Sporting News

HAVE NOW TAKEN FOUR IN A ROW.

Lethbridge, July 11.—Edmonton defeated the locals to-night in a close and exciting game. It was a one run margin game the score being 7 to 6. Blexrud pitched splendidly, striking out ten men but was hit hard in the fourth when the Miners made 5 runs. Nunsie made a double when the bases were full bringing in everybody. Kippert was on the mound but in the fifth was relieved by Schurch. In this innings the Eskimos made 4 runs, tieing the score. Baker hit to centre; Grimes got on base too, Ford got a pass, filling the bases. Nagle put up a high one to Nunzie, who dropped it, letting two in. Lussi sent out a triple to left scoring Ford and Nagle. Blexrud out on fielder's choice to Fogarty, who returned Lussi at the plate. Wesler went out pitcher to first. In the sixth two more runs were made without a hit. The Miners tried to even up but were one behind at the finish. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Edmonton	010042000—	7	8	2
Lethbridge	000500001—	6	8	3

Batteries—Blexrud and Ford. Kippert, Schurch and Rogers. Umpire McGuicken.

Standing of Clubs:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Medicine Hat	25	14	641
Edmonton	25	16	579
Lethbridge	15	16	465
Calgary	13	23	361

EDMONTON LOSES TWICE SATURDAY.

Lethbridge, July 14.—Lethbridge got both parts of a double header to-day. The first game was a pitchers' battle between McClare and Fogarty with odds slightly in favor of the former. Two of the Legislators expressed opinions to the umpire that prompted him to put them out of the game with the result that Lethbridge was given the game by forfeit in the last of the sixth. At that time the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors. Both teams played very fast ball. Kid Ford's one-handed catch of a foul was spectacular. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Edmonton	01100—2	6	0	
Lethbridge	00010—1	4	1	

Batteries—McClare and Ford. Fogarty and Rogers.

Second Game.

The evening game was full of fireworks. The same pitchers were on the stand and both were hit hard. McClair was pulled out in the fifth after Rogers had tripped, Fogarty doubled and Foster singled. Blexrud fared little better as O'Dea got a two bagger and Tappenel a round trip before the side was retired. Edmonton made a rally in the seventh but fell short. Fogarty pitched a steady game allowing no passes and keeping the hits well scattered. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Edmonton	00012120—6	10	3	
Lethbridge	02005010—10	10	4	

Batteries — McClaire, Blexrud and Ford; Fogarty and Rogers. Umpire—McGuicken.

CALGARY LOSES TWO.

Hat Captured Double Header—First Went Ten Innings.

Calgary, July 13. — Calgary dropped two games to Medicine Hat on Saturday in closely contested matches, making an even six defeats during the disastrous week at home. The game in afternoon was very close, running into ten innings. In tenth with two men out and two on bases Zurlage knocked out a triple winning game. In the evening Calgary could not hit their old cast off, Barrett, who pitched a beautiful game for Medicine Hat. The score, first game:

		R.	H.	E.
Medicine Hat	010001003—7	7	3	
Calgary	1001000030—7	10	4	

Batteries—Hollis, Works and Benny; Barnstead and Jansa.

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Medicine Hat	00200020—4	9	2	
Calgary	00000000—0	2	2	

Batteries—Barrett and Benny; Kinnear and Jansa. Umpire—Priest.

EDMONTON HANDS HAT A SHUT OUT.

Medicine Hat, July 16.—The gaslighters ran into their first shut out in their own yard last night, when Edmonton took ther measure to the extent of 3 to 0 in a seven inning contest.

The game was all Edmonton's. Crist greatly outclassed Works. He allowed only four hits while the Hat leaver was touched up for ten safeties. Works was long on strike outs, getting seven to three for Crist. The visitors also outclassed the homesters on the field playing errorless ball while the Hatters were guilty of four blunders.

