WITH THE FARMERS

FARMERS' MARKETS.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.'s circular quotes the following prices, weighed off cars at Edmonton:

Hogs.

Choice quality hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 7½c.; roughs and heavies, 6 to 7c.

Cattle.

Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, 3½ to 4c.; good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 3 to 3½c; extra fat heifers, 1,050 lbs. and up, 3 to 3¼c; medium quality fat heifers, 1,050 to 900 lbs., 2½ to 3c; extra good fat cows, 1,100 lbs. and up, 2¾ to 3c; medium quality fat cows, 900 lbs. and up, 2 to 2½c.; bulls and stags, 2 to 2¼c.

Calves.

Good calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 4 to 4½; good calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 3½.

Sheep.

Choice killing sheep, 5 to 5½c.

Lambs.

Choice killing lambs, 6 to 5½c.

MURDERER SHOT BY POLICE.

Hellar, Who Killed Bartender, Re-Captured.

Fernie, B.C., Aug. 22.—Martin Hellar, the man who shot and killed William Palmer at Kragg on Saturday evening, was captured after an exciting chase of forty-eight hours duration within a few hundred yards of the scene of the tragedy.

He had been traced up the Elk river as far as Ingram's ranch, Sheep Mountain, where he had demanded and obtained food yesterday. He was lost sight of after that but while the police were at Duck Lake, a mile or two from Kragg he reappeared near the hotel, and seating himself upon the railway track placed his rifle across his arm and cooly awaited results. The police were notified and when they appeared Hellar got up and began to retreat to a place of safety.

The police opened fire, but he succeeded in gaining the cover of a thicket of bushes uninjured. Constable Gorman, of the Fernie force, caught sight of him in an opening and fired with deadly aim, shooting Hellar through the body just below the ribs.

Hellar staggered, recovered his balance and ran for a shack near by. He raised his rifle in an effort to cover Gorman, who was in pursuit, but was unable to raise his gun to a level. He gained the cover of the shack, where he was surrounded, and in a few moments he was heard to say "It is all over boys, I am all in."

The police entered and he was taken and brought to Fernie on the Great Northern train tonight and is now in the hospital, but there is little hope of his recovery.

RADIUM CURE SUCCESSFUL.

First Class Sanitarium Will Be Built in Austria.

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 23.—In consequence of the successful results already obtained from the radium treatment in Joachimsthal, Bohemia, the government has decided to build a first class sanitarium there equipped with sixty baths of radium water. The first authentic reports show that out of 209 cases 169 were greatly benefited by the cure, while there was no change in the condition of the others.

The chief improvement noticed was in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia and old exudations of various kinds. The radium did not appear to have any effect on senile weakness or radical diseases of the spine and of the hearing. Scientists are convinced that the radium cure has a great future, especially because it is easily applied both externally had internally with remarkably constant effect.

ITALIAN COUNT A SUICIDE.

Attained Notoriety as a Duellist by the Killing of Cavalotti.

Venice, Aug. 23.—Count Ferrucio Macola, the victor in the most sensational duel of fifty years in Italy, killed himself with a revolver today. His friends say he was hounded to death by adherents of Felice Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist, and Radical leader.

In March, 1898, Cavallotti, who had fought thirty-five duels forced another combat on Macola, following a dispute in the Chamber of Deputies. The men fought in the garden of the beautiful Countess Celere, and Cavallotti was killed. From that time on Macola was shunned. He lost all but a handful of his former friends and was ostracized socially.

Countess Celere attained the height of notoriety when she accused the son of Premier Crispi of stealing her jewels. The young man disappeared in South America and has never been heard from.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Moir and Taggart Were Assisted In Escape By Woman.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 23.—It is to a woman that Moir and Taggart owe their escape from Hamilton asylum, and Fred McCullough and Monteith Trapnel for their arrest and notoriety. Of this the police are satisfied and the trail leads from Moir's cells to London where Moir was once in the barracks and later in the jail while awaiting trial. During this late interval he is said to have made an acquaintance which has proved a devoted but misguided friend ever since. When the investigation ordered by Hon. A. J. Matheson is completed there are likely to be vacancies on the staff of another public institution as well as on the Hamilton asylum.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all dealers.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST.

