THE EDMONTON BULLETIN
(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3. By mail to United States per year $6.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1907.

A "NEST OF TRAITORS."

Winnipeg despatches to Opposition papers announced that Mr. Borden's western tour wound up without the presentation of the much-heralded resolution of protest on the part of his followers in Winnipeg. On the contrary the public are assured that sweet accord prevailed among the faithful, and that no terrors of dissension were permitted to stir the placid soul of the leader. Further, the idea that a protest was ever contemplated is ridiculed as a wicked invention of the enemy and the broadest declarations are made that the party, young and old, the wide west over, approve the Halifax platform and the record of its architect.

This was hardly according to expectations. Rightly or wrongly, the public had come to believe that prominent Manitoba Conservatives had taken upon themselves the duty of embodying the general dissatisfaction of the party in a resolution; that this resolution was withheld on Mr. Borden's former visit to Winnipeg only through fear of marring the effect of his Western tour; but that it would be duly presented and urged upon him when the tour was ended.

Whatever may or may not have been contemplated, however, those who should know assure us that no protest was made, no sign of dissatisfaction given, no modification of the Halifax platform called for, and no demand made for a convention. The assurance must be accepted as official and authentic, in the absence of contrary evidence, due credit given for what it involves, and the attitude of the Opposition toward public questions judged from this standpoint.

The failure to register the expected protest means that the rank and file of Western Conservatives have been betrayed by those who should have voiced their sentiments. That the party in the West is satisfied either with Mr. Borden or his platform cannot be pretended; that the party demands and will keep on demanding a party convention cannot be denied. The duty of informing the leader of this dissatisfaction, and of urging upon him the necessity of satisfying the popular demand, rested upon the coterie of Winnipeg gentlemen who aspire to be the leaders of their party in Western Canada. On their own testimony they have refrained from doing so, and the only conceivable reason why they should have refrained was the fear of injuring their own standing in the opinion of Mr. Borden. They have preferred to curry favor with the leader at the expense of playing traitor to the party.

This means that Western Conservatism is misrepresented by its nominal leaders as having cast scruples to the winds and "lain down" at the nod of the party chief. A more gross misrepresentation could not have been perpetrated on the thousands of public-spirited men in the Opposition ranks in this country. They understand beyond deception that the outstanding significance of the Parliamentary group headed by Mr. Borden is the piratical expeditions of its dominant members; they understand that Mr. Borden has misused his position to pledge the party to the defence of these expeditions; they understand that the "tour" and the "Halifax platform" are merely parts of a spectacular attempt to divert their attention from this misuse of power; and they have no intention either of defending such conduct or of permitting the party to which they belong to be held responsible for it. Yet the refusal of the Winnipeg lieutenants to represent their views enables Mr. Borden to go east and say that the Western Conservatives stand to defend the Foster-Fowler-Pope-Bennett-Lefurgy combination, with their corporation connections and speculations with other people's money.

To the Western Conservative elector there remains only one way of clearing himself and his party from the stigma of defending those whose conduct he knows to be beyond defence—the opportunity of casting his ballot against the candidate who aspires to sit in Parliament and assist Mr. Borden in the defence. His spokesmen have betrayed him; he must speak for himself.

THE WRECK.

The early closing by-law has foundered—abandoned by its friends and scuttled by its enemies. Its brief career has been an unhappy one. Three times has it been launched, twice it sprang a leak and had to be dry-docked for repairs. Now it has gone down in deep water. No attempt will be made to re-float it this season. Defective material and faulty workmanship have each been charged with a share of its calamities, but it might have been kept afloat but for the persistent attacks of merchant-men. A large number of these regarded it with suspicion from the first, as a pirate craft sailing under the colors of a police cruiser. When it challenged them they refused to heave to, when it shot across their bows they replied with spirt and shot away its spars. Finally they boarded it, drove off the crew and committed it to the deep.

