CONFERENCE ON THE FISHERIES DISPUTE

Representatives of Three Governments Concerned Meet at Washington—Newfoundland Cabinet Refuses first Concession Sought by U.S. Fishery Interests.

Washington, Jan.9—Efforts to reach an agreement upon the minor details in the fisheries dispute between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, were made today by the officials of the United States and Canadian governments. The preliminary discussion was participated in by the state department officials and Minister of Justice Aylesworth of Canada and Sir Edward Morris of Newfoundland, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Ambassador Bryce represented the British government. Senator Root was invited to participate in the conference because of his former experience in connection with the fisheries matter. While it is recognized that the fisheries controversy was settled by the Hague tribunal the present conferences are being held for the purpose of reaching an agreement on all the minor points. The details of the conference today were not made public and it is understood the final settlement will be made at a second conference to be held within a day or two.

Lasted Two Hours.

The first fishery conference lasted about two hours and was only sufficient to open the complex subjects covered by the Newfoundland regulations. The fact that the people of Newfoundland are reluctant to permit the board of experts, under The Hague award, to pass upon the legality of the acts of the Newfoundland legislature, is, however, the basis for the expectation that they are prepared to recognize a very liberal construction concerning United States fishing rights in Canadian waters.

One question to be settled at the outset is the application of the Foreign Fishing Vessels Act of 1906, which imposes on United States fishing vessels restrictions in addition to those of the old act of 1905. There is also a question of the right of Newfoundland to board American vessels and bring them into port under certain conditions.

What Law Prohibits.

The Newfoundland law prohibits the shipment of Newfoundlanders as men of the crews of United States fishing vessels plying their vocation in Newfoundland waters. It also prohibits Sunday fishing and the use of purse seines.

These propositions are obnoxious to the Gloucester fishermen with the possible exception of the Sunday law. They are not now in effect, their operation having been suspended by the modus vivendi, which was reached last years as a preliminary to the adjustment of the fisheries dispute by The Hague tribunal. As the decision of that tribunal has now been rendered the old fishing regulations would apply in full force unless something is done by the present conference to reach a better understanding.

Newfoundland Refuses Concession.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 9—The Newfoundland Colonial Government tonight refused United States fishing interests the first concession asked of it since the recent award by the Hague tribunal. The poor results of the season's fisheries left the United States dealers unable to supply contracts for frozen herring.

A Gloucester concern petitioned the Colonial Government for permission to purchase cargoes of herring in Placentia Bay, under the recent Hague award the United States fishermen are forbidden to enter Placentia Bay. The application was placed before the Colonial Cabinet at a meeting held here tonight. Their decision was that it is not advisable to grant the United States fishermen rights beyond those granted them under the provisions of the recent award and the Cabinet declined to consider the request. There is no appeal from this decision.

WOLF CREEK.

On Monday following Christmas Day, the citizens of Wolf Creek were entertained by the farmers of the neighboring district, in the King Edward Memorial school house, claimed to be, and rightly so, the finest school building west of Edmonton. All the rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Foley, Welch and Stewart, the contractors for the G.T.P. and the Canadian Bridge Co., having been especially invited by the hosts of the evening, were well represented. Dancing commenced at 8 p.m., when forty couples took the floor. At the banquet, which was arranged for 10 p.m. covers were laid for fifty, but it was found necessary to have a double sitting. Dancing continued till the small hours of the morning, when it was unanimously decided that the first ball held in Wolf Creek was an immense success, and that great credit was due the farmers of the district. The citizens of the village, wishing to return the compliment, invited all present to a banquet and dance to be held on Jan. 2 in the same room. The school house being all freshly decorated, an invitation issued to all the settlers, the rooms were again packed. The dancing commenced at 8 p.m., led by Mr. Joubert's orchestra. During the evening it was decided to immediately purchase four lots in the Grand Trunk townsite to erect a church. The whole of the funds, with the exception of ten dollars were immediately donated or promised. The banquet proved a great success and all the toasts were suitably proposed and answered. Dancing continued till 4 a.m.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It clears the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. Sold by dealers everywhere.

HOLD ISLAND OF RUATAN

Honduras Revolutionaries Active on Coast But Order Reigns Inland.

