AS OTHERS SEE US

Mrs. Lewis, of Vancouver, Recent Visitor to Edmonton, Writes of Alberta's Capital in Saturday Sunset. A Good Story of the City's Development.

A recent edition of the Saturday Sunset, the bright weekly published at Vancouver, contains an interesting article from the pen of Mrs. Lewis, who recently made a trip to this city. Mrs. Lewis' article is strikingly accurate considering the short time in which she took to secure the information. The following is the article which was accompanied by very effective cuts:—

Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, is a city of promise. Possibilities permeate everything. The city has passed the critical stage and now looks forward to the uture with that optimism so typical of the West. Fifty years hence when the curtain is thrown back and the present is viewed with the eye of the future what a remarkable picture of progress and development will flit across the canvas. The pioneering stage is still on. It has made Edmonton, as it has made all other Western cities. And the modern pioneer will continue the work until Edmonton is one of the foremost cities of the Dominion. Nine years ago it was but a little town on the plains. Today it is a city of 29,000, with city manners, city customs, and city conveniences. And as a city of destiny it is only in its infancy.

The city is ideally located on an eminence from where the valley of the Saskatchewan may be followed on its winding course as it passes through a country luxuriant in foliage, and which is capable of growing almost every description of plant. The Ramsay green houses, ten in number, are famous throughout Canada for their marvellous roses and excite the wonder of all visitors, showing the wonderful fertility of the soil. Edmonton's business streets are wide and imposing. They were built with an eye to the future and with knowledge that the best shopping thoroughfare tempts the purchaser from one side to the other and back again. Pretty homes are making a frame of the city commercial picture.

The novelty of having electric street cars has not yet worn off as the trolleys have only been running a short time. They are watched with curious eyes by both old and young, their advent marking a new era in the development of the city. Particularly fortunate was the amalgamation of the intereste which controlled the street railways in Edmonton and Strathcona although this union was thought to be at least a matter several years in the future. The Strathcona charter was bought for $10,000 with a proviso to operate within 60 days, which necessitated laying rails, while provision had to be made to supply power, light, etc. This was successfully carried out and Edmonton and Strathcona has now a splendid street car service.

Three Transcontinental Roads.

Three transcontinental railroads now serve Edmonton, making it the most important railway centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Grand Trunk Pacific had the steel laid into the city in July and it has been for some time served by the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railway. The Edmonton and Slave Lake and the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific also operate out of Edmonton. The Grand Trunk Pacific own 480 acres in Edmonton and the company was recently granted $100,000 with which to build their shops, which will be the largest west of Winnipeg. One million dollars is now being spent by the Canadian Pacific railway, which now runs to Strathcona, to get into Edmonton across the Saskatchewan river with a high level bridge, for the right of way of which the company spent $125,000. Ticket, freight and telephone offices are now open in Edmonton. Edmonton owes much to the C. N. R. and this railway will undoubtedly play an important part in the growth of that city. The C. N. R. owns 60 acres of land in the heart of the City and is now building from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, of which over thirty miles of line are now complete. The C. N. R. also has a line to Stoney Plain, west of Edmonton and about twenty-five miles of that road is now in operation. With Edmonton in direct railway connection with Vancouver, Edmonton's possibilities are purely a matter for conjecture so great do they appear. The provincial government has recently guaranteed the bonds of bona fide railway companies who will now build some 750 miles of railway all adjacent to Edmonton and thus open up vast stretches of land at present undeveloped which will be largely dependent upon that city for their supplies, etc.

The Edmonton district is specially adapted to mixed farming. The soil throughout the district is the rich back loam underlain with a clay subsoil; it is well watered and partially wooded, and is for the most part underlain with a fine quality of lignite coal. The district is particularly adapted to the cultivation of vegetables, roots, wild and tame grasses, small fruits and especially oats, barley and wheat, all of which yield excellent crops.

