NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

CLYDE.

Bulletin News Service.

Threshing is in full swing. Weidrick's new "Case" is doing great work.

Messrs. Myers, Nelson and Beaton are congratulating themselves over their crop of plump grain, all first-class seed. The stooks looked good, but the threshed crop beat expectations. The people further south would do well to see what Clyde raises.

Mr. Tupper, C.N.R. contractor, was here last week-end trying to hire help. He secured a few men, but the harvest needs all hands.

Gordon MacDonald, homestead inspector, visited here this week doing routine business and also valuing the right of way on school section No. 11 for the C.N.R.

Mr. McCrimmon leaves for Winnipeg presumably in an endeavor to secure the remainder of that grading contract.

KITSCOTY.

T. H. Currie is loading a car of oats for Maclennan Bros., who are paying 37 cents per bushel. Mr. Currie is also buying for this firm.

Chas. C. Sheltons is buying for the British American Elevator Co. The farmers have not started to haul their grain in yet as they are waiting for the thrashers. Very little grain was frozen this year. All farmers had a good yield.

Lawrence Bros. just received their thrashing outfit and are pulling out for the south country this afternoon.

Jamy R. Lowery left for the East last Saturday night. He was presented with a handsome gold watch by the merchants of the town.

A townsite is being situated at the mouth of the Vermilion river. A store and chopping mill have already been planned for.

Kitscoty, Sept. 16th.

PEMBINA.

Bulletin News Service.

Jas. Hart of Bryson, Quebec, who has been visiting his nephew, Herb Hart, has returned east.

A. R. Brown paid a visit to Edmonton and Lacombe last week.

Miss Maggie McDougall of Almonte, has been paying a short visit to her cousin Dan McDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines and the latter's brother, have returned from Michigan.

Stewart Hart has returned to Fort Saskatchewan to work for the winter.

Crops have been all cut in these parts. The sample of grain has been generally speaking good, but it has not been as heavy a crop as would have been had it not been drowned out somewhat in the spring. The weather has continued fine and has made ideal weather for harvesting and haying and large quantities of hay has been stacked throughout the country this summer.

Miss Minnie Barber of Strathcona has returned home after an extended visit.

Pembina, Sept. 13th.

STROME.

Bulletin News Service.

John Hansen averaged over 45 bushels to the acre on spring wheat.

The Edmonton Construction Company are erecting a 45,000 bushel capacity elevator for Wm. Mohlor at Strome.

Work has been started on a $3,000 school house which will be completed about October 15th.

The crop this year is better than for three years past and wheat as grading well. Flax crop is extra good, one farmer having 265 acres. The hay crop is very fine. Oats are not up to the average but the reason is that the best land was used for wheat. Where oats were planted on good land they will run from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre.

Shock thrashing is all over and in two weeks if weather continues good stack thrashing will also be finished as there are not less than fifteen outfits in the district.

Stewartt McCulloch was taken very ill last Thursday and is now in the hospital at Bawlf where he is recovering nicely.

W. G. Hunter, formerly of Olds, is now in charge of The Alberta Pacific Grain Co's. Elevator here.

Strome, Sept. 15th.

KILLAM.

Bulletin News Service.

McGowan Bros., who homesteaded their farm in 1904 have this year harvested 8000 bushels of spring wheat which they have sold to an Edmonton milling firm for immediate shipment at 81 cents to b. Killamm.

Chas. Stewart, M.P.P., Sedgwick, sold his wheat to the same firm. His crop was also 25 bushels to the acre.

Frank Carson's oat crop will run 100 bushels to the acre.

Grant Bros., who own two sections in this vicinity will have about 10,000 bushel of spring wheat. They also have an Avery steam plowing and thrashing outfit. Through the summer they have broken about 1,250 acres, and are now thrashing about 2,500 bushels per day.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Ltd., of Killam with fully subscribed and paid up capital of $10,000, are putting a 40,000 bushel capacity elevator at Killam. Besides this there is elevator capacity for 85,000 bushels more. Twenty cars of wheat have already been sold, all of which went to Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

There will be half a million bushels of wheat and oats shipped from here this fall.

There are twelve thrashing outfits here, seven of which are steam plowing outfits too.

Killam, Sept. 15th.

