BUFFALO POSE FOR SIGHTSEERS

Members Visit the Buffalo—Holiday Trip of Members of Legislature to Fort Saskatchewan and Park to See Valuable Herd Now Owned by Canada.

Not since Fort Saskatchewan was established by Inspector Jarvis and his division of Mounted police in 1874 has Fort Saskatchewan, now a lively young town, been invaded by such a light-hearted party as the legislative assembly out on a holiday this week.

They had come on the invitation of the mayor and citizens of Fort Saskatchewan to visit Elk Island park and see the famous Pablo herd of buffaloes secured for Canada by the minister of the interior during the past year. And as one citizen of the Fort said, "They came; they saw; and went not home disappointed." The sight of 250 buffalo on their feeding-ground was a superb one, well worth a particularly keen struggle in "the one daily torture of life," as Kingsley's philosophic Hebrew termed early rising. The party assembled at the C. N. R. depot in Edmonton in the frosty twilight of Wednesday morning, while the moon was still holding its own against the oncoming daylight. One minister and fourteen of the members, with the legislature's young pages, turned up cheerily there. The others —didn't, and regretted it later.

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Arriving at the Fort before nine o'clock the party was greeted by the reception committee and an excellent citizens' band; then were speedily packed into double-seated democrats and covered surreys which were lavishly supplied with fur robes, for the mercury had dropped during the night to 10 degrees below and the air was sufficiently chilly to dampen the ardor of any holiday party but Canadians. Sleighs could not be used, as there was so little snow on the countryside, but the wheeled conveyances proved a delightful substitute. The Mounted police turn-out was a handsome four-in-hand.

Each carriage was drawn by a spanking strong team of horses, into whom the spirit of the holiday seemed to have entered too. When over twenty of these equipages had rattled through the town, awakening morning echoes there, and sped out along the smooth broad speedway that leads from the Fort the procession assuredly was one of some distinction. At each country school house passed—and there were three along the sixteen miles!—the classes turned out to greet the visitors, future members of the Alberta legislature turning handsprings on the hard playground between whiles as the vehicles passed. There was an exchange of greetings and pleased comment on the bright appearance of the youngsters. One school was practically composed of Germans.

After several miles of speeding across an open prairie-like country blue and white in the morning shadows, the trail led into a broken country opening up at every turn as romantic vistas of glen and ravine and hill-tops as any painted in bewitching colors in Blackmore's novels. The country took a wildly beautiful aspect and dipping down into the gullys and skirting light forest growths the visitors perceived the fitness of the surroundings for the imported buffalo herd.

A fence, fully nine feet in height, strong, made of woven wire, proclaimed the park precincts. This "buncombe" fence, as the Montana cowboy calls it, was defined by a staid bang manager at the Fort to be "bull-strong, horse-high and pig-tight," and consequently a suitable guard for the buffalo park. There are 16 miles of this fence enclosing 16 sections of land or over 10,000 acres of diversified plain, forest, lakes and streams.

At the pretty bungalow home built by the government for the park keeper a delightful lunch supplied by the Fort citizens and Mr. Simmons, the keeper, was served. As there were over 100 people present the house naturally proved too small to accommodate all, but with truly western ingenuity this difficulty was solved, and the hungry multitudes fed royally.

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A huge bonfire was built behind the house and there in picturesque proximity to the well and the old oaken bucket some score of men stamped around and in the jollier fashion possible enjoyed a buffet luncheon of hot coffee and sandwiches and home-made cake served from the kitchen veranda. There is a story that the sandwiches and cakes were brought in packing cases. In any case the scores of feasters looked very content after their meal.

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It was hey! now for the buffalo.

Fortified with a good luncheon, with the traditional Alberta sunshine out so strong as to make fur overcoats seem burdensome the party left the house. One huge box-sleigh was brought around to convey some of the women across the lake, and when twenty of them had piled in—others walkinig or going in smaller sleighs—there still was room for more on the box-sleigh and two or three prominent figures in the legislature were inveigled into balancing themselves on the sides of a box-sleigh, which stood the strain marvellously well.

The winter feeding ground of the buffalo is on a point of land and enclosing hay not half a mile across the lake from the keeper's house. It is an ideal feeding place or yard, the snow and ice being thickly strewn with hay and the lake fenced off with a light wire fence. At one end are the water holes, which were the first cause of this capital scheme of feeding the buffalo durinig the colder months.

