

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1907.

MONDAY'S SMALL VOTE.

Out of a possible 2,000 only 158 votes were polled Monday on city laws authorizing expenditures aggregating \$250,000. Whatever may have been the cause, the smallness of the vote is regrettable. The addition of a quarter of a million dollars to the debt of the city is a matter of more than trifling importance, and it is not to be construed as a sign of healthy public interest that only seventy voters visited the booth to express their opinions on this large addition to the city's indebtedness.

The incident is of less consequence than the tendency it may indicate. Communities, like individuals, fall into habits, and into no habit more readily than that of "letting things go." And when the citizens of a rapidly growing city "let things go," "things" in general are apt to "go" pretty badly. Normally a city is governed by officials along lines desired by the citizens, but when the citizens express no very clear opinions as to what they desire the officials are thrown upon their own resources. They must either exercise their own initiative or do nothing, and in either event the result is not likely to be satisfactory. The well-governed city is that whose citizens take a lively interest in municipal affairs, and no other city is likely to be well governed. It is to be hoped that the small vote of Monday was merely an incident, and not an indication of waning public interest in city business.

Money by-laws in particular are worthy the serious attention of every citizen, for they affect him very directly, and very vitally. Edmonton had before the passing of these by-laws a debenture debt of \$1,118,000, exclusive of indebtedness incurred for local improvements. While not unduly large on an assessment of over \$17,000,000, the burden is sufficiently heavy to warrant very careful consideration of all proposals to increase it. Yet it is certain that in future it must be increased, and very largely increased. Our public services will require large and frequent extensions, and however profitable these enterprises may be and may be expected to be, the extensions can only be made by adding to our indebtedness. That we may be able to make such additions without unduly burdening the taxpayer or paralyzing our financial ability, it is necessary that discrimination be exercised between expenditures which are necessary and expenses which can be avoided.

It is profitable, too, to remember that municipal enterprises can be financed more easily and cheaply at certain times than at others—and that the present is not one of the particularly favorable times. A few days ago President Wilkie of the Imperial Bank counselled municipalities generally to not undertake large expenditures at present unless they had already provided for the funds. The city of Montreal considered the advice good and has postponed raising a \$5,000,000 loan until a more favorable season. The reason is simply that the demand for money for investment in industrial and commercial enterprises exceeds all precedent, and the city which wants to borrow money must bid against the promoters of such enterprises in the money market. This means that to get the money the city must pay a much higher rate of interest than when opportunities for business investment are fewer. And occasionally it means that the city cannot secure the money at all. The spectacle is by no means so rare as it ought to be, of a city which has disregarded the fluctuations of the money market finding itself balked at the threshold of some great and needed enterprise, simply because no one will buy its bonds. And Edmonton ratepayers do not have to travel far backward in memory to recall a time when the city, with a bundle of unsold debentures in the safe, was paying interest on an overdraft of no small proportions at the bank. Edmonton can afford neither to be balked when enterprises are needed, nor to suffer the leakages of untimely financing.

TWO WAYS.

The strike of the Montreal longshoremen has collapsed, and in its collapse affords an object lesson of the foolishness of ignoring the law and disregarding public opinion in a labor dispute. When the trouble first arose the men refused to ask for the application of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Shipping Federation offered them an advance of 2 1/2 cents per hour—half the amount asked for—the balance to be left to the decision of the Board of Investigation. The men refused this compromise, and went out on strike. The Federation began to secure new men, and in eight days the strikers returned to work, announcing their belated intention of applying for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. They then occupied the position they could formerly have taken, and presumably were out the eight days' pay. Their experience should go far to discourage attempts to disregard the law and to encourage the prompt application for investigation of grievances.

On the other hand in just three days an arbitration board appointed under the Lemieux Act settled satisfactorily to both parties a two-year-old dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its machinists—a dispute which offered an ever-present opportunity for trouble, and which was no nearer solution when the Board took it up than it was two years ago. Presumably, had the Act been in force two years ago, the dispute would have been promptly settled and long since forgotten.