ENTWISTLE.

Bulletin News Service.

The town was honored on Monday, September 13th, with a visit from Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, who arrived in a special car on the G.T.P., accompanied by Dr. Hislop, Mr. Gibb, steel inspector; Mr. McCall, traffic superintendent, and J. J. Anderson. Mr. Oliver was met upon his arrival by Dr. Steele, Inspector Tucker, R.N.W.M.P.; Arthur W. Arnup, president of Entwistle and Pembina River Liberal Association; W. A. Marshall, land agent and others. He was escorted round the town and shown the extent of Entwistle's rapid growth.

Mr. Oliver was keenly interested in all he saw, with the sandstone, coal, limestone and other natural resources of the district. Time would not allow of his seeing the great seam of coal that outcrops into the river just north of the townsite, but samples were duly inspected at the Board of Trade offices.

The Minister stated that the location was an ideal one for a townsite, and further said that for years he had heard of the Pembina and now he saw it in all its picturesque beauty. Mr. Oliver then examined the substructure of the Pembina bridge and inspected closely the sandstone outcroppings and the abutment and piers that will carry the 215 feet high span of the steel bridge, now in the first stages of construction.

After an inspection of the saw mill and the outcropping sandstone ridges on the west bank of the Pembina, a move was made to the new Pembina Hotel, on Main street, where the gentlemen partook of a sumptuous luncheon, served under the superintendence of Arthur Uren, the manager.

The town has once more a busy appearance and prospects are good for a busy season.

W. B. Entwistle has arrived from a trip to Seattle.

George Milne, of P. Burns & Co., was in town Saturday.

Trains are arriving every day with material for the G.T.P. bridge, now under construction at this point.

Mrs. Hood entertained a number of the young people on Friday evening to a progressive pedro party, which was enjoyed immensely by all present, the games being very closely contested.

Miss Skinners, Edmonton, is the guest of her brother.

H. Goodridge has gone to Edmonton on business.

Charles May passed through town in his automobile Saturday.

F. Hood has gone on a business trip to Edmonton.

Frank M. Gray, of Edmonton, spent a few days in town the early part of the week.

J. Floen is erecting a feed barn, which is already rented. Many other new buildings are being built and add greatly to the appearance of the town.

Entwistle, September 16th.

CLYDE.

The MacGregor boys have all their crop harvested both here and at Edison. They report splendid results. Wee MacGregor is working on Weidrick's threshing outfit.

The Poplar Knoll School-house is completed by C. Nelson, contractor.

The Clyde folks are hoping H. W. McKenney, M.P.P., will favor them with a visit while he is touring his constituency.

The marriage of Edward Parrant to Miss Aquin is to be solemnized on the 21st inst. The happy event will be celebrated at Mr. Aquin's residence.

Mr. Bob Logan is among this week's arrivals.

ONOWAY.

Bulletin News Service.

The council of the Local Improvement District 27-A-5, met at the house of Dilman Musselman, Pine Ridge, on September 6th, when the whole of the council were present, namely, D. Musselman who was in the chair; A. Jasperson, C. Byden and Wm. Mackney.

A letter that was sent on by Ed. Steffler in explanation of the cheque for the sum of six dollars having been lost was accepted as satisfactory and it was ordered that he be paid the sum of ten dollars due to him for services rendered during his term of office for the year 1908. The account of Horace J. Stansell for $7.50 to the cutting of 3-4 acres of roadway between 11-12-54-1-5 and $10.00 per acre was also ordered to be paid. The timesheet for the sum of $29.85 presented by Sidney S. Stansell was passed.

The account of $2.00 for two broken spades, Fred Radcliffe $1.00, Adolph Bismark $6.00, and Daniel Miller $6.00, Department of Public Works 90 cents for four receipt books, Hawick, Ward and Russell 20 cents, one writing tablet; these accounts were authorized and ordered to be paid. A resolution was passed that the council of the Local Improvement District 20-W-4 of Blackfalds be asked to co-operate with the Leduc board of trade with a view to further the interests of the various L.I.D. in the province and to call together at some central point all the representatives of the said districts who are interested in this matter at the earliest convenience to see what can be done.