Edmonton does not depend entirely, however, on wheat farming as the furtrade from the north brings in half a million yearly, while the stores do a flourishing business with the traders and trappers. Mining and lumbering are industries followed to no little extent, coal being found in large quantities in the vicinity of Edmonton, while in the development of the Edmonton district, even from the days when the early settlers were first attracted in numbers to it, and up to the present time, the lumber industry and manufactories connected with it have played an important and active part. Within the immediate vicinity of Edmonton there are twelve coal mines, while in the surrounding district the total mines are twenty-eight, yielding from 700 to 2,000 tons a day.

Coal Mining Industry.

Coal mining is fast becoming a very important industry. The country throughout the district is more or less underlaid with lignite coal of very high grade for domestic and steam producing purposes. It occurs in lateral seams varying in thickness from 3 to 20 feet.

These seams outcrop along the bank of the river, and hitherto mining was carried on by tunnelling into the bank; but during the last three years mining has been carried on on a large scale. Several shafts have been sunk within the limits of the cities, from which thousands of tons of coal are shipped annually.

From as early as 1865 gold washing has been practised with more or less success on the bars of the North Saskatchewan River. Dredging machines have and are being used from time to time on the river. At the present time the Clarke Dredging Co. have a very up-to-date dredge in operation four miles up the river, and will have a second one at work by the end of August.

Natural gas has been discovered within the city limits, while a very heavy flow has been struck by the Canadian-American Oil Company at Morinville, who have a franchise to supply the cities with gas at a very low rate.

Oil is found in certain parts of the district, and these deposits are now in process of development at Egg Lake and Morinville, twenty-five miles from the cities.

Extensive beds of tar, sand, marl, and fire clay are found in the district.

The first saw mill to be built in this district was located on the Saskatchewan River, a few miles above Edmonton by the government in 1876. It supplied lumber to the settlers and provided the material required for the buildings then being erected by the government of the old Northwest Territories, at Battleford.

Edmonton as a Manufacturing Centre

To-day in Edmonton and Strathcona four sawmills are operating with a combined capacity of about 20,000,000 per year, and giving employment to about 300 men. This represents an investment of half a million dollars. In addition to these mills there are five sash and door factories, one box and tub works, one casket factory, and numerous retail lumber yards in business. All depend to a certain extent for their source of supply on the local mills and on the numerous portable saw mills.

Edmonton is even now recognized as a coming centre of manufacturing industries. There are lumber mills (capacity 20,000,000 feet per annum), brick factories, packing plants, breweries, sash and door factories, basket factories, aerated water factories, cigar factories, pickle and vinegar factory, box and tub factory, concrete block, pipe and tile factory, etc., etc. The city does not give bonuses to induce factories to locate there as the prospects are far too good to make that necessary; however, water, light and power at cost is offered and a fixed rate of taxation for a number of years, also sites at a nominal cost of rental and in some cases free sites through private individuals.

No city of Edmonton's age and size is so well endowed with educational facilities. It is within two miles of the provincial university, and has two colleges, a high school, in addition to eight public schools. There are 700 school districts within a 100-mile radius of the city, so that it will at once be seen that the settlers throughout the district have good opportunities for the education of their children. The provincial university is on the Strathcona side of the Saskatchewan river and when complete will cost one million dollars. The site embraces 200 acres of choice agricultural land and there will be courses in agriculture, medicine, arts, engineering, etc.

Handsome Public Buildings.

The public buildings of Edmonton are amongst the finest in the west. The Legislative Buildings, now under construction, will cost no less than $1,250,000, and they will not be finished for another two and a half years. Curiously, the site chosen for the Parliament Buildings is the same chosen by the first Hudson Bay factor for his residence. The court house, which is also under construction, will cost no less than $250,000, while the post office, which is just finished, cost the same amount.