Edmonton got their tallies in two innings on timely hitting by Grimes and Ford, the latter having a double and single to his credit for three times at bat. Priest gave a rank exhibition of umpiring, but it made no difference to the losers as Crist was in rare form and not a team in the league could have won against the fielding and batting Edmonton pulled off last night. The score:

Edmonton.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bennett, r.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Baker, l.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Grimes, 3b,	4	0	2	0	1	0
Ford, c.	3	0	2	3	3	0
Nagle, cf,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Lussi, 1,	3	1	0	10	0	0
Wessler, 2b,	3	0	1	4	2	0
Harper, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Crist, p,	3	1	1	0	5	0
	30	3	10	21	15	0

Medicine Hat.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hamilton, 1b,	3	0	0	8	1	0
McLain, r,	2	0	0	8	1	0
Totman, 3b,	3	0	1	1	0	1
Hopkins, cf,	3	0	1	1	0	1
Wescott, 2b,	3	0	0	0	2	0
West, lf,	2	0	1	0	0	0
Perry, ss,	2	0	1	3	1	1
Benny, c,	2	0	0	6	1	0
Works, p,	2	0	1	2	10	1
	22	0	4	21	16	4

		R.	H.	E.
Edmonton	0021000—3	10	0	
Medicine Hat	0000000—0	4	4	

Summary—Two base hits; Ford, West; struck out by Crist 3, by Works 7; bases on balls off Crist 1, off Works 1; wild pitch, Crist; passed ball, Benny; hit by pitcher, Ford.

CALGARY EASY FOR MINERS.

In a Free Hitting Contest Chinooks Lose 10 to 7.

Lethbridge, July 15.—In a game replete with hits, runs and a fair crop of errors Lethbridge scored its third consecutive win on the home grounds by downing Calgary 10 to 7. All kinds of extra base hits were made by both sides but Morrison's homer in the fifth with first and second occupied was the dandy of the clouts.

Sykes did the serving for Calgary and was easy money all the way through, the homesters getting thirteen safeties off him in eight innings. His support was far from good the infield being guilty of four glaring errors that helped out the winners' score considerably. Schurch started in to do the heaving for Lethbridge but went to the bad in the third, filling the bases on a hit and two charities. Morrison replaced him and performed the extraordinary feat of striking out the next two batters and getting the third on an infield roller, thus preventing what looked like a sure score. The official figures:

		R.	H.	E.
Calgary		7	10	4
Lethbridge		10	13	2

Batteries—Sykes and Jansa; Schurch Morrison and Rogers. Umpire — McGuicken.

EDMONTON GETS THE GOOSE EGGS.

Medicine Hat, July 16. — The Gaslighters got back at Edmonton good and plenty tonight for Monday's shutout and it was the Legislators who had the nine ovals staring at them from the score board when the contest ended. Hollis did the heaving for the Hatters and put up the game of his life, allowing the Legislators but three safe ones. On the other hand Blexrud who was in the box for Edmonton was touched up safely on eight occasions, two of them being good for extra bases. In addition to being hittable the Edmonton slab hand was wild and issued no less than five rides.

The feature of the game was Perry's batting, he got a hit everytime he came to bat and the strange part of it. was that he was batting left handed for the first time.

The Edmonton team lined up tonight the same as earlier in the season. Capt. Grimes was back in the outfield and Baker held down third. Whether this had anything to do with the poor fielding of the visitors or not only an expert could say. but the Legislators certainly did not put up their usual gilt edge game on the field, Bennett's two errors being on rather easy chances. Priest umpired very satisfactorily but was not called upon to arbitrate but any close decisions.

Edmonton.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bennett, r,.	4	0	1	0	1	2
Baker, 3rd	4	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Ford. c.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Lussi. cf,	rdln		rdlu		wypkq	
Lussi, 1st,	3	0	1	9	0	0
Nagle, cf,	3	0	1	2	0	0
Wessler, 2nd,	3	0	0	0	5	0
Blexrud, p,	3	0	0	5	9	0
Harper, ss,	3	0	0	2	3	1
Totals,	31	0	3	23	20	4

Medicine Hat.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hamilton, 2nd,	2	1	1	1	1	0
McClain, rf,	5	2	2	2	0	0
Totman, lf,	3	0	0	0	0	1
Hopkins, cf,	3	0	1	0	0	0
Wescott, 3rd,	2	0	0	1	1	0
Hollis, p,	2	1	1	1	0	0
Zuiloge, 1st,	3	0	0	8	0	1
Perry, ss,	3	1	3	4	4	0
Benny, c,	3	1	0	10	1,	0
	26	6	8	27	17	2

		R.	H.	E.
Edmonton	000000000—0	3	4	
Medicine Hat	04000011*—6	8	2	

Summary — Two base hits, Bennett, Hollis, Hamilton; struck out by Hollis, 8; by Blexrud 3; bases on balls, off Blexrud 5; stolen bases McClain 2; double play, Harper to Lussi. Umpire, Priest.

