

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bldg., 318 Jasper Ave., Edm.

SUBSCRIPTION.  
One year to Canadian or British Post Office address ..... \$1.00  
Six months to Canadian or British Post Office address ..... .50  
One year U.S. Post Office address ..... 2.00  
Six months U.S. Post Office address ..... 1.00  
All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four. Notice of Extraordinary Cattle for insurances \$1.00.

C. F. HAYES,  
Business Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1910.

## THE POTTER REPORT.

The city council are in possession of the report prepared for them by the New York engineer engaged to look over the ground and draft a plan for water and sewer systems sufficient to meet the requirements of the city for a long term of years, to solve in fact so far as it can be done finally and permanently the question of the water and sewer service. It is evident from the report that Mr. Potter took a broad view of the situation and planned for a big future. The report intimates that the plans suggested are sufficient to meet the requirements of a city of a quarter of a million people. For a city with thirty thousand or less population at present this figure seems like an ambitious expectation, but those who understand the character and extent of the country upon which the city has to draw will not admit that it is an over-ambitious one.

When a few years ago Mr. Chipman prepared a similar report supposed to be sufficient to meet the requirements for some years to come it was thought he took a rather optimistic outlook. But the short period that has intervened has seen his plans outgrown, and the extension of population beyond the area which was then thought likely of early settlement has introduced problems for which those plans offered no solution. It was this outgrowing of the old plans that made new ones necessary, and the lesson from the former experience was that the new one should leave plenty of room for expansion. The city has now well taken a hint from experience and have plans prepared with this necessity in mind. Those submitted by Mr. Potter seem to meet the requirements in this respect at least.

The plans being comprehensive, it will, of course, involve an immense outlay to complete the systems they propose. This was inevitable. One cannot make omelets without breaking eggs, nor put in water and sewer systems without spending money. But it is not necessary to undertake the whole, enterprise and make the whole expenditure at once, nor at one time. If that were the idea the only safe disposition of the plans would be to burn them, for even to Edmonton the report put at once nearly four millions of dollars into sewers and a corresponding amount into a waterworks system would be a large order. The advantage of having a general plan prepared at this stage is not that the city may plan into the folly of trying to carry out the whole project forthwith, but that those who have the management and extension of these services in hand may see the end from the beginning and may thus be able to make the extension from time to time so that these will ultimately form part of the system foreseen to be necessary when the city attains large proportions.

The alternative was to go on as we have been doing, making provision for the need of the time in the way that seemed most expedient for that purpose. But this temporary policy is a dangerous one where each expenditure costs a large sum of money. If continued we were pretty certain to wait up some day and find that we had spent a lot of money that could have been saved or put to much better use if we had been developing the systems in accordance with a well-conceived plan for meeting the requirements of the city some years ahead. It is entirely probable that had Mr. Chipman been even more optimistic and drawn up the old plans in the expectation of a much more rapid growth of population, the money that has been spent would have been spent to better advantage. Had he been optimistic enough no new plans would now be required.

In one direction Mr. Potter recommends an unexpected savings. It had been taken for granted generally that owing to the increase of population above the intake we should have either to find some other source of water supply than the river or to move the pumping station farther up stream. Either was bound to be an expensive undertaking. But according to the report neither will be necessary. The bringing of water from Pigeon Lake, Mr. Potter says, would be more expensive than pumping up the same amount of water from the lake. He recommends that the limit of the lake's capacity would have been reached. He recommends that the present plant be left where it is, and extended as necessary. Con-

Lame back is one of the most common forms of muscular rheumatism. A few applications of Chamberlain's Painment will give relief. For sale at all druggists.

mination of the water would be avoided both by the sewer arrangement he has planned and by the filtration and purification of the water at the pumping station.

It is to be supposed that the council knew who they were enquiring and had and have every confidence in his ability to devise plans such as the circumstances called for. If so then one of the most difficult and important problems before the city has been solved on paper and there remains only to work out the plans in effect and detail as conditions demand and as prudence warrants.