As Edmonton grows the wisdom of setting aside a large tract of land for park purposes, becomes more apparent, and when the magnificent stretches of land in the east and the west end of the city are laid out by a landscape gardener, which is contemplated for the near future, they should add many additional charms to the city's many natural beauties. There is 200 acres of land in each park, and, besides, in the lap of the beautiful Saskatchewan near the hill there is another fifty acre park which just now is being used for golf links.

The annual exhibition at Edmonton always excites great interest and on an average there is a daily attendance of between 12,000 and 14,000 people. The Exhibition Association is now negotiating for the purchase of 100 acres in the heart of the city, as the present grounds are too small to accommodate the crowds. Mr. A. G. Harrison is manager of the exhibition.

Edmonton's Banking Facilities.

Edmonton naturally is an important banking centre and nearly all the oldest and most influential financial institutions are represented in that city. The Merchants' Bank, with a capital of $6,000,000, and reserve profits of $4,267,400, is well represented, having two branches in Edmonton, with head office on Jasper avenue and other branch on Namayo street. The Merchants' Bank was established in Edmonton in February, 1898, having its first branch opened in Western Canada in 1876. It now has forty-three branches in the West, of which number twenty-one are doing business in the province of Alberta. A contract has been let for a $20,000 addition to the present $50,000 building in Edmonton and the new structure is to be completed this summer. Mr. A. C. Fraser, last year secretary of the Board of Trade, is manager of the bank. The Merchants' Bank is also represented in British Columbia with branches in Vancouver and Victoria.

To the Imperial Bank belongs the distinction of being the first banking institution to operate in Edmonton. The Imperial Bank opened up in small quarters in 1891, but erected a new building in 1895. Two years ago a handsome new $100,000 structure was completed. Mr. G. R. F. Kirkpatrick has been manager of the Edmonton branch since it opened in the northern city and has seen the bank and the city show remarkable growth.

Mr. J. J. Anderson opened the Union Bank in Edmonton nine years ago and now there are twenty-six branches in Alberta. The Union Bank will build a new bank in Edmonton next spring for which they secured a well-located site. The Dominion Bank is also to erect a new building next spring on the corner of McDougall and Jasper avenues, which is considered to be one of the finest corners in the city. In securing this site the Dominion Bank paid the high-water mark for property in Edmonton this year, $49,000 changing hands for a lot 34x150 feet.

The Royal Bank was the twelfth to open in Edmonton, making its advent in that city two and a half years ago. Mr. A. N. Hyndman is manager of the Edmonton branch, there being one other branch in Alberta. The Royal Bank is represented in every province in Canada and has fifteen branches in the Island of Cuba, also branches in New York and St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The Bank of Commerce and Bank of Nova Scotia are other banking institutions located in Edmonton, the latter particularly having a splendid building.

Many Homesteads Available.

There are 25,000 homesteads still available in the Edmonton district. Some of these are situated within fifty to sixty miles of the city. Much of this will shortly be tapped by the railway development which is in progress at the present time. Much of it is already within easy reach of schools, post offices, churches, hospitals, etc. There is plenty of rain, plenty of sunshine, plenty of good water, plenty of fuel, moderate winters and no blizzards.

Edmonton is exceptionally fortunate in its location in regard to summer resorts; being, within easy reach of some of the most beautiful lakes, which are getting more popular each year as summer resorts. Gull Lake near Lacombe, on the C.P.R., White Whale Lake, on the C.N.R., and Cooking Lake, on the G.T.P. All these lakes abound with fish, while boating and bathing can be enjoyed with perfect safety.

To the hunter, prospector, trader and trapper, and for men of wealth, seeking new fields to travel in, the vast country to the north of Edmonton offers untold opportunities in the way of business as well as pleasure. The hunting, the fishing, the shooting of rapids, the magnificent scenery, large lakes and magnificent rivers, the huge tar beds, salt beds, coal beds, etc., offer to men of wealth a novel trip in a delightful and invigorating climate; equal, if not superior to anything that India, South Africa, Australia or South America has to offer. For men of experience in exploring new countries, and roughing it, a trip through the country which stretches 2,000 miles to the north of Edmonton would be one that could be taken in the summer months with safety, with the aid of the Northern Transportation company and the Hudson's Bay company.