CALGARY SOCCER TEAM IN FINAL.

Winnipeg. July 16.—In hard aggressive game Caledonians of Calgary knocked Thistles of Toronto out of running for People's Shield, emblematic of Canadian football championship tonight by score of 2 to 0.

Calgary has a mighty good team and look like possible winners of trophy. Eastern team tonight, however, have their own style of play to thank for defeat as they played fast and aggressive football, having possession of the leather more than their opponents, but in their individual playing, their fast forwards just battered themselves hopelessly against Calgary's heavy and experienced backs. Latter played combination perfectly and score indicated how effective it was against their faster opponents. This puts Calgary in finals for shield.

Calgary Proud of Team.

Calgary, July 16.—Greatest amount of enthusiasm prevailing over victory of Caledonians in their first battle for the People's Shield, defeating Thistles of Toronto, two to none. People here are confident that final battle will have the same result. The Caledonians are very popular in Calgary They have never been beaten. Not only are they an amateur team but in addition to losing their own time, as all are laboring men, they, in most cases, have paid their own travelling expenses.

Sentenced for Seven Years.

Napanee, Ont., July 15.—A sentence of seven years in the penitentiary was imposed here today upon John Armstrong, a G.T.R. signalman, for carnally knowing a girl aged 14. Armstrong is about forty-five years old and teh second man to be sentenced on a similar charge in this place.

Crops in Head in a Week.

Saskatoon, Sask., July 15—Wheat oats and barley, all headed out, was brought into town this evening by W. F. Hills, of this city. The grains were gathered from the Gardner valley district out west of Hanley. Hills reports crops in excellent condition and in a week will be generally in head. Needed showers have passed over the district yesterday and today.

THE PABLO BUFFALO HERD

The Origin of the Herd Which Is Now at Lamont Is Told by Charles Aubrey in "Forest and Stream—Was a Peace Offering.

"The sale to the Canadian government of the Pablo herd of buffalo, and its removal to the neighborhood of Edmonton," says Forest and Stream, "lends a peculiar interest to the foundation of this herd, which, under its owners—Michel Pablo and Charles Allard—became, after the extinction of the wild buffalo on the plains, the largest herd of buffalo in the United States. Mr. Charles Aubrey, still a resident of northern Montana, has written the history of this herd, and has given details of the fact long known in northwestern Montana, that five or six calves were captured and taken from the plains across the mountains to the Flathead country, by a Pend d'Oreille Indian. What was not known until Mr. Aubrey told the story, is that they were taken over as a peace offering, to pay for an infraction of the rules of the Christian Church by the Pend d'Oreille. Investigations made on the west side of the mountains by Mr. J. B. Monroe, show that Sam, the Pend d'Oreille, returned to the Flathead in 1878, bringing with him five or six buffalo calves. He ranged his buffalo below the St. Ignatius Mission, between Crow and Post creeks. In 1882 or 1883, Michel Pablo and Charles Allard purchased these buffalo from Sam. There were fourteen head. Sam lived on Crow Creek until 1886, and died that year, leaving a few head of horses as his sole property. His widow afterward married a mixed blood named Alexander Findlay. She died in the year 1901.

"To this original herd was afterward added by purchase the remnant of the herd owned for years by C. J. Jones, formerly of Garden City, Kansas.

"The account of the origin of this herd deserves to be preserved as a permanent part of the history of this vanishing race.

Aubrey an Old Timer.

"Mr. Aubrey has been a resident of what used to be called the Far West for many years, having crossed the Missouri in 1862—somewhat in advance, we believe, of the famous left wing of Price's army. He followed up the old emigrant trail along the Platte River in Nebraska, and gradually drifted further and further north, bringing up at last in Montana. There as prospector, miner, trader and ranchman, he lived for many years, and early became familiar with all the wild game and with all the wild people of that then unknown country. He has always felt an especial interest in the buffalo, and in past years he has called attention to the time when the pioneer settlers living in the northern part of Montana lost their entire crops through the ravages of the grasshoppers, and being without food, took their tents and went to the buffalo range, and lived on the buffalo through the winter, saving hides enough to enable them to buy seed in the spring to plant their crops. On one occasion he made an effort to get together a herd of one hundred buffalo calves. Unfortunately, this effort was postponed a few years too long, for it was not made until the year 1883, at which time the buffalo were finally destroyed.