A resolution was also passed that the chairman and secretary-treasurer be empowered to borrow if necessary from the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Stoney Plain sums of money from time to time for working expenses the amount not to exceed one thousand dollars.

The meeting was adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman or secretary-treasurer.

Fifteen Grains of Radium.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—The total output for eighteen months of the government's radium mines at Joachimstal, 10 grammes, or about 155 grains of radium chloride, equivalent to one gramme or 15.5 grains of pure radium, has been sent to the ministry of public works. It will be used for scientific purposes. It is valued at several thousand dollars.

Peary in Sydney Tuesday.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18.—A despatch received here from Commander Peary at Battle Harbor says that he will leave there today and will arrive in Sydney on Tuesday.

THE EDMONTON JEWS OBSERVE THE NEW YEAR

With Setting Sun of Wednesday Year 5670 Began—Services Will Continue Until Friday Night and Other Fast Days Will Be Observed Later.

As the sun sank Wednesday into the horizon the Jewish year 5670, which dates from the birth of Abraham, began. The coming of the New Year, Rosh Hashone, was observed last night by the Edmonton Jews with services in the local synagogue, which will be continued throughout today and tomorrow. The ceremonies are being conducted by Rabbi Geldberg and practically all the orthodox descendants of Abraham in the city are in attendance, together with some from outlying points. Several stores kept by Jews here were closed this morning.

To the sons of Israel this part of the year is the most important, as it is also the most solemn of the whole year. The name of the month with which the year opens is Tishri, and the great festivals occur during its days. From the first to the tenth are called the ten days of patience given to the chosen people to repent their sins and prepare for the tenth day, which is the Day of Atonement.

Fast for Twenty-Four Hours.

On the Day of Atonement which comes at sunset on Sept. 25 and is known as Yom Kippur, or the Fast of Expurgation, the Jews fast for practically twenty-four hours without the slightest taste of food or drink, and the most lax among them who observe no other part of their religion whatever, always take good care to keep this day. In London, England, some of the biggest stores are closed, and many of the largest firms shut their doors to business on the first of Tishri. Even the stock exchange closes its doors on that day ,so large a proportion of its members belong to the Hebrew faith.

The entire day is spent in the synagogue. The ceremonies really begin on the evening before the first, when they spend two or three hours in the synagogue, and next day from 7 a.m. till sunset they do not leave the building. All the day there is a continuous round of religious services, prayers and ceremonies. So solemn are the proceedings that it is no uncommon sight to see strong men give way to tears and lamentations, calling upon God with all their heart to forgive them their sins, and enable them to start the new year afresh.

Day of Judgment.

In the picturesque allegorical language of the Jews the first day of the new year is called the Day of Judgment. On it everybody in the world is judged by God, the record being entered in the great book of life. Thus it is that the ten following days are days of penitence, during which by prayer and supplication they seek to turn the balance of the scale in their favor.

An important point which is not forgotten by the majority of Jews is that according to strict Jewish laws the weekly Sabbath is quite as important, perhaps even more important, than the Day of Atonement, and yet because the one comes so often and the other at such long intervals custom stales the observance of religious rites to a very large proportion of them. Though the Jews may miss attending the synagogue on every other day, nothing except absolute physical disability would stop him spending the tenth of Tishri worshipping his Creator.

A Change of Dress.

On this day the ministers and readers are dressed in white instead of black, which is the usual color all the year round. The trumpet is blown on New Year's Day, and a blast of it at the close of the Day of Atonement marks the end of the solemn fast. In connection with this it is interesting to note that this trumpet is the only relic of the musical instruments mentioned in the Bible that is used in the present day service, and which has been used without intermission in divine service since the days of Moses. It is called the Shofar, which means ram's horns. The fast lasts, as has been mentioned twenty-four hours, and is reckoned from dusk the evening before until dusk of the following day.

Memorial for the Dead.

One of the most impressive portions of the services of the day consists of a memorial service for the dead, because a great majority of the Jews consider the Day of Atonement as being closely associated with the dead. During the month of Tishri they have a pleasant custom of wishing each other a long and prosperous life ,and express the hope that each one shall have his or her name written and sealed in the book of life.

