MANAGER OF HUDSON'S BAY CO. KNOWS OF MR. BOUILLON'S WORK

Mr. S. Booth, New Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's Stores in Edmonton, Formerly a Seattle Man, Makes Statement Concerning Reputation Earned by the Commissioner in Seattle for Business Integrity and Technical and Executive Ability.

"In Seattle, Commissioner Bouillon earned and held an unimpeachable reputation for absolute honesty and business ability."

This statement was made Tuesday by M. S. Booth, the new manager of the Hudson Bay Company's stores in Edmonton. Mr. Booth is formerly a Seattle man, and during his residence there, for a period extending over a number of years, he was in a position to observe the work accomplished by Mr. Bouillon.

"Undoubtedly Mr. Bouillon made enemies in Seattle," Mr. Booth continued. "It was impossible that it should be otherwise. The "interests" did not like him. He was too honest, and was not to be approached in any way. It was against these "interests" and the political machine of the city that Mr. Bouillon conducted his greatest fight, in so far as the welfare of the city was concerned. To him the credit was given for having cleaned up the city of graft.

"It may be true that Mr. Bouillon is not a diplomat in the sense of being smooth and soft spoken. He does his work with a thoroughness which does not admit of the placating of a host of minor officials and others, or of bowing before any particular "interest" which he does not consider will work for the public interest. It seems to me that in the course of his work he must tread on some toes.

"When I came to this city I was delighted to learn that Mr. Bouillon had been engaged as commissioner. Knowing of his work in Seattle, I cannot fail to recognize that if he is given anything like a square deal here he will prove himself an exceedingly valuable official."

In making these statements concerning Commissioner Bouillon, Mr. Booth does so from the standpoint of an outsider. He does not know anything of the controversy which has taken place here, but he is free to give Mr. Bouillon what is his due in so far as his Seattle record is concerned.

THE ALBERTA GAZETTE.

The Alberta Gazette of date Tuesday January 31st, contains the following list of appointments made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

License Commissioners.

David Calvin Bayne, of Banff.
Thomas McKercher, of Olds.
Oscar Frederick Strong, of Edmonton

Notaries Public.

Lagustus L. Pound, of Ribstone.
John Brandon Robertson, of Stavely.
Henri Milton Martin, of Edmonton.
George Gibson Coote, of Nanton.
John McKenty, of Lacombe.
John Edward Letellier de Saint Just O'Connor, of Little Plume.
Frank Fulmer, of Edson.
Arthur Wellsley, Ebbett, of Manville.
Samuel Hunter Adams, of Calgary.
James R. Murray, of Seven Persons.
John Hudson Binns, of Brooks.
Arthur William Fleming, of Ohaton.
Harry Edward Shenfield, of Bowden.
William James McNamara, of Wetaskiwin.
John Charles McKay, of Wetaskiwin.
Alexander John Macleod, of Carbon.
Orson Alpin Woolley, of Magrath.
Cecil Brandram Fielding Mount, of Edmonton.
Thomas Quinton Moore, of Trenville.
Solomon Farnham Kimball, of Raymond.
Zebulon William Jacobs, of Cardston.
Thomas Hanna White, of Lougheed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Gerald Charles Pinhorn, of Pendant d'Oreille.
Caspar Henry Granville Wagner, of Carlstadt.
Jos. A. Guttman, of Trochu.
Carl Olof Quist, of Duhamel.
Thomas Henry Graham, of Morley.

Commissioners For Taking Affidavits.