Whatever may be said for the by-law, the facts remains that it was regarded by a considerable number of citizens as an unwarrantable infringement on their freedom, and an unnecessary restraint on trade. This was the real cause of its successive disasters.

"HARMONIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

According to the Western Lumber Dealers' Association, a "harmonious manufacturer" is not necessarily a man who manufactures either harmony or harmoniums. In fact, the term carries no impression of the nature and purpose of his product; it suggests nothing as to the musical talents of the gentleman himself; its sole implication is his disposition toward the members of the retailers organization. Musically, his product may be as hopeless as the screeching of his saws; personally he may never have mastered the harmonic eccentricities of Old Hundred; yet on the rolls and in the minds of the retailers he may be counted perfectly "harmonious." His band-saws may revel in discords; his lumber may be hopelessly flat, the quality far down in the lower octave, and the prices tuned to upper C; his measurements may be altogether out of tune, and his collections unpleasantly sharp; yet if he observes the proper attitude toward the retail men all is forgiven and he figures on the list of "harmonious" manufacturers.

The word is illuminating. It throws a flood of light on the retailers' conception of things. He is musically inclined, he loves commercial harmony, and detests trade discords. To him life—for himself—is one "grand, sweet song,"—or should be. Better, perhaps, a grand opera, with the manufacturers chiming in the choruses. Not all the manufacturers, it would seem, however, were content with their assignments. Occasionally a refractory or an ambitious one would break in at an inopportune moment, and spoil the solo part of some aspiring retailer. Whereat there would be consternation among the performers and merriment in the pit. This could not be endured. The "butters in" must be cut out, or the performance could not go on; the company must be disbanded and each retailer depend on his unaided merits to draw him patronage. Distinctions must be drawn and if the "butters in" could not be cut out, at least a professional preference could be shown to those who played their parts. If the discordant spirits could not be eliminated, at least the "harmonious" ones could be specified and the others left to their fate. Wherefore we have "harmonious manufacturers" and—the others, if there are others.

Meantime, what the public want to know is, Who pays for the "harmony"? Also whether the "harmonious"-ness of a manufacturer toward the retailers' association prevents him doing business with any but members of the association? Also whether the manufacturer who was not "harmonious" was punished, and if so, how?

THE FRUITS OF INTERFERENCE.

Strathcona ratepayers endorsed the proposal to grant a street railway franchise to the Radial Railway Company by a large majority on Wednesday. The granting or not granting of the franchise was of course purely the business of the Strathcona people, and in deciding the question they were not bound to consider interests beyond their own or other than their own. But the granting of the franchise is considered to affect to a degree the value of the Edmonton franchise. If so, it is perfectly in order for the people of Edmonton to consider how far the decision that affects their interests was produced by the policy or im-policy followed by Edmonton's representatives.

Whatever other causes contributed there is abundant evidence that the "betting in" of the Edmonton commissioners inclined public opinion in Strathcona in favor of turning over the franchise to the Radial Cimpany, instead of risking its capture by Edmonton. The circumstances under which Strathcona was approached were sufficient to arouse suspicion, and the proposition offered to that city was about as little as possible calculated to allay the suspicion.

Strathcona was considering the advisability of disposing of its charter to the Radial Company when the Edmonton commissioners appeared on the scene—itself a suggestion that the Edmonton representatives were aiming at the defeat of the Radial franchise. Still worse, the negotiations for the purchase of the Strathcona franchise were made at a time when Edmonton was being cautiously advised to sell its own franchise.

The logical conclusion that Strathcona might have been expected to draw from these circumstances was that the real purpose was to join the franchises of both cities, and turn them over to the company negotiating with Edmonton. This apparently was the conclusion to which the people of Strathcona came, and they very naturally chose to handle their franchise themselves, making their own terms with a company of well-known local gentlemen, rather than turn the franchise over to Edmonton under circumstances which strongly suggested that it was to be again turned over to a party or parties unknown, and on conditions which Strathcona would have no voice in determining.

