FOR NEUTRAL STRIP ALONG THE BOUNDARY

Concur in U.S. Proposal to Reserve Land Along International Line—To Have 66 Feet on Either Side of Boundary Line Reserved By Governments.

Ottawa, August 13.—An order-in-council approving of the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior that Canada concur in the proposal made by the United States government that joint action be taken for reservation of a strip of land sixty feet wide on each side of the Canada-Alaska boundary line, and also that the two government take into consideration the possibility of making a similar reservation along the whole length of the 1,900 miles of international boundary not comprised in the water boundary. Along the 1,300 miles from the Straits of Georgia to the Lake of the Woods, except for a few points in British Columbia, there is already a reservation of sixty-six feet of land for the boundary line. From the summit of the Rockies eastward this reservation is in the shape of a road allowance. The British Columbia government has reserved a similar strip of sixty-six feet for the 400 miles westward from the summit of the Rockies. It is now proposed to take joint international action to secure the permanence of these reservations.

The Minister of the Interior states that along the line from the St. Lawrence river to the St. Croix the natural difficulty of enforcing the laws of the two countries along an extensive boundary line is enhanced by the property adjacent to the line, on both sides, has passed into private hands, na dat many points there exists so-called "line houses," which stand close to or upon the line, and which, in many instances, as has been charged, have been used for smuggling or for the evasion of the law to a serious extent. While it may not be practicable, by reason of the expense which it would involve, to apply the effective remedy of removing these houses altogether, it is a matter for consideration whether stiger are any steps which the two governments could take to prevent the erection in future of further houses of this kind.

The cabinet has concurred in the suggestion and the British ambassador at Washington will lay the proposal before the United States government.

THIS ROMANCE HALTED.

Elopement of S. A. Officer and Quaker Lass Prevented By Parents.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.—An officer of the Salvation Army tried to elope with a daughter of one of the oldest families of Burlington County, New Jersey, but the plans miscarried through betrayal by a jealous confidant.

The Quaker community of Burlington is much disturbed, and gossip over the affair rages on every side. The name of the maiden is Marion Woolman, and her would-be husband is S. A. Hewitt, a captain in the Salvation Army.

The girl's parents disapproved of her love of Hewitt. Though none of them is a member of the Society of Friends, they have an antipathy to all things having a military savor, inherited from old-time Quaker ancestors. The Salvation Army is too militant for them.

Possessed of good society connections and used to every luxury from childhood, Captain Hewitt, two years ago, renounced all these to devote his life to missionary work on the notorious East Side of New York City. His family reside on Washington Heights.

It was nearly eight years ago that Miss Woolman, a graduate of Vassar College, also enlisted in the Salvation Army. While passing along a street one afternoon, she witnessed the first Salvation Army service in Burlington.

She was impressed more by the spirit and the mission of Captain and Mrs. Cruikshank, who had that day opened their headquarters in Union street, east of High, than by the music. She paid a visit to the captain and his wife. The story they told her of the great work mapped out for them among the poor and benighted appealed to her and she at once manifested an active interest in the campaign against local vice.

Though her mother labored to dissuade her, she held to her convictions and each evening her voice led the services at the street corners, where men and girls from the countryside had collected for a night frolic.

It is said by her most intimate acquaintances that Miss Woolman was a bitter man hater, declining to go into society, or to encourage any sentimental attentions from the opposite sex. Yet it was love at first sight. When Captain Hewitt, transferred from New York to Burlington, assumed the direction of the mission on Union street, her companions and others, curious as to the effect of the captain's commanding presence upon the young girl, watched the struggle Day by day the new feeling gained the mastery over her independent spirit, until it was whispered that the match was assured.

Mrs. George Woolman, her mother, however, was apprised of every move on the part of the young couple, and she employed every means to put an end to the romance.

The young people were to have been married at Bristol, just across the river in Pennsylvania. The prevention of the elopement is attributed to the traitorous designs of an intimate friend of Captain Hewitt, said to be a member of the Salvation Army. He is said to have been also in love with Miss Woolman, and to be a native of Burlington County, blunt and broad-fisted, while Captain Hewitt has polished manners, and in speech reveals a cultured mind.

Miss Woolman is said to be twenty-five years old, and Captain Hewitt six years her senior. Miss Woolman has a fortune of her own, estimated at nearly $100,000.

CASE OF HYPNOTIC SURGERY.

Doctors Expect Further Development of Treatment in Obstetrical Operations.

