TWO FIRE-BUGS CAUGHT.

THEY, WHILE DRUNK, SET THREE FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

The Police Capture Them While Going Back to Inspect Their Work At One Place-They Plead tinilty Before the Magistrate And Ask For Summary Punishment.-- Long Sentences Awaiting Them.

Three fires in one night, and five in three days, is the latest local record.

The blaze in each case was started by an incendiary. Of this there is no doubt. Two young men, Andrews and Newman, have been arrested for causing the last fire and have pleaded guilty.

On Saturday morning between two and three o'clock, a blaze was discovered in wooden sheds at the rear of Mr. Newlands buildings, on the corner of Princess and Barrie streets. The sheds were burned but the origin of the fire is still a mystery. The popular opinion is that the blaze was the act of a "tire-bug." Again on Sunday morning at an early hour members of the fire brigade were called to attention. This time the fire appeared in a row of unoccupied frame buildings, on William street owned by Dr. Sulli-A careful investigation into the circumstances showed that bad men had been

Last evening three, fires were started. One destroyed the Salvation armys barracks, and the other two were detected in time to put them out.

At 11:30 smoke issued from a hay loft in a shed at the back of Mr. Babcock's residence, corner of Bagot and Queen streets, and near to the Salvation armys barracks. The fire was seen by Officer Timmerman, and he notified the occupants of the houses close by. Horses owned by Babcock were removed from the barn, and Timmerman and several others extinguished the flames without the assistance of the fire brigade.

At 2:20 Officers Burnett and Timmerman walked up Princess street and stopped on the corner of Princess and Montreal streets. The air was still and they heard, as they thought, a person jumping from a window to the ground. The sound came from Queen street. The police moved towards the corner of Queen and Montreal streets and heard persons running away but could not see them. The officers at the same time saw fire in the Salvation army barracks. Timmerman immediately alarmed the fire statian and he and his companion went into the building, by the rear door which had been forced open and found the platform on tire. A hole was burned through it three feet in diameter. The flames spread to the ante-room in the basement, and in a very short time the entire building was being consumed. First the chemical engine reached the fire, and was worked half an hour. The fire became too hot for it and the Chatham relieved it, and played upon the flames for a time, and later on the Chatham was assisted by the Merryweather, which was stationed at a hydrant on the corner of Queen and Montreal streets. The Chatham drew water from a hydrant on the corner of Princess and Bagot streets.

Officer Timmerman watched the fire from the corner of Bagot and Princess streets. While there two young men, Andrews and New man, came up to him. They seemed to have been drinking. Timmerman looked them over carefully and he saw that their hats were covered with lime and dust. This caused Timmerman to suspect that they were the "fire bugs." However, he did not express any opinion on the matter until he saw Officer Megarry. He said that the mea, described by Timmerman, had stated at the police station that the Salvation army barracks was on fire. - Megarry, like Timmerman, had his suspicions of the men.

Officers Small and Megarry were together on duty and laid themselves out to watch the movements of Andrews and Newman. The policemen stood a while on the corner of Princess and Montreal streets, and while there sawthe men, they were shadowing coming towards them from Brock street. What had the men been doing in that direction? They, with the view of finding out, passed the men on Montreal street, and when they got to the Third Methodist church saw a blaze in the basement. They ran to a door facing Montreal street and found it open. The lock was broken. A pane of glass that had been broken by a stone in order that the fire might get sufficient draft was also diswere piled upon the fire. The officers jumped upon the burning books and put out the James. As soon as this was accomplished they left the basement and hid outside the church in vacancies in the wall caused by the buttresses. They had been in their positions but a short time, when they heard the footsteps of approaching persons. When they arrived in sight the police saw that they were Andrews and Newman. The officers waited for developments. Newman came to the gate leading to the basement, and on tip-toes stole up to the door, when Officer Small gripped him. Andrews kept guard outside, and walked up and down in front of the church. He was taken in charge, and both men were escorted to the police cells.