"During his long life on the plains, Mr. Aubrey has had much to do with Indians, and has come to understand them, and to know how to handle them better than most men can do. He was for some years a most successful employe of the Government, in charge of a large body of Indians. His story of how the foundation of the Pablo herd was laid thirty years ago, is a very curious one.

Aubrey's Story.

In the year 1877 I was located at the Marias River and engaged in the Indian trade.

A few miles above me, at Willow Rounds, Col. Culbertson, of the American Fur Company, had a winter trading post; below me a wandering trader was located.

This part of the river was a favorite winter hunting ground for the Blackfeet. There was good grass and a variety of weeds for buffalo horses. The river bottom was well timbered, and furnished plenty of fuel and shelter. The high, level prairie to the north was a favorite winter range of the buffalo. The Marias was the main watering ground for all the game between it and Milk River, one hundred miles to the northward.

Close by, and on the north side of the river, some three miles below me, was the great medicine rock of the Blackfeet. All war parties paid tribute to it as they passed. They placed articles of value upon it, and painted it, praying that they might be successful in war. The mothers of families here made offerings of valuables, with prayers to this medicine rock for the recovery of their children in case of sickness, or asked that the unborn child might be a man. Here, in the spring after the winter's hunt was over, was the general point of gathering; here passed the summer route of travel. At that time the soldier lodge was held, and laws and rules laid down for governing the summer's hunt, for friendly visits, and for war also; to protect their range and country from invasion by other tribes. Here they journeyed on their way to the summer hunting ground in the Cypress Hill far to the north. The historian of the future, when writing of the Blackfeet, with an abler pen than mine, will find interesting material in this country.

"The Man In the Middle."

There were three trading posts in this favorably located country. I was called by the Indians The Man in the Middle, for the reason that I was between the other two. My post was called Ft. Custer. All foreign Indians gave me the preference in trade, for the reason I gave them the same tail and trade I gave my own people.

Among the Indians who traded with me that winter were the Sarcees and Stonies, from the far north; the Blackfeet proper, the Kootenais and Klamaths, from toward the Coast; the Nez Perces, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Pend d'Oreille and one family of Crows. All tribes were in sympathy with each other, through the effects of the Nez Perce war. This was what brought these strange trade conditions about. I sold one Klamath twelve dozen buffalo tongues at $4 per dozen, as well as a number of fine robes. In his country there were no buffalo.

Among the Pend d'Oreille Indians who made up the hunting party from across the mountains, was an ambitious, bright, middle-aged man—of the warrior class, but not a chief—whose Christian name was Sam. He was known to the Blackfeet as Short Coyote. He was a typical Pend d'Oreille, with the economical turn of those Indians as gathered from their early Christian instructors, Fathers De Smet and Ravalli. I often met Sam in the way of trade, and he indicated more than ordinary friendship for me, caused perhaps by my fairness in trade. My interpreter for the Blackfeet was a three-quarter blood Blackfoot, Baptiste Champaigne. His father was the noted Michel Champaigne, trader and interpreter for the American Fur Company.

Baptiste's wife was a sister of Yellow Wolf, a Blackfoot warrior, still living here. She had a niece whose name was Mi-sum-mi-mo-na, and she being rather a comely girl, had attracted the attention of Sam, the Pend d'Oreille. Same made propositions to her kinsfolk, Yellow Wolf, Champaigne and his wife that he be permitted to marry Mi-sum-mi-mo-na, and offered for her sixteen head of good horses. The offer being very tempting, she became his wife. A short time afterward Baptiste gave me the story of the affair. I told him very frankly that he had made a mistake. He asked my reasons. I said to him: "You are a strong Catholic and your Church does not permit polygamous marriages."

A Terrible Punishment.

By the rules and laws regulating marriage among the Pend d'Oreilles, Sam was punishable by both fine and flogging. This punishment is carried out by the soldier band of the Pend d'Oreilles. Baptiste was worried over my view of the marriage. Sam's Pend d'Oreille wife was very much opposed to his second marriage, and appealed to me to talk with him and tell him that he must not go crazy, that the Pend d'Oreilles were taught to have but one wife, while the Blackfeet could have any number they could buy and support.

