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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1909.

A GUARANTEE THAT COUNTS.

The bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, guaranteed by the Province, have been sold at 110. The railway is not built yet, has scarcely been begun. It is as yet a railway on the surveyor's blue-prints. The bonds of projected railways do not usually sell at so good a figure. The exception in this case must be attributed in the main to the fact that the bonds are guaranteed by the Province. The sale is a tribute to the excellent credit Alberta has among men who look at the backer's standing before cashing a document. It is the sufficient answer to the doubters who told us a year ago that the Province's guarantee would not count for much in the money markets because the land in the Province was not behind the guarantee. The financiers, it seems, regard a cash income as quite as good surety as unsold real estate. Their testimony is that Alberta has the best of all possible assets and that its finances have been kept in the best of condition.

The sale of the bonds is assurance that the road will be built, and makes it to somebody's interest to built it as quickly as practicable. The money is in the possession of the Province and will be released by the Province only as the road is built. The owners, of course, will be allowed interest by the bank, but railway financiers are not usually satisfied with the rate of interest the banks are prepared to pay for deposits, and the present parties will probably lose no time in converting a deposit which they cannot withdraw into a railway which they can operate for dividends.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SPECIAL.

Lord Northcliffe has been travelling on the Intercolonial and does not think much of it. He said so a few days ago. The Montreal Herald "comes back" with a story of the trip, more or less accurate, told in telegrams from points along the way. The Bulletin does not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the messages. The story follows:—

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 3—Lord Northcliffe passed over the Intercolonial railway today from North Sydney on his way to Montreal. He said:—

"The Intercolonial railway seems to me like a chain round the neck of this fair part of the Empire. It is a warning to anyone like myself, who sometimes indulges in the dream of state ownership of British railroads. With its army of officials, its late trains, its antique locomotives, it reminds me of the railroads of Spain, which are a good deal quicker than those of the Intercolonial. I have had five years' experience of the Intercolonial now and have not yet arrived promptly at any point at which I have aimed. I see that some of your papers call it 'the people's road.' They must be a strange sort of people, if they are satisfied with it. I hope to escape it next year on my way to Newfoundland by going by yacht from Montreal to Port aux Basque, or to the port we are making at Batwood, Nfld."

Lord Northcliffe said he hoped, with a fair amount of luck, to arrive in Montreal by Friday. But as the train pulled out of the station he said: "When you travel by the I. C. R. you never can tell. Our car is provisioned for a month."

Truro, N.S., Nov. 3—(Special)—The Montreal express, with Lord Northcliffe and his Pullman, arrived 4.50 p. m., five minutes ahead of time. Interviewed, his lordship said he had forgotten about the new Pacific engines built for the I. C. R. at Kingston locomotive shops, equal to the very best on the continent.

Nappan, N.S., Nov. 3—(Special)—Lord Northcliffe arrived here by express at 6.49 p.m., an hour ahead of time, and gave an interview. He says the train has been running so fast that the month's stock of provisions are being terribly shaken in the Pullman which he had specially brought through from New York for travel in Canada—vibration greater than on the rest of the train, which was all built in Canada.

Dorchester, Nov. 3—(Special)—Lord Northcliffe's train arrived at 8.15 a.m., one hour and twenty minutes ahead of time. Lord Northcliffe interviewed said he was mistaken about the speed on the Government railway, but thinks as a newspaper man it should have given him a free pass for himself and Pullman, as did the C. P. R. and G. T. R., instead of charging him the full $249 for bringing his car along.

Petit Rocher, Nov. 4—(Special)—Express reached here 12.15 a.m., an hour and a half ahead of time. Lord Northcliffe jumped from Pullman in dressing gown, gold lace cap and slippers, greatly excited, saying that a case of champagne, part of a month's provision, had been shaken out of the window and he insists upon a search. It was found half a mile down the line after an hour's search.

Lac au Saumon, Nov. 4—(Special)—Northcliffe express arrived 6.19 a.m., an hour late through having to search for dozen boxes of Havana cigars which flew out of the window near Beau Rivage.

Ste. Luce, Nov. 4—(Special)—Lord Northcliffe, interviewed 6.19 a.m., says large part of month's provisions have been shaken out of Pullman—that vehicle built for American railways being evidently unaccustomed to high rate of speed on I. C. R.