Washington, Jan. 9—The island of Ruatan, off the coast of Honduras, is held by the Honduran revolutionists according to late advices received at the state department today from Minister Dawson at Puerto Cortez. The Hornet is reported to be at the island. The United States gunboat Tacoma is investigating.

It is evident from the despatches that the revolutionists have not begun on the mainland. The governor at Puerto Cortez reports quiet in the interior and that no revolutionary activity exists in that neighborhood.

A GIGANTIC PLAN TO CONSERVE FORESTS

R. H. Campbell, Chief of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Outlines Proposals for a Large Expenditure in The Work.

Ottawa, Jan. 8—R. H. Campbell, chief of the forestry department, in discussing the protection of Canada's forests from devastation by fires, outlined a gigantic plan of conservation.

"We must have more money immediately," he said, "to cope with the existing conditions. This appropriation must either come from the provincial or federal parliaments," he added. It is evidently plain from these statements that if the Canadian people wish to see a future revenue from their vast forests they must, of course, be willing to allow their representatives at parliament, either local or dominion, to vote ample appropriations for this protection.

The plan as outlined by Mr. Campbell is to install fire inspectors with power to organize fire wardens at every point in Canada where the mounted police are now stationed. This will involve a much larger expenditure than is now appropriated for this important work.

To this end are the efforts of Hon. Clifford Sifton, in his endeavor to have parliament guarantee a sum equivalent to two and a half million for a period of ten or fifteen years.

INNISFAIL.

Bulletin News Service.

Amongst other business besides revising the pool room regulations that the new town council did at their meeting was the payment of the amount ($2,000) owing to the school board, and the mayor and secretary-treasurer were empowered to borrow this amount for that purpose.

The appointment of town officials was discussed and the respective committees formed were instructed to bring in their reports at the next meeting.

The banquet kiven by the town to the delegates of the creamery convention took place atthe Alberta Hotel on Thursday evening, and quite a number sat down to an excellent repast prepared by Proprietor B. McSeitt.

Boode Bros. and Johnson are getting in the foundations for their new opera house and say that they will be completed and ready for entertainments in about three months.

The seed fairs are fixed as follows: Didsbury, January 30; Olds, January 31; Bowden, February 1; and Innisfail, February 2.

The district matches of the curling clubs will be held on Wednesday next, January 11. Rinks from Didsbury, Red Deer and Innisfail will take part. The winner of this competition are qualified to enter the district competition for the whole of Alberta, held at the Edmonton bonspiel. G. T. Lundy is district umpire.

A. T. Gay, of Cornwall valley, delivered to H. Barkemeyer of this town, a bunch of hogs, five and a half months old, which averaged over 200 pounds each. The former has a number of men employed on his granary.

An interesting lantern lecture entitled "Our British Colonies," was given in the school house at Antler Lake by the Rev. Mr. Elack. It commenced with Canada and wound up with South Africa. It was well attended. A supper was afterwards served by neighbors and friends.

Innisfail, Jan. 7.

SEIZE ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Party of Texan Insurrectos Raid San Pedro Mines.

El Paso, Texas, Jen. 7—Railway men arriving here from the south state that on January 2nd a party of 25 insurrectos took from the San Pedro mines all arms and ammunition there, together with a large quantity of provisions. No resistance was offered by the mining company. On January 5th one hundred and eighty head of horses are reported to have been taken from the ranch of Marcus Resse, near Rame Dios.

Shareholders Fortunate.

Montreal, Jan. 10—Extraordinary interest was evinced here at the opening of the market this morning following last night's announced increase of C.P.R. land sales dividend to 3 per cent. Canadian Pacific stock opened at 204 as against 198 last night, reacted to 201 1-2 and then jumped to 205 1-2. The increase means that 25,000 shareholders can obtain $3,600,000 more for their holdings than last year. The change comes into effect at the next quarterly dividend day. The present dividend, it must be understood is not upon the ordinary Canadian Pacific shares and does not mean a rate decrease according to the charter.

THE MORINVILLE ELECTIONS.

Lavasseur, Ward and Boissonault Elected Councillors.

Morinville, Jan. 10—The election for councillors for 1911 was held this evening. Four candidates were in the field and considerable interest was shown. The votes were distributed as follows: A. Lavasseur 28, E. H. Ward 26, H. Bissonault 25, R. Chaput 18. The council which will be composed of Lavasseur, Ward and Boissonault will select the mayor for the town.