The proposition launched under these unfavorable auspices was bound to place this city in a false position before the ratepayers of Strathcona, and a position likely to arouse their antagonism. By the proposal Edmonton was placed in the position of a franchise-hunting corporation bidding against the Radial Company. The terms Edmonton was made to offer were based on the terms offered by the Company. But however liberal the terms which were offered or might have been offered, the fact that Edmonton was represented as endeavoring to secure a valuable franchise from Strathcona could only result in convincing the people of that city that we were seeking our own benefit, not theirs, and in earning for us the apellation commonly applied to communities which display an abnormal appetite.

Edmonton is not trading in municipal franchises nor seeking to capture the possessions of her neighbor, but by the proposition made to Strathcona, and the circumstances under which it was made, this city was represented as doing either one or the other, if not both. If the course of Edmonton's strategists was determined by a desire to secure the passage of the Radial franchise by-law, it certainly was admirably adapted to that end; if not so determined it takes precedence among the bunglings which have distinguished the present city administration.

In so far as Edmonton's interests have been affected by the vote in Strathcona, and in so far as the damage to those interests could have been lor and tact. there is no reason to doubt. That its inception would have solved the street railway question in both cities, finally and satisfactorily, is beyond question. That scheme is now impossible. That it is impossible is in large measure due to those who endeavored to stampede Strathcona public opinion by a proposition which was known only to be suspected, and better known only to be feared. Of averted by prudent foresight on the part of Edmonton's representatives, the credit for that damage must go to those who engineered the ill-advised attempt to interfere in Strathcona's private affairs, and represented this city as seeking to negotiate for Edmonton's benefit at Strathcona's expense.

A still greater damage has been done to the community at large—comprising both Strathcona and Edmonton. The transference of the Strathcona franchise precludes all possibility of a public-owned intermunicipal street railway system, constructed and operated by both cities for their mutual benefit. That this scheme was practicable, if adopted with spirit and advocated with candour all that both cities must lose in years to come, because it is impossible a large margin must be charged to the tactless misrepresentation of Edmonton's interests.

ON THE SIDE.

Winnipeg police have found a poker game under way. Who talks of money stringency?

A Thanksgiving day despatch very appropriately announced that Russia had Turkey at her disposal.

Ottawa Conservatives will banquet Mr. Borden, recognizing the recuperative power of refreshment.

A dealer believes Alberta beef will be high next spring. From the consumer's standpoint, it has not appeared abnormally low for some time.

Lumber prices have been cut by Calgary firms. The cut almost synchronized with the committal of the lumbermen for trial in supreme court.

The city council held an evening's seance with the C. P. R. officials. Will it be remembered as a feast of reason and a flow of soul, or as a nightmare?

A despatch announces that settlers from Russia are flocking into Siberia. The movement has been under way for some years, with the hearty approval of the Czar and Grand Dukes and carried on at the public expense.

POLITICAL

Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba Government attempted to place the responsibility for the present financial stringency upon the Liberal government at Ottawa. He was brought to a halt in his foolish talk by a castigation from the senior Conservative organ of the Dominion, the Montreal Gazette, which said:

"A Western public man condemns the "Government for taking the people's "money through the post office savings "banks. This particular period in Can-"ada's history is developing many states-"men who do not see beyond their poli-"tical noses."

The Stettler Independent, which has never displayed much friendliness to the Liberal party, made a very kindly reference to the visit of Hon. C. W. Cross to that town and then remarked that: "The policy of the Government of which the Hon. C. W. Cross is a member, in establishing a Government telephone system throughout the Province, taking over the creameries from authorities, establishing chicken feeding stations, and last, but by no means least, prosecuting the lumber combine, all of which indicate that the Rutherford Government is the friend of the people and not of monopolistic concerns, which is further borne out by their railway policy. A large section of the public, the stock growers especially, are anxiously awaiting the finding of the Beef Commission; when it is hoped that the Hon. Mr. Cross and his colleagues will do something to foster the stock growing industry which is so largely followed in this province."

