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MONDAY, JULY 20, 1908.

SOME RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

The end of the present session of the House of Commons is now in sight. The estimates are going through in bloc, and a great deal of very important legislation has already been passed, while a number of bills will yet be put through their final reading. The work of the session is a splendid testimony to the Government of the day. The Civil Service Reform Bill, the new Land Act, the enlarging of the Railway Commission, both as to powers and numbers, the Amalgamation Act, the endorsement of the All-Red Route, the amendments to the Election Act, the appropriations for the Hudson's Bay Railway, the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba, are a few of the achievements of the Government during the session, and they show that the present administration is giving its best service to the perfecting of Canadian laws and the enactment of progressive legislation that will make for the development and progress of Canada.

What has the Opposition on record as a result of its efforts during the session? It is a barren record indeed. They began the session with a search for scandals. They probed, misrepresented and distorted facts, and made every possible effort to discover or manufacture something that would compare favorably with the disgraceful performance prior to 1906, but their efforts have proved vain.

They talked about timber scandals and the only thing they were ever able to prove was that every timber berth sold by the Liberal Government was sold to the highest bidder. They thought they had a red herring across the trail in the fishery leases, which they claimed were exclusive, and which it was shown were not exclusive, that in fact the Government had refused to consider exclusive leases. They made much over the report of the Civil Service Commission, which exposed the incapacity of many old Tory officials, but their denials were better than their facts, and they were not asked to prove as they had done them selves.

The only real work of the Opposition during the session can be summed up in the one word "obstruction." For days and nights they labored hard to delay the work of Parliament. They talked against time, and adopted all the tactics known to Union Trust Foster to hinder the business of the country. Whether they wanted to force the Government into passing a closure act, or whether they wanted Parliament to wind up without the Land Act and other important bills being passed, it is difficult to say, but one thing they did accomplish was to waste a few hundred thousand dollars of the people's money in useless obstruction of public business. That is the record of the Opposition during the session, and it is likely to be their record as long as Mr. Borden is dominated by Geo. E. Foster, Geo. W. Fowler and politicians of their ilk.

THE ELECTION ACT.

In the discussion of the Election Bill it now develops that clause 17, which was objected to by Mr. Borden, and which has formed a text for Tory speakers and newspapers in Alberta, is practically identical with a clause in Mr. Acland's bill, which has received the endorsement of the entire Opposition.

DIDN'T KNOW A COMBINE.

It is almost amusing how innocent of any desire to raise the price of an article all trusts claim to be when they are caught holding up the people. A couple of weeks ago the members of the wrapping paper trust were fined \$2,000 each by a New York judge for unlawfully organizing a combine. The trust lawyer put up the plea that these men had really no thought of violating the law, and the price of paper had not been increased by their organization. His argument is reported by the New York Journal of Commerce as follows:

"The lawyer said that all the companies composing the association were small, that for some time prior to the organization of the association their business had not been paying well, that the association was organized to save them from threatened bankruptcy, and that their organization had not been the cause of the rise of price of wrapping paper. He added that the whole twenty-five corporations controlled only 23 per cent of the output of wrapping paper in this country. None of the companies, he declared, had any thought of violating the law, and

that in going into the organization as they did they were advised, and that as soon as they understood that it was in violation of the Sherman Act they withdrew from it and it was dissolved."

This view of the case does not appeal, however, to some other people who have investigated the matter. The chairman of the Investigating Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Mr. John Norris, has been giving combines some attention, as his committee has been appointed to look into the price of news print, and his opinion of the profits of this wrapper paper trust is expressed in the following statement:

"In September, 1906, twenty-five fibre and manila mills formed the Manila and Fibre Association, of which John H. Parks was, then, manager. Immediately after the formation of the Association the production of paper dropped from 64,000 to 50,000 tons a week, and the price of paper was advanced \$5 a ton. Other advances followed until the price had been raised \$16 a ton. The gain to the pool was \$1,600,000 annually."

"John H. Parks, the manager of the Manila and Fibre Association, also ran four pools of 'price associations,' as he called them. From these he drew an income of \$120,000 annually. The New York Commercial also has some remarks to make on this trust, and discussed combines of this kind in a pretty candid fashion. The Commercial says:

"Officers of the various concerns involved are reported to have projected the explanation of apology that they had no idea that their 'combine' was violating the law! 'It passes understanding how any intelligent man involved in the combination could put up such a plea and expect anybody to believe the allegation—because for years past nothing has had more publicity and discussion given to it than the matter of the 'trusts and pools' and 'combines' and the sort of transactions that make them unlawful. But even if it be assumed that all concerned were ignorant at the outset of the character of the 'deal' in which they were engaging, it is a matter of fact that they were not ignorant not long after October 19th, 1906—not long after they had perfected their organization and gotten into working order—their organizer sent a communication to all concerned in the course of which he said:

"Without your Association you would, in an 'open market,' undoubtedly be now selling your outputs at prices as much below your present selling prices as are now represented by your 'pool taxes' contributions—if not more. Therefore, it is equally clear that all the money you now obtain by your sales above your 'cost schedule values' is the property of the Association. Why? Because all you get above your 'cost schedule' is the profit that is created for you by means of your co-operative pool agreement."

"The expenses of the pool are not paid by the members. The expenses of the pool are paid by the public. The said expenses are paid out of the excess price obtained above your cost schedule, which the pool requires the public to contribute."

"Barring old orders, it is not what you pay in, but what you get out of your pool that determines its value to you respectively."

"Perhaps the members didn't read the letter of their organizer and carefully being perished content to pull in the \$1,000,000 a year extra profits in the aggregate that this arrangement was bringing in. But if any one of them did read the letter, he must to-day confess himself a fool if he did not understand it, and that he was violating the law."

"The public was not a bit surprised to learn that the fines were paid primarily by the attorney for the law-breakers, along with the announcement that their 'trust' had been dissolved."

"The lawyer said the soonest remedy is to have the law enforced. Small wonder that these twenty-four concerns want to reward their late 'combine' as a closed incident."

In the discussion of the Election Bill it now develops that clause 17, which was objected to by Mr. Borden, and which has formed a text for Tory speakers and newspapers in Alberta, is practically identical with a clause in Mr. Acland's bill, which has received the endorsement of the entire Opposition. This is the clause that provides that a voter's ballot shall not be invalidated if any marks should appear upon it, besides the initials of the deputy returning officer. This was denounced as a provision that would destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and was classed as an outrage by the Tory press. In fact this was the clause behind which they took refuge when they discovered that all real cause for objection to clause 17 had been removed. It is rather hard luck that after working their indignation up to expressions in the superlative degree, the Tory campaigners should discover that the draft bill of the Conservative member, Mr. Acland, should provide this very measure of protection for the voter which they had been denouncing as one of the most outrageous results of factious opposition that denounces everything proposed by the Government regardless of its merit or the logic of the case, but simply in the hope that in wholesale fault-finding there will be some party gain. It is worth while calling attention

to the fact that the proposal respecting Clause 17 of the Election Act now accepted by Mr. Borden, and his followers is the proposal made early in May, and that since then some two months of time and thousands of dollars of public money has been wasted in useless obstruction by the Opposition. So ashamed have they become, at times, of their tactics that members of the party have declared with a good deal of heart that they were not obstructing, but Chief Whip Taylor and Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, were candid enough to admit that they were killing time. The order to obstruct had evidently gone forth from Mr. Union Trust Foster, and when Foster speaks the Tory party and press must obey.

TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIE.

The Department of the Interior began to distribute trees for shelter purposes free to the farmers in the western prairie provinces in 1901, and up to the year 1908, 11,181,225 trees have been distributed to 7,148 applicants. A nursery station has been established at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, to grow the necessary supply of trees. Six qualified inspectors are constantly employed during the summer in inspecting the plantations set out on the farms and in giving advice and information to the farmers. More than eighty per cent. of the trees set out are living and are growing vigorously.

The necessity for Government encouragement in tree planting on the prairies has always been admitted. The advantages derived from such work benefitting not only the individual, but indirectly the country as a whole. In the reports of the Superintendent of Forestry—Mr. E. Stewart—for 1899 and 1900, the matter is referred to at some length. Mr. Stewart having made a special study of western conditions in order to recommend in what manner public money might be expended on this work to give the best results. The following extract is taken from the report of 1899:

"Two systems present themselves, one is for the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Territories, to undertake the work in some such way as the railway companies and large land companies have done across the line. The second is for the Government to encourage the inhabitants of the country to undertake the work for themselves, by furnishing them with information on the subject, and also with seed, cuttings, and young trees of desirable varieties which they may be able to get from any bluffs of timber within reach of their locations. The latter would seem to be the more effective way, and as it can be easily demonstrated that no more profitable work than this can be undertaken by the prairie farmer, adding as it does to the productiveness of his land and at the same time rendering his home more attractive and pleasant, it can scarcely be doubted that once these facts are brought home to him he will not be slow to co-operate with the Government in this respect."

Nearly every country of Europe has long given special attention to forestry matters, and even Russia with its vast territory has in recent years inaugurated a system of afforestation. In North America, both the United States and Canada, it has been decidedly slow in moving in this matter. The United States, however, are now active to the necessity of giving greater attention to the subject, and within the past year the Federal Government at Washington has trebled its appropriation for the encouragement of forestry, and has raised the office to a bureau, and one of the principal features of its work is the encouragement of tree growth on the homesteads of the prairie settlers.

The settler who desires to take advantage of this co-operative plan of tree planting is requested to make application to the superintendent of forestry at Ottawa, and upon receipt of his application an inspector of the Forestry Department will be instructed to visit and examine the land, and if he is satisfied that trees can be successfully grown there, he will see to the execution by the applicant of a certain form of agreement which has been authorized by the Department, setting forth the conditions on which the Government proposes to assist in this work. The agent will also confer with the applicant while on the ground and arrange for the location of the said forest plantation or shelter-belt, advising the applicant as to the preparation of the soil, the varieties of trees to be grown, proper system of planting and other details. When necessary he will prepare a plan or sketch for the use of the applicant, showing how the trees are to be planted.

By the agreement the applicant consents to set apart and cultivate a certain area of land for a permanent forest plantation or shelter-belt, and agrees that the trees to be grown thereon shall not at any time in the future be cut off or removed so as to injure the plantation, except with the

advice or consent of the Department, and it is understood that the wood and other products of the said plantation or shelter-belt shall belong to the owner of the property. It is, however, provided that the Department shall have the right to take the cuttings and the seedling trees that may be growing upon the plantation, and the tree seeds, when these are not required by the owner to extend his own plantation. It is also provided that the applicant shall properly prepare the soil, and plant and care for the trees after planting in accordance with the directions of the agent of the Department. This will include his providing protection against animals by fencing or otherwise, and against fire by fire guards or other effective means.

THE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN AS A LEADER.

The leader of the Canadian Opposition is a professional politician. He is such, in necessity, regardless of his personal virtues, or even in spite of them. The condition attaches to the office, and is altogether independent of who may be the incumbent. He is paid a salary to be leader, and to be nothing else than leader. His salary is that paid to a cabinet minister. He is expected therefore to devote his time, his talents and his energy as exclusively to the business of opposing the Government of the day, as a Minister is required to devote his time and efforts to the management of his department. The obligation is placed upon him by the irresistible logic of the position, and can be avoided by no process of reasoning. His party expects him to fulfil that obligation and would not tolerate an attempt to shirk it. He is supposed to have no business save the business of politics. He is paid to have no business but this. His party demand that all his time and efforts be concentrated in the purpose of advancing their political interests. Their demand is justified by the unshakable logic of the analogy by which he receives his salary. He is paid to be a politician by profession. There could be no moral justification for refusing the condition on which the salary is paid. Nor would the leader long be leader who ignored the party's demand that he line up to the condition. Mr. Hyndman carried such meeting in storm and turned Liberal strongholds into Conservative strongholds. How discouraging it would be, though, if many of these new converts to light and understanding should become ungenerous backsliders before election day and vote for the man who has made good for himself in the House of Commons and efficiently administered a department in the same time. Of necessity business must be contemplated during the session, and he is overtaken in the recess. The longer the session the more the business accumulates and the shorter the recess in which to undertake it. The business of the Opposition leader being to paralyze administration in the hope of discrediting the Government nothing comes readily to his purpose than the protraction of sessions. Circumstances enable the Opposition leader to do this practically at pleasure. The rules of the House put no limit on the length of debates. They allow discussion to be started any day on any subject and kept up until physical exhaustion compels a suspension. They permit a subject to be brought up under various names during session. Nor do they place a bar to the repetition on each occasion of everything said in every previous debate. If regulations were desired to permit a handful of men to prevent Parliament discharging business, it is doubtful if anything to further the purpose could be added to the alleged rules under which the House is now obliged to perform its functions.

During the present session Mr. Borden has utilized to the full the blockading opportunities which the laxity of the rules opens to him. He has been enabled to do so with the assistance of a comparatively small group of followers from the Province of Ontario, to whom a long session does not mean the ruin of private business. These gentlemen represent constituencies within a few hours run of Ottawa. The House does not ordinarily

sit on Saturday's, and they are thus enabled to go home Friday evening, attend to private business on Saturday and return on Monday—or more frequently on Tuesday. By this means and by taking an occasional week off these gentlemen are able to second their leader in a blockade of weeks or months, and to drag out the session by general prostration, without themselves suffering the consequences. Thus with the active assistance of a small coterie of members favorably circumstanced a professional politician leader has been able to stop the business of the country and hold the members from discharging their duties here for two-thirds of a year; to the disorganization of administrative work and the ruination of the businesses on which these private members from the West and the East depend for the future.

MR. FOSTER'S DENIALS.

Mr. Foster has been doing some denying for the benefit of his reputation. It was up to him to do something of the kind. It has been due to his reputation for some time. That he avoided it so long was strong presumptive evidence that he saw nothing capable of successful denial in the criticisms offered on his conduct of the Union Trust. Nor does protracted study appear to have revealed this to him, for of the denials now offered one repels a charge no one has made, and the other flatly contradicts the evidence the honorable gentleman himself gave before the Insurance Commission.