Scene at the Police Court. The police court room was crowded to suffocation this morning. Inside the bar sat a row of Salvation army officers, while business men, clerks, laborers, students and others filled up the other space, even the stairway. Shortly after ten o'clock the prisoners, Andrews and Newman, arrived and were placed in the dock. Then everybody craned his neck to see the offenders. Newman was a youthful fellow, smooth-faced, with a dissipated look. He was a chewer of tobacco, as was evidenced by the swollen character of his cheek. His hair was platted over his forehead in dandy style. He was dressed fairly well. His companion, Andrews, was solidly built, and had a light moustache and close cropped hair. He was also ruddy and dissipated looking. The business of the court proceeded and at 10:30 o'clock the magistrate called Newman to his feet. He was charged with setting fire to the Salvation army barracks. He elected to be tried summarily.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked his worship.

"Guilty," replied the prisoner in a clear "Oh, oh," was the muttering exclamation

of the crowd.

Then he was charged with firing the Third Methodist church, and again he confessed his guilt and the audience expressed its surprise. The prisoner said he had nothing to

"Do you realize the seriousness of your offence? What prompted you to commit it ?" asked the magistrate.

Newman said he fully recognized the enormity of his offence and added, "Drink did. it." He manifested great bravado during the trying moments, turning the quid of tobacco over in his mouth and standing with his hands in his pockets.

Then Andrews was arraigned, and his confession of guilt was made with faltering voice. He said "I had been drinking for the ast few days and I suppose liquor led me to | years of age and a son of the late John New-

do it. I had no intention of doing what did. If I had been in my sober senses th

fires would not have occurred. "I will remand you both until to-morfow morning for sentence," remarked the magistrate and the court was quickly cleared.

Very Clever Work.

The police officers did some very clever work in the capture of Newman and Andrews, "What aroused my suspicion" said a leading officer in answer to a question. "Well, it was seeing hayseeds and lime on the hats of the fellows when the Salvation army barracks was on fire. It was a most unusual thing to see those things on the hats of men whose employment did not suggest the use of hay or lime. Just as soon as this was told us we proceeded to watch them and as they moved in and about the fire their talk and manners were carefully noted. Words fell from them which confirmed the opinion that they were the incendiaries. This impression was deepened as we found, after a brief absence, that they turned up again with their hats carefully brushed. We followed them continually about the streets and finally lost sight of them on Queen street. I was fearful that they were intending to fire the Queen street Methodist church, but my apprehensions were not well grounded, for presently they turned up on the other side of Princess street. There were two officers on each side of the street. When the fire was found in the Third Methodist church, Megarry and Small stamped out the flames and then laid back for results. They came, and the prisoners were quickly nabbed as they tiptoed back to the church, to ascertain apparently why the fire they had set had not done its work."

McGarry's Statement.

Megarry's version of the arrest is this: "We had suspicion that the guilty parties | found him one morning in the new barracks, were Newman and Andrews and while the | while it was in course of construction, and I confusion was going on about the barracks | asked him what he was doing there. His Small and I decided to take a walk around, | reply was, 'I was drunk last night and went Small saying, 'If there are any fellows do- in there for a sleep,' " Both the prisoners, ing such work this is the time they will get | however, deny that they fired any of the in their work. We started for Princess | buildings recently burned. street to look about the rear of the business houses. At Strachan's, corner of Princess and Montreal streets, we met Newman and Andrews. Andrews was then buttoning up first Salvation army barracks was destroyed his coat. When we got over to Mrs. Mc. by fire. The fire was discovered by officers