Isle Verte, Nov. 4—(Special)—Arriving here at 8.12 a.m., Lord Northcliffe communicated to the local press that the crowning disaster was loss of Lady Northcliffe's latest hat—a Newfoundland beehive, with a real Auk's feather—from the last survivor. It was carried off in the vibration caused by high speed necessary to make up for time lost on account of the search for the other articles.

Harlake Junction, Nov. 4—(Special)—Lord Northcliffe greatly distressed at learning train will reach Montreal at 6.30 p.m. tonight instead of Friday. Thinks he will be obliged to have car detached at Levis and brought up tomorrow so that he may be chronologically accurate.

A DIRTY GAME.

Mr. Monk, Federal leader of the Conservatives in Quebec, has been out stumping the country against the proposal to establish a Canadian navy. Mr. Monk, of course, voted for the resolution to establish such navy last session, and pledged himself to approve the vote of the necessary money. But this solemn undertaking of six months ago does not seem to weigh in the minds of the revolters as anything important enough to be heeded. Neither do they regard it of any considerable importance whether or not Canada keeps its promise to the Empire or preserves the position it has taken before the world. The members of the Defence Conference, which met in London during the summer, had the resolution of the Canadian Parliament before them. Presumably they outlined the course the several portions of the Empire are to pursue, taking Canada's promise at face value. The unanimous vote with which that resolution was passed six months ago was a splendid declaration to the world that Canadians stood together resolutely to maintain the Empire and to build a navy with this end in view. For Parliament to now go back on its word would necessarily put the plans of the Defence Conference out of joint, would give disappointment to the other Dominions, would humiliate this country and would bring joy to any nation which desires to see the Empire go to ruin. Nothing can be imagined which would more please the enemies of Britain, if she has any enemies, than to observe the people of the oversea Dominions fighting among themselves as to whether or not they should take any part in Imperial defence, or as to what part they should take, and even going back on the part they have already agreed to take. This is the spectacle which Mr. Monk and his associated revolters are trying to make Canada exhibit to the world, and they have the brazen audacity to make the attempt while wearing the badge of the party once led by Sir John Macdonald.

It is not difficult to detect the object of this miserable game. For while Mr. Monk declaims in Quebec against doing anything to help defend the Empire, his colleagues in the English-speaking provinces demand with equal vigor that we shall do something more than it is proposed to do. Their only point of agreement is that Parliament should humiliate itself, the country and the Empire by refusing to implement its solemn promise. But while Mr. Monk pulls one way his fellow lieutenants pull the other. While he declares we should consider nothing but the defence of our own shores, his fellow sub-leaders declare that we should leave the defence of Canadian shores to the last. It is the same old plan of saying one thing in Quebec and something else outside of Quebec. In Quebec, Mr. Monk would persuade the French-speaking people that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for him; outside Quebec Mr. Monk's accomplices proclaim that Sir Wilfrid has done nothing toward Imperial defence until forced to do so by pressure of public opinion. We are to have the Canadian end of the South African war over again it seems, if the malcontents can accomplish it. That they are acting in collusion and by arrangement there is no doubt. The only point for doubt is whether in so acting they have the approval of Mr. Borden. To his credit, that gentleman has so far reaffirmed his allegiance to the policy he announced six months ago, and has expressed a determination to make good the promise he then gave. It would be unjust to doubt the sincerity of his professions. But whether he will be able to prevent an open outbreak among his followers is uncertain. His tenure of office is none too secure. The extent of his authority over his deputies has been shown to be limited on many occasions. It is to be hoped for the good name of the party and the country that he will be able to bring the disaffected spirits to his way of thinking, or at least to secure a compromise with them which will avoid the open scandal of a divided house on the the question of whether or not Parliament is to keep its word.

THE WISE CONSTABLE.

