

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER DEALS.

## Allied Swindle.

A great deal of lumber has recently been shipped from British Columbia to San Francisco, and the result is a present shortage of lumber. Although it cannot be denied that the lumber has gone to San Francisco, where there is an extensive demand for it owing to the rebuilding of the city after its destruction by earthquake and fire, yet it is contended that large quantities have gone there only as a blend to obtain advantage of the preferred duty rates which have prevailed there since the disaster to help the restoration of the city, and that they have been sent on from there to Panama to be used on the canal works.

Sharp work seems to have been practised here, for not only has there been caused a scarcity of lumber in this region, but the lumber combine has sold its products directly to the United States without paying full duty, thereby causing a loss to this country of thousands of dollars, this amount having been divided between the managers of the scheme and the lumbermen. It is time that this matter was looked into.

## WINTER HIGHWAY BETWEEN WHITE HORSE AND DAWSON CITY.

The day when the lone prospector could be seen trudging along over the frozen trails to the north in search of gold has passed away, for now well-equipped sleighs, drawn by fine teams, carry the north-bound traveller "speedily" over the highway to the north—330 mile journey from the White Horse Pass to Dawson City.

Not long since the plucky miner, wending his way north in the depth of winter, had to be on the gold fields by the first touch of spring, packed his scanty supplies on a dog sled and "mush" along behind it with a helping push covered that long, lonesome journey sustained by the hope of a great fortune in the near future.

Just as a person would go to the ticket office and purchase a ticket from Edmonton to Calgary, so can he now purchase one right through to Dawson and Fairbanks, this having just lately been instituted for the first time.

The train was not in a condition for the sleighs to run until last week, but the latest report from the White Horse Pass states that sleigh communication is now in full swing.

The valley route to Fairbanks was started a month ago, and two stage lines are now handling passengers and mail, whilst access can now be had from Caribou to Atlin.

The sleighs on the White Horse route have accommodation for from nine to fourteen persons, as well as a large amount of baggage. Before the snow falls the preliminary stage service is inaugurated, and the Concord coaches, as they are called, go along the trail.

It takes about five days to cover the distance between White Horse and Dawson, and to make the journey as comfortable as possible robes and foot-warmers are provided for the passengers. So extensive are the operations planned for 1907 that a great rush is expected, and the accommodation of the sleighs will undoubtedly be taxed to their utmost capacity.

## TO DAWSON IN THREE DAYS FROM VANCOUVER.

There has arrived at Vancouver from Dawson, Thomas O'Brien, member of the Yukon Council, originator and contractor of the Klondike railway, on the White Horse trail. From Fairbanks, in the distant north, all the way down to Mexico he is as well known as any man, so extensive have been his wanderings and so prominent is he at present in opening up the distant Yukon. Before the C.P.R. opened up for the West he had found his way there, and in the course of his travels met Frank Oliver, now Minister of the Interior. The Hon. Mr. O'Brien at that time was in need of a conveyance for his printing press and baggage, and stage-driver O'Brien drove him 600 miles across the prairie to Edmonton, where Oliver started the paper which was destined to raise him to the ministry.

A desire for adventure led O'Brien to Klondike, and now he is one of the chief owners of Klondike City, which lies across the river from Dawson. The value of this strip of ground has increased greatly of late, because of the railway needing a portion of it for skidways and yards and the rich soil which composes it.

Mr. O'Brien's purpose in visiting London is to see the financiers of his railway. Jerome Chute spent half a million in constructing three miles of it, then lost heart and gave up the task.

His plan was taken up by O'Brien, who added the nine miles required to reach Fairbanks, as well as constructing twelve miles more to Sulphur Springs, where the railway ends at present. Rumors are ripe that a further extension is being planned to Stewart River, but further, and no doubt Mr. O'Brien's visit to London is to further this scheme.

The Klondike Mines Railway has two plans before it, and at present doubt exists as to which would prove the better. One proposes extending

the road after it reaches Stewart River to White Horse, so as to make a connection with the railroad there, as then there would be a direct course to Skagway.

The rich Stewart, Duncan and Hiatt creeks provide the other attraction, and the second plan is to go down south through these to the Atlin country or in such direction that a connection could be made with the new G.T.P. line that will cross the northern part of British Columbia, or at least with one of the branches which it will undoubtedly throw out to the north. Announcement has already been made by the G.T.P. authorities that they intend to proceed north into the Yukon, and as there are very few possible routes to strike into the north the course of the Klondike Railway will be the one aimed at, as it is by far the best afforded by the configuration of the ground. Either connection would be of inestimable value to Dawson, as the one would provide an outlet to the coast direct and the other would bring it within a two and a half or three days' journey from Vancouver. Within the next five or six years we shall, in all probability, see one of these routes fully established, and the trip to Yukon will then be quite an easy matter.

