

which he has been greeted about eastern Canada. Of this was written before the meeting which was as a result of enthusiasm as a billiard ball.

Light rates are to be lowered in a reminder to us that that city is now lighting plants.

Calgary paper claims a population of 22,000 for that city—a signal in the of the bad influence of Mr. on.

Britain are taking steps to raise standard of morality in India, as a counter attraction to the gentlemen who are taking steps the standard of revolt.

Calgary News: "When the Calgary dented Thousand Club goes to London, the people of the capital want to anchor that town down that it will not tilt up." Or be it off.

INTERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

R. L. Borden and the supporters plank which calls for the nation of the telegraphs of this city, will not find much to enervate them in the last annual report of the Post Office Department of Britain and Ireland, which has to hand this week. This bulletin us that the net deficit in working of the postal telegraphs United Kingdom and Ireland year 1906 was £262,665, or if the it upon the capital invested be (as is the British custom) the deficit was £292,746.

number of messages handled, ing government and press, was 900. A little sum in arithmetic ow that there was thus an average on each message of over five is the result in a country so populated as the United Kingdom all its wonderful ramifications commerce, what would be the to Government ownership in of the enormous distances centered communities like the? The prospect is an appalling of rates on telegraph is undoubtedly a very live in the Dominion, one which is grappled with at the earliest possible in order that such in as the Canadian Pacific systems just imposed upon the press may be prevented. That is possible without burdening entry with a system of tele- which would for many years be merely means of increas- national debt.

in the Bulletin

Mr. Douglas's Dependent.

With Pablo's confession of his inability at that time to handle the buffalo and the almost insurmountable difficulties before him, Mr. Douglas was naturally feeling somewhat dispondent.

"Happily, however," said Mr. Lutton, "he thought of Charles Allard, and at once started for his ranch to see if he could be induced to undertake the work."

"The thirty-five miles to his stock ranch was made almost silently by the party, as all felt the gloom of apparent failure."

Mr. Allard Consents.

"When Mr. Allard was seen he consented to complete the roundup if possible, if Mr. Pablo was agreeable. The latter at once acquiesced."

Mr. Allard, who modestly demurred when Mr. Lutton told The Bulletin of his excellent work in a young man, herd of the rapidly disappearing bison. From an Indian he purchased the nucleus of the present herd, which was later increased by the herd of buffalo from Jones, of South Omaha, Nebraska. For some years, Michael Pablo overtook his interest, and on the death of Allard, senior, in 1896 he obtained possession of the rapidly increasing herd.

Had Good Equipment.

Charles Allard at his stock ranch has magnificent horses, just what were needed for the task before him. For years his name has been identified with the horse races of Washington state, where he has frequently carried off large awards. Among the animals that his men used was the roan horse Billy Mayhan, well known in the racing circles of Montana and Washington.

To the task of completing the roundup Allard took twenty men and a herd of 125 head of horses. The herd followed the men, and as one horse became fatigued it was replaced by a fresh mount. Thus each day about four horses were used and about fifteen men were continuously in pursuit, the remaining five being engaged in making the changes in mounts.

Scouring the Reserve.

Through the mountains and among the ravines the cow punchers scoured, and at the end of ten days they had 126 buffaloes in the corral. In one drive they covered a distance of 57 miles and landed over one hundred animals.

The entire consignment shipped to the Elk Park was made up of 212 animals, one 187 of which are female stock and nearly all young. The male broke its neck by a charge while being driven into the car. The dead bison was skinned by Mr. Lutton and will be mounted.

A Quick Trip.

The trip from Ravalli, Montana, where the cargo was loaded to Lamont, Alberta, was made in sixty-two hours. For the rapid transit much credit is due to the different rail- ways over which the train passed. The animals were fed on hay and given water every twenty-four hours at different stations along the line.

Rounding up of Second Buffalo Herd Was a Herculean Task

When Michael Pablo Despaired of Corraling the Herd Before Next Spring, Charles Allard Came to the Rescue and Accomplished the Undertaking.

That the last roundup of the buffaloes recently purchased by the Dominion Government from the Flat-head reservation was an arduous task is evidenced by the fact that it took fully five weeks to gather the 211 bison in the corral, preparatory to their shipment on the Great Northern Railway.

Some of the difficulties of the roundup were told to a Bulletin representative by Charles Allard and Norman K. Lutton, who were participants in that task. Mr. Allard in the capacity of superintendent and Mr. Lutton, who accompanied Howard Douglas, as photographer of the incidents in connection. The latter secured a large number of excellent negatives of the country and illustrative of the buffalo in his home among the mountains and the ravines.