Chas. J. Taylor, of Rosemead.
John Maurice Gibbons, of Bow Islnad
Michael Hogan, of St. Albert.
Chas. G. Reeder, of Spokane, Washington.
George Peter Smith, of Camrose.
Adam Logan, of Mayton.
Chas. P. Waste, of Edmonton.
Alfred D. Fidler, of Calgary.
H. P. Madden, of Calgary.
George H. Stemshorn, of Calgary.
Edward Clarke, of Little Plume.
James A. Johnston, of Woolchester.
Henry Norton, of Norton.
Herbert Baker, of Edmonton.
Frederick William Tanner, of Edmonton.
George L. Diehl, of Olds.
Robert Herbert Ross, of Edmonton.
C. J. Colville, of Calgary.
Henry Bruce Hill, of Calgary.
Samuel Harris, of High Prairie.
John Reade Hallman, of Parvella.
R. Clarke Fraser, of Wiste.
James McVay, of Castor.
William Alexander Adams, of Lloydminster.
William Joseph Mills, of Calgary.
G. E. Buck, of Calgary.
Ernest Frederick John Vernon Pinkham, of Calgary.
Arthur Garnet Graves, of Calgary.
Francis Marion Ginther, of Medicine Hat.
John Wemyss Renton, of Calgary.
A. J. Rattray, of Cooking Lake.
James A Robertson, of Calgary.
Walter Percy Helliwell, of Calgary.
Alexander Mooney, of Flat Lake.

Sheriffs' Bailiffs.

William P. Colbert, of Mannville.
George Mills, of Athabasca Landing.
Frederick Herbert Tucker, of Strathmore.
Adolph Allackson, of Wetaskiwin.
G. B. Byer, of Crossfield.

Process Issuer.

Thomas Bealson, of Provost.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Wm. F. McWhirter, of Bawlf.
J. A. Windsor, of Bashaw
Frank Marvin Johnson, of Edmonton
W T. Phipps, of Strome.

Official Auditors.

H. B. Wood, of Hardisty.
A. H. McLachlan, of Hardisty
W. R. Aiger, of Hardisty.
W. R Fryer, of Calgary.
John E. B. May, of Calgary.
D Macmillan, of Warner.
Harold Gladstone Forson, of Edmonton.
W. A. Carmichael, of Champion.
J. C Trenaman, of Hand Hills
H. E. Price, of Irvine.
J. E. Barker, of Strathmore
W. H. McKie, of Gleichen.
H. R. Roach, of Langdon

Coroner.

George Herbert Whitmore, of Acme.

Council of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association.

J. D. Higginbotham, of Lethbridge.
C. Pingle, of Medicine Hat.
J. Findlay, of Calgary.
D. W. Macdonald, of Edmonton.
H. H. Gaetz, of Red Deer.
Geo. H. Graydon, of Edmonton.
H. S. Monkman, of Vegreville.

The first four mentioned for two years, and the last three for one year.

Under the provisions of The Game Act, the Minister of Agriculture has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Game Guardians.

J. L. Brewster, of Bowden.
Donald Major, of Stauffer.

Under the provisions of The Prairie Fres Ordinance the Minister of Agriculture has been pleased to make the following appointment.

Fire Guardian.

J. L Brewster, of Bowden.

Under the provisions of The Pounk District Ordinance, the Minister of Agriculture has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Andrew W. Orr, of Iiton: the pound to be kept on the north half of Section 28, Township 20, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian.

A. M. Wynn, of Stavely: the pound to be kept on the north-etst quarter of Section 20, Township 14, Range 26, west of the Fourth Meridian.

Under the provisions of The Stray Animals Ordinance, the Minister of Agriculture has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Brand Renders.

Walter R. Joy, of Boyne Lake.
Ole Lundell, of Ferry Point.
H. J. Frederick, of Bruce.

Resignations and Retirements.

William Edward Gregory Holmes, of High River, Justice of the Peace.
Robert Barclay Welliver, of Red Deer, Justice of the Peace.
Henry Burns Atkins, of Didsbury; Justice of the Peace.
Ovide Blouin, of Ferry Point, Brand Reader.
J. W. Martin, of Viking; Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Establishment of Town Municipality.

Proclamation is made of the erection of the village of Bassano into a town municipality. The townsite consists of 800 acres in Township 21, Range 18, west of the Fourth Meridian. W. A. W. Hames, of Bassano, is named as the returning officer for the holding of the first election of Mayor and Councillors.

By Order-in-Council under date, Monday, January 9, the establishment of the village of Edson in Township 53, Range 17, west of the Fifth Meridian, is ordered. J. H. Griggs, of Heatherwood Post Office, is named as returning officer for the purpose of acting at the election of the first council of the village.