The Lethbridge coal miners, though authorized to strike by their union, have decided not to do so, and yesterday applied for investigation of their trouble with the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, under the Industrial Disputes Act. This surely is a reasonable and hopeful course, and judging from the past it is a pretty safe guess that whatever the trouble is, it will be settled amicably and an industrial war averted.

The Industrial Disputes Act is already known by its good works, and continues daily to refute the gloomy forebodings of its enemies, who denounced it as an impotent measure and doomed to failure. These prophetic nightmares have been speedily dispelled by the readiness with which employers and employees generally have accepted the means offered for peaceable settlement of their differences, and the effective and satisfactory manner in which the differences have been settled.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

"Dollar wheat" has been a fact in the wheat pits of the continent during the past few days and in the local markets throughout the country, correspondingly high prices have ruled. This, of course, is a gratifying fact to the farmer—that is, to the farmer who has wheat to sell, and to communities which are directly dependent on the success or failure of the grain growing business. And, curiously enough, the people of Western Canada are enabled to share largely in the benefits of the ruling prices by the inability of the railways to haul their wheat to market when prices were lower.

It is a matter of a few weeks only since the western farmer was being tendered sympathy, and very properly so, because the railways had broken down and were unable to haul away his wheat. This, it was quite properly pointed out, was throwing the work of handling last season's grain into the summer, to interfere with the season's operations alike of the farmer and the railway company. Worse still it was pointed out ominously that a large amount of money had been borrowed by the western farmer on the prospect of last year's crop, and that until the railways could handle the wheat the farmer could not realize and discharge his obligations. Add to this that the pioneer farmer is usually a man of small means, and needs the return from his year's labor at the earliest possible moment, and the situation was surely serious enough to warrant attention.

Things have assumed a different aspect of late, however. Spring has opened, the railways are again operating normally, lake traffic has commenced, and now comes the announcement that the wheat the farmer could not get rid of a few weeks ago is wanted, and wanted badly—so badly that it is worth \$1 in Chicago, 93 cents in Winnipeg, and correspondingly satisfactory prices elsewhere. It is seldom that the farmer benefits

largely from a spring advance in wheat, for the excellent reason that the wheat has by that time usually passed out of his granary into the elevators of the dealers.

There is no reason to suppose that this would not have been the situation at present, but for the fact that the railways could not handle the grain a few weeks ago. The farmers were generally prepared to sell at the then prevailing prices, and had the railways been able to handle it practically the whole wheat crop would probably have passed before this from the possession of the farmers. There is sometimes as much money in holding wheat as in growing wheat, and this was one of the times. Thanks to the disability of the railways, the farmer is the man who did the holding, and who now has the chance of making the money.

It is estimated that practically two-thirds of the western wheat crop was left in the country when the railways broke down in mid-winter. If this 60,000,000 bushels of wheat can be disposed of at prevailing prices, the gain to the western farmer and the west generally by this enforced delay in marketing will be calculated in the millions. Supposing the average price received by the farmer to be only 10c per bushel higher than December and January prices, the total profit on our still unmarketed wheat would be something like \$6,000,000—or one dollar for every man, woman and child in Canada.

NO CAUSE FOR DOUBT.

The "late spring" in the west is no occasion for alarm among the strangers within our gates, nor any excuse for the circulation of alarmist reports by enemies without.

That winter lingered unusually long in the west, is quite true—but it is also true that in this regard the western provinces of Canada are no exception to the rule. Eastern Canada has had a "backward" spring also—so backward that agricultural operations and crop conditions there are not many days in advance. In the southernmost counties of Ontario—the famous "fruit belt" along the Lake Erie shore—very little gardening has been done, and the beginning of last week, and seeding operations were by no means completed. The trees in the orchards were just unfolding their leaves on Sunday week, and with very occasional exception, the crab-trees were about the only fruit trees in flower. Grass in the meadows was green but had made little growth, and few farmers had turned out their stock. Westward through the state of Illinois during the past week conditions were more advanced. The forest trees were beautifully clothed in green, but the farmers were still busy seeding everywhere. On the whole, therefore, it does not appear an unfair estimate to say that western Canada is not at most more than ten days behind these districts which are considered among the especially favored farming regions of North America.