Those engaged in the roundup, in addition to the Mexican cow-punchers, were Howard Douglas and Norman Lutton, of Banff; Dr. Riddell, Calgary, veterinary; Alex Ayote, Dominion immigration agent in Montana; and D. J. Beaman, of a Winnipeg newspaper. Mr. Lutton, by the way, is a son of W. F. Lutton, the founder of the Winnipeg Free Press, and his natural newspaper instincts give him the faculty of noting the prominent features of the event, and these he describes most interestingly.

Nearly a Failure.

"It was at one time thought that the roundup would have to be abandoned for this fall," Mr. Lutton said. "Michael Pablo had worked three weeks, and eighty animals were all that had been gathered in. He is a fine fellow, but is getting to be an old man now, and he hadn't aiding him the experienced men and horses to do the arduous work necessary to corral the bison. So he gave up in despair and told Mr. Douglas and the party to return in the spring and he would then have the animals in the corral ready for transportation."

A Very Difficult Task.

The work of corraling was undoubtedly a most difficult one and required both horses and men of exceptional endurance. The area inhabited by the buffalo is a sixty-mile square in a valley with the Rockies on one side and the hills on the other. Full of deep ravines, cut banks and huge rocks, it furnishes an ideal home for the buffalo, but also an abode where it is very difficult to hunt. The animals, which had become more than usually timid owing to the presence of hunters on the reserve.

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GREAT RECORD OF LIBERALISM.

From Tuesday's Bulletin.

Winnipeg, Man., October 15.—Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, addressed the Winnipeg Liberal association last evening, giving concise illustrations of Liberal principles and performances in comparison with those of the Conservative party. The meeting, which was the annual one of the association, was presided over by Mr. J. H. McLaughlin, and attended among others, by John Crawford, M.P., Neepawa; R. E. Knowles, M.E., Moose Jaw; Theodore Hutrows, Dauphin; S. J. Jackson, M.P., Selkirk; Dr. Armstrong, M.P.P., Gladstone; D. A. Ross, M.P.P., Springfield; T. H. Johnson, M.P.P., West Winnipeg; Because Chevrier, ex M.P.P., St. Boniface; F. C. Hamilton, president of the Young Men's Liberal Association; Dr. McArthur, B. E. Chilly, Alderman Pulford, Wm. Pierson, A. Monkman, C. M. McLaughlin, W. J. Donovan, L. C. McIntyre, W. N. Macpherson, A. E. Bowles, Andrew Strang, H. Poulin, president Icelandic club; F. Fournier, president French Liberal club; Ernest Mackenzie, A. Noble, J. D. Hunt, Isaac Campbell, and D. Sinclair.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who was the speaker, was the object of an enthusiastic demonstration signified by the singing of "For Her's a jolly good fellow."

"It is only right," said the minister, "that I should express the pleasure that I feel in having the opportunity of meeting so many Liberals of Winnipeg, and to say that a Winnipeg is capital of this western country, centre of finance, commerce and industry generally, we hope that will be the centre of Liberal influence in the West. (Hear, hear.) I think unanimity and enthusiasm displayed are evidence that we have in Winnipeg an influence to be felt throughout the length and breadth of the prairie to the west of the Liberal party and to the good of the country. We believe in Liberal principles; we believe that they are right; that they tend towards good government. But Liberal principles are not enough; they must have a majority of votes on election day in order that they may be effective, and it is certainly a pleasure to me to see so many leading men of this city here tonight, taking such an interest in this organization, by which we hope to work out the best government for the public good."

Public Duty is First.

It is frequently said by many who, in my humble opinion, ought to know better, that we have in Winnipeg organization and activity is not a high or honorable occupation; that is, that it is not a great good for an occupation to be honored. I take issue with this absolutely and entirely. I say that the act of taking part in the government of our country is the highest duty that a citizen can perform, and that so far from politics being something to be shunned, it is a sacrifice of their energy in advancing the cause in which they believe, whether it be the cause of their country or the cause of their fellow citizens. I want to say to the old men and to the young men, that we have in Winnipeg a proud of to participate in the politics of the country either as voters or as organizers.

Principles Must Be Endorsed.

"A principle, I say, is very good, but unless it can be given force and effect and unless it can be made to do something of value at the moment. The Liberal party of 1896 had sound principles, but they were not endorsed with what was shown to be for the government of Canada, but unfortunately, when the ballots were counted on that fatal night of the 22nd of June, there has been an acre of wheat, a million acres granted in aid of the late government rests today as a burden upon the shoulders of the people. What a tragedy there is in it, and whatever profit there is in it comes out of the pockets of the tax-payer of Canada that has to pay the cost of this enormous undertaking. I think the history of our country, let it be written today or hereafter, will substantiate that statement and in view of the fact that we have a two-year hence at furthest (laughter), the Liberal party should see to it that the principles of 1896 are banding themselves together, showing their organizations, keeping alive the memory of the principles of 1896, and that they should maintain that unanimity of spirit which figures that when the next vote is taken the Liberal party will be in a position to create a new government."