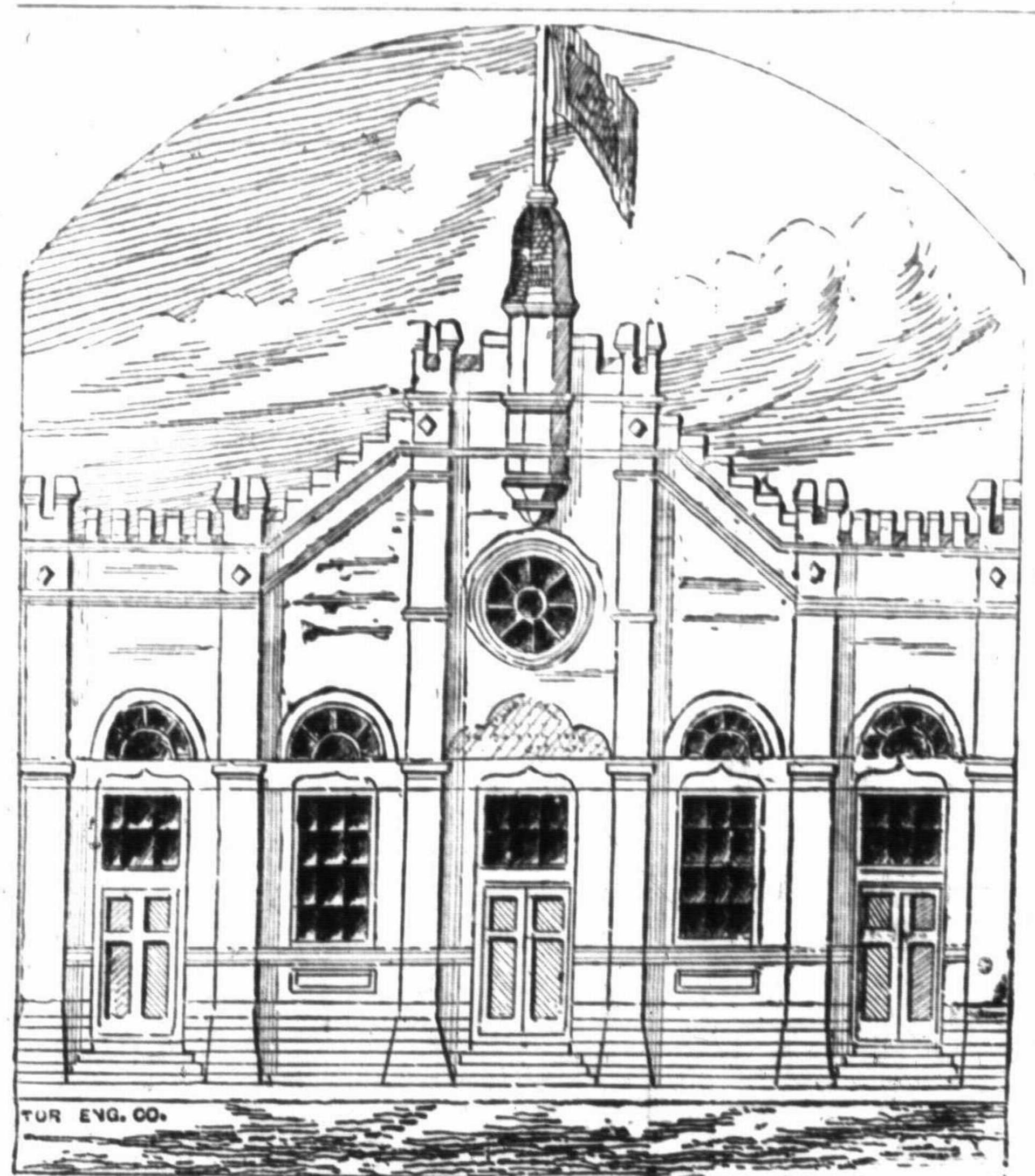
man, who, years ago, kept a saloon on the market square. He is entered in the police books as a labourer. His companion, William Andrews, is about thirty years of age and also a labourer. He was a member of the 14th P. W O. Rifles when two companies of it were in the fort. Both these men received notoriety on March 17th by appearing at the police court, charged with creating a disturbance at the Salvation army barracks. Capt. Lawson, the officer, then in charge, said that Andrews had hit him. The young men were intoxicated and began the dispute. They followed Jones, a soldier, to the platform and Cadet Bell interferred, and was struck. Then the captain was attacked, and for the second time the scene was a lively one. In another part of the room roughs engaged in a conflict with Cadet Andrews, John Leadbeater aided his associates and the fight became exciting. The young inebriates left the building and were afterwards arrested. Andrews paying a fine of \$5 and costs and Newman \$3 and costs. After that they were very quiet. Andrews left the city and was away from it until a few days ago. The old feeling seems to have rankled in the breasts of the young men, and the outcome of it seemingly is the fire of last night. The motive for their work seems to be quite plain.