By Order-in-Council under date, Monday, January 9, the establishment, is ordered of the townsite registered as plan 1891, A. B., being part of the west half of Section 3, Township 44, Range 21, west of the Fourth Meridian as a village.

Under the provisions of The Local Improvement Act, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to order that District 25-A-4 be resubdivided so as to make four divisions of one township each, these four divisions to be made up as follows:

Division No. 1, Township 49 Range 1 west 4th Meridian.
Division No. 2, Township 49 Range 2 west 4th Meridian.
Division No. 3, Township 50 Range 2 west 4th Meridian.
Division No. 4, Township 50 Range 1 west 4th Meridian.

New School Districts.

In accordance with the provisions of the School Ordinance, by order of the Minister of Education the following new school districts have been erected.

Redwater River School District; senior trustee, S. Gill, Waugh.

Snake Lake School District; senior trustee, H. E. Trimble, Big Valley.

Long Bottom School District, senior trustee, H. C. Reish, Bull's Head.

New Village Districts.

The Whitla School District is edclared a village district for the purposes of assessment and taxation under the provisions of the School Assessment Ordnance.

The Beaumont School istrict is declared to be a rural district for the purposes of assessment and taxation under the School Assessment Ordinance.

Alterations are made in the boundaries of the Milton Public School District, Lac la Bonne S. D.; Hillend S. D.; Horn Hill S. D; Bojan S. D.; Park's Prairie, S. D.

The following school district are empowered to borrow money:

Mammoth School District, $3,100. Treasurer's address, Alma Carter, Raymond.

Leonard School istrict, $5,000. Treasurer's addres, W. J. Brennan, Hastings's Coulee.

Tolman School District, $1,600. Treasurer's address, L. E. Lane, Tolmon.

Daisy Bank School District. Treasurer's address, Hugh Bailey, Halkirk.

Innis Lake School District, $1,000. Treasurer's address, J. S. Livingstone, Olds.

Dowling Lake School District, $2,200. Treasurer's address, C. W. Tingle, Wowling Lake.

Aspen School District, $1,100. Treasurer's address, J. E. McDonough, Edgerton.

Donahoo School District, $800. Treasurer, S. K. Donahoo, Junkins.

Rainy Hill School District, $1,500. Treasurer, W. G. Wray, Strathmore

Certificates of Incorporation.

Certificates of Incorporation are granted as follows:

Diamond Motor Company, Ltd., $10,000. Head oxce, Calgary.

Dorby and Large, Ltd., capital, $10,000. Head office, Killam.

Edmonton Country Club, Ltd., capital $200,000. Head office, Wetaskiwin.

McCoppen and Lambert, Ltd., capital $5,000. Head office, Edmonton.

Chappelle-Millidge Company, Ltd., capital $25,000. Head office, Edmonton

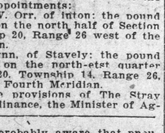
Wetaskiwin Tent and Mattress company, Ltd., capital $50,000. Head office Wetaskiwin. Certificates or registration have been granted to the National Union Fire Insurance Company, the Factories Insurance Company, Gerhard Heintzman Ltd., Cardiff Collieries, Ltd, and the United London and Scottish Insurance Company.

Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is given that the capital stock of the Saturda yNews, Ltd., has been increased from the sum of $10,000 to the sum of $25,000 by the addition of 600 new shares of $25 each.

Notice is also given that the capital stock of the Pincher Creek Mill and Elevator Company has been increased from the sum of $35,000, to the sum of $100,000 by the issue of 650 shares of $100 each.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet



ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered, Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gollre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 281 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Also furnished by Martin Sole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold; but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For Sale by Dealers everywhere.

DATES OF ALBERTA FAIRS.

