

"this" he was asked by Mr. Wallbridge. "I expected to get some gratitude; I am not mercenary," was the reply. Mr. Cogswell, in summing up the case, submitted that the allegations had been sufficiently proven to give judgment. Authorities varied on how far criminal issues were to be proved in civil cases. Some required absolute proof, others preponderating evidence. The evidence had shown that three parties had examined the ring and that in McWhinney's possession it was had seen. Belle Moore had stated that the dog had been taken out of the store by being called, although the plaintiff positively denied it. The theory was that the dog had taken the ring in its mouth from the store and when outside the plaintiff had removed it and left it with a friend while he returned to the store with the purchase money of the ring he had agreed to buy. As for the character of the plaintiff there was no doubt from the evidence that his so-called wife was in a house of shame and that he assisted his wife in her life of infamy.

An Honorable Profession.
Detective Griffiths was an honest man, his profession was a honorable one; many crimes would go unpunished were it not for the detective. Carr was a sick man, high unto death, and would have no object in lying about the matter. All the evidence went to show the guilt of the plaintiff. Mr. Watcher might have had the case conducted at the expense of the crown, but did it at his own expense.

Mr. Wallbridge submitted that the interest of the detective in the case might bias his story, as might Mr. Watcher's natural anxiety to confirm his suspicions. The character of the other witnesses was to be placed against their evidence.

On the facts placed before him Judge Taylor found that the plaintiff had taken the ring from the store and gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$325 and for the defendant for \$250, which he claimed to be the value of the missing ring.

WITH THE FARMERS

FARMERS' MARKETS.
Grain and Feed.
Wheat at elevators, 80 to 82c per bus. Wheat to millers, 82 to 85c per bus. New Oats, 26c to 28c per bushel. Oats at Elevators, 25c to 26c per bus. Feed wheat, 60c to 65c per bus. Bran, per cwt., \$1.15. Shorts per cwt., \$1.20. Middlings, 80c to 85c. Upland Hay, \$8 to \$10. Slough Hay, \$7 to \$9 per ton. Green feed, \$7 to \$9 per ton. Green feed, \$8 per ton.
Dairy Products.
Dairy Butter, 20c to 25c per lb. Dairy Butter to dealers, 22c to 25c. Creamery Butter, 25c to 30c per lb. Eggs, 30c to 40c per dozen. Cheese, local, \$1.25 to 1.50 per lb.
Live Stock.
Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 7c. Roughs and heavies, 5c to 6c. Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs., 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Good fat steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Extra good fat heifers, 1,000 lbs. and up, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Medium quality fat cows, 900 lbs. and up, 2 to 2 1/2. Bulls and Steers, 2 to 2 1/2. Light weight, poor and thin cattle not wanted. Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2. Good Calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2. Choice Killing Lambs, 5 to 5 1/2. Choice Killing sheep, 4 1/2 to 5c. **Poultry and Dressed Meats.**
Young Turkeys, 20c per lb. Spring Chickens, 12 1/2c per lb. Dressed Geese, 13c per lb. Hindquarters of Beef, 6c per lb. Front quarters, 4c to 5c per lb. Dressed Pork, 8 1/2c per lb. **Vegetables.**
Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bushel. Carrots, 40c per bushel. Turnips, 40c per bushel.

VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLIES.

Bradstreet's—Despite the large crop of wheat and the high prices ruling, wheat supplies do not increase materially in this country. The gain in the United States and Canada, combined, in November was only 2,400,000 bushels, and the stock held on December 1 was only 64,877,000 bushels, a total over 26,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, and the lightest stock held at that date since 1884. European stocks increased only 1,500,000 bushels in November, but the increase in supply over December 1, 1908, is 17,000,000 bushels, and the combined world's supply is 145,500,000 bushels, a decrease of only 3,200,000 bushels from a year ago. Winter-wheat conditions at the outset of winter, as predicted in Bradstreet's and shown by the government report, are excellent, having only been exceeded twice in the past decade. High prices, in addition, have made for the largest area shown, with one exception, in the same period. The condition on December 1 was 8.5, a gain of 16 points over last year, while the area is 2,449,000 acres, larger than the revised estimate of area sown in 1908. Quantitative estimates of year in bushels made at this time are, of course, misleading, but an excellent outlook certainly presents itself.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

New York, N.Y., Dec. 17.—Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending December 15th, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, aggregate 3,545,238 bushels, against 3,393,452 bushels last week and 5,646,285 bushels this week last year. For the twenty-four weeks ending December 16, exports are 20,270,245 bushels, against 107,823,467 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 1,067,235 bushels, against 859,924 bushels last week and 1,660,120 bushels in 1908. For the twenty-four weeks ending December 16, corn exports are 6,694,490 bushels against 8,943,330 bushels last year. Holiday trade in Canada is brisk and will continue so until Christmas, wholesale houses are quiet, bringing the inventory season. The year's turnover, so far as can be learned, is satisfactory, but profits in some instances have been small. Real estate is active. Beef hides as well as cat skins are off 1/2 cent and 1 cent per pound respectively at Montreal. Farmers are not anxious to sell beans and as a result prices show a sharp advance. In the northwest, clothing is good and the weather is reasonable, which factors make for better usefulness at country points. Money in that section is easy and collections are good but in the east they are classed as fair.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17.—Speculators were again in the hog market today. About 37,000 hogs were on sale. The market opened steady to strong, with weight on an 85.50 to 86.65 basis. Packers opposed an advance. The heavy hogs closed higher. Top price \$8.70, back to high point of the year.