Of western Canada, central Alberta certainly has no occasion to be envious of other districts. Throughout all three provinces seeding operations were in full swing during the past week, but from Battleford westward the hills had a much greener tinge than either in eastern Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Along the line of the Canadian Northern through the three provinces, the first spring grain noticed above ground was near Oliver station, a few miles from Edmonton. Central Alberta appears therefore to have slightly the lead of the country along the Saskatchewan, and also of the Red River valley—both in Manitoba and south of the international boundary.

A few days ago the Manitoba Agricultural college issued a circular advising Manitoba farmers to continue seeding wheat until June 1st. The advice is good, and is good in Alberta and Saskatchewan as well as in Manitoba. June is the rainy month of the western summer—the month upon which the farmer depends for moisture to push along his grain crop. Comparatively little rain ordinarily falls during spring, and while the moisture remaining in the ground from the snowfall is usually sufficient to start the crop, the showers of June really provide the moisture for the season's growth. It is of less consequence whether grain be sown in April or May than that the grain supply be plentiful in June. The growing month, and with its long days and warm showers the "leafy" month, works marvels in crop production from the fertile western soil. It does not so much matter whether grain is one inch high, or six inches high on

the last of May, if June provides thirty days of good "growing weather."

There is nothing in the present circumstances to warrant a doubt that the west will this year add another bumper crop to its splendid record.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Says the Calgary Herald: "The Methodist district of Edmonton sent so many more lay delegates to the conference here this week than it was entitled to, that the secretary had to mildly inform them that it would be necessary for them to decide who was who between themselves, but the conference could not permit such a grievous over-representation on the part of the Edmonton district." It is a cinch that there never was a surplus of Calgarians at a religious conference.

The Liberals of Westmoreland, N.B. held a convention a few days since, when the following resolution was passed: "That this convention of the Liberal Association of Westmoreland county has noted with regret that the Conservative party in the parliament of Canada has ceased to formulate any high ideals of general political or administrative policy in public affairs, and has substituted for a policy of proposed constructive statesmanship, a campaign of slander and of personal abuse of political opponents." These New Brunswickers have clear vision. They couldn't have sized matters up better if they had deliberated for a month.

The Toronto World publishes the following, which may be taken as a personal explanation from Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P.: "People who love to talk—and most of us do—will hail Judge Russell of Nova Scotia as a Daniel come to judgment. He takes sharp issue with Carlyle's laudation of silence. 'It is talk,' says Judge Russell, 'discussion by man with man over the dinner table—in the hotel parlors—in the country store where the talker is enthroned on a nail keg, while the auditors may be perched in the dull season along the counter—in the newspaper and popular magazines—in the parliament of the country—and from the various pulpits of the land, which shapes the course of public opinion and determines the destiny of a nation.'"

Mark Twain takes a good-humored fall out of Uncle Sam in this fashion: "The funniest thing, was when at the close of the Spanish-American war the United States paid poor Joseph old Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippines. It was just a case of the country buying its way into good society. Honestly, when I read in the papers that this deal had been made, I laughed until my sides ached. There were the Filipinos fighting like blazes for their liberty. Spain would not hear of it. The United States stepped in and after they had licked the enemy to a standstill, instead of freeing the Philippines, they paid that enormous amount for an island which is of no earthly account to us; just wanted to be in the swim, and it, too, had to branch out, like an American heiress buying a duke or an earl. Sounds well, but that's all."

THE BROKEN RAIL.