Following are the dates of the fairs o be held throughout the province uring the summer and fall of 1911:

Circuit No. 1—
Crossfield, June 22.
Calgary, June 30 to July 7.
Okotoks, July 11, 12.
Innisfail, July 13, 14.
Circuit No. 2.—
Macleod, August 2, 3, 4.
Granum, August 7, 8.
Claresholm, August 9, to 10.
Stony Plain, August 11, 12.
Edmonton, August 15 to 19.
Rexboro, August 19.
Wabamun, August 22.
Lethbridge, August 22 to 25.
Medicine Hat, August 29 to Sept. 1.
Trochu, Sept. 1.
Circuit No. 3—
Entwistle, Sept. 12.
St. Albert, Sept. 13.
Fort Saskatchewan, Sept. 14.
Vermilion, Sept. 19.
Vegreville, Sept. 20, 21.
Kitscoty, Sept. 27.
Lloydminster, Sept. 29.
Innisfree, Sept. 3, 4.
Circuit, No. 4—
Irma, Sept. 22.
Viking, Sept. 26.
Holden, Sept. 28.
Tofield, Sept. 29.
Circuit No. 5—
Pincher Creek, Sept. 12.
Nanton, Sept. 13, 14.
Stavely, Sept. 19, 20.
Magrath, Sept. 22, 23.
Cardston, Sept. 26, 27.
Taber, Sept. 28, 29.
Rawdonville, Oct. 3
Langdon, Oct. 4, 5.
Circuit No. 6.
Strome, Sept. 8.
Leduc, Sept. 12.
Cochrane, Sept. 13, 14.
Sedgewick, Sept. 15.
Three Hills, Sept. 19.
Milverton, Sept. 20.
Olds, Sept. 21, 22.
Wetaskiwin, Sept. 26, 27.
Alix, Sept. 27.
Lacombe, Sept. 28, 29.
Ponoka, Oct. 3, 4.
Camrose, Oct. 5, 6.
Circuit 7—
Bowden, Oct. 3.
Didsburg, Oct. 4.
Priddis and Millarville, Oct. 5.
Gleichen, Oct. 5, 6
Circuit 8—
Castor, Sept. 26, 27.
Stettler, Sept. 28, 29.

HE REPEATS STORY ALREADY DENIED

Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Resurrects the Old Yarn that J. J. Hill Was Behind Free Trade Agitation.

Victoria, M.C., Feb. 6—In the British Columbia legislature today Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture, expressed the opinion that reciprocity with the United States should not go into force before being submitted to the people.

He also said the whole agitation for reciprocity had been brought about by a handful of men in Manitoba and chiefly in Winnipeg, who got fifty thousand dollars from James J. Hill to procure people to go down to Ottawa and raise the cry for free trade.

Hill's object, said Mr. Ellison, was to divert railroad traffic north and south so that it would be carried over his lines. Mr. Ellison hoped the handful of people would not be able to persuade the government to make arrangements so disastrous to Canada.

NO BID RECEIVED FOR THE A.&G.W. TIMBER

Auction Sale Was Held at the Land Office on Tuesday—The Teaming Costs Too Much, Says Dr. H. L. McInnis, of the Empire Supply Company.

The auction sale of the timber cut last summer along the right of way of the Alberta and Great Wattrways and seized some weeks ago by the Department of the Interior for timber dues, was closed within a quarter of an hour Tuesday no bid having been made. A crowd of indifferent spectators, with a small number of interested parties, were the only ones that attended the sale Tuesday in the lobby of the Dominion Land Office.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, K. W. McKenzie, Crown timber agent, and H. A. Clark, chief clerk, advanced to the counter, and, after the preliminary rapping, order was called and the following announcement made:

"Pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the timber regulations, the Department of the Interior has seized certain timber, lying along the right of way of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, which timber I am now offering for sale."

The timber consists of the following items: 91,075 railway ties, 6in. x 6in. x 8ft.; 20,593 fence posts, 7in. x 6ft.; 73,611 lineal feet bridge and 3,214 telegraph poles, 25 feet long, all peeled; 324 pieces tamarac piling, estimated to contain 11,340 lineal feet.

"The timber lies in range 22, west of the fourth meridian, and lies from township 54, to township 60.

"The quantities are only approximate and are not guaranteed by the Department. Purchasers take these estimates entirely at their own risk."