Retributive justice seems to be paying a visit to the Ontario Tories who a few years ago objected to having the school question in Alberta settled once and for all in a way acceptable to the people who have to support the schools and demanded that the question be left an open one about which rival parties and creeds could and no doubt would squabble and wrangle through generations. A bishop of the Roman Catholic church in that Province has just declared the bilingual schools which exist there a failure, and his statement is endorsed by other clergy of the same church who have had long and wide experience in educational matters. According to these authorities the failure of the bilingual schools has resulted in a system which does not give the pupils an education such as the common school should give them and such as the schools of Alberta, public and separate, do give them. Supposedly the pupils in both languages, but according to these men, who should know, they are educated in neither. The minister of education seems to be in the unfortunate position of not knowing just what to do about it, a predicament which can be readily understood. Unless he does something it seems pretty likely that a considerable section of the public—that is the voters—will be dissatisfied, and if he does anything one section or other is certain to be. Perhaps before he is through with it he and some of the busy-bodies in his party who butted into the Alberta question will be the kind of schools to which the minority there are entitled, had been clearly and definitely spelled by the settlement of the Federal House. A matter which cannot be settled to the complete satisfaction of everybody is better settled in a way that does injustice to nobody than left as a bone of contention for disputants to gnaw at.

The secretary of the Humane society complained in a letter published in a recent issue of the large number of reports reaching him of the ill-treatment to which both men and animals are subjected in the construction of all on the various lines of railway being built in this district. Railway contractors have a name for getting out of a man or a beast all the work there is in him, and some who have evolved from road-way builders to railway-contractors have the worst reputation. Exceptions there doubtless are, and varying degrees of severity even among those who deserve the enviable reputation. But railway building is hard work at the best and the man who cannot do it with any idea is sure to find out his mistake. None but the most rugged constitution has any business on the grade. It is quite possible some of the complaints come from men who were not physically fit to go into such work and more from some who went into it without a notion of what it was like. In a country where work is as plentiful as it is in Alberta there should be little trouble in finding employment elsewhere for those who are unable or unwilling to put up with the hardships incidental to the construction camps. The work is necessarily as hard on horses and mules as on men. But while the men can register protest, and these failing, can leave the camp, the animals can neither petition, protest, nor leave. They must stay on the job, taking what comes to them, whether it be good or bad. On their behalf, rather than even that of the men, there should be a sharp lookout, and where they are known to have been abused those responsible should be brought to justice. The man of sense knows that it is cheaper to keep a horse by treating him properly than to kill him by abuse, and the humane man—even though a railway contractor—will and does treat him as well as can be whether he thinks it pays or not. Those who have neither sense nor humanity should be taught that there is a power in the land capable and willing of interposing between them and the victims of their own folly and brutality.

Toronto Saturday Night, on October 15th, alluded to the rumor that Mr. Oliver is to be driven from the Dominion Government to a seat on the Railway Commission—a vacant seat by the way which Sir Wilfrid Laurier says is to be filled by a farmer. The retirement or removal which the authors of the rumor are trying to engineer, Saturday Night says: "Is not one that will be viewed with approval by anyone who has studied Canadian politics of late years. It is generally understood that the Hon. Frank Oliver retires from the cabinet 'because he finds it more comfortable to do so and that it will not be a voluntary act on his part. His great achievement is that of having made the department of the interior 'against which every sort of reproach was leveled a few years ago, a clean

department. He is the object of an 'intrigue emanating from his home town of Edmonton, by which a young politician of no very savory reputation for scrupulousness in public life 'hopes to take his place. Even should the Edmonton intriguer succeed in 'driving Mr. Oliver to a seat on the 'railway commission, it does not follow that they will succeed in their 'ultimate aims. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 'as one has remarked on several occasions, is no fool. There are three 'provinces west of Lake Superior in addition to Alberta which would no 'doubt present candidates for the 'portfolio of the interior. For the 'present it is to be hoped that Mr. 'Oliver will remain where he is. 'Those who aim at driving him out 'are not concerned for honest administration so much as the hope of 'pickings in the future."