With its great natural advantages, the vast resources lying within its territories, competing railways, and the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens; it is not unreasonable to claim that in the not very distant future Edmonton will take its place in the ranks of Canada's great commercial and educational centres, and its future greatness can only be measured by the possible utilization of what nature has so bountifully lavished upon its surroundings, by men of experience and capital, who, as its citizens, will aid in its development.

It will be of interest to know that Edmonton possesses a Board of Trade of the liveliest character, and to those who would learn further respecting either the city of surrounding country a courteous secretary, Mr. A. G. Harrison, who will readily accord every information desired. This gentlemen is sanguine of the fulfilment of an early prophecy that "Edmonton will some day, because of its location, be the greatest city of the West."

A Safety Blasting Powder That is Safe.

One of the most promising industries of Edmonton is the manufacture of a new powder for blasting purposes which assuredly will be welcomed by those using explosives, both on account of the protection that it affords the workmen handling them, and the great results it gives in relation to its cost.

This powder has been put to every possible test as to its immunity from ignition by concussion or friction, direct contact with fire or electric spark only causing combustion, thus making the handling, transportation and use a matter of perfect safety; even should it become ignited when not confined, only burning will take place and not explosion.

For mining purposes it is certain that this powder will take its place in the first rank of explosives, there being neither smoke, odor, fumes or perceptible flash, and extreme of heat or cold having no effect upon it the necessarily dangerous process of thawing as required by dynamite is avoided.

The title of the firm manufacturing is G. & J. Safety Blasting Powder Co., Limited, the stockholders being nearly all Edmontonians. The company holds a great number of testimonials vouching for the effectiveness and safety of the powder, the best recommendation being, however, the continuous repeat orders. All those who have used the powder and those connected with the manufacture and sale are enthusiastic in regard to it and confidently anticipate a great future for the industry.

FOUR YOUTHS FIRED 100 CINCINNATI HOMES

Quartette of Firebrands, None Over Sixteen Years Old, Confess to Authorship of Series of Incendiary Fires in Wealthy Hyde Park District—Rival of Cobalt Discovered—Telegraphic News.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 17.—Four boys, none over 16 years of age, confessed to-day to the burning or setting fire to one hundred homes in the wealthy Hyde Park district of Cincinnati. Chief Milliken will not say why they burned the houses, but does say that these hundred homes were wholly or partially destroyed by fire and were injured to the extent of $200,000.

Toronto, August 17. — Reports reached here tonight from the Thessalon Board of Trade that a new silver field, said to rival Cobalt, has been discovered in Otter township, 45 miles north. Already a large number of prospectors are in the district. Thessalon requests the appointment of a mining recorder.

Statement is All "Bosh."

London, August 17.—The despatch coming through American agencies, published broadcast in Canada and referred to in today's Times, representing Canada and Australia as combining for the use of local fleets in the Pacific in order to meet the Japanese peril, causes the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Defence Conference to wonder who is the authority for such "bosh." The Canadian Associated press has the highest authority to state that such a statement is "absolutely a fake." Japan has not been mentioned or discussed in any way by the Imperial Defence Conference.

20,000 Bushels of Wheat Lost.

Montreal, Que., August 17.—The steamer Glengarry, bound from Kingston to Montreal with 20,000 bushels of wheat aboard, struck the concrete island on which the bridge swing across the Lachine Canal. She sank almost immediately. The vessel is being lightered. She will be raised and towed to Kingston for repairs. The loss on the grain is estimated at $30,000.

Montreal, August 17.—Dr. Russell, of the Rothenstad Experimental Station, London, England, and four others, who are on their way to Winnipeg to attend the meeting of the British Association of Scientists, are in the city and today visited the experimental farm. They were shown over it by Messrs. Saunders, Shutt, Macoun and others. Several parties, on their way to the big convention, are expected here during the week.

