TWO DIVISIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Two of A. C. Lancaster's Amendments to the Railway Act are Defeated.—Alberta and Saskatchewan to be Brought Under Grain Survey Board.

Ottawa, Nov. 25—The two first divisions of the session occured during today's sitting of the House of Commons. On the first division, which occurred shortly before 9 o'clock this evening, the government majority was 34. On the second which was taken a little later, the ministerial majority was 47. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways, sought the opinion of the house in the first instance by laying on the table, A. E. Lancaster's bill, which sought to free municipalities from sharing the expense of protecting level crossings, unless an agreement existed which had received the approval of the railway board. Mr. Graham's point of difference with Mr. Lancaster was the railway commission had been given full authority to deal with the matter of level crossings.

On a motion of the second reading of W. B. Northrup's bill, which sought to provide for a reference to railway commission of failures on the part of railway corporations to live up to terms of contracts made with the crown or with municipalities. Mr. Graham again moved a six months' hoist. His chief objection to the bill was it was designed to cover only one specific case of failure to fulfill terms of a subsidy contract.

Almost the entire sitting was taken up with the discussion of railway matters. Mr. Lancaster had two other bills standing for a second reading, which were advanced a stage toward their final goal after some considerable discussion.

Secretary of State's Report.

The report of the secretary of state for the last fiscal year was tabled today. It says that the number of charters issued under the company's act during the year was 366. The total capitalization of new companies was increased by $72,280,000, which is more than double that of the largest previous year. The report states that the number of naturalized aliens mostly in the farming section of Western Canada was more than double that of the previous year, while the record of the cases of re-admission to British nationality indicates an activity in repatriation.

During the year 1909, 25,731 persons were naturalized, of these 715 were re-admitted to British nationality. Of those naturalized last year 9,000 were from the United States, 3,982 from Austria, 3,046 from Russia, 1,852 from Italy, 1,083 from Galicia, 905 from Sweden, 652 from France, 580 from Hungary, 575 from Germany, 444 from Norway, 439 from Japan, 355 from China, 328 from Finland, 318 from Belgium, and 187 from Iceland.

This makes a grand total of 114,135 persons registered as naturalized British subjects in Canada.

Amongst the petitions were a big batch demanding amendments to the criminal code in respect to race track gambling, and three asking for a referendum to the people on the Canadian naval question. The petitions which were presented by Messrs. Nesbitt, Smith and Middlebro, are the first of these emanating from the Dominion grange.

General Bills.

Houghton Lennox introduced a bill to amend the criminal code. Its purpose is to protect the owners of copy rights of dramatic works.

Hon. Sydney Fisher's bill to amend the inspection and sale act, which was given a first reading, is intended to bring Alberta and Saskatchewan under the grain survey board.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the special committe of the House to deal with the question of proportional representation would be constituted as follows:

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, chairman; F. D. Monk, C. A. Magrath, Martin Burrill, Chas. A. Wilson of Laval, G. W. Kyte and Gustave Turcotte.

Hon. Frank Oliver informed R. S. Lake that persons who held receipts for pre-emption fees have to pay interest at the rate of five per cent. on the amount payable for their pre-emption at the close of each year from date of their receipt. Persons who do not pay annual interest are liable to a cancellation of their pre-emptions. Specific notice of liability to pay is not necessary. W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar, learned that 46,949 acres of school lands had been sold at the last sale, at Regina, the sum realized being $457,354.

Hon. Frank Oliver informed Dr. Daniel that 433 land grants had been taken up by veterans and 3,558 assignments had been approved.

Lancaster's Perennial Attack.

A. E. Lancaster's annual onslaught on the railways began today when his three bills to amend the railway act, came up for a second reading. The first proposes to make a clause that the railway commissioner and he alone shall have the right to adjudicate as to the kind of contract to be made between railways and shippers. To illustrate his meaning he specified the case of a man who had shipped a consignment of horses valued at $16,000. The railway refused to accept them unless in the contract the horses were given a value of only $1,200.