The Journal is quite seriously affected by the Bulletin's pointed out that certain of the city aldermen seemed to think untimely talking had prejudiced the city's claims to the Grand Rapids water power, and were now calling on the Province to go into the power business as a means of attracting attention from themselves. In fact our contemporary seems to be afflicted with that complication of maladies not inaptly described as a diarrhoea of language and a constipation of ideas. The cause of its distress is apparent. For a couple of weeks it has been working overtime to cultivate the impression that Hon. Frank Oliver was indifferent toward the proposal that Edmonton should acquire water power rights at Grand Rapids. If he was not actually antagonistic toward the city's interests and favorable to those of some adventurer who is reported to have beat the city expedition to the Rapids, made a survey and made application for water rights. Whatever interfered with this congenial but not over-successful occupation was certain to induce a violent disarrangement of the already overstrained imagination; and to be put squarely up to the fact that if the city's chances have been prejudiced by anyone or to any degree it was by the wagging tongue which gave out beforehand the intention of the city to go after power rights was clearly more than it could be expected to stand. The Journal accordingly raves to the extent of a couple of columns. In the course of which it calls Hon. Frank Oliver stupid and the Bulletin a liar, winding up with the beautifully consistent declaration that the water power "belongs to the whole people of Canada," but that the city of Edmonton "owns" it. The outcome is not likely to go far toward convincing anybody capable of recognizing political prejudice and personal spleen, that Edmonton's interests are less safe in the custody of the Minister of the Interior than they would be in the hands of the Journal. The fact is that this capacity will rest, as they have every right to do, in the conviction that no interloper will be allowed to interpose between the city and the water power privileges at Grand Rapids. If the city's chances have been prejudiced in any way it has been by the ill-timed publicity which made it possible for an adventurer to make his surveys first, and presumably to file his formal application before the city had done so. In expressing the hope that they may have been prejudiced the aldermen concerned are simply advertising their belated recognition that the tongue-wagging may have done harm. The roaring idiosyncy of the Journal merely expresses its fear that its friends have been prejudiced by its own belated recognition of his elbow, soliciting his valor, and pointing him the way to glory.

**BRIGHT PROSPECTS.**  
One by one the oft familiar, oft forgotten facts are emerging from the gloom to remind us that we are on the eve of a municipal election campaign. A fortnight since the market building reappeared without warning or announcement. A day or so later the stock and wheat began to rise. The old acquaintance Tuesday evening the East end bridge loomed through the shadows. Next week we may look for the proposal to remove the incinerator, and the week after for the scheme to move the railway north to Pave's Lake. The fortnight before nomination there should be a great rattling among the dry bones and general resurrection of the immortals. And when the blushing candidate sits down to his pen and penitence, his pen will seem thick with the neglected opportunities of his predecessors, each hovering at his elbow, soliciting his valor, and pointing him the way to glory.

**PUMPING AND PLUMBING.**  
The Ottawa city authorities have just found out that for every 20 gallons of water used from the mains 80 are wasted. Defective plumbing is accused of much of the waste. A few months ago our own city officials were trying to find out where the enormous amount of water pumped into the mains at the power house went to. The Ottawa situation may account for some of it.

**JOSEPH AMONG THE PROPHETS.**  
Toronto Globe—More than a quarter of a century ago, when he was a new hand in British national politics, having just finished his great work of cleaning out the slums of Birmingham, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain foresaw the present conflict between the land-owning class and the landless masses, and suggested the way out that the Conservative party is but now adopting.

The Birmingham statesman is a great friend of that sprightly old grand dame, the Lady Dorothy Nevill, who has recently published another volume of reminiscences. In 1883 he wrote to Lady Dorothy the following remarkable letter: "I have just read two books lately published, 'Progress and Poverty,' by H. George, and 'Land Nationalization,' by A. Walton. They come to the same conclusion—'L'ennemi c'est le propriétaire'—and they advocate the same remedy—namely, confiscation of property in land. I am told that these books are being eagerly read by the working classes in London, and that the feeling in favor of drastic measures is growing. If I were a large land-owner I should be uneasy. They are the few, the far, the few, the many? There is only one way of giving security to this kind of property, and that is to multiply the owners of it. Pass the property in some form or other, and on a large scale, is the antidote to the doctrines of confiscation which are now making common talk. When Mr. Chamberlain suggested

such it seems had been in the city when the intention to despatch the survey party was blazed abroad, had taken the hint that what the city wanted so badly it would be willing to pay for, and had found ample time before the arrival of the expedition to make his preliminary surveys and get in his application. If the latter formality has been completed with the city would seem to be in the position of second corner. If not, the fault certainly does not lie with those who gave warning of the city's intention. Assuming that the leasing of water power rights is governed by regulations and that the first applicant who has completed his surveys and established his bona fides is entitled to first chance, the city is in the lurch. And unless the Government is prepared to violate its regulations, to refuse the first applicant to give the desired rights to the city regardless of priority of claim, and probably to fight a law-suit against the first applicant, the only recourse for the city is to buy off the enterprising gentleman who took advantage of the information.

The Lloyd-George policy of taking for the State a part at least of the unearned increment of land has been adopted by the Liberal party. The idea of peasant proprietorship to the front. In one way or another the landlords must go. "They are so few, and the landless are so many!"

The Hamilton Spectator says: "Alberta province has gained for itself 'a world's record in the matter of 'dry farming. Today's dispatches announce that the Canadian provinces have won the gold medal in open competition with the world with its 'dry farming exhibits, which is more 'good advertising for the Canadian 'West.' That is it ought to be good advertising, and will be unless the notion of all other 'dry farming is necessary throughout the Province generally. The trophies won at Spokane belong to the one-eighth of the Province that lies south of the city of Calgary. Farther north we get the same results by following the less strenuous method of farming common to Ontario. The settler in Alberta has a choice of two radically different kinds of country, requiring radically different systems of cultivation. In the south he may go upon land with a tree or shrub, every acre of which can be ploughed without tramping or 'grubbing,' but he must be prepared to cultivate his land thoroughly in order to preserve the moisture, which in some years is light. Farther north the land is brusk and in places heavily timbered with soft woods; but once cleared it requires only the ordinary amount of cultivation as the rainfall is always ample. A farm in either section will pay big dividends on the investment and labor, provided he adapts his operations to the climatic conditions. Unless he does so he can neither win 'dry' farming trophies in Spokane nor world's medals in Chicago and Paris—honors which have come respectively to Southern and Northern Alberta.

Six years ago Archdeacon Grey started a boys' brigade, something along the lines of the school caedets. The idea, however, was less to give military or quasi-military training to the boys than to create a kind of free club where the boys would gather frequently under good influences to engage in games and gymnastic exercises. Archdeacon Grey finds that he is no longer able to continue the sole direction of the brigade and is endeavoring to enlist the aid of a number of public spirited men in the movement. Though the Y.M.C.A. has a useful boys department he feels that there are many lads in the city not in position to pay the fees, and that the boys have some opportunity for usefulness in providing these with a free institution of their own along somewhat similar lines.

The idea is to secure permanent quarters and establish a gymnasium and reading room, which would be open two or three evenings in the week with a reliable man in charge. The boys would use the building for headquarters.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening with His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Byles in the chair, when an organization was formed to be known as the 'Boys' Brigade Cadet and Scout Association,' whose object is to carry on the work along the lines indicated. The work is a worthy one and deserves encouragement.

Senator Jones says free trade would immensely benefit the farmers, but would ruin the implement manufacturers or drive them across the line whence they draw most of their raw material. He has the merit of being honest about it, and does not set up the foolish plea that the farmer is benefited by a system that makes dearer what he has to buy. He puts the question fairly on a business basis and says frankly that the consumer would be better off if the tariff were abolished, but that it would be impossible to continue to carry on some lines of manufacture in the country

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peasant proprietorship on a large scale as the antidote for land nationalization has been a radical of the radicals, hated and feared by the aristocracy, whom he had likened to the lilies of the field in the parable. "They toll not, neither do they spin," was his indictment of the land-owning class. Today he is a Tory and a close ally of the aristocrats, whom in other days he denounced, but his adoption of 1883 is as good now as it was then. The Lloyd-George policy of taking for the State a part at least of the unearned increment of land has been adopted by the Liberal party. The idea of peasant proprietorship to the front. In one way or another the landlords must go. "They are so few, and the landless are so many!"

The Mail and Empire refers to the leaders of the Liberal party in the Edmonton district as Nomonink, Rodnik, Matiching and Thanashehik. If gentlemen of these and similar names are members of the Liberal party the fault is not that the Mail's friends spared either money or whisky in the attempt to convert them to the high moral principles of Conservatism.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Washington Star—"You must admit the greatness of the men who painted the pictures you are so anxious to acquire."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax; "although I can't help thinking of what a lot of respect those old masters would have had for the men who are now able to buy their works."

Youth's Companion—Mrs. Poyndexter was just dropping off to sleep, but her husband was wakeful. "I heard a story today," he began, "about—"

"Oh, don't bother me, Jason!" she murmured. "I'm sleepy."

"I am only going to say—"

"I don't want to hear it!"

"It's about—"

"Can't you let me go to sleep?"

"About Mrs.—"

"Mrs. who?" demanded his wife, sitting straight up, wide-eyed and interested.

"I've always noticed," said Mr. Poyndexter, yawning, "that the way to get a woman's attention is to tell her a story about some other woman."

Cleveland Plain Dealer—"The butcher-tricks of the trade."