THE RECENT BRITISH ELECTIONS COST FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

A Huge Amount Reported Officially as Being Spent by Candidates—Much Money Expended Before They Begin to Make Race—Candidates Official Expenses Must Be Kept With in Certain Figures Which, However, Varies Widely.

London, Jan. 9.—The election which England has just been having cost, roughly, $7,500,000, according to the official figures.

But the official figures do not represent the entire cost of the fight. Each candidate is required to report to the government exactly how much he spent on his campaign. Seven million five hundred thousand dollars was the sum.

In addition to this however, a great deal of money is always spent concerning which no report has to be made. All kinds of associations, societies, companies and individuals hold meetings, issue leaflets, display posters and do other things in furtherance of various causes in which they are interested. They make no reports whatever. It is estimated that this sort of campaigning has run into another $2,500,000.

Then there is the money spent by the candidates themselves before they are officially aware that they are candidates. In other words, there is the cost of "farming constituencies," as Englishmen call it. After a candidate is nominated he must keep a record of his expenditure. But before his nomination, no matter how sure he may be the English system enables him to be absolutely certain upon this point, sometimes as much as two or three years before the actual nomination is made, he may spend his money as he pleases. As to what such expenditures have amounted to since the election of January, 1910, it is possible to make only a very rough guess, but five million dollars in certainly a conservative figure. It would have been more if the interval between election had been longer. As it was a trifl less than a year, however, there was not as much time for "farming" as politicians generally would have liked.

Cost is a Huge One.

Fifteen million dollars for one election is a pretty good sum, especially considering that Great Britain is only one-thirtieth the size and has a little less than half of the population of the United States.

Neither nominating conventions nor direct primaries precede an English parliamentary election.

The rival committees of the various constituencies select the candidates they want to "stand" for them and send invitations to them to do it. Such invitations may be extended a year or two years or more before election day, the and committees may know perfectly well that the candidates intend to accept, but until they do formally accept they are not candidates, only prospective candidates.

A day or two before the election the candidacts accept the committees invitations, and then they have to keep account of their political expenditures.

Both Parties Evade Law.

Under this system it is obvious that a candidate may, and as a matter of fact, he generally does, spend a great deal more than the law allows. Politicians are all agreed that this is a mere evasion of the corrupt practices act, but by mutual, though silent, consent each party permits the other candidates to evade it. It is what the British refer to as a "playing the game." To find too much fault with a rival's methods is looked on as "unsportsmanlike."

A candidate's official expense must be kept within a specific figure, varying widely according to the size of the constituency, and also according to whether it is in a city or the country. This limit is based, however, upon the number of electors in the constituency and not upon the number of votes cast Last December the average cost of each ballot cast was 94 cents. For a particular constituency the lowest cost per vote was in Halifax, where a large proportion of the electors turned out to return James Parker, for 13 cents apiece. The highest was in the Walton division of Liverpool, where the proportion of voters to the number of qualified electors was very low, and E. G. Jellicoe was defeated at a cost of $9.72 for each of the votes he did get.

These were the official figures. Whether the candidates had previously "farmed" their constituencies, and if so, for how long and at what cost, did not appear.

SAYS MAY WHEAT WILL RISE.

One of Biggest Wheat Men Says it Will go Ten Cents Higher Before March 1st.

Winnipeg, Jan. 9—"I expect to see may wheat sell 10 cents higher before March 1st," said R. W. McKinnon, one of the biggest wheat men on the continent, who is looking over the local situation. He bases this statement on his opinion that the American crop of 620,000,000 bushels is over-estimated owing to poor condition of winter wheat. Armour's have accumulated twenty million bushels of wheat, he says, and this is significant.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION BRANCH

General Secretary of the Organization in Edmonton to Establish Provincial Association—Will Address Public Meeting in Y. M. C. A.

Captain B. J. Birdwhistle, general secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association arrived in the city Sunday and is a guest at the King Edward. Tuesday afternoon at 4-30 he will address a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, the object of which is to form a provincial association. His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Bulyea will preside at the meeting.

The Council of the Canadian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association which has only recently been re-organized in Canada, has commenced the organization of provincial branches, to more properly look after the work in the various provinces in the Dominion, and two of the officers of the association.