Mr. Foster declares he never bought any land from the C.P.R. Probably not. At least there is nothing in the Commission's report to show or suggest that he did. Nor has it been presented to the country that he did so. He did become interested in C.P.R. lands, but he did not buy them from the C.P.R. He secured them from the Pope-Fowler-Bennett-Lefeguy quartette, who secured them from the C.P.R. Mr. Foster belonged to the second group of beneficiaries. He came in where the Pope-Fowler combination left off and came in by the grace of the remarkably accommodating disposition of the Trust Company, of which he was manager. But that Mr. Foster benefited in the second shuffle does not say that he was not a party to the first deal. Viewed in this respect there is indeed much to suggest that the end was foreseen and fore-planned from the beginning; that Mr. Foster and his confederates knew that Mr. Fowler and his associates were to secure the land from the Company; that the latter gentlemen bought the land in the expectation and for the purpose of turning it over to Mr. Foster and his friends. Unless miracles are to be admitted if the force of coincidences, the successive shuffles by which the Fowler group and the Foster group each reaped a golden harvest from the Union Trust funds was cut and dried programme, carefully pre-arranged and worked out strictly according to schedule. This is the point Mr. Foster must deny if he would discount the suggestion that he was a recipient of benefits from the Company. It will be observed that he has offered no denial of this.

CAESAR ON THE WARP.

The following paragraph from the Journal's report of meetings held by the Conservative candidate through the Sturgeon district, should spread evenly through the Liberal party. Evidently all hope of Liberal victory is lost. The paragraph reads:

"With Caesar Mr. Hyndman can say, 'I came, I saw, I conquered.' With the redoubtable J. R. Boyle, Liberal member of the local House, Mr. Hyndman carried such meeting in storm and turned Liberal strongholds into Conservative strongholds. How discouraging it would be, though, if many of these new converts to light and understanding should become ungenerous backsliders before election day and vote for the man who has made good for himself in the House of Commons and efficiently administered a department in the same time. Of necessity business must be contemplated during the session, and he is overtaken in the recess. The longer the session the more the business accumulates and the shorter the recess in which to undertake it. The business of the Opposition leader being to paralyze administration in the hope of discrediting the Government nothing comes readily to his purpose than the protraction of sessions. Circumstances enable the Opposition leader to do this practically at pleasure. The rules of the House put no limit on the length of debates. They allow discussion to be started any day on any subject and kept up until physical exhaustion compels a suspension. They permit a subject to be brought up under various names during session. Nor do they place a bar to the repetition on each occasion of everything said in every previous debate. If regulations were desired to permit a handful of men to prevent Parliament discharging business, it is doubtful if anything to further the purpose could be added to the alleged rules under which the House is now obliged to perform its functions."

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

The successful manner in which Canada has come through the financial depression has been almost phenomenal. The trade returns to hand show that for the year ending March 31st, 1908, the total trade of Canada amounts to \$838,380,291, exceeding the trade of the preceding year by over \$25,000,000. This is pretty good evidence that this country is still doing business. The growth of Canadian trade has been remarkable. The introduction of the British preferential tariff gave it its first impetus. Great Britain is the largest importer of farm produce in the world, and Canada is rapidly becoming the greatest producer of food-stuffs in the world, so the building up of a trade between this and the Mother Country is the certain solution of a market for the Canadian farmer. Some idea of the growth of Canadian trade is obtained from the fact that our total trade in 1895 amounted to only \$215,591,224, so that in twelve years it has been increased almost threefold. The trade between Canada and Great Britain has also increased at a phenomenal rate from \$79,916,322 in 1895 to the magnificent sum of \$228,830,507 in 1908. These figures show some measure of the country's progress of affairs that has seriously undertaken the commercial development of the country. The immigration fig-

ures tell a similar story. There is some inducement today for people to come to Canada, and the result is that thousands of industrious farmers are now tilling the fertile soil of this country, and producing national wealth from land that was a barren wilderness in 1890, even though much of it had for over ten years been reached by a railway. The last decade in Canada has truly been an era of progress.

THE ALL-RED LINE PROPOSITION.

Toronto Globe—The Ottawa opposition, in pursuing the view that it should oppose everything emanating from the government, places itself on record as hostile to the establishment of an all-British route through Canada between the mother country and Australia and New Zealand. Indeed, it went farther than that. By its vote on Thursday it opposed the proposition that negotiations should be continued with the subject with the sister colonies. The result of their negotiations would have to be laid before parliament for its approval. Mr. Foster and his friends, for that gentleman led the opposition on the question, counter-posed even to negotiations with the national issue of a steamship service, building up of a steamship service, between itself and the mother country. It must sadly be admitted that we have counted on the wrong side of the race. By the time we have made up our minds to be even with our rivals, and implemented our resolve, we find that they are still a long way ahead. We have never acknowledged, however, that we are permanently defeated.

The all-British route proposed is a bold enlargement of the original Canadian Atlantic ferry idea. Instead of sending a steamer to the west coast of the Atlantic, the project which Sir Wilfrid Laurier now advocates makes Canada the centre and the main highway of a trade route that will embrace considerably more than half of the earth.

Mr. Foster thought it sufficient to produce from the archives of Parliament material which seemed to show that the men on the government benches have been guilty of that terrible parliamentary crime, inconsistency. He does not need to be told that it is a crime about which the public outside of parliament do not worry much. If one can show that he is right now, he will readily be forgiven for having done the wrong in the past. The astonishing thing was that Mr. Foster should take so much trouble to show the Conservative party was chiefly entitled to credit for the proposed arrangement had taken place in ocean transportation between this country and the motherland as well as on the Pacific coast, and then to produce the records of parliament the statement that they did not intend to go any farther in presenting their case. Mr. Foster dealt at futile length with the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the question to the imperial conference at the eleventh hour. He is too well aware that nothing showed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's skill as a negotiator more markedly than his choice of time for moving his resolution. It will be remembered that the British members had not yet received their instructions when Mr. Laurier's colleagues were prepared to go great lengths to meet the views of the overseas possessors of the empire, and to depart from the traditional Liberal policy. Just when it seemed that all parties must separate under strained relations, Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced his all-British route resolution. He introduced it at a moment when the representatives of Great Britain were anxious to show that they were ready to listen to any reasonable resolution, and successful in the present of gaining the promise of sympathetic cooperation from Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, the two most powerful personalities in the cabinet. Mr. Foster read everything from Mr. Lloyd-George's remarks that suited his purpose, but he could not find phrases, such as that "the most practical thing" laid before the conference, which showed how skillfully Sir Wilfrid had chosen his time for presenting it.

Mr. Foster's resolution embodies a question that will not down. Mr. Sifton declared in the House of Commons which he contributed to the discussion that Canada could not permanently be under obligation to its neighbors for its passenger, mail, and express traffic. That has been the feeling of the people of Canada from the beginning, and we do not believe any one willing to acknowledge defeat now. We have difficulties to surmount, it is true, but a bold and enormous enterprise, with advantages that only require courage and steadiness to be made available. We are developing enormous internal transportation machinery, and cannot stop when we have reached the ocean and acknowledge that we are not capable of handling the part of it which largely determines what the great tides of commerce must run.

Hamburg-American Changes Directors.

Hamburg, July 17.—After being in control of the Hamburg-American line for a quarter of a century, Albert Balin, director-general, is to retire and his place is to be filled by Emil Boaz, the company's general manager in the United States for ten years. Boaz will take up a new post here in July. Balin's retirement has been expected by some shipping men, because of the strained relations between Balin and his brother directors, said to be due to his policy in the financial affairs of the company. In the last two years, the line has launched out in many directions at great expense, and no retrenchment is necessary.