Conservatives Restricted Trade.

"I said the Liberal government does not believe in monopoly of trade. The tariff, however, is a monopoly of trade to secure prosperity was to lay such restraints on trade as would be to the advantage of this, that, or the other manufacturer or concern, and as a consequence we believe that trade was restricted, that industry was restricted, and that the country was not benefited. It was part of the business of this government to reduce taxation and to adjust the duties, so that there should not be that same opportunity to create monopoly in trade as formerly existed."

Liberalism Synonymous With Progress.

"The object of a government is said to be the greatest good for the greatest number. That is the object of all governments, of all parties, whether they be Liberal or Conservative, and we believe that by the principles of Liberalism the greatest good for the greatest number can best be secured. Liberalism stands for progress, betterment and development, and I believe that these can best be obtained by care for the interests and the welfare of the individual, who in the aggregate, constitutes the state. The welfare of the individual is the welfare of the state. We find no fault with the view of our opponents, which I understand their position rightly, and that is, that the state should care for the individual who is taken care of too. We believe that we are right, and that we are wrong. We are right because the Liberal party has given effect to its principles that Canada has achieved the material and moral success for the past eighteen years, the Liberal principles might, it is true, have been applied academically, because no matter how we proclaimed them, we had no opportunity of putting them into practice. But since the Liberal party has seen in power it has had the opportunity and the time to test its principles and it is for us, in looking forward to make our choice for the future, to decide upon the principles of the past ten years, which show whether the Liberal principles are right and sound, and the principles of our opponents are asked to support."

We had eighteen years of the political and the principles of our opponents on the other side and at the end of that time, we had the only result that we could have reasonably expected, and that was the present progress, growth and success which a country such as we have was entitled to achieve.

Development of the West.

"The Liberal Government's first hope and promise of the Dominion at large, it was considered in other parts of this nation throughout. We found that instead of the west being the first need then was people, and the west was the development of this western country. Here was a great expanse of fertile territory which had been under the control of a Canadian government for more than twenty years and we found it in a condition at any rate, as a drag upon the west. The first act of the Liberal party in regard to the west was to secure more people. (Cheers.) They entered upon an active immigration policy; they advertised the conditions of western Canada throughout the world and the result is that we have people, progress, development and wealth, where formerly had stagnation and emptiness. This immigration policy is and has been for some time past, the subject for attack. It is not going but it is not going fairly to be a subject for criticism. There is nothing in this world that is perfect, and it is not going to be perfect, but it is going to be improved. If such were not the case the Liberal party would have no reason for its existence. It is the duty of the Liberal party to secure the betterment of existing conditions. What I want to emphasize is that our immigration policy was undertaken in accordance with Liberal principles for the progress and development of the country and that it has proved a successful success. (Hear, hear.) It is this policy that the people of Canada are today asked to condemn."

Stand Against Trusts.

The Liberal party is against monopolies, trusts and combines. It is against monopoly in land, in trade, in transportation. The first thing that the Liberal government is doing in dealing with the land question of the northwest was to cut out that huge monopoly in land which had grown up in dealing with the land question in making land grants to railways. Perhaps every member here has heard of the land question of the northwest as a part of the policy of the Conservatives a half of these great areas of the northwest was reserved from settlement for the purpose of being granted to railways, that out of that stupendous area of country so much was reserved for the purpose of being granted to railways, that out of that area of the land granted, 32 millions of acres were reserved for the purpose of being handed over to the railway companies."

Conditions are Changed.

"On the Liberal government succeeding to office it was laid down that there should be no more land grants to railways. The Liberal party is against the policy of the Conservatives of granting land to railways in the northwest. Millions of acres which were granted to railway companies by the Conservative government have been cancelled by the present and within a very short time it will be possible to secure the return of this land to the people of the country. It is the duty of the Liberal party to give first consideration to the actual settler and in doing so we succeed in the confidence of the people of the country and the good faith of the government. This was the beginning and the foundation of the wave of immigration and of our great progress. (Hear, hear.)"

Greater Development Without Grants.

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Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1) A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool. Stanfield's Underwear is made of the best wool that grows on the best wool-bearing sheep in the world—the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank, the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made. Underwear may be PURE WOOL, and ALL WOOL—and still shrink, ravel and wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the first place.

There are seven grades of wool in the fleece when clipped from Nova Scotia sheep. Only the first three grades of this best wool are used in making Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for men and women. There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments. There can be no unraveling, because every stitch is locked. Garments can't shrink, because of our perfected process of treating the wool BEFORE garments are woven, thus insuring absolutely Unshrinkable Underwear.

Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right. In all sizes from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 inch chest—three winter weights—RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium weight—BLACK label for heavy weight. Your dealer probably has all sizes and weights in stock. If not, he can easily get whatever you wish.



STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

the west as full a railway competition as exists in any part of the known world, is for them to say. This, it seems to me, is something that it was worth fighting for every day to day, questions that are surely worth standing for when the net result comes round. It is worth while for every man who believes in Liberal principles to join the organization and to use every legitimate endeavor to get his fellow citizens to see as he does. This country has done well under Liberal rule but it is a very great country and is only in that process of development. We have a territory as large as Europe and we have a population not yet equal to the smallest country in Europe. There is still room for policy of development and progress and it would seem to me from the record of the past 11 years that the work and the future development can best be entrusted to the Liberal party. (Cheers.)"

New Questions For Parliament.

There are questions that are coming up from day to day, questions that must come up in any country, and especially in progressive ones. "The issues of forty years ago are not those of today. They have been decided. Let me ask our friends to recall that every step of progress that has been made in this country since the time of the formation of the present government, has been secured by the Liberal party. It is the duty of the Liberal party to give first consideration to the actual settler and in doing so we succeed in the confidence of the people of the country and the good faith of the government. This was the beginning and the foundation of the wave of immigration and of our great progress. (Hear, hear.)"

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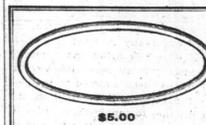
THE G.T.P. BRIDGE AT CLOVER BAR.

From Monday's Bulletin.

Work on the G. T. P. bridge at Clover Bar is progressing rapidly. The vastness of the undertaking is apparent when it is known that at the present stage 350 men are employed and in a short time one hundred more will be engaged. Two-thirds of the men work during the day and the remainder at night. To a person who knows little about camp life or the extent of such an undertaking as the G. T. P. bridge a visit to the camp at Clover Bar would prove full of interest. The bridge when completed will have four immense piers built in the river bed; and on either bank seven pedestals and an abutment. Of these one abutment, seven pedestals and one pier are finished. The three coffer dams for the remaining piers are also completed. The work of excavating for these piers will be commenced soon. For this purpose derricks are being constructed which when finished will be one hundred and forty-seven feet high.

Quantities of Concrete Used.

To drive the piles into the bed of the river, pile drivers are being erected on a scow. To build one of these piers as much concrete is used as was required for the bridge at Fort Saskatchewan. The top of each pier is ninety-eight feet above the water and the bottom thirty feet below the water level. At the bottom each pier is eighty-seven feet long by forty-two feet wide; and at the top twenty-six feet long by eleven feet wide. At present the majority of the men are working on the north side of the river. Here two large steam derricks are used in excavating for the pedestals and two pile drivers are being erected to drive the piles as a foundation for the abutments. At a depth of forty-three feet a fine seam of coal was struck in excavating for pedestal No. 15. A car track has been laid to the top of the bank, on which gravel will be hauled by steam power.



THE plain Bangle Bracelet will be worn more this season than ever before.

OUR \$5.00 Bracelet is made of solid gold, and can be supplied either in the oval or round shape.

IT is quite heavy and the finish and workmanship is the finest possible.

WE enclose it in a fine velvet lined case for \$5.00.

Send for our Catalogue. RYRIE BROS., Limited 134-138 Yonge St. TORONTO

Machinery at Work.

One mile up the river a steam shovel and fourteen teams are at work taking gravel from the river bed, washing it and loading it on scows, after which it is towed down to the bridge by the steamer "Beaver." Here another steam shovel transfers the gravel to cars. Gravel is also hauled from a pit two miles from the bridge. Fifty teams in all are engaged in hauling sand and gravel. Machinery is being received and set up daily. Two large new cement mixers and a clamp shell for digging gravel have just been set in operation.

Much Provisions Needed.

The equipment and management of the cook's shack and the dining-room are commendable. To dine at the camp reveals the fact that the company supplies an abundance of good provisions which are well served by helpers. Mr. Webb stated that in the Chief Webb, and his staff of eleven last month, five tons of flour, seven tons of meat, and two hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes were used. The "Beaver" makes regular trips to Edmonton for provisions and supplies.

Want More Books.

Not the least among the things that add to the comfort and pleasure of camp life is the reading-room. This necessary luxury is found at Clover Bar—a bright, commodious building apart from the others. In addition to a number of the current magazines and daily papers, a few good books by the best authors have been placed on the shelves. To make correspondence easy for the men stationery is supplied. This building is also used for church services. The meetings are well attended and are held on Sunday and Thursday evenings. If any of the citizens of Edmonton could add to the supply of literature in the reading-room, it would be appreciated by the men.

IMMENSE BARGAINS

PER AVENUE EAST.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION. KERCHIEFS, HATS AND CAPS, ALL COATS, HATS, COATS.

Lined Overcoats.

equally as cheap in small price. Every Personal attention inside—we have it, come early and see.

MAYER