The objects of the Association are: First, to teach non-professional people the best way to render immediate attention to any person suffering accident or sudden illness, until the arrival of the doctor.

Second, that in case of emergency such as bleeding, poisoning, choking or drowning, a life may not be sacrificed for the want of a little elementary knowledge on the part of the bystander.

Those who are taking up these classes of instruction are given free lectures and practical instruction by qualified medical practitioners, after which some other medical man examines them and, providing they can pass the necessary examination recommends them for the St. John Ambulance Association certificate. After this examination men holding these certificate are allowed one hour each week to meet together for practice, and are thereby kept up to a proper state of efficiency.

The ambulance man is given strictly to understand the exact relative position, "first aid" has to the medical profession. He is not expected to supplement the doctor, or to treat any accident to its final solution, for the simple reason that the work of the ambulance man ends where the doctor's commences; that is to say, the duty of the ambulance man is to prevent personal injury being made worse by the ignorant but sympathetic attention of his colleagues or fell-workmen. He would, if necessary, apply splints and bandages, administer simple remedies, place the sufferer in the most safe and comfortable position, and await the arrival of the doctor. In a less serious case he would give such treatment as was necessary and convey or send his patient to a doctor, and there his responsibility ends.

VICTIM OF EXPLOSION.

Was Burned by Explosion of Gas Stove and Blood Poisoning Set In.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7—Randolph Labeh, a clerk of this city, was hurt in a gas stove explosion at his home, 183 Carlton Street, one day last week, and after a day or two of suffering from the ill effects, was compelled to lay off. Two days later he was taken to one of the hospitals and on Saturday died, in the scarlet fever ward. Examination later shows that the cause of death was blood poison, the effect of his burn.

CALGARY ALDERMAN UNABLE TO QUALIFY

By-Election Necessitated Owing to Ald. Samis Not Having Property Qualifications—Calgary Fifth City Commercially in Canada Says Board of Trade President.

Calgary, Jan. 9—H. E. Gillis, delivered the judge's order for a new by-election in Ward 1 to City Clerk Spence this morning. The election is necessary because of the inability of A. J. Samis to qualify after being elected alderman for that ward. The finance committee today decided to recommend that Ald. Samis be allowed to transfer his mortgage in order to run in the by-election.

The new building for the Calgary branch of the Dominion Bank to be located on the northwest corner of Eighth avenue and First street, east, and to cost $106,000, exclusive of the furnishings, will be started on Monday next. It will be a three-storey structure and one of the finest bank buildings in Western Canada.

The board of trade at its annual meeting this afternoon elected the following officers: President, T. J. S. Skinner; first vice-president, E. A. Park; second vice-president, J. W. Campbell; third vice-president, F. C. Brown.

The report of retiring president, W. Georgeson gave an encouraging review of the year. He said: "It should be a matter of great civic pride that the bank clearings indicate that Calgary is commercially now the fifth city in Canada, and I think it stands in the unique position of being probably the largest wholesale center in America in proportion to population."

GERMANS CHEER FOR FRANCE.

Troops Were Called Out to Disperse The Crowd on Streets of Metz.

Metz, Germany, Jan. 9.—Troops were called out last night to disperse the crowds parading through the streets singing the Marseillaise and cheering for the republic of France. The demonstrations were made by the Socialists and Radicals in protest against the new constitution proposed for Alsace Lorraine. There were similar gatherings in other cities.

Methodists Wait on Sir Wilfrid.

Ottawa, Jan. 9—A clerical deputation representing Methodist publishing interests, saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier as acting postmaster-general and Mr. Lesanger, assistant deputy postmaster-general this morning in regard to postal regulations which effect the distribution of certain Methodist publications. The delegation included Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church and Rev. Dr. Henderson.

WORSE THAN BRIBERY.

Senator Beveridge Says That Such was Used to Invalidate Lorimer's Election.

Washington, Jan. 9—Senator Beveridge today submitted to the Senate his minority report from the committee on privileges and lections in which he declares that the testimony was conclusive that "Far more bribery was practiced to invalidate the election of Senator Lorimer."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT STONY PLAIN

STARTED IN HOTEL AND WIPED OUT ONE SECTION OF HE TOWN.

Special to Bulletin.

Stony Plain, Jan. 9—Stony Plain suffered its first serious conflagration today when one section of the town, comprising the east side of the main street from Railway avenue to Second avenue, was entirely wiped out, with the exception of the Bismarck Hotel and Miller Bros. grocery.

Started in Hotel.

The fire started in the Royal Hotel at two o'clock this afternoon, caused by a defective furnace, and broke out between the walls and roof in the second storey. It had gained considerable headway before being discovered, and while an alarm was turned in and responded to promptly it was found that the chemical engine was unable to cope with the situation, so great a start had the fire gained before it could be got into operation.

The Hotel Was Doomed.

The bucket brigade which was instantly formed did great work. It was seen almost immediately that the Royal Hotel was doomed, and attention was turned to the buildings comprising the principal business section of the town, and which lay directly opposite the scene of the fire. By desperate fighting these buildings were saved, although several of them caught fire a number of times. By dint of the most strenuous efforts the Miller Bros. grocery, which was situated on the south side of the Royal Hotel and is sheathed with tin, was saved, and this was the means of saving the business block lying directly on the other side.

Took All On South Side.

The fire took all the buildings adjoining it on the south side, comprising Miss McKinley's millinery, B. Landen's law office, and Dr. DuVal's veterinary offices, and on the north side, F. H. Sterling's second-hand store, and A. C. Smith's butcher shop, which was next to the Bismarck Hotel. The greatest concern was felt as this building fell a prey to the flames, that the Bismarck was also doomed, but by the concentrated efforts of the entire brigade this building was saved, and unless the wind veers to another quarter no further danger is apprehended.

The Royal Hotel was partly covered by insurance, but it is thought that all the other buildings will be found an entire loss.

Medicine Hat, Jan. 7—The News has been sold to a company composed of local capitalists organized under the name of the Medicine Hat News Limited. A. J. N. Terrill succeeds F. G. Forster in the management.

dard Oil. American securities opened steady and advanced with Canadian shares leading. During the afternoon, prices receded on New York selling and the final tone was unsettled.

SUPPOSED BOMBS PROVE HARMLESS

INFERNAL MACHINES FOUND IN SIDNEY ST. HOUSE ARE BUTTON MAKERS IMPLEMENTS

London, Jan. 9—The inquest into the death of the desperadoes who were killed when the police and soldiers raided their lodgings in Sidney street, resumed today, developed no evidence positively identifying the two victims as those who murdered the three police officers of the Houndsditch burglary.

Bessie Gorshon, in whose rooms the desperadoes had taken refuge, and who was arrested and subsequently released, told of the occurrences in the tenement on the evening preceding the raid. She said that the men had come to the house a little before midnight. One of them she recognized as a friend named Joseph. She did not know his surname. His companion was a stranger.

Bombs Were Button Machines.

At midnight she told them they must leave. They refused, saying they could not go into the street again that night. She urged them and finally threatened to arouse the other families in the building. At this the visitors assumed an ugly attitude and terrorized her and to make sure that she would not leave the house, made her remove her skirt, shoes and stockings and drove her back to her room and told her to remain quietly.

The body of "Joseph, mentioned by the witness, and who was known in this country as "Joseph Eage," was identified in the morgue today as Joseph Rudzweiez, who came from Kovno, Russia.

The supposed bombs discovered in the debris yesterday have turned out to be harmless implements used by button makers.

Houndsditch Murder Suspects.

The man arrested yesterday on the charge of murdering Leon Beron, a French Jew, whose body was found on Clapham Common, was positively identified today as Morris Stein. Beron knew the secrets of the Sidney street gang and there is little doubt in the minds of the police that he was killed to prevent a betrayal of the gang. To guard against a demonstration, the public was excluded today from the Guildhall Police Court when the five Houndsditch murder suspects were again arraigned. Owing to the fact that the authorities have not completed their investigation, the prisoners were again remanded to jail.

Montreal Business Man Found Dead.

Montreal, Jan. 10—One of Montreal's best known and most popular business men, W. J. McNieche, the well-known importer, with offices at 85 St. James street, was found dead in his office chair by Mr. L. W. Brissette this afternoon. Heart failure is said to have been the cause of death.

THE VICTORIA GULCH MINES, Limited

CAPITAL $1,000,000

In $1 shares par value, fully paid and non-assessable. $500,000 in the treasury, and the balance pooled for one year.