Peace Congress Postponed.

Stockholm, August 17.—Owing to the strike the Swedish organizing committee has decided to postpone until 1910 the International Peace Congress, which was to have been held here this summer.

Ottawa, Ont., August 17.—Sir Jas. Grant and Drs. R. W. Powell, H. B. Small, A. T. Shillington, J. F. Argue, J. D. Courtenay and J. F. Didd will be the Ottawa delegates to the Canadian Medical Association, which meets in Winnipeg next week. Dr. Small, who is secretary, has gone west.

G.T.P. to Have Coasting Trade.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 17.—President Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, speaking to a committee of the board of trade this morning assured them that plans were prepared for a wharf for the water front purchased here. Work will commence as soon as the plans are approved at Ottawa and as soon as the wharf is finished steamers for the coasting trade will be here.

Regina, Sask. Aug. 17.—T. M. Mallory, of this city, has been appointed by the government as fair wage inspector for Saskatchewan. Mr. Mallory is a printer and ex-president of the Regina trades and labor council.

Suicides to End Troubles.

North Bay, Aug. 17.—Zoel Dutrizac, of Sturgeon Falls, aged 49, committed suicide on the lake shore at North Bay this morning by taking paris green. Dutrizac was separated from his wife, who works in a local hotel, and last evening sent for her to attempt a reconciliation.

FERNIE AGAIN FIRE SWEPT.

Thirteen Houses, Miners' Club and Doctor's Office Burned.

Fernie, B.C., August 17.—Fire caused from $100,000 to $120,000 damage in the Coal Creek district last night. The blaze at Coal Creek was gotten under control last night at about eleven o'clock and all is quite safe now. No further damage is anticipated.

In summing up the ruins, some 13 cottages, the property of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, were destroyed, besides the large departmental store of the Trites-Wood Co. The Miners' Club and doctor's office, all of which were burned to the ground, but covered fairly well by insurance.

The tenants of the cottages lost all their personal and household effects, and what makes it doubly hard is the fact that three of these families went through the Fernie disaster of a year ago, losing all they then possessed.

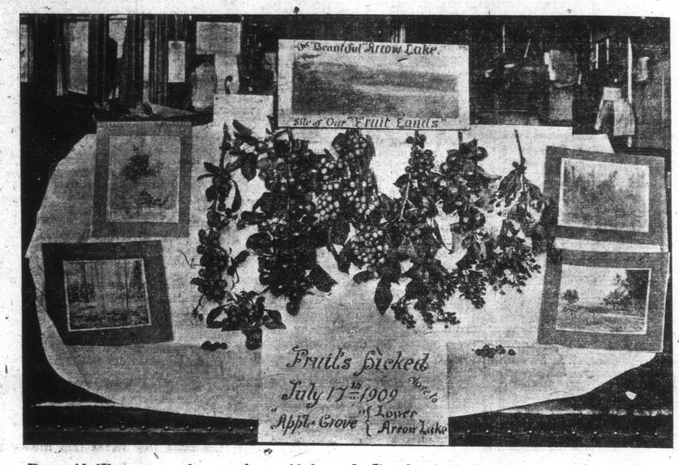
The origin of the fire is supposed to be from an overturned lamp in the club, and, as the water pressure was very low, gained considerable headway before it could be checked, although assistance from Fernie was promptly dispatched by special train.

The mines, however, were not damaged, and work will be resumed in them as usual tomorrow.

Freight Struck Motor Car.

Ortonville, Minn., Aug. 15—A collision occurred here about 9 o'clock Saturday night between a Chicago, Great Western freight train and a motor car in which three men, occupants of the car, were fatally injured, and three others badly bruised. Theodore Seeley, Fred Adelman and Guy Craig were the men most seriously injured and they will probably die. Frank Phalen, Matt Ames and Frank Graft escaped with bruises.