The Railway Commission is beginning an investigation into recent wrecks on Canadian railways due to broken rails. There have been six wrecks from this cause in Canada since November 15th last, resulting in loss of life, four on the C. P. R. and two on the Grand Trunk. The rails causing the wrecks were made at various places in the United States and England. So far no complaints have been received regarding Canadian-made rails which are being used extensively by the Canadian Pacific and on the Grand Trunk Pacific. They are made at the "Soo" and at Sydney, C.B. Little exact information is available as to the causes of breakage, but a suspicion seems general among railway men that the modern process of treatment makes the rail too brittle. The composition and process of manufacture, the effect of extreme and continued cold, the increased strain on the rail due to the heavier rolling stock now in use and the speed at which trains are run—these will probably be some of the questions considered by the Commission in its endeavor to free the travelling public and the trainmen from the menace of the broken rail.

A WARNING AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The Province of Ontario is facing the unpleasant and fortunately novel problem of how to prevent provincial disruption. For many months mutterings and murmurings have been coming from the people of the northern portion of the province, who rightly or wrongly believe that they have been contributing to the resources of the province in a measure altogether out of proportion to the attention and money the provincial government has devoted to the development of their district. Petitions have been sent to Premier Whitney, deputations have visited Toronto, but apparently no satisfactory steps have been taken to allay the feeling or to remove the cause of complaint, and a quite clearly defined movement has developed working for secession from Ontario and the establishment of a new province. How serious this movement has become is apparent from a recent editorial in the Toronto Globe.

Under the heading, "Ontario an indivisible province," the Globe says, in part: "People of Ontario, with 'virtual unanimity, will always oppose any division of what has been, since 1791, the area of their province.' The trouble for itself by 'not cause trouble for itself by gratuitously sanctioning the proposal to 'lessen Ontario's influence in the Dominion. The Imperial parliament will simply, and for ever, decline to reopen the matter once it is satisfactorily settled."

"The Quebec act itself has remained unrepented except as to the creation of self-governing provinces since 1774 in spite of occasional agitation and chronic dissatisfaction with 'some of its provisions. If the people of the new settlements really 'desire to secure better treatment from the legislature they will always be listened to with attention and their requests will always be treated with consideration, unless they are accompanied with futile threats of 'secession.'"

This amounts simply to a warning to the people of Northern Ontario that however badly they may want to secede the National and Imperial governments would not undertake the responsibility of enabling them to do so. This is pretty strong language, and that such warning is given is pretty good evidence that it is considered necessary. And that it is considered necessary is all the evidence needed as to the gravity of the situation in Northern Ontario. If it is felt that the feeling there can be allayed or restrained only by a very frank reminder that secession effort would be futile, there must be a pretty clear understanding in Toronto that the secession talk is not a mere transient ebullition of the malcontents, but that it has a ground of grievance either real or believed to be real.

This is the moral of the tale for the other provinces of Canada. To them the important thing is not whether or not the "secessionists" have a real grievance—but that they believe they have. Under its provincial charter Ontario is left to extract money for the conduct of provincial affairs from the administration of the public domain, and as the only remaining public domain is in Northern Ontario this district has been the claim of the extracting process. The claim of the people there is simply that the process has been carried on too successfully—that while the northern country has been stripped of its available wealth for the benefit of the entire province, no adequate or corresponding effort has been made to develop the rich agricultural resources on which the country must ultimately and permanently depend. Whether this is true or not it is just about what might have been expected from a system which turns a province loose to find the funds for government expense in an unpeopled but wealthy wilderness. The temptation and too frequently the tendency is to treat the "hinterland" as a gold mine to be operated for the benefit of the province at large—with little thought of the inevitable day when the "pay streak" must run out. This is the policy against which the people of Northern Ontario believe themselves to be protesting.

Fortunately for Alberta and Saskatchewan we have no such spectre on our political horizon. With provincial revenues independent of the spoliation of the undeveloped districts, hands of a government which also derives its revenues from other sources,

the great northern districts of these provinces can be developed instead of despoiled, with an eye to the permanent welfare of the whole country instead of to the present necessities of the older and more settled areas.