"Bob" Cook, the outlaw, is a strong advocate of the establishment of a mounted police system in Ontario. He visited Orangeville the other day and amused himself by chasing his brother-in-law around town with a rifle. This being somewhat out of line with the customs of the locality and also in disrespect of certain laws made and provided, the villagers carried the news to the county constable, who they imagined would consider it part of his duty to come and round up the disturber. But they reasoned badly. The constable "kept on shingling his barn." He understood that it was not in keeping either with the traditions of his office or with his own inclinations to take men with loaded guns in their hands. That kind of thing might be all right for policemen who had nothing else to do, but not for a country constable whose barn needed to be shingled. If the outlaw succeeded in catching the brother-in-law and killing him, and if a warrant was taken out for him, the constable would perhaps clamber down from his barn and take up the scent, hoping the while that the murderer would escape into the next bailiwick before he overtook him. But to go out and gratuitously molest a "bad man" who had not actually shot somebody was not on his program. Besides, he knew that he was not paid enough for the constable business to buy shoe leather. And if he went after Cook that might be construed as a precedent and he would not get the barn shingled this fall. So he kept on driving nails and left the outlaw and his relatives to settle their affairs as they saw fit. Whether Cook overtook his kinsman or what the result was, has not been reported. But there must be people in Ontario who feel that when outlaws are prowling around with fire-arms it should be the business of somebody to go and look after them. An arrest in time—elsewhere—often saves a crime; and while every sympathy will be extended to the constable's laudable desire to get his barn shingled before the fall rains set in, it would really seem to be up to the authorities to have some one in the community whose first business would be to preserve law and order. Then even the brothers-in-law might shingle their barns in comparative security. Altogether "Bob" Cook should be credited with doing much to promote the good cause of establishing a real police system in Ontario.

Somebody must have been circulating copies of the Declaration of Independence among the Filipinos. The elections for the legislature have resulted in the return of 60 Nationalists, 15 Progressives and 5 Independents. The Nationalists favor the independence of the Islands.

The leader of the British Columbia Opposition stands corrected. To his declaration before the representative of His Majesty that he could not obtain a copy of a voters' list, an Alberta journal reports that: "There is no time "in the Province of British Columbia "that any elector cannot get a voters' "list. There is never a moment, according to the law of that Province, "when the lists do not exist in printed form." Mr. Oliver, of course, being on the ground, cannot be supposed to know the facts of the case. And being a public man whose future would be ruined by misrepresenting facts known to the voters of the Province, he cannot be supposed to be so particular about making a false declaration.

DISTRICT NEWS

CLYDE.

Bulletin News Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Logan visited here this week.

Henry Eggers, from Missouri, has been visiting his brother-in-law, Fred Myers, having located land here. He promises to return soon with his effects.

There was a christening at Fred Myers' residence, when Hugo Myers, Frank Jones and baby girl Nelson received their baptismal names. Archdeacon Gray, assisted by Mr. Herbert, conducted the service.

Mrs. Benton is having a large frame house erected on her farm.

Mr. Weidrick's outfit have finished a successful threshing run.

George Clyde has returned and is located on his scrip land.

Mr. Herbert held a harvest service at Poplar Knoll and Dungannon schoolhouses. There was a large attendance at each.

A sneak thief made a Sunday morning visit to a bachelor's shack and purloined a pocket book with a month's wages.

The railroad is graded to within two miles of here. Olson & Nelson have completed their contract and returned to the city. McCrimmon's camp is located here and the grade is being steadily pushed on. A siding has been constructed at the correction line, south of 59.

There was a large attendance at a social given at Violet Hill Schoolhouse, the object being to secure funds to purchase an organ.

Clyde, November 9th.

BARDO.

Bulletin News Service.

Road work is progressing on the lines running north and east of Bardo.

The bridges on the lines running north and south and east and west need attention once more.

Alfred Sholtz has undertaken the contract of baling hay for Messrs. Parker and Lewis.

The grade on the Calgary-Tofield branch of the G.T.P. is practically completed to the Battle River and steel laying has commenced.

Threshing is over in this district and all boast of good yields of grain.

Bardo, November 9th.

NOYES CROSSING.

Bulletin News Service.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Daniel Noyes, when he celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of his birth. The guests numbered about thirty.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Noyes and left them a bouncing baby boy.

Noyes Crossing, November 7th.

HORTONBURG.

Bulletin News Service.

Miss Clark attended the Teachers' Convention in Edmonton, Thursday and Friday and stayed until Sunday.

The Alberta Grain Co. have started to buy milling oats at 25c and feed oats at 23c. They have completed their new elevator.

The Atlas Elevator Co., expect to finish their work on the elevator this week.