APPLE GROVE THE KILLARNEY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



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END OF NOVA SCOTIA COAL STRIKE IN SIGHT

Miners' Officials Seek Interview With Premier Murray and Lay Case Before Him—Outside Influences Responsible For This Move on Port of Union Men.

Halifax, N.S., August 18.—For two hours today Premier Murray was in conference in this city with Persident Dan McDougall, of the Nova Scotia district of the United Mine Workers and Vice-president E. S. McCulloch, of the United Mine Workers of America. The strike leaders came from Glace Bay at the request of President T. L. Lewis, who wired them from Indianapolis to proceed to Halifax. After the conference, Premier Murray took the evening train for Cape Breton. This gives semblance to the accuracy of the rumors of negotiations for a settlement of the strike.

Outside Influence at Work.

What prompted President Lewis to instruct his officers to seek the interview with the Premier is not stated, but it is generally understood that it was done at the request of some influential people not within the ranks of the U.M.W., and it is believed that this is the first step towards a settlement of the big strike, a settlement of which may come within the next three weeks. Nothing was said at the conference directly bearing upon a settlement. What Messrs. McDougall and McCulloch did was simply to lay their case before the Premier. They stated fully the demands and aims of the U.M.W. in this controversy.

The Premier expressed no opinion as to the merits of the strike, contenting himself with hearing the statement made by the U.M.W. leaders. They pointed out, in speaking of the situation at Spring Hill, that in withdrawing all hands, including the pumpmen, that they were following the precedent set by the P.W.A. in former strikes.

Unable to Get Men.

In conversation, Mr. McCulloch asserted that the company had made a failure of its efforts to get men. Their output from the mines, he said, was not a hundred tons a day more than in the first week of the strike. The coal on the bankhead was getting low and two weeks woud exhaust the supply on the bankhead.

OPERATIONS ON IDIOTS

Very Important Discussion at Meeting of American Prison Association.

Seattle, Aug. 18.—The American Prison Association spent most of the session today in heated debate on a paper written by Dr. H. C. Sharp, formerly surgeon in the Indianapolis Reformatory, on the "Indiana Plan" of performing surgical operations on hopeless idiots and confirmed criminals. E. F. Morgan, Supt. of the Virginia Penitentiary, delivered his annual address as president of the Wardens' Association.

In the absence of Dr. Sharp, his paper was read by Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis. During a discussion of the outdoor plan of treating convicts, every speaker told of the good results of banishing armed guards and putting the prisoners on honor. Debate of the Indiana Plan was begun by a delegate moving that Dr. Sharp's paper be suppressed on the ground that the Indiana plan was contrary to the Bible. One delegate objected to the continuation of the debate before women, which composed a third of the audience. Thereupon the women delegates took part in the controversy led by Mrs. Deborah C. Weeks, president of the Philadelphia Social Purity League.

Mrs. L. R. Eastwood, of South Dakota, advocated the chloroforming of idiots, and this made the delegates laugh.

C.N.R. Freight Wrecked.

Port Arthur, Ont., August 15.—A C.N.R. freight was piled into the ditch at Matawawan at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, blocking the road until early this morning. No one was injured.

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NEW STEAMER FOR THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

City of Edmonton, Owned by John Walter, to Make First Trip Friday—Is 132 Feet Long with a 26-Foot Beam—Will Carry 575 Passengers.

The steamer, City of Edmonton, which has been in course of construction on Walter's flats, Strathcona, for some months, is now ready to ply the waters of the Saskatchewan. It is expected that daily trips will be made up and down the river.

The new steamer eclipses anything in the line or river boats that has ever been seen on the Saskatchewan. It has a twenty-six foot beam and a length of one hundred and thirty-two feet. There are seven water tight compartments in the boat, each outfitted with two syphons, which renders it almost impossible for the boat to sink in case of accident. Five hundred life preservers are supplied and the fire fighting apparatus is complete.