The shipper had to accept this. The horses were destroyed in transit and the shipper could not collete damages in the $1,200. He sued for the larger amount, but the Ontario court of appeals held that the form of contract was sufficiently like the authorized contract to be legal. The point involved is the practice of partial contracting out of damages in return for a lower rate.

Mr. Lancaster seeks to obtain for the shippers power to choose whether he can pay the higher rate and have full recourse for damages in case of loss or the lower rate for partial liabilities. The member for Lincoln wants the railway commission to be the only court which can pass upon such matters. Hon. Mr. Graham consented to the second reading.

The second bill is intended to reduce the number of appeals from the railway commission to the Supreme Court. It would restrict the time within which appeals can be taken to one month and also confer appeals to doubtful question of law.

Aylesworth Unfavorable.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, minister of justice, was unfavorable to the bill, and entered into a discussion upon the general question of appeals. He did not think that the judgment of lawyers would support anything approaching the abolishing of the Supreme Court. He admitted that appeals gave the great advantage to the wealthy, but he was not sure that the advantage should be taken away.

The bill was sent to the railway committee.

Mr. Lancaster's third bill was thrown out after a vote had been taken the first of the session. The government mustered 87 and the opposition 53, giving a majority of 34. This bill sought to free municipalities from paying any of the expenses of protecting railway level crossings, unless there was an agreement between the company and the corporation approved of by the railway board. Mr. Graham's chief argument against the bill was that the present act, which was passed last year, should be given a chance to work out.

McBRIDE WILL HAVE 38 IN A HOUSE OF 42

Later Reports Add Another to the Conservative Column.—Only Two Liberals Elected—McBride May Offer to Give John Oliver One of His Seats.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 26—Premier McBride received more than three hundred telegrams of congratulation today, one message being from D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern. The returns received up to a late hour tonight show thirty-eight straight Conservatives elected out of a total of 42 seats in the House. During the afternoon, Lilloet moved out of the Liberal and then out of the doubtful column giving twenty mamfmmfffmmmmfmmmmm e ffffff majority for McDonald as against former member Eagleson, with a couple of unimportant places to hear from. Jardine is elected as Liberal representative in Esquimalt against Harry Helmicken. The latter was formerly a member of the House but did not stand very high as a party man.

Jardine had madea strong fight in the last two or three years against Asiatics and working men of his district stood by him. Though Alberni returns are not in yet in full both parties conecede that Brewster is elected. Two Socialists complete the House.

There is a rumor tonight that Premier McBride being elected in two places, he will ask his constituents of Yale to allow John Oliver, leader of the Liberals, to take that seat. Though Oliver announced today that he had retired from politics for good, itis likely he would readily agree to sit in Yale. The Conservative leaders here declare that Oliver made a fair, square fight, abstaining from personalities which characterized the Wade-Tupper end of the campaign. Oliver is an experienced legislator too and many Conservatives openly declare that the House would be all the better for his assistance. Without Oliver the opposition would be a joke and it would require hard work in the House to prevent the proceedings approaching the ridiculous.

In Comox early returns today gave Duncan, Independent Conservative, a majority but later in the day Manson, the third, of that name to be elected in the House yesterday, came to the front wit ha plurality of 98. That cut out the lone "Independent Conservative." Kempster and Lindmark, the latter the Independent whom Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper went to speak for in Revelstoke both lost their deposits. Five Socialists in Vancouver lost their deposits.

The official recounttoday for Vancouver shows that Attorney-General Bowser headed thep oll with Watson second, MacGowan third, Tisdall and MacGuire fourth and fifth. On the two latter was concentrated the enmity of the license vituallers, and in an interview today Tisdall is out red-hot declaring that the liquor people will hear from him before the next session is over. The liquor men voted three Conservatives and split on MacDonald and Senkler and Wade for the other two. But even Bowser, in a speech a few evenings ago, declared that he would stand for on dictation from certain interests referring to liquor men.

