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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE IN WEST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—A delegation of seven representatives of the railway machinists waited upon the C. P. R. officials this morning with a view to reach an amicable decision regarding the matters in dispute. The demands made by men are to secure a shorter working day, the present schedule on all divisions in the west requires a ten hour day at a wage of \$3.75 or at the rate of 17 1/2c an hour.

What the machinists request is a 9 hour day which will net the same amount of pay as they are at present drawing. The granting of the request will mean the augmentation of the monthly pay rolls of the company to machinists by thousands of dollars. Failure on the part of the company to accede to this request may result in trouble, but the matter has not thus far been submitted so strongly to the officials in the city. The machinists themselves are reticent about making any statement regarding the matter.

A Strike May Result.
Their efforts, it is said, to secure a shorter working day will be scoring, and as the matter is one which is of especial consequence to both parties it is not regarded as improbable that a strike may occur. This would affect all the men in the western divisions of the road between Fort William and the coast numbering about 150 men. In the case of men walking out over 200 men in this city would be involved.

WINNIPEG'S FINANCES.

Will Borrow Money at Six and a Quarter Per Cent.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—Mayor Ashdown will call for Great Britain on September 13, in accordance with the resolution of the City Council appointing him to go to London on financial business. "It should be distinctly understood," said the Mayor to-day, "and I am not going to London to sell bonds. I am going to look over the situation, and it seems probable that it will be necessary to have a representative for Winnipeg appointed in London for the purpose of borrowing \$300,000 from the Trust and Loan Company of Canada at 6 1/4 per cent, the rate which is near at hand has been persistently given out among the strikers. W. Beattie, international vice-president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, now in New York, stated that there is every reason to hope for an early ending of the struggle.

Early Settlement of Strike Probable.
Chicago, Sept. 7.—Reports that the settlement of the telegraphers' strike is near at hand has been persistently given out among the strikers. W. Beattie, international vice-president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, now in New York, stated that there is every reason to hope for an early ending of the struggle.

FEW JAPS REMAIN ON CANADIAN SOIL.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has been furnished with a statement by T. N. Nese, Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, which shows in detail the actual number of Japanese who have remained in Canada during the present year, and taking into consideration those who are en route to the east to have to arrive at their points. Mr. Nese states that his figures are obtained from official sources in British Columbia.

According to this statement the Japanese passengers from Japan direct landed at British Columbia ports since January, 1917, amount to 3,334. This number, however, included those who arrived with women, children, those en route to eastern Canada, those in transit to United States ports, and those who had come on short visits to the Province of British Columbia. According to Mr. Nese's figures there have been in all 2,883 of the latter, leaving a net immigration of 641.

The statement in detail is as follows: Trade and Commerce has been furnished with a statement by T. N. Nese, Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, which shows in detail the actual number of Japanese who have remained in Canada during the present year, and taking into consideration those who are en route to the east to have to arrive at their points. Mr. Nese states that his figures are obtained from official sources in British Columbia.

It is estimated as many go to United States points other than those by rail who cannot be checked by the United States immigration officers, many go by boat, small boats, or by the Igloo States in various ways.

Few Actual Laborers.
Of the 641 Mr. Nese states there were merchants, students, women, children, etc., and that there cannot be more than one-half of the number, or 320, who were actual laborers.

Mr. Nese's statement further mentions that according to the Canadian Government census of 1911 there were in British Columbia 4215 Japanese and he alleges that there must now be about 6,000, an increase of 1,500 within the last six years, or 250 a year. This includes the natural increase of the population, as there are at present about 600 women and 200 children.

How Trouble Was Engendered.
Mr. Nese states that trouble has been engendered in British Columbia by reason of the fact that every arrival is counted as a new arrival, without considering those in transit to the United States, and those on a visit or those returning from Japan. There are at present 3,600 naturalized Japanese in British Columbia. Mr. Nese further furnishes a statement of Japanese passengers landing at British Columbia ports from Honolulu since January, 1917. The figures are quoted by month to show that there is no concerted movement in view of the numbers each month varying so largely. Mr. Nese's statement is as follows: February, 25; March, nil; April, 330; May, 303; June, 611; July, 1,422; August, 206; Total, 2,933.