Philadelphia, August 13.—Surgeons and physicians in this city were very much interested in a dispatch from Worcester, Mass., to the effect that a son had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hemenway, of Pittsfield, Mass., while the mother was in a hypnotic state. They said that while this was the first case of the kind they have heard of in this country they placed credence in the story, expressed the opinion that there would be further development along the same line.

The dispatch also reported the mother and child to be doing well. The woman was placed in the hypnotic sleep by her husband, who has attained some local fame as a hypnotist. The family physician was present.

One of the surgeons seen yesterday who was deeply interested in this story of hypnotism being used in an obstetrical case was Dr. W. Frank Haehnlen, professor of obstetrics in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.

"I believe the story," he said, "and it is a very interesting one to the profession. It means merely the use of hypnotism instead of an anesthetic in cases of this kind. The interesting part is that it makes the patient unconscious of everything, including pain. If the spell is properly placed it puts the person in the same state that either or any other anesthetic would."

Questioned as to the dangers of its use, Doctor Haehnlen replied that this is the important part.

"I think it safe," he continued, "in capable hands, and that implies a great deal. There should be the proper discretion in the selection of the person who places the patient in the hypnotic sleep, for the kind of suggestions made are important. Likewise the physician should be the most capable. The length of sleep can be made such as to cover the period necessary, but then comes the danger of removing the spell when desired."

"Hypnotism is yet in its infancy," said the surgeon in answer to a question as to the probable success of its use in such cases, "so that it is too soon to say with any degree of certainty what will be the final success. This case will doubtless result in many more experiments, and its usefulness will be fully tested. At any rate," he said in conclusion, "I would not be averse to testing it myself after we get in our new building."

BOYCOTT THEIR VICAR.

Sussex Parishioners Do Not Like Him and Refuse To Attend Service.

London, Aug. 13.—At Victoria road school, Northwich, the Humane Society's certificate was presented to Henry Holland, aged thirteen, for saving his younger brother from drowning in the River Dane. This was the second occasion in which he had saved life under heroic circumstances.

Justice Bigham Ejected.

During the trial at Leeds Assizes of a case which concerned rival hairdressers, the question was raised as to whether there were any ladies' hair-dressing establishments in Leeds. "Oh, yes, there are," said Mr. Justice Bigham; "I know, because I have been in one. They treated me with scant courtesy, I assure you. I wanted to be shaved, and they turned me out."

Wil of David Christie Murray.

Mr. David Christie Murray, well-known as "Merlin," of the "Referee," and author of numerous novels, who died in Aug. last, aged 60 years left estate which has been sworn as of the gross value of £50. His will is written on a small sheet of paper, and reads as follows: "This is the last will and testament of me, David Christie Murray, novelist, journalist and dramatist, at this moment domiciled at 114 Drakefield road, Balham, London, S.W. Whatsoever may belong to me at the time of my death I give and bequeath without condition or reserve to my dearly loved companion, Alice Marion Dudley. In sane mind and full health, I append my name.—David Christie Murray."

The will is undated, but an affidavit has been filled which states that it was made in February, 1901.

Boycotting a Vicar.

The Vicar of Staplefield, Sussex, is experiencing the truth of the saying, "Sussex people won't be driven." Disliking his actions, the parishioners refuse to attend church on Sundays, and the sacred edifice, once filled to the doors, musters on Sunday evening a congregation which can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. The church finances are suffering in consequence. The vicar has for his warden a lady, and the result of her calling a meeting to decide how to remedy the state of affairs was met with a resolution calling upon the vicar to resign. The vicar attended the meeting, and opened the proceedings with prayer, leaving shortly afterwards.

HAULED DOWN ROYAL BANNER.

Can Only be Flown When the King is Present.

London, Aug. 7—When the Duchess of Albany during the week visited the Dover pageant, a Royal Standard was run up over a hotel where she lunched. Presently, an admiralty official called at the hotel and ordered the standard hauled down, informing the management that an order had been issued that the Royal banner could only be flown when the King was present. Consequently, the King's sister-in-law finished her lunch under the Union Jack.

CHILD BECOMES HEIRESS.

Was Kind to Old Woman Who Bequeaths Her a Fortune.

Philadelphia, August 13.—Twelve-year-old Elsie J. Murphy, who lives with her parents at 583 Hegerman street, Wissinoming, it is reported, has inherited a fortune left her by a wealthy woman who was gratified for the kind attentions bestowed upon her by the little girl, when both of them lived in Horsham, Pa.

