

BUILT FIRST ROAD TO PADDLE RIVER

D. Rockford, Rancher and Miner, Tells of That District and Peace River Country's Wealth.

Few men of a more interesting personality have been in Edmonton than D. Rockford, a rancher and miner, in the Paddle river district, who is today registered at the Windsor.

Mr. Rockford came to this country from England some seventeen years ago as a boy. Since then he has travelled from coast to coast and far into the unexplored country of the north. A big man, physically and mentally, one fit for the finest regiment in the British empire, he has preferred the solitary life in the west.

In speaking of the Paddle River district, he said: "It is a most beautiful farming country about 50 miles north-west of Lac Ste. Anne. The facilities for stock raising are unsurpassed in America. The wild hay is rich and in abundance. The great difficulty in inducing settlement has been the muskegs. These have kept the settlers from coming in. The first road there, I built myself, but now the government is constructing a fine road and no doubt this will be material aid to the settling of the district.

There are about 50 or 60 settlers there now and new ones are coming in every day.

MINERAL WEALTH NORTH.

"But I don't spend all my time there. This summer I have been in the north of British Columbia as an independent miner. It is near Fort Graham on the B. C. It is quite interesting to know that that fort is the most expensive fort in America and has been closed since the Hudson's Bay Co. It costs 27 cents a pound to get freight in there. It is all up stream and portage. The Indians have found that they needed so many furs to get such stuff as flour and tobacco, and the fur-bearing animals growing scarcer every year that they decided to start mining.

"There are lots of Americans in this country, men of means who have come in, bought mining land and are holding it and working it with the intention of selling when the G. T. P. gets through. So far all the mining has been large quartz quarrying because it is next to impossible to get machinery in. Once the railway goes through, the value of it will go up very rapidly.

"What do I know about the Peace River? Well I know about one thing that

it is the only river in America that has its origin east of the Rockies and empties into the Pacific. The country, to my mind, is the richest farming and mineral country in the world. In the first place, in the summer the days are so long that the plants grow rapidly and the land is so rich that they get great nourishment.

Then, again, there is a tract of land 500 miles square, that is 25,000 square miles, that is practically unexplored, and this lies in the gold belt. I know there are minerals there. I have seen them, and mark me, when that country is opened up, it will be known as the world as the wealthiest section of land in America."

12 DEGREES OF FROST

At White River, Sir Wilfrid Spends Day Signifying.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to Ottawa tonight, spending the day signifying in Toronto and dining with Sir William Mulock.

Twelve degrees of frost were recorded at White River, Ontario, this morning.

DOOKHOBORS TO GO TO MONTREAL

C.P.R. Advises Government of Danger Attending Their Tramp Along Track to City.

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—The C. P. R. sent the following letter today to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba: "A party of forty Dookhobors at Kenora, and a party of forty-four at Whitemouth, intend to walk along the railway track to Montreal. With the heavy traffic of the railroad, there is every probability of their meeting with accident from being run over in the interests of humanity, our officers used every endeavor to dissuade them from the undertaking. As a last resort they were arrested for trespass, found guilty, but liberated by the authorities. They are now proceeding on their march. With the sparse population in the Lake Superior district, the cold weather coming on, and the danger resulting from walking on the track, some action should be taken at once. We offered to take them back to Yorkton, but they persist in their march along the track." (Signed) J. G. Bury.

NORTHERN ALBERTA'S OAT CROP THE MOST VALUABLE IN YEARS

The Yield is Sufficiently Large to Net the Farmers' With the Increased Price Secured for Oats Greater Returns than Ever Before. A Bulletin Representative Drives From Lacombe to Edmonton Inspecting the Crop En Route. Farmers are Everywhere Cheerful and Hopeful, and Harvesting is in Full Swing.

The hope has often been expressed this season that the farmers of Alberta would have a successful harvest this year above all previous years in the history of the agricultural industry of the province. It was felt that the young province was in the line of things that great things depend upon the crop of 1907. This view has been emphasized by the distinguished visitors who have been in our midst this year. Chas. M. Hays, the railway magnate, stated when he was here that the financial situation in the west could always be expressed in terms of the crops. Hon. John Sharpley, president of the Union Bank, also said that during his visit to the capital a few days ago.

Crops to the South.