The Vegreville Observer is a low tariff advocate and it is pleased with the resolution passed by the Provincial convention of Liberals. It says: It is gratifying to note that the Liberals of Alberta expressed themselves in favor of a reduction in the tariff, and against any further pandering on the part of the Government to the demands of the manufacturers. The manufacturers are already protected by customs duties ranging from 20 per cent to 35 per cent on the goods they make and surely that is sufficient. Yet they do not think so and are continually squaling for higher duties and more protection. Their demands can only be met by a firm resolve on the part of the Liberals to grant them no more favors.

The Red Deer Advocate says: "Before Attorney General Cross goes any further with his reformatory scheme for this province, he should investigate the working of the Children's Protection act of Ontario, passed in 1893. The object of that act was to provide governmental machinery whereby children exposed to vicious and immoral surroundings could be removed from the care of drunken and dissolute parents and placed by the state in foster homes where they would have a chance in life. The machinery consists of a provincial superintendent of neglected and dependent children, two provincial visitors, and local children's aid societies and agents in the cities and in some counties. The local societies and their agents act before the magistrates in removing the children from their evil surroundings and convey they to a temporary shelter, in charge of a matron, from which place they are sent out to private homes into which the children are adopted. The local society keeps in touch with the children it sends out, and the provincial visitors make yearly visits to the homes to see that the children are well used.

The work proceeds on two principles: First, that it is cheaper and better to save the child than care for the criminal; and second, that the individual homes or foster homes are much better places for child training than big public institutions, such as reformatories, where the children are herded like sheep.

As a result of the work under Mr. Kelso's superintendence in Ontario, some two thousand neglected children have been placed out in foster homes, the number of children sent to jails has been vastly decreased, and the reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene has been closed. For the amount of money spent, no department of the government of Ontario gives such fruitful return as that spent on the neglected children department.

Toronto Globe—The argument of the Conservative candidate in the bye-election campaign in North Wellington would be humorous were it not pitiable. The good man evidently is not a farmer, and neither is he an intelligent politician. For a man to accept a Conservative nomination and plead with farmers for their support on the ground that the Laurier government "had not done justice to the farmers" is evidence on his part either of hopeless ignorance of Canadian politics or of his very poor opinion of the intelligence of the farmers.

It may be true, indeed it is true, that under a protective tariff the burden falls heaviest on agriculture and all other natural industries. The favors and special privileges of protection are for manufacturing industries. Instead of being an advantage to the farmer, high protection is a positive burden, increasing the cost of every manufactured article he must buy without improving either the markets or the prices for what he has to sell. In reducing the tariff at many points, and especially by means of the reduction involved in the British preference, something worth while, though by no means enough, has been done to relieve the farmer of burdens he ought not to be made to carry. The Globe stands against the constant campaign of the high protectionists, for the very reason that the burdens of a high tariff bear hardest on the great farming industry.

But what can be said for the man who commits himself to the high tariff policy of the Borden-Foster-Blain party in Canadian politics? The Conservative party in Canada is tied hand and foot to the policy of increased duties on manufactured goods. That policy increases the cost of nearly everything the farmer has to buy, but is only a vain promise when it touches what the farmer has to sell. Agricultural machinery, stoves, house furnishings, clothing—all these things are made more expensive by a high tariff, as the farmer very well knows. And the Conservative candidates in North Wellington and East Northumberland are pledged to a party whose most significant utterance in recent times is "Make the tariff high as Haman's gallows." That, they think, would "do justice to the farmer."

MR. BORDEN'S UNFAIRNESS.