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L. D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver, Vice-President.
A. E. Garvey, Financial Broker, Managing Director.
John McQuillan, Consul General del Ecuador, Secretary-Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Stuart Henderson, K.C., Barrister.
Dr. Davenport, Gen. Mgr. Jervis Inlet Lumber Company.
Frank B. Armstrong, Armstrong Bros., Jewellers.
A. W. McLelan, President, McLelan Lbr. Co.

"THE KLONDYKE'S MOTHER LODE"

The storehouse from which the famous placer creeks, Bonanza and Eldorado, received their fabulous wealth, have been uncovered on the claims of The Victoria Gulch Mines, situated on the ridge at the head of Victoria and Gay gulches. The company's holdings consists of four quartz claims of about 200 acres 14 miles from Dawson, on a good wagon road and two miles from the Klondyke Mines R.R. There are two true quartz veins, between perfect walls 6 and 10 feet wide on the property, the free milling ore from which is literally encrusted with the yellow metal. Read what some of the world's greatest authorities say:

R. G. McConnell, B.A., of the Geological Survey, says in his report on the Klondyke Goldfields:

"A sample in which no free gold could be detected with the naked eye, or ar ordinary magnifying glass, was assayed in the laboratory of the survey and gave 2.625 oz. of gold and 3.297 oz. of silver to the ton."

Pro. Henry A. Meirs, D. Sc. F.R.S., Waynflete, Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Oxford, in collaboration with Professor A. P. Coleman in a report to the Minister of the Interior says: "At the head of Victoria Gulch which runs into Bonanza, a creek opposite Gay Gulch, a tributary of Eldorado and at a height of about 2,300 feet above Dawson, has been opened what appears to be a true quartz vein, showing nuggety gold in abundance. The gold is distinctly crystalline in character, and the crystals are of a peculiar form having a triangular outline due to the fact that they are octahedra, and in particular a remarkable variety known as "spinel twins." Now it is significant that the gold found in Victoria gulch is also crystalline and has the same characteristic outline, here then we have fairly convincing evidence that the gold found in a stream gravel is identical with that found in situ in a quartz at the head of the valley and in this instance there can be little doubt as to the origin of the gold."

Dr. Eugene Haanel, Director of Mines, a noted authority on mineralogy in a report to the department in 1902 says: "Masses of quartz were seen protruding from the surface all about the locality, and it needed only to wet the surface of the quartz with water to reveal the bright specks of gold adhering to their surface.

"Gay gulch and Victoria gulch, the former a tributary of Eldorado creek, the latter of Bonanza creeks, limit Victoria Hill toward the sources of Bonanza and Eldorado creeks. Above Victoria and Gay gulches, Bonanza and Eldorado creeks respectively are unproductive, below these gulches the creeks are rich. It seems a reasonable conclusion that the gold in these creeks, at least as far as they flank the side of Victoria Hill, was derived from Victoria Hill.

Mr. R. W. Brock, Director Geological Survey, says: "The district is not glaciated. Gold in the recent gravel freshly derived from its original source is similar to gold in the corresponding White Channel gravel. Many of the gold grains and most of the nuggets enclose quartz. Quartz pebbles are found containing gold, some at least very rich in gold. The quartz of the boulders is similar to the quartz of the veins, and gold of the veins to gold of the gravels. From the foregoing and other facts, it is obvious that the gold is absolutely local in origin, derived from the basins of the pay gulches and creeks.

Reed T. Congdon, Member for the Yukon, stated on the floor of the House of Commons last January that some of the richest gold quartz in the world was being mined close to Dawson.

Just stop and think of the immense possibilities of rich returns from the development of the claims of The Victoria Gulch mines, when two miles of the Mother Lode runs through the property from which the $35,000,000 in placer gold has been already won from Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, the one-third the Klondyke's entire output. 100,000 shares of treasury stock of the par value of $1 is now offered for public subscription at 25 cents per share fully paid and non-assessable.

It is not expected that any further issue of treasury stock will have to be made.

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44 Queen's Ave.

HOUSE OF COMMONS RESUMES WEDNESDAY

Daily Meetings of the Cabinet Being Held—The Tariff Will Form One of the Main Topics of Discussion After House Reconvenes.