When the lakes and streams froze over last month the keeper, Ed. Simmons found it practically imposible to induce the duffalo to go out on the ice to the water holes for a drink. Their feet were painfully awkward on ice and the stupid-looking animals were sufficiently alive to the discomfort to stubbornly refuse going on the ict.

Then when Ed. Simmons had thought out the problem the choicest of hay was spread over the glare ice all the way down to the water holes, and the buffalo cautiously made their way up and down this new feeding ground, coming on the water holes in the most natural way possible. Now quite a large space has been converted into a feeding ground to which the animals come and go at will. In anticipation of the visit over 250 had been driven down in a herd to the yard, the remnant of the herd which number almost 400, being scattered here and there over the park. There are 60 buffalo calves in the herd, three of these being less than two months old.

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The animals are all in splendid condition, fat, peaceful, contented, evidencing the best of care on the part of the keeper and his assistant, Percy Ashby. The contrast between them now and the day of their arrival from Montana is immense, for after their arrival many of them showed spurred, bleeding sides, they were very thin smooth, brown backs and the bulls stand in silent savage contemplation, just as the Indian loses himself in an abstracted smoke, and the mother-buffalo licks her calf with fine bovine and they all wore the most harrassed solicitude.

The task of feeding and herding the buffalo is not a trivial one. The feeding alone is a large proposition, since the grasses became frozen and though they still graze on the bare hills they are regularly fed with wild hay that has been well cured. In fulfilment of a large contract from 20 to 40 loads of this are brought to the yard daily, unloaded and stacked nearby.

One of the men driving in these hay loads saw nine elk within the park limits lately. This was a matter of live interest to the keeper, as in a few weeks a posse of one or two hundred men will go out and beat through the north country until they have rounded up twenty elk, which are to be placed in the park also. But the buffalo are not all to remain here in Central Alberta. Eventually about 100 will be left in this park; as many will be sent before spring to a park on the Battle river and still others will be taken to other parks in the more southerly portion of the province.

There are still some 200 more to be brought next spring from the Pablo ranch in Montana. These will be unloaded at Elk Island park and kept there until distributed.

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It was from the top of one of the loads of hay that a dozen of the visitors got the best view of the buffalo on Wednesday. The majority of the visitors stood outside the wire fence and looked over at the big animals from a respectful distance. Others more daring seized on the chance of a passing hay load, clambered to the top and like Lord Curzon mounted on a camel at that elegant vice-royal Durbar in India, they rode in close among the wild things and looked down on them from a safe and very enjoyable vantage point. To the onlookers the position was anything but secure, for the hay-rack was small and with five members of the legislature, one cabinet minister, three ladies of the visiting party and five residents of Fort Saskatchewan district all on top of that load of hay it lurched very perceptibly and more than once seemed to meditate pitching its merry load down on the buffalos' horns.

It was a fine sight to see this the largest assemblage of pure-bred buffalo in America. The animals with their deep sullen eyes, shaggy black heads and shining brown backs, herded peacefully together—driven now this way, now that by Mr. Simmons, mounted on his superb chestnut saddle horse which came up from Montana with the buffalo. The peculiar hump rising high behind their neck gives an impression of high dark waves rising and falling on a sea, when the animals run quickly in a herd as they did a couple of times on Wednesday. Their faces vary greatly from a pleasing, well outlined face like a little Holstein cow, to a fierce brutish face that is like nothing else but —buffalo. A very funny appearance is lent many of them by the shaggy, trauser-like appendage of hide on the front legs. Their attitude on the whole made quite clear the description of them given by Father Lacombe, the venerable missionary, who has been at many buffalo hunts in the old days. The buffalo, he says, has the heart of a little bird—is timid, when free on the prairie, but wounded or attacked it has the ferocity of demons.

Their sensitiveness to impressions caught one from another, their stupid inclination to stampede en masse if one or two were provoked to run and their deep content were the outstanding features of the impressions they left with the visitors. They seem to have prospered well on the over-sea Dominion of the gracious sovereign, Edward VII., and will scarcely of their own choice ever want to return to Montana. They make no effort now to leave the park, and only one died—shortly after their arrival.

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The calf, Minnie, whose mother, a five-year-old buffalo cow, died early last summer, is now a strapping young buffalo over 500 pounds in weight.