How Edmonton Dropped One of the Seven to Calgary.

Special to the Bulletin.

Calgary, Aug. 26—The leaders lost the first of the long series here last night entirely through the walloping that Calgary gave Dellar in the first innings, when six runs were scored. Hueston was sent in to do the pitching after that and held the local team down well, the only score being a home run by Stanridge.

The Deacon is not at all downcast over the result as his players went on to the field after a long railway trip and after a hard series of games the day previous. Edmonton scored their two by good clean hitting. The fielding of the teams was very snappy.

This is the story of the first innings: Paddock fanned; then Carney hit down past Walters; Roxy just got a claw on it but couldn't anything like hold it; Bill was taking no chances off first, but when a ball got a little past Spencer he made for second. Spencer recovered in time and thew the manager out. There were two gone then. Babe Clines singled right through second; Waldy Smith clouted that old horsehide out by right field for the limit. He went right round the diamond and these were the first two runs of the game, and almost enough to win it. Pat Flanagan soaked one between the first and second. Pat got caught off the sack by a quick turn by Dellar, but it was fine business for Pat because he beat the ball to second by sliding in under Walters. Then Kellackey walked for the first of three walks. Matt Stanley was hit, wisely, but not too hard and the bases were full. And Chuck Connors was at bat. Chuck hit past Moose Baxter and Pat and Hughie scored. That counted four. Then Stanridge hit out towards centre. It was a lordly clout, but Lussi misjudged it a mile and Pete made three sacks Matt and Chuck scoring, making the even half dozen. Paddock first out, was last out and in the same way.

Edmonton made two in the seventh. Spencer singled to right. Brennan fanned. When Brennan got three balls and two strikes he thought he had four and started for the sack, throwing the bat away. With no one in the batter's box Pete split the plate and Wheeler called Brennan out. Then Walters hit and Hueston hit, filling the bases. Mills bunted to Pete, who hurried it in, catching Spencer at the plate. Baxter hit to right, scoring two runs. But Morse raised one to Pat Flanagan.

CRIPPEN CHASE EXPENSIVE.

Taxpayers of London Will Pay $25,000 For This Man Hunt.

London, Aug. 26.—It is stated that the pursuit, capture and trial of Dr. Crippen will cost the taxpayers of London $25,000. Never before has Scotland Yard spent so much in the pursuit of any criminal.

A large item in "the Yard's" Crippen bill is the cost of telegrams and cables giving descriptions of Crippen, which were sent to many continental, American and Canadian police headquarters. This item will amount to $2,500. Twenty-five thousand large posters, containing descriptions of Crippen and Miss Leneve, with reproductions of their photographs and handwriting, were scattered broadcast up and down two continentes. Fifty clerks were engaged night and day for a long time in wrapping ,addressing and mailing these posters. That will be a costly item.

Then there is the expense of sending Inspector Dew to Canada, and the expense of another detective and a wardress who have gone to Quebec to look after the prisoners on their way back to England. Then there is the reward of $1,250 which will have to be paid to Captain Kendall, of the steamship Montrose. There is, too, the cost of the long coroner's inquest, with the fees for analytical chemists.

The trial of Crippen will not be very expensive, nor will it last long. English criminal courts move with swiftness and without technicalities. It is not expected that Crippen's trial will consume more than three or four days.

little attention to technicalities.

be hanged on the third Monday morning following the day of his conviction. Convicted criminals under a recent statute have the right of appeal, but the appeal court works swiftly and like the lower court pays little attention to technicalities.

EXPLOSION IN LABORATORY.