Andrews was from London and was once in "A" battery. He has lately been blacking stoves for W. Dunn.

Newman has been doing nothing. The police have had suspicion that he burned the original army barracks. "Why?" enquired a reporter, "Well," said officer Megarry, "Burnett and I were out that morning and a few moments before we gave the alarm we met him on Princess street coming from the direction of the barracks. When we sounded the alarm he was the first on hand. We have often talked the matter over and were firmly convinced that he was the man who touched the match. I also

The Old and New Barracks.

On Monday night, Aug. 9th, 1886, the



THE BARRACKS BURNED DOWN.

near to a partition of wood. The tire was upon it then was about \$700. The building among books and bibles. We stamped it and contents were valued at \$6,000. The books, bibles, hymnals, and other works capture the prisoners. But just then I heard November 19th, opened by Major Moore, got behind one of the brick walls and awaited results. Some men came along the other side of the street, and, though it was dark, we could tell there were two of them. Presently Newman came tip-toeing over the street, walked through the gate and was about to enter the church when Small grabbed him and I made over the street and captured Andrews. The men had been drinking but they were not drunk."

The Men's Confession.

Police Officer Snodden found a small whisk in the pocket of Andrews and as soon as possible he hastened with it to the house of William Newman, caretaker of the Third Methodist church, who identified it as having been used by him in cleaning the church. Then the officer returned to the police cells might make, and then drawing the whisk | building." out of his pocket said it had been identified by the caretaker of the church. Newman said he had no statement to make, that he was not guilty. Then the officer said he would consult Andrews. Newman relented, asked the officer what he would do, and when told that he should tell the truth, proceeded to empty his mind of the details of the terrible crime he- had committed. He said that he and Andrews went to the barmorning they went over to the Third Metho- by insurance. dist church, broke open a door and entered the building. They proceeded upstairs and took up the carpet about the pulpit, but blaze there so they proceeded down stairs, piled up the books, and started the conflagration where it would rapidly burn. Then they went away and not hearing about a second alarm went back to find out the cause, story to that of Newman. The appearance of the church carries out to a nicety all their statements.

"What will be their sentence?" is a question that many are asking and speculating on. We know how the police magistrate views all premeditated attempts to burn down buildings; he generally marks with the greatest severity those who are found guilty. Under all the circumstances we believe the magistrate will impose a sentence of fourteen years in the penitentiary.

The Motive Assigned.

Alexander Newman is about twenty

Cammon's house I saw a light in the Metho- Burnett and Megarry at 12 o'clock. At dist church and I called Small's attention to | this time some other buildings, adjacent to it. Then we went over and when we got the barracks, were burned. The barracks near the church we found the door open and | was insured for \$1,000, and the property a fire blazing in the corner opposite it and held in trust by Mr. P. Bajus. The debt covered. In the basement a pile of out and our first impulse was to rush off and barracks was began in August, 1883, and on a foot fall and we both rushed outside and and a host of officers. It was of brick, 120x60 feet, and had accommodation for 1,500 persons. The fire was said to have been the work of incendiary.

The new barracks occupied the site of the old building and was 120x60 ft. The building was heated by hot air and steam. It had accommodation for 1,700 people. It cost about \$6,500 and was insured for \$5,-600. The new building was not entirely paid for. There is about \$2,000 due on it.

Sparks From the Ashes.

The firemen worked heroically and energetically last evening, for which they should be given the fullest credit.