Correspondence

TWO FRANCHISES ARE COMPARED

C. B. Beals Contends That Artificial Gas Franchise is More Acceptable Than the Other

The gas franchises are evidently exciting keen interest. The Bulletin is in receipt of several letters on the question, all expressing similar opinions. The following is taken as a representative letter. It is written by C. B. Beals, of Kelly & Beals, farm implement agents, of this city.

To the Editor of the Bulletin: Dear Sir,—I am pleased to note that greater interest than usual is being taken in the proposed gas by-laws. The rules are somewhat indifferent as a rule on important questions, as witness the vote on the money by-laws on Monday last. On the gas by-laws, however, the interest appears greater, and we may, we hope, look for a representative vote on Monday, the 3rd. The by-laws before the people are certainly of the greatest import. Care is needed in granting a franchise of any kind, but when the franchise is for the distribution of a widely-used and necessary commodity, the greatest care is required. The two by-laws have passed the Council, and we would expect that all interests would be safeguarded and the by-laws in all respects good and fair business propositions. But what do we find? The two by-laws, the natural and artificial, are absolutely different in character in most important regards. So that if one is fair and proper, the other of necessity cannot be so.

The distribution of artificial gas is the kind of a franchise, which, in my humble opinion, will meet with the general approval of the ratepayers. It insures the manufacture and distribution of gas at the earliest possible moment, and does not rob the people by way of bonus, exemption or unregulated rates. It also leaves the gas field open to all-comers. If this franchise is fair, what of the natural gas franchise? In it we have exemption from taxation, the exclusive right to distribute natural gas and only a partial regulation of rates. If one company whose estimated expenditure must of necessity be far larger than the other can do business without an exclusive franchise exemption or arbitrary rates, surely, simply because another company is a local company, it is no reason why the city and the citizens as a whole should suffer loss thereby.

And yet that is the character of the two franchises. I believe the artificial franchise of Eaton & Springer is a good fair business proposition, fair because they are willing to do business like any other business man, and take whatever competition brings, and do not do things in a corner which cannot be bettered. If this artificial franchise is not fair, I ask what about the natural gas franchise?

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours, Truly,
C. B. BEALS.

LAC STE ANNE.

The 24th was celebrated here in good old style and the lake was looking its best and the weather was simply perfect. In the afternoon a fine programme of sports was gone through, the following being the events:

Free For All (Horses)—Iza Plante's brown mare, M. J. Gunn's Charlie, Pony Race—Mr. J. Gunn's Prince, Mr. Jaspas Plante's Brownie, G. Bilcourt's Balde.

Slow Race—A. Plante's Sorrell, 100 Yards Flat—Mr. E. Sibbald, Moosewa, C. J. J. London, Old Men's Race—Joe Bilcourt, A. Plante, Sack Race—Samuel Letandre, W. J. Bilcourt.

Boys over 12—W. Letandre, Iza Plante, Girls' Race—Miss A. Gunn, Miss Mary Letandre, Miss Maggie Plante, Girls under 10—Miss Mary Gladu, Miss Jessie Gunn, Miss R. Couture, Long Jump—E. Sibbald (9ft. 3in.), A. Courtapat (14ft. 7in.).

Throwing the Stone (14 lbs.)—A. McKevree (37ft. 1in.), John Yates (37ft.).

Peter Gunn, Esq., J.P., was master of ceremonies, and under his able and genial care the day passed without a hitch, and a dance in the evening brought a really jolly day to a close.

The lake last week was well fixed for doctors, the following well known men being here: Drs. McInnes, Tierney, Harrison and Strong. Drs. McInnes and Strong have proceeded towards the Yellowhead, the former being accompanied by Dave Adams and Joe Brewster.

Mr. Birt, who recently homesteaded west of here, passed through this morning with his wife and family. Mr. J. C. Baker, D.L.S., who is sub-dividing 55-11 and 12 arrived here with his new outfit of packhorses and proceeds west immediately. English church services were held here last evening by Mr. Leversedge, travelling missionary, the first time for many years and was greatly appreciated by the settlers. We are now to have a monthly service, a privilege of which many will be glad to take advantage.

