

## The Transcript

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THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1916

### Glencoe Public School.

#### Examination Oct. 27.

##### Mechanical Arithmetic.

Class IV.—Sr. Muriel Precious 91, Annie George 75, George McCracken 58, Mary Simpson 57, Catharine Stuart 50, Cameron McPherson 42, Mamie Grant 41, Frances Moss 40.

Class IV.—Jr.—Hazel McAlpine 59, Jean McEachern 57, R. D. McDonald 43, Willie McMillan 43.

Class III.—Sr.—D. A. Weaver 80, Marion Copeland 80, Jack Macintosh 60, Cecil McAlpine 60, Albert Anderson 60, Willie Quick 60, Gladys Beechill 40, Sadie Young 40, Ulea Moore 40, Clifford Ewing 40.

Writing—Total 100.

Jr. III.—Ethel George 80, Gladys George 78, Clarence Leitch 75, Muriel Weekes 72, Gladys Eddie 70, Arlie Parrott 68, John Hillman 65, Lynn Wehlmann 62, Margaret McDonald 61, Florence McEachern 60, Zella Moore 59, Leslie Reeves 57, Nuala Stuart 57, Willie Stinson 55, Mary Quick 53, Mariner McCracken 50, John Simpson 45, Grace Dalgery 43, Pat Curry 40.

Sr. II.—Glenn Allen 78, Jessie Wilson 75, Sherman McAlpine 70, Joe Grant 68, Emma Reycraft 65, Harold Cushman 62, Willetta Wehlmann 60, Mary Macintosh 55.

##### Spelling.

Jr. II.—Honors—Martin Abbott 94, Evelyn Allen 92, Daisy Dorman 90, William Moss 90, Elizabeth Simpson 88, Grey Doull 88, Jabel Wright 86, Thelma McCaffery 84, Gladys Congdon 84, Vada Wehlmann 81, Eleanor Sutherland 78, Isabel McCracken 78, Willie Kelly 78; pass—Ivan Ramsay 64, Charlie Davenport 64, Clifford Stinson 64, Verna Stevenson 46, Wilfrid Haggitt 44.

Sr. I.—Honors—Delbert Hicks 100, Mae Dorman 87, Donald McEay 82, Irene McCaffery 78, Glenn Abbott 70; pass—Garnet Ewing 68, Florence McCracken 62, Gordon Stevenson 62.

Jr. I.—Honors—Gordon McDonald 85, Nelson McCracken 88, Daisy Crawford 80, Blake Tomlinson 80; pass—Freddie McEay 56, Wilford Crawford 48, Marjorie McLarty 44.

##### Primary.

Class A.—Charles George 92, Bessie McKellar 84, Fred George 82, Gordon Ramsay 80, George Kelly 80, Kenneth McEay 77, Albert Young 74.

Class B.—Albert Diamond 50, Gordon Doull 48, Frank Sillett 42.

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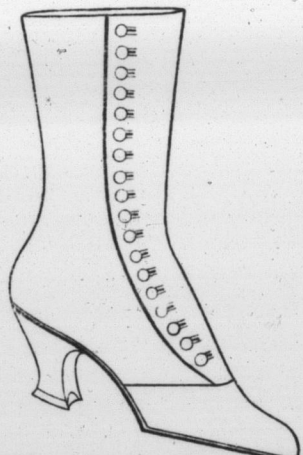
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## School Report.

Report of S. S. No. 17, Moss, for Sept. and Oct. :  
Sr. IV.—Total 900, pass 510—B. McAlpine 716, A. McKellar 680, T. W. Little 643.

Jr. IV.—M. Campbell 701, Neil Leitch 693, W. McKellar 691, J. Munroe 653, N. Dewar 626, C. Leitch 584, M. Moore 532, E. Little 523, G. Munroe 493.

Jr. III.—Total 700, pass 430—L. Campbell 541.

Sr. II.—Total 550, pass 330—Alex. Munroe 432.

Jr. II.—Total 350, pass 210—Hugh McKellar 228, Orville Wood 107.

Part II.—Total 350, pass 210—Lloyd Little 201, Albert Moore 281.

N. Fairbairn, Teacher.

### Pay Your Debts.

This is the season of the year when most business men are trying to balance their accounts and place themselves square with the world. It would be a much easier task if the people who owe small accounts here and there, would make a point of settling them at once. Such people apparently do not stop to consider the inconvenience to which they are putting the merchants and tradesmen by not paying their bills promptly. The amount in any case may not be large, but when people have the same habit of putting off the payment of the small accounts, it becomes a serious matter. Indeed, in some cases it constitutes a serious handicap to the success of a business. People should realize that it is just as dishonest to owe one dollar for an indefinite period as owe a hundred dollars. If everybody would pay his bills there would not only be a great renewal of business activity in the town, but there would also be, we verily believe, a genuine revival of practical religion—for how can a man love his neighbor if the one on the right hand is dunning him for \$5, while the one on the left hand will not pay the bill which would enable him to settle with his creditor?