Elsie is the daughter of George Murphy, who carries on a tin and sheet iron business in Wissinoming, the family having come there from Horsham about a year ago. Some days ago they received notice from a lawyer that Elsie had been left a legacy by an old woman whom she had once befriended in Horsham. The family was incredulous, and could think of no such person, as Elsie was such a little thing when they lived at Horsham. Finally Elsie was called in and told this much, and asked who it was. She was astonished and nonplussed at first, until finally she exclaimed:

"Why that must be Mrs. Irwin! She was the only old woman I was chummy with!"

And sure enough she was the woman mentioned in the notice—Mrs. Howard Frey Irwin, of New York city, who formerly lived in Horsham. Asked what their relations were, she said:

"Why, the children used to call after her and throw stones at her and march after her to tease her, and I thought it was mean, and stopped them when I could, and so I often used to walk up the pike to Mrs. Irwin's home when I'd meet her after school to keep the others away.

"Then one day teacher told me Mrs. Irwin had been to the school and asked her who I was and papa's name and all about me. She was a queer old lady, but a very nice one, too."

Elsie was skipping around as if the getting or losing of rich legacies were a matter of unconcern to her entirely. Her chief regret seemed to be that if it did all come true she wouldn't receive anything until she was twenty-one.

"It wouldn't do me any good," she said. "I might be dead before that."

PREDICTS A QUICK RIVAL OF BUSINESS

Optimistic Views Expressed by Senator Jaffray, Vice-president of Imperial Bank—He is a Champion of Increased Railway Facilities.

Vancouver, B.C., August 10. An optimistic and broad-visioned view of the business outlook in the Dominion was expressed today by Senator Robert Jaffray, vice-president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and vice-president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. Mr. Jaffray may be regarded as an authority. He has been actively identified with the commercial life of Canada for more than half a century. Although now in his seventy-seventh year he still attends the meetings of over half a score of corporations in which he is heavily interested. Mr. Jaffray will leave this afternoon for his home in Toronto.

"Perhaps the most dominant impression of my western trip is the growth of Vancouver since my last visit three years ago," said Mr. Jaffray, at the Hotel Vancouver today "The progress in that brief period has been simply marvellous. Of course I was aware all along of the wonderful strides the city was making, but report is not the same as actual observation. I scarcely recognized some of the business sections, so great has been the transformation. Vancouver has a wonderful future. Visitors cannot always size up a situation, but my opinion must be true, for it agrees with the views of local business men in whose judgment I have every confidence.

Investment Here Best.

"And I don't mind telling you," added Mr. Jaffray in a burst of confidence, "that I would have been a richer man today if I had invested some of my money in Vancouver real estate instead of sinking it in certain metalliferous mining enterprises in various portions of this province and the United States. I don't mean to be pessimistic about the mining industry of British Columbia, for I think it has made wonderful strides. There is no reason why I should condemn an industry if it happened that some of my own investments failed to turn out well. British Columbia in its mineral wealth has an asset of tremendous value.

"The worst of the so-called financial stringency, which Vancouver seemed to have felt less than eastern cities, is now over and I now look for a gradual but certain improvement in business conditions. A great deal hinges upon this year's harvest in the new provinces. An abundant yield means the liquidation of debts by farmers and a stimulus to the lumber industry as well as increased activity in the manufacturing centres of the east.

Conservative Policy.

"People should be cautioned not to go too fast, for wealth is in its final analysis accumulated by honest effort rather than by speculation and get-rich-quick schemes, with which I have no sympathy. The only danger is that when the impending reaction comes some business men may try to over-reach themselves. It should always be borne in mind that Canada is a borrowing country and the maintenance of credit and confidence means everything to Canadians. That's why I do not believe in departing from conservative and orderly business methods. A good crop will also result in a greater influx to the prairies next year than ever before in the history of the country. A number of Canadian banks do not consider the handling of the grain crop as profitable business, owing to the alleged displacement of funds from other purposes during four months of the year. That view, I am glad to say, is not shared by the Imperial Bank, which will this year, as usual, give the West all the financial assistance that lays in its power. Personally I have always had the utmost confidence in the country west of the great Lakes, and have endeavored to have the same views exploited in the Toronto Globe, a daily paper of whose board I am president.

That Narrow Point of View.

