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BIG BUFFALO HERD

Largest and Most Picturesque Group in World.

Animals Roam Over New National Reserve Covering Area of 107,000 Acres Near Wainwright, B. C.

The largest herd of buffalo in the world is now owned by Canada. They form a picturesque group as they roam over the new national reserve set apart for them near Wainwright, a city 125 miles east of Edmonton, on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Canadians recognized the need of action if the bison were to be preserved, and purchased practically the entire herd of 600 or 700 from Michael Pablo of Montana, who had carefully gathered them together and protected them on his great ranch near Ravalli.

In the Wainwright national park were placed more than 500 buffalo, which were transported across the international boundary line by train from the Pablo ranch. The rounding up and loading on the cars of this large number of untamed animals and their young was no light task, and after a long period of hard work more than 150 of the most unruly had been left behind, having stampeded every time an attempt was made to drive them toward a corral.

The natural increase in the herd has brought the number to nearly 1,000. In the present favorable environment it is expected that they will multiply rapidly.

Although kept within the boundaries of the reserve the bison can hardly be said to be in confinement. Their stamping grounds cover an area of 107,000 acres—165 square miles. It is 26 miles in an air line the longest way across. A wire fence eight feet high and 73 miles in length incloses it.

When the fence was constructed it was found that 12 wild deer and one wapiti had been fenced in. Eighteen small lakes and a number of streams are within the park. Prairie chickens, ducks and other game find a resting place here undisturbed by the hunter. The park is truly a buffalo paradise.

Everywhere are outlines of old buffalo trails and wallows. These wallows are being reopened by the new denizens and once again the trails are being marked by the hoofs of the bison. The grasses are the kind that the buffalo specially like. As the ordinary span of a buffalo's life is one hundred years, it may be that some of the herd are revisiting scenes of their youth.

Michael Pablo, from whom the Canadian government purchased the herd, is a pure-blooded Indian and one of the wealthiest of the redmen. He received $200,000 from the Dominion for 600 head of buffalo.

Aroused by the loss of these buffalo, the United States has established a national bison range in the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana, comprising 12,000 acres near the towns of Ravalli and Dixon, and it will be stocked by the American Bison society. Some animals for a nucleus may be obtained from a herd of about 80, owned by the Conrad estate near Kallspell.

New Headgear in Paris.

A new headdress strange to the French capital has been seen in the streets of Paris. It is the famous blue bonnet of the Polish militia, which is being worn by the soldiers of the new Polish army. Otherwise their uniform is that of the French soldier. For some months, at the camp of Montlucon, where a number of Polish prisoners are interned, the national headdress, made by the prisoners themselves and ornamented with the Polish colors, red and white, has been worn by them on their way to and from work. They are very anxious not to be taken by the French people for Germans or Austrians. In the courtyard of a chateau in which they are interned the prisoners congregate, in their leisure hours, and sing part songs. On July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, they began their concert with the "Marseillaise." Needless to say, the Polish prisoners receive preferential treatment.

Feigns Blindness, Is Freed.

A professor of the Sorbonne, the great French university, recently obtained his release from a German military prison by a remarkable exercise of will power.

He fell into the hands of the Germans in 1915. Deciding at once to get free in some way, he feigned blindness. From that time it was impossible for the German military doctors or eye specialists to catch him off his guard. They subjected him to the severest tests, such as sudden apparitions of unfamiliar and unexpected objects, sudden transitions from complete obscurity to dazzling light. He was tortured by scientific ways of verifying sightlessness, but never once departed from a fixed, blank gaze, presenting always an absolute absence of expression in his eyes. He was finally declared totally blind and included in a recent exchange of permanently disabled prisoners.

Noncommittal.

"How are you fixed for your winter coal?" asked the inquisitive person.

"I've got a suitable place for it," replied Mr. Jibway, who doesn't believe in telling everybody about his financial affairs.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned, intending to retire permanently from business, will close his Photograph Gallery in Chestertown January 1st, 1918. All persons desiring photographs for the holidays, or photographic work of any nature are urged to place their orders and arrange sittings without delay. All work taken now will be completed and delivered when desired.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. SOUTH.
n24-tf Gallery Cross St., near Depot

JAZZ MUSIC FOE OF BLUES

Does Not Consist, as Is Generally Believed, of Lot of Noise Without Rhyme or Reason.

Various descriptions of jazz music have from time to time appeared, but none seem to hit the mark exactly, says a connoisseur of this art. The common impression is that it consists of a lot of peculiar and noisy sounds without rhyme or reason. This is not the case, however. It consists chiefly of syncopation, peculiarly accentuated; variations by some of the instruments; improvisations by others, mingled with odd sound effects. Through all this the melody of the selections rendered must be distinguishable at all times—tin can noises, beating the life out of the drums, blasting by the brass instruments is entirely unnecessary. Contrasts between pianissimo and fortissimo passages should be shown just as much in jazz music as in the classics.

Another wrong impression is that jazz orchestras must consist of a certain instrumentation. This also is not the case. The violin, 'cello, cornet, piano, or in fact, any legitimate instrument, can be used. As jazz music is originally Ethiopian, the banjo and saxophone are used merely to lend negro character to it.

The number of musicians that can jazz properly is said to be small, because it really requires good musicians, who must also be endowed with the swing or knock of performing it. Although many of the cafe and theater orchestras are composed of good musicians, those who can jass are scarce. On the other hand, many of the self-styled jazz orchestras are misrepresentations, and cannot play the semiclassics or classics adequately. Some cannot perform it properly, and to offset this, resort to noise and discord in imitation thereof. The percentage of musicians who can do justice to the classics and also play jazz is consequently even smaller. This kind of orchestra is exceedingly scarce.

Jazz music is rhythmic and inspiring. It is declared the best antidote for the blues.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

GREAT PROFIT ON STEAMERS

One Vessel Sold for $2,000,000 More Than It Cost After Being in Service for Five Months.

Some idea of the tremendous advance in the price of vessel property and the fabulous prices now being paid for vessels that can be bought is shown in the sale of the Boston steamer Tidewater, which has changed ownership after running in the coal-carrying trade to this port for less than five months, says the Boston Globe. The big collier cost to build about $570,000, and was sold for more than $2,600,000, a profit of more than $2,000,000.

The Tidewater was built at the New York Shipbuilding company's yard, Camden, N. J., and was completed early the present year. The vessel is constructed of steel, is 368.6 feet long, 55.2 feet beam and 30.5 feet depth of hold. Her net tonnage is 3,354 and gross tonnage 5,266. She was owned by Castner, Curran & Bullitt, and was sold to the American-Italian Steamship company of New York.

Mexico an Indian Country?

It is of importance to inquire into the attitude taken by the southern Indians of Mexico toward the official Spanish civilization, says the New Republic. If it is difficult for an outsider only slightly acquainted with the southern Indians to understand the reasons for their marked hatred of the Spaniards . . . it seems self-evident of anyone who has spent any time with them. To the southern Indians, the Spaniard and his successor, the Spanish-speaking Mexican, is the cruel alien conqueror. They feel that they are Indians and that Mexico is an Indian country. For instance, one of the common objections to Madero encountered in Oaxaca was that he was not an Indian and that the president of Mexico should be an Indian. This attitude is significant, and it is not strange to find even a northern Indian like Huerta proudly exclaiming: "Yo so Indiano." Carranza's lack of popularity in the south is not so much due to the fact that southern Mexico is the home of Diaz as to the fact that Carranza is not an Indian.

Piece of Fir 515 Years Old.

The forestry office at Portland, Ore., received from one of the Washington rangers a specimen of Douglas fir known to be 515 years old. The tree, when 125 years old, fell to the ground, where a cedar tree took root in the log and grew undisturbed for 200 years. The cedar was recently cut into shingle bolts, and the specimen of fir was found in its root. Woodsmen can tell accurately the age of a tree by the number of rings shown in the trunk stump when the tree is felled.

The fir specimen is sound, and is thought to be the oldest of its kind in existence.

Witchcraft Grip Morocco.

To those who know of the occupation of Morocco by the French and of their great work in that country, it may seem strange there should still remain firmly implanted in the lives of the people the most persistent and pernicious forms of witchcraft. For many years the French have endeavored to uproot the belief and to convert the ones who practice its evil tenets, but to little avail. Today witchcraft is believed in and is practiced as it was in ancient times, and that wonderfully rich land is kept in a state of near-savagery by its influence.