Not Staying in Canada.
Mr. Nese is in receipt of official advice from Hawaii that those Japanese originally shipped for the United States to work on the Great Northern Railway and other lines there, and also on the Japanese rice plantations in Texas and Louisiana, and have no intention to stay in Canada. The press despatches received, Mr. Nese states, bear this out in the names of Charles Chillingworth, ex-son-

NEWS OF MERRY OLD ENGLAND

With John Bull's People—Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in Commercial World

Big Fire in New Glasgow, N.S.
Halifax, Sept. 7.—The largest fire that has happened in New Glasgow for a year took place last night when the magnificent building, plant and machinery of the Standard Brick and Tile company was burned to the ground and the great industrial establishment which was yesterday a busy hive is now nothing but a smouldering mass of ruins.

The loss is \$200,000. In one hour the vast mass of buildings fell. They cost \$125,000 and the plant and machinery is estimated at \$150,000 more.

The G. T. P. Progressing.
Perth, Sept. 6.—The G. T. P. is rapidly getting the steel laid along their line. They are now 120 miles west of Perth. They expect to get in four months' work along the line and they expect to have their line completed by the end of the year. It is a divisional point. People are moving in there every day.

Tupper Endorses All-Red.

London, Sept. 6.—Sir Charles and Lady Tupper sailed by the Empress of Britain to-day. When interviewed Sir Charles Tupper said he quite agreed with Lord Strathcona on the Red route. "It is a matter in which he has always taken the most interest."

Company Has Money.

Minneapolis, Sept. 6.—The New York office of Watson and Company has nearly a million dollars, with which to meet its obligations. A statement issued to-day by W. F. Nowall, the assignee, shows \$980,800.

Mackenzie King Went East Politician.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—"There is nothing in it," was the answer made by Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to the question, "What about the story that you will enter politics?" King would not be subjected to an interview as to his alleged political intentions. He laughed at the story.

Early Settlement of Strike Probable.

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MAKES PIANO THAT WHISTLES.

Young Negro Preacher Patents Instrument.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 6.—Rev. James O. Early, a young negro, has been granted a patent for a whistling piano of his own invention. The instrument has a keyboard arranged on a scale somewhat different from a piano. It is capable of whistling in a variety of tones. Mr. Early already has been approached by a northern man with a handsome offer for the patent rights. He hopes to induce men of his race to organize a stock company to exploit the instrument.

Severe Earthquake is Recorded.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A distinct earthquake shock, indicating a very severe seismic disturbance at a far distant point, was recorded on the weather bureau instruments here to-day. The shock lasted an hour and a half.

CALGARY'S LIGHTING PLANT.

Calgary, Sept. 6.—Acting under instructions from the light committee, the city engineer has prepared a statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the municipally owned, municipally controlled and municipally maintained electric light plant of the city of Calgary. In spite of a reduction in rates there is a balance of profit for the seven months ending August 31 of nearly \$9,500. Alderman A. G. Graves is administrator of this department. Here are the figures:

Receipts to September 31st.
Domestic lighting.....\$24,710.06
Street lighting.....4,532.30
Total.....\$29,242.36
Expenditure to September 31st.
General expense account.....\$ 6,361.83
Maintenance power station.....1,781.82
Maintenance wire system.....732.82
Fuel.....6,281.54
Maintenance lighting system.....808.73
Interest and discount.....317.35
Total.....\$16,515.88
Balance receipts over expenditures.....\$12,726.48
Less seven months' interest in \$125,000 worth of bonds, being amount of debentures sold on which plants have to refund interest to the city of Calgary general account at end of fiscal year.....\$ 3,846.25
Actual profit of plant for seven months ending Aug. 31 \$ 9,469.73

Lindsay To Be Deposed.

Vancouver, Sept. 6.—A report has been received from Fernie that G. G. Lindsay of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, will be succeeded by another official to be sent out from Toronto this summer.

HE IS PERSONAL FRIEND OF KAID SIR HARRY MACLEAN

Wm. Stewart-Irvine, Second Street, Former Acting British Vice Consul at Magador, Knew Famous Scotchman and Interestingly Tells of Scene of Present Disturbances.

