# TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE CHEERED ARRIVAL OF FIRST G.T.P. TRAIN

**Edmonton Express on Grand Trunk Pacific Steams Into C.N.R. Station Sharp on Time. Great Crowd of Citizens Present To Witness Event. Mayor Lee Delivers Welcoming Oration From Top of An Hotel Bus**

A new era in railway transportation dawned for Edmonton when the first through daily train on the Grand Trunk Pacific reached the city sharp on time at a quarter after eight o'clock Monday night. The run was made from Winnipeg in 30¼ hours, a quarter of an hour longer than the scheduled time in the opposite direction.

The large number of passengers who had the privilege of making the first run of the daily service to Edmonton over the new line were enthusiastic about the trip. Words were inadequate to express their appreciation of the service which, despite the fact that it was in its inaugural stages, was superb in every detail.

"Edmonton is coming to her own." This was the thought in the minds of the two thousand people who crowded around the Union station as the magnificent standard train, known as Edmonton express, No. 1, pulled up to the platform. The band played and the crowd, led by Mayor Lee and President McGeorge, of the Board of Trade, cheered the new arrival to the echo.

**Mayor Meets at Tofield.**

The train was met at Tofield by Mayor Lee, who had gone down to that town in the morning with ex-Supt. Taylor, of the Edmonton street railway. A representative of the Bulletin accompanied the eastbound train Sunday to Saskatoon and returned last night.

The general passenger agent, W. P. Hinton, Winnipeg, who contemplated making the first trip west was unavoidably prevented at the last moment. He was represented by C. W. Johnston, the publicity agent of the passenger department, and Superintendent Ross, of the Canadian Express Co. Mr. Johnson was delighted with the run which is his first to Edmonton. On the outward trip yesterday was A. E. Duff, the district passenger agent at Winnipeg, who has been in Edmonton arranging for the inauguration of the service.

**Admiring Crowds at All Towns**

The new daily trains both east and west were greeted with admiring crowds of citizens at each town through which they passed. On Sunday flags were flying on many of the public buildings along the transcontinental and on every hand there were expressions of enthusiasm. Long have residents on the G. T. P. waited for the daily service and now after a period of comparative isolation, that they are brought into daily connection with both east and west, their joy is unbounded.

At Viking, where a fourth of July celebration was being held, a large number of Tofield and Holden residents were in attendance. They returned to their homes by train reaching Holden at 5.54 and Tofield at 6.36.

A passenger from Irma to the city en route to Calgary to attend a political convention was J. G. Clark, the defeated Conservative candidate in the Vermilion constituency. Mr. Clark's disappointment over the political contest was overshadowed by his gratification at the new era which he realizes is dawning for his home town as for its rivals along the new line.

**Runs Close to C.P.R.**

From Saskatoon west for more than a hundred miles the Saskatoon-Wetaskiwin branch of the C.P.R. runs closely parallel to the G.T.P. from one to two miles to the north. Rival towns along the two lines are springing up and the contest for superiority is keen. Those on the C.P.R. include Willie, Adanac and Asquith, and on the G. T. P., Biggar, Scott, and Asquith, the last bearing the same name as its rival to the north.

Probably the most admired of the features of the G.T.P. is its superb roadbed which allows of fast time being made without discomfort to the traveller. The roadbed has been noted with admiration by every visitor who has travelled over the line in the past and now that the regular fast service is in operation its superiority will be more generally known.

In the runs both Sunday and yesterday the trains frequently attained a speed of from 40 to 50 miles an hour, and the train glided along as smoothly as a rubber-tired vehicle on a concrete pavement.

**Everything Is New.**

Everything is new about the equipment from rolling stock to the interior furnishings. Especially attractive is the silverware in the dining car. In the selection of this the G.T.P. had in view the securing of a higher standard than any other road on the continent and this they assert has been attained.

**Four Trains Equipped.**

There are four trains equipped to carry out the new service, each consisting of seven coaches, baggage, mail, colonist, two first-class, a parlor, cafe and a G.T.P. standard sleeper. The sleepers are named for prominent countries composing the British Empire, as the G.T.P. or Transcontinental is an all-British route.

The sleeper that reached Edmonton last night was the Scotland. From Edmonton the sleeper was the Queensland. The others available are named England, Ireland, New Zealand and Newfoundland. There is no Canada, because the car used by President Chas. M. Hays is called after the land of the Maple Leaf.

The first train from Edmonton reached Winnipeg at 4.15 p.m. Monday, sharp on time, and, allowing for the change of time, this makes 29 hours 45 minutes. The trains will be in charge of representatives of the passenger department, separate from the conductors, who will thus be free to attend strictly to orders. These agents will be able to give the passengers more attention and information than the conductors usually have time to do. From Winnipeg to Watrous the agents on duty will be Reynolds, Robinson and Drowley. On the western end the agents will be Lambkin, Cox and Godfrey.

**2,000 Cheer Arrival.**

Before eight o'clock last evening several thousand people had gathered upon the platform of the C.N.R. depot and in the station yard, to be joined as the hands of the clock crept round towards 8.15, by a steady stream of people, forming a crowd which, when the train steamed into the depot sharp upon the advertised time, numbered fully two thousand.

The occasion was one to be marked by special observance and the citizens of Edmonton showed their appreciation of its true significance by their presence and by the tense excitement with which the arrival of the train was awaited.

As the train entered the depot the Citizens' Band struck up a jubilant air, and when it came to a standstill, the crowds upon the platform thronged about the doors of the coaches with eager curiosity, forming a barrier through which the disembarking passengers made their way with difficulty.

So soon as the passengers had left the coaches a steady stream of people swept through the doors to inspect and admire the handsome appointments of the new service.

**Mayor Lee's Address**

Then, the band dropping into respectful silence, Mayor Lee, with the assistance of President McGeorge of the Board of Trade, mounted to the roof of the Windsor Hotel bus and called for the attention of the crowd.

"The arrival of the first through passenger train of the G.T.P. service,' said his worship, "marks this as one of the red letter days in Edmonton's history. I am glad that so many have testified by their presence to their interest in this event and their sense of its significance in the life of this city. I am sure that we have all been delighted to observe the splendid equipment of this new service."

His worship then called for three cheers and a "tiger" for the G.T.P., a hearty response being given by the assembled multitude, led by President McGeorge, who occupied the position of supporter to the mayor upon the giddy eminence to which he had clambered in order to command the attention of the people.

Once more the band struck up a lively air, and continuing supplied an excellent impromptu band concert, which lasted until nine o'clock, the crowd showing little inclination to disperse.

At nine o'clock, however, the band moved towards Jasper avenue, and a gathering which was probably as large as any that has ever assembled in the yard of the C.N.R. depot since the day which marked its opening, broke up and dispersed.

## MICMAC INDIANS CELEBRATE.

**Tercentenary of First Baptism of Member of That Tribe.**

St. John, N.B., July 1—A tercentenary celebration of the first baptism of a Micmac Indian was held today at Restiguoche, N.B., and was marked by one of the most interesting religious ceremonies ever held in Canada. All of the principal Roman Catholic orders of the North American continent were represented, and many high church dignitaries and civil authorities were present.

It was just 300 years ago, on St. John's Day, 1610, that the aged chief of the Micmacs, Membertou, then about 100 years of age, was baptised into the Christian faith, and his conversion was soon followed by the baptism of the entire tribe.

The vanishing remnants of the Micmac Indians participated in today's celebration. Not more than 500 are left, scattered throughout Eastern Canada and on a reservation in Newfoundland, and it is doubtful if there is a single pure-blood Micmac among them. They still hold to the primitive hunting and trapping and have acquired little knowledge of agriculture. Perhaps to a greater extent than any other Indian tribe they have maintained the early baptismal vows of their fathers. Their life is clean, peaceful and exceedingly religious and fire-water is seldom used.

## A WINNIPEG SCANDAL.

Winnipeg, July 1.—A scandal in Winnipeg's social set will be aired in the provincial police court tomorrow morning, when the case of H. A. D. Chalmers vs. R. C. Birkett, assault and threatening to kill, will come up.

It arose from the fact that Mrs. Birkett engaged a man named J. A. Mason to follow her husband. In some way he dropped some of the reports to be presented to Mrs. Birkett, and these got into the husband's hands late one night, when he was not thought to be in the city. Directly upon getting possession of the reports he rushed back home and the threshing Birkett admits he gave Chalmers was the result.

Birkett advertised in the Winnipeg papers today that he would no longer be responsible for debts contracted by his wife.

Incidentally Chalmers claims an English title which dates back to the times of the Normans, and upon the death of the present lord will succeed to it.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by all dealers.

# WITH THE FARMERS

**THE FARMER'S MARKET.**

Edmonton, Saturday, June 18.—Hay is still very plentiful on the market but the demand is good. Two loads of sheaf oats were sold at $7 per ton the latter part of the week. Butter and eggs are steady. There is no change in the price of live stock. No potatoes were offered on the market this morning.

**Grain and Feed.**

New oats 26 cents to 30 cents per bushel; oats at elevator 24cents to 26 cents per bushel; feed wheat 60cents to 6 cents per bushel; timothy hay $14 per ton; upland hay $10 to $12 per ton; slough hay $8 per ton; sheaf oats $7 per ton.

**Dairy Products**

Dairy butter 25 cents per lb.; eggs 25 cents per dozen.

**Live Stock.**

Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 9¼ cents rough and heavies, 7¼ to 8¼ cents; good fat steers, 1,200 lbs., 5 to 5½ cents; good fat steers, 900 to 1,000, 4 to 4¼ cents; good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200, 4¾ to 5 cents; extra good fat heifers, 1,050 lbs., 4½ to 5 cents; medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., 4 to 4¼ cents; medium quality fat cows, 900 lbs. and up, 3½ to 4 cents; extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up, 4 to 4¼ cents; bulls and stags, 2½ to 3 cents; good calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 5 to 5¾ cents; good calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 4 to 5 cents; choice killing lambs, 6¼ to 7 cents; choice killing sheep, 5¾ to 6 cents.

**Vegetables.**

Potatoes 30 cents per bushel.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, July 5.—Sensational advances were made in the spring wheat markets this morning. Minneapolis and Duluth selling up sharply. Long wheat was on sale in all the markets on the advances established. Shorts were the buyers. July wheat sold at Chicago at 99⅝ to 1.00¼, against a close Friday of 97¾. September sold at 99¾ to 1.00¼, later up to 2¾. December at 1.01 to 1.01¼, close Friday at 99⅝ and 99. The Liverpool wheat market was 1⅞ to 2⅝ higher than last Friday on less favorable European crop outlook and reports from Canada that recent rains were insufficient.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 5.—Only a handful of stock reported at Western markets today. Killers were all anxious for something. The result was higher prices. Cattle advanced ten cents to fifteen cents higher. Cattle trade was 15 to 20 cents higher. In the sheep house, lambs looked 50 cents higher than last week.

Cattle receipts 10,000. Choice prime steers 8.15 to 8.50; good to choice beef cows 4.75 to 6.00; good to choice heifers 5.75 to 6.50; good to choice calves 7.40 to 7.75; selected feeders 5.25 to 5.70.

Hog receipts 16,000. Choice heavy 9.15 to 9.20; butchers 9.20 to 9.40; coarse packing 8.15 to 8.80; good to choice pigs 9.00 to 9.40.

Sheep receipts 12,000. Good to choice lambs 7.75 to 8.50; cull spring lambs 4.50 to 6.00; good to choice yearlings 5.75 to 6.25; good to choice feeding yearlings 4.75 to 5.00; good to choice wethers 4.25 to 6.65.

## TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

Winnipeg, Man., July 5.—Another exciting bull market prevailed on the grain exchange today. The advance, however, was not as high as in the American markets which were exceptionally strong. After the two days holiday the condition of spring wheat crops in that country forcing prices up. The advance of Liverpool cables of 2 to 2¼ cents also had a bullish effect and scalpers took advantage of these two facts and forced the market up, the American markets always having a direct influence on the local one. The advance in Winnipeg July was 2 cents and October 2¼ cents, while the Chicago July went up 3⅞ to 4 cents, September 3⅞ to 3¾ cents, and December 2⅝ to 2¾ cents. Minneapolis was just as bad, July going up 3¼ cents, September 4¼ cents, and December 4¾ cents. Cash demand was light and foreign bids are still out of line.

Oats were steadier today, the market opening higher but closed about the same as yesterday. Wheat continues to pour in from the farmers, 172 cars coming yesterday as compared with 62 last year. Wheather map indicates slight showers to have fallen in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, but otherwise clear weather prevailed.

Winnipeg cash prices: No. 1 Northern 1.02¾; No. 2 Northern 99¾; No. 3 Northern 96. Oats—No.2 White 34½. Flax—No. 1 N.W. 1.90.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—July opened 1.02, closed 1.03; October opened 98⅞, closed 99⅞. Oats—July opened 34¾, closed 34½; October opened 36½, closed 36. Flax—July opened 1.91, closed 1.90; October closed 1.71.

## MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, July 4.—About 1,078 butchers' cattle, 500 calves, 325 sheep and lambs and 900 hogs were offered at Point Ste Charles stock yards today. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2,230 cattle, 1,500 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs. There were several hundred ranch cattle among offerings and so many fairly good beeves had a depressing effect on prices and choice steers were sold today at 7 cents per pound, which would have brought 7½ cents per pound two weeks ago. Ranch cattle sold at 6c to 6¼ cents per pound; prettyg ood animals, 5c to 6c; common stock, 3½c to 4¾c. Calves sold at from 3½ cents to 5½ cents. Sheep sold at 4c to 4½c. Lambs at $4 to $5.50. Good lots of hogs sold at about 9¾c.

**Non-Union Sailor Mutilated.**

Buffalo, June 22.—Edward Fraser, a non-union sailor, was found bleeding to day to death on the docks. His left ear had been cut off and there was a deep 13 inch gap in his thigh. On his forehead was pasted a placard bearing the inscription "Don't be a strike-breaker." Fraser may die.

# THE TRAGIC END TO A STRANGE CAREER

**Prince Rupert Resident Tells of Leader of the Famous Alexander Gosling Expedition, Who Was Killed Recently in Africa—Most Remarkable Life.**

Prince Rupert, July 4.—All sorts of people go to the upbuilding of a new and large city. One of the residents of the city is Bullock Webster, who had been with the recently murdered Lieut. Boyd Alexander in Africa, and knew him well. Mr. Webster, speaking of the great explorer, said:

"Friday night's mail brought me the sad news of the death of Lieut. Boyd Alexander, late of the Rifle Brigade, one of the greatest explorers the British empire has ever produced. The tale was told in a brief telegram sent by Jose Lopez, the faithful servant of the deceased for many years. It was sent to Mr. Herbert Alexander, the explorer's brother ,who is a well-known artist and a member of the Royal Water Color Society. The message had been received at the British post of Maiduguri and cabled from there to England. It simply said "My master murdered April 3rd near Abeshr." This is the Wadai region of the French Soudan.

"What a tragic end to a great career. Though poor Alexander achieved so much in the way of exploration and discovery, he will be best remembered by the public as the leader of the Alexander-Gosling expedition 'From the Niger to the Nile,' so fully described in his splendid book of that name. It will be remembered how that expedition, which started in 1904, wound its way in spite of overwhelming difficulties, obstacles and trials through the very heart of unexplored Africa. How the bold and fearless leader pressed on in spite of the fact that his brother, Capt. Claude Alexander, of the Guards, and Capt. Gosling, his only white companions, both died on that awful journey.

"Months elapsed in the attempt to cross the swamp lands around Lake Chad. I have been shown photographs in which his negro bodyguard were seen struggling through mud up to their shoulders, pulling the boats in which his specimens and instruments were kept. And this went on for days and months under a scorching sun. This toiling party of semi-savages worked on, out of sheer love and respect for the solitary white man, pushing his way through a strange land whose goal was the opposite shore of the continent, to whom the greatest privations and difficulties were as part of their work.

"It is well known how he came out onto the Nile nearly three years after he started, with only a shirt and torn trousers, with no water and no food, yet some miles in advance of the strongest of his native followers. And yet a casual observer meeting him would never have guessed what power of mind and body, what vitality, what determination and lofty ambition lay beneath the quiet, calm exterior of the gentle, reserved young Englishman.

"His character lacked those traits that force a man into the limelight of public notice. Though he would undoubtedly have received the social honors which come to great men had he returned from his last expedition, he would never have sought them.

"Lieut. Alexander came of an old English family who have a country place in Kent, and he had done much else besides his three years' march before referred to. At the age of 25 he traversed the Zambesi territories, and in 1897 took his part in the fighting that led up to the relief of Kumasi. He obtained the first perfect skin of the okapi, an animal only recently heard of and which until his discovery, had never been seen by a white man. He travelled 5,000 miles through the wilds of Africa and had shot every kind of big game. In the dark tropical forest lands which Stanley found so serious an obstacle, Alexander wandered as if a native. He saw and obtained specimens of huge vampire bats with teeth like sharks, and sweet-faced phalanges with eyes like saucers and as clear as amber, and gigantic forest rats with white bellies, two feet from head to tail. He was harassed by cannibal tribes who hunt stray white men as white men do deer, but by constant tact and watchfulness he came out unscathed.

"The heavy expenses of these expeditions were a great drain upon his resources. Two stories, which I can tell from personal experience, well illustrate his general mode of life. Before the 1904 expedition he got together a large quantity of goods he thought suitable for presents to the native chiefs he might meet with on the journey. He walked quietly into Harrod's store in London and asked the price of cotton material. They showed him various colors and qualities and he decided on a certain kind. When asked how much he would take the quiet answer was: "Oh, about 2,000 yards." This nearly staggered the attendant, who fled for help to a superior, who in turn went off to seek advice. They thought it was some sort of a practical joke.

"This wretched murder by some treacherous native has cut off in its prime a great career. General Gordon said: 'The Empire is made by her adventurers.' Alexander will rank with Drake, Frobisher, Livingstone and Stanley. Another name has been added to the long list of British heroes. A great man has passed away."

**Waterloo Sports.**

Waterloo, Ont., July 3.—Waterloo's second day of sports was witnessed by 1,200 people. Andrews, of Toronto, again carried off the honors in the bicycle races, winning both the quarter mile and the ten mile C.W. championships. This gives Andrews all the championships, five in number, besides the one mile handicap.

# HAGUE RULING MAY AFFECT HUDSON BAY

**The Threatened Dispute With U. S. Concerning Canada's Jurisdiction in the Hudson Bay May be Affected by Hague Ruling.**

Washington, D.C., July 4.—State department officials are in a quandary The question as to whether Hudson Bay is a closed sea completely controlled by Canada as is contended by the government of that country ,according to Ottawa despatches, may be vitally affected by the decision of The hague tribunal upon the large issues which are now being argued before it by eminent British and American counsel.

The question has come up only in a rather incidental way through the assertion by the Canadians of their right to impose a small tax upon American vessels entering Hudson Bay. The payment of that tax, however, might constitute a complete recognition of the Canadian title. In view of the probable construction of a new Canadian railway from the Pacific to Hudson Bay, giving a much shorter route to Europe for the great wheat shipments in the far west, the matter, it is said, is one which cannot be overlooked by far-sighted American statesmen.

Last year for the first time the attention of the state department was attracted to the subject and several American whaling captains were informally advised that they need not pay the tax and they did not do so. There are no similar instructions this year, and it is assumed that New England fishermen are simply acting in conformity with the original advice. The first article of the treaty of 1818 is the principal matter of discussion before The Hague tribunal and that article deals with fishing rights. It recognizes the liberty of Americans to fish not only on the Newfoundland coast, "to and through the straits of Belle Isle and thence northerly indefinitely along the coast," so the question is, what is the coast Does the fishing right leap across the entrance of Hudson Bay from Labrador to the frozen north shore, or does it follow the sinuosities of that coast and completely skirt the edge of the Hudson Bay? In the latter case American ships would have complete right of entry in to Hudson Bay. The outer entrance is about forty miles across so that if the ordinary rule of jurisdiction of three miles from the coast line were followed the bay might be regarded as an open sea. If, however, the headland theory holds good and the line of exclusion is drawn from one headland on the south to one on the north the bay would be closed.

**May Settle Hudson Bay Question**

"Question five" of the issue submitted to The Hague tribunal reads: "From where must be measured the "three marine miles of any of the "coast, bays, creeks, or harbors referred to in said article" (meaning article one of the treaty of 1818). The decision of the tribunal on that point though the issue was raised solely in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries may carry with it the disposition of the Hudson Bay question.

But, even confining the issue to the fisheries, "Question three" of the matter before The Hague tribunal may also have its application to Hudson Bay. That reads: "Can the exercise by the inhabitants of the United States of the liberties (to fish freely) referred to in the said article be subjected without the consent of the United States to the requirements of entry of report of custom houses or the payment of light or other dues or to any other similar requirement or condition or exaction?" The words "Other dues" might be regarded possibly as applying to the attempt to collect a tax from American whalers in Hudson Bay.

## SOLDIER DROWNED.

**Went to Rescue of Companion Who Got Beyond His Depth.**

Sussex, N.B., July 3.—Gloom was cast over the Sussex military camp today by the drowning of a young English soldier lad, who perished in an attempt to save a companion. Frederick Lovejoy, aged 16, and Russell Paget, of Rockland, Carleton County, went bathing in the river nearby. Paget ventured out too far and got beyond his depth. His cries for help brought Lovejoy to his aid, but he was unable to swim as well as his companion and both sank. Two sergeants passing heard the cries, rushed into the water and brought both boys ashore unconscious. They were unable to resuscitate Lovejoy, but had better results with Paget, as he recovered just as the camp wagon with the doctors arrived on the scene. Fifty soldiers were prostrated by the heat during the church service and were taken to the hospital.

**Demonstration in Madrid.**

Madrid, July 3.—A monster demonstration, organized by Republicans and Socialists against interference in civil affairs by the Vatican or the church, passed off today without disorder. Ex-Premier Moret and all the Liberal, Republican and Socialist leaders marched in the parade, which was a mile and a half long. Similar demonstrations were held throughout the provinces and all were orderly.

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His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

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# ROOSEVELT MUST GET INTO POLITICS AGAIN

**His Decisive Defeat in the New York Senate Calls for Action—Republican Party Has High Hopes—Desires Taft-Roosevelt-Hughes Alliance.**

Albany, N.Y., July 4.—Theodore Roosevelt is to be asked to get into harness again. His decisive defeat in both the senate and assembly at the hands of the Republican organization has created a situation which may force him to take an active part in the politics of both the state and the nation.

Almost before the gavel had banged an end to the special session of the legislature on Saturday, the members who shared with him in the cause of primary legislation were planning to make him leader of the party in the state whether he wants to be or not.

They point to the fact that, once he plunges into the contest in the state, he will be involved in the politics of the nation, owing to the prominent part which New York state is expected to play in the congressional campaign of the fall.

The Republican organization moved swiftly, silently, smoothly in finishing in the senate the work it had begun in the assembly. In less than two hours after the organization had had charged up Capitol Hill, they had captured the fort and were marching down again.

The Cobb district nomination bill, known as "The Roosevelt Bill," was put to death with 25 votes for it to 19 against, 26 votes being necessary to pass. The vivid personality of Roosevelt, the weight of his influence, his record of victories over unwilling legislators, failed to shake the set purpose of the organization and Roosevelt sustained one of the worst defeats of his career. Col. Roosevelt's defeat was in no sense a repudiation of his leadership, or an indication that his power is on the wane. Those who stood with him they say had a majority of the Republican votes in both branches of the legislature, and it was only by a combination with the Democrats that the organization was able to win.

The organization made a bad mistake by not passing some primary bill which would have been acceptable to the governor, said Assemblyman Greene. "I think it means the defeat of the party in the state next fall, unless the progressive element now allied with Taft, Roosevelt and Hughes can secure control of the state convention. The defeat will have as one of its substantial results the establishment of the leadership by Roosevelt of the Republican party in the state." He added that he already had begun preparations to carry the fight into the state convention.

Governor Hughes, while he will not talk publicly, is known to take a hopeful view of the situation.

Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the New York County Republican committee, to whom Roosevelt sent his telegram endorsing the Cobb bill with the Griscom amendments, had this to say: "The first thing of all which stands out clearly is of national importance. It is the consolidation absolutely of such men as Taft, Roosevelt and Hughes. This situation has brought about such a condition and it would be difficult to imagine a situation more hopeful to the party, both in the state and in the nation.

"The prospects of the party next fall would be seriously affected if the action of the legislature had been the expression of the opinion of the majority. The point I wish to emphasize is that it was the action of a majority of the Republicans who bolted the caucus in the same and joined with the Tammany Democrats in a situation where broad party interests were lost to view and nothing but personalities counted."

**Killed by Fall From Tree.**

Toronto, July 3.—Franklin D. Eldridge, 19 years of age, employed by the Davis Tree Export Company, of Kent, Ohio, fell 35 feet from a tree he was trimming in the lawn of Justice McLennan this afternoon. He was almost instantly killed. The lad had sawn a great limb from the tree and was lowering it with a rope when it struck the trunk of the tree, shaking him to the ground. He struck upon his head, fracturing his skull.

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Many fruits were analyzed and it was found that the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes gave the best results. These fruit juices, having been made more active by the secret process of changing the sweet principle into the bitter, are combined with tonics and antiseptics and made into tablets. These tablets are the famous fruit medicine—"Fruit-a-tives"—known in every part of Canada for their wonderful curative qualities in diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50 or trial size, 25c.

## GENERAL MATUTY SHOT.

**On Charge of Treason to Revolutionary Leader.**

New Orleans, Va., July 3.—General Matuty was put to death Friday for betraying the revolutionary cause according to private despatches sent here. He took a prominent part as a general under Estrada in the battle of Elrecree in December. In April he was arrested and charged with treason. Matuty, Francisco Morrio, minister of state, and Colonel Henry Esisinosa, were accused of being in a plot to turn over the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua to Madriz. Matuty was finally released and joined the Madriz forces. Matuty was captured at Pearl Lagoon by the Estrada forces. A court martial was summoned and he was condemned to death.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, July 3.—General Rivas, of the Madriz forces, has rejected General Estrada's offer to exchange Wm. Pittman, a prisoner at Bluefields Bluff, for Colonel Salamanca, who was captured at Pearl Lagoon. The Madriz steamers Venus and San Jacinte attacked Lagoon Point yesterday, hoping to retake the custom house there, but they were repulsed. Several men on the steamers were killed.

**Failed Heavily.**

Ottawa, Ont., July 3.—Subsequent to a meeting of the creditors of W. G. Bagnell, the Ottawa stock broker, whose recent failure caused some stir in the stock market, it was announced that the liabilities will total $128,000, while the assets are only $24,000.

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sideration and no witne
recalled unless there w
to be cleared up.

There were no spee
counsel and the closin
marked by little interes
public—were in strikin
the opening days of the
investigation, when a ga
sel gathered from all
west and fought out e
length.

The Court did not in
they would present the
is not likely, however, t
made public before the
of the Legislature, whi
take place next Septem

THURSDAY AFTER

Before the Royal Com
day afternoon complet
ing of evidence, W. L. W
to the attention of the
steps that he and Mr. Jo
taken to ascertain from
whether there had bee
to the Clarkes or any
the legislature from the
bonds of the A. & G. W

Mr. Walsh said that
Commission's agent in
the Morgan house at Ne
they disclaimed any kn
the purchase of the bonds
it had been put throu
London house. Their r
had also been in Eastern
an endeavor was made to
come to Edmonton to gi
but he said that he had
to New York at once.

Mr. Walsh said that
agent had then written to
house of the Morgans a
had been received in reply
ed a ruling from the Com
to whether he should
letter.

Justices Scott and Harve
they could not take cogniz
letter as it was not matte
der oath.

Mr. Nolan argued stron
be submitted as many o
which had not been est
bona fide had been submi
the hearings.

Justice Beck took the
the letter should be read
some further discussion
took time to consider.
mission will meet again a
day to give a decision on

The Contents of the

While the contents of
letter was not generally
is known that the financial
written that Clarke got
that the sale of the bonds
to them was a bona fide
terms specified and, that
of the Alberta legislature g
fit out of the sale.

At the conclusion of th
of... W. Jones, who w
Charlesworth and J. M. T
examined yesterday after
Walsh said that concluded
ence with the exception o
nesses. They were W. F
who it did not appear prob
be present, and O. M. Bi
has recently undergone an
in Toronto for appendicitis.
gar had telegraphed last
if necessary he would po
operation against the ad
physicians and return to
This Mr. Walsh felt sure
would wish. Mr. Biggar
written that the operation
performed and he could
before July 20th. He als
plated an ocean trip, and
this he would not be b
September. The counsel s
very reluctant to ask a
journment. While the
Mr. Biggar would deal w
many essential points, he
think there was anythin
gained by a postponement.

A Commission in En

It was now for the co
cide whether a commission
appointed to take the evid
obtained from the Morga
land. Personally he did
advisable to incur furth
ture.

L. C. Charlesworth wa
witness called in the afte
told of a conference be
engineers of the public
partment and the A. & G.
In the fall of 1908 at wh
present. Afterwards he to
in the negotiations.

J. M. Thom's Evid

J. M. Thom was first
with reference to the vis
McLeod and S. B. Woo
York.

"Did you have any inst
to the movements of Mr.
he went east about that ti
Mr. Walsh.

"No, I did not. Later h
while he was in Toronto
personal matter."

"Do you remember recei
ple of telegrams from Mr.
ing of Mr. Cross' whereab

"Yes; the first telegram
from this side of Calgary
did not know where he
not reply. I later receive
telegram from Mr. Woods
ently became more insister
tried to find out where Mr.
and I sent the reply to M

Mr. Walsh produced th
which read that "Cross

Chamberlain's Stomach a
Tablets gently stimulate the
bowels to expel poisonou
cleanse the system, cure co
and sick headache. Sold b
ers.