## FIRST WHEAT ORDER FROM FAR EAST.

The Vancouver Milling and Grain Company has received an order for 25,000 bushels of hard wheat, and this will be the first consignment of its kind to be shipped to the Orient. The previous demands of China have been exclusively for soft winter wheat and as the Canadian supply of this sort of grain is limited and monopolized by the home market the United States has furnished China's requirements, all attempts to get the Chinese to buy our hard wheat having hitherto been unavailing. In the opinion of J. E. Hall, manager of the above grain company, this marks the beginning of a vast volume of wheat shipping from Alberta.

He estimates that there will be an increase of 250 per cent. in grain production in our province next year, and probably a much greater one, the surplus finding its way to the Orient via Vancouver.

The government is being memorialized to assist in the erection of a terminal elevator and to alter the rates of transportation so as to facilitate the transfer of the wheat to Vancouver. Alberta rejoices at hearing that the market on which she has been building her hopes for years has now opened.

## SEVERE WEATHER IN OLD COUNTRY.

It perhaps may furnish a little comfort to those who are grumbling about the severity of the weather here to know that almost the whole of Europe has suffered severely from snow, frost and storms of great intensity. From Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France and Austria-Hungary come reports of loss of life, interruption of communications, prevalence of suffering and general discomfort. The north of England and Scotland have been having an exceptionally bad time. Heavy snowstorms accompanied by violent gales and even thunderstorms have been raging for days, and there has already been one serious railroad accident through this, near Arbroath, Scotland, resulting in much loss of life whilst many more were injured. Railroad traffic became almost completely tied up. Large cities, such as Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee are nearly isolated and the telegraph service is disorganized. From Wales and Ireland come similar tales, trains snowbound and passengers suffering from cold and hunger. Relief trains have been sent out, and there in turn have come embedded in the snow. Snow troubles are not the only ones, the heavy gales that have been raging round the coasts have caused many shipwrecks, including the foundering of an unknown steamer off Rhinoceros Point, Wales, and the loss of a Japanese liner in the North Sea.

In the mountain district of France much suffering is being caused by the heavy snowfall, and floods are reported to flow from the mountain districts of Germany. The drifts are so deep in Belgium that communication is entirely cut off in many districts, especially in the Hartogen forest.

The Swiss uplands are already under six feet of snow, some of the mountain villages being completely isolated from the rest of the world. Germany, Austria and Hungary have similar tales to tell.

**CATTLE DIE IN HUNDREDS.** The heavy fall of snow is causing a great loss to the ranchers in Southern Alberta, as the cattle are unable to get at the grass lying buried beneath. Emaciated and weak they have drifted before the storm as far as the snow fences and there have laid down to die. Hundreds can be seen from the train lying dead along the C.P.R. fences, the losses to ranches in the district around Medicine Hat being so great as to put some of them out of business, but those south of the Cypress Hills are slightly better off.

Thousands of cattle are roaming about in a terrible condition, and only the rapid action of a good chinook can save them. The partial chinooks have only had a desolating effect, as the frost which has succeeded

them has converted the surface into a hard crack. Not since 1893 has Alberta had such a severe winter.

## DELAY IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

The world is patiently waiting upon the pleasure or convenience of Czar Nicholas to be summoned to the second peace conference at the Hague. Soon after the close of the Russian-Japanese war in 1905 President Roosevelt made a movement to call the nations together, but the Czar intimated that it was his desire to take the initiative. President Roosevelt thereupon withdrew, and since then the world has been waiting. Russia has been considerably preoccupied with her internal affairs, which may have something to do with the delay, and another reason for delay may be found in the uncertainty as to what the new demand may do. In the meantime, however, the international questions which the Hague tribunal will consider are growing in number and importance. The conference will probably be held the coming year and it will be notable in that it will find all the world at peace, and not a threatening war cloud in sight.

## THE EVIL THAT MEN DO.

Russell Sage has given a striking demonstration of the truth of the saying that the evil that men do lives after them.