Hortonburg's butcher, Mr. Pickstone, is doing a large wholesale and retail business. He has two rigs on the road constantly.

The street to the elevators and town site is being graded under the supervision of Sid Ottewel, Hortonburg's grading contractor.

Foley, Welsh & Stewart are preparing to winter their horses at Robt. Gibbs.

Sid Ottewell leaves next Saturday on a trip to the Old Country.

The first cars of oats were loaded at this point by C. Williams and Silover Bros.

Mr. Lines of Wainwright recently buyer for Alberta Grain Co. at Lamont has been transferred as buyer for their elevator at this point.

One young man of this district is the victim of a Halloween practical joke played by the boys of the rival town and at present drives with his wheels on one side changed from front to back.

Hortonburg, Nov. 9.

TREKKING IN PITIABLE PLIGHT.

With Wife Blind, Child Starved and Horse Crippled.

London, Nov. 10—Inspector Sanders yesterday ordered to be destroyed a horse which was in a pitiable condition. In connection with the case is the strange story of a man named Lewis Whitehead, who claims Tavistock as his residence, and says he was burned out there. Several days ago some one reported to Mr. Sanders that a man, accompanied by his wife and child, and a crate of chickens, was driving toward London, living off farmers, and with a horse that was in a terrible condition. The inspector at once sought the man, but it was some time before he could locate him. When he did so, he found the party in a pitiable plight. The mother is stone blind, the child was half starved and the man himself made a wretched appearance. The horse was limping along on three legs, its bones sticking through its skin, and it was evident cruelty to ask it to work. The mother was taking care of the child, about five years of age, and the party was living from hand to mouth on the charity of the people.

When questioned, Whitehead said he had been two weeks on the road. He had been burned out in Tavistock, and having neither money nor work, decided to come to London, where chances would be better. Taking with him his wife and child, and the crate of chickens, he started on his journey, and the whole outfit had put in a terrible time.

Ordering the horse to be killed, Mr. Sanders at once took care of the woman and child, and then began an investigation into Whitehead's story. Whitehead, according to what the inspector said, is a shiftless fellow, though not a bad man.

AUSTRALIA'S FAST SERVICE.

From Vancouver—Canada Will Raise No Objection.

London, Nov. 12.—In his budget statement, Premier Ward announced that negotiations were in progress with a view to including Auckland as a port of call for the Vancouver steamers. He said he was hopeful that the sympathetic attitude of Canada would assist in securing the desired result. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had cabled: "Canada will raise no objection if Australia consents."

The question had now been submitted to the Commonwealth. In this scheme failed an effort would be made to establish a mail and passenger service to San Francisco via Suva and Honolulu and a service to San Francisco via Tahiti. Sir Joseph considered this impossible without the cooperation of the United States.

UNDESIRABLE CLASS IN HIGH RIVER DISTRICT

Efforts Being Made to Deport Colony of Gypsies Recently Landed in High River, and Who Attended the Edmonton Fair as Fortune Tellers.

High River, Nov. 10.—Jann Mitchell, a prosperous farmer about eighteen miles west of High River, has gypsy ancestry, and seems to have a large family circle of nephews, nieces, cousins and other relations. Jann tried to get a family named Megal, alias Mitchell, understood to be Jann's nephew-in-law, but failed. He made a personal visit to Ottawa to intercede with the authorities, but their answer was "No." This was last September. He then sailed for Liverpool and shortly afterward returned with a family which the officials suspect were conveyed by a tramp steamer to Canada and evaded the inspection of the immigration officials. In the meantime Jann's community has been largely augmented by another band of his kith and kin from Vancouver, who landed October 19 at High River. They are very dirty gypsies, and were a nuisance to the community, alternately begging and telling fortunes. They have since moved out to Jann's farm, where they are living in tents and constitute a village.

The immigration officials made a round-up of the community, but failed to locate the Megal family, patriarch Jann having in the meantime gone on a homestead seeking expedition for his numerous community. The officials then took action under the criminal code against some of the recent arrivals from Vancouver for fortune telling, and the preliminary hearing began at High River before Magistrate Shepard.

The amusing part of the evidence was that the High River Agricultural society had issued a license to these people to tell fortunes at the fair apparently in ignorance of the provisions of the criminal code and the Gypsies claim that a similar license was obtained from the directorate of the Edmonton fair.