This hope has been fairly realized and it is safe to say that the harvest year above all previous years in the history of the province. The wheat crops of the south have been phenomenal and the wheat has been a success on the continent of America. The crops between Calgary and Edmonton have been on the whole later this year and have not been so successful at times for a successful harvest. This year is past and the result is that Alberta will have a bumper crop this year which will net the farmers more money than any year in the past. There is no doubt a portion of the oat crop has been lost to a certain extent. These will be all fed on the farm. There is also no doubt that there will be an excess quantity of first class oats in the province. These will be marketed at double the prices obtained last year. The crop that is being harvested now is a bumper crop beyond a shadow of a doubt that northern Alberta is, par excellence, the oat province of the continent. The faith of the farmers in the harvest of 1907 has been severely tested. The spring has been a hard one, and the seed has been delayed. Seeding was succeeded by a long wet summer, which produced an enormous and vigorous growth of plants. The growing season continued until the end of August overlapping the usual period of ripening, thus bringing the grain within the probability of a tardy ripening season, and the damage by early frosts.

what would not mill, but that his oats were all right.

V. E. Thompson, five and a half miles north, has a fine field of Red Pike which he estimates at half a crop. He has a large stock of pigs and cattle, and will feed most his grain. In this way he says he will do as well as in other years.

One of the finest farms he has seen anywhere in Alberta is P. J. Mullin's, a mile north of Millet. Mr. Mullin has a palatial home and immense barn, as the accompanying photograph shows. He was busy stacking barley Red wheat when the Bulletin representative called on him on Wednesday. He has sixty acres of fall wheat which will run 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The sample is plump and of a good standard color. His oats are a heavy crop. A portion was sown late and will be cut for fodder for his herd of 100 cattle. The early sowings are in good shape, and will through wheat. Mr. Mullin also keeps over 100 pigs, to which he is able to

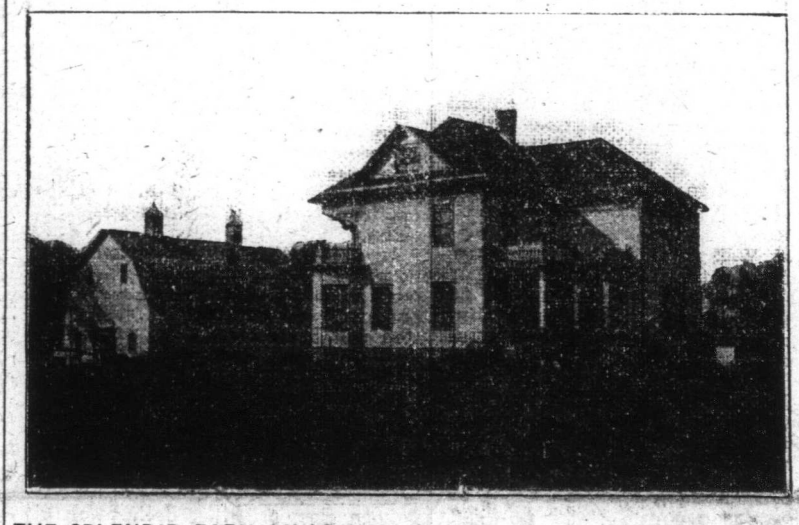
his oat crop was ripened and safely cut. He is drawing out a large stock of last year's oats and selling them at 50c a bushel.

"My oats are first class," was the way Mr. Henderson described this year's crop. He has 43 acres of barley, 12 of which is entirely undamaged.

Mixed Farming the Sheet Anchor.

In Leduc Territory.

Coming towards Leduc and from the town to Strathcona, one notices a larger acreage, more cutting done and on the whole better matured and more advanced crop, especially the oats. There are very few frosted oats between Leduc and Strathcona. Right and left on both sides of the trail in broad fields stretching back and bending behind great clumps of bushes, the stacks are scattered, apparently obeying the laws of perspective, for they seem to get bigger and bigger the farther the lines extend, until they remind you of huge stacks of fodder corn.



THE SPLENDID FARM BUILDINGS OF MR. P. J. MULLINS, NEAR MILLET, ALBERTA.

fed at a profit all his damaged spring wheat and barley.

Barley No. 1.

Michael Forester, three miles north of Leduc, has a field of barley containing ten bushels of oats. His father, John Forester, has also a crop of barley that will grade well. The farmer estimates his crop at sixty bushels per acre for the early sowing and from thirty-five to forty for the later sowings. The early oats are undamaged, he has fifty cuts and forty bushels which will consume any grain he cannot market.

Crops South.

Mr. Forester says his barley will be first class, running as high as 40 bushels per acre. He says this weather will continue until after threshing. The farmers have sown cow peas and ship cream to Edmonton. They have any quantity of grain and fodder, and expect to realize handsomely this winter from their cows in addition to selling a considerable quantity of pork. Most of them are Americans and express great satisfaction with their success in Alberta.

Summing up the conditions that prevail at the present time the evidence is that this has been a good oat year. Farmers have sown a larger acreage. The oats have displaced a considerable proportion of the spring crop this year. The result will be profitable. Oats are a safer crop than spring wheat in a retarded season and the price this year bids fair to be close to the price of wheat last year and former years. As oats yield on the average three times as much as wheat the cash this year will realize more cash than wheat in former years. The wheat and barley crop will be by no means any less. Central Alberta is rapidly becoming a live stock country. The wheat that will not grade will be all fed to pigs and poultry. At Lacombe and Wetaskiwin are large co-operative fattening stations which are being patronized to a great extent than last year. The success of this industry last year will be eclipsed by this year's return. The stock of pigs in the country is larger than last year and the price firm, which will enable the farmer to feed his grain at a profit.