Krupp Works in Germany Scene of Big Explosion.

Essen Germany, Aug. 22.—The laboratory on the powder grounds of the Krupp works here was blown up by an explosion today, the buildings being subsequently destroyed by fire. The powder sheds near by, containing a great quantity of explosives, were barely saved by the quickness of the firemen.

Child Born in Penitentiary.

Kingston, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lajoie, of Hull, sentenced to serve seven years in penitentiary for cruelty to her little boy, is to be released on parole. About a year ago while in prison she gave birth to a child, which is in good health and will be taken away by the mother when she is granted her release this week.

DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLAGE.

Two Cardinals and 120 Archbishops to Be Present at Euch. Congress.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—In addition to the Papal legate, two other cardinals, one hundred and twenty archbishops and bishops from almost every part of the world have accepted the invitation of the committee and will be present in Montreal during the eucharistic congress.

LITIGATION RAISES VALUE.

Property Worth $400,000 Eight Years Ago Now Valued at $7,000,000.

New York, Aug. 26—It was eight years ago when John Masterson Burke, a retired New York business man, announced that he had made a will leaving the major part of his esate for the founding of a home for convalescents in New York. He estimated that the fund, then invested in stocks, bonds and real estate, would amount to nearly $400,000.

When he died a year ago the real estate and securities had increased in value, and it was announced that the fund would probably reach $5,000,000. Relatives contested the will, and the case has been in the courts ever since. A decision regarding the will has just been rendered, and the trustees now declare, after a careful appraisal, that the foundation is worth more than $7,000,000.

The real estate investments have proved particularly wise, and it is believed with the exercise of care in marketing them, the total fund may reach nearly $10,000,000. Nothing has yet been done toward building the home, and the site has not even been selected.

OATS FROM EDMONTON FOR U.S. AND EUROPE

J. Bruce Walker, Immigration Commissioner Will Purchase Oats Here for Exhibition Purposes—Says Edmonton Crops Best Seen in Inspection Tour.

Having made a journey of three hundred miles by buggy, buckboard and automobile ,for the purpose of securing information at first hand concerning crop conditions in the districts remote from the lines of railway, J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, arrived in Edmonton last evening.

"I have found the crops on the whole surprisingly good," said Mr. Walker to the Bulletin shortly after his arrival in the city. In the district about Edmonton particularly the oats I have seen are a very fine sample. Indeed, so good have I found the oats here that, under instructions from the Hon. Frank Oliver, I intend to purchase a considerable quantity for exhibtion purposes both in the United States and in Europe.

"In the other districts I have visited almost without exception the wheat is particularly good, especially on land that has been summer fallowed, disced or on new breaking. The short crops are to be found mostly on the property of new settlers.

"Taking the train to North Battleford, said Mr. Walker; I travelled by buckboard to Onion Lake and back; then from Old Battleford by automobile down through the Cut Knife country and back, by automobile again from Old Battleford to Lloydminster. I drove from Lloydminster by buggy to Wainwright, sixty-five miles, and from Wainwright by automobile to Chauvin, proceeding thence by train to Scott; by automobile from Wilkie to Macklin and thence across to Wainwright; from Wainwright thirty miles south on the East side of the Buffalo Park; back to Wainwright and by train to Tofield.

"I drove twenty miles south and north of Tofield and came to Edmonton by train. I intend to automobile from Edmonton to Leduc and Wetaskiwin, taking the train from that point to Calgary. From Calgary I go to Stavely and thence by train to Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg.

Mr. Walker, who is staying at the Alberta Hotel will remain in Edmonton until Thursday or Friday to visit the exhibition.

THE DEATHS FROM FIRES APPALING

300 Fire Fighters Of a Force of 600 in Northern Idaho May Be Lost—56 Bodies Found Lying Near Independence Creek, North of Murray, Idaho.