There is no more pitiful sight in American life than his lonely widow, oppressed with the weight of vast wealth she has no capacity to administer and distribute, cut off from the good she might and would do by the persecution of selfish greed. In one way his trust in her was the one beautiful thing of his long life of money grubbing. In a larger view it was an act of monstrous selfishness, of refined cruelty. He never trained her for the important trust he put on her feeble age. The wise distribution of a great fortune is a business which must be learned by study and experience. A woman cannot be fitted for it by having pennies doled out to her to put in the contribution box.

Russell Sage clung to his wealth as long as life was in him. He could not even contemplate parting from it after death. He was incapable of the thought of wise and deliberate plans for future generations. His wife would have been overjoyed to aid him in such plans, learning how to complete them after his death by making and beginning their execution with him.

That was not allowed to her. His only wish was to keep his wealth out of the hands of his legal heirs, to perpetuate the unwieldy mass of it.

He knew his wife well enough to understand that she would wish to do good with it. He must have had some childlike faith that she would know how to do it by instinct. He could never have had the malice to devote his wealth to waste by cutting it off from all possibility of wise distribution. Yet this is the imminent fate of it in the sole stewardship of this unhappy woman. Were she younger, her despair would tempt her to a scandalous marriage with a young fortune hunter. Now she is in danger of becoming the prey of favorites.

It is no kindness to women, young or old, to bury them under the weight of money they have no power or training to use. No other responsibility exacts more careful and thorough education than the possession of great wealth.

**WILL INDIA RISE?** One effect of Japan's victory over Russia, not perhaps foreseen by the diplomacy that arranged the Anglo-Japanese alliance, has been to embolden the elements opposed to British supremacy in India.

The Indian National Congress, convened in Calcutta, has just demanded home rule for India such as is enjoyed by the mature colonies of the British empire.

An agitation in the interest of this demand will forthwith be begun "in all corners of India," as well as in the British Isles, and the government at London is somewhat alarmed lest it be forced by the situation to institute repressive measures in the Indian peninsula.

But while the National Congress is sitting in Calcutta, and demanding home rule some 3,000 Mohammedan delegates from all India, assembled in the Deccan, have formed an All-India Mohammedan League, have denounced home rule, and sworn to uphold the British Raj against Hindoo rebellion, by force of arms if necessary.

There are perhaps 90,000,000 of Mohammedans in all Hindoostan, and with the exception of the Himalayan Goorkas and the Punjab Sikhs, are the only fighters. The single Hindoo fighting power, that of the Mahabaris, was brought against the hundred years ago. And the Mohammedan population is loyal to a man, for all their leaders and priests recognize that the expulsion of the British means not only general anarchy, but the ruin of their faith.

White India, inflamed by Japanese success and encouraged in false hopes

by sentimental English sympathy, is unquestionably more restless now than she has been for a long time, yet the chances for successful mutiny are undoubtedly today less than they were even three years ago.

The threat of Russian invasion from the northwest, granting that a great army could surmount the mountainous wastes of Afghanistan, is nullified by revolution in Russia at home, while the terms of the renewed Anglo-Japanese alliance include India in their guaranty. Moreover, the state of things in Europe at this hour would permit England to throw into India whatever weight was necessary effectually to crush desire. The suppression of revolt in India, horrible and bloody as it might be, would prove child's play in comparison with the conquest of this vast dominion—her wealth of minerals, coal, lumber, fisheries, forests, farm lands; and

**DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY.** "Whereas, in our experience this country endures the common misapprehension of being, to those of the outer world, naught but a land of ice and snow the year round, with no capabilities of production of agricultural products or articles of food or even flowers or vegetation of any kind; and

"Whereas, it also is a too common impression abroad that those living in this land seldom are able at any time of the year to live out of doors without garments of heavy wool or fur, and that it is a land where there is nothing lovely or attractive in nature or otherwise in this land; and

"Whereas, The Yukon valley, from end to end, and all the vast north sweeping from the Arctic ocean southward is one grand halcyon land flooded in endless eternal sunshine from May to September, giving the most equable and delightful climate in that period of the year anywhere on the North American continent, and something not surpassed in the world, with a constant temperature of 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit above zero, with moderate rainfall; and

"Whereas, this splendid favor of nature, together with thousands of miles of magnificent water courses, rolling valleys and high mountains, makes this a veritable summer land, a land covered with flowers and luxuriant verdure and fine forests, with the sweetest scented oceans of air for the recreation seeker and a stimulating and invigorating atmosphere for the affording altogether scenic attractions that cannot be surpassed in any portion of the world, California, Florida, the fjords of Norway, Switzerland or any other country not excepted; and