Men and brethren—and sisters—pay your debts.

### To Be Successful.

Stop saying that fate is against you. Going about with a gloomy look on your face. Fault-finding, nagging, and worrying. Taking offence where none is intended. Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it. Talking continually about yourself and your affairs. Saying unkind things about others. Writing letters when angry instead of waiting until you have cooled down and thought matters over. Thinking of yourself instead of doing for and thinking of others. Littering those whom you envy because you feel that they are really superior to yourself. Gazing idly into the future and dreaming instead of making the most of the present.

"Truth bids us say that in the past people have been rather amused with graft and the grafters—they have been used tolerantly. We want a real sustained indignation that is red hot, not a spasmodic annoyance. We don't want mere annoyance; we want red hot determination to get rid of the vile, damnable thing forever."—From the address of Prof. Robert Law, Knox College.

## A SITTING BULL RELIC

### FAMOUS CHIEF'S HEADRESS IS IN ONTARIO MUSEUM.

Feather Helmet Worn by Indian Leader Was Given to Major Walsh From Whom It Passed to Sir William Van Horne, Who in Turn Gave It to the Provincial Collection.

IT will be 26 years on the 15th of December next since the famous Indian, Sitting Bull, died, shot by an officer of the American military force sent to arrest him, and few people know that Sitting Bull's elaborate war headress is in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, says J. Addison Reid in The Toronto Star Weekly.

It was 40 years ago on the 24th of June that he wore it at the head of his warriors in the battle in which he defeated the Americans under Gen. Custer. It was a military achievement of high order, and doubtless it would still be thought of in that light had it not been for the ferocious savagery with which, when he had them at his mercy, he and his followers butchered every last remaining man of Custer's force. Americans never speak of this tragic incident in their history except as the "Custer massacre."

This war bonnet forms a part of the remarkably fine collection of Indian relics and curiosities in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

Sitting Bull was a United States Indian, but this war bonnet is not a transplanted relic which we happened to get away from the Americans; it really belongs in Canada and would be out of its proper place in any other land. And this is the story.

Sitting Bull was the son of a Sioux chief named Jumping Bull, and was born in what is now North Dakota in 1837. He grew up one of the wildest and most reckless of the young men of his tribe, and with a most intense hatred of the Americans. He and his followers harassed the white settlements in Iowa and Minnesota, and, finally, in 1876, the American Government despatched military expeditions to bring him to time. As on the approach of the military the Sioux had retired into rough and difficult parts of the foothills in Montana, the first problem was to locate him. The expedition was divided into four separate commands under Generals Crook, Terry, Gibbon, and Custer, and each route in search of the marauding chief, who, on the approach of danger had consolidated many of the scattered and separately acting bands of the tribe, and had a force of some 3,500 warriors under him. The Americans failed to supply any of the commanders with a sufficient force to deal with the Indians alone.

Sitting Bull first stopped Gibbon, then Crook, and next turned his attention to Custer, who rode right into a cleverly prepared ambush with the tragic result which is so well known.

But Sitting Bull realized that the fight on the Little Big Horn was really his Battle of the Marne, and at once crossed over into Canada with his entire band. And this is where Canada comes into the story.

The Red River Rebellion was just six years old. There were a white settlers west of Manitoba except the fur traders. The North-West Mounted Police had just been organized. This magnificent force, although organized and trained on a military basis, has never at any time been strong enough to do its work in a military way, and consequently of necessity has always had to make its authority respected by sheer force of moral character and not by physical force. At this time it consisted of only 164 men, and these had to police 1,000 miles of frontier as well as the whole interior of the North-West Territories. One of the most important posts was that of Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills, to the south of where the town of Maple Creek now stands, and close to the boundary. At this post Major Walsh, who built it and after whom it was named, was in command. His entire force consisted of only about fifty men, and he was surrounded with strong, powerful, and warlike tribes—Crees, Saulteaux, Assiniboines, Pie-gans, Bloods, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, some eight or nine thousand in number. How peace and order were maintained would make a most thrilling story. Needless to say it was not by physical force, although the police never hesitated to use physical force when necessary, and it was their very audacity and unparalleled boldness on such occasions that overawed the savages.

One day a scout rode into Fort Walsh with the news that Sitting Bull and a thousand warriors were encamped on the Canadian side and only 30 miles away. I am not sure whether the news of Custer's defeat had reached Fort Walsh by that time or not, but as they got all their mail at Fort Benton in Montana, they were closely in touch with what was going on and knew about the Indian warfare which was in progress, and the significance of such a powerful band of hostiles settling on the Canadian side was quite understood.