Spokane, Wn., Aug. 23.—Three hundred fire fighters of a total force of six hundred which have been battling the flames in the burning white pine forests in Northern Idaho are unaccounted for today. Government Forest Supervisor W. R. Weigle, at Wallace, today declared his belief that nearly all of this number had perished.

"Out of my total force of 600 men I have received word of the safety of only three hundred," said the supervisor. "The others when last heard from were working in the district where the flames have been fiercest along the head waters of the Coeur D'Alene and the St. Joe rivers. I am forced to the appalling conclusion that neary all of these men have lost their lives."

Fears Six Hundred Are Lost.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 23.—Six hundred fire fighters, who left Thompson Falls four days ago, are reported lost, and Forest Supervisor Bushnell, of the cabinet reserve, who is at Thompson, fears all the men have perished. The wind is blowing furiously toward Thompson, and it is feared the little town ,which is crowded with refugees ,will be swept by the fire before night.

NOTORIOUS BREWER IS DEAD.

Brewer, Who Created Sensation Two Years Ago, Dies at Saratoga.

Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 26.—Word was received here today of the death of Herman Bartels, of this city, at Saratoga. Mr. Bartels was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Bartels was a brewer and was indicted at Auburn for arson in the third degree on the charge that he had induced men to fire the Lake Shore malt house. He was convicted and on May 2nd, 1905, when he was to appear for sentence, jumped his bail bond and went to Canada. He was extradicted and on July 4th, 1907, escaped from Canadian detectives at Toronto. He was caught in a week, and was returned to Auburn, where he served a year in prison.

WHEAT ESTIMATE 101,236,413 BUS.

Manitoba Free Press Issues Annual Report After Careful Survey of Whole of West

Bulletin Special.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—The Free Press this morning published its annual report, summarized from the reports of twelve crop inspectors who, during the past three weeks, have been scattered throughout the Prairie Provinces. The estimate follows:

Manitoba—Wheat, 28,660,616 bushels; oats, 28,361,890 bushels; barley, 657,520 bushels; flax, 4,100,200 bushels.

Saskatchewan — Wheat, 65,250,000 bushels; oats, 65,090,000 bushels; barley, 4,266,000 bushels; flax, 3,537,000 bushels.

Alberta—Spring wheat, 5,370,013 bushels; winter wheat, 1,955,784 bushels; oats, 16,849,200 bushels; barley, 2,207,250 bushels; flax, 91,950 bushels.

Total for three provinces—Wheat, 101,236,413 bushels; oats, 108,301,090 bushels; barley, 7,130,770 bushels; flax, 7,729,150 bushels.

The Free Press states: Manitoba bore the brunt of the exceptional season. The light snow fall of the previous winter with a warm March cold April and May, followed by a dry June, was a combination too much for almost any country, yet Manitoba will have a paying crop. The largest wheat crops are in the south and central areas and the western parts of the province with area of 2,440,488 acres in wheat, indicates a loss of about a third of the area, while the remainder will average ten bushels per acre, or 13,692,600 bushels. The north-central and northern districts, allowing for all damages by hail, drought, frost, etc., will average 14 bushels on 1,073,644 acres. Oats are estimated to run from ten to twenty-five bushels according to districts.

Saskatchewan Suffers Least.

Saskatchewan is declared to have suffered least by drought, proportionally, than either of the other provinces, and the drought, instead of being confined to the south of the province, as in the other districts it is found in patches right through the centre of the northern division. Despite this Saskatchewan got a splendid crop, though not more than 4,500,000 acres of the 4,642,000 sown in wheat will be cut for marketable purposes. This is expected to yield 15 1-2 bushels per acre, but a further allowance of a bushel per acre, bringing the average to 14 1-2, is made on account of some frost and hail having visited some of the districts where the crop is heaviest.

The oat areas suffered more than the wheat, and though there will be little crop that is a total loss, the average will not be much, if any, over thirty bushels, there being 2,103,000 acres seeded

Sharp Division in Alberta.