**Climatic Conditions.** "Whereas, this favorable climate makes this a tolerable land, one in which are grown many vegetables, grains and supplies for man and beast, making it a self-sustaining land to a large extent, and one whose capacity in this respect greatly has been proved to be far beyond what former Northern enthusiasts themselves first dreamed; and

"Whereas, all these climatic conditions have created a great land for large game, and made this a country well adapted to the keeping of stock, thus further arguing the toleration of the land; and

**Resources.** "Whereas, it is our belief that with the natural mineral resources now being developed, the incoming of capital to operate numerous dredge and hydraulic and other mining industries, that this country deserves far more population and attention, and possibly will be developed into a region as rich in mineral products as the richest mineral portions of the older parts of Canada and the United States; and

"Whereas, the millions after millions in products which go south from Yukon territory and Alaska annually to enrich the poorer parts of the world are but a bagatelle, thus far compared with what this land will produce in years to come; and

"Whereas, it is our desire that the world at large know more of our resources and our attractions and our clear of them more readily when massed in one grand exhibit; and

"Whereas, it is likely that once seeing a vast exhibit of our wonders and becoming interested that a great movement of most desirable people will be caused to come into this land and to learn to know it as it is; therefore, be it

**Indorsement of Exposition.** "Resolved, by the Dawson Board of Trade, in regular meeting assembled, that we hereby heartily indorse the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition as in our belief being a means to the great end of exploitation of our northland, as we so greatly desire; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Dawson Board of Trade, hereby congratulate the management of the splendid work it has achieved to date and has planned; be it further

"Resolved, that we hereby pledge our best support to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and ask that all having the interest of the North and the interest of the expansion and opening of a great new empire to something near its great possibilities to lend their co-operation and strong individual and united effort to this new medium of ex-

**DAWSON CITY'S BIG EXHIBITION.** There is going to be held at Seattle an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, and at the last meeting of the Dawson Board of Trade the secretary was directed to draft a resolution indorsing the exposition for the benefit of the board. He has done so, and it runs as follows:

"Whereas, it is proposed to hold in Seattle, Washington, in the summer of 1909, a large exposition designed to exploit the attractions and resources of Alaska, the Yukon territory and the countries washed by the Pacific ocean, said enterprise to be known as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition; and

"Whereas, an exposition of the magnitude and scope of that planned should attract to the Pacific coast and to the North the attention of the entire civilized world, and result in turning the steps of many men, industry and capital and many tourists into this land; and

"Whereas, we believe that this is a virgin empire land without a people and desirous above all things of a vast population to wrest from nature her treasured wealth of this vast dominion—her wealth of minerals, coal, lumber, fisheries, forests, farm lands; and

**DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY.** "Whereas, in our experience this country endures the common misapprehension of being, to those of the outer world, naught but a land of ice and snow the year round, with no capabilities of production of agricultural products or articles of food or even flowers or vegetation of any kind; and

"Whereas, it also is a too common impression abroad that those living in this land seldom are able at any time of the year to live out of doors without garments of heavy wool or fur, and that it is a land where there is nothing lovely or attractive in nature or otherwise in this land; and

"Whereas, The Yukon valley, from end to end, and all the vast north sweeping from the Arctic ocean southward is one grand halcyon land flooded in endless eternal sunshine from May to September, giving the most equable and delightful climate in that period of the year anywhere on the North American continent, and something not surpassed in the world, with a constant temperature of 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit above zero, with moderate rainfall; and

"Whereas, this splendid favor of nature, together with thousands of miles of magnificent water courses, rolling valleys and high mountains, makes this a veritable summer land, a land covered with flowers and luxuriant verdure and fine forests, with the sweetest scented oceans of air for the recreation seeker and a stimulating and invigorating atmosphere for the affording altogether scenic attractions that cannot be surpassed in any portion of the world, California, Florida, the fjords of Norway, Switzerland or any other country not excepted; and

**Climatic Conditions.** "Whereas, this favorable climate makes this a tolerable land, one in which are grown many vegetables, grains and supplies for man and beast, making it a self-sustaining land to a large extent, and one whose capacity in this respect greatly has been proved to be far beyond what former Northern enthusiasts themselves first dreamed; and

"Whereas, all these climatic conditions have created a great land for large game, and made this a country well adapted to the keeping of stock, thus further arguing the toleration of the land; and

**Resources.** "Whereas, it is our belief that with the natural mineral resources now being developed, the incoming of capital to operate numerous dredge and hydraulic and other mining industries, that this country deserves far more population and attention, and possibly will be developed into a region as rich in mineral products as the richest mineral portions of the older parts of Canada and the United States; and