H. Tout acted as fireman for the Chatham engine, while E. Holder officiated in the same capacity for the Merryweather engine. Divisional Officer Spooner on being spoken to to-day, said: "It is too bad our barracks where he began the pumping process. He is burned, but we intend to build another first approached Newman, warned him that on the old site as soon as we get the insurhe would use against him any statement he | ance. There was \$4,000 due on the late

Salvation Army Barracks Burned. MONTREAL, Oct. 25. - Yesterday morning fire broke out in the Mechanics' Hall, at present occupied by the Salvation army. The fire was, however, soon got under control. The hall is situated on the second flat, being taken up with the Mechanics' Institute, library and reading room, and the ground floor by Anderson, tailors, and by racks and Andrews held his coat while he | the South Eastern and Montreal & Boston went through a back door and fired the | Air Line railway offices, and these two flats | building. Then they went away and wait- | are damaged by water. The loss will proed for the developments. Later in the | bably be \$10,000 to \$12,000; partly covered

Miss Fraine at Portsmouth.

Miss Fraine, a talented young woman and they could not get a fire to successfully a leader in the W. C. T. U., entertained an orderly audience in the Orange hall, Portsmouth, last evening for over an hour with recitations both grave and gay. They were much appreciated. She also dwelt on the importance of sobriety, especially on the and were arrested as already described. An. part of engine drivers, and cited the St. drews later also caved and told a similar ! Thomas disaster. A vote of thanks was conveyed by the president, Miss Dobbs and the meeting closed with the doxology.

The Teachers' Association. The convention of city and county teachers will be held in the court house on Thursday and Friday. Special addresses will be delivered by Mr. Houston, of Toronto. The other names on the programme are Messrs. Clark, Leonard, Aykroid, Row and Miss Shields. The city schools will not close until noon on Thursday, as there is no special business to come before the city association.

Hardy is selling underwear for 50c., such as others ask \$1.00 for.

A PROMINENT CANADIAN:

REVIEWING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT.

"Fidelis" Gives a Pen-Portrait that Cannot but be Considered Just-The Stimulus which Grant Imparted to Queen's University-Not Given Over to Rhetorical Displays.

Miss Machar, in the last issue of the Toronto Week, had a lengthy article on Rev. Dr. Grant. It is intensely interesting. In the opening the authoress claims that the principal, a representative Canadian, is representative of her higher, purer, and more generous life. He is a strong man, having that union of diverse qualities that constitutes strength. He comes of the fine old Celtic stock, which, when its intensity and enthusiasm are blended with an infusion of Anglo-Saxon breadth, energy and common sense, has produced not a few of the leaders of men. His patriotic and passionate love for his country in, all her magnificent proportions is one of his leading traits, and has much the same influence on his mind which the love of Scotland had on that of Burns, when, in his generous youth, he desired, for her dear sake, to "sing a song at least," if he could do no more. Reference is made to his early life, to his

earnestness as a student, and his pastoral

labors in the maritime provinces. His gifts

as a pulpit orator were soon recognized.

The force, directness, and reality of his

preaching strongly attracted to him thought. ful young men, who found in him one who could understand their own difficulties, and who never gave them a "stone" for the "bread" they craved. Then the principal's popularity as a writer, his support of the imperial federation scheme, and his denunciations of narrow partizanship, wire-pulling and corruption are entertainingly described. In 1877 Principal Grant was called from his pastorate at Halifax to take the responsible office of principal of Queen's university. It was no sinecure that was offered him, and considerations of personal happiness and comfort would have led him to decline the call. But the university had urgent need of just such a man to preside over its interests, and he could not refuse what he felt a call of duty. The institution was passing through a financial crisis, and it was imperatively recessary that it should be at once placed on a secure basis with a more satisfactory equipment. Principal Grant threw himself into his new work with characteristic energy, and his great talent for organization and comprehensive plans soon made itself felt. It is mainly due to his counsel and efforts that the university has been able to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes, as in the last ten years she has done. His eloquence stirred up the city of Kingston to provide a beautiful and commodious building to replace her former cramped and inconvenient habitation. 1 But the gifts that he secured for her treasury were of less account than the stimulus imparted to the college life by his overflowing vitality and enthusiasm, a stimulus felt alike by professors and students. The attendance of the latter largely increased, and the high aims and ideals of the head of the university could not fail to have their influence on all its grades down to the youngest freshman. He has always treated the students not as boys, but as gentlemen, seeking to lead rather than to coerce, and under his sway there has been no need of formal discipline.