Hamilton Times—A good deal is being said by the Conservative press and by the Conservative speakers who have been campaigning through the Province of British Columbia, on the subject of the Japanese immigration into Canada, and much political capital is made out of the statements that the influx of Asiatics is in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and, therefore, the Laurier government is responsible. We miss our guess if the people on the Pacific coast are to be hoodwinked and gulled by such foundationless attacks made for purely partisan ends. It is a well known fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific has not commenced work on the coast, and has no Japanese labor on its pay rolls. Its officials in the west have stated that it has no desire to employ yellow labor, but wants to build this great Canadian road by Canadian white labor. It not only employs no Japanese labor, but it profits in no respect by its coming—not even to the extent of the fares they pay in travel. It would have been well for Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, if he had given this matter some consideration before attacking the Laurier government, which has in no way encouraged the landing of these emigrants on the coast, but has most carefully guarded against every invasion that could be looked upon as interfering with white labor. Had he done so he would soon have discovered that not the Grand Trunk Pacific, but friends nearer to himself, are more than any others, responsible for exceeding the limited emigration that was perfectly understood should take place under the treaty, and that the Federal government is doing everything possible to carry out the exclusion policy, as far as can be done strictly and honorably within the agreement entered into with the Japanese government. It is not much to Mr. Borden's credit that he should have sought by misrepresenting the situation to strike a blow at the government even at the expense of wronging the Grand Trunk Pacific, which had nothing to do with the question at issue.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY EARL GREY

Tells the Boys of Trinity College that Sense of Fair Play in Sports and Life Generally is Essential.

Port Hope, October 28.—The speech day of 1907 will be memorable in the history of Trinity College school, and memorable, too, in the history of the boys of Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General, the guest of honor, was there as the representative of His Majesty. As such he had opened sessions of parliament; as such he had graced the platforms of hundreds of institutions in this country; as such he had sat at the hospitable board of scores of private homes; as such he stirred the blood to a glow of loyalty till it coursed more freely through the veins of those boys, and their parents, and the friends of the school, as he stood before them—but always there was that dividing line that must interfere between His Majesty's representative and the subject.

Appeals to the Boys.

But it was not long before Earl Grey took on a new form to the boys of Trinity College school; one that came close to their hearts; one in which he was more finite, more flesh of their flesh, more a part of the life they were living and hoped to live; one that gave him a peculiar right to hew straight to the mark and lay before them the dangers in their path, the weaknesses to which they were prone, the ideal they should set before themselves as young citizens of the leading colony of the empire.

That awe that is the attribute of royalty and the vice-regent was put gently aside, and Earl Grey won his way to their hearts and to their imaginations as a public school boy of England—an old boy of Harrow—telling the public school boys of Canada what an old boy of England had the right to expect of them.

"Play the game fair."

That was how he put it.

They applied this to sports; so did His Excellency—at first.

The Disregard of Fair Play.

He had been shocked sometimes, he said, at the open disregard for fair play in sports in Canada, the tendency to win at any cost.

"Give no countenance to those who do not play the game fair. If the sports of Canada are not quite straight or fair, there is something rotten in the character of Canada."

He had passed from the particular to the general; from their sport to every act in their lives.

He recalled to them a phrase of the morning's sermon, by an old boy of the school, Dean DuMoulin, of Chicago, wherein he had referred to the rising glory of the Canadian sun that was illuminating the whole earth with its rays. Each boy should ask himself what ray he would reflect. They should all cultivate a love of fair play; that was the ray every boy should distribute to Canada.

The School Boy's Part.

The upbuilding of character was one of the features of the training of the school, a typical English one, he understood.

"When I went into your school chapel I really felt as if I were back at Harrow once more," he said, and the words were applauded.

"I am a believer in the part English school boys play in the history of the British empire."

Then was uttered a warning that could come with acceptance from no one but an old boy.

"I am a believer in the part of English school boys play in the history of the British empire. The English school boy is often narrow-minded, often conceited, often self-satisfied, often lacking in the intellectual interest, but in almost every instance he is a gentleman with common sense and good humor. Now, I do not mean in the interpretation of the word anything vulgar—not a man with a large deposit in the bank or anything else. There is only one meaning of the word, and that is 'gentleman.'"