"Sir Harry Maclean is in a very critical position, and in considerable danger in the hands of Raisuli, the notorious bandit chief," says Wm. Stewart-Irvine, late acting British Vice-Consul at Magador, who has lived on Second street in Edmonton for the past year, after twenty-five years' residence in the Moroccan kingdom.

Mr. Stewart-Irvine is a personal acquaintance of Kaid Maclean, and is one of the few white men, outside of the British army, who has ever been in the palace of the Sultan. To him Morocco is as familiar as a quarter of a century's residence can make it, and many of the bandit chiefs are also known to him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stewart-Irvine have made trips abroad on several occasions into the interior, and have gone unaccompanied among those savage tribes. Both speak Arabic fluently, and having been frequently the guest of Kaid Maclean in his palace at Mequinez, from their intimate knowledge of that country they can tell most interesting stories with reference to the bandits, the Kaid and the Sultan, all of whom are at present so much in the public eye.

"I could at first hardly realize," said Mr. Stewart-Irvine to the Bulletin representative, "how an 'old timer' like Maclean could have been taken prisoner, but when I read the details of the capture, I saw how it was done. I have lived among the Moors for a quarter of a century, and a clever lot of intriguers it would be hard to find. The bandit chief has been frequently the guest of Kaid Maclean in his palace at Mequinez, from their intimate knowledge of that country they can tell most interesting stories with reference to the bandits, the Kaid and the Sultan, all of whom are at present so much in the public eye.

Maclean, whose headquarters have been at Fez, has obtained a band of 12 pipers, all Moors, in charge of a Scot, and wearing the proud tartan of the Maclean clan. For some time Major Angus Ogilvy of the 13th Hussars was in command of his cavalry. Major Ogilvy was in Canada some weeks ago, and is known to a number of Canadian military men.

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THEY CONDEMN NEW LEGISLATION

Anglican Bishops Instructions to Clergy to Ignore Provisions of "Deceased Wife's Sisters" Law Raises Storm.

London, Sept. 6.—The Church of England, as represented by its bishops, taking the passage of the "deceased wife's sisters" bill in a spirit of open rebellion. The Bishop of London, who has officiated for Canada, issued instructions to his clergy, bidding them to be silent at any marriage which the new law authorizes, and other church authorities are taking the same attitude.

Weakens State Church.
The result, which is already apparent, is that the position of the state church is considerably weakened, and the campaign for disestablishment will receive a strong impetus. The discussion of the subject in the House of Lords was conducted with dignity and moderation on both sides. Not so, however, the discussion in the press, which has been ranging since the bill became law, and which has been innumerable skirmishes. Sir Harry's regiment was stationed for some years in Canada, and while he was in Quebec most of the time he was posted for intervals at Toronto, London and Bradford.

From Canada he was shifted to Gibraltar, where he held a staff appointment. The Sultan of Morocco was deposed in the late war, and the position was offered Maclean. The prospect appealed strongly to his martial tastes and love of adventure, and he gladly accepted, resigning in 1876 to enter upon his duties of organizing the army of the Sultan. He rapidly rose in favor by his daring, intrepid and military genius, and became a prime favorite with the late Sultan, and many other royal personages. He was a symbol of dash, daring and manly courage that was never known to fail. A horseman of the finest type, and an unerring shot, he was a notable figure on the battlefield. During the reign of the late Sultan two serious insurrections arose, but these

were quelled by the government troops under his all-conquering leadership. European intrigues are believed to be responsible for the present situation.

A Power in the Land.
Colonel Maclean, of Toronto, while on a visit to Morocco, three years ago, was somewhat amused by the extent of the regard in which the name of the great Sir Henry Maclean is held by the natives, who, on discovering that he bore the same patronymic, were most solicitous for his comfort. Colonel Maclean, who has ever been famous namesake at Tangier, but owing to complications that had arisen, he was unable to accompany the army commander who was absent.

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PRICE OF COAL GOES UP.

New York Experiences an Unprecedented Rise in Cents Per Ton.