It is the Lacombe district the fall wheat has been a good crop and to a certain extent will displace spring wheat in the future. Farmers in this district who formerly farmed in the south contented that Central Alberta even surpasses the South as a field for fall wheat. A larger acreage than ever has been given to seed this fall. The present season is an excellent one for the germination of the fall wheat and a record crop is anticipated next August.

A \$250,000 Lumber Deal.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—One of the biggest lumber deals in the history of New Brunswick was consummated when Sumner & Co., sold their entire property in Gloucester county to American capitalists. The property includes a large sawmill at Bathurst, general stores and extensive lumber areas throughout the county.

FIRE AT PORTAGE.

Destroys Hindes' Farm House—Henry Baker is Sentenced.

Portage La Prairie, Man., Sept. 27.—As a result of a fire which occurred early on morning T. G. Hindes, a farmer of Oakville, had his house and contents completely destroyed. The blaze originated from a burning chimney. The family had close call but no one was injured except Mrs. Hindes, who received slight burns. The loss will be heavy as there was only small insurance.

Henry Baker, charged with forging time checks on the Canadian Northern, at Dauphin, appeared before Judge Ryan this afternoon and was sentenced to three months' hard labor.

Rich Strike at Cobalt.

Cobalt, Sept. 27.—On Thursday afternoon a rich strike was made at the United States Cobalt mine, Buckle township adjoining the Chambers Ferland property. The strike is a vein of argentic ten inches wide and will run from one thousand to two thousand five hundred ounces of silver to the ton. The vein is twenty feet from the main shaft.

ETHNOLOGICAL FINDS ARE MADE

Stefansson Believes that the Eskimos Emigrated From Hudson's Bay Country.

Seattle, Sept. 25.—V. Stefansson, ethnologist of the Anglo-American Arctic exploration expedition, who made a trip across Alaska from Herschel Island to Eagle and thence out by river to the Yukon, has made several ethnological discoveries were made by the party. He says that in the north-western part of the Yukon he has shown these old Eskimos that they had heard traditions that such had been the case. He had not believed them. The women wearing lip ornaments at the present time wear a button at either side of the lower part of the corners of the mouth.

Mr. Stefansson is of the opinion, although it has been shown that in 1903 a trace existed from the Mongol and Tartar countries, it having been shown that many Eskimos used Tartar words, that Eskimos had been brought across from the west to the Hudson's Bay district and migrated east and west, some to the Canadian and Alaskan Arctic and to the Islands and some to Greenland and identity.

Some Copper Found.

Some notable finds of copper are reported to have been made by Eskimos in Prince Albert land. Mr. Stefansson says there is no doubt about these finds, as reported by Captain Klunkin, a whaler, who has been making the new people, which Captain Klunkin, however, were, he says, in reality Eskimo tribes which had lived in that vicinity and had been visited before by explorers. Among them was a woman who remembered the coming of Collinson and McClure, whose ship, Investigator, was lost in the Arctic. As a girl, in 1884, she remembered the coming of the explorers and talked of their visit.

An interesting geological find made by the explorer was that the islands of the outer Arctic barrier, lying off the northern coast of the mainland, had strata of ice, upon which was another strata of earth. The strata of ice varies from two or three feet to eight and ten feet in thickness.

Takes News of Earthquake.

Mr. Stefansson followed the coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie to the mouth of the Yukon, arriving there August 27, the exact date set for meeting the schooner Duchess of Bedford. He found Capt. Amundsen, of the Goja, there making fruitless attempts to get out. There were eleven whale ships there. He was about 100 Eskimos on the island," he said. "It was for the purpose of studying these people that I went north. They shoot game with the latest makes of rifles and shoot with great skill. Our meals consisted of raw fish twice a day, ordinarily frozen. They knew no word of English, and were wholly uncivilized, in the ordinary sense of the word, and also un-Christianized. They are good humored people; their family life is without quarrels, and the children were the best behaved I ever met. This does not apply to the partly civilized Eskimos west of the Mackenzie. Houses are built of driftwood and sod, usually heated by oil lamps. I dressed like them and was able to sit all day on a ledge of ice fishing, with the thermometer 50 degrees below zero.

The Eskimos are communists to a large extent and the system seems to work admirably. All food is in common. The crippled and aged are cared for as well as the most fortunate.

MOORISH TRIBES PAY \$100,000

Terms Imposed Upon Moorish Tribes and Government Because of Recent Troubles.