The Finest Gentleman in England.

To the rich stores of British history he went for an illustration.

"The finest gentleman I ever knew was a working miner in England"—he paused—"whose gentleness, absolute fairness, instinctive horror of anything that was not the strictest fair play, gave him a character that enabled him to rise to the position of a cabinet minister."

Anxious for Canada's Character.

"The life of Canada is not only a matter of anxious solicitude to the people of the Dominion, but for people all over the British empire, who are watching with hope and anxiety the gradual development of Canadian character. For they realize that with its conditions of life, its splendid climate, the richness of its soil, and the wealth of its mineral and other resources, it is only a question of time before Canada becomes the most important unit of the British empire."

"At the present moment," he continued, "the people of the United Kingdom are bearing the chief burden of the empire, but the time will come when Canada, by reason of its numbers, its size, and, I hope, its character, will be able to take its share, a paramount share, in the control of the greatest empire ever known in the history of the world." (Loud applause.)

"Play the game fair!".

NO SUBSCRIPTION.

Prop Knocked From Under Mr. Bourassa's Campaign.

Quebec, Oct. 29—The political situation is at fever heat and the campaign in Bellechasse and other constituencies is arousing the greatest interest throughout the province. A new incident developed today in connection with the famous Abittibi land negotiations with the Belgium capitalists. One of the leading planks of Henri Bourassa's campaign against the provincial minister, is built up of assertions made at the Asseline libel trial by Baron Lepine, of a contribution to the electoral fund of the administration. A letter under date of October 16th was sent by Premier Gouin to Mr. Dejardine, one of the Belgian capitalists concerned in the negotitions requesting him to state whether there had ever been any talk of a contribution to the electoral fund and asking him for a reply that would leave no room for any equivocation. In answer to this cable Premier Gouin this morning received a message from Dejardine saying he emphatically affirmed that in his negotiations with Gouin and Turgeon the only two ministers with whom he had relations on the subject of the Abittibi land there never was the question of an electoral fund or a subscription, also there was never the slightest allusion thereto.

THE REFORMATORY.

The suggestion has been made, not officially, that the Reformatory might be located at Calgary but the Albertan is opposed to any such institution for that city. Here is the Albertan's argument:

"The statement is made in an evening paper that Calgary will likely be selected as the home of the provincial reformatory. It is to be hoped that this is not correct.

In the first place Calgary has no great desire to have the reformatory located here.

"The reformatory will not add much to Calgary in any way. The reformatory should be located in no city at all and near no city, but in sime country district. The Ontario reformatory was located in a small town in the north of the province. This location was abandoned and the reformatory was placed in a country place some distance between Ingersoll and Woodstock.

"And that was wise. The boys who will fill the reformatory should be as far from a city as possible. It has been stated that Saskatchewan and Alberta might unite and have one for the two provinces. If that is the case some point between Swift Current and Medicine Hat would be an ideal location for such an institution."

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Washington, D.C., November 1.—President Roosevelt has been invited to examine the bill prepared by Senator McCumber, North Dakota, with the object of securing a certain degree of federal control over corporate enterprises. The bill is intended to cover existing as well as new corporations, and is designed particularly to secure the franchise system, which will bring the corporations of the country under federal franchise, to comply with which they would submit to the security of the bureau of corporations of the commerce department. The amount of stock to be issued by such corporations shall be based upon assets, ascertained after an investigation by the secretary of commerce and labor. The issuance of stock for money to carry on needed improvements is the exception to the other provisions of the measure. Senator McCumber presents his bill at the opening of congress in December.

Confesses to Murdering Wife.