There was a pause of some minutes after this first announcement, but no bid was made. Finally, after the lapse of a reasonable length of time, Mr. Clarke passed on to the second lot, comprising telegraph poles and piling. Again the auctioneer was met with a stolid silence. After a wait the lists were closed, and Mr. Clarke announced: "If anyone wishes to make offer by private tender for the whole or any part of the timber, we will be ready to receive it at any time."

This closed the scene and the audience melted into informal groups to talk over the result.

Speaking to the Bulletin afterwards, Dr. McInnis said: "The upset prices were very low, as far as the value of the timber is concerned. The estimates, too, are all well under the actual amounts."

Running down the list, Dr. McInnis showed that each item was from five to ten per cent. low. Taking the correct figures and allowing minimum prices, the first lot was well worth $3,500, while the upset price was $2,905.

"Why didn't someone bid?" a rash reporter asked.

"Well," laughed Dr. McInnis, "my man arrived in town Monday with the tender for hauling. The lowest was 40 cents for the ties, to the nearest point on the railway. As they are worth only 30 centsc, it would be rather poor business. Those tendering for the hauling weren't unreasonable either. They will not make more than $5.00 a day for their teams, and as prices of hay and grain are high, you see where they get off. The haul is twenty-three miles from the Athabasca Landing line and thirty-five from the main line of the C.N.R."

ADVANCED LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Recent Amendments Extend Age of "a Child" Under the Act to 17 Years Instead of 16—Improper Home Training Warrants Apprehension of Child by Children's Aid Society—Wider Powers for Truant Officer—Every City Must Provide Officers to Enforce Law—Child Who Breaks the Law Must Not Be Confined in Ordinary Cells.

By the recent amendments to the Children's Protection Act of 1909, the Province of Alberta is placed in such a position as to be able, through the officials of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, to cope with this problem in such a manner, it is held, as to aid various citizens and retard the development of criminals in the state.

Among these amendments are the following changes: The age of "a child" under the Act is extended to seventeen years, instead of sixteen, as formerly. The term "neglected child" is made to include the child who is incorrigible or cannot be controlled by its parents or who is employed between the hours of ten o'clock p.m. of one day and six a.m. of the following day. Improper home training, which is liable to imperil the child's life, health or morality warrants its apprehension and removal into proper conditions.

Must Be Cared For.

No neglected child shall be refused admittance to the Children's Aid Shelter when accompanied by the order of the president of the local Children's Aid Society or the superintendent. It is moreover incumbent upon the municipality of every town or city of 10,000 population to appoint and pay one or more agents to enforce the Act, the same having the powers of a peace officer, with authority to enter factories, workshops, stores, homes and all other places where children may be employed or congregated and shall perform such services as may be necessary for the enforcement of this Act. Said agent is required to report monthly to the local Children's Aid Society and to the superintendent.

Truant Officer's Powers.

A truant officer appointed under the Truancy Act, has power, under the amended Act to apprehend without warrant and bring before a judge a neglected child. These amendments definitely prohibit any parent from giving the permanent control and possession of any child into the hands of any person or persons without the written authority of the superintendent. This entirely prohibits the handing of children over to others to enable their natural guardians to get rid of them, no consideration being made of the present interests and future well-being of the child.

The Act in respect to contributing to child neglect has been reinforced to deal with persons procuring or causing a child to be employed in public or offering anything for sale between 10 p.m. of one day and 6 a.m. of the following day, unless in case of any public entertainment or series of entertainments, where it is shown that proper provision has been made to secure the health and kind treatment of the child proposed to be employed thereat, whereupon the mayor of any city or town or chairman of any village council may grant a license for such time and during such hours of the day before 10 p.m. of the one day and 6 a.m. of the following day such employment not to exceed seven hours in any day of twenty-four hours.

Not An Ordinary Criminal.

A juvenile offender who breaks the laws of Canada or ordinances of the province or of any municipality shall not be confined in a lockup or police cell used for persons charged with crime nor save as mentioned in the Act, be tried or have its case disposed of in the police court-room ordinarily used.

Where a Children's Aid Society possesses premises affording necessary facilities and accommodation, the judge seized of the case may hold the examination into the case of such juvenile offender on the premises of the society. The judge also has power to order the removal of such child to any place within the province.