Fifty-three of the sixty polling booths in the city on the local option vote gave the following result: For 4866, against 4171, spoiled 284. The result of the vote in the additional seven polling booths wil not be avaiable untilt omorrow, the returns not having been sent in with the other 53 polling booths received at noon.

Taking the average seven booths, the additional vote would run about 530 for and 490 against. This would bring the total to 5396 for and 4661 against, or a majority of only 735.

But in order to carry the referendum must obtain fifty per cent., not only of the number of votes cast for the candidates but fifty per cent. of the total votes received by the electors, including spoiled ballots. Taking this at 13,000 for Vancouver the referendum would require to have 6,500 votes recorded in its favor in the vote registered yesterday including thespoiled ballots. It has therefore been defeated in Vancouver by at least 1,200. It has probably been defeated also throughout the province.

TACTICS ARE RESENTED.

Citizens Break up Meeting of Suffragettes Attended by Miss Pankhurst.

Bristol, Eng., Nov. 24—Since the attack ten days ago upon Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, by a suffragette armed with a whip, a strong feeling has grown up against the suffragettes and an attempt by Miss Christabel Pankhurst to address a meeting in Colston hall tonight was prevented by a crowd of students and others who kept up a continuous series of yells and whistling. The disturbers threw flour balls and peas and finally tried to storm the platform. A large body of police cleared the hall after a serious conflict with the students and their spectators.

Many school children suffer from constipation, which is often the cause of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain' Stomach and Liver Tablets are ideal medicine to give a child, to are mild and gentle in their effect, and we cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all dealers.

DISTRICT NEWS

ONOWAY.

Bulletin News Service.

The stork visited Pine Ridge on the 7th inst., leaving a bright little girl to Mr. and Mrs. Gaunley.

Mr. Mee, a friend of the Rev. J. H. Geoghegan, is spending a few days in the district.

A social will be held in the Pine Ridge Methodist Church on the 26th of this month.

A meeting of the Onoway social committee will be held in the schoolhouse tomorrow.

Miss Williamson and Mr. W. Hudson were married in Pine Ridge Methodist Church by the Rev. R. Clegg, of Stony Plain, on the 16th of this month. The wedding was quiet, only a few friends being present.

Onoway, November 21.

LEGAL.

Bulletin News Service.

The numerous friends of Dr. Amyot of Legal will welcome the news that he has obtained from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calgary, his license to practice in Alberta. He will, therefore, resume his profesional dutie in Legal, where, it is hoped he will remain permanently.

The proprietor of the Legal hotel, Wilfred Fortin, has recently installed a gasoline plant both in the hotel and in the store. This system of lighting is a much appreciated advance on the old one of coal oil lamps.

The Postmaster-General has just granted Legal an additional mail per week. The district now receives the mail every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This has been accomplished through the recommendation of the federal and local members. Messrs. Oliver and Boudreau.

Hon. C. W. Cross has established here, at the request of Mr. Boudreau, the district court. In connection therewith Mr. J. B. Cote, postmaster and notary public has been appointed process issuer.

Legal, Nov. 23rd.

IRMA.

Bulletin News Service.

Wm. Harper, of Dawson City, has located on N.W. 1-4 16-45-9 about one mile south of Irma. Mr. Harper is an "old-timer" who came west in '95. Having served in the R.N.W.M.P., he has been all over this part of Alberta, and decides that the Irma district looks best to him.

The Echo school district, north-east of Irma, has been formed with H. Barker as secretary-treasurer. They are hauling lumber from The Imperial Lumber Co.

Rev. H. M. Rutledge and Dr. McGregor were in Hardisty on Tuesday.

The Massey-Harris Co. have about completed their implement building which is 24 by 60 ft.

The Imperial Lumber Co. have bought out the Pigeon Lake Lumber Co. and are putting in stock of half a million feet of lumber, with P. J. Hardy as manager.

J. Watson's is doing a rushing business with the feed choppers. He has about 300 bushels of grain piled up in his mill waiting to be chopped. He contemplates putting in an extra chopper.

P. O. Clark attended a hockey meeting in Wainwright as delegate from Irma.

Herbert Magee, of St. John, N.B., is visiting his sister Mrs. J. Fenton.

On Friday snow fell to a sufficient depth for good sleighing, which is greatly appreciated by farmers hauling grain.

The G.T.P. is putting in a water tank just east of Irma where they have secured water from the spring which is pronounced the best along the line.

The carpenters are at work on H. B. Armstrong's drug store.

A. D. Beeman, travelling salesman for the International Harvester Co., has located south of Irma.

Irma, Nov. 20.

L.I.D. 26-D-4 COUNCIL.

The last meeting of the council of L.I.D. 26-D-4 met at Jno. L. Summers' residence, N.W. 32-51-8-4, Nov. 15, 1909, as per resolution of last meeting. All the councillors were present. Jno. J. Hope (chairman), Jas. H. Tovell, Jno. L. Summers and Jno. Symington.

After the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, the council discussed the advisability of sending a delegate to the Local Improvement Convention to be held in Strathcona on November 17th and 18th, where certain proposed changes in the new act were to be discussed. It was finally decided to send a delegate, and on motion of Summers and Symington, Mr. Hope was appointed a delegate. He was to give a detailed report at the next meeting of the council.

Pay lists to the amount of $6.92 were passed and ordered paid.

The following bills were passed and ordered paid:

The Alta. Nor. Lumber Co. (lumber)	$3.84
J. B. Burch	2.15
Dr. F. Bruce (gopher poison)	1.50
Jno. Hope (overseeing roads)	8.00
Jno. L. Summers, "	7.80
Jas. Tovell, "	14.00
Jno. Symington, "	4.00

On motion of Symington and Summers the following were appointed returning officers for the annual election.

Dist. 1.—At Jno. Hopes, S.W. 22-51-7.

Dist. 2.—J. F. Lane; at J. F. Lane's, S.W. 16-52-7.

Dist 3.—L. Banks; at E. Blatt's, sr., S.E. 16-51-8.

Dist. 4.—A. Golisch; at A. Golisch's, N.W. 16-52-8.

On motion of Tovell and Summers the secretary was instructed to get the necessary supplies for the election.

It was decided on motion of Hope and Tovell that each councillor send the secretary a list of the tools in his division and where kept, so that there will be a record of their existence and they will be less liable to get lost.

After the customary fees were voted, and the council had complimented each other on the friendly way all the meetings had been conducted, the meeting adjourned.

Mannville, Nov. 22.

Favors Compulsory Military Service.

Toronto, Nov. 26—Lieut. Col. Hamilton Merritt, in an address at the Empire club luncheon, declared himself in favor of compulsory military service. "We require," he said, "a military system capable of putting, if it came to the worst, 2,000,000 men into the field in Canada in the second year of a war. War with the United States was not so unthinkable as some supposed."

FIFTY GERMANIES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Rev. J. G. Bond, at Laymen's Missionary Movement Banquet Tells of China's Tremendous Potentiality — Other Noted Speakers Address Gathering of 200 Business Men.

"If no other appeal could be made for the Laymen's Missionary Movement than that of mere philanthropy surely it is the greatest movement ever launched oy the Christian church." In these words Rev. Dr. Gould of Palestine, the renowned medical missionary, paid a tribute to the Laymen's Mission Movement at the business men's banquet in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. last night.

The missionary enthusiasm of the eloquent speakers spread to the gathering of Edmonton laymen and was evidenced by the spontaneous bursts of applause which frequently greeted the telling statements of missionary truth made by those who addressed the audience.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea presided and before introducing the first speaker of the evening, congratulated the ladies and the committee who had charge of the arrangements for the banquet on the splendid results of their work. No movement started in recent years for the spread of the gospel had taken such a hold upon the church said his honor, as the Laymen's Missionary Movement. For long enough the eastern provinces of Canada had sent missionaries to the west, the time had now come for the west to send the gospel to heathen countries.

T. F. Harrison, a Kingston layman, was the first speaker introduced to the audience of laymen. "The men's missionary movement" said Mr. Harrison, in an address which touched upon the chief points of the movement "is not an organization; it is just exactly what its name implies, a movement, an energizing, revivifying force."

The movement stood for union, not organic church union but unanimity of spirit. It stood for increase of power in the Christian church. No other human agency was its equal as a civilizing, elevating force. Better business methods in the management of church affairs had come up since the establishment of the laymen's movement.

Average Contribution.

The average contribution per year of each communicant to missions was $5. It was the aim of the movement to raise that average. One little church south of Edmonton was giving an average of $11 per communicant.

"Personal sacrifice is more than talk," said Mr. Harrison "and what we must recognize is that God has called us as much as missionaries to contribute our time or money to the work of evangelizing the world."

Twofold Vision.

The laymen's missionary movement presented itself to Dr. Gould, of Palestine, the second speaker of the evening, as a revelation of a vision which was two-fold, on the one hand a vision of the mind of the founder of the Christian church and on the other a vision of the present status of the Christian world.

"The question arises," said Dr. Gould, "is there in the world at this time any other moral or spiritual force able to do what the laymen's missionary movement is doing. If such a power exists in the world apart from Christianity then the basis of appeal for Christian missions loses a great part of its force."

There was one religion apart from Christianity which was usually selected by opponents of the Christian church as an example of a great spiritual force that was Mohammedianism. It had been the speaker's privilege to work for the past twelve years among the Mohamedans as a medical missionary and during that time he had gained a first-hand konwledge of the effect of the Mohammedian religion upon its devotees. To judge of the religion it should be examined in its own environment. It was not fair to go to India where Mohammedanism was seen in more favorable circumstances because of its contact with the British people. The speaker challenged contradiction of the statement that wherever in the Mohammedan world there was peace, prosperity, equity and the elevation of women though the Mohammedan religion was in practice a Christian or non-Mohammedan force was in power.

Mohammedan God a Despot.

The name "Father" was not to be found in the list of ninety-nine names for God used by the Mohammedans. God with them is a despot of illimitable power the high and inaccessible one, irresponsible to men. This misconception of God was the fundamental defect of the religion.

The retrospective aspect of the religion which caused Mohammedans to look back to the beginning of the seventh century for their laws and customs was a second defect.

The third great defect was the status of women. The speaker ventured to say that the worth of any religion could be determined by its attitude towards the weaker sex. Mohammed had said that lying was justified under three circumstances, first in war, second in reconciling friends, third in any dealings with women. In Turkey today it was necessary in the courts to bring two women as witnesses to offset the testimony of one man. It was of frequent occurrence for men to murder their wives without even being arrested. The difficulty was that Mohammed had advised that the beating of wives was a good thing under some circumstances. These men had merely exercised too much zeal in their obedience of the prophets's injunctions.

Not one of the haunts of shame in our own land found an apology in the Christian religion but some of the worst features of Mohammedan life found their basis in the religion of the prophet of Allah.

Plea for China and Japan.

Rev. J. G. Bond, of Halifax, former editor of the Christian Guardian, made an eloquent plea for the evangelization of China and Japan. Of the thousand million of unevangelized of the world's population eight hundred million were on the other side of the Pacific. This century was not only Canada's century but China's century.

Dr. Bond traced the marvellous development of China during the first nine years of the present century. The most extraordinary re olution in the history of the world had taken place in that time and because it had occurred without bloodshed the nations of the world had not reognized its importance. The Japanese, for largeness of intellect, declared Dr. Bond, were not to be compared with the Chinese. The Japanese intellect was alert and imitative, but the Chinese intellect was philosophical and creative.