Captain J. H. Woodward, who is

homesteading three miles east of here, on going outside his shack last night about 8:45 found himself facing a black bear not 30 yards distance. Mr. Woodward threw a bottle at him, but began simply ducking his head and refused to move. Mr. Woodward then called his wife and the children and all saw the intruder who improves the shining hours by catching fish in the creek. Not possessing a gun Mr. Woodward did not further acquaint himself with the visitor, but down to pay Mr. Woodward's visitor a friendly call.

OLDS.

While no preparations were made for a regular "24th" celebration, yet Victoria Day in Olds was a very significant one. Early in the morning before the town flag was hoisted Mr. W. W. Hunter was presented with a bouncing boy who saw Olds for the first time and is here this week in the 10,000 club. Right after the flags were up Captain Hainstock organized a squad of men and took them out to the Agricultural Grounds and started them on the amphitheatre preparation to the great Stock Show on Thursday and Race Meet on the day following. Accompanying this last act the balance of the people seemed to enjoy giving their lawns, yards and gardens the finishing touches for the season. After the noon hour the citizens were treated to an open-air concert by the Olds' Brass band, which entertained the crowd brought out the usual gay crowd. Next came baseball, which had its quota of enthusiasts and many of the owners of spanking teams got out and took advantage of the low roads in the country. Football in the evening and the last of the Quadrille Club's meetings in the Opera House, and a very bright reception at the palatial home of Mayor Craig and given the W.C.T.U. wind up the events of Victoria Day for Olds, 1907.

We are pleased to note that the plant for Mr. Henry Fox's Brick Yard has arrived and is being installed with all possible haste. Mr. Fox expects to have every thing in operation by June 5th, and our townspersons are looking forward to cheaper building material with considerable interest.

The Stock Show on next Thursday promises to be a big event for our farmers and what is good for them must necessarily result in good for the business man. The show is being advertised in the Olds Gazette that others may know something of what is going on. They visit the show. The horse owners are gathering from all quarters seemingly and those interested in speed are promised something speedy in the races on the following the Stallion and Ball Show. These two days are to be two great days for Olds and we hope the whole countryside will take advantage of the occasion.

The festive Homestead Seeker is still on the go, and in a manner in which the vacant lands are being taken up makes us ask the question, How much longer are free lands to be had? There are about 100 townships available west of Olds and half of three townships to the east in the prairie country. Townships are from 30 to 45 miles from Olds and farther are 50 to 60 miles distant.

Harmattan Methodist Church is one of the Olds Circuit, and over which Rev. Mr. Bruce rides and sings on the scene of great religious activity yesterday, it being the occasion of their third Anniversary. Rev. Mr. Bruce succeeded in getting Rev. Mr. Powell of Maple Creek a farmer pastor of the Olds Circuit, to come and conduct these services and to preach in Olds in the evening. The Harmattan people are great people. They do not do things in a corner, but by 6's and 7's. In one corner of the beautifully decorated chapel was an orchestra for overtures and in the other corner was situated the Harmattan Methodist Choir for anthems. The day was a perfect one and the congregation in the afternoon was made up of visitors from every direction, a long procession of rigs being from Olds. Rev. Mr. Bruce very fittingly introduced Rev. Mr. Powell to his old congregation and the latter named Divine, deemed it a great privilege to be again able to speak to the Harmattan folk.

After this service the Olds people returned and necessarily with considerable haste to be in readiness for the service at the Olds Methodist church. Here a much-packed house greeted the former pastor and Rev. Mr. Bruce in preliminary singing. Rev. Mr. Powell's sermon referred to the size of the audience in his usual witty manner, paying a tribute to the Harmattan visiting clergyman. Special music had been prepared by the choir and the service was an inspiring one. Truly, Sunday was a great day for the Harmattan and Olds Methodists. Since the Baptists of Olds have had regular services a very marked increase in attendance is observed. Mr. Frank Pattison, the minister, is being met with favour by the Olds church-goers and large gatherings listen to his sound Gospel sermons every Sunday morning. Mr. Pattison is from Rochester, N. Y., instead of Ontario, as was at first reported.