"I have no sympathy with the narrow-visioned people who oppose the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on the ground that there will not be enough traffic for two transcontinental roads. The enterprise should be welcomed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will be a gainer rather than a loser by the advent of theh new road. It means the development of the country and an influx of population. History repeats itself. It is not so many years ago when officials of the languishing Grand Trunk were bitterly opposed to the C.P.R. project and endeavored to obstruct and oppose it in every way. At that time I opposed these views, being connected with the railway company. Their narrow point of view has been shown to be fallacious. The building of the Canadian Pacific gave the old Grand Trunk a new lease of life, and now in turn the Grand Trunk Pacific project will serve to stimulate the Canadian Pacific to renewed exertions in handling the traffic of this rapidly growing country."

BOISTEROUS BLUE NOSES.

Harvesters From Maritime Provinces Tear Things Loose en Route West.

North Bay, Ont., August 13.—Two excursion trains of harvesters from the Maritime Provinces were stalled in Chalk River for an hour today, in consequence of a slight freight wreck ahead. During their stay they looted the Chalk River Hotel. The proprietor was carried outside and over a thousand dollars worth of liquors and cigars were carried off. Even the cellar was ransacked and a carload of beer in kegs stolen.

On the trains riotous scenes ensued. The water tanks were emptied and filled with beer. Fighting was general. One man had his nose spit. One policeman is with each train, but he was powerless. At Mackie's station the excursionists wrecked the furniture in the station agent's house. At North Bay the police and citizens were prepared for trouble and the first sign of disorder resulted in several arrests.

A Divorce-Ridden Country.

New York, Aug. 14.—After visiting England, Ireland and Scotland, and hearing the reports of the bishops of all parts of the English speaking world, Bishop Greer, the new head of the Episcopal diocese of New York, returned today to pronounce the United States "the most divorce-ridden country in the world." He pointed out that America, which suffers the least from the drink evil, suffers most from the social parasite divorce. He proposes as a means of salvation the awaking of public opinion through the church.

Democratic Headquarters in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13—The Democratic congressional headquarters were opened today in the auditorium annex. The party will also have large headquarters in Washington although the executive will be here.

CRIMINALITY OF COMBINES IS DEFINED IN ALBERTA

An Analysis of the Decision of the Supreme Court en banc in the Combine Case Appeal, Shows There is no Possibility of Evading the law which declares the Fixing of prices in Restraint of Trade Illegal.—The Liberty of a Man's Mind is Just as Much a Subject of the Laws of Protection as the Liberty of a Man's Body.

The lumber case has come and gone; the members of this association were found guilty of illegal restraint of trade, but the most important part of this famous trial is only now unfolding itself to the public mind. This is that the judgments pronounced by the Chief Justice in the first instance and by the court en banc in the appeal are unique on this continent at least, in their unequivocal and candid finding of the criminality of combines. There was at no point any prolixity about particular circumstances influencing the case, no hedging to weaken the argument or judgment.

The law for Alberta has been now clearly defined and the commercial world can no longer go on shutting its eyes to the full weight of the statute. Section 498 of the Criminal Code, providing against combines, has been interpreted in Alberta's courts and the interpretation stands for future guidance. It decides that: When any group of men dealing with the supply of any one commodity, such as lumber, sugar, beef, coal, etc., meet and agree to fix the price of that article at a certain price or schedule of prices they are guilty of an illegal and criminal act and may be prosecuted.

Mr. Justice Harvey, in the judgment given for the court en banc in the appeal case, stated: "It appears to me beyond question that such an attempt to fix prices is a distinct violation of subsection (D) of section 498 and is in itself sufficient to support the conviction."

There is no getting around this statement, nor in a later portion of the judgment in which the judge declares invalid and illegal any agreement made between two parties not to enter into competition with each other, while actually holding themselves out to their customers and to the world generally as being in active competition.

Much more illegal, he continues, would such an agreement be "when made between all or practically all of the persons from whom the public could obtain the article of sale. Not merely would the intention of the association as indicated by these bylaws, if successfully carried out, lessen, but it would absolutely stifle, competition."

The "fixing of prices" by a group of men engaged in the sale of any certain article is so usual that when the public's attention is called to life full weight of the judgment given in this lumber case, they are apt to cry out, "Absurd!" "It is preposterous," they will tell you, "that this common fixing of prices is illegal and even criminal." The fact remains nevertheless.

As an illustration: If A, B, C, and D with all or most of all the merchants of tobacco, or of sugar or of coal, in the country meet and fix the price of the commodity in question their action is illegal, even if the price agreed upon be reasonable. While individually a man may make up his mind to sell his stock at a certain price, whether it be profit or loss—there is no law to prevent this—he may not combine with a number of other merchants to sell the article at a fixed price. For in this case the agreement not only unduly prevents or lessens competition but it absolutely kills competition—and that is criminal.