When the State becomes the guardian of a child life, it is responsible for that child's morality, and, every grip of the amendment has been found by actual working experience necessary to the safe-guarding of the neglected and dependent children of the province.

PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN CITIES EAGERLY SOUGHT EXTRA EDITIONS

Manager of the Acme Company Returns From Trip to New York and Montreal—Says Reciprocity Agreement the Sole Topic of Discussion Among the People in the East—Expects Good Year Commercially in Edmonton, Despite Quietness in East.

"I was surprised on my return to Edmonton," said A. E. Ludwig, manager of the Acme Company, to the Bulletin Tuesday, "to find so little interest dispayed here in reciprocity. Why in hotel lobbies in the east, particularly in New York and Montreal, it was almost the sole topic of conversation. Little groups gathered on the streets to discuss it, and take opposite sides on the question. People thronged the streets, waiting for the extras that reported 'Fielding's speech.'"

Mr. Ludwig has but recently returned from a business trip to the Eastern cities, where in addition to buying for his firm, he had an excellent opportunity to observe the attitude of the Americans towards reciprocity.

"The western American farmer," said Mr. Ludwig, is the only class disappointed; he has been striving for years to get the tariff wall pulled down, in order to reduce the high cost of manufactured articles; now he finds the tables turned on him and Canadian wheat, vegetables, hay and potatoes admitted to compete with his own products. Wheat and grain will not make much difference as they go through to the foreign markets. However, they will simply have to put up with what they get."

"Things are much better here than in the east. We have had no difficulty in having our orders filled showing that the New York houses are not overwhelmed. As a matted of fact, things are very dull in New York. Wall Street is doing only one third of its ordinary business and many brokers are hardly paying their way. In Toronto, I notice, that there are 20,000 men out of work. Think how different things are here. From indications in our business, I should say we are going to have a banner year at the west. We have had no boom, but things have had a steady growth.

Real estate fluctuates from time to time here, but people must get it out of their heads that the price of real estate has anything to do with the general prosperity. Irrespective of the values of real estate, whether high or low, we in Edmonton can anticipate in 1911 the best year of progress since 1906."

THE TORIES DARE NOT CONDEMN IT

But They Are Unwilling To Support the New Trade Agreement Between Canada and the United States Now Under Consideration.

Ottawa, Feb. 6—After several days of caucussing on the reciprocity agreement with the United States, Mr. Borden's followers are still unable to find out just where they are at. They are on the horns of a dilemma. Not to oppose the agreement, which promises to be the largest political influence in the next general election campaign, would give the government an immense tactical advantage, and leave the opposition, as in the last campaign, without any large issue on which to make their appeal. It would be a tacit endorsation of the government's fiscal policy.

On the other hand opposition to the agreement by the party as a whole is believed by many to be impolitic, since it would be running counter to the common sense of the people and the general interests of the country. There is a large section of the party who are strenuously opposed to any such suicidal policy, and who realize that their constituents cannot be hoodwinked by the specious arguments of the special interests now criticizing the agreement.

The western Conservatives and most of the representatives from rural constituencies, recognizing that their only hope of re-election is to get in with the Liberals in support of the agreement, are strongly urging the party not to make the tactical mistake of voting against it.

On the other hand some of the eastern urban representatives and ultra Tory members are anxious to adopt the usual policy of beatig the Imperialistic drum and opposing the government whether right or wrong.

As a result of the opposing councils no decision as to party policy had been reached when the caucus broke up this afternoon. Another effort will be made to reach some acceptable compromise between the divergent sections of the party before Tuesday next, when the debate on Mr. Fielding's resolutions will be resumed. It is considered probable that the ultimate decision will be to let each member of the Opposition act in the matter as he thinks will best suit his political interests in his own constituency. Some comparatively non-committal Opposition amendment may be agreed upon, expressing regret that the Government is endangering the consummation of the scheme of international preferential trade.

Indications point to an opposition policy of damning the reciprocity agreement with faint praise, and criticizing it in particular cases where temporary embarrassment may be caused to special interests without at the same time coming out openly against it as a whole.