New York, Sept. 6.—The Tribune to-day says: An increase of twenty-five cents a ton in the cost of steam size of anthracite coal goes into effect to-morrow. At Tidewater the price will be \$3.25 a ton for pea, \$2.75 for buckhead and \$2.25 for rice. To New York consumers the cost will be \$4.10 a ton for pea, \$3.60 for buckhead and \$3.25 for rice.

This advance, according to a local wholesaler and retail dealer today is unprecedented at this time of the year. He added that it was unavoidable, and gave as reasons: The enormous increase in the demand for small sizes of coal, the inability of the coal producers in Pennsylvania to obtain an adequate supply of labor, insufficiency of transportation facilities, the practical doubling within five years of the cost of labor, material and transportation, while the market price of coal has remained about stationary during the same period.

A NOTED U.S. JURIST IS DEAD

Former United States Judge John Jay Jackson Expires at Atlantic City—Famous for Strike Writ.

Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 6.—Former United States Judge John Jay Jackson, who was famous for his strike writs, died here to-day.

Judge Jackson celebrated his eighty-third birthday anniversary on Aug. 4, and came here for his health three weeks ago. His body will be taken to his birthplace, Parkersburg, W. Va., for burial.

Judge Jackson was appointed a district federal judge by President Lincoln in 1861. For forty-one years he served as a jurist, with nothing special in such service to bring him to public attention. Then he issued an injunction writ covering every conceivable act of a strike during a strike, when such act could be construed as intimidation either covert or overt. This was the first time that it was the opinion of many notable men on the bench that Judge Jackson had gone further in his restraint of strikers than they had dared, although they deemed his construction of the law sound.

Put "Off" on Strikers.

When the Virginia miners struck in 1902 the United Mine Workers sent a force to the district in question to force non-union men to quit work. At their head was "Mother" Mary Jones, who issued his injunction, in which he forbade the strikers to interfere with men working at the mines, in any way whatsoever. The injunction forbade the strikers to be connected with the mines. It even forbade the strikers lingering on the highway or paths along which the non-union miners went to work. It was a severe blow to the strikers.

Headed by "Mother" Mary Jones, although she had attacked him personally in speech and through the press, the judge declared he believed in labor unions, and conceded the right to strike, provided intimidation was not used. Labor unions all over the country attacked him savagely, but he asserted that as he had kept 7,000 men in employment and had done what he considered his duty, he did not mind the attack.

Judge Jackson resigned from the bench in 1905. He had been advised frequently that his advanced age had a tendency to interfere with the proper performance of his duties, but he scouted the idea. Finally he gave way and President Roosevelt named Alton G. Dayton as his successor.

Cousin of "Stonewall."

Judge Jackson was the son of Gen. John Jay Jackson. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1845. He became a ready and effective speaker. He was a cousin of "Stonewall" Jackson, with whom he took issue on war topics long before the great conflict began. He was a man of massive frame, and with his long white beard and piercing glance was a notable figure on the bench for many years. While labor organizations generally condemned his strike writs of 1902, it was nevertheless conceded that Judge Jackson was a thoroughly conscientious man, fully believing that law and right were as he announced them.

Keys 1,000 Years Old.

The Moors, who were the original possessors of Gibraltar, still hope to recover the keys of the fortress, and the keys of the houses possessed by the Moors in Gibraltar 1,000 years ago are still kept by their descendants across the strait, who are waiting to use them again. The name Gibraltar, in fact, is derived from Gebel, the first Moorish conqueror of the country, who landed there in 700 A.D. Moorish castles and relics exist everywhere over the country.

SHEFFIELD CHORUS.

Coming to Canada This Autumn for a Two Weeks' Tour.
London, Sept. 6.—Lord Elgin has accepted the presidency of the Colonial committee of the Franco-British exhibition. Mr. Charles Harris is arranging for the Sheffield chorus, two hundred strong, to Canada in the autumn for a two weeks' tour.

PROLONG UNDUPLY THE CONFERENCE

Holland Wants Half of Knights for Opening of Parliament. Venezuela Displeased at Hague.