The Gypsies are a motly bunch of men, women and very numerous children, about forty all told, and how they ran the gauntlet of immigration inspection has not yet been explained, but they are, to say the least, a very undesirable bunch of immigrants and do not look good to Immigration Agent Humphries, and if they are not deported it will not be his fault.

They are the same bunch that were mixed up in the abduction of a white girl at the city of Ottawa a few weeks ago. They apparently are great travellers, having been nearly all over Canada during the past few months.

TO CONSERVE ALASKA COAL

Leading American Makes Protest Against Present Policy.

New Yor, Nov. 10.—Dr. Chas. a. Elliott, as President of the National Conservation Association, today issued a statement on the danger of the monopolistic control of the sources of power in this country, which is declared to be urgent. The statement is in the form of an appeal to the American people and deals particularly with the much discussed question of the coal fields of Alaska and sheds new light on that situation. It says:

The National Conservation Association is convinced of the urgent need of immediate measures to prevent the control of the great sources of heat and mechanical power in the United States from being seized by monopolistic organizations and to secure the best development of these sources in the interest of the whole people.

"These sources are waterfalls and coal. Under the existing laws the wisest development is practically impossible."

The following statement describes the situation with respect to coal lands:

"The present coal land law attempts to prevent coal monopoly by requiring small entries by claimants who intend to develop the mines for their own belief but the law fails of its object and in other respects does not protect the public interest Since, however, the existing law inadequate though it is, affords the only protection which the public now have, its provisions should be rigorously enforced.

"The coal lands in the possession of the United States are being rapidly absorbed under the present inadequate law. The great fields of Alaska, estimated to contain fifteen billion tons, still remain the heritge of the people, but bad as is the general coal laid law of the United States, that of Alaska is even wors for the government is absolutely limited to a charge of ten dollars an acre, which according to a public statement by the directors of the United States Geological Survey, is less than one-tenth of the real value of these coal lands. There are already about 900 entries in the Alaska coal fields. It is true that the field was recently withdrawn from entry but the legality of that withdrawal has been questioned. Even if the nine hundred claims now coming to trial should be declared fradulent, new claimants may file on these lands under the objectionable provisions of the existing law without restriction against monopoly and waste and without either necessary provisions.

"We have urged the present administration to postpone for the common good, the trial of these claims, and we have no doubt in view of these facts, and of the policy of the administration as declared by President Taft in his speech at Spokane, Washington, on September 28th, that our request will be granted.

"We therefore, appeal to the American people to bring the urgent needs of the situation to the attention of their representatives in congress, in order that comprehensive legislation upon this vital matter may be enacted at the next session of congress."

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GEORGIAN BAY CANAL NOW SEEMS ASSURED.

London, Nov. 11—A canal, 625 miles long, connecting the St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes and providing an unbroken waterway from Chicago to the Atlantic ocean, will be constructed by Sir Robert Perks, M.P., whose retirement from parliament in order to devote his energies, as head of his great engineering contract business, to this enterprise, has just been announced. It is estimated that the work will occupy ten years and will cost $125,000,000.

A COMPARISON OF THE BEST BRITISH ORATORS

Asquith Great in Debate, But Cannot Eelctrify Audience—Rosebery Has Accomplishments in Tone and Gesture—Balfour Fluent, Brilliant, Caustic, But no Literary Polish.

London, Nov. 11—In the heat of the campaign over the budget, the London Mail publishes a pertinent article by W. R. Holt on the principal stump-speakers now in public life in Great Britain. It says:—

Lord Rosebery opened the budget campaign. He played on his audience as Pachmann plays on the piano. There was a touch of truth in the criticism of a radical journalist who said that at such moments it felt like being in church and that it would be irreverent to cheer. No man can speak with more infinite variety of tone, gesture and meaning than Lord Rosebery employed, and his speech had a great effect.

Yet, after all, did not one feel a lingering suspicion that it had all been foreseen and that the emotions aroused were precisely those which the speaker intended to invoke—that, in short, for all its wonderful vividness it just missed the magnificent spontaneity of the old Gladstone days?

Asquith too Cold.