Ottawa, Jan. 9—Although several of the Cabinet Ministers are away from the Capital on various missions, a sufficient number still remain to constitute a quorum of the Cabinet which will meet daily until the House opens on Wednesday to prepare the sessional program. In view of the negotiations at Washington in early discussion of the tariff question is likely to occur.

The debate will be based on Wm. Germain's motion for a reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements, and while it is not likely that a decision will be reached on the day fixed for discussion, an opportunity will be afforded a large number of members of placing their views on record.

PULP LIMITS IN ONTARIO.

Two Concessions Have Been Opened For Tender.

Toronto, Jan. 10—Pulp limits in the Lake Abitibi and St. Francis districts have been opened by the Ontario Government for sale by public tender. The Abitibi concession has an area of 1,560 square miles and the purchaser must erect at Iroquois Falls, a half million dollar pulp and paper mill with an average output of 100 tons of paper per day. The Fort Francis concession contains 800 square miles, and the successful tenderer must establish a $350,000 mill capable of turning out 50 tons of paper per day at Fort Francis. Thus all the pulp wood and pulp from the limits will be made into paper in Ontario. Precautions will be taken against the pollution of the streams and lakes on the concessions.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by dealers everywhere.

SEMI-WEEK EDITION

VOLUME V.

SPLENDID FA ARC

Prosperous Community to sent State of Advan a Trading Centre in

Bulletin Staff Correspon Rivierre Qui Barre, J the crossroads at the south of section 30, Township 55 West 4th Meridian, there s a group of frame buildi prairie plain. In the o such a place might be ca let and in Eastern Canad ners," but in Alberta it is led Rivierre Qui Barre.

It is not a town nor y The chief centre of the p of the post office there the Post Office, though building is the Roman Cath a big frame edifice but n to accommodate the c from the parish of St. Em

Rivierre Qui Barre name meaning in English which bars." But at the the Post Office there is n near. So what an odd place on the open prairie. is reason in all things a for this name.

The River Which

To the westward of St a lake known as Big La which the Sturgeon River distance north of Big La stream flows from the no Little Sturgeon river near In dry weather this stre small at the bottom of a like channel, but in wet banks are filled. In the this stream was called R Barre.

Eastward from this prairie was open range scattered bluffs of poplar while on the westward side and flourished because un the killing influences of fires which were stopped which bars. This bush the way for the progress o in the early days in this

An old Indian trail led tr ton north-westward, cr Sturgeon at St. Albert north-westerly across the try across the Rivierre Qu away to the northwest of

The Klondike Trail o

This was the famous tr when the Klondike rush highest. Along this trail barrels laden with provi till they smashed. But the the strings of cayeuses packs or hauling flat sleds gins of various designs.

Rivierre Qui Barre P.O. homestead of J. Poirrier trail on the Edmonton Rivierre Qui Barre.

R. C. Church at the

A little Roman Catholic been erected at the mo township. But as the thickened and the congreg it was found necessary to and larger church at the a central part of the settl

Mr. Poirrier erected a l at store with a hall abo stores and shops were corners. Then in more the homesteaders began into the Paddle River, Lac and Pembina Districts. vierre Qui Barre trail wa fenced off and travellers to follow the square corn

Thus a stopping house ary at Rivierre Qui Barr of these homesteaders here to trade and purchas piles rather than make haul from Edmonton.

Mail Arrives By Th

As the settlement gre mail increased a separat was established at Rivierr with Edward Flynn as pos also drives a mail stage the Morinville depot upo of the C. N. R. train from

Rivierre Qui Barre is a office from which mail r twice per week to Sey Dunstable and Belvedere, tance of 38 miles. Fro mail goes north and Lawton, Mosside, Camp court, Whitecourt, Royd Sundford, Mayerthorpe, Holmes Crossing and From Dustable mail Valley, Lac La Monne Horse and also northea and Heaton Moor. M from Sion to Glenford a mour to Independence. large district to serve w no wonder that the Rivie stage has over half a t nearly every trip.

Business Places N

Around the corners ar following places of busi general stores, one hard furniture store, a fruit plement agency, a sash tory, a chopping mill, t shops, two livery barns, two hotels, two and two Justices of the if needed, can swear in

There is a local excha phone connection with government system th province of Alberta.

There are openings f druggist and a doctor. Notary Public but no agents except the owne properties which conver ners.

The settlement is o rural school districts, a