The Liberals, on the other hand, are practically a unit in enthusiastic endorsation of the agreement as a whole. Almost the only objection comes from the Liberal representatives of the fruit and market garden districts of Ontario, who fear the competition of early American fruits and vegetables. It is safe to predict, however, that when the final vote on the tariff resolutions is reached they will be supported by a solid government majority, and the agreement as a whole will not be very bitterly fought by the opposition.

NO STRIKES AT KINGSTON.

Labor Leaders Report Amicable Relations With Employers.

Kingston, Feb. 7.—In labor circles it is stated that there will be no strikes in May, as alleged, but that there is harmony between employers and employees, and that the wages promised will be acceptable.

At noon a civic deputation left for Ottawa to press upon the Marine Department the need of greater harbor space. It will also ask the government to build a new bridge across the harbor. The old bridge has been in use since 1827.

TEACH IRISH IN SCHOOLS.

Hamilton, Feb. 7.—At the combined banquet of the Hamilton Hibernian lodges here last night Provincial President C. J. Foy, of Perth, made a plea for the organization of juvenile lodges to unite the Irish youth. He advocated the teaching of the national language in the Separate schools, and complained that, unlike the French clergy, many of the Irish priests had not given the Irish the support they should.

INDIANS GET LAND ON COLD LAKE SHORE

Sixteen Sections of Original Chipewyan Reserve Exchanged by Department of Interior for Equal Area Bordering on Cold Lake in Response to Request of Indians.

Sixteen sections of the Cold Lake Indian Reserve, which lies about eight miles north of Lloydminster, have been exchanged, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, by order-in-council, for an equal area of land outside the present reserve, in order to give the Indians direct access to the shores of the lake. Application for the exchange was made by the Department of Indian Affairs on behalf of the Indians of the reserve. Notice of the exchange is contained in the latest issue of the Canada Gazette.

The lands of which an exchange is effected are sixteen sections in Townships 61 and 62, range 3, west of the Fourth Meridian, comprised in the Cold Lake Indian Reserve, and an equal area of land in townships 63 and 63 west of the Fourth Meridian.

The exchange is made with the provision that the regular statutory road allowance across the lands added to the reserve may, with the consent of the Department of Indian Affairs, be opened out at any time that they may be required for the development of the country. The lands surrendered by the Indians is vested in the Department of the Interior, to be disposed of in the ordinary way, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Cold Lake Indian reserve consists of 73 square miles of land lying southwest of Cold Lake and was set apart as a reserve for Chipewyan Indians who had been living north of the Beaver river, near Cold Lake, in April, 1904. The majority of the Indians took up their abode on the reserve provided for them, but a number objected to going south of the river, where they would be away from the lake, and made the request that they be located on its shores, which has been granted.

IMPERIALISTIC AMENDMENT.

Submitted by Unionists to Address in Reply to King's Speech.

London, Feb. 7.—Nearly seven pages of amendment to the address appear in today's parliamentary papers. Among these is on fathers, by four Unionist M.P.'s—J. Norton Griffiths, Staveley-Hill, Viscount Lewisham and Worthington Evans—protesting against the inadequate consolidation of the different portions of the Empire, the failure of the ministers to recognize the nature and gravity of the situation and the urgent necessity of some steps being taken towards Imperial unity. The amendment regrets that no mention is made in the speech of any proposals enabling the Overseas Dominions to participate more actively in the general management of the Empire in matters of legislation, administration and defence.

Removing Snow From Streets.

Montreal, Feb. 6—Two thousand men and twelve hundred carts are now engaged by the City to remove snow from the streets. The city surveyor states that it will take over a week before the snow is all cleared from the streets where there are car tracks.

Voberg, Feb. 6—Two vessels sent for the rescue of the fishermen who on Friday were swept out to sea on an ice floe in a gale found the floe stranded near the island of Seitskar. The fishermen, who numbered 253, were in no danger and refused to be taken off.

White Rose Flour

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CAMPBELL & OTTOWELL

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from medy and all danger is avoided. For croup, Give Chamberlain's Cough Re- Sale by Dealers everywhere.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Every woman has some little plan for recording her household expenditures.