Mr. Asquith is not at his best at a great meeting. He is a House of Commons man. Set him at the treasury bench, face to face with the enemy, and he is happy. He stands like a rock and there is an air of massive solidarity about his sentences which commands respect.

But it takes something more than debating skill and a masterly command of phrases to grip a popular audience. Nine thousand men thronged Bingley hall, listening to the prime minister in the fortress of the enemy. They wanted to be lifted out of themselves. They wanted to blow the roof off with their cheers. The bonfire was there, but Mr. Asquith would not, or could not, apply the match. He was their master; they felt that, and wanted to feel it; only it was a cold, unsympathetic mastery; never a flash of the lightning which sends a Birmingham audience into delirium. Grave and austere argument, manifestly designed for consumption elsewhere, excited their admiration, but it certainly did not make them want to carry Mr. Asquith shoulder-high to the station.

Five days later Mr. Balfour addressed a similar mass meeting in the same hall. He makes no more pretense to be a popular orator on the large scale than Mr. Asquith does. He is fluent and brilliant and caustic, and when it pleases him he can be subtly and tantalizingly evasive; but he makes no claim to literary polish. Neither has he developed the arts of the demagogue.

With an almost uncanny knack of hitting on the right thing to say, he is curiously indifferent about the way in which he says it. He gets to the point when everybody expects the hammer to come down with a bang on the anvil—and then remembers that he has to give the hammer another dialetic twirl in the air, so that the audience may wonder what became of the cheer they were just ready to deliver.

Only One Lloyd-George.

And then came Mr. Lloyd-George with his vigorous broadsides at Newcastle. I am not now concerned with what he said, but with his manner of saying it, and with its effect upon those who heard it. There is only one Lloyd-George. He begins a speech as if it were to consist entirely of witty jests or an exchange of banter between himself and the audience.

That lasts for two minutes. Then the eyes harden and the voice rises to a penetrating tenor. The emotion is being worked up. The accent becomes sibilant with soft Welsh "s.'s."

A challenge brings out a cheer and on the instant Mr. Lloyd-George attacks enemies, covers them with vitriol and tramples on their remains. Forgotten are the conventionalities of party warfare. The reticence of a cabinet minister ilies to the winds.

All the stops are pulled out in turn—melodramatic, pathos, class hatred, anger, contempt, defiance, every motion that can stir the feelings of an audience. And then at last the peroration, uttered in a voice quivering with emotion, eyes burning in an impassioned face, and then the breathless collapse on a chair, while the hall fills with the thunder of applause.

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It is Celtic, it is Welsh, but above all other things it is Lloyd-George. It is not merely a gift from his distant hills. It is the result of acute observation and careful practice, and no man can define it better than himself. If he has an ambition as a public orator it is to wear the mantle of Joseph Chamberlain, and one has to admit that it is not altogether a misfit.

Winston Churchill is an orator of somewhat similar ambitions, but of a different type. He is the oldest young man in England. He has allowed his shoulders to assume a stoop and his face has the "character lines" of a man of over 40.

He seldom smiles, unless it be a smile of scorn. He has an air of determination so resolute that it might almost be taken for a scowl. He prepares his speeches with infinite pains. Sometimes they rise to the level of real literature—crisp thought, most vigorously expressed, which read even better than they should. He has done some Limehousing already. He will do more before the campaign ends.

F. E. Smith, K.C., has done magnificent work in the country campaign, aand he will do more. After the front bench men, he is one of the two members most ardently desired by promoters of Unionist meetings. To quote an Irishman he is a lovely fighter—otherwise, he would not be one of the most successful barristers of his generation.

Crowds that have never seen him before raise their eyes in wonder when he appears on the platform. This tall, boyish young man, with the thin face, the sleek, black hair, can he be the redoubtable "F. E." who went to Limehouse to reply to Mr. Lloyd-George, and whose maide nspeech in parliament is remembered with joy in the House of Commons?

The surprise soon disappears, for the boyish young man thrusts his head forward, and in a strong, mellow voice pours out a stream of pungent epigrams and criticisms, appealing alike to principles and passions.

Jackson Bros., manufacturing jewelers, have been appointed official time aand watch inspectors for the Edmonton division of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

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. They are mild and gentle in their effects and we cure even chronic constipation. Sold by all dealers.