The Hague, Sept. 6.—It is the general opinion of the delegates that the matter of obligatory arbitration is now in a fair way of being settled, and definite results are expected not later than Tuesday. The proposal for the establishment of a permanent court will come up again on Monday, and at the same time a new proposal for solving the difficulty in allowing Judges will be discussed. The plan to appoint four Judges to represent the entire South American continent has been abandoned because of the jealousy among the South American States against thereby. The latest project is to allow the conference to vote for the countries interested to appoint Judges.

Holland Wants Half of Knights.

M. Nelidoff, M. Bourgeois, M. Beaumont, respectively the President of the conference and the Presidents of the Committees on Arbitration, Land War, Maritime War and the Geneva Convention, had a lengthy conference which was evening and decided to inform the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands that it was apparently impossible for the conference to come to an agreement before September 3, the day on which the Hall of Knights, where the conference holds its plenary sittings, is desired for the opening of the Netherlands Parliament. They said they would be ready to give the hall four days for these ceremonies.

In Answer to the Inquiry of President Nelidoff the Authorities at St. Petersburg Have Called Him that Emperor Nicholas, after Recalling that on the Occasion of the last conference he offered to give up the right of calling and organizing a new conference, which was not accepted then, says he will not repeat the same offer but that the Russian delegation is to support any proposition concerning meetings of plenipotentiaries on the lines of the proposal that the conference meet every seven years.

The Emperor has drawn up a new proposal with respect to the collection of contractual debts, differing from the first proposition only in form. It is principally intended to do away with the numerous reservations made when the first proposal was put to vote.

Germany's Attitude on Arbitration.

Germany has reconsidered her refusal to accept any list of cases which the powers shall engage to submit to arbitration, and is now willing to accept a limited schedule of cases for obligatory arbitration. This unexpected change in the attitude of Germany was announced by Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein, head of the German delegation at this afternoon's session of the committee appointed to examine the proposition on the subject. The Baron, however, said he was waiting definite instructions from Berlin before submitting to the committee the list of cases approved by the authorities at the German capital. Consequently the details of the subject was adjourned until Tuesday.

Venezuela May Withdraw.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 31.—It is stated that the withdrawal of Venezuela's representatives from The Hague Conference will undoubtedly be ordered today. This is due to the attitude of Venezuela regarding the wording of the proposition for the abolition of the arbitral jurisdiction of the international High Court of Justice.

Venezuela, it appears, is not in accord with the views of the proposers of the convention on the subject of debt collection, and is in sympathy with the attitude of Brazil towards the proposition for the establishment of an international High Court and in rejecting the arbitrary classification of the Latin republics in the matter of selecting of Judges as violating the principle of equality under which the republics were invited to attend the conference. The Government of Brazil has cabled to all the representatives accredited to the Latin-American republics to communicate its attitude at The Hague to their respective Governments.

HIGHER THAN GOVERNMENT STANDARD.

St. George's Baking Powder

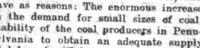
"Talk about your Pure-Ford Laws! They're not needed when you buy articles like St. George's Baking Powder!"

"St. George's is made of materials pure as the law requires."

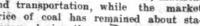
"The Cream of Tartar used in it is 99.90% pure! The hot alkaline Cream of Lime, containing from 10% to 15% of lime, to be sold as 'pure!'"

"If you want white, light, wholesome, and delicious biscuits, cakes and pies, St. George's is the Baking Powder to get."

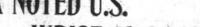
Good recipes, and new ones, will be sent you in a book, free of charge, to those who write today—as the editor will soon be about to publish the "Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal."



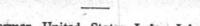
John Jay Jackson



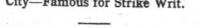
Charles Harris



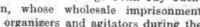
Lord Elgin



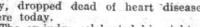
M. Nelidoff



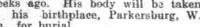
M. Bourgeois



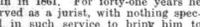
M. Beaumont



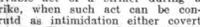
Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein



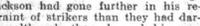
Alton G. Dayton



John Jay Jackson



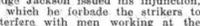
Charles Harris



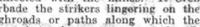
Lord Elgin



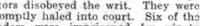
M. Nelidoff



M. Bourgeois



M. Beaumont



Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein

