H IN DAN-
RMINATION

ts Herd and Appeals for
ians are Killing Them
ians Are Put On
ast 5 Years.

ides and small lakes, recalling
side of Riding Mountain.

rst View of the Buffalo.

tory of the discovery of the
d of buffalo is thus told by
r Jarvis: "The trails, wallows
ps of buffalo became notice-
t as they were old we gave
ly passing note, but when two
fresh ones appeared we dis-
to follow them on foot.
stalked the animals just as
d a moose, and in about an
Mr. Seton (who was armed
camera) to an open glade,
n plain view were a herd of
buffalo, two big bulls, one
this year and the rest cows
rlings. Their photograph was
ree times at sixty yards be-
y became alarmed and ran
r tracks abound everywhere,
t night Beaulieu shot an old
two cubs within fifty yards
amp.

e morning Mr. Seton remain-
mp for purposes of photogra-
Beaulieu and myself travel-
ay until 10.40 p.m., when we
fresh tracks of what appear-
a large herd. We tied our
n the woods and followed
r about a mile through wet,
ground until we came in
a bunch, all of which were
own except three big bulls.
ere on a large salt lick. We
up to within (what we after-
ound by measurement to be)
es of them. I took out my
but owing to our position
ot get correct count of them.
sting for a little while we both
down into the open.
ut my pocket book and wrote
follows: 'Four big bulls, one
four little calves, three two-
s and eight cows.' They then
and got up one by one and
us, showing how easily they
approached and killed. Beau-
n shouted and they galloped
woods behind them. The
re magnificent looking ani-
hey had not yet shed all their
oat, but the cows were sleek
looking."

ed to Kill "Just One."

he half-breed guide gave an
on of the methods of his race.
is proceeded:

going into the open, Beau-
o had his rifle along, said:
eu, Major! Let me kill him
!" I explained to him that
d be fined $500 and that I
se my position. He then
et me kill him one for the
ent!' but I would not permit

ference is that if the inspec-
not been along Beaulieu
have committed slaughter
he herd and would have
it no crime.

Legged Wolves at Work.

onclusion that Inspector Jar-
is as a result of his investi-
is that as they had seen thir-
buffalo and the fresh tracks
r twelve more, possibly bulls,
woods, they had seen all the
n that particular district. But
eports that a careful investiga-
nd very few traces of wolves
t he arrived at the decision
ves are very scarce there. In
is of the opinion that the
ery of "wolf" is a mere
tivert attention from the two-
epredators who are really do-
slaughter of the buffalo. The
t moose are plentiful gives
ters an excuse to claim this
s their hunting and trapping
" They go in ostensibly to
se and come out plentifully
with pemmican, but with
moose skins. This is very
us to say the least. These
d all they could to pre-
going in and I consider it no
oubtful who is killing the Buf-

ld Preserve These Animals.

proceeding upon his jour-
spector Jarvis told the Free
epresentative that he thought
ernment should be urged at
t to preserve these animals.
would be that the country
the Peace, Slave and Hay
far down as Fort Resolution
be set apart for a government
t would be far wiser to do it
n later, when settlement be-
d if at any future time the
ent should decide to throw it
settlement they could do so,
the meantime the buffalo
have been preserved. There
s of country which, if seen by
from the American side,
end them crazy; thousands
ousands of tons of hay can
y just putting in the machine
ses. There is also splendid
or cattle and loads of timber
s and buildings.

ss these animals are given
on now," said Inspector Jar-
am sure it will be the same
nped thirty years ago further
Canada will wake up to the
t the buffalo are extinct and
ll wonder how it was done.
hen a novice can creep up
n fifty paces of a band of 13
f them, how easy it would be
od hunter to kill every one of
I am of the opinion that the
re is danger not from wolves
n the poachers who live at
anding in the summer time,
could be easily controlled by
patrol police. I have so re-
the Commissioner and have
nded that if it is the wish of
rnment to protect the buffalo
guardians be placed upon the
otherwise the buffalo will
five years."

or Jarvis has proceeded to
boo Mountains in search of
ffalo and will eventually pro-
Fort Herschell.

New Seperate School Third Street

Saturday's Daily.

The new Separate School on Third street, which is to be thrown open to public inspection tomorrow afternoon and will open for the school term on Monday recalls the fact that not the least of the glories of the west is the resolute effort made on every side to secure an excellent education for the boys and girls of today, who are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

This determination to provide the best attainable is very manifest in the new Separate School building, erected at a cost of $50,000. For attention to detail and modern equipment within, for simple elegance of architectural lines, for harmonious proportions and dignity of conception the building is everywhere noteworthy. As it stands in modern completeness, it is a credit to its architect, Mr. F. Deckendorfer, who projected here his ideals for an educational institute for young and impressionable beings, and to the contractor, Robert Manson, who put the ideals into material shape with thorough workmanship. It is also a tribute in masonry to the Board of Trustees who planned its erection.

Present and Past.

The structure, which is of fine pressed brick with granite trimmings, is 70 feet wide by 120 in depth. With eight large classrooms, a well-equipped laboratory and library it affords excellent accommodation for the education of about 400 pupils.

The frontage of the school land on Third street is less than schools usually have, but the structure was designed to meet this difficulty, and in the rear two lots belonging to the school provide recreation ground.

It was under the old territorial legislation that the Edmonton separate school district was first organized in 1888 to meet the demands of Catholic citizens, desirous of some religious instruction in their educational system—what Lord Elgin termed religion in education, "the necessary motive power" of all higher education, moral material and intellectual.

As elsewhere in Canada the expenses of this system were to be met by the usual government grant to education and the proceeds from that portion of the school tax assessed upon property owned by Catholic ratepayers. This has been gradually increasing, particularly in recent years—there being an increase during the past year of $500,000 in property assessed for the Separate School.

Catholic ratepayers were few in the beginning, and the first school on Tenth street was small. It was taught by three nuns from the Convent, in a small building which was owned by them and rented to the school board for a purely nominal sum.

School Branches Out.

Both boys and girls attended this school, until in 1894 a school for the older boys was opened on Third street, on the site of the present school. The object was rather to secure separate quarters for the older boys than to provide more advanced education—for in the Tenth street Academy a high school course was given and pupils prepared for the teachers' examination. W. J. Macnamara, now of Wetaskiwin, was the first teacher, succeeded by the Messrs. Monaghan and Connolly.

Twenty-five boys attended the classes here, a few going to the High School on College Avenue, and others whose parents desired for them a higher or broader education, were sent east to the Ottawa University, conducted by the Oblates, to Laval University, to St. Boniface College and others in Quebec.

As Edmonton grew and its Catholic population increased the inadequacy of the old schools were very apparent to teachers, pupils and parents, and the school board slowly, but very certainly planned for the future. Two lots were bought on Third street and paid for a few years ago when Edmonton real estate was valued less highly than now.

Real Estate Profitable.

The investment was good, but the land space was limited, so the trustees further invested in some lots on the corner of Athabasca and Third street, where the Bowen residence was situated. It was planned to build a school here, but when a spur track running in to the warehouses, was built, this idea was abandoned.

The ground was resold at a handsome profit and out of the proceeds was bought last year two fine lots on Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. With this secured, and the continual requests of the Catholic citizens for an adequate school going in to the trustees, it was decided to erect a fine building immediately.

Cost $50,000.

To this end debentures were issued to the amount of $50,000, which about represents the cost of the present building. Mr. Deckendorfer was secured as architect, the contract let to Robert Manson, and the result today is the handsome building complete in every detail.

The old school which appeared more than ever inadequate beside its newly glorious successor has met the fate of most of the old buildings in Edmonton. It has been trundled elsewhere. One fine day saw it mounted on rollers on Fourth street, whence day by day it made progress toward the new Church of the Immaculate Conception on Kinistino avenue.

School in East End.

Deposited there on three lots bought last year by the board it has been renovated throughout, with a furnace installed and will serve as a school for the younger children of that parish, their elders being able to attend the big school on Third street.

The personnel of the Separate School board, which has been so energetically at work, includes Wilfred Garlepy, president; Messrs. J. Schulster, P. E. Lessard, J. H. Picard, E. J. Hart and Emile Tessier, secretary.

The trustees will be present at the school tomorrow afternoon from three to six o'clock, when all who are desirous of doing so are asked to inspect the building. Some of the teacher staff will also be present, sisters from the Convent who hold Canadian diplomas of high grades.

* * * *

Perhaps the first thing that impresses itself upon a visitor to this school is the superb arrangements made for ventilation. Not only are the corridors high, wide and sunny, with tall windows at each end, but in every classroom, two large ventilators at once rivet the attention. As in all good ventilation systems, one carries off the foul air, the other brings in a supply of pure air from the air chambers below, but they are such generously-sized ventilators that they are a delight to the eyes that in offices, stores, public halls, churches and even schools is so often hurt by an appalling stinginess in the builders about the supply afforded of God's pure air. This is so abundant and so vital to the well-being of the human mechanism—yet it is doled out to the average city-dweller as if it were a high-priced liqueur.

Playrooms and Cloakrooms.

The architect here has provided for this, as well as for another interesting feature—large, airy, well-lit cloakrooms that are in reality cross corridors between the classrooms and from which doors open into the classrooms, providing a separate entrance for pupils, while the teachers' entrance is from the main corridor. Down in the basement are three well-lit playrooms with concrete floors, for the use of the children in bad weather. One is for the girls, another for the small boys, a third for the older boys.

Separate entrances have been provided for the boys and girls, the girls coming in from the side door on Third street, the boys entering by a large door in the rear. In all there are four exits to the school, and each floor is equipped with the hose and fire-fighting apparatus which will be used by the boys in the fire-drill for pupils.

Modern Equipment.

Each class is fitted out with two electric bells, which communicate with the principal's room and the janitor's. The stairways at either end of the building are so broad that four children could comfortably walk abreast on them.

On the second floor is the laboratory for the high-school pupils. It has the usual bewildering array of glass, of test tubes, and phials, and the complicated apparatus for the teaching of physical science and chemistry. The main portion of this floor is devoted to space for an assembly hall, which is unique in its six large side-chambers alternating with equally large recesses where the quaint broad windows are.

Mrs. Fiske Would Enjoy It.

The stage is large and well-equipped. There are footlights, drop curtains and an elaborate series of dressing rooms in the rear and wings, which would have gladdened the heart of Mrs. Fiske and her company when they were endeavoring to make up in improvised and tiny dressing-rooms on their recent tour of the West. A piano is here and the whole is set off at night by handsome electroliers.

On the first floor the stairways at either end have opposite them the trustees' board-room and the library. The books have not yet been put into the library, but a piano is already there which will be played for musical drills and for the ordinary ascent and descent of the stairs by the pupils.

On this floor are four large classrooms lit by five and six windows in each, with black-boards almost encircling the room beneath a fair wall-space for pictures, capped by a rounded cornice of fine, simplicity of design. One of these classes will be used for the High School pupils, the others for the girls attending the school.

Separate Classrooms.

On the ground floor are situated four other handsome classrooms for boys, each room, being fitted out with a corner cupboard in hardwood for books. Map cases and other equipment in hardwood also occupy place in each room, in which, on the visit of the Bulletin representative, the desks, etc., were just being installed.

The principal's room and a room for the teachers are also situated on this floor. The floors throughout the building are of hard maple; the space intervening between the blackboards and surbase are of cement. In the basement are situated the two lavatories for the pupils, large coal cellar, air chambers and a large comfortable room for the janitor.

These air chambers belonging to the system of ventilation lead up to the roof and terminate in the oblong chimney-like shafts that on the building's exterior add so much to the imposing lines of the architecture.

WHAT MR. CLARK SAW IN THE WEST

Editor of Saturday Night Gives His Impressions of The Great West.

Mr. Joe T. Clark, the bright editor of Saturday Night, who was a visitor in Calgary the other day, is writing up the west in his readable week-end paper, and here is what he published on Saturday last. The article was accompanied by a splendid view of Eighth avenue:

Everything in the Canadian West is done in a big way. There is nothing small about the country or the people. Men make money in chunks and spend it by the lump. The one cent piece has no status west of Lake Superior. If you buy a copy of a daily paper from a newsboy in Winnipeg or Calgary he will always charge you five cents for it; or you can get two or three different papers for the same coin; but both parties to the transaction scorn change. At Moose Jaw I stoped off half a day and attended the fair. They called it a fair, but it was mostly a race meet, and one is rather surprised to find in the booming west the Ontario tendency to put a snug disguise on things. One would expect that if people out here in a big new country of their own making wanted to see some good horse races they would say so, and would get together and race their nags—but they don't. They get up a fair and have "speeding in the ring." They pretend they are coming out to see big pumpkins and crochet doilies. These exhibitions are held all along the line during the slack season before grain cutting, and one finds that little interest is taken in anything but the "speeding," and that a good deal of money is bet on the events in a quiet way. Wherever you go you meet with people who want to bet—on cards, or horses, the speed of a train, or tomorrow's weather. The man who is looking for trouble can find a poker game in almost any town on the line, and he is politely allowed to see the limit. Those who do not play, and who condemn the practice, will tell you about the local game, and while cautioning you to keep clear of it are unable to conceal their secret pride in the fact that the town can hold its end up even in this respect. In one place a total abstainer told me in a tone of great satisfaction that he supposed there was as much champagne opened in his town as in any place between Winnipeg and the coast. These are among the evidences of prosperity in a new country, and not without significance. A bank manager has just rebuked the people of the west for spending too much money on pianos and cigars, but as you ride in the train and see a ranchman's house, a solitary speck on an illimitable plain, you can readily understand how a piano an organ or a music box of some sort would be regarded as an absolute necessity of the home.

When the last race was over at the Moose Jaw fair there was a rush to get down town, and farmers and their wives and daughters jumped into the 'busses and paid a quarter each to ride half a mile down hill. A similar crowd in Ontario would have considered it a sinful waste to spend money to ride half a miles—especially down hill.

The banks have shut down tight. The object of it is to stop speculation by starving it, and while the object is an excellent one, yet it is to be feared that the remedy is beingg applied with a severity that will injure much legitimate enterprise. When the bank reach a common agreement to shut down on money, it generally means that the local managers are allowed little, if any, discretion, and are compelled to stop the supplies of concerns that would prove very successful under normal banking conditions, but which go to almost certain destruction if deprived of the funds that they need and were led to, expect from the banks. As a consequence of the new situation there is a migration just now of business men to Winnipeg to interview those higher banking officials who alone have authority to extend credit in any special or large way.

A bank manager told me, but declined to vouch for the accuracy of the story, that such was the land boom at Saskatoon, that if the lots sold by the per foot measure had each been occupied by three persons, the place would have a population of 325,000. This is going some in the way of a town lot boom. Three years ago the site of Saskatoon was an unbroken prairie. Today it is a city with a past, and a future that has been discounted too far in advance. But it has its future all the same, and it is bound to be a great one. At Regina—which used to be called Pile o' Bones, but does not recall the name unless you mention it—the visitor from the east sees a young city that makes a great impression on him. Before the snow flies Regina is going to be just about the best paved town of its size in Canada. The mud there is nature's glue. They are battering it down, however, and in a few weeks all the business district will be paved, and even Winnipeg will require to look to her credit in the matter of street paving. Last year a Toronto man, who professed to be a friend of mine, tried to sell me a town lot in Regina, which for reason that do not affect Regina, he did not succeed in doing. In driving about the place it occurred to me as a good idea to work up a sort of landed proprietor's interest in the scenery by viewing the lot which under other circumstances might have belonged to me. It was somewhere near the site of the new provincial parliament buildings. These buildings do not as yet exist, except on the real estate agents' maps, but we found the quarter section on which they will be erected. It is a very choice quarter section, and the province of Saskatchewan will there construct a group of buildings that will be a credit even to so great a province. But the site is as yet a plain. Away on the horizon, hugging the sky-line, was the lot that might have been mine, somewhere in the clutch of that vast expanse—and a man could not feel a sense of proprietorship in such a lot any more than he could if he were to buy a pailful of water somewhere in the middle of Lake Ontario. The prairie lot business has boomed for a year or two, and people down east have done a great deal of buying that nobody on the spot would have done. These towns, of course, are all growing marvellously, but no town on earth could grow as rapidly as a real estate man could convert quarter sections into per foot frontages.

The real estate story of Winnipeg, if printed, would read like an Alladin tale Perhaps it will appear in these pages a little later on. To mention one case: An eastern man owned three or four lots in Fort Rouge, but threw them up rather than pay some forty dollars taxes. Four years ago these lots were sold for four hundred dollars; three years ago they sold for six hundred; last year they sold for six thousand dollars. It is to be hoped the former owner will be spared the pain of reading these lines.

Last winter the daily papers of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton were swollen with huge real estate advertisement. At present all this business is at a standstill. The banks have shut down on the game, and I am told that sixty real estate offices in Winnipeg have taken out their telephones and are going to summer fallow the town lots for the next season or two. They are going to let the people save up some money and give the banks time to loosen up. It is the same all the way across the west. However, the real estate men need a rest and can afford to take a holiday.

The common, ordinary copper cent which plays so important a place in the daily business of Ontario, is, as I have said, despised west of Lake Superior. Perhaps it would be truer to say that it was despised. One of the daily papers in Winnipeg tried to make the one cent piece respectable, but failed. That journal advertised its copies for sale at one cent and boys went on the street loaded down with coppers for use in making the change—but the people would not take to the innovation. No Winnipeg citizen wanted to be seen accepting copper change from a child on the main street. But where the press failed a new champion of the one cent piece arose. The T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, started a branch store in Winnipeg and brought in one cent pieces by the keg. Goods are advertised at 49c., 79c. and 99c. The one cent piece is getting in its deadly work; it is taking its place on the basis of our currency. When John Eaton went up to Winnipeg he did not go down the middle of the road announcing that he wanted to buy land on which to erect a great store. Instead, he made arrangements with half a dozen different persons to buy half a dozen different properties, all of which, it afterwards turned out, adjoined. The result was that the retailers in Winnipeg woke up one Sunday morning in the knowledge that Eaton's had bought out an entire block of land on Portage avenue. It was a "side street" then; it is now disputing supremacy with Main street. The store is more imposing than the head store in Toronto, and already a large new wing is being added. They tell me in Winnipeg that the Robert Simpson Company is about to start a big store in that city close to Eaton's. They tell me in Regina that Eaton's will have a store there before Christmas, and they tell me the same thing in Calgary. But of this point any traveller will be convinced—a house that aims to serve the Canada of tomorrow will need many branches.

Having stopped off at a small town in Manitoba, I was driven through the neighboring country by one of the local real estate agents. We met a farmer and asked him about the crop outlook. He was something of a pessimist and thought Manitoba would have no better than a half crop this season. But the interesting thing in regard to this man was his manner of talking. When asked a question he would frame a reply, say it to himself slowly, consider it carefully, nod his head approvingly and finally trust his voice to say aloud the words he has been using. It was curious to see a man attaching this tremendous importance to his own remarks—simple observations on the crops and the weather, and clothed with no consequence. It seems this man had spoken too fast on one occasion and determined never to be caught in the same way again, so before making any statements he repeats it three times to himself in order that he may examine it carefully and allow no rash word to escape him. He got his lesson one day while indulging in the luxury of an argument with an acquaintance in the village. In the course of the discussion this man said that if anybody were to offer him a stated sum in cash for his farm he would take it. "Do you mean that?" asked a bystander. "Yes, I do." "Well, step right in here and have the papers drawn up." The deal was put through then and there, but by next morning the farmer deeply regretted the sale he had made and went to the purchaser to have the transaction cancelled. That was not an easy thing to do, and it cost him two or three hundred dollars to continue ownership of his own farm. He brooded over this loss, and rightly ascribed it to hasty and ill-considered talking, of which, he resolved, there should be no more. Many a man talks too fast and too soon, but few profit by their lessons to the extent of this Manitoba farmer, who imposed on himself this severe discipline. Talking to him is slow work, but you feel that you are at least getting his deliberate and fully matured opinions.

MACK.

BRADSTREET'S AND DUN'S REVIEWS

Of Trade Creditors During the Week. Business Shows Considerable Buying.

New York, Aug. 23.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "Buyers' excursions have been a feature of the week, and the leading primary markets of the country have been filled with country merchants. As a result house trade has been stimulated, and orders for the dry goods, clothing and shoes, show considerable improvement. Fall goods shipments, except at a few centres, are said to equal a year ago at this date, the volume being made up of numerous orders rather than by any new interest or of heavy business. In fact many merchants display a disposition to go slow, fearing that orders may fall off, not because of a decline in consumption, but merely a display of tightness. The cotton goods situation is in an almost unprecedented condition. In spite of high priced raw material, the mills are prosperous, dividends large, surplus heavy, and their stocks sell at high prices. On the other hand, owing to the uncertain money situation and some minor labor troubles, there is an increasing under-current of conservatism in the trade. The mills are oversold, many makes are "at value" and some of the manufacturers are refusing orders. Taken all in all the situation is such as to repay examination. While orders on the books of English cotton mills are very large, new business is considerably lighter. This is especially true of cloth, new demand for which is especially light. Efforts to bring about smaller production are noted. Shipments in cloth and yarn, all on old orders, are very large. New mill building is still being done, despite the high cost of machinery, and there is little doubt that yarn production will be heavily increased in the next two years. The woollen and worsted manufacturers bought more heavily directly from the growers this season than ever before, paying fairly high prices. The demand is largely for worsteds, and the finer grades of woollen goods, but is rather slow at present, and the total of orders thus far taken is below expectations; but this, it is hoped, will be remedied when the duplicate re-orders commence to arrive. The outlook is only fair at present, as there is a possibility of the stoppage of many looms for lack of work to keep them running.

In iron and steel there is more of a disposition to speculate as to the future of the trade. New business has declined all round, but the plants are well provided with orders for the balance of the year, and specifications against old contracts are coming in freely. Iron continues very quiet, demand being of a hand to mouth character. The undertone as regards prices is less favorable. Some foundries are said to be seeking loopholes for getting out of high price contracts placed early in the year. Trade in sheets, tinplates, bar iron and tubes is less active, and some falling of in inquiries for steel bars is noted, although in special instances this commodity commands a premium.

Wire and wire products continue in heavy demand. Lead spelter and tin are weak. Copper is dull, and prices are weaker than heretofore. Stocks over sea are said to be light. Therefore it would not be surprising to see some sort of a buying movement coming from that quarter.

Busines failures for the week ending August 22, numbered 153 against 146 last week, 155 in the like week of 1906; 176 in 1905; 185 in 1904. Canadian failure for the week numbered 19, against 30 last week, and 10 in this week a year ago.

Wheat including flour exports from U. S. and Canada for the week ending August 22, aggregated 3,504,347 bushels, against 2,947,433 bushels last week, 3,196,187 this week last year, and 6,606,989 in 1901.

For the first eight weeks of the fiscal year, the exports are 22,476,540 bushels against 18,124,000 bushels in 1906-07 and 51,941,534 in 1901-2.

What R. G. Dun Has To Say.

New York, Aug. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: Jobbing markets are well attended by interior buyers and country merchants, who operate with great freedom considering the financial stringency which has compelled the postponement of much contemplated structural work. Yet, many western and southern cities report building operations in excess of last year's, and as the harvests progress there is more disposition to increase preparations for future needs. Retail stocks have been depleted by the customary bargain sales and preparations for fall and winter trade indicate confidence in continued activity. At most points there is no complaint regarding collections, but reports from Canada indicate many requests for renewals. Leading industrial plants are well occupied, many mills having output sold far into 1908. Inquiry for pig iron has improved chiefly for small lots and promptly, considerable Bessemer iron being notably urgent for quick shipments. But scarcely any can be had earlier than October. In most sections of the iron and steel industry, conditions are normally more quiet at this time than any other month of the year, and the moderate decrease in new business of late has received more attention than the circumstances warranted because of the phenomenally active period preceding. Conditions in the cotton goods industry continue satisfactory, some mills having contracts covering production of the next year, and find no difficulty in maintaining prices at the top. Some plants have been compelled to stop machinery until the production of gray goods caught up, but otherwise the industry is fully occupied and prices are readily maintained. One element of strength is the high position of the raw material. Weekly shipments of footwear from Boston again exceed similar figures for last year, and the volume of new business has improved over recent preceding weeks. Yet buyers persist in a conservative policy operating only in accordance with actual requirements. Business is more active in the west, St. Louis manufacturers receiving orders more freely than those situated in New England. Leather is firmer than hides, chiefly by curtailed tanning, few purchasers being able to obtain concessions.

SEARCHED FIVE YEARS.

For Woman He Wanted to Marry, Only to Kill Her Afterward.

New York, August 21.—After a search that lasted five years and covered fifteen thousand miles on two continents, Julius Teich found the girl he loved and persuaded her to marry him, only to kill her in a fit of anger after two months of wedded life, and then repentant took his own life.

Pistol shots today aroused occupants of an apartment house in West 126th street, where Teich and his bride lived, and when the police broke into the flat they found Teich and his wife unconscious. Both died within a few minutes.

Emily Herter lived with her parents when she first met Teich, who was a silk weaver. Teich was possessed of violent temper and Emily feared to marry him. Her parents also objected, but Teich was insistent, so the girl left Germany secretly and came to America. This was five years ago. For two years Teich searched Germany for her. Then her parents admitted that she was in America, but refused to tell him where. Nothing daunted, the young man came to America and renewed his search. He hunted New York for months. Then he went to Minneapolis, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Scranton, where he thought the girl had friends. He returned to New York a few months ago and accidentally met Emily on the street. She was living with an aunt, and, in spite of her relatives' objection, Emily consented to marry the man who has been so faithful in his search for her. That was two months ago.

Neighbors say that there was a quarrel in the Teich apartment because Emily refused to get up for the breakfast this morning Julius had prepared. There was sharp words and a pistol shot. The pleading words for forgiveness from Julius followed by another shot. Then the police broke in and hurried the unconscious couple to a hospital, where both died.

To Suppress Native Flag.

Manila, Aug. 22.—The government has given orders for the suppression of the Katipunan flag in the Philippines and to stop the sale of Katipunan emblems. The victorious nacionalistas politicians flaunt the secret flag on every occasion and Americans are indignant at the treatment accorded the American flag. A mass meeting of Filipinos is to be held to resent the action of the government. The final returns of the recent elections have not been received by the municipality. Those heard from do not change the complexion of the assembly, which is given as follows: Naconalistas 31, Progressistas 16, Independents 19, Immediasts, 7, Independestas 4, Nacionalt Independents 1, Catolico 1. The total vote recorded was 97,803, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the present population of the islands.

Can't Tell Amount Stolen.

Chicago Ill, Aug. 22.—Post Office Inspector Kimball declared today after investigation of the recent theft of two mail pouches on a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train that the stolen pouches contained matter sent to points east of Chicago. He said that if $250,000 had been stolen it must have been currency sent from the Denver banks to New York. The inspector doubted very much, however, that such an amount had been taken. He said that there was no means of knowing whether the pouches contained $250,000 or $2,50, but that the amount whatever it was must have been bound for New York.

RUGBY TEAM PRACTISING HARD.

The Strathcona Rugby football team recently organized, have been practicing hard during the past three weeks, in expectation of a series of games shortly with the Edmonton club. Though they have not yet received an answer to their challenge of some days ago it is understood that a game is being arranged by the labor union for the sports on Labor day. The Edmonton team have consented to play on that date.