The vessel is of much lighter draught than the City of Strathcona, which was used in the river last year, and will consequently be able to make much longer traps up the river. It is likely that a distance of 200 miles up the Saskatchewan many be reached if desired.

The boat has been built under the supervision of A. Chisholm and the machinery has been installed by Capt. Pearce of the steamer city of Strathcona. So large is the boat that as many as 575 passengers may be carried on one trip.

Capt. Grant, of Edmonton, examiner of masters and mates for the department of marine and fisheries, will assume command of the steamer. Mr. Pearce has taken the position of first mate in order to complete his course which will enable him to assume the captaincy of a passenger boat.

A trial trip was made on Monday last and the boat was found to be efficient in every respect. An official inspection was made previously and everything was declared satisfactory. It is expected that the first run will be made on Friday.

Labor Men Will Keep Law.

Ottawa, August 18.—The Labor Department has been in communication with Dan McDougall, president of District 16 U.M.W.A., with the object of seeing that the parties concerned in the strike of miners in Nova Scotia are kept within the requirements of the Lemieux Act. President McDougall has stated that the act will be rigidly lived up to.

SAY YOUR LAST PRAYERS.

With This Admonition, Hugh Harman Shot Albert Wallner.

Port Arthur, August 17.—Hugh Harmon, second engineer of the steamer Andrew Carnegie, a coal boat lying at the dock in this port, was remanded for a week at the police court on the charge of murdering Albert Wallner, aged 25, a German whose home is in Cleveland, Ohio, and who was employed as watchman on the ship. The men had been spending the evening in the city and returned to the boat the worse of liquor. The quarrelled on the way from the street car to the dock and had a free fight on board, during which they were separated by members of the crew.

Harmon said: "By G——, say your last prayers; it is my turn now," and instantly discharged a revolver of large calibre at Wallner, whose lungs were pierced and who, with a dying cry to his comrades, fell down and expired.

Three of the boat's crew are held by the police as important witnesses. Harmon maintains that he did the shooting in self defence, but witnesses of the tragedy declare that the crime was committed deliberately. Harmon is also a resident of Cleveland.

An inquest was held tonight, the verdict being of death from bullet wounds inflicted by a revolver in the hands of Hugh Harmon, second engineer. Several witnesses, members of the crew, testified, giving the story of a hand to hand scuffle on the deck, followed by shooting when they separated the two. None knew of any previous quarrel and saw only that two men clinched as soon as Harmon stepped on deck after their visit up town.

Ontario Village Suffers.

Little Britain, Ont., Aug. 14—Fearing the village would be wiped out by fire a hurry-up call was sent to Toronto, 70 miles away, for fire engines. These arrived by special train tonight but were not needed as the blaze was under control on reaching the end of the block in which it started. Nine barns and one brick building were consumed. Loss, $30,000. The fire was fought with buckets and hand pumps.

U. S. Crop Good.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15—Statements issued by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific assert that there will be no car shortage this year in Minnesota, North and South Dakota or Montana notwithstanding pessimistic reports from the east. Local freight traffic officials claim the concentration of box cars at Minnesota and North Dakota points is in excess of any previous year.

SPORTING NEWS

AN EVEN BREAK.

The Maroons connected with shoots in the afternoon game fo safe bingles and won out in even contest by four runs to o locals' solitary run came in th innings when after two men we a brilliant double play, Brennan and scored on a two-bagger by

The game was marred by an u ate accident. Knotty Lee who second man to bat in the fifth failed to dodge one of Cierzo curves which came right at h The ball struck him on the ba head with terrific force causing fall to the ground senseless. H conscious for about ten minu came round before he was taki hospital and from latest repor ing well.

The evening game was a spl hibition. The McGuirites play less ball and Barnstead pitched steady game. Cierzon essayed twirling again in the evening a good showing allowing fewer he did in the afternoon.