In course of time Sam's first wife made so many objections, and so continually quarreled with him over his second marriage, that there was no peace in the family. By early spring (1878) feeling had risen to such a ed his first wife. It was a flesh wound in the shoulder. She was still asserting the rights of Christian marriage. She showed great love and affection for Sam, which he did not appreciate or reciprocate. Conditions were such that the Blackfoot wife, though fond of excitement and war, could not endure the continual strife, and found life in Sam's lodge unbearable.

Baptiste In Angry Mood.

To Baptiste affairs now assumed a serious turn, as he feared for the life of his niece.

In the course of a few days, Sam, whom I had not seen for some time, called on me. I found him in the condition called by the Indians, "my heart is bad." He had his gun out of its cover and his blanket off. This in an Indian means war. I noted at once that there was a crisis in his affairs, and I signed him to sit down. I sat down beside him, knowing that if he wanted to make a gun play, which I apprehended from his actions, I would be close to him, and could close with him and give him an even showdown for the gun. I reasoned with him in the sign language, reminding him that he was alone among the Blackfeet, his people all having gone back home across the mountains. I told him he had made a mistake, but there was time yet for him to make it right, and advised him to come back in two days and I would tell him what I thought best. What I wanted was time, for a wild Indian in his war paint, mad and wanting to kill some one, is a bad customer to argue with. Sam departed without ceremony. He was faithful to my request and returned in two days' time.

In the meantime I had a talk with my interpreter, Champaigne. I found he had counseled with my wife and had advocated a separation of his niece and Sam. This fact had been communicated to Sam, and led him in his now desperate frame of mind, to desire to kill Champaigne, and this was the object of his visit to my store.

Cooled Down.

When Sam returned I found him in a somewhat better frame of mind. I said to him, "When do you cross the mountain to your people?" He informed me that he was lonesome, and wanted to go, but he feared he would be punished by the fathers of St. Ignatius Mission. He had been married at this mission in the Flathead Valley. I carefully went over his affairs and impressed on him the fact that he had violated the law of his people. Now he must be careful and keep out of further trouble. I thought there was still a chance to make peace with the soldier band of his tribe by getting a pardon through the fathers. To that end I would assist him by giving him a letter to Father Ravalli, stating that he (Sam) was not a drunken or lazy Indian. I also suggested that in connection with my letter he make a peace offering to the fathers, in the hope it would lighten the punishment for the marrying the Blackfoot woman. He told me he had nothing to give, and he could not stop the punishment, which I found he dreaded very much. I then suggested that as he was a good hunter, an expert horseman, and could handle a lasso well, he rope some buffalo calves—now nearly a year old—hobble them and keep them with my milch cows. He could use my corrals until they were gentle, he could then drive them across the mountains by the Cadotte Pass, and give them as a peace offering to the fathers at the mission. He looked at me in surprise and doubt. I then showed him that as there were no buffalo in the Flathead country, I thought the fathers would appreciate the gift. He at once said he would try my plan. I encouraged him to go to work at once, and soon saw him arranging for a hunting trip.

Started on His Hunt.

Next day I made a visit to his lodge and found him and his Pend d'Oreille wife hard at work and both in a very pleasant humor. I asked in the sign language of the wife, "Where is the Blackfoot woman?" She informed me in a very curious manner that when the Blackfeet had broken camp, her people had taken her away. I then asked her to help Sam all she could. She smiled and said she would. I asked Sam, "When will you be ready for your trip?" He answered, "In two sleeps."

In answer to my inquiries as to how he proposed to handle the buffalo, he told me he would catch the young buffalo; he would then picket each by one leg at the place where he caught it. He would then take a blanket, peg it down at the ground at the outer limit of the picket line. I asked him why he did this. He replied it would attract the buffalo's attention and keep it quiet; by smelling the blanket it would become accustomed to the smell of man, and would not be alarmed at his approach. He would catch and hobble two at onward time on the prairie. They would then be driven in and be kept with the milch cows.

Sam was successful on his first hunt and soon drove in two fine calves, then, April, 1878, nearly yearling buffalo—a heifer and a bull. The heifer was loose, the bull side-hobbled. The milch cows did not take kindly to the buffalo, but the buffalo persisted in being friendly. They finally made friends, for after a while the cows ceased to regard them as a curiosity, and seemed to enjoy their presence. Sam rested a few days after his first trip, his wife joining him in telling me the story of the wild chase and the fierce struggles with their captives. The hunt was far away, as the buffalo were already working to the summer range on the Saskatchewan. This would now cause some change in his plans. Being alone, he was afraid of the enemy—the Indians of the North. He would only risk one more hunt, and informed me I could look for him in eight sleeps. If he did not return then he hal been attacked by some war party. In that event he hoped I would make some effort to look him up. When I got up next morning Sam was gone.

Herd Increased to Seven.

True to his promise. he returned at the end of eight days with five young buffalo—two bulls and three heifers. Each buffalo was head and foot hobbled; the head and front foot tied together, with a skin strap two feet long. Each bull was dragging a long lariat, so as to be easily caught for night picketing. Sam was well pleased to find the first two buffalo so contented with the domestic cows The milch cows objected as before, but the new arrivals took kindly to their new-found friends. Sam told me they had met with no accident. He had worked hard—like a white man, as he expressed it—the rope skinning his hands many times. One could never tell when a buffalo would jump for liberty. He told me of killing one heifer, which he would have liked to have. She had a very fine, bright coat. In a hard chase along the side of a steep coulee, he singled her out of a bunch of cows He threw his rope and the noose settled on her neck. His horse, a powerful roan, settled for the shock. In snubbing, he gave her too much rope, and in the fall, which came an instant later, this fine heifer's neck was broken.

A Sign to Stop.

His wife advised him to quit now. They already had five on the last hunt and she did not like the signs brought out by the death of this fine animal. She said to him, "This means we must stop."

Sam herded his buffalo with the milk stock for five days, resting and making arrangements for his trip across the mountains. He was feeling satisfied with his work, and hopeful tha his peace offering would be accepted. He told me of his route of travel, and that he would be fifteen sleeps on the way home. Taking a small memorandum book from a parfleche, he showed me where he had six straight marks and then a cross for Sunday. He told me he did not want to start on his trip home on Sunday, and wished to know the day of the week, as he had lost his reckoning. I put him right, and he said he would start on the following Monday.

His buffalo were doing well, and were becoming quite docile. All preparations were made for his departure, and he talked hopefully of getting safely across the mountains. He always impressed me as being an Indian of marked determination, and at no time did it occur to me that he would not succeed in his effort.

On Monday he bade me a cordial good-bye, passing out, his wife and pack horses in the lead. They had discarded the travois with which they usually traveled, saying they could handle the buffalo better with her as a rider. Sam brought up the rear, the buffalo following the pack horses. condition that Sam shot and wound. The three bulls were head and foot hobbled, the four heifers loose; seven head in all is my recollection of the bunch.

Of the trip to the Teton River, to the Sun River, to the Dearborn and up that stream to the Cadotte Pass I have heard no word; of the crossing of these streams at this season, of the trip over the main range, down the Blackfoot River, all trace is probably forever lost. Through Indian sources I afterward learned that on the way over by some accident one bull became disabled and died. Sam arrived safely in the Flathead without further accident to the other buffalo. I also afterward learned, through Indian sources, that immediately upon his arrival upon the reservation he was arrested and severely flogged, by order of the soldier band of his own tribe of Indians. As I understand the story, Sam had no time or opportunity to meet the fathers and tender his peace offering.

In course of time I heard of Sam's death, not in battle as a warrior, but passing away peacefully in his lodge or cabin. His wife following him some time after.

RED CROSS FOR NAVAL WARFARE

The Hague, July 14.—The approaching discussion of the American proposition relative to the collection of pecuniary debts is arousing great interest, especially because of the attitude of delegates from the Latin-American countries. Several of these delegates oppose the American proposition personally, but have received instructions from their governments to vote in favor of it. They complain, however, that the administration at Washington has influenced their governments to side with the United States.

Dr. Drago's position is particularly critical. He maintains the American proposition does not embody his doctrine. He wished, therefore, to represent a seperate proposition, the general outline of which already had been announced, but was prevented from doing so by the Buenos Ayres administration. He then did present an amendment, but his government instructed him to withdraw it, and he is not even sure that he will speak on the subject. Dr. Drago says that he has repented having accepted the position of delegate to the peace conference while the Argentine government is in the hands of the opposition party. Everybody here is convinced that the so-called Drago doctrine would prevent under all circumstances the employment of coercive measures for the collection of debts in Latin-American countries; that it would not be accepted by European powers and would also be strongly opposed by some of the South American countries, especially Brazil, on the ground that such a principle would be altogether ruinous to their credit. Count Tornielli Brusat Divergano, head of the Italian delegation, is receiving congratulations because the commission of which he is president has been the first to complete its work and present a new convention adopting the red cross to naval warfare, so that now a plenary meeting can be called for ultimate discussion and approval. It is expected that a plenary meeting of the peace conference will be held next Saturday, and it is asserted that there is a great surprise in store for the delegates. The British delegation, it is understood, is preparing a proposition regarding disarmament to be presented in one of the plenary meetings.