"Whereas, the millions after millions in products which go south from Yukon territory and Alaska annually to enrich the poorer parts of the world are but a bagatelle, thus far compared with what this land will produce in years to come; and

"Whereas, it is our desire that the world at large know more of our resources and our attractions and our clear of them more readily when massed in one grand exhibit; and

"Whereas, it is likely that once seeing a vast exhibit of our wonders and becoming interested that a great movement of most desirable people will be caused to come into this land and to learn to know it as it is; therefore, be it

**Indorsement of Exposition.** "Resolved, by the Dawson Board of Trade, in regular meeting assembled, that we hereby heartily indorse the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition as in our belief being a means to the great end of exploitation of our northland, as we so greatly desire; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Dawson Board of Trade, hereby congratulate the management of the splendid work it has achieved to date and has planned; be it further

"Resolved, that we hereby pledge our best support to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and ask that all having the interest of the North and the interest of the expansion and opening of a great new empire to something near its great possibilities to lend their co-operation and strong individual and united effort to this new medium of ex-

ploitation; and be it further

**KAIEN ISLAND DEAL DISCUSSED.** (From our Staff Correspondent.) Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The celebrated Kaien Island deal has reached the Dominion House and a comparison of the Dominion Government's success in dealing with Indian lands for a possible G. T. P. terminal, with British Columbia's handling of her own lands for the same purpose occupied a couple of hours of the members' time this afternoon. In the course of the debate all the members took a hand, Hon. Templeman and W. A. Gallie being most prominent, while Hon. Aylesworth vigorously supported the government side with Hon. George E. Foster and E. Gus Porter, representing East Hastings as the attacking party.

The bombardment was opened by R. L. Borden, who, on motion to go into committee of supply today, attacked the government for alleged interference with the rights of the Province of British Columbia to negotiate regarding the cessation of 13,000 acres of Mithlakato Indian reserve to the Grand Trunk Pacific at \$7.50 per acre, asserting that the British Columbia government had made a better bargain. He declared that the order in council was an improper interference with the rights of the province and that the bargain of the British Columbia government with the company was much more favorable than that made by the Federal government on behalf of the Indians. The minister of the interior replied that the order in council was a communication addressed to the British Columbia government with a view to securing to the Indians the best possible price for the part of their lands desired by the railway by clearing their title. As trustees of the interests of the Indians it was the duty of the Dominion government to take all reasonable means to secure for the Indians the best possible price. Not to have approached the British Columbia government would have been to act without regard to the interests of the Indians. The British Columbia government refused to waive their right and therefore the Indians were only able to sell their interests subject to that right. In all transactions between the Indians the G. T. P. and the government the Indians got \$7.50 an acre for their interest. In the transaction between the British Columbia government and the railway the government received \$1 per acre, but retained one-half of the land. The government had no apology to offer having done its best in the interests of the Indians, nor for having failed to give seeming satisfaction as to a Pacific terminus for the G. T. P. railway. In the course of the debate in which Hon. Templeman, Messrs. Gallie, McPherson and Hon. Aylesworth took part on the government side, and Hon. Hoster and Porter on the Opposition, the fact was brought out that the sale by British Columbia was made not to the G. T. P., but to speculative organizations who afterwards sold to the company for \$40,000 what they had bought from the province for \$10,000. And that this transaction had resulted in the retirement of Hon. R. F. Green, minister of lands and works, who resigned and retired from public life preliminary to the provincial elections now in progress.

"Whereas, it is our belief that with the natural mineral resources now being developed, the incoming of capital to operate numerous dredge and hydraulic and other mining industries, that this country deserves far more population and attention, and possibly will be developed into a region as rich in mineral products as the richest mineral portions of the older parts of Canada and the United States; and

"Whereas, the millions after millions in products which go south from Yukon territory and Alaska annually to enrich the poorer parts of the world are but a bagatelle, thus far compared with what this land will produce in years to come; and

"Whereas, it is our desire that the world at large know more of our resources and our attractions and our clear of them more readily when massed in one grand exhibit; and

"Whereas, it is likely that once seeing a vast exhibit of our wonders and becoming interested that a great movement of most desirable people will be caused to come into this land and to learn to know it as it is; therefore, be it

**Indorsement of Exposition.** "Resolved, by the Dawson Board of Trade, in regular meeting assembled, that we hereby heartily indorse the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition as in our belief being a means to the great end of exploitation of our northland, as we so greatly desire; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Dawson Board of Trade, hereby congratulate the management of the splendid work it has achieved to date and has planned; be it further