Mr. J. W. Silverthorne, postmaster, is contemplating putting another block of his farm on the town lot market. For a time this subdivision was a little slow in moving, but now that lots are getting scarce, his lots of the first subdivision are practically all sold. The remainder of Mr. Silverthorne's place lies in a good locality for residential property and doubtless will be in good demand.

Postillon Ducked.

Paris, May 29.—While King Haakon and Queen Maud, of Norway, were driving in the park in Victoria today, accompanied by President and Mme. Fallieres, the leading horse attached to the carriage was frightened by the Queen and Mme. Fallieres suddenly reared, while crossing a small bridge and jumped over the parapet into the water, dragging the postillon with it. The two ladies were somewhat alarmed but happily they did not sustain any injury. The postillon was dragged out of the water, none the worse for his wetting; another horse was attached to the carriage and the party proceeded.

FIREMEN RETURN FROM CALGARY

Well Pleased With The Though Unsuccessful Sports.

Monday's Daily. The city firemen who were the tournament at Calgary to Strathcona Saturday well pleased with their trip, southern city, but somewhat pointed with the showing made in the athletic sports.

The hose reel team and friends included Chief Gregory Peterson, Firemen R. W. Groat, Weld, E. Essery, R. Raitt, N. Elliott, H. O. R. Essery, T. McArthur, P. Harms and A. Ferguson. They were successful only in getting places in the hose reel races.

The chief event amongst the was the reel race, and was won by Red Deer, who beat out by the fraction of a second.

The Calgary bunch came, but made a mistake in the ring, thus losing considerable The officials score and time

Red Deer 10
Innisfail 8
Calgary 7
Strathcona 6
Strathcona-McArthur, McGrouson, Smees, Hampden, Groat, Woolf, Raitt, Weld.

Innisfail—W. Beavey, G. J. Benton, G. Kirkham, J. M. Hanson, A. Grant, T. Smell, ham, B. Wallace.

Red Deer—Rube Gee, E. W. Harvey Bantlineimer, W. V. Coghlin, Art. Hardford, O. St. Krause, R. Jones, C. Williams.

Calgary—Charleneid, Carr, Robins, Cushing, Miller, Kay, McKinnon, McGraw, He Gillespie (capt).

Before the sports commenced Calgary brigade turned out at their visitors paraded the business streets of the city.

The C. P. R. has five teen nearly 100 men at work tending siding to the site where the freight shed is to be erected work will be finished in a few

LOCAL.

Monday's Daily. Roy and Athol Bissett returned yesterday from McMaster where they are taking an art. The death took place at the on Saturday of John Sollett, for the Dowling Milling Co. taken ill some days ago with fever, and while on the way covey took a relapse with colic. The funeral took place day afternoon from Wainwright detarking rooms.

EDMONTON WON LAST OF SE

Blexrud Handed Out Good on Saturday. Won For the Hat 7-2.

Medicine Hat, May 26.—was in fine form for the Capital evening, and succeeded in the locals down to five scatter. He had a world of speed, control and a dazzling assortment of curves and shots. His chance this evening put him in with the Hat's star twirler, the two meet there will be a royal. Blexrud's only skip was in the last innings, when he Boyla and hit West. An Wesler and Hopkin's hit by two runs for the Hat. Ed stick artists made things w Fox, who was hit safely to four of them being two bags Edmonton 200011130 Medicine Hat 000000000 Batteries: Blexrud and Fox and Benny.

Lethbridge Beat Cal

Lethbridge, May 27.—One fastest and most exciting game the two series played at the ground was the one played last night. Both teams broke run columns in the first inning scoring two, and they made it all through, neither better than one run ahead.

Calgary took the lead in the but this both teams held down until the fifth when L went into the lead scoring 1 gary got in seventh and eight