An Orange Compliment.

Arthur, Ont., July 14—At the Orange celebration on Friday, at which 47 lodges were represented, the feature was a complimentary reference to Rev. Father Doherty, who celebrated his silver jubilee as parish priest. Several speakers referred to the example set by the fraternity, and goodwill, for the whole Dominion. At one time the Protestant citizens made a presentation to Father Doherty.

$20,000 Fire in Vancouver.

Vancouver, July 14—The Cotton Shingle Mill Company and the Nye Canning company, on Pacific street, were bured out today. The total loss reaches $20,000. Chief Engineer Forsythe was thrown with violence to the street from the big Waterous engine which was caught on a car track when on its way to the fire and was overturned. He was badly stunned and was takent to the hospital.

Thompson Pardoned.

Kingston, July 14—Joseph Thompson, the G. T. R. conductor, sentenced to three years in penitentiary by Judge Riddell for causing the wreck of a train, has been pardoned by the minister of justice.

FELL INTO RIVER FROM SCAFFOLD.

Fort William, Ont., July 12.—A drowning fatality occurred yesterday when two young men members of the Ironworkers' Union and employed by the Montreal Locomotive Company were at work on one of their new bridges which crosses the Dog River and which will be used by the G.T.P. Withou tany warning the scaffolding on which the men were standing broke, and Freeman Perry, aged 22, and Percy Parsons, aged 25, went into the river, falling a distance of forty-five feet. The foreman on the job made a plucky attempt at rescue but without avail, and both men were taken from the water dead. Perry came from Slate River Valley and is the eldest son of a well-known farmer in that district, while Parsons is a native of Westfort, where his mother resides. The scene of the tragedy s about twelve miles east of Fort William.

OVERLAND TO PRINCE RUPERT.

Fred C. Cromwell returned from New York and Washington, D.C., last Saturday. Mr. Cromwell leaves tomorrow on an overland trip to Prince Rupert. He will be accompanied by his cook, helper and packer, and will take 12 pack horses as far ts Tete Jeune Cache From there he will canoe down the Fraser to Fort George, where he will meet a pack train to convey him overland to Prince Rupert. He will return by Vancouver. His trip is purely a private venture and will occupy six months.

New York, July 14.—Fifty thousand members of the Brotherhood of Tailors, including local unions in Newark, Brooklyn, Bronxville, and Manhattan, will go out on strike to-morrow. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Brotherhood on Saturday night a vote was taken and the strike was formally declared today. At a special meeting tonight forty-five workshops which employ non-union men were organized and joined the union. They, too, will go out tomorrow. The men include the operators, basters, finishers and pressers. The demands of the tailors are a nine-hour working day and a ten per cent. advance in wages.

BACK FROM SLAVE LAKE.

J. Smith, who went north early in March arrived in the city from Lesser Slave Lake on Sunday and is a guest at the Imperial. When seen by the Bulletin to-day Mr. Smith said that the north country presented the same prosperous appearance that was in evidence elsewhere. The winter had not been an unduly severe one around the Lesser Slave, in fact, from all accounts, he thought the weather had ben even more severe in the city than at Lesser Slave. The catch of bear hearing animals had not been as heavy as in 1906, due mostly to the fact that the fall of snow was much heavier this year than last.

Mr. Smith states that farming is carried out successfully by quite a number of the settlers, and in the Prairie River country the greatest success was attending their efforts. Oats is the staple grain crop and wheat has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Mr. Smith came down by Athabasca Landing and states that in spite of the rains the roads are in good condition.

Ambassador Recalled.

Berlin, July 15—Katzunosk Inouye, the ambassador of Japan to Germany has been recalled. Reasons for this action are not disclosed. It is reported, however, that he is to be promoted to membership on the committee of elder statesmen of Japan.