The Maroons got their first ru opening inning, when Krueger stole second and scored on Bond the same inning Grogan scored by Cierzon. Piper biffed out a t on which Cierzon attempted to he went out at the plate.

The Irishmen had the base the fifth with none out, but fail in a run. Their first tally ca sixth when Brennan came ho first base on a three-bagger Kelly scored a moment later on by Grogan, who let a ball from slip past him.

The score was a tie 2 all ninth. Sterling singled and ca on a high throw to first by Spe was trying to put Smith out t men were out when the win was scored.

Edmonton—Afternoon Ga

	AB	R	
Lee rf	1	0	
Barnstead p	1	0	
O'Brien ss	4	0	
Brennan, 3b	4	1	
Kelly 1b	3	0	
Gragion, c	3	0	
McGuire 2b	3	0	
Parker cf	4	0	
Sterling lf	4	0	
Grady p	3	0	
Burridge rf	1	0	1
Totals	31	1	

Winnipeg.

	AB	R	
Piper lf	4	0	
Kruger ss	5	1	
Anderson c	5	1	
Bond rf	5	0	
Beatty 1b	4	1	
Speiser 3b	2	0	
Edmonds cf	4	0	
Grogan 2b	4	0	
Cierzon p	2	1	0
Totals	35	4	12

Score by innings:

Edmonton	000 0
Winnipeg	001 0

Summary—Stolen bases, Parke ice hits, O'Brien, Gragion, Pipe er; two base hits, McGuire an three base hits, Beatty; base Grady 3, Cierzon 5; struck out, Cierzon 2; left on bases, Edm Winnipeg 9; hit by pitcher, C time 2 hours; double plays, Grogan, Beatty; umpire Voss.

Edmonton—Night Gam

	AB	R	
Parker cf	4	0	
O'Brien ss	4	0	
Brennan 3b	3	1	
Kelly 1b	3	1	
Gragion c	4	0	
McGuire 2b	3	0	
Sterling lf	2	1	
Smith rf	3	0	
Barnstead p	3	0	
Totals	29	3	

Winnipeg.

	AB	R	
Piper lf	5	0	
Kruger ss	5	1	
Anderson c	4	0	
Bond rf	3	0	
Beatty 2b	3	0	
Edmonds cf	2	0	
Collins	0	0	
Gregan 2b	4	1	
Speiser 3b	3	0	
Cierzon p	3	0	
Totals	32	2	

Summary—Stolen bases, K Bond 1; sacrifice hits, Kelly; Bond, Beatty Grogan; two ba Piper; three base hits, Kelly; balls, Barnstead 3, Cierzon 2; out, Barnstead 4, Cierzon 3; left Edmonton 6, Winnipeg 8; doub Cierzon, Krueger, Beatty; hit by Cierzon.

COWPUNCHERS ROUND UP

Calgary, Aug. 20—Calgary found Earl very much to their tonight's dust storm and picke of him, in which they mixed b every denomination. The Ang their pitcher very good suppo ering the amount of work the do, with the exception of Rone had an off night. The Calgary was hit with considerable effec visitors but they did not have to win. Farrer, the umpire, wh in at Edmonton, worked here and though apparently he need brushing up on the rules, w satisfactory.

Score by innings:

Brandon	020
Calgary	600 2

THE HAT KEEPS WINNI

Medicine Hat, Aug. 20—Youn man pitched great ball again Jaw this afternoon. Eight h made off him but only once come in the same innings. Th which his supporters made w costly ones in the run-yielding amends were made for this by lar catches and two fast doub Welsh was hit hard by his mates, especially in the sixth w singles were made. In the five leaders were again victorious b lost the game through Mr. Shu ing to see it was too dark to play after the eigth. Four h made off Campbell in this innin never would have been hits in However darkness favored the much as the Robin Hoods in t and they had no trouble in back what they had lost.