Britain Will Keep Battleships.

London, July 17.—The Daily Express states that it is in possession of definite information that Great Britain will purchase the three Brazilian battleships now under construction in England.

A Large Pay Roll.

Ferrie, July 17.—July 18th is pay day here for the men of the West Coast Coal Co., when \$190,000 will be paid out to the different camps. This is an increase of more than \$50,000 over last pay day.

Montreal is Growing.

Montreal, July 17.—According to the new directory, Montreal's population has increased 15,000 during the last two years.

SETTLER.

Bulletin News Service. Will Gosdon, editor of the Settler Independent, of his paper to Mr. W. G. parture is a matter of great interest.

Settler is moving at Slaw on Tuesday despatched load of fat stores; the Lusa may be responsible for the order the management of well, just returned from Messrs. Mathias & Mel later opened a branch at Hand Hills, have so much that they find a difficulty their goods sell out their orders; homesteaders are better than the land office; district are doing fine in raising now and then and who thought they were the latest holdouts have that they are mistaken, as a new real estate business is booming in Settling lots of building (the new real estate business opened up by Messrs. G. Moore.

VERMILION.

Bulletin News Service. The fall ton to represent in the game at Vermilion in the person of the following: Waver, S.; Brimstone, P.; Jones, B.; McFarland, S.; St. Pierre, H.; DeBolt, J.; Nel, F.; Dwyer, S. The total accompanied by Manager S. J. Horner of Edmonton on Wednesday's leave.

H. Collins, Vermilion's postmaster, left for Toronto on Monday to bring out a horse. On Wednesday last a man went had the misfortune to be killed by a horse. The horse was owned by Dr. Ryan, has the case. Mr. Ryan, a horse master, left for Winnipeg on Wednesday. He expects to return on Sunday. Mr. Ryan's horse, which he bought for \$100, was killed by a horse. He expects to return on Sunday. Mr. Ryan's horse, which he bought for \$100, was killed by a horse.

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Globe—The Ottawa opposition of its view in the assurance of its view in opposition everything emanating government, places itself on hostile to the establishment of British route through Canada to the north country and Australia New Zealand. Indeed, it is not that. By the way, much of the opposition to the proposition should be continued subject with the sister colonies of these negotiations are to be laid before parliament. Mr. Foster and his, for that gentleman, and the on the question, could not be pressed themselves on definite agreements. They have to go on the division service to negotiations on the for fifty years one of the nation of Canada has been the up of steamship service to itself and the mother country. It is admitted that we have been behind in the time we have made up to be even with our rivals. We do not, however, have to be even with our rivals. We do not, however, have to be even with our rivals. We do not, however, have to be even with our rivals.

British route proposed is a genuine of the original Canadian idea. Instead of attention wholly to the Atlantic project which Sir Wilfrid now advocates makes Canada and the main highway of a route that will embrace considerable more than half of the earth. It is thought sufficient to be taken from the pages of Hansard which seemed to show that the government benches in guilty of that terrible crime, inconsistency. He needed to be told that it is a fact which the public outside does not know. It is a fact which the public outside does not know. It is a fact which the public outside does not know. It is a fact which the public outside does not know.

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DISTRICT NEWS

SETTLER.
Bulletin News Service.
Will Godson, editor and owner of the Settler Independent, has disposed of his paper to Mr. Willis, of South, Ontario. Mr. Godson's departure is a matter of general regret in Settler.
Settler is moving ahead. Mr. Shaw on Tuesday despatched a trainload of fat steers, the case Land Company has re-opened for business, under the management of Mr. Southwell, just returned from St. Louis; Mrs. Matthias and McBrine, who lately opened a branch store at the Hand Hills, have so much business that they find it difficult in getting their goods sent there to fill orders; homesteaders are filing steadily at the land office; crops in the district are making a fine showing, and now and then; the few farmers who thought they were ruined after the latest hailstorm have discovered that they are mistaken, as their crops are better than ever; the lumber business is booming in Settler, their new lots of building material, and new real estate business has been opened up by Messrs. Grigg & Co. Moore.
Settler, July 16.

VERMILION.
Bulletin News Service.
The ball team to represent Vermilion is the game at Vegreville tomorrow, will be composed of the following players: Waver, Brimicombe, Coefield, Hill, Jones, St. McPartland, St. Dumore, Stewart, H. DeRoosers, McConnel, R. Doyle, spare. The team will be accompanied by Manager Slater.
J. Horner of Edmonton came down on Wednesday's local.
H. Collins, Vermilion's popular hand-miller, left for Toronto on Wednesday to bring out his wife and family.
On Wednesday last a man named Dumont had the misfortune to be thrown from a loaded wagon at the wheel passing over him he had a leg broken and an ear nearly severed from his head.
Mr. Ryan has the case.
Frank Bostell, postmaster at Wainwright, left for Winnipeg on Wednesday. He expects to return on Sunday next.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wood are taking their little boy Maurice to Edmonton tonight to undergo an operation in the hospital here.
Mrs. James McMillan, of the Alberta Hotel, leaves tonight on a visit to her mother in Dublin, Ireland.
Mr. Seed, formerly of London, Ont., has purchased the hardware business of Fred Burkle and is now busy taking stock. Mr. Burkle will now devote his entire time to the law.
James Holden, M.P.P., was in Vermilion on Wednesday.
Miss Rita McLarty returned to Manville on Wednesday after spending a few days with Miss Swanstone.
Miss Vera Winter returned home on Wednesday from a visit with Mrs. Verel, of Gull Lake.
Mrs. John McClinton went to Vegreville on Wednesday and Mrs. Agnes DeRoosers left on Thursday for Winnipeg on a visit to Mrs. DeRoosers' parents. Miss DeRoosers will remain in Winnipeg until the fall, then visit her own home in Morrisburg, Ont.
The Vernon band did not go to Cannell Lake to furnish music for a picnic held there today.
Vermilion, July 16.

ULSTER.
W. H. Gordon, of Daysland, arrived here on Monday. He has purchased Mr. Kennedy's business and purposes keeping a large and fully assorted stock of general merchandise.
The new bridges are now graded in good shape at Ulster. They will be ready for use to everyone and will carry any weight from a bicycle to a railway train. The thanks of the community are due to Mr. Holden, M.P.P., who persistently fought for these bridges.
W. T. Kennedy visited Daysland on Wednesday. The crops are better at Ulster than anywhere south to Daysland.
The Canadian Northern railway is now shown on the new time table as passing close to Ulster.
The government phone is slated to touch Ulster.
The townsite of Poe on the G.T.P., three and a half miles north of Ulster, received the attention of the grading outfit lately.
Mr. Kennedy of Ulster has wheat three feet high and heading out, also potatoes in full bloom.
The grading outfit is going on the north township line this week.
The township line west of Ulster appears to merit attention as well as the other lines in the same district, but the committee lives west, and residents say that they have been compelled to go west for two years to work their road instead of working near home where it was wanted.
Gordon F. Kennedy won the pony race at both Riley and Holden sports.
The new quinine arrived last week. Regular church services will now be held.
Ulster, July 15.