Furthermore these agreements between a group of men rarely stop at the point of fixing the price of an article—in itself a criminal action—but the combine strives to stop the source of supply of this article to such others as will not join their combine. In this they would prevent a man from doing what he likes with his own property. They would violate the principle laid down by the Chief Justice of Ireland in the Parnell case. "The liberty of a man's mind is just as much a subject of the law's protection as the liberty of a man's body."

When a combine of men attempt to dictate to other men saying: "You must not sell to A or B, or we will withdraw our trade," then they are by threats trying to restrain the liberty of that man's mind and their action is illegal.

This phase of the program of trusts was explicity dealt with in Judge Stuart's judgment also delivered after the appeal of the lumber case. The evidence showed that the lumber association had tried to prevent the shipping of lumber from the British Columbia mills to any one in Alberta but members of the "association" or combine. They acknowledged they had tried to prevent shipments to any but legitimate lumber dealers." But they were conclusively shown by the court that they had no right to limit the sales to any class of people, nor had they the right to define who were the "legitimate" lumber dealers.

Judge Stuart said in the course of his judgment: "No combination of persons should in my view be allowed to attempt to limit competition to a class, membership of which, (I do not mean membership of the association) depends upon its own definition. In my view such a limitation is undue and wrong and detrimental to the interests of the public, and comes within the evil against which the legislation is directed."

The law on this point is now quite unmistakable in Alberta at least. An individual may for private reasons complain to a shipper and say, "I cannot deal with you if you ship to so-and-so, a retailer." But no group of men may make a similar declaration to a shipper, or define to whom this shipper may or many not sell. The constitution of the lumber association defined "legitimate lumber dealers," as those "Who carried a supply of timber commensurate to the needs of the public." But this vague printed definition was attended to more in detail by the members of the association's executive. That this matter was well understood and thoroughly carried out by the lumber combine was apparent in their noted resolution of May, 1906, in which they agreed not to buy an inch of lumber from mills who shipped to any but "regular dealers"—approved by the association deciding their claims to be regular, it is to be remembered.

The imporant facts to be remembered in regard to this lumber combine are:

(1) It is criminal (under section 498 of the Criminal Code) for any group of men to meet and agree to fix the price of a certain article sold by them.

(2) It is also illegal and criminal for such group or combine of men to attempt to control the source of supply of that article, or to dictate to the shipper as to whom they may ship.

(3) This judgment in the Lumber case is in this Province binding as a precedent, and in any similar criminal case of combine in restraint of trade this is the law—and there is no appeal from it.

HE FIGURED IN THE ROMANCE OF WEST

Bill Cust Who Saw Life In West In the Old Days, Dead At St. Albert.

In the death, yesterday, of William Cust, of St. Albert, or Bill Cust, as he was more familiarly known by every old resident of the central and northern part of Alberta, another of the oldest timers of the province, who are fast passing away, has gone from the scene of this world's activities. Of stately form, splendidly erect, up till the day before his demise, the tireless old prospector, who had followed fortune over hills and through canyons in almost every state of the west, carried the burden of eighty-five years as a man of much younger age. In his life of over four score years Bill Cust had seen much of the west in the early years of its development and his experiences during the mining days of the fifties of last century can be duplicated by few at the present day.

It was near Moville, in the north of Ireland, that Bill Bust was born 85 years ago, emigrating to the land of hope when he was 24 years old. After a stay of five years in Philadelphia he heard of the gold fields of California and with some young companions set out in '52, just after the first rush had ended. They set out on a 3,000-mile journey to California, most of the way to be covered with a caravan of ox-carts.

From Missouri City they followed the trail which is now the route of the Great Northern. There were 32 men in their party, a hearty, fearless lot, but on the banks of the Platte river their advance was brought to a halt that even the bravest would willingly avoid. A large war party of Dakotah Indians demanded 50 of their cattle or their lives.

The easterners would about as soon give up one as the other, so they made a corral of their wagons and lay behind them ready for the Indians. But even the first danger of bloodshed was spared for Kit Carson—the famous Kit Carson himself—came by with many wagons and a drove of 10,000 sheep herded by Mexicans. The Indians at that time both feared and esteemed Carson and at his command they changed their demand from 50 cattle to a little tobacco.

From Council Bluffs to Hangetown, California, near the noted Placerville, it took the young men three months to make the journey by jrairie schooner drawn by oxen, and between Council Bluffs and Salt Lake City they saw no white man's home.