From Thursday, Sept. 30th, to Friday, Oct. 8th, will recur the Feast of the Tabernacles in memory of the period during which the exodus, when the Hebrews lived in the temporary booths. The first two and the last two days of this festival season will be celebrated Sept. 30th, Oct. 1, Oct. 7th and Oct. 8th.

JAPAN WILL REDEEM BONDS.

Premier Asks for Unity in the Upbuilding of the Country.

Tokio, Sept. 15—Premier Katsuras' speech before the Bankers' club reviewed the financial condition of the country. He expressed the belief that the condition was encouraging. At the same time he promised that in the ensuing year more than $26,500,000 would be devoted to the redemption of bonds. He asked for the confidence and continued unity of the people in the government's policy of upholding the country through peaceful development. He spoke of the warm relations between Japan and America.

Bread Makers on Strike.

Stockholm, Sept. 15.—A number of striking bakers made a round last night of the bakeries of the city, breaking windows and threatening the men at work. Driven from one bakery by the police, they visited another and repeated their tactics. Several arrests were made. The former employees of the Stockholm Street Car Company have offered to pay the company for the damages caused its property during the recent strike, on condition that all the strikers are re-employed.

ABDUL HAMID'S CRIMES NOW COMING TO LIGHT

Grim Tales of Cruelty Heard by Court Martial—Fate of Ten Albanians—Finding of a Head Supposed to be That of Midhat Pasha.

Constantinople, Sept. 16—Before the Turks gathered to celebrate the first anniversary of their newly-won constitution they ordered several hangings, and this time those who were guided to the gallows were the most desperate enemies of the new regime. Big Bearded Mahmoud Pasha, the executioner of Abdul Hamid; Gen. Youssouf Pasha, the reactionary leader of Erzeroum; Dervish Vahdeti, the famous organizer of the Mohammedan Union; another Youssouf Pasha, themurderer of Midhat Pasha, the father of the Ottoman Constitution, and nine others, made in number thirteen, and they were hanged on a Thursday, looked upon as an unlucky day by Turks.

Mahmoud Pasha, nicknamed Caba-Sakai (Big Bearded) no doubt was the most dreaded man at the Yildiz. His name alone was a terror, and his presence anywhere was considered a calamity. No one knew more than the "Big Bearded," as he was called, the secrets of the ex-Sultan. He knew all the crimes committed at the Kiosk, whence an empire was ruled for many years. But whatever outrages were proved against Caba-Sakai are insignificant as compared with what will remain untold. The court-martial's charges against him read like a romance.

Once the "big-hearted" pasha was in Albania. A court-martial had condemned ten persons to death. Authority was asked by telegraph from Constantinople to carry out the sentences, and the understanding was that if no answer was given within three days, silence was to be considered as an approval of them. The pasha hated the unfortunate men condemned to death, so to make sure of his own way he went to the telegraph office and stopped the despatch. Consequently the non-arrival of an answer brought death to the condemned. This crime was proved before the court-martial.

A fireman of the steamboat Asser told another story. An order was given one night to the Asser to have steam up, to the great astonishment of all on board. Soon everybody understood what was to happen. Two unfortunate persons were brought on board, trembling and weeping. One of them had a night shirt and a fez on, and the other a robe de chambre over his night shirt. The boat weighed anchor and orders were given to all to get off the bridge. The two victims had been taken in the middle of the night from their families and were awaiting death.

When everybody had retired the firemen were ordered to bring up to the bridge some old anchors. Two or three were procured.

"The fatal moment was approaching," said the fireman, "and our hearts were beating with violence. One of the firemen could not stand the trial; he fell unconscious on board. It was a dark night. Nothing could be seen except the lighthouse of San Stephano. The boat sailed towards Constantinople, and anchored near by. In the morning neither the two unfortunates nor the old anchors were on board." The "Big Bearded" one had done his task.

A Woman's Story.

A woman shampooer gave the following testimony:

"I used to practice my business at the house of Caba-Sakal. One night I was called to shampoo the pasha, who apparently was suffering from headache. Suddenly there was knocking at the door. A palace eunuch entered accompanied by a woman. The appearance of the eunuch was a shock to everybody in the house, for all bowed before him and kissed his feet. I think he was the first moussahib. Djevher Agha. Soon the black man, the "Big Bearded," and the woman were closeted together. After a long silence we heard a cry, 'Mercy! Do not kill me!' Then a man's voice thundering, 'I will beat you to death.' Soon a deep silence came again more terrible than the cry which preceded it. I saw no more the woman, whose finery showed that she was from the palace.'