NORTH BATTLEFORD.
Bulletin News Service.
Last Monday the members of the town board went down to Fielding to attend a big demonstration held there on that day.
Miss Cochrane, who has been visiting at North Battleford for the past month the guests of Mrs. Misses Hansy, returned east on Tuesday morning.
Miss Prince, Battleford, is visiting in town the guests of Mr. J. K. Benson. Mr. J. K. Benson has gone east on a business trip.
D. Duncan, local manager of the Imperial bank, has gone east to Brandon, Man., where he will spend his holidays. Mrs. Duncan will accompany him on his return.
E. A. Fox, local manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, leaves tomorrow for a holiday trip east. He will be absent about two weeks.
A large excursion party from Saskatoon, reached town yesterday and proceeded to the beautiful resort at Jack Fish Lake, where they will spend a

few weeks. This resort is most inviting and is now becoming very popular. The lake is excellent for rowing and its waters are teeming with fish. In the vicinity are first class shooting grounds.
The local government of Saskatchewan have appointed A. M. Ponton registrar of North Battleford. Lists are now being prepared in readiness for the forthcoming elections.
R. Hurley, teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, spent Sunday last with friends at Radisson.
Mrs. McCullough, of Ruddell, spent a few days in town, visiting her sister, Mrs. Oliver Johnson.
H. C. Dillingham, editor of the North Battleford News, is attending Winipeg fair. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dillingham.
North Battleford, July 16th.

WETASKIWIN.
Bulletin News Service.
A. W. Keith, principal of the Alexander school, went to the capital on Monday to be appointed to the Board of Examiners.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rubbra are spending a few days this week at Gull Lake.
Miss Bessie Benoit expects to go down to Gull Lake on Wednesday to visit Miss Ethel Morson and her sister Mrs. Lacombe, who have a cottage there.
Mrs. C. E. Compton leaves on Thursday with her three children for her old home in Prince Edward Island. She expects to be gone at least two months, and while east will visit Montreal and other points.
The funeral of Kathleen Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, of Stanley street, took place from her parents' residence on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The school and teaching staff marched in a body. Mr. John Rix conducted the funeral procession followed by the relatives and an honor, and those who are thus introduced receive a card which entitles them to the school library reading room for a week as a visitor. Mr. Forbes is already booked to speak in Hamilton and several other places in Ontario. So far, the trip has been most pleasurable.

BREAK TORONTO JAIL.
Seven Prisoners Escape During Rainstorm and Change of Guard.
Toronto, July 17.—This afternoon during a heavy rainstorm and while the guard at Toronto jail were changing relief, seven prisoners made a successful escape from the jail. The escapee, however, were awaiting trial or disposition of other charges.
They are Alex. Ross, awaiting examination as to the charge of robbing an exceptionally brutal assault on a young woman in York street, where he was arrested; and other similar crimes; William Jones and J. P. Clark, awaiting extradition to New Guinea, who were held in the jail; J. Copeland and Ed. Lee, charged with thefts from local stores; Robert Snow, a boy who was charged with the industrial school who escaped yesterday and was captured today.
Ross, who has a very bad record, probably engineered the scheme, by which the lock was picked leading to the corridor where the negro, Boyd, was being held. Boyd, who is isolated and unused, Iron implements were used to break a hole through the brick wall and shovels were used as a rope to get into the yard. It was then twenty-five yards across to the wall and the gate was sealed. The escape was not detected by the watchmen at Congers, N.Y., who were on duty at the time. The warden will be made shortly to describe the escape to the use of knives, which were used to cut through the wire, just as the Singer building was being built, and an effort will be made to send messages in both directions.
The Newark-New York messages were running vertically from the top of the flagstaff on the Singer building to an office on the twenty-first floor. There the receiving instrument was easily "grounded" through the copper sheathing of the building.
At the New York end many electrical short-circuits were reported, which are believed to have come from the telegraph instruments. In spite of these interferences the messages from Newark were easily distinguished. The transmitter and receiver are practically the same as those used on the commercial instruments, and the low current, an initial voltage of 500 is "stepped up" to 5,000 in order to project the sound waves through space.

WHYTE'S ESTIMATE OF CROP.
C.P.R. General Manager Places West's Crop at 125,000,000 Bushels.
Regina, July 17.—Second vice-president Whyte, of the C.P.R., with his party of Winnipeg newspaper and grain men, returned from their tour of inspection of western crops. Mr. Whyte states that well-adjusted as his company was kept with regard to the western crop conditions, he was agreeably surprised at the prospects and the quality of the wheat crop in the prairie provinces. In the Souris district, there was every indication that harvesting operations would commence in a fortnight's time, while he believed cutting would be fairly general throughout the west by August 15th.

COLT EATS LIVE CHICKENS.
Carnivorous Animal Has Swallowed 150, Feathers an Ail.
Washington, C.H., O., July 17.—Mrs. J. D. Noble, wife of a Fayette county farmer, reports that she saw a yearling colt chasing chickens through the pasture and catching the colt catch one of the chickens in its mouth and devour it.
To be sure that her eyes did not deceive her, she caught a young chicken, and holding it aloft in her hand, called the colt. The animal came running up, and seizing the chick from the woman's hand, crushed it in its mouth in an instant, and swallowed it, bones and feathers and all. Mrs. Noble claims to have lost 150 chickens in this way.
Loneboat Will Run.
The Stadium, London, July 17.—There is every reason to believe that Loneboat will participate in the Marathon race.
J. D. McGregor For Halton.
Milton, Ont., July 17.—Halton Liberals have nominated J. D. McGregor, farmer, for the Commons.

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THE KING'S OWN GUIDE.
New Book Tells Exactly What to Wear at Court.
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The mean temperature for the month in Saskatchewan was 53.3 degrees, as compared with the decade average for the same month of 56.2 degrees. While on low-lying lands moisture was rather excessive in no considerable area was the precipitation scant. Hail storms were reported from many points, but the damage was not extensive and electrical disturbances for the month were of a very mild nature compared with those that occurred in the same month in other years.
Slight frosts did no damage to grain, and on the whole the weather conditions for the month were ideal and prospects are very bright.
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District No. 6 reports that although there the grain was a little checked by frost on June 9, it has fully recovered and is doing splendidly.
District No. 9 suffered somewhat in the beginning of June from drought, but this was amply made up before the end of the month. All other districts are most optimistic and the indications are the harvest will be general some three weeks earlier than last year, with a splendid outlook for a heavy yield.

Hotel Men in Session.
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U. S. FLEET AT HONOLULU.
Atlantic Squadron Reaches Hawaiian Islands—Populace Takes Holiday.
Honolulu, July 17.—Three divisions of the U. S. Atlantic squadron which left San Francisco July 7th, arrived here today at noon. The day was made a holiday, all business being suspended. Thousands of people from the different islands gathered early on Diamond Head and other heights to see the fleet come in. The Connecticut appeared off the channel entrance at noon. She was saluted from the naval station and followed by other ships, which rounded the lighthouse buoy and anchored in the side harbor while the enthusiasm of the islanders found vent in whistling sirens and light fireworks. As soon as the Connecticut anchored she was boarded by a reception committee who formally welcomed Admiral Sperry, his officers and men. During the afternoon Admiral Sperry paid an official visit to Governor Frazier, who returned the visit.

WESTERN CANADA COLLEGE CALGARY, ALBERTA.
Residential and Day School for Boys. Wholly undenominational. Autumn term begins Thursday, Sept. 10. Courses for Universities and Business. Modern equipment. 20 acres of grounds in the best residential part of the city. School building accommodates 150 boys. Residence 75 boys. Five master with additional special instructors. Apply to Dr. A. O. MacRae, Principal.