It would be a long story to tell of his experiences at the mining towns from 1852 to 1858, when the miners washed out gold with ease, spent it more easily and danced and gambled their Sundays and nights away. Bill Cust's search, like that of every man he knew, was gold, only gold—always gold. And perhaps because of their very thirst for it, it evaded them.

"The Lord would not let me get rich; though I came awful near to it," he told a Bulletin representative only a short time ago. There was once at Placerville when he had his own weight in gold—195 pounds that balanced the scales with his own sturdy young body—and the one overwhelming regret of his life was that he did not take this gold home then and begin life in Ireland with almost $40,000, as it was worth then.

But how could an ambitious man leave with that small sack when he had seen a friend hire twelve men to pack his mules with gold he was sending over the hill to Sacramento? He let the one opportunity pass, and 1858 found him at Victoria, B.C., bound for the reported gold fields of the Fraser river. There was a fierce encounter with the Indians along this river, but none of the party of 20 miners was killed.

The gold fields here seemed even less rich than the poorer fields in California. The gold bars he heard of were not visible and from disappointment to disappointment he went with occasional finds "always rising from bed poor, always hoping to get rich before night, as is the way with miners."

By 1862 the miners had worked their way into the Peace river, and it would be a long story to tell how at last they took to trading, and Bill Cust established a post which is still Cust's house on the maps. For 12 long years they traded, going back over the Rockies for their goods, until in 1877 one of the partners died and Bill Cust sold his post to the Hudson's Bay company.

Of the five partners one, Ed. Carey, is still in the Edmonton district, two others lost their lives in a canyon and another is still mining, in British Columbia.

The glowing accounts the lonely trader heard of Edmonton district from Father Tissier, the misisonary, and Henry Moberly, civil engineer of the surveying parties, moved him to come down to Edmonton. It was a long, cold and hungry voyage he made out from the Peace River in winter, guessing the trail almost all the way. For three days he was without food and for another whole week nibbled at a little bacon, chopping up a spare pair of moccasins and boiling them for his solitary dog.

How he at last came on a trader at Lac la Nonne and got a meal of rabbits, then came on to St. Albert, is another story of incidents. He slipped by degrees into the settled life of St. Albert, learning with keen regret that furs had begun to go up in price and there was money now in trading. But he had signed a contract with the Hig company never to trade again. So he turned to farming, and prospered. Living for thirty-one years at St. Albert and wonderin! why men expended so much energy and desire in a long struggle for the baubles of existence.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at half past ten o'clock from St. Albert cathedral.

AND HE BELIEVED HER.

Unsophisticated Husband Lent Himself to Elopement of His Wife.

Grand Forks, N.D., August 14.—Telling her husband to go home and she would follow as soon as her health would permit, Mrs. M. W. Pratt, of Plattsmouth, Neb., saw him off on the train and a few hours later eloped in a buggy with Harry Marsh, a young man from Plattsmouth, who has been here for the past few days. Mrs. Pratt had been traced by her husband and was arrested at Emerado when she sought to meet Marsh, who in answer to a message. Pratt came here and became reconciled to his wife at the county jail and agreed to return to Plattsmouth, dispose of his farm and make Grand Forks his home. Pratt has not yet learned of his wife's elopement. Marsh and Mrs. Pratt took Mrs. Pratt's three-year-old daughter with them. They are believed to have gone to Canada.

Likens Bryan to Rosebery.

London, Eng., Aug. 13—James E. MacMurray, president of the Chicago Taft club, after inquiries in the eastern states, is convinced that the drift of opinion there is steadily in favor of the massive candidate. "Bryan seems to me to be much like Lord Rosebery here," he says. Rosebery is a sparkling orator, the most brilliant, I suppose, in England, but nobody is willing to trust in his leadership. Nobody can guess exactly where he stands or what he would do. The New England States are particularly alive to Bryan's weaknesses and the Republican managers there say Taft will beat the Nebraskan easily, wonderful as the Democratic leader is as a campaigner."

Entertainment for U. S. Sailors.

Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 13—The principal official entertainments in honor of the officers and men of the visiting United States battleship fleet are now at an end, for Thursday, Friday and Saturday are to be devoted to sports and minor entertainments. After the races at Ellerslie, Admiral Sperry and 200 officers of the fleet proceeded, as the guests of Prime Minister Ward and the members of parliament, to Rotorua, in the Thermal district in the heart of the north island, 171 miles from Auckland by rail. Here they will visit the boiling springs, geysers and medicinal baths, and witness the opening ceremony of the beautiful new bath houses. They will return to Auckland Friday.