JUDGES FOR THE SUPREME COURT

Of Saskatchewan may be Present Members of Judiciary Now in Province.

judges for the

Ottawa, Aug. 21—It is understood that four out of the five judges who are to be appointed to the new Supreme court of Saskatchewan will be the present members of the judiciary who reside in that province: Justice Wetmore, Prendergast, Newlands and Johnstone. They must reside in Regina, but will go on the circuit. It is expected that the chief justice will be appointed shortly. Judge Wetmore will probably get the position.

POSECUTING ICE TRUST.

In Los Angeles—Concerted Action Raised Price 25 Per Cent.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 20—The four corporate members of the so-called Los Angeles ice trust were today summoned into court to answer to a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Cartwright anti-trust law. In addition, the following companies and individuals were cited to appear next Tuesday: Union Ice Co., National Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles Ice Cold Storage Co., Merchants Cold Storage Co., Stephen A. Bullinch, J. C. Cashin, J. G. McKinney and Fred G. Calkins. The offence charged is, under the law, a misdemeanor punishable with a maximum fine of $5,000, or a year imprisonment, or both, for each offense and a minimum fine $50 or six month imprisonment, or both. The companys are charged with raising concertedly the price of ice 25 to 50 per cent. August 1st.

Failed to Send Representatives.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 21.—Complications have arisen in the negotiations for a joint conference between representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who are demanding a flat increase of 2 cents an hour for yard-men on all roads from Denver west, and the managers, who are in Denver to meet them. Last night it was thought that the situation was cleared, but the failure of several of the largest railroads to send representatives caused a deadlock. One of the managers said they expected to have all the railroads at the conference, but up to noon today nothing had been heard from the officials on the Santa Fe, Burlington, Missouri Pacific. and Texas Pacific.

Resume Outrages in Colorado.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 22.—An attempt was made about noon today to blow up tre incoming short line passenger train with dynamite at St. Peter's Dome, midway between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs. Every window in the last car was broken and M. J. Cary, of Victor, deputy state inspector, had his hand cut. A number of women fainted and there was great excitement. Similar attempts were made to blow up the same train at Duffield yesterday. The dynamiters escaped, but the sheriff is on their trail.

Predictions of Old Moore.

London, August 21.—Old Moore, wizard and almanac maker, of London, England, has been dreaming of the year 1908, and if the familiar white-covered tale of his vision, just published, is less a nightmare than usual, it has acquired an unwonted Jules Verne flavor.

For instance, he says, that in March 1908, we must look out for trouble on battleships. "Their greatest enemy is in their holds; the effects of earth current, acting on the vast magnetic body of metal, will be automatic in their destruction."

Still dreaming of the navy, he foretells, for December, "a new idea of coast defence in floating circular ironclads impenetrable for any shots, owing to the want of a striking point. If necessary, they can reverse quickly on a dropped pivot anchor."

September will be marked by a laboratory discovery which "will cause double crops in many parts of the country," and October by the invention of reflecting ceilings, the effect of which "will be funny in the ballroom."

In December a "new and very beautiful flower will appear and make a great sensation."

Found Body of "Suggestion" Suicide.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 22.—Policemen who searched the river for two days found the body of Ida Frenette late yesterday, a few feet below the steel arch bridge from where she jumped into the river on Monday night. The body evidently had not been carried by the current of the river, for the body was found about 30 feet below the place where she struck the water. Mrs. Frank Adamson, sister of the dead girl, identified the body, which was turned over to the relatives after the coroners had been summoned. Neither friends nor relatives can learn of any love affair in the girl's life that would cause her to take her life and the theory is that the suicide of Grace Adamson two years ago, preyed on her mind.

Fear for Men on Cruise.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20—A Sentinal special from Marinette, Wis., says: Considerable apprehension is felt regarding the whereabout of the sailing yacht Ingersoll, which should have returned from a week's cruise on Green Bay early Monday morning. The boat left the first of last week with James and Ralph Kaerl, Earl Saxton, Jake Cohen and others. All but Ralph Kaerl and Earl Eaxton returned home Sunday and reported that the yacht was at Sturgeon Bay and would start home early Monday morning. James Kaerl was sent back to Sturgeon Bay on Sunday by his parents to help the other boys sail Monday morning would have been far too strong for the craft had it been out in the lake, and the parents are greatly worried.