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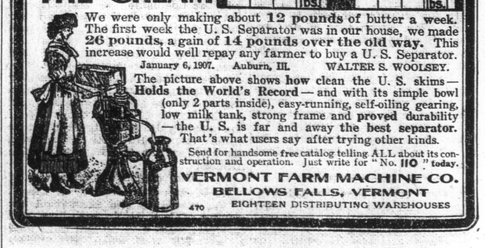

We were only making about **12 pounds** of butter a week. The first week the U. S. Separator was in our house, we made **26 pounds**, a gain of **14 pounds over the old way.** This increase would well repay any farmer to buy a U. S. Separator.

January 6, 1907. Auburn, Ill. WALTER S. WOOLSEY.

The picture above shows how clean the U. S. skims—**Holds the World's Record**—and with its simple bowl (only 2 parts inside), easy-running, self-oiling gearing, low milk tank, strong frame and **proved durability**—the U. S. is far and away the **best separator.** That's what users say after trying other kinds.

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470 EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES

District Ne

SPRUCE VALLE

Bulletin Correspondence

Spruce Valley is situate south and twenty-nine mi Edmonton, and in this crops of every kind a rapidly. For the past fiv conditions necessary for a al growth have obtained. conditions have been the able ever witnessed here.

That the crops are so fa after so late a spring is most people. The farmer reason, and it is that the vailed until November 15 first snow fell. The sno fall in the morning and twenty-four hours. It w with a rule and it was that twelve inches had f twenty-four hours. One on the ground and no ground served as one-of non-conductors of frost th could be clothed with.

In the first part of Dec were driven into the g and at that time the sn teen inches deep. Snow to fall at intervals until i three feet deep on the le the snow all melted away most of the water was a the dry, unfrozen ground, kept at or about the sam ture as it was when the upon it.

With the ground filled water and no frost in the retard the action of the contained in the soil, growth of vegetation cam son. It means more—it better quality of wheat, o potatoes and the heaviest grass.

Meadow grass on Spru stands now thirty-six in and is as thick on the wool upon a sheep's back.

Our great astronomers, Wiggins, tell us now, afte ter and backward spring which is recognized as o most severe ever experie the far-off planet Mars is t it all.

Spruce Valley, July 13.

OLDS.

Bulletin Correspondence.

The wonderful growth of continues to be the main discussion among our farmers. Fall wheat, 3 1-2 rye, 6 feet; barley, 3 1-2 fee is what we are hearing a every hand. For tall gr grasses it looks as if the h should see "Olds First."

While the Olds Board meetings are not up to the we would like to be able yet the interest manifested in some degree for the many of our best people regret to see so slow in c with an organization of as portance as a good hve Trade. The last session of met last Monday evening with a number of subject value to the welfare of Ol who were absent will derive benefit from the Board's those who took time to be dance. This is not an equa tion of labor for the best i Olds ,is it?

Miss Ethel Craig, of Ont., is here paying a se among many friends.

Mr. C. Craig, of Ver berta, is enjoying a week with his parents and other in Olds.

Mr. H. S. Craig, manag Olds branch of the Merch of Canada, has shied hims famous Alpine club, and ve tural stilts will avail an climbing. H. S. will be t the material.

After a prolonged illness suffering, Mr. Frank Rich at his home in this place l evening. The funeral se conducted at the family Sunday afternoon, with th Odd Fellows in charge o rangements. Rev. E. W. officiating. A large concou ed the remains to their la place, and the widow, son a ter have the sympathy of a cle of friends in this thei bereavement.

The C. P. R. extra gang been working on the Olds the past month, was recen by another squad of men making improvements on depot. This, we are please as the building which enough for Olds a long ti not now good enough, will premises of greater acco and better appearance, an more in keeping with the g ture of thrift which Olds p

The Olds brickyard is get headway and its whistle m time of day, morning, n night. More of these wi what we need in Olds, and ies which they will decorat materially to the busines town. Let all Olds busines what they can, and we many other enterprises in —concerted action is what results

The members of Olds sch have been petitioned to cal meeting of the ratepayers t the advisability of erecting tion to the present school the new part to have ano room accommodation, becau be cheaper than to erect an dent structure. Such a st provide the pupils in two o rooms with a north and s and those in the other n with a north and west li would decrease the chance cape in case of fire by just it would relegate Olds o for having a properly cons school to the rear for some such a school scarcely ever of being conducted in building with primary de Is the saving of a possible