"Don't think for a moment that the specimens you see here are representative of China. Would you consider a wharf rat from Halifax or St. John, as representing Canada. The Chinamen you have here are the water-rats of Canton and other Coast cities."

The great question was whether China like Japan was to become a materialistis and military nation or was to become saturated with the same Christian spirit as our own country.

Napoleon's Prediction.

Napoleon had said, "When China moves she will change the face of the earth! There were fifty potential Germanies across the Pacific. It was not merely Christian philanthropy but Christian statesmanship to give the Chinese people the gospel of Christ, that the nation might become saturated with its spirit. There was a yellow peril. It was possible that China might do for our civilization what the Vandals and Goths did for that of Rome. But would it happen? Sir Robt. Hart had said that China, a strangely peace-loving nation might by throwing its armaments on the side of peace, some day bring on the millenium.

Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, secretary of Baptists missions, delivered the closing address, presenting the power of the laymen's missionary movement among the nations of the world. If Britain and the United States locked arms in missionary consecration they would never lock horns in national strife.

LIFE OF SPANISH QUEEN FROUGHT WITH SORROW

Ena Victoria Returns to England Greatly Changed Since Her Marriage to King Alphonso—Illness of Daughter Causes Her Much Apprehension.

London, Nov. 27.—Those who saw Queen Ena Victoria of Spain when she arrived in London on Thursday, were shocked with her changed appearance. When she went to Spain to take up its Royal Honors she was a bright, joyful, fresh complexioned girl. She returns a careworn, almost haggared, looking matron with deep circles beneath her eyes, and a nervous, apprehensive manner. When she arrived in London travelling in cognito as the Duchess of Toledo, she made no atempt to stop her tears as she flung herself into the arms of her mother, Princess Henry of Battenburg.

It is a question whether, anxious as Queen Ena has been to get back to England, King Edward would have permitted it except for the dangerous illness of her favorite brother, Prince Leopold of Battenburg, who is suffering from valvular trouble of the heart. Queen Ena with her mother rushed to the hospital where the Prince is lying but was only permitted to remain a few moments.

Cause of Her Worry.

She carries everywhere the appearance of an unhappy woman. In addition to the general discontent in Spain, which has shattered her nerves and wrecked her appearance, Queen Ena is worried over the health of her youngest child, the Infanta Beatrix, who was not well when she left Madrid. The Queen keeps the wires busy receiving news of the child's condition. Her two sons however, are sturdy chaps. The oldest Prince of The Asturias, although not yet four, has developed a passion for everything military. When ever the soldiers change guard in front of the palace, he insists upon coming to the window to salute. The Queen has jut had a smart uniform made for him, as Honorary Colonel of a cavalry regiment. The second boy, Prince Jaime, who was born in June, 1908, has fair hair and resembles his mother. The children's nursery in Madrid overlooks the private gardens of the palace. It is furnished throughout in English style but, in order to ally Spanish feeling, there are two head nurses, one of whom is Spanish and the other English. The Prince of the Asturias has a little dining room all to himself where he takes his meals alone with his nurse in accordance with the strict etiquette of the Spanish Court.

Letter of Sympathy.

Since Queen Ena arrived in London, she is kept fully informed of the smallest details of her childrense doing by the Queen mother. Whether Queen Ena will visit the Isle of Wight depends upon the state of her brother's health. On Thursday she received a charming letter of sympathy from King Manuel of Portugal, who is a guest of King Edward at Windsor.

Only those in constant attendance upon the King can realize the perfect self control he exercised during the visit of King Manuel. Members of the Royal Household were amazed at King Edward's calm demeanor, when Montague, guest on his eldest and dearest friend, dropped dead at Sandringham. It was a terrible shock to the king, but no one was allowed to witness his grief. He retired to his private suite and did not permit even Lord Knollys to entrude upon his sorrow. Net morning he made his guests feel that they should not even mention the sad happening. Innumerable plans were made for King Manuel's visit and King Edward attended every one as if nothing had occurred.

No Word From Vice-Consul.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 26.—No word has been received by the State Department from the United States Vice Consul Caldera at Managua. A number of cables have been received from President Estrada, of the provisional government, by the State Department, although the belligerents have not been recognized by the United States.

FLAMES FROM CRATER SHOOT 1,000 FEET HIGH

Four Towns in the Canaries Are in the Path of Lava Streams and Are Threatened With Destruction—Volcanic Eruptions Accompanied by Earthquakes.

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Nov. 26—Four towns, in the path of streams of lava that are thrown out by half a dozen craters are today threatened with destruction. The situation is critical. The inhabitants of the apparently doomed towns are fleeing, and those of Arguayo have appealed for aid. The four chiefly endangered by lava are Tanque, Tamaimo, Chasla and Santiago. The entire island is rocked almost continuously by tremblers that accompany volcanic explosions and eruptions.

The ashes darken the sky over all the Canaries, floating many miles in the distance. Ravines and gulleys are filled with lava. The situation about Mount Bilina today was more critical than ever. Flames are shot from peaks, to great heights, sometimes reaching more than 1,000 feet high. From all over the island refugees are fleeing to Santa Cruz. The government has started work on the opening of a way from Guia to San Juan on the coast. The Red Cross has a large organization in the field.

BLOODY BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Deputy Sheriff And One of the Bandits Killed.

Bemidji, Minn., Nov. 26—A young man believed to be Jim Smith, was instantly killed and Deputy Sheriff Andrew Johnson was shot and probably mortally wounded in a bloody battle fought near here today, between Sheriff Hazen, Deputy Sheriff Johnson and Patrolman Allen Benner, on the side, and two bandits, who had been a safe at Puposky, 17 miles northwest of Bemidji. Word was sent from Puposky to Bimidji by telephone at 3 a.m. that the safe had been blown and that the robbers had stolen a speeder and were coming towards Bemidji.

Patrolman Benner, Sheriff Hazen and Deputy Johnson rushed to the Great Northern overhead bridge, one mile west of Bemidji, and waited for the robbers. Two men came down the track on the speeder, within 200 feet of the bridge; they dismounted and walked directly towards Hazen and Johnson, Benner being concealed at the north end of the bridge, 500 yards away. When the men were within ten feet of Johnson he commanded them to halt. He was answered by a shot from one of the men, who carried a big calibre rifle, the ball striking him near the left shoulder and passing through the lungs, coming out below the shoulder. The other man shot at Hazen barely missing his head. Benner called to Hazen and Johnson to lay down,and began shooting at the robbers. It was dark and Benner could scarcely see anything but shadows. The men started back up the track. On the fourth shot from Benner's rifle one of them pitched head foremost of the grade and never got up. Benner continued shooting at the other man but he was 300 yards away and made his escape.

The body of the dead robber was examined and it was found that Benner had put a bullet through the head, the bullet coming out through the eye, death resulting instantly. Johnson was brought to the hospital here and there is little hope of his recovery.

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Sixteen room house, near station.

Well improved farm, 160 acres, good land. 60 acres broken and cropped, house and stable, good water, all fenced, for $2,000; easy terms.

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ALL CRIPPLED UP FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE
Cured by Gin Pills.

Mrs. John Pettigrew, of Central Economy, N.S., was practically helpless from Kidney Trouble.

She could not stoop, and her limbs ached so that it was torture for her to be up and around the house.

As Mrs. Pettigrew put it, "I was all crippled up. I saw Gin Pills advertised and sent for some, and after taking only two boxes am a different woman. Gin Pills are the only thing that helped me, and I cannot say too much for them."

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