BINDER TWINE.
Canadian Perfect 550 ft. \$11.40
Canadian Medal 600 ft. 13.00
Barb Wire 2 or 4 pt. 4.25
Wire Nails 4.00

NORTHERN HARDWARE CO.
J. R. HARPER, Manager.

Spruce Lumber.
That is superior in grade, and right in price—We also hold a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of finishing lumber—Shingles, Lath, Lime, Sash, Doors, Mouldings etc.—Call and see us before placing your next order.
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Canadian Medal 600 ft. 13.00
Barb Wire 2 or 4 pt. 4.25
Wire Nails 4.00

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Spruce Lumber.
That is superior in grade, and right in price—We also hold a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of finishing lumber—Shingles, Lath, Lime, Sash, Doors, Mouldings etc.—Call and see us before placing your next order.
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CITY PROPERTY TO SELL ON COMMISSION.
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SASKATCHEWAN WILL HAVE A GREAT CROP

Report of Department of Agriculture Gives Comprehensive Idea of the Outlook—Confidently Expected Yield Will Be Heaviest in Years.
Regina, July 15.—The Department of Agriculture published today the crop report for June, and, speaking generally, it could not be better. June is known as the wet month, and an average of 5.00 inches of rain for the month was recorded, which, after June, 1906, the year of the bumper crop, ranks the wettest June in the 103 year period 1898-1907, the average precipitation for the month during that decade being 3.32 inches.
The mean temperature for the month in Saskatchewan was 53.3 degrees, as compared with the decade average for the same month of 56.2 degrees. While on low-lying lands moisture was rather excessive in no considerable area was the precipitation scant. Hail storms were reported from many points, but the damage was not extensive and electrical disturbances for the month were of a very mild nature compared with those that occurred in the same month in other years.
Slight frosts did no damage to grain, and on the whole the weather conditions for the month were ideal and prospects are very bright.
District No. 1 reports crops well up to the average of other year and twenty days earlier than last year. Some fields are spindly, but this is due to frozen seed.
District No. 2 says crops are three to four weeks ahead of last year and further advanced than at the same date in the last five years. No damage is reported but weeds are bad in some fields of late sown flax. Reports differ from No. 3 district, in the south-west of the province, which in many parts is better adapted for mixed farming and ranching than grain growing. Good grain was needed, but fall rye and wheat are looking well.
District No. 6 reports that although there the grain was a little checked by frost on June 9, it has fully recovered and is doing splendidly.
District No. 9 suffered somewhat in the beginning of June from drought, but this was amply made up before the end of the month. All other districts are most optimistic and the indications are the harvest will be general some three weeks earlier than last year, with a splendid outlook for a heavy yield.

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AROUND THE CITY

(Saturday's Daily.) The Wetskiwin baseball team and their supporters returned south on the C.P.R. train this morning.

Work will be started next week on the new \$100,000 brick separate school at Grand street for the construction of which W. R. Kilgus has the contract.

The house that went partly over the bank at Gleason street, opposite the R.N.W.M.P. barracks, has been hauled up again on terra firma, after nearly two weeks work.

Word has been received at the city offices that the new gas producer engine for the power-house has been shipped from Milwaukee by the Allis-Chalmers Co.

The attempted murder charge against Frank Pakanski, who shot his way out of the police station last week, was again adjourned for a week at the Police Court today.

The concrete sidewalk from Rin street to Jasper avenue, along Fraser avenue, in front of the fire hall, will be completed next week. This work was left over from last year because of the financial stringency.

Maurice Woods, the five-year-old son of H. O. Woods, of Vermilion died in the General Hospital last night. The remains will be taken to Vermilion tonight on the C.N.R. to burial.

A man named Thomas Cheney has been at the Mounted Police barracks for the past two weeks pending a decision as to when he is sufficiently insane to be transported to the asylum at Brandon.

The public hospital admitted the following typhoid fever patients on Thursday: J. MacLaughlin and Harry Whitehead from No. 1 fire hall; A. W. Tracy, 1162 Fourth street and F. Stuart and George Ross, 1005 1/2 street.

A young lad for riding on the side walk with a bicycle was fined \$5 and costs at the police court this morning. An excise case against him was dismissed. The latter case arose out of the boy throwing acid at the man he ran into with his wheel.

The body of the man found at Hev's Landing about forty miles this side of Lloydminster, has been positively identified as that of Alfred Jones, drowned at Mill Creek on Friday the 3rd of July. A friend has gone down to look after the remains.

The fourth and final Dominion league rifle match will be held on the range of the Edmonton Rifle association this afternoon. These matches are conducted all over the Dominion by every rifle association, whether militia or civilian.

At the police court this morning, an old man named John, who was recently interdicted, was up to drunkenness and given ten days. A drunk case proceeded against Mr. J. J. Hunter by W. J. Ann. Chadd is being heard this afternoon.

The opening service in connection with the new Church of England mission on Jasper avenue east, opposite Ottawa avenue, will be held tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, with Rev. Mr. Murphy in charge.

The school session will start at 8 o'clock. Ed. Ball, the real estate man, returned last evening from the mortuary at Agriculture Hall. The corpse, said Mr. Ball, is in splendid shape, so much so that he is difficult to dispose of.

The funeral of the late M. S. Thorlakson, who was drowned in the Sturgeon river at St. Albert on Wednesday, will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from the mortuary at Moffat & Co. to the west end cemetery.

Rev. C. A. Myers, of Queen's Avenue Presbyterian church, will conduct the services. A. Y. Blain, inspector of legal offices in the Attorney-General's department, has returned from a business trip to Calgary. Mr. Blain says there seems to be general satisfaction over the decision which is following the abolition of the fee system.

Provincial appointments. The following provincial appointments, in connection with the death of the late Mr. B. Dawson, are published in the Alberta Gazette.

Perk Commission. Richard Alfred Wallace, of High River. James Bower, of Red Deer. Arthur Gregory Harrison, of Edmonton.

Fire Guardian. H. M. P. Ward, of Markerville. W. E. J. Smith, of Inverness. Alfred Aspinall, of Inverness. Game Guardian. L. B. Mathew, of Hardisty. Resignation and Retirement. E. Nordgren, of Highland Park.

New School Districts. The following new school districts have been created: The Oxbow school district; senior trustee, A. Gale, Ingleton. The Velva school district; senior trustee, W. Murphy, Hardisty.

The Becher school district; senior trustee, Wm. Gibb, Killam. The Spruce Creek school district; senior trustee, H. A. Bailey, Higgins. The Reid Hill school district; senior trustee, W. T. Wyatt, Reid Hill.

The Westminster school district; senior trustee, S. J. Henderson, Simon's Valley. The Ottawa school district; senior trustee, A. C. Cranham, Vermilion.

The Cloverdale school district; senior trustee, Geo. S. Macleod, Inverness. The Rebooth school district; senior trustee, E. J. York, Wabunan.

The Bobol school district; senior trustee, A. R. Mayer, Three Hills. The Standard school district; senior trustee, Wm. Barratt, Round Hill.

The Big Four school district; senior trustee, J. R. McLeod, Edberg. The Clear Creek school district; senior trustee, Geo. Stoffer, Red Deer.

The Mountain Peak school district; senior trustee, Benjamin Rye, Staveland. The Pine View school district; senior trustee, G. W. Treleaven, Fish Lake.

The Fisherton school district; senior trustee, W. W. Treleaven, Fish Lake. The Hazelwood school district; senior trustee, Edward Burn, Hardisty.

The boundaries of the Loveland and Marshall school districts have been changed by adding and taking thereon.

Empowered to Borrow Money. The following school districts have been empowered to borrow money: Norwood public school district, \$80,000 to complete Norwood school; W. J. Braley, Edmonton, treasurer.

Bloomfield school district, \$1,000 to furnish and furnish the school building; W. J. Hackett, Lamont, treasurer.

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Industrial Realty Co., Medicine Hat. Valley Lumber Co., Ltd., Red Deer.

Kannasch Coal Co., Ltd., Banff. DIFFERENCES OVER SCORING. Britain Leads by Points, America by Scores—Fitzgerald Qualifies.

For Five Miles. London, July 25.—At the opening games this morning the United Kingdom led in the universal contest by a score of twenty-three to America's twenty-two. England's score was forty-three points, with America thirty-one.

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Tied to Railway Track. Sherbrooke, Que., July 19.—Near St. Charles-de-Walton a woman was tied to a railway track and killed by a train.

Punish But Reform. London, July 16.—(C.A.P. Cable.) General Booth, referring to his acceptance of the terms of the new act, said he sees great possibilities in the way of reform and save as well as to punish, he said.

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USED PUBLIC MONEY.

Portuguese Officials Accused of Misappropriating Several Million Dollars.

Lisbon, July 16.—The crowning scandal of the "Portuguese Panama" has been brought out by the publication of a long list of names of judicial government officials, generals, court dignitaries and members of the nobility who "kissed" the late King Carlos received illegal advances from the state treasury. According to the newspapers, Generals Curia, Costa and Lopez each received fifty thousand dollars. The Portuguese minister to Peking, who was recalled by ex-prime minister Francisco de Sá, received in advance. The total of these illegal payments reached several million dollars.

Cabinet intrigues here continue although a crisis has been averted by the clever tactics of Senator Castro, leader of the opposition. One branch of the congressmen are trying to oust the present government who divide the government by expelling Finance Minister Espaguira. The other branch is trying to furnish the newspapers with information showing that all the congressmen in the cabinet had held office since 1890 were guilty of misusing the people's funds.

CHINAMEN FOUGHT POLICE.

M. miners Tried to Escape From British Ship.

New York, July 17.—As the British steamer Captain Dana was refused to accept the one who was nearly drowned. The Chinamen fought the police. The Chinamen fought the police. The Chinamen fought the police.

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PLAY GROUNDS

All playgrounds are divided into three parts or classes. One may be called athletic field, another intermediate play grounds and the third, those which in the language of the small boys are called "kids' corners" and known to the grown-ups as sand gardens.

The playground has proved itself a successful preventative to juvenile crime in every place where grounds have been established. In some districts of New York city the introduction of playgrounds has reduced juvenile crime 50 per cent in one year.

Most good has been accomplished where the playgrounds are directly under the care of the board of education and are considered as part of the educational system.

Sand gardens. A sand garden is a playground for children under eleven years of age. It is usually carried on in the school yard or back for the summer vacation months and during school hours during fine weather. For the child under six years of age the great attraction is the sand; the only other essentials are shade in summer and an overseer qualified to keep the child safe and busy. It is essential, however, to have a few other things. These should be of a sort to be plastic to the child's mind and hand, the best being blocks about the shape and size of a brick, moulds for the children to shape the sand with, small pieces of colored stone and little sticks with which they can adorn their playthings, walks, etc. Toys of any kind are of course useful but not necessary to the success of such a playground.

A wading pool with running water connected with a fountain or other kind of playground features in the Cleveland playgrounds. Here the children wade and sail their toy boats. The pool is made by lining a sunken tank with concrete or masonry and should not be more than 12 or 14 inches from the bottom to the overflow. The size is regulated by the amount of ground and money at the disposal of the playground authorities. Games of some kind should be introduced. The teacher, who had singed, hit to Vining, the double being worked Vining to Schultz to White.

The Young Liberals gathered in their runs in four innings, the second, third, fifth and seventh. In the second, after Parney and Gamel had punctured the atmosphere, Miller singled. Then he stole second, and McQueen's corking bingle to centre field. White and Deacon were caught off first. In the third, Vining grounded out to third. Schultz followed with a two-bagger to right. White flew out to short. Deaton hit for two bases, Schultz scored. McQueen grounded out to third. In the fifth, McQueen singled. Vining laid down a pretty sacrifice, and then Schultz's single scored Deacon. White and Deacon were easy out. In the seventh, Miller grounded out to pitcher. McQueen walked. Vining lamed. Then Schultz again demonstrated his ability to hit when a hit is needed by rapping out a two-bagger to left, bringing McQueen in. Schultz scored. Deacon was caught stealing second.

Edmonton. Schultz, as AB R HO A E White, 1b 4 2 3 6 3 0 Deaton, 2b 4 0 1 1 0 1 McGilb, 2b 4 0 0 0 1 0 Parney, cf 4 0 0 1 0 0 Gossnell, c 3 0 0 8 3 0 Miller, p 3 1 2 6 1 1 McQueen, lf 2 2 2 0 0 0 Vining, p 2 0 0 6 0 0 Total 30 5 9 27 13 2

Wetskiwin. Marlin, 1b AB R HO A E Barrett, 2b 3 0 0 4 0 0 O'Keefe, c 4 0 0 5 4 0 Lapper, ss 4 0 2 1 1 0 Mills, p 3 1 2 6 1 1 Silver, rf 3 0 0 0 0 0 Murray, 3b 3 0 0 0 3 0 S. Murray, lf 3 0 0 1 0 0 Gilbertson, cf 2 0 0 0 1 0 Total 29 6 3 34 15 7

Wetskiwin. Earned runs: Edmonton 3; two-base hits: Deaton 2, Schultz 2; double plays: Vining, Schultz and White; struck out: By Vining 9, Mills 7; bases on balls: Vining 1, Mills 3; stolen bases: Edmonton 2; hit by pitcher: Vining 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago 47 33 567 St. Louis 49 33 592 New York 47 33 587 Cincinnati 43 38 530 Philadelphia 39 37 513 Boston 35 44 413 Brooklyn 30 47 400 St. Louis 29 50 379

Yesterday's Games. At Chicago R. H. E. Chicago 4 0 0 1 0 0 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 At Cincinnati 2 2 2 Cincinnati 3 0 2 1 0 0 At Pittsburgh 0 5 3 Boston 3 1 0 0 0 0 At St. Louis 0 5 1 Philadelphia 3 5 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit 49 33 567 St. Louis 46 35 592 Cleveland 45 35 562 Philadelphia 40 32 500 Philadelphia 39 39 500 Boston 37 44 456 Washington 31 31 382 New York 31 30 382

Yesterday's Games. At Boston R. H. E. Boston 4 1 1 2 1 0

STRAIGHT LOANS SINKING FUND LOANS

LOANS AT 8% ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY

APPLY TO CREDIT FONCIER, F. C. EDMONTON

G. H. GOWAN, LOCAL MANAGER SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED

SPORTING NEWS

(Saturday's Daily.)

BASEBALL

Wetskiwin Blanked. Wetskiwin lost two games yesterday, the first to Strathcona in the afternoon by a score of 5-1, and the second to the Young Liberals in Diamond Park in the evening, 5-0. The variety of ball produced in the second game for the edification of the Edmonton fans, was of a sufficiently superior character to excite admiring applause from a hypercritical audience. Except for Deacon White's more or less excusable error when he dropped a throw from Deaton, which was a bit wild, and McGilb's muffed easy infield fly, no black marks were recorded against the Young Liberals. There were some difficult chances to negotiate, and Deacon in accepting nine chances without a miss, covered a wide territory. Wetskiwin played just as good ball. Vining pitched for Edmonton, and his work was great. He allowed only three hits and struck out nine. Mills was touched up for nine hits, three of them going to Schultz, two being two-baggers. Deaton also secured a brace of two-base hits.

A first double play was pulled off in the second, when Mills, following Deaton, was caught by Vining. Vining, the double being worked Vining to Schultz to White.

Empire Garrison showed as pronouncedly improved form as the teams. His decisions on balls and strikes were above criticism. On bases he was just as good. As a matter of fact, at no time have his decisions on the bases been seriously questioned.

The Young Liberals gathered in their runs in four innings, the second, third, fifth and seventh. In the second, after Parney and Gamel had punctured the atmosphere, Miller singled. Then he stole second, and McQueen's corking bingle to centre field. White and Deacon were caught off first. In the third, Vining grounded out to third. Schultz followed with a two-bagger to right. White flew out to short. Deaton hit for two bases, Schultz scored. McQueen grounded out to third. In the fifth, McQueen singled. Vining laid down a pretty sacrifice, and then Schultz's single scored Deacon. White and Deacon were easy out. In the seventh, Miller grounded out to pitcher. McQueen walked. Vining lamed. Then Schultz again demonstrated his ability to hit when a hit is needed by rapping out a two-bagger to left, bringing McQueen in. Schultz scored. Deacon was caught stealing second.

Edmonton. Schultz, as AB R HO A E White, 1b 4 2 3 6 3 0 Deaton, 2b 4 0 1 1 0 1 McGilb, 2b 4 0 0 0 1 0 Parney, cf 4 0 0 1 0 0 Gossnell, c 3 0 0 8 3 0 Miller, p 3 1 2 6 1 1 McQueen, lf 2 2 2 0 0 0 Vining, p 2 0 0 6 0 0 Total 30 5 9 27 13 2

Wetskiwin. Marlin, 1b AB R HO A E Barrett, 2b 3 0 0 4 0 0 O'Keefe, c 4 0 0 5 4 0 Lapper, ss 4 0 2 1 1 0 Mills, p 3 1 2 6 1 1 Silver, rf 3 0 0 0 0 0 Murray, 3b 3 0 0 0 3 0 S. Murray, lf 3 0 0 1 0 0 Gilbertson, cf 2 0 0 0 1 0 Total 29 6 3 34 15 7

Wetskiwin. Earned runs: Edmonton 3; two-base hits: Deaton 2, Schultz 2; double plays: Vining, Schultz and White; struck out: By Vining 9, Mills 7; bases on balls: Vining 1, Mills 3; stolen bases: Edmonton 2; hit by pitcher: Vining 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago 47 33 567 St. Louis 49 33 592 New York 47 33 587 Cincinnati 43 38 530 Philadelphia 39 37 513 Boston 35 44 413 Brooklyn 30 47 400 St. Louis 29 50 379

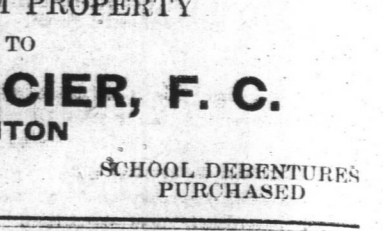
Yesterday's Games. At Chicago R. H. E. Chicago 4 0 0 1 0 0 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 At Cincinnati 2 2 2 Cincinnati 3 0 2 1 0 0 At Pittsburgh 0 5 3 Boston 3 1 0 0 0 0 At St. Louis 0 5 1 Philadelphia 3 5 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit 49 33 567 St. Louis 46 35 592 Cleveland 45 35 562 Philadelphia 40 32 500 Philadelphia 39 39 500 Boston 37 44 456 Washington 31 31 382 New York 31 30 382

Yesterday's Games. At Boston R. H. E. Boston 4 1 1 2 1 0

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. W. L. Peck. Indianapolis 42 31 560 Louisville 39 39 561 Toledo 39 36 561 Columbus 37 37 561 Minneapolis 44 41 544 Milwaukee 41 41 544 Kansas City 41 41 545 St. Paul 40 40 544 St. Louis 39 39 542

Yesterday's Games. At Indianapolis R. H. E. Indianapolis 4 2 2 2 2 0 Columbus 2 2 8 3 At Louisville 7 11 3 At Toledo 2 7 2 At Milwaukee 11 14 1 At St. Paul 29 60 382

Eastern League. Buffalo 42 33 560 Baltimore 42 33 560 Providence 39 39 567 Toronto 37 37 567 Newark 38 39 567 Montreal 36 38 568 Rochester 33 38 478 Jersey City 28 47 288

Yesterday's Games. At Newark R. H. E. Newark 4 2 2 2 2 0 Providence 4 5 2 At Baltimore 4 5 2 At Winnipeg 3 12 3 Jersey City 1 7 0

Northern League. W. L. Peck. Brandon 36 19 454 Winnipeg 31 31 453 Duluth 31 34 563 Fargo 17 37 211

Yesterday's Games. At Brandon R. H. E. Brandon 8 10 2 Duluth 5 5 4 At Winnipeg 3 12 3 Fargo 5 9 5

TURF. WINNIPEG RACES. The track was in too bad a condition for the harness events yesterday although all afternoon automobiles were chased around the outside track in an attempt to dry it up. Only three running races were disposed of, this leaving a big program for today including the \$2,000 free-for-all in which Hazel Patch, Argot Boy and Lady Maud C. are most fancied.

The results of the running races yesterday were as follows: Mile selling—Fannie Blakes 1st, Gossip 2nd, Neche 3rd. Time 2:54.4. Six furlongs, dash—Kickers, S. Mackinok 2nd, Valarian 3rd. Time 1:33. Five furlongs, dash—Foot 1st, Jim Hill 2nd, Ledoga 3rd. Time 1:13.2.

LELAND ONWARD BROKE RECORD. Brandon, Man., July 25.—The track was in pretty good condition yesterday and racing was proceeded with, Leland Onward an Edmonton horse, broke the record on the Brandon track in the free-for-all, in the winning of the final heat in 2:29. Leland Onward, son of Afric C. second; Little Fawn, third; Geers and Nathalie Brown also ran but were distanced.

Time—2:14 2:13, 3:30. 2:15 pace, 2:10 trot. Shamrock 1 1 1 1 1 1 Strange Wave 2 2 2 2 2 2 Katie B., Woodford Chimes, Star Gilder, Luke Vernon, Grasshopper, Lady Nellie, Single Simon and Chickland Tapie also ran.

Time—2:15 1:2, 2:15 1:2, 2:15 1:2. Mile and quarter, running—Stacomas 1st, Iris 2nd, Lady Darm, 3rd. Dave Web