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BEGINNING OF MAN

Origin Is Retreating More and More Into the Past.

Topic Still Absorbs Interest of Anthropologists and Other Scientists, Each Discovery Renewing Discussion.

The antiquity of man is still an absorbing topic among anthropologists and other scientists, and fresh discussions arise with each new discovery of ancient human remains. In this connection, it is interesting to note, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, that Dr. Arthur Keith of Edinburgh, an authority on the subject, believes that the living Australian aborigine is of an older type than any of the fossil remains of modern man found in Europe. The New York Medical Journal says:

"The date of the origin of the human species, by each new discovery of missing chapters in its history, is shifted to a more and more remote time. The Neanderthal skull, which, by its prominent supraorbital ridges, its length and flattening from above downward, seemed to link man closely, if loosely, to the higher apes, still had a brain capacity quite equal to that of the average modern man, and on this account pointed to a still more remote beginning of the human being. The brain of the Neanderthal man was not only large but elaborate, and, as shown by the remains of his culture, he possessed fire and made flint implements. Though ancient, he was anything but an ape.

"The Heidelberg skull, which resembled the Neanderthal remains but was still more markedly simian in general features, had also a capacious brain case and is believed to have belonged to a creature with comparatively high mental development. The Neanderthal man is placed some 300,000 years back, while the Heidelberg skull is presumed to date to a doubly remote time.

"The prehistoric remains found by Doctor Dubois in Java, the bones of Pithecanthropus, as he has been called, were of decidedly earlier geological date, as indicated both by their surroundings and by their own features; the brain case was small and the cranial traits were otherwise more apelike than those of any other known remains. 'All the structural characters of Pithecanthropus, so far as we know them, are exactly of the kind we expect to find in the early ancestral types of man.' The unearthing of the Java man pushed the date for the origin of the human type backward another period of a few hundred thousand years, or into the Miocene epoch of geological time.

'The chain linking modern man directly with an early type similar to the gorilla or chimpanzee seemed to be growing strong until, in 1912, the bones of an ancient man of another type were discovered in England in the Piltdown cave. This, according to Dr. Arthur Keith, who is as great an authority as can be found, is the 'oldest specimen of true humanity yet discovered.' The brain of this being was, in size, at least, up to the modern standard, but otherwise the bones are 'the most simian recorded."

Silver Thimbles in War.

Many English women gave their jewels and much money to the war fund, says the Ladies' Home Journal, but there were thousands of others who wished to give and were unable to do so. That is, they were until a wise woman suggested that little trinkets, such as silver thimbles, be collected and melted down for the silver they contained. Here is what the silver thimbles purchased in one year:

Seven motor ambulances.

Five motor hospital boats.

One thousand one hundred and ten dollars for hospital supplies.

Ten thousand dollars for disabled sailors' agency.

Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for star and garter fund.

Fifty thousand dollars for soldiers and sailors.

American women who think they cannot afford to give anything to the various war funds might find these facts interesting.

Serious Casualty List.

In the domestic relations court of New York Mrs. Annette Busby was a witness against her husband, James, who was present to respond to the toast: "Work—done or avoided." Mr. Busby allowed that he is a carpenter, hampered by an education of the most classical type. "The fact of the matter is," he explained, "that I have sought work rather constantly until lately. I have been disheartened by the fact that I could not get work such as I deserve. I do not like carpentry, and I can speak five languages. I want a good situation or none." "Five languages," sneered Mrs. Busby. "What good are they? Four of them are dead and the other wounded."

Dynamite Saves Potatoes.

A resourceful farmer found a new way to use dynamite and saved a nearly matured crop of potatoes in a badly flooded field, says the Scientific American. Usually heavy rains filled all the neighborhood drains and ditches; in his emergency the owner put down a number of holes eight to twelve feet deep with a post auger and exploded a charge of dynamite in the bottom of each. This opened up passages into the sandy sub-soil, through which the surplus water drained rapidly, and the crop was saved, although many nearby crops were ruined by the excess of water standing in the fields.

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