"You see this small sheet of brown paper here," he said. "Just lay the stick on it before you do the weight. Then try to wrap the meat in the paper and discover that the sheet is too small. Lay it aside and take a larger sheet of ordinary paper. Do you understand why I tell you this?"

"No, sir," replied the apprentice.

"Just lift the sheet of brown paper that you didn't use," said the butcher. "It weighs four ounces. Now remember that you are always to weigh the meat on this heavy sheet, but never to let the paper leave the shop. Now, do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," replied the apprentice.

Tit-Bits—A noted clergyman was in his study writing when his five-year-old daughter walked in and asked: "What are you writing, papa?"

"I am writing a sermon, my dear."

"How do you know what to write, papa?"

"God tells me what to write."

After watching her father a few minutes the little girl said: "Papa, if God tells you what to write, why do you scratch some of it out?"

Lippincott's—A conscientious Sunday school teacher had been endeavoring to impress upon her pupils the ultimate triumph of goodness over beauty. At the close of a story in which she flattered herself that this point had been well established, she turned confidently to a ten-year-old pupil and inquired, "And now, Alice, which would you rather be—beautiful or good?"

"Well," replied Alice, after a moment's reflection, "I think I'd a great deal rather be beautiful and repent."

Detroit Free Press—Charles A. Schwab, at his dinners in his splendid white mansion in Riverside drive, tells a number of stories about thrift.

"Excellent as thrift is," Mr. Schwab will sometimes say, "it may yet be carried too far."

"Jones, for example, on a hot afternoon, entered a Pittsburgh saloon to get a glass of cold lager. Perceiving Smith at the bar he said generously: 'Hello, Smith! Will you have a beer?'"

"The thrifty Smith, as he pushed away his empty glass, answered:—'No, thanks, Jones, I don't care for another beer; but you can pay for this one I've just finished if you like.'"

Washington Star—A prominent Washington minister has a son who is a physician. It is rumored that one day when the reverend gentleman was called to the telephone a sweet, girlish voice at the other end of the wire inquired demurely:—

"Is Dr. Smith in?"

"Yes," replied the genial divine, "but which one do you want—the preaching or the practicing one?"

Atlanta Constitution—W'en Kunnell

and those who work in them would suffer. Nor does he deny that the tariff might be substantially reduced without bringing ruin on any section of the industrial classes.

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Rosefort comes, does you reckon it could hit him ter gimme a job up in Washington? said Brother Dickey.

Old man, someone said, do you think Roosevelt is president now?

Oh, I well know he ain't president, so ter speak, but ez he's runnin' de whole country, he orter have de divin' away of de jobs.

Woman's Home Companion—It was little Flossie's first day at school. Her name had been registered and the teacher asked: "Have you any brothers or sisters?"

Yes, ma'am, answered Flossie. Are you the oldest one of the family?

Oh, no, ma'am, returned Flossie, pa and ma's both older'n me."

Pittsburg Post—He has absolutely no soul for beauty.

How now?

Yesterday at the ball game I pointed out the reigning belle and he merely complained that she obstructed his view of second base.

Buffalo Express—You'll be the happiest man on earth, I suppose, when your time's up, suggested the kindly old gentleman.

Oh, I don't know, answered the convict. I'm in here for life.

Kansas City Journal—I see you have an actor employed on the farm.

Yes, I put him on. He's a darn good actor, too. I thought he was working the first week he was here.

Atchison Globe—A man cuts just about as much figure at his wedding as he does when his first baby is born.

## THE VICT WITHOUT

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth  
dress in Ottawa  
Treaty

Ottawa, Oct. 20.  
When Hon. A. B. back from London, Canadian Club of suits of the award national tribunal interests were out United States—mak kan boundary question, a reman of justice, and in its attitude tow On that occasion the (cousin) man a dian defeat, and converting an aud festly hostile to a trust in British d audience that, at address, gave a r of Canadian loyalty by slinging with a "God Save the King."

A Happi  
On Saturday aft Canadian Club of north, fresh from of the Canadian fish case against the The Hague, in cont North Atlantic fish happier story to tell his address with a t perial note which was rise-and-spun enthusiastically chas his concluding refer cause which Canada Canada has noth "Canada and," said, "had behind th all the weight of th The very best assai ain could give us we had been defo tionship must have between us and the successful result, a pliazas among the intimately connected know the practical protection and strong warm gratitude, at which we have to be hundred years of clinging to Great Brit stress.