The position of the principal touching the higher education of women, that every individual who desires a thorough mental training should have the opportunity of procuring it, is discussed, and his view on university federation fully presented. As to his work in securing an endowment to give Queen's an assured position in the future the writer thinks "probably no other man would have dared such a tack, but that he will carry it to a successful completion few can doubt who know the man and the magnetic powers over men of his cheery and resolute spirit."

Principal Grant has since his appointment acted as professor of divinity also. His lectures in the class room, like his preaching, are characterized by breadth of thought, catholicity of sympathy and vividness of presentation. He has instituted a series of Sunday afternoon services for the university, conducted sometimes by himself or other professors, sometimes by eminent preachers from other places and of different denomina. tions. These are much appreciated, not only by professors and students, but by a large class of thoughtful citizens of Kingston, to whom-though many admirable sermons are preached them -none are more welcome than those of the principal himself. As a preacher he is marked by simplicity, directness, earnestness, and force. For "fine writing"and rhetorical and finished periods he has no admiration, and aims instead at the direct conversational style for which he has the highest of all examples. He is not afraid of plain speaking, and prefers direct appeals to heart and conscience to theological disquisitions valuing only that vital religion which is the root of right feeling and right action in daily life, he has no respect for a "profession" of faith without its fruits. As in the case of political sins so he denounces social and individual sins with the same fearless freedom, believing that this is one of the preacher's most solemn duties. He strives not for effect, but for effects, and though he not infrequently rises into impassioned appeals he aims rather at producing permanent conviction than temporary | the organ. excitement. His moral influence on the community is somewhat analagous to that of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the neighboring republic. He is always on the side of the generous and unselfish policy as against that of mere expediency, and he seeks to uphold the pursuit of a noble idea as infinitely better than that of mere material success. Many, especially of young Canadians, owe to him their perception of this truth, and some measure of inspiration from his enforcement of it, and from the

example of a noble and selfish life. In conclusion the writer says the narrowness of conventionality in religion is as repulsive to him as that of creed or ritual. He delights to own true brotherhood with all who "profess and call themselves christians," and he looks and labors for the true spirit of unity in the christian church, which shall give it its true power in the world. It is the inspiration of this faith and hope that has made his life so fruitful in power and inspiration, and will make him live in many hearts and lives when other men, as prominent now, shall be for-

We are Always Satisfied

With Crawford's sweet potatoes, sweet cider, cranberries, Cambridge sausages, and his fine table figs and apples, preserving quinces, sweet potatoes, fine loose figs, cooking apples, table apples, large cabbage, lemons and oranges.

Skipped Out With Wealth.

Yesterday afternoon Toney Lyons, a servant of Capt. Drury at Tete du Pont Barracks disappeared, taking with him \$50 in money and considerable jewellry and other goods, the property of the officers. As he was in plain clothes his disappearance was easily effect-

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Paragraphs of Interest as Picked Up By Our Busy Reporters on the Street.

All wool double fold cloakings, 75c. and \$1.00, at Hardy's.

For the best quality of Scranton stove

coal, also for English (Newcastle) black smiths coal at lowest rates go to gas works coal yard. Another car load of that life giving family

flour arrived yesterday at Hendry & Thomp-Hardy undersells us all on underwear

and we can't stop him, is the way the uptown dealers talk. F. M. Fogg, of Michigan, will address a mass meeting of the knights of labor in their

hall this evening at 8 o'clock. During the storm on the night of the 17th inst., two horses, cwned by Mr. McAdoo,

of Pittsburg, were killed by lightening. When you cannot rest from Asthmatic troubles Southern Asthma cure will at once relieve. Double treatment in each package. New figs, new dates, table raisins, oranges, lemons, table and cooking apples,

flowers, and oranges. Jas Crawford. The first meeting for rehearsal for the "Messiah Chorus" will occur on Thursday evening. See the advertisement. Yesterday another date was given in error. Try our dry edgings \$2.50 per cord; dry

fresh butter, fresh eggs, cabbage, canli-

pine blocks \$3 per cord; dry oak cordwood, as good as ordinary hardwood \$3.50 per cord, delivered throughout the city. R Crawford, foot of Queen street. You can get all things necessary to keep

the wolf from the door at Hendry & Thomp-Mrs. Betts and Mrs. Birkett will sing in St. Andrew's hall on Thursday evening.