There is a sharp division in conditions in Alberta. The southern half suffering most severely from drought. Conservative estimate is that one-fifth of the 128,170 acres sown last fall to wheat will not be cut. The conditions fluctuating between fifteen and forty-five bushels per acre and an average of 19 bringing an aggregate of 1,955,684 bushels. The sample is fine except in a few places where excessive heat caused a little wrinkling of the spring wheat. More than half of the 488,184 acres sown in the southern part of the province. It is not possible to guage the number of acres plowed down that never came up, but estimating the northern crops at 15 or 16 bushels an average of 11 bushels on the amount sown is as nearly correct as it is possible to come, or a little more than half a crop figuring on the average for the past 21 years. With the slight rainfall, two inches in thirteen months, it is wonderful there is any crop in the southern division.

The northern parts, Edmonton, Vegreville, and Olds, are anxious to disclaim any suffering from drought and there the crops will run twenty to thirty bushels per acre, but while the average may seem low for the northern districts, it is fair for the entire province. The southern oat crop is almost a total failure, but north of the C.P.R. main line the crop is generally good for the year, and the average will be about thirty bushels, or two-thirds of the acreage sown.

SENDS PROTEST TO ROME.

Attitude of Papal Nuncio Displeasing to Portugal Government.

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 26.—The government of Portugal has protested to the Vatican against what it considers the objectionable attitude of the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, Mon. Dr. J. Tonti, during the present period of tension between Lisbon and the Vatican.

One difficulty arose over the action of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Braga in suppressing a Franciscan newspaper published in Portugal, without submitting the order to the Portuguese government for approval, for which he was censured by the government and his action nullified.

A bill drafted by the Minister of Justice, providing that the civil authorities, instead of the clergy, should keep the register of births, deaths and marriages, which threatens a considerable source of income of the clergy, is also causing friction.

Portsmouth, England, Aug. 23.—A local newspaper states that it has excellent authority for the statement that the British Admiralty has decided to build an experimental motor driven battleship, propelled by internal combustion gas engines. Naval engineers have long had their eyes on this type of engine as the ultimate form of power for naval vessels.

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA CONTINUE

Uniats of Chelm Country, Holding Allegiance to Rome, Flogged and Imprisoned—Graves Are Desecrated—Government Responsible for Outrages, Calling Them Reforms.

Warsaw, Aug. 24—Fierce religious persecutions still continue in that part of the Russian empire known as the "Chelm" country. Even in other parts of the empire Roman Catholic priests are fined and imprisoned for baptizing young people who wish to enter that church. At the present moment the Russian parliament has declared for those who took the church of Obol by force from its owners and worshippers and turned it into a temple of the orthodox Greek church. This church was built some 150 years ago by Count Suhodolski, and endowed by his family. Their bodies found a resting place there, till Bishop Euloginz, who is a Greek ecclesiastic, considered that the church should belong to Greek Catholics. The necessary alterations were made, but according to the Russian orthodox rite, the bodies of the dead may not lie in the front part of the church, so the remains of the founder's family were taken from their graves in order to be moved to the cemetery.

So strong is the feeling between orthodox and dissenters in the Chelm country that the orthodox workmen could not restrain themselves from desecrating the bodies. The founder of the church was taken from his coffin and his embalmed body propped up on a pile of birches, while the men worked its arms up and down and made it make the sign of the cross after the orthodox fashion. This man's descendant, who went from Paris in order to see the remains of his ancestors reverently removed, was horrified to find, on entering the churchyard, that they were all set against the church wall, much to the amusement of the workmen, who put these silent corpses through a mock catechism. When the count applied to the authorities he was told that nothing could be done.

Under Guise of Reforms.