New York, Nov. 1.—After being convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, in aiding and abetting his wife to commit suicide, James Wardell, 24 years old, confessed to-day that he deliberately killed his wife. After he had killed her, he said, he fired a bullet into her dead body to give the impression that she had ended her own life with a revolver. When Wardell was tried last week he said that his wife committed suicide. When he was taken before the court to-day for sentence, however, Wardell, through his attorney, made a complete confession. His mind had been completely upset by his wife's misdoings, he said, and when she suggested that they die together, he readily agreed. He placed a gas tube in his wife's mouth, turned on the gas, and when she was dead, his courage failed and he dared not end his own life. Then he thought to shield himself by firing the shot into her brain, to make it appear that she had committed suicide. When the attorney had finished his story, Wardell broke in with: "Yes, that is true; that's the way. Try me for murder, I want to die. I want to get out of it all and away from it all." Sentence was deferred pending a decision as to whether an examination into Wardell's sanity should be made.

The Housekeeper's Friend

—makes work easy
—makes servants happy
—makes stoves look fresh, clean and beautifully polished.
—makes stove polishing cost less, too, because

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

lasts longer, is the largest box at its price, and is the best polish you can buy at any price. 6

Don't Risk Ruining Your Butter

by using the cheap imported salt that is being sold throughout the West.

Windsor Salt

COSTS NO MORE THAN these impure salts. Windsor Salt has been the standby for years among Canadian prize butter makers. It is absolutely pure salt—and all salt. No other salt goes so far.

Insist on having Windsor Salt.

1806W

Cure Your Horse

with Kendall's Spavin Cure—the one reliable cure for all Bone Diseases, Swellings and Lameness.

FAIR GROUND, Ont., May 3 '06.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, etc. WM. LINDSAY.

Accept no substitute. $1 a bottle—6 for $5. Write for free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse." 26

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

WANTED—To learn the Barber Trade. Only eight weeks required to learn.

Tools Free.

The demand for Barbers was never so great. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue, Moler Barber College, 225 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg.

WHITEWOOD LAKE,
Wabamun.

MORRIS & SON

Will
SELL BY AUCTION
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 28th at 2 p.m.
At Mr. W. Walker's Farm.

Team; pony; mower; horse rake; 20 tons of hay; tents; clearing tools; household furniture.

Auction Offices—
619 FIRST STREET, EDMONTON.

THE FARMER'S GROCER

North East Corner of Market.

I have opened in the grocery business in the stand lately occupied by R. McMillan and invite a trial order from every farmer who visits Edmonton. We keep nothing but the freshest and best quality of goods in both our grocery and flour and feed departments.

W. R. TENNANT.

Red

Bulletin Staff Correspondent

Red Deer, Nov. 1—Red Deer, largest town in the provin and the most impo long stretch of territory ton to Calgary. It lies way between the northern metropolis. The tow beautifully situated on th of the Red Deer river in bench of the river, boun tree clad escarpment of th eau that forms the surrou try. The town site really area in the shape of a va of a circle the chord of wh ed by the Red Deer river of which is the surroundin the edge and slope of wh turesquely wooded with spruces in thick and ext grey-barked poplars and which at this season of subdued tints of saffron a are a unique and beautiful trast to the dark green of

NEW $35,000 PUBLIC

At the foot of the slope m Waskasoo creek until it join Deer river a short distance town. Waskasoo is the In for Red Deer, and illustrates acteristic euphony et Indi graphy. Few towns or cit berta or in the whole of We ade possess within the are town so many beautiful a ed resorts for private residen sirable sites for schools, chu other public buildings. On bank of the river towards east is a most desirable quart tory sites.

Town's Prosperity Refle

The unexampled prosperi last few years has been abun flected in the development a sion of the town of Red De has been a satisfactory a growth in population and in of assessable property. Imp commodious business bloc been added to the main thor

SMITH & GAETY'S

handsome new residences, churches and a number of p been built within the last two.

Notwithstanding the co dullness of the building tra financial embarrassment of of 1907 building has been the town has succeeded in debentures to raise the fun extension of civic impr Among the new buildings of citizens are justly proud is public school, built at a co 000. Genuine devotion to of education is a marked t the public spirit of the citi berta in which virtue the

THE FINISHED