After the proclamation of the constitution the "Big Bearded" was arrested and exiled to Etranos. But he kept up his communication with Abdul Hamid and was one of the chief leaders of the reactionary revolution of April 13. The day of the Sheriat demonstration he was in Constantinople. He was rearrested when the Young Turks took the city, and after a trial before the court-martial he was condemned to death.

Fate of a Dervish.

Dervish Vahdeti, hanged side by side with the "Big Bearded," was a mere victim of the Oriental's kismet. His role played in the days of reaction was mentioned in my letter of April 14. Whatever was brought out then in detail was proved by the court-martial two months later. Vahdeti himself never dreamed that some day he would be ranked among the reactionaries. Liberal, educated and well versed in Mohammedan religion ,this mysterious dervish from Cyprus was, no doubt, indirectly one of the real authors of April's dramatic events in Turkey.

One day this unfortunate reformer changed his European costume for Mohammedan ecclesiastical garment, bought a little printing office, and started the little daily paper "Volkan (volcano). This was in February last. Ever since then, whenever I saw him with his long robe and green turban, I remembered those English "shieks" who in the very same disguise worked among the Arabians for British political ends. I knew that Vahdeti was not an ecclesiastic, but he had soon become a reputed shiek and a leader of a large organization, the "Mohammedan Union." His party grew large within a short time. The Ahrars felt encouraged, and they counted on the Mohammedan Union to overthrow the rule of the Committee of Union and Progress, and take the helm of the government in their hands. Abdul Hamid, who always remained the best-informed man in the empire, soon had his lieutenants among the leaders and rank and file of the Mohammedan Union. The Ahrars and their agent, Vahdeti, were unconscious that a conspiracy was in progress through a branch of their own party. And the rest of the story, the counter-revolution of April 13, is well-known.

When the Young Turks recaptured Constantinople, Dervish Vahdeti had to "run for his life." He escaped arrest and disappeared. Circulars were published and large sums were offered for his arrest, but for a month nobody knew where the "Dervish" was. On May 27 he was arrested in Smyrna, Vahdeti had only twenty pounds ($90) when he left Constantinople. After tramping from village to village in Asia Minor, he hired a carriage and went from Bergama to Smyrna, but when he reached that city he found that he had no money to pay the coachman. Then he remembered a friend Abdullah Effendi, in the city, whom he had known in Cyprus. He appealed to him for help. He sent the following letter to his friend:—

"Today I am in great trouble. I came here from Bergama, but I have no money to pay the driver; please send me a few pounds. Your help will be as a drop of water for the man in agony."

He signed this note Dervish-Hafiz. But his "friend" understood through the handwriting who the man was and notified the police. Soon Vahdeti was arrested and brought over to Constantinople. His trial was long, but he was condemned to death and paid the penalty. He was hanged in his long robes.

There is no much to be said about Gen. Youssouf Pasha, the third man hanged. During the April counter-revolution in Constantinople he organized a similar demonstration in Erzerum, and several officers fell victims. Just as Mahmound Shefket Pasha entered Constantinople on April 24, so Ibrahim Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Crops, entered Erzerum, arrested Youssouf Pasha and his accomplices, and sent them to Constantinople in chains.

A Criminal Mystery.

The other Youssouf Pasha, whose guilt was some thirty years old, ended with him on the gallows one of the greatest mysteries in the annals of crime in the world's politics. Youssouf was the man to whom Abdul Hamid trusted the life of Midhat Pasha, the founder of the Ottoman Constitution. The murder of Midhat Pasha remained for many years a secret, and there yet remains much to be discovered. In 1877 Abdul Hamid dispersed Parliament, and appointed Midhat Pasha Governor of Smyrna. Soon he was charged with state treason, arrested and brought over to Constantinople. After a sensational trial before a special commission Midhat Pasha was exiled to Talif in Yemen, Arabia. Youssouf Pasha, charged by the Khalif with an especial mission, accompanied the unfortunate statesman.