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EDMONTON, ALTA.

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20 lb. pail Corn Syrup $1.00
20 lb. Good Cooking Beans $1.00
20 lbs. best Japan Rice 1.00
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Special in bulk Tea, extra good quality, 3lb. $1.00
Good Coffee, fresh ground, 3 pounds $1.00

It pays you to buy at

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Be sure to call.

A BARGAIN IN PURE CASTILE SOAP

Made of purest Olive Oil in Marseilles, France

LARGE BARS, 35c.

of 2 pounds each

GEO. H. GRAYDON

King Edward Pharmacy,
260 Jasper Avenue, East.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V.

COL. SAM HUGH ATTACKS CLE

ALL DENOMINATIONS R HIS VITUPERATION, ES ALLY ROMAN CATHOL

Ottawa, Feb. 10—The chief of the Commons sitting toda attack by Colonel Hughes on tawa clergyman, Rev. J. W. I and the Ottawa ministerial s

A fortnight or so ago, Col in the House, accused Rev. Donald, of the Toronto Glob ing in the pay of a "Peace in Boston, whose propaganda ciprocity, and Col. Hughes that Dr. MacDonald had a that doctrine for the associati Hughes objected to this as i imical to the best interests ada.

Mr. Milne was alleged t preached in his church in sermon condemnatory of Col. although he did not mention name. However, Col. Hughe that many members of Mr congregation had assured him sermon was directed against Col. Hughes in the House t retaliated. He said Mr. Mi a Liberal party leader.

Ministers Take Matter

The ministerial association matter up and passed a r that every statement made Hughes was false and expres plicit confidence in Rev. Mi This resolution was the caus Hughes' statement to the day. He reaffirmed all he viously said and offered to affidavits in support of his against Mr. Milne. He deman the ministerial association t question up again and in or there should be the fullest in offered to sign the Hansar of his speech so that they co ceed against him if they felt to do so.

Towards the end of his which lasted for over an h Hughes made a some what ge tack on the clergy of various inations, particularly the Catholic church. He said, e he excepted many none m branches of the Christian c

His Friends Resent Att

He provoked a warm rejoin the Conservative benches. Claude McDonald, of Toront servative), who is a Roman said he had no concern w comment that had been mad Mr. Milne's conduct, but he c sit and hear an attack upon men generally. Col. Hughes h out of his way to do so and ferences to the Roman clergymen were unnecessary a tuitous. He could not permi state without challenging the lity had been cursed by them entirely disassociated himse the remarks by Col. Hughes.

David Henderson, of Halt servative, concurred in the se expressed by Mr. McDonnell clared that he was not in s with discussions of this kin House of Commons.

On the Liberal side, Hon. Lemieux and H. H. Miller, Grey, also spoke in condemn the general attack on the cle by Col. Hughes. Mr. Miller Col. Hughes and his work Africa to which the Col. re it was the privilege of every to sneer at every man who South Africa.

Mr. Millar replied sarcastic of course no one could que courage of Col. Hughes for not with the assistance of rounded up three hundred There the incident ended.

Want a Commission

J. W. Taylor (Conservative Westminster, read a telegram Fruit Growers' Association o Junction, B. C., opposed to re and Martin Burrell (Cons Yale-Cariboo, read another British Columbia inland trade urging the appointm commission to report upon before passing upon the r agreement. Mr. Burrell sa a great many messages to effect.

Dr. Black, of Hants, N.S., he could bring a sheaf of cations from fruit growers Scotia who, to a man, wer of reciprocity.

KNOX TO SPEAK IN CH

Will Devote Remarks to A Reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 10—The reciprocity agreement made gress today through discuss House ways and means com a conference of Democra but action in both cases wa the committee adjourning morrow morning and the Senators adjourning until

Secretary Knox will mak in Chicago next Wednesda when, it is understood, he his remarks to advocacy city.

Too Much Methodis

Toronto, Feb. 8—The o the Toronto Presbytery to of church union as sent general assembly, is that it much of Methodism and th ficient of the orthodox P principles have been cast