She is both affectionate and playful with her trainer, Percy Ashby, a cowboy who came overseas from Oxfordshire to Montana and thence to Elk Island park. She obeys his call, leaves the herd for him and has a fine appreciation of the measure of good white oats he gives her. "She was brought up by hand," the crowd murmur as they look on at her antics. But too much attention from the crowd was threatening to ruffle Minnie's amiability before two members of the legislature came alonog on a challenge to ride the buffalo-calf. The one is a noted cattle-man of the south country, the other a daring rider of the north. The calf simply walked away from the efforts of one to mount, and the other is still wondering which way he would likely come down from a buffalo if he could even mount one.

On the return to the park-keeper's house a number of crisp short speeches were delivered before the house and hearty cheers given for the hosts of the day. Hon. Mr. Finlay was the first speaker, in a neat address thanking the mayor and citizens of Fort Saskatchewan for the delightful outing—a sentiment which the visitors expressed unanimously with cheers and a tiger.

A. J. Robertson made a pleasing short speech, saying if there were more re-unions like this between the people of widely-separated parts of the province all sectional feeling would speedily disappear. J. R. Boyle, deputy speaker, formally expressed the party's thanks for the hospitable welcome of El Simmons and his wife. Simmons is a former Parry Sound resident, whose love of the woods and animals and knowledge of every foot of this country made him the man for the post when the precious buffalo came.

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Repeated calls for Frank Walker brought out the popular representative of the Fort, who said a few manly words of welcome to the crowd and praise of the Fort, then slipped back into the crowd to the tune of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Ally Brick, the member for Peace River, the new dreamland of Canada, was then called to the front, and although to take his seat in the house this year he had to drive down 400 miles across a wilderness of practically unsettled country before reaching Edmonton"s outpost at the Landing, 80 miles away, he was not clad in blankets. He was in fact a very up-to-date person, well groomed and garbed and with a beaver coat a prince might envy. He told the audience of his pleasure in being there and intimated that there was a herd of buffalo indefinitely located "up north," which he hoped yet to have tourists going up to see.

James B. Holden, the genial member for Vegreville, who had been pointedly attentive to the buffalo all day, threw light on his attitude then by announcing that many of these buffalo were his constituents, as half of this park lay in his constituency. He proposed, he said, having half of them driven down to the Vegreville end and then he would invite——

His hospitable intentions were broken in upon by a voice trumpeting from the rear over the heads of the crowd:

we'll hold!" And the voice sounded very like unto that of the stalwart member for Fort Saskatchewan.

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John W. Woolf and Fletcher Bredin were called upon for speeches, the former inviting his northern friends down to the south, where, if he couldn't show them buffalo, he'd show them some of the finest cattle in Alberta. Fletcher made one of the hits of the afternoon by announcing that 22 years ago he had driven over the range of the Pablo herds with Allard, the father of the famous young rider who rounded up the buffalo last summer. But in the wildest stretch of his imagination then he could not have foreseen that day when he shoull go out with an Alberta legislature to see this treasured American herd thriving in a Canadian home.

"O no, you won't. What we have More optimistic than Mr. Brick, he extended a general invitation to the crowd to visit Lesser Slave Lake next summer and he'd have some of that northern herd of buffalo rounded up before their visit. He would show them larger buffalo too than these animals of the plains.

Major Strickland, R.N.W.M.P., a member of that police force which is one of the boasts of the west and to which Fort Saskatchewan owes its establishment, was next called upon to speak, and in a few words he extended a welcome from the police to the visitors, only regretting that the short stay made more entertainment impossible. J. P. Marcellus, of Pincher Creek, he patriarchal doyen of the legislature, briefly stated his pleasure in the day"s entertainment, more particularly in his ride on the load of hay and in his capital view of the buffalo.

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J. R. Cowell, clerk of the legislature, responded to the demands for an address with such an apropos little speech, couched in such choice English, that it seems a pity the important duties of the Clerk preclude his making speeches on the floor of the house. He referred to two wonderfully interesting sights he had been favored with in the past week. The first was those samples of choice grain on the table of the house, grown 35 miles north of Edmonton; the second was this herd of wild animals, the remnant of the almost extinct bison race, rounded up for this party to look upon.

J. W. Shera, ex-M.P.P., when called upon made a capital little speech of welcome to the visitors, while equally pleasant sentiments were conveyed in the speeches of Messrs. Puffer, Riley Telford, Simpson, McLeod and McPherson, other members of the present legislature who were present.

On the conclusion of the speeches the procession of carriages re-formed, led by the police carriage drawn by four handsome horses from the major's stables. The return drive through the warm sunlit air of the afternoon was even more pleasant than the morning's drive had been, and the park like scenery everywhere of woods and alternating hill sides of bare golden stubble and snowy hollows was deeply attractive. What it must be in the foliage-time of summer or the first golden days of autumn is a picture to dwell upon in imagination.

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When Mr. Simmons, a prince of hosts and of woodsmen, had waved the last adieu from the high park gates and remounted his superb horse, Bob, the outing was practically over. These magnificent wild creatures in his charge had been rounded up to make an Albertan holiday, and every minute of it had been enjoyed by the privileged ones.

On the return to the Fort Mrs. Chard entertained the ladies of the party at tea, and before six o'clock the local train, to which a private car had been attached, carried the party back again to Edmonton, with a new insight into the charm of the Fort's social life, which is as progressive as its commercial enterprise. Like Edmonton, it is composed of men and women of every class and of widely-differing types, some of them people of culture who have wandered half the world over before settling down at the Fort; others like Frank Walker and Denham McLean, of the Union Bank, a son of the late pioneer, Bishop McLean, of Prince Alberta, old-timers of the truly western and truly admirable type.

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Among the citizens from the Fort who drove out to the park were Mayor Daniels, Major Strickland, R.N.W.M.P., D. N. McLean and wife, W. A. D. Lees and wife, A. Chard and wife, W. G. Shera and wife, S. O. Jones, W. L. Wilkin, Gordon Fraser, Wm Corbett, W. Cameron, G. Butler, Dr. Donald and wife, S. A. Dickson and wife, C. S. Maxwell and wife, D. Green and wife, Wm. Davis, J. W. Shera, Constable Still, R.N.W.M.P., G. H. McAvoy, R. Walton, A. M. Carscadden, Frank Harris, D. Simmons, J. A. Carscadden, John Fluker and party, Augustus Doze, V. Dowler, John Symington, Jack McLellan, Jas. Graham, John Groff, A. M. Sutherland, W. A. Pratten, Hiram Staples, Achille Dubuc. The Edmonton party was accompanied by photographer Tait, who succeeded in taking some very good views of the buffalo, though somewhat hampered in his work by the fact that it had to be done from a carriage. Townsfolk are not encouraged or permitted to walk about in the neighborhood of a buffalo herd.

Legislative Assembly Visits Buffalo Herd at Elk Island Park.—Herd of Over 250 Buffalo in Foreground With Visitors in Distance.

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AN AGREEMENT OF SALE CASE

Motion Before Courts Dealing With Subject On Which Opposite Decisions Are Recorded.

The question of whether a purchaser who signs an agreement of sale to buy a certain parcel of land, and after making the first payment fails to complete succeeding payments, forfeits the amount paid upon the cancellation of the agreement of sale, is revived again by an action now in process in the courts here.

The vendor, Herbert D. Merriam, entered into an agreement to sell two lots in Norwood to Mike Parish for a certain sum, part cash and the remainder in payments. Parish paid $450 on the first payment, but did not meet the succeeding payments as they fell due. Merriam thereupon put the matter in the hands of his legal adviser, J. K. Macdonald, who in chambers on Friday morning will apply to the judge to have the agreement of sale cancelled and the money which is already paid forfeited.

The case can hardly be said to be a test one, however, owing to the attitude of the purchaser, Parish. When the next payment came due, it is alleged, he did not communicate with Merriam at all. He made no offer to make the payment, did not say he could not meet it, and made no reply to the communications of the vendor or his solicitor. In fact, he appeared to have abandoned the contract. A notice has been served on him that an application will be made before the judge in chambers to have the agreement of sale cancelled and the money forfeited, but up to the present time he has, as far as can be learned, taken no action.

Methods of Settlement.

There are three methods which might be pursued by the judge in dealing with such a case. He may order the agreement of sale cancelled and the money paid on the property returned to the purchaser, less the costs of the court. He may cancel the agreement and declare the money forfeited, the property to revert to the original owner. Or he may cancel the agreement of sale, declare the money paid by the purchaser forfeited to the vendor, and if he believes the property has increased in value he may order it sold by public auction and the original value of the property returned to the vendor, and the balance over and above this given to the would-be purchaser after the costs of the court and of the sale of the property have been paid.

Two Conflicting Decisions.

This case brings up two conflicting decisions made recently with regard to the forfeiture of money already paid when an agreement of sale is cancelled. About four months ago a case of this nature came before Mr. Justice Newlands, of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, at Regina. In giving judgment he said that a man having agreed to make his payments on a certain date and having defaulted, it was beyond his power to help him out and if the agreement stated that the money paid would be forfeited if the terms in the agreement were not fulfilled, the agreement must stand and the money be forfeited.

Mr. Justice Stuart, of the Supreme Court of Alberta, in dealing with a similar case at Calgary at about the same time, stated that under the circumstances existing in that particular case if the purchaser could not meet his payments the agreement of sale would be cancelled but the vendor must return the amount paid him by the purchaser.

Judge Beck Coincides.

Mr. Justice Beck gave a similar decision in a case tried about one month ago at Red Deer. He stated that he could not follow the judgment of Judge Newlands in Regina. He held that the clause in an agreement of sale providing for the forfeiture of the money paid if the purchaser was in default of a payment was a nullity or meaningless, and that the only remedy which the vendor had when the purchaser made default was to foreclose the agreement as in a mortgage. This would have to be done by means of a chamber summons and have the property sold by public auction unless it can be shown that nothing can be gained by this as the property had depreciated in value.

McKAY WELL RECEIVED.

South Waterloo Liberals Give Ovation to Ontario Leader.

Galt, Ont., Jan. 2—The Liberals of South Waterloo had a convention here today to nominate a candidate for the legislature. The Liberal leader, Hon. A. G. McKay, received a splendid reception. Six gentlement were proposed: Dr. Thompson, Galt; Dr. Moyer, Preston; Mr. J. F. Becker, New Hamburg; Mr. Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, and Mr. John Brown, Preston. None of these gentlemen felt themselves able to accept the nomination, and it was the unanimous wish of the delegates that the selection be left to another convention which will be held shortly.

Murder in New Brunswick.

St. Stephen, N.B., January 23.—Andrew Higgins, aged about 70, who lived alone on Princeton road, was found dead this morning and murder is suspected. The body was among some bushes near his house. He was seen Sunday and was known to have $25, which are now missing. The body shows evidence of death from clubbing.

300 Men Out of Work.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Three hundred men were thrown out of employment by the closing down of the G.T.R. terminal shops in the city. The shops will remain closed till February. Officials say it is to make repairs and the men say it is cutting down expense.

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SOUTH HURON IS BACK IN THE FOLD

E. Y. McLean Turns Conservative Majority Into Liberal. Reply To Scandal Mongers.

Toronto, Jan. 23—The Globe will say tomorrow: The Conservative majority of 111 in South Huron was changed into a Liberal majority of 134. McLean, editor of the Huron Expositor, was the Liberal candidate, and he is to be congratulated not only on carrying the constituency, but also in reversing the vote so completely in his own town. Parliament will gain a member more than commonly well versed in public affairs, with a keen insight into public opinion in this province, and familiar with the wants and views of the people of his own particular locality.

The result in South Huron is important from two points of view. It is another intimation to the Ottawa opposition that the country takes no stock in mud-throwing, where the mud is so obviously manufactured in the opposition puddle. Before a fair-minded constituency can be induced to convict an administration of wrong doing something that can be regarded as proof must be offered.

The Liberals of Huron, like the Liberals of every other part of the Dominion, remember that in the days of Conservative administration specific charges were made and proven before hostile committees so that those against whom their accusations were levelled were driven out of parliament. The situation now is one of alleged "scandals," of which we hear, but which could be riddled before any impartial audience in Ontario. They cannot be honestly maintained by those who make them, because in order to give them least semblance of seriousness it is necessary to suppress important facts.

There is no constituency in Ontario at least that can be stampeded by shouting "graft" or "deal." That being the case the little group of scandal smellers should cease fouling their own nests.

The other application of yesterday's election is to the political situation in the province. In the election in 1904 it was a matter of sincere regret among Liberals that such Liberal constituencies as North Bruce and the three Hurons should be lost to the Liberal party. Since the general election John Tolmie recaptured North Bruce and now South Huron has, by McLean's victory, been put in the column to which it belongs. When the proper times arrives it may be said without arrogance, the Hurons will be all restored to the cause of good and progressive government.

Hon. Mr. Graham, who was in charge of the Liberal forces in Ontario since his unopposed election in Brockville, is to be congratulated on this second notable victory achieved within the past few weeks. They have been campaigns of intelligence, in which the main issue has been the government's record, its program for the future, and the worth, patriotism and public spirit of its great leader.

Manitoba Legislature.

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—The legislature held a very short session yesterday afternoon and completed its work in less than an hour, the only discussion being that bearing on the hail insurance bill, introduced by Hon. J. H. Agnew, but which was not a government measure. The majority of members who spoke objected to some features of the measure, chiefly that of compulsion, but at the request of the Premier and Mr. Agnew, the bill was allowed to go through its second reading to committee, where it could be taken up by all concerned and outside parties could be heard. The reports of the attorney-general's department was laid on the table just before the house closed. It had been handed to a newspaper for publication before it was laid on the table, which was contrary to custom. On motion of the attorney-general, the executive council was asked to present the boundary memorial to the lieutenant-governor and ask that he forward it to Ottawa.

King Goes to Washington.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, left this afternoon for Washington, where he will attend the annual banquet of the Gridiron club, and will be a guest of President Roosevelt at a luncheon on Saturday.

NEW PLANT WILL COST $140,000

Extension of Electric Power System Will Involve Large Expenditure of Money By City.

An expenditure of $140,000 for the city's new electric power plant will be necessary if the new plant, which is an urgent necessity at the present time, is placed on the recently purchased Gibbon's property, two and a half miles up the river.

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening for the purpose of considering the question as it stands at the present time.

The main problem to be considered is the question of the site of the new power house which must of necessity be completed next summer to meet next winter's demands. The Commissioners last year recommended that the new plant be placed on the recently acquired Gibbons property up the river, but some aldermen were in favor of establishing it at the present location.

The contract has been signed with the Lomis-Pettibone Co., of Milwaukee, for the gas producer plant and with the Alles Chalmers Bullock Co., of Milwaukee for the generator and engine. The cost of the former is $30,000 and of the latter $60,000. Wiring buildings, etc., will make up the remaining $50,000. The question of the site of the plant will govern the voltage of the generator which will in one case be 2,300 volts and in the other 6,600. In converting the electric power from the Gibbons' property to the city there will be a loss of some five percent over what it would be from the present site.

The great argument in favor of the Gibbons' property site is the abundance of coal to be found here. Borings have shown a number of good seams of coal, one 8 feet 4 inches thick, at a depth of 166 feet, and a second 5 feet 3 inches thick at a depth of 330 feet and a third 6 feet 6 inches thick and very hard at a depth of 367 feet. Besides these there are a number of smaller seams. The engineers feel sure that they can strike the first seam by an inclne in the side of the river bank with a shaft 8 feet long. Borings have also been made at the present power house site but the only seam of any importance struck was one three feet deep at a depth of 185 feet. Its use, however, would not be practicable.

The idea that seems to hold with the city commissioners is to use the plant at the Gibbons' property entirely for electric lighting and small motors and gradually work the present plant into use for the street railway system.

CLASH WITH UNEMPLOYED.

Berlin Police Break Up Demonstration—Many Injured.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—There was a serious collision late today between the police of this city and a number of unemployed who earlier in the day had attended one of the mass meetings organized and addressed by the Socialists. The police used their sabres when the crowd hurled missiles at them and before order was restored many men were wounded.

The demonstrants, when they encountered the police were marching down the Schiffbauer Damn, near the Lustgarten. The authorities tried to disperse them. The men at once took up a position around several piles of tiles before a new theatre building and began hurling the tiles at the police. The policemen were at once reinforced by a mounted detachment, which charged the crowd with drawn sabres. The men scattered and fled but not before many had been injured.

At the height of the encounter there was heard a detonation, which undoubtedly was some sort of a fire cracker set off by a boy. The police, however, came to the conclusion that a revolver had been fired and on foot they drove the manifestants, numbering two thousand mostly young men and boys, into the mounted squadron and the latter made most vigorous use of their weapons. A number of men were arrested and the remainder scattered to the side streets in the vicinity.

The police have given orders that work be stopped on several new buildings being constructed in the neighborhood of the Schiffbauer Damn and the workmen have had to go home.

Sarah Truax Undergoes Operation.

Chicago, Jan. 24—Mrs. Charles Stanley Albert, formerly Sarah Truax, underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday at the Women's hospital and is doing as well as can be expected, but is not yet out of danger.