These are the comparatively mild remnants of the terrible treatment these Uniats of the Chelm country were subjected to until a year or two back. The Uniats were a sect who, though practicing some orthodox rites, had allegiance to Rome. The Russian reactionaries determined to take their churches away and to give the livings to Russian clergy. But the peasants were attached to their customs and grimly determined to preserve them. The government called the changes necessary to bring about this state of affairs "reforms." Among other things the clergy were told to abolish organs, benches, hymns in the Polish language and many other details. The peasants were to sign papers to the effect that they voluntarily eschewed their faith. The priests who would not submit were to be exiled and orthodox clergymen installed in their stead. In many villages, where orthodox clergy were installed the peasants ceased to attend church at all. In others they surrounded the church and defied the soldiers to take the orthodox priests in. When they refused to go the soldiers shot them down. The men's corpses covered the steps and their places were taken by women and children.

Seeing that the resistance was so stubborn and that the soldiers, quartered on the peasants, were loath to shoot down their defenceless hosts, the government sent orders from St. Petersburg that the soldiers were to be sent away and replaced by Cossacks. Eye witnesses state that many of the soldiers wept at leaving the peasants, saying, "God bless you, and help you, for the Cossacks will treat you a thousand times worse than we have done."

Were Terribly Punished.

The peasants, thus warned betimes, entrusted their slender savings to sympathizing landowners, and drove their cattle into the forests, knowing only too well that the fierce Cossacks would loot all they could lay their hands on. With the Cossacks came the police officials and some orthodox clergy, who gave them the declarations to sign. One and all refused to do it. They were stripped naked and flogged with the knout—a Cossacks whip, consisting of seven leather thongs, each one knotted in several places; each man received 50 lashes, each woman 25, and each child under fifteen, 10, regardless of age or sex.

It is difficult to describe these sickening times. Women and children died under the whip, and their husbands and fathers were brought to witness their agony. Even the strongest men fainted. Many though still refused to sign away their religious faith. They were thrust into prison to be exiled to Siberia, while their farms and goods were confiscated, even to the children's bedding. The children of these exiles were torn away from their parents and sent to foundling hospitals, where they are being brought up in the orthodox faith. Many others were turned out of their homes in the depth of winter and exposed to such hardships that the death rate immediately went up 100 per cent.

As the prison became crammed newcomers were kept in courtyards and open sheds, in spite of the frost and snow. One peasant, whom his persecutors deprived of all earthly possessions, shut himself up in his cottage, set fire to it and perished, with his wife and family, as a protest against these terrible persecutions. In another case a man suffocated himself, his wife and family with charcoal fumes in order that his infant child should not be baptized by the new orthodox priest, who had been forced on the parish. Many who were not exiled were so robbed by the Cossacks, in addition to ill-treatment, that they had nothing but their bare fields left. Thus in course of time 52,000 Uniat peasants were "persuaded" as official language has it, to join the Orthodox church.

An English Witness.

An Englishman who witnessed many of these scenes, told the writer that he was present on the occasion of one of these conversions.

"The peasants of the whole village," he said, "were driven to a barn near the church, stripped bare, and flogged by the Cossacks till the military doctor said further lashing would kill them. They were then forced, at the whip's end, to enter a half-frozen river immersed up to the waists—which was the Cossacks' idea of baptism, and then they were conducted through files of soldiers to the parish church, where their names were entered as 'petitioners to be received into the Orthodox Faith.' As they were sent home again they all cried, 'You can call us Orthodox, but we cling to the faith of our fathers.' I have neevr witnessed more terrible scenes, though I am a pretty tough soldier."

But though nominally Orthodox, these fifty odd thousand peasants organized what is best described as "a religious strike," that is, many of them ceased to marry, or to baptize their off-spring; they buried their dead in the cemeteries in the middle of the night without funeral services. Many of them received the secret assistance of priests, travelling eighty miles and even crossing into the Austrian territory, so as not to get themselves and the priests into trouble.

All manner of romantic ways were found of holding services without the assistance of the orthodox clergy though any priests of the Latin rite who were caught communicating with them were imprisoned for two years for the first offence and exiled to Siberia for the second. Priests dressed as pedlars came over the frontier from Austria with packs of ribbons and laces beneath which they hid small sets of sacred vessels for saying mass. The priest would wear a peasant's blouse and a narrow ribbon stole in place of vestments. An account of their adventures would fill a book. Sometimes they were mysteriously done away with whilst tramping from one village to another. At others the police tracked them down and flung them into the citadel at Warsaw, and they were not heard of again. They circulated leaflets among the people telling them how to baptize their children and assist the dying when no priest was near. Jews often used to distribute these leafleets among the peasants, because they know their way about country communes better than anybody else and did not arouse the suspicions of the orthodox clergy, or the police. Couples who could afford go abroad got married at Cracow, an Austrian city; those who could not were married by a chance priest in disguise, or much more often, had their unions blessed by the village elders. None of these marriages were recognized by the state, which branded the offspring as illegitimate.

Some Peculiar Phases.

Not long ago a great sensation was created in Russia's parliament by Mr. Bryszkos, who produced his passport in the tribune and complained that he was therein described as a bachelor, though he was a married man with a family. During the worst phase of the persecutions he had been married, quite legally, in Cracow. But the state considered that, living in the Chelm country, he ought to have gone to an Orthodox priest—and has refused to recognize his marriage to this day. Those who devlined to have their children baptized in the Orthodox churches were often utterly ruined by the police, who had orders to seize and sell off every article the unfortunate family possessed. This resulted in many cases of self-inflicted martyrdom. Men who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Tsar in Greek and offered to do so in Roman Catholic churches were thrown into prison.

These peasants protested in many ways, but in vain they sent a petition to the foreign consults serving in Poland, giving a heart-rending account of their troubles and begging for foreign intervention on their behalf. Vast crowds determined to see the papal nuncio, Cardinal Vanutelli, when he passed through their country. The police, hearing of their project, tried to stop it by putting a cordon of soldiers near every station the cardinal's train was to stop at and thus preventing anybody from getting near him. But the engine driver stopped of his own accord a few miles from one of the stations and thus enabled some peasants to give an account of their woes to his eminence, who wept as he listened to them. The authorities arranged that he should return by another route, and Rome's protests were unable to stop the persecutions.

Women Are Persecuted.

A man who went to Rome to plead the Uniats' cause at the Vatican was thrown into prison on his return to Russia. Fines equivalent to $20 were imposed on Uniat peasants who chopped wood, weeded their gardens or mended roofs on any of the thirty-five orthodox holdings of the Greek church. Dissenting railway employees and school teachers were dismissed from situations without a word of warning. Many women, married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, were torn from husband and children, sent back to their native villages, labelled as "wantons" and, as such, placed under police supervision.

Eulogiinz, orthodox Bishop of Chelm, who represents this town in the Russian parliament, declared in a recent speech that all these people who were forced to join his church are contented and happy. Those who know the country, to say nothing of the reports of foreign consuls from which the preceding facts have chiefly been taken, give a different account of the matter, while liberal-minded Russians, of whom there are hundreds of thousands, condemn this policy of a reactionary government.

Russia's latest move is a new act to be passed through the Duma, by the request of the Czar, by which Roman Catholics in Chelm are to be forbidden to move from one habitation to another without special permission of the governor general of Kieff; they may not borrow money from the Land Bank, which is only for the convenience of orthodox people, nor may they inherit, buy or lend money on real estate belonging to an orthodox person. As most of these ex-Uniats are Poles, restrictions are put upon the Polish language, which may not be used even in infant schools.

B. C. BASKELVILLE.

UNCLE JOE ENTERS HIS LAST CAMPAIGN

Speech to Old Settlers Has the Ring of a Farewell Address—Takes a Fling at Insurgents and at Demagogues Who Would Destroy Railways.