"Resolved, that we hereby pledge our best support to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and ask that all having the interest of the North and the interest of the expansion and opening of a great new empire to something near its great possibilities to lend their co-operation and strong individual and united effort to this new medium of ex-

**The Canada Life Investment Department.** Money to Loan On Improved Farm Property at Current Rates of Interest.

**NO DELAY.** Mortgages and School Debentures Purchased. W. S. ROBERTSON, Sheriff's Office, Edmonton.

**P. Heimick & Co.** AGENTS HUDSON'S BAY LAND COMPANY.

**Trade.** We can supply you with an Article second to none in the market, in the line of Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc. Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc. at reasonable prices.

Patronize Home Industry and help keep the Money in the Country. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**The Vogel Meat and Packing Co., Limited.**

**WILFRID GARIEPY, B.A., B.C.L., H. A. MACKIE, B.C.L., GARIEPY & MACKIE.** Advocates, Notaries, etc. Solicitors for the Traders Bank of Canada.

Offices: Gariepy Block, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton. **BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON.** Advocates, Notaries, etc. N. D. Beck, K.C. Public Administrator. G. C. Emery, C. F. Newell.

**Solicitors for the City of Edmonton, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Hudson's Bay Co., Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Canada Life Assurance Company, B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Co., the Reliance Loan and Savings Co., the Dominion Permanent Loan Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Credit Foncier Franco Canadian.** Office: McDougall street, near new Imperial Bank building.

**Wm. Short, Hon. C. W. CROSBY, C. M. BIGGAR.** Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices at present in Cameron Block.

Over new offices at Merchants Bank of Canada after May 1st, next. Edmonton, Alta. Company and private funds to loan.

**WILLIAM BOYLE & GARIEPY, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.** Office: Gariepy Block, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton. **C. TAYLOR, M.A., LL.B., J. R. BOYLE.** WILFRID GARIEPY, B.A., B.C.L.

**GRIEBACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON.** Advocates, Notaries, etc. Solicitors for the Traders Bank of Canada. Offices: Gariepy Block, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton.

**MEDICAL.** **H. L. MCINNIS, M.D., C.M.** Member of the British and Canadian Medical Association. Office, Fraser Avenue, Hours, 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

**STRAYED—ON JANUARY 17TH,** one roan mare, rising two, with halter on, no brand, Gordon Coleman, Fairview, near East End Dairy.

**CAME TO THE PREMISES OF JOS. BELCORT, ST. ALBERT,** November last, two spring calves, one red, other red and white; one two-year-old heifer, black; one bay mare, branded B over—U on right hip. Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta.

**FARM FOR SALE—IN STONY PLAIN** district; fine farm, 320 acres, three miles west of Inga P. O.; is known as the Kreye's Stopping Place, price and terms reasonable. For further particulars call on Henry Kreye, Inga P. O., Alberta.

**FOR SALE—ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD** bay work colt, weighing about 1200 lbs., easily handled, in fine condition; two good milch cows. P. O. Box 599, or C. M. Archibald's farm, two miles east of Belmont school house.

**WANTED—1,000 TAMARACK FENCE** posts, 14 feet long, not smaller than 5 inches at top. Apply D. R. Frazer & Co., Limited, town office, Edmonton.

**TEACHER WANTED.** Teacher wanted, male or female, for the Big Bend School District No. 308. Term to begin on February 18th and continue to end of year. Six weeks vacation in summer. Salary \$45.00 per month for second class teacher, \$50.00 per month for first class teacher. Good boarding house close to school. (Applications received up to February 9th. Apply, giving references to—)

**D. SULLIVAN, Sec.-Treas.** Innisfail.

**NOTICE.** Herman Klukas, aged 13, has left his home in Edmonton and is supposed to be in the district with some farmer. His father, Adolph Klukas, wants information about his whereabouts and anyone harboring the boy would confer a favor if he would communicate with the undersigned.

**ADOLPH KLUKAS,** Edmonton Post Office.

**OMER GOUIN** REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT. Loans issued on first mortgage. Farm lands and town lots receive our special attention. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. NOTE—It will pay you to write for information to me.

**OMER GOUIN,** Morinville, Alta.

**RICHELIEU HOTEL.** Third street north of Jasper (near Canadian Northern station). Board \$5.00 per week. \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. J. N. POMERLEAU, Proprietor.

**GRANDVIEW HOTEL.** FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. FINEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS. H. SIGLER, Prop.