Soon, to mention Midhat Pasha's name came to be looked upon by the authorities as a political crime. What became of Midhat Pasha for years nobody knew. Many theories were advanced, and various stories were published abroad, till recently the facts became partially known. One night at Talif Midhat Pasha was strangled in prison. Youssouf had obeyed Abdul Hamid's order. The Sultan, who feared Midhat Pasha most of all, in order to b esure that Youssouf had "done away" with him, demanded his head, and it was sent. Midhat's head in a casket was kept at the Yildiz.

But Abdul Mamid was not satisfied that the human head he kept preciously had really belonged to his former Grand Vizier. Among the eight hundred trunks full of "journals" (spy reports) found at the Yildiz, there are many documents about Midhat Pasha. Some of them state that the pasha was not murdered, but that he bribed Youssouf and escaped to Egypt, and that another man, some say an Armenian, was murdered and his head forwarded to Constantinople instead. Abdul believed the story and spent a lot of money sending spies to Cairo and Alexandria to locate Midhat. The last statement was, of course, not true, but the mysterious casket with the head is now in Young Turk hands, and no one has been able to say positively whether it is Midhat Pasha's or someone else's head!

In an Ivory Box.

Two months after Shefket Pasha had had taken Constantinople, Hamid Bey, the commander of gendarmes, while making investigations at the Yildiz Kiosh, with two of his lieutenants, found several corpses and other relics of tragedies committed during the time of Hassan and Vausaf Pashas. The chief discovered a large ivory box in the form of a half moon. It is said that this box was donated twenty-six years ago by the Japanese Mikado to the ex-Sultan. It was unlocked and examined, and at first almost all who saw it agreed that the human head found inside was that of Midhat Pasha. A comparison with his portrait made the same impression. But others produced new evidence to show that the mysterious head belonged not to Midhat Pasha, but to an Armenian doctor, a certain Terzian, who some years ago was murdered at the Yildiz.

Youssouf could have told all about this mystery, but he said nothing before he became as silent as the head found in the casket.

BOMB WRECKS RESTAURANT.

Chinese Joint in Toronto Scene of Explosion—Two Men Arrested.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—A bomb placed under a table in the centre of Sam Lee's Chinese restaurant, No. 209 York street, wrecked that place at ten o'clock tonight. Two men, the only ones known to have been in the place before the explosion, were arrested and both deny knowledge of the explosion. They are Trooper George Woodward, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, aged 24, and Herbert Wilkinson, aged 19, and only two days in the city.

It is said that the Dragoon, before entering the restaurant, showed a bulge in his pocket and remarked there will be something doing here to-night. They ordered local option beer and made a hurried exit. The explosion broke the plate-glass window and hurled chairs, tables and dishes in all directions. It was in the same building that Negro Boyd killed Edward Wardell, for which he was hanged. Woodward has been a frequenter of the place.

Sues for $10,000 Damages.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 17.—Action for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage has been registered in court by Miss P. Lortie, Montreal, against S. Corbeil.

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TO WHICH FAITH DO RUTHENIANS BELONG

Catholic Register, Organ of Roman Catholic Church, Claim They are Catholics, and Protestant Churches Have No Right to Send Missionaries Among Them.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—There is arising in the West today another religious trouble that bids fair to outdo the celebrated separate school question. It deals with the efforts being made by the different religious bodies to convert to their ideas the 150,000 ip the western provinces, and what has been said and writtten about the matter already equals, if it does not surpass, the warmest passages that took place when the school question was at its height.

At present all the Catholic archbishops and bishops of the West are convened in the city of Quebec and the trouble is almost certain to be discussed there. An idea of how bitter the contest for the Ruthenians is going to prove can be gained from today's issue of the Catholic Register and Canadian Extension. The Register has two of its staff, Father Canning and Father Roche at present investigating conditions in the West. The following is part of what is said in this week's letter: "Everywhere the people have reading places, where they congregate. The better educated read aloud for the others and then there is a discussion in which all take part. And here is where the Brandon Normal school has got in its deadly work. I'll treat on that institution later on but suffice to say here that this Manitoba government Normal school at Brandon is a nasty lowdown, proselytizing Orange institution and is an eye-sore to the whole Catholic population of the province."

Register Scores Presbyterian Journal.

