average and medium quality butcher loads of cattle steady at $4.35 to $4.40. Steady demand for good butcher cows at $3.75 to $4, and anything choice at $4.25. Butcher bulls from $2.50 to $4. Canners from $1.50 to $2. Lambs—Market weak, and prices easier. Sheep—Steady. Hogs—Select, $6.75 f.o.b., and $6.90 fed and watered.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 9. — Wheat — Spring wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, carloads, store, $1.23½; Winter, higher; No. 2 red, $1.29½; No. 3 extra red, $1.28; No. 2 white, $1.27½; No. 2 mixed, $1.29½. Corn No. 3 yellow, 70c; No. 4 yellow, 69½c; No. 3 corn, 69 to 69½c; No. 4 corn, 68¼ to 68¾c; No. 3 white, 69¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 57½ to 58c; No. 3 white, 57 to 57½c; No. 4 white, 56¼c. Barley—Feed to malting, 69 to 74c.

Milwaukee, March 9.—Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.20 to $1.20½; No. 2 Northern, $1.18 to $1.18½; July, $1.06⅛ to $1.06¼ asked. Rye —No. 1, 80c. Corn—July, 66⅝c bid. Barley—Standard, 67c; sample, 64½ to 67c; No. 3, 64½ to 65½c; No. 4, 64 to 64½c.

Minneapolis, March 9.—Wheat—May, $1.14⅞; July, $1.15½; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.17⅛ to $1.17⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.16⅛ to $1.16⅜; No. 2 Northern, $1.14⅛ to $1.14⅜; No. 3 Northern, $1.10⅝ to $1.12⅝. Bran—$23 to $23.50. Flour—First patents, $5.80 to $5.90; second patents, $5.65 to $5.75; first clears, $4.50 to $4.75; second clears, $3.15 to $3.25.

MR. FOY'S LAW REFORM BILL

Appeals to Divisional Courts Are Abolished and Privy Council Appeals Limited.

The law reform measure, introduced by Attorney-General Foy in the Ontario Legislature on Wednesday afternoon, presents four main features. In accordance with the resolution passed by the Legislature last year appeal to the Divisional Court is done away with. An Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is created under the bill primarily, consisting of the present Appeal Judges. If the present Judges find that they cannot deal with all the work, then power is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to constitute as many divisions of the Appellate Court as may be necessary for the despatch of business, the selection of the new Judges, however, being in the hands of the present Judges of the Supreme Court. There will be no appeal from one division to another.

The right of appeal to the Privy Council is considerably limited. It can only be taken in cases where the value of the matter concerned exceeds $10,000, instead of $4,000, as at present; where some constitutional question or the liberty of the subject is involved, or in cases where the Judges of the Appellate Division consider the interests involved of such magnitude that the appeal is warranted.

A High Criminal Court, sitting monthly in Toronto, except during vacation, giving ten sittings in the year, instead of four, is constituted.

The jurisdiction of the County and District Court is enlarged to cover cases where the amount involved is $800 under a contract, and $500 in the majority of the other classes of cases coming under the jurisdiction of these courts.

Finally, it is rendered possible for a solicitor to enter into an agreement to carry on a client's litigation for a fixed sum instead of being paid by the present indefinite fee system. These agreements will be under the control of the courts, which can enforce or nulify them according to their being considered fair or otherwise.

EIGHT BULLETS IN BODY.

Autopsy Shows That Number Fired at Miss Ethel Kinrade.

Hamilton, March 7.—That eight bullets were fired at Ethel Kinrade instead of seven and that a period of ten or fifteen minutes elapsed between the time of the infliction of the wounds in the head and those in her breast, are the latest startling developments in probably the most mysterious murder that has ever come to light in Canada. The further the case is probed the more mystifying becomes the atmosphere surrounding it, not a theory having yet been advanced—excepting the original story of Miss Florence Kinrade—that can be supported by any semblance of motive, at least not so far as the general public is informed. The testimony Dr. McNichol and the surgeons who performed the autopsy will show that a comparatively large quantity of blood flowed from the wound back of the right temple. There were in all seven wounds, three in the breast, one near the left ear, two in the lower jaw and the one in the temple. The shot through the heart would cause almost instant death and the circulation of blood would practically cease. Some time must have elapsed between the firing of the shot into the head and that into the heart. From the quantity of blood found, this period must have been between ten and fifteen minutes in duration, and the inference would be that the shots in the head did not do as much damage as was anticipated and the assassin was compelled to return to his ghastly job and complete it. None of the head wounds would have entailed a fatal result, as the skull was not injured, and the bullets in the lower jaw apparently lodged in the throat. What then is the explanation of the long wait between the infliction of the wounds in the head and those in the breast? The murderer must have been in nowise hurried for time, and also must have had a determination that Miss Ethel should not live to tell any tales.

LAND FOR THE SETTLERS.

Two Hundred Thousand Homesteads Available.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Statistics compiled by the Department of Immigration here show there are still 200,000 homesteads available in the three prairie Provinces under the surveys which have been completed. The extension of the surveys, of course, will increase this number greatly. The free farms are located as follows, according to Provinces:—Manitoba, 18,118; Saskatchewan, 106,560, and Alberta, 71,286. Much of the land is desirable, quite as good as anything in the country, and all that is required to make it equal is adequate railway facilities.

TO PROTECT GAME FISH.

A Rigorous Anti-export Regulation Adopted.

A despatch from Ottawa says: With a view to effectively protecting the black bass, maskinonge and speckled trout fishery in the Province of Ontario an order in Council has been passed prohibiting the sale and export of these fish for a period of five years from the 30th of May next. It is provided, however, that any person from a foreign country having an angler's permit may take back with him a lawful catch of two days' fishing.

SIXTEEN MEN DROWNED.

Coffer Dam in Which They Were Working Flooded.

A despatch from Liverpool says: Sixteen men were drowned early on Saturday morning in the flooding of a coffer dam used in the construction of a new dock at Birkenhead. Three men rescued from the wreckage were badly injured.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

The Chief Engineer's Report on the Cost of Two Routes.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The surveys of the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, which have been under way since last October, are now practically completed, and a tentative report to the Government by the chief engineer, Mr. John Armstrong, estimates the total cost of the road, either to Fort Churchill or Port Nelson, with necessary terminal and harbor improvements at each place, at between seventeen and eighteen million dollars. He finds no obstacle to easy and comparatively cheap construction, and submits a detailed estimate of the comparative cost of the alternate routes surveyed from Split Lake to Fort Churchill and from Split Lake to Port Nelson. The Fort Churchill route, aggregating 465 miles, will cost, he estimates, $11,608,000 for the railway and an additional five to six millions for harbor and terminal works. The Port Nelson route, a distance of three hundred and ninety-seven miles, would cost approximately $8,677,000, but the terminal and harbor improvements would cost sufficient to counterbalance the smaller amount required for railway construction. On the whole Mr. Armstrong reports in favor of the Nelson River route.

The estimates are based on a road sufficient to handle the traffic for from seven to ten years, a period long enough to test the usefulness of the route. Sixty-pound rails and wooden culverts and trestles would be used. If the line at the end of the period was shown to be commercially feasible the road could then be improved.

With regard to the Nelson River route, Mr. Armstrong makes the interesting statement that from information obtainable it would seem that a canal could be built along the Nelson River, which would enable ocean-going vessels to enter Lake Winnipeg from Hudson's Bay. From Lake Winnipeg a channel of thirty-three feet already exists to the south end of the lake, and thence the canal might be extended via the Red River to Winnipeg.