good musical programme has been arranged by Mr. Harvey. There will be an interesting programme of readings, songs, recitations and an address

at the meeting of St. James' temperance society this evening. Candidates for marine engineers' certifi cates will be examined at Kingston from

17th Oct. to 19th Nov, by the board of steamboat inspectors. Remember this is the last day of Prof. Dorenwend's visit. Go and see his fine

styles of bangs, wigs, ect., at the British American hotel. This evening he will have his show room open until 9 o'clock. A Kingston lady, arriving by the K. & P. R. train on Saturday evening from Ottawa, lost

her purse containing money, a railway ticket, and a key. She is especially anxious for the return of the key and ticket. The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a

most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complex-There will be a grand concert given in

the Orange hall, Portsmouth, on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. The street cars will leave the market at 7:15 and 7:25, and will wait till the concert is over. Doors open at 7:30, commencing at eight. Tickets 25 cents.

AN INDIGNANT MERCHANT.

Fined for Buying Pork on the Market-Tells Some Plain Truths.

Andrew Maclean, merchant, was before the police magistrate this morning, charged with forestalling, buying pork before 10 o'clock on Saturday last. He denied the charge, but the evidence was so convincing that the magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 and costs. Mr. Maclean remarked that the police had laid a fine trap for him; it couldn't have been done better. He paid the fine and then he made some remarks. pointing out that the law was "a confoundedbadly one"; that he was a purchaser of pork and had bought 7,000 hogs in one year from farmers hereabouts, but now he would do as he had done before, let the farmers sell their hogs at Gananoque and Napanec and he would buy his in car lots in the west and thus let the money be lost to Kingston. Henry Grist, he said, who wanted to establish a pork factory here, was driven out by the police because he sold a fresh pig's head, and now he was an eminent railroad superintendent in the States. "That's what he got for leaving poor old Kingston." Then he related some other circumstance and concluded that the police did not want a live man in the city. When they found one they drove him out.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Statistics of an Interesting Character -Addresses by Several Gentlemen.

The closing service in connection with the Sunday school anniversary of the Kingston First Methodist church was held last evening. Mr. Henry Cunningham, superintendant of the school, occupied the chair and read the report of the school, showing an average attendance of 170 scholars; of books in library, 600; monies collected for school purposes, \$169; for missions \$223. All the reports showed the school to be in a prosperous condition. In making his remarks, while presenting the report, he intimated that owing to presure in business he felt it necessary to resign his position as superintendant, which resignation he had placed in the hands of the Sabbath school committee. Addresses were delivered by Mr. B. M. Britton, Rev. R. Whiting and Rev. Mr. Timberlake. The singing was led by Mr. Wodell, Miss H. McIntyre presiding at

PERSONAL MENTION.

Feople Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

Mr. Gladstone is recovering from his cold. Nelson Gorman, of this city, has gone to New York on a visit to friends.

G. A. Fraser, formerly of Minneapolis, and a graduate of the Royal military college, is now a dealer in lumber at Lidgerwood.

The appointment of Judge Taylor as Chief Justice of Manitoba is received with general approval here. It is the most popular that could have been made. Herbert Story, drowned on the schr.

Oriental, was a brother-in-law of Mr. G. Layton, of this office. The first intimation he received was in reading the first edition. Newton Beers has secured as one of his premiers for his fancy ballet M'lle. Teresini

Carlotta, late of Paris, and Milan. Mr. Beers says the Mademoiselle is a "great kicker," although she cannot speak a word of English.

You Can Always Get Cambridge sausages, Kingston sausages,

fresh print butter, eggs, large fat Labrador herrings, early rose potatoes, choice cranberries, cauliflowers, and cabbage. - Jas. Crawford.



Weather Probabilities. Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly, generally fair and cold weather, with light snow in some localities.