The matter is taken up editorially and the Register has the following to say of this: "Ranok, a missionary paper, the organ of the Presbyterian missionaries, is a disgrace to common decency. If proper action were taken it could be shut out of the mails. It is the most villainous, lying and indecent publication that has happened in recent years in any language.

Other religious bodies are very apt to get into the fray also. About a week ago an announcement was made that the executive committee of the Baptist mission board decided to undertake the publication of a Ruthenian religious paper for mission work in Ontario and the West. Rev. John Kolesnikoff, the Russian Baptist missionary in Toronto, is to be the editor.

"There people are becoming wonderfully aggressive," says the Register. "It would be necessary to watch them closely or havoc will be played with the faith of these simple people."

The Ruthenians are all Catholic, though of a different rite, the Register claims. Great difficulty has been experienced so far in securing missionaries who know the language and know the rite. Other erligious bodies have Ruthenian missionaries going around the West who are able to speak the language.

At present the Catholics have but one missionary. Father Sabourin, a French-Canadian. He secured permission to adopt the Ruthenian rite and at presentt is trying to look after over 35,000 of those visitors from a foreign shore who have made Canada their home. To see that the Catholic church is not behind in the work the church extension society which has on its books the names of some of the most prominent Catholics in Canada, has pledged itself to supply the necessary funds for the erection of ten churches for the Ruthenians and to secure missionaries for the West Word was wired to Father Sabourin to "construct immediately."

Safety Valve of Boiler Blew Out.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Henry Frechette, employed by J. D. McArthur Company on the construction of the Transcontinental, was brought to St. Boniface Hospital today. His face was badly injured by being struck by a safety valve of a boiler, which blew out.

C.N.R. Fireman Under Pressure.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16.—Thos. Molson, C.N.R. fireman was caught and crushed between the engine and the car in the yards this afternoon and was removed to St. Boniface hospital. The legs were badly torn but no bones were broken.

Annexation Cost $125,000,000.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—The expenses in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as revealed by the budget, cause astonishment. The ministers of the Dual Monarchy met yesterday to discuss the figures $125,000,000 for naval and military purposes.

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BRUSH FIRES WILL BURN TILL THE SNOW FLIES

Thirty-Two Square Miles of Cooking Timber Reserve in the Beaver Hills Have Been Devastated—Little Damage to Farmers as Reserve is Unoccupied.

The brush fire in the Cooking timber reserve, about twenty-four miles east of the city, which has been raging for over a week, is continuing with unabated fury. The fire has burned over a portion of the reserve north of the G. T. P. line about eight miles long by four miles wide. Yesterday, fanned by the strong wind, it advanced about a mile further towards the northeast.

It is some years since this district was burned over before and as a result there is a large amount of inflammable material to furnish fuel for the flames. No settlers are living on the reserve and the only damage that has been done is to several small homesteaders who are living on the borders and have had parts of their crops destroyed.

The fire has worked itself from a foot to two feet into the sod and moss of the dry muskegs. Even a heavy rain, of which there is little probability at the present time, would extinguish it, and it is said by residents of the vicinit ythat it will continue to burn until the heavy snows of the winter come.

Elopers Happily Wedded.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 17.—Miss Flossie Gull and Frank R. Farrar, who eloped from London some three months ago, and who were caught at Windsor station Tuesday night, were married this afternoon. Mrs. Gull the mother of the girl, was greatly relieved on finding her daughter. The girl flatly refused to leave Farrar and after much pleading the mother consented to the marriage. The girl's father is a wealthy man.

Burned to Water's Edge.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 16.—Fire destroyed the steamer Islander at Alexandria Bay, and Captain John Bertrand had to jump from the cabin in light clothes. The steamer sank beside the Cornwall wharf after burning to the water's edge. The loss is twenty-five thousand.

Farmer Shot in the Lungs.

Hustsville, Ont., Sept. 16.—Gilbert Moore, farmer and lumberman, was shot while working in the bush scaling logs, by Dan Spencer, who was carrying a gun when the hammer caught on a snag. The charge entered Moore's lungs.

Seymour Will Visit Celebration.

Portsmouth, Sept. 16.—Admiral Seymour, aboard the cruiser-battleship Inflexible, sailed for New York today to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.