Died Rather Than Sign.

Little Falls, Mont., Aug. 13—Burglars failing to secure money beat William Galnic to death on his own bed in an attempt to force him to endorse certificates of deposits in the presence of his wife, who vainly coaxed him to yield.

TWIN CITIES EXHIBIT AT THE TORONTO FAIR

Strathcona and Edmonton Will Display the Produce and Resources of the District at Industrial Exhibition—Effects of Exhibit Will Be Widespread.

J. L. Porte, of the Strathcona Board of Trade, leaves the city today in charge of the Twin City exhibit from Strathcona and Edmonton to be exhibited at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition the latter part of August. This fair lasts from Aug. 29th to Sept. 14th, and is usually one of the best and most representative exhibitions held in Canada. As a consequence the importance of the Twin Cities having an exhibit at this fair cannot be too highly estimated. Five years ago Edmonton was represented at the Toronto exhibition but since that time they have had no exhibit there until this year when the Twin Cities were specially requested to furnish an exhibit. The expense in connection with this exhibit is defrayed by the balance of the sum voted by the city councils of Edmonton and Strathcona for the Twin City exhibit at the Dominion Fair at Calgary, which amounted to some $700.

This exhibit has been collected with a great deal of care and is considered one of the best exhibits ever prepared in this district. It includes grains, grasses, natural resources and vegetables. Mr. Porte leaves today with the bulk of the exhibit and the balance, consisting mainly of vegetables, will be forwarded on August 23rd. The exhibit will be taken east by express.

What Exhibit Embraces.

Seen at the Board of Trade office at Edmonton prior to his departure for the east Mr. Porte outlined, for the benefit of a Bulletin reporter, some of the things in the exhibit. The grain being taken east is both in the sheaf and threshed grain. Eight different kinds of oats, four different kinds of wheat, barley, flax, timothy and other grains are to be in the exhibit. They have been selected with great care and the sheaves are of long straw well headed out and the threshed grain well filled. A considerable amount of the cultivated grasses that make up the exhibit were secured from James Tough at Long Lake. They include alfalfa, alsack, red clover, brome grass, rye grass and others. The natural grasses to be exhibited include rye, swamp grass, red top, blue grass and other kinds that grow in profusion in this country. The natural resources of the district also play a very important part in this exhibit. They include coal of different kinds, gold bearing gravel from the Saskatchewan river, asphaltum, tar, etc. All kinds of vegetables grown in the district will also be forwarded next week. These are being collected now and anyone having suitable vegetables for exhibition should communicate with the Board of Trade offices at once.

As a Settler Producer.

The Twin City exhibit will occupy a space 30 feet in length thus giving ample room for the proper arrangement of the exhibit. Large pictures of the two cities of Edmonton and Strathcona will be on exhibition as well as views of some of the principal buildings and points of interest in the two cities loaned for this purpose by Ernest Brown, photographer of Edmonton. A large amount of Twin City literature will be distributed at the Toronto Fair by Mr. Porte and small bags of grain will be given away judiciously. The Peace River wheat grown on the farm of Allie Brick, M.P.P., at Peace River Crossing will doubtless attract a great deal of attention as usual. Mr. Porte is sanguine of good results from this exhibit at Toronto. At this fair he will be in close touch with large numbers of probable settlers in Alberta, whereas at Calgary the greater proportion of the visitors at the Dominion Fair were people already residing in the West.

"One day at the Toronto Fair with this exhibit," said Mr. Porte, "will, in my opinion, do more good to this part of Alberta than a month at the Dominion Fair at Calgary." A. G. Harrison, secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade, will be in Toronto during the fair as a member of the provincial pork commission but the work in connection with the exhibit will be in the hands of Mr. Porte.

The Twin Cities will also send an exhibit to the New Westminster Fair this year which will be held from Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd. Ex-Ald. Thos. Daly of Clover Bar, will have charge of the collection of this exhibit and will take it west to New Westminster on Sept. 22nd.

EARL DUDLEY READY TO SAIL.

Governor General of Australia Passes Through Canada.

Vancouver, Aug. 13—A tour of Atlin and the Yukon in order to report on the conditions of the northern Indians has just been completed by Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of the Indian department in British Columbia. He was accompanied by Rev. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools in this province and well known as a pioneer missionary.