Watseka, Ill., Aug. 25—Joseph G. Cannon's speech to the old settlers of Iroquois County at Cissna Park, Ill., had the ring of a farewell address. The speaker announced that he never expected to make another speech at Cissna Park, and his statement was taken by politicians to mean that he was entering upon his last campaign.

There was scarcely anything of politics in his speech, with the exception of a short sharp fling at Kansas and at "demagogues who would destroy the railroads." Speaking in the stronghold of Cannonism, the country in which the word opposition is a strange one and where insurgency is unknown, the Speaker of the House of Representatives began with a flourish of strength and agility and ended by getting more and more confidential with the people who have been his staunchest supporters, telling them that he was nearing the end of his career. He leaned forward from the platform as he told how he expected his body to be laid at rest at Danville.

"My Time Getting Short," He Said.

Before the speech Mr. Cannon requested the committee in charge to get him some ice, and while he stood on the platform addressing his great family in his home district he held a piece of this ice in his hand, and paused frequently to press the ice to his neck and brow.

"My time is getting short," he said as he drew near the end of his address, "but when I am gone and you old settlers are gone, may God send the country men who are honest, brave and courageous enough to protect its industries and who will tell the men whose names I might call, but will not on this old settlers day, to stop their nagging."

"I may not see you again. In the nature of things this is probably the last old settlers meeting I will ever attend in this goodly Iroquois county. But the grave of my forebears are in Indiana and Illinois, and my grave when I come to cross over will be found at Danville. My children, and grandchildren and your children and grandchildren have a common lot in the general prosperity or the lack of it in the goodly state of Indiana, is this goodly state of Illinois, and in the goodly state of Ohio, and in all the great central west with a population of which this audience is a fair sample we not only have to take care of ourselves but we have to take care of the demagogues who will bring false remedies and false promises, and while Kansas will then take care of itself, for two years at least we have got to take care of it as we have taken care of it heretofore for the last ten years of its history.

Old Settlers' Work Defended.

"There are those in this country who think you have lost because of the tariff and those who believe your forefathers' acts were indefensible when you cut down the great forests of oak, walnut and hickory of Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. When I was a boy I worked and cut down trees and made clearings, but the forests had to be cut. They were the breeding places of malaria, and people didn't know they could live on the prairie.

"I hear some people talking who think we ought to give out all these farms worth $200 an acre, and move out the great cities and restore the timber. I do not join these agonizing people. We had to destroy in this great Middle West if we had a farming country."

FOUND TRACES OF TAGGART.

Brant County Authorities Believe He Spent Time There.

Brantford, Ont., Aug. 26.—High County Constable Kerr declared this morning that Taggart, the escaped murderer from the Hamilton asylum, spent a part of last week in Brant county.

Constable Memee, of Onondaga, saw a man corresponding in every way to Taggart's description on Thursday last. The same man has subsequently been seen in the vicinity of Cainsville. The constables are making an effort today to clear up the unknown's identity.

HEINZE TO WED ACTRESS.

Announcement of Copper King's Engagement Is Made.

New York, Aug. 26.—Miss Bernice Henderson, the actress, announced today through friends that she is soon to become the bride of F. Augustus Heinze, the copper man. Miss Henderson and Heinze arrived from Europe Saturday and are spending a few days at the country home of Otto Heinze. The couple came on the steamer Philadelphia and at the pier announced to friends their intention to be married. Miss Henderson's manager, Frederic Thompson, admitted that he was to lose her and confirmed the story of the engagement. Miss Henderson will leave the stage.

MAYOR GAYNOR'S WOUND HEALED

Will Be Able to Return at Once to His Regular Duties.

New York, Aug. 24—The bullet wound in Mayor Gaynor's neck has healed on the outside, and the irritation of the throat caused by granulation on the inside has ceased.

The mayor ate h artily today and will go back tomorrow to his regular duties. He was allowed to take a little exercise