Tangier, Sept. 27.—It is understood that the following terms will be imposed upon the Moors who took part in the recent fighting at Casa Blanca and upon the Moroccan government.

First—The Chaouis tribesmen, who are considered responsible for attacks on Europeans at Casa Blanca and the village in that town, will be required to pay a special indemnity of \$100,000, assessable among tribes which same will be exacted in order to the improvement of the port of Casa Blanca.

Second—The Moroccan government will pay France indemnity for damages sustained by French citizens at Casa Blanca, the amount to be subsequently determined. Spain, Germany and other countries will formulate similar claims.

Third—The Moorish tribes around Casa Blanca will pay a war contribution, the amount and method of payment to be hereafter determined.

Ministers Want Union.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Tribune has received the following dispatch from Cleveland: Cleveland preachers have raised their voices for a raise of pay, and one has gone so far as to suggest a union, by which to enforce a demand for a higher scale of remuneration, increased cost of living is blamed and the charge is made that salaries have not advanced in ten years, while necessities of life cost so much more. The average pastor's salary is \$1,500. The average salary of the men who are working is \$3.00 a week. The average salary of the men who are working is \$3.00 a week. The average salary of the men who are working is \$3.00 a week.

Hundreds Killed in Hong Kong Fire.

Hong Kong, Sept. 27.—Hundreds of human beings, and many boats and buildings, were destroyed by fire at Wu Chow. It is feared that the loss of life was heavy. The conflagration is said to have been due to incendiaryism growing out of the recent establishment of a new interior customs station at Wu Chow. The station is of which are bitterly opposed to any extra taxation.

EXPANSION IN CANADA GREAT

Figures Show Amazing Advance in Financial and Industrial Progress.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Commissioner Blue of the Census and Statistics branch of the department of agriculture in a paper yesterday at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' association in Toronto, gave illustrations of the growth of Canada in the twentieth century. Canada's foreign trade in the last year of the nineteenth century was \$360,000,000, while in the sixth year of the twentieth century it had reached \$1,800,000,000. The assets of chartered banks in six years have nearly doubled. The amount at the credit of depositors in the chartered savings banks was \$667,889,000, or \$260,000,000 more than in 1900. The same expansion is seen both in steam and electric railways.

Dealing with the census of manufactures of the Dominion, Mr. Blue stated that in fourteen cities and towns of the Dominion there was an increase of 28 per cent. for the five years ending 1905. In conclusion, Mr. Blue says while it will not be claimed that the older provinces are growing at the same rate as the west, there is no doubt that all parts of the country have prospered in their varied industries, and there is no limit within sight to the greatness to which Canada may attain before the century ends.

Van De Venter Left Large Fortune.

Seattle, Sept. 27.—According to the will of Aaron T. Van De Venter, former state senator and ex-sheriff of King County, who was killed in an automobile accident in this city September 14, the widow is to receive the bulk of the estate approximately \$225,000. The will was executed in 1901. John Watson and William Watson, nephews of the testator, are to receive each \$1,500 upon their attaining their majority. In the meantime their mother, Mrs. Lizzie T. Watson, is to receive the income from this amount.

Ryan For Mayor of Frisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Daniel A. Ryan, an attorney, who has been prominent in Republican circles, was nominated for mayor by the Republican Municipal convention last night. The name of Edward R. Taylor, the present mayor, was also placed in nomination, but the vote resulted in favor of Ryan by 104 to 46.

William H. Langdon, the present district attorney, was nominated to succeed himself. The vote for Langdon was unanimous.

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DIT FONGIER, F.C.
Edmonton
in unrepresented districts.

They drove out to Clover Bar to investigate the water coming from a coal mine which they own, and which is said to contain the hardest coal yet found in Alberta. Both Mr. Best and many made some money in the thons property when they the city previously, and may their holdings before returning.

A. Shearer, retiring secretary Dominion Lord's Day Alliance, ask in Strathcona next Monday. This will likely be her's last public appearance connection with the Lord's day.

M. F. and J. J. Malone, are the guests of the T. P. Malone, Cameron street.

ATHONA WATER BAD.

Some time there have been trouble about the water coming from the city system pipes at Strathcona. A number of explanations in offered for its discoloration, latest is that the impurity caused by the bran that was into the pipes some time ago leakages. At one time about was forced into the mains, sediment, fermenting, is said to explain the present.

SCARCITY OF MILK.

Some people recently have troubled by the scarcity of milk. For some unexplained reason the milkmen fail to make milk, and as a result many are forced to seek their milk from their neighbors. Various reasons are given for the scarcity, but the city engineers are making a general want.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

We are showing for this fall and winter a very large range of Ladies' Cloth Coats, in both Canadian and Imported Styles. Prices from 3.50 to 30.00

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