Earl Dudley, a former viceroy of Ireland, and recently appointed governor general of the Australian Commonwealth, arrived here this afternoon by the Imperial Limited. He occupied the private car of Vice-President McNicoll, of the C. P. R. He will sail for Australia tomorrow.

The question of the reversionary rights in Indian reserves in British Columbia claimed by the provincial government, a matter involving the ownership as between the province and the federal government of hundreds of thousands of acres of some of the most valuable land west of the Rocky mountains, is to be brought before the full court of British Columbia at its next sitting in Vancouver this fall. The papers in the case were filed in the office of the registrar of the Supreme court in Vancouver today.

This action is taken by the provincial government to settle the dispute at the earliest possible moment. Whether the fight will be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada is for the future to show, but in legal circles it is believed that the ultimate decision will be sought from the highest tribunal of the empire.

YOUNG TURKS RE ANY INTERF

By Powers in Turkey's I Affairs.—Threaten Up perilling Foreigners if is Made—Sultan ..M Kiosk.

Constantinople, August pleasant impression was yesterday owing to the procla leged to have been issu "Young Turks" committe effect that should the po vene in Turkey's internati a rising would occur wh imperil the existence of t ers. This proclamation, posed, was due to a repor sia has said the powers fere if Turkey failed to movement in Macedonia.

Inquiry at the offices of Turk" committee elicited its authenticity. Another report in circulation, whic been confirmed, is tha Turk" committee is dete insist that the Sultan quit Kiosk, to completely put the old traditions and to p possibility of a coup de palace guard. Under th the Yildiz Kiosk and the s gardens would be convert public park and the Sultan would reside in Dolma Ba ace, on the shores of the

According to the report, the project is not to be in f diately. Two of the pala under arrest, Mehmed Riza Pasha, ex-minister of milita have been released on the ing that they restore the land alleged to have bee during their tenure of offic some $1,250,000.

TRIED TO KISS HOLY

New York Magistrate Deni the Charge.

New York, August 13.—T an exciting scene in the c Bedford avenue police court lyn late today, when How widdie, a disciple of the Ho a strange religious sect Magistrate Higginbotham whom twenty-five men a women members of the orde arraigned, charged with conduct.

Dunwiddie demanded to l vate talk with the magist when the latter refused to ol widdie, according to many struck the magistrate on t below the right ear.

The blow was a hard Magistrate Higginbotham himself immediately and by striking Dunwiddie a bl jaw. The Holy Roller backward for ten feet and th a heap. As he arose to hi tried to flee he was captur policeman and dragged into room, where Magistrate Hig again took the bench and prisoner in $1,500 bail on a assault.

There was another sensati pening during the afternoon Rollers were arraigned. M beth Robinson, high priest order, was accused by the of having circulated the rep court-room that he had att hug and kiss her while she ing a private audience with chambers. Two reporters in the room during the priv testified that Magistrate otham had not tried to hug the high priestess, and Higginbotham demanded th soner withdraw her statemen

On advice of a lawyer, M son refused to comply with trate's request, and he he $5,000 bail on a charge of co court and $1,500 bail on a conducting a disorderly hou

It was at Miss Robinson's in Brooklyn that the Holy R ducted their wierd meetin police raided the house in plaint of the Rev. Malachi former member of the sect, that many mysterious rites are The Rev. Gabriel was the ness against Miss Robinson followers in court today.

OVERCOME BY FUM

Contractor Nearly Came to H on Account of Neglec

Woodstock, Aug. 13—Henr a well known local contract day was coating a cistern wit tha solution of pitch and cistern was enclosed save fo opening and boiling naphtha fumes which had an effect on few minutes after he entered tern. He cried out, and shor wards relapsed into unconsc As it was a holiday his pro was not discovered until he in the cistern for four hours. still alive but it was apparent not have lasted much longer. revived after some work and cover.

Are Charged With Perj

New York, Aug. 14.—The g to-day filed indictments wit Grain in the general session ing Mrs. Ben Teal, wife of director of that name, Harry ly, private detective, and M Flemming, with attempted su tion of perjury, in an alleged manufacture evidence in Gould's divorce suit, detrim defendant.

Olympic Team to Visit Pres

New York, N.Y., Aug. 13—R has asked the committee in c arrange that the entire party returning American Olympic and commissioner, 61 in numb him at Oyster Bay. Gov. H also enthusiastic and the te certainly receive an ovation.

Well-Known Railroader D

Pana, Ills., August 14. Health, engineer, dropped dea home today from heart troub was widely known in railroad