Without hesitation Major Walsh, taking with him only four men, rode out at once to the Sioux camp and actually spent the night there. In the morning he called a council of all the chiefs and told them in the most unmistakable and forceful terms that if they wished to remain in Canada under the protection of the Great Mother they must keep the peace and scrupulously respect the laws. Sitting Bull declared that he had buried the hatchet and promised to submit to the authority of the Canadian officials and obey the laws.

Major Walsh' intrepid daring and boldness made such a strong impression on the doughty chief that he conceived for him the strongest respect and friendship.

And well it was that such was the case, for when Sitting Bull had gathered together all his scattered forces and settled with them at Wood Mountain, he had 1,000 lodges, 8,000 horses, and 3,500 warriors, besides women and children. They were all full of hatred for the Americans and apt to involve Canada in international difficulties by making raids across the border. In fact, much trouble of this kind did occur. But Sitting Bull and his chiefs claimed that they never crossed the border to fight, but only to hunt buffalo.

Naturally the situation caused the Government of Canada much alarm and steps were taken to induce those to whom the responsibility properly belonged to take charge of these unwelcome guests and persuade them to return home, and finally the American Government appointed a special commissioner to meet Sitting Bull, and entice him back across the line.

A conference failed of immediate success, but Major Walsh's influence, assisted by the growing scarcity of the buffalo, finally succeeded in persuading Sitting Bull to surrender and go back. One of the terms on which the latter insisted was that he should be at liberty to cross the line whenever he wished to visit his good friends, and before leaving he presented the major with his war bonnet, saying: "Take it, my friend, and keep it. Not a feather here but marks some deed done in war while yet the Sioux were strong."

Major Walsh gave it to Sir William Van Horne, who later presented it to the Royal Ontario Museum, where it occupies a prominent place in the Indian gallery.

### WHEN WAR IS OVER.

Major Hunter Says Producers and Politicians Will Hear From People

Major A. T. Hunter, in addressing the Canadian Club at Orillia recently on "The Instinctive Discipline of the Canadian," said that no man more earnestly wants to do everything that is required of him to make his team win, no man has a stronger instinctive discipline, than the Canadian, but he added that the system that built up "the heroic little Imperial army, now only a glorious memory," though it was admirably suited to the sort of men from whom the Imperial army had been obtained, it was not a system that men who had entered the army because they had no systematic habits of living and working, could not be extended to all sorts of men in the Empire.

"It is easy for a sane Canadian to understand that he should give some sign or countersign which indicates that he respects his officer, and is ready to his command, but it is not easy for any sane man to understand why he should learn six varieties of salute."

The Major said, however, that the instinctive discipline of the Canadian had made him submit to all things, that he might go to the front. He had borne the suspense of Valcartier, "where they organized us in the day and reorganized us in the night, adding us into battalions and prying us apart, according as some ambitious officer inserted a knife blade, or some intriguing politicians a crowbar."

"But behind any army that ever made history is something greater than the army—the country. Splendid as is the fighting force of France, France herself is more splendid. And I believe that behind our expeditionary force there is Canada. But it is the people, and not the Parliamentarians; for in all the self-governing allied peoples, except France, the Parliamentarians have woefully failed down; traitorously in Italy, helplessly in England, and her greatest Dominion."

"Gentlemen," said Major Hunter, in closing, "if any of you, belonging to the class of long-haired men and short-haired women who have too long been an incubus on this virile land, think that Canada has forgotten or forgotten about the end of July and in training in England. He says the British have an oil-sprinkler at the stern of each boat, which covers the wash made in the water, and the enemy cannot track them."

Writing of his present location, Corporal Allen states: "We have lots of leather. It is a foot deep on our parade ground, and we also have some thistles, much sharper than any in Canada, and they grow about four feet high. When we have to lie down we have to think a minute."

### Concealing the Wash.

Corporal T. Allen, who belongs to Sutton West, in a letter to his sister from Bramshot Camp, recounts his experiences in crossing the Atlantic towards the end of July and in training in England. He says the British have an oil-sprinkler at the stern of each boat, which covers the wash made in the water, and the enemy cannot track them.

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Octogenarian Plows All Day.

The Rev. Jacob Woolner celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently by spending the day plowing on his son's farm. The old gentleman without assistance managed both plow and horses. He is hale and hearty, walks without a stick and is in full possession of all his faculties. He was born in England and came to Canada in 1822. For many years he was pastor at the east end Mennonite church.

Canadian Dollar on Paris Exchange.

The Canadian dollar is now being quoted at the Paris Exchange. This has been done by the French Minister of Finance and the brokers' syndicate, at the request of Canadian exporters, many of whom have representatives now in Paris. The occurrence of wide fluctuations in the exchange markets makes this move of interest to Canadian export firms.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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