Little was done in the cattle market for a lack of material. Buyers paid prices 5c to 25c lower than yesterday. Hogs—Receipts 8,000; steady. Mixed and butchers' quality, 7.25 to 8.50; heavy, 8.40 to 8.60; rough heavy, 8.00 to 8.50; light, 7.95 to 8.40; pigs, 6.25 to 7.90; bulk, 8.40 to 8.55.

Cattle—Receipts 400; market steady. Steers, 3.90 to 5.60; cows and heifers, 2.00 to 5.85; stockers and feeders, 3.00 to 5.00; calves, 7.50 to 9.75. Pigs—Receipts 6,000; market steady. Top price \$8.70, back to high point of the year.

FRIDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17.—Liverpool came 1/4 to 1/2 higher, and the trend of all grain markets on an advance. Argentine wheat were light, and this made a better demand for Manitoba parcels. All markets on the American continent opened at an advance over the previous close and the Winnipeg market was a strong one. It was noted that some of the big export houses were profit takers, while others did some buying. There was some covering by shorts, but the market was mainly a speculative one in sympathy with American markets. Chicago December closed 1 1/2 higher, May 1 1/2, July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Minneapolis December closed 1 1/2, May 1 to 1 1/4, and July 1/2 to 1/4 higher; Winnipeg December advanced 1/2 and May 1/2. All coarse grains were moderately active and one showed a slight advance. The flax market went up in leaps, December closing 5c and May 5 1/2c higher. Receipts of flax in this market are practically nil. Corn lost ground slightly, December closing unchanged, May 1/2 and July 1/2. Winnipeg cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, 1.02 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 99 1/2; No. 3 Northern, 96; No. 4, 92; No. 5, 87; No. 6, 80; rejected 1 1/2 Northern, 95 1/2; rejected 1 1/2 Northern, 95 1/2; rejected 2 1/2 Northern, 93 1/2; rejected 1 Northern for seeds, 94. Oats—No. 2 white, 34 1/2; No. 3 white, 33. Winnipeg options: Wheat—December 1.02 1/2, 1.02 1/2; May 1.06 1/2, 1.05 1/2; Oats—December 34 1/2, 34 1/2; May 37, 37 1/2. Flax—December 1.69 1/2, 1.64 1/2; May 1.67, 1.72 1/2. American options: Chicago—December 1.15 1/2, 1.15 1/2; May 1.12 1/2, 1.12 1/2; July 1.10 1/2. Minneapolis—December 1.12 1/2, 1.13 1/2; May 1.12 1/2, 1.12 1/2; July 1.11 1/2, 1.12 1/2.

FREE CHURCH PULPITS SUPPORT THE BUDGET

Ministers of Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches Are Behind Lloyd-George in His Social Reform Budget. Situation in Ireland—Unionists Fighting Hard.

London, Dec. 16.—Ireland is alarmed over the elections. John Redmond, speaking in Dublin last night, was in the highest spirits, though somewhat moderate. What Mr. Asquith is thinking as he reads the Irish leaders words is quite another question. Mr. Redmond said: "This is the best chance Ireland ever had of tearing up and trampling under foot that infamous act of union which has impoverished and depopulated our country. Ireland can never be happy or industrial and contented until she is free. The great obstacle to the concession of home rule in the immediate future is the House of Lords. Asquith's declaration means the coming back of the whole Liberal party to the standard of the Gladstonian home rule." An enthusiastic reception was given at the Dublin meeting by the Irish Parliamentary party yesterday to the resolutions of the London meeting. A subscription from Hon. Edward Blake and his expression of sympathy at his old colleagues in the presence of the House of Commons. Some indications of the difficulty Redmond has to face with the Nationalist party was given by the refusal of Sinn Fein, which says: "By Redmond's resolution the United Irish League unreservedly accepts the Liberal program and demands the continuation of home rule to be deferred until the English Liberal and Socialist parties have altered their English constitution as it has existed since 1886. It asserts that by his action he abandons even a pretence of the Irish party acting as an independent factor in the English parliament and accepts the budget which imposes a new two million tax on Ireland."

In the Unionist press the whole affair is frankly labelled "Asquith's bribe." Hot words are also being used to describe the unwritten compact between the ministry and the Socialists. "Labor-Liberal Alliance." The actual results of the alliance negotiations up to the present are Socialist candidates withdrawn 22, Liberal candidates 45, seats left by Liberals to Socialists, 46. Head lines in the Unionist papers read: "Financing the red flag," "Liberal funds for Socialist candidates," "The Liberal party in the hands of the Socialists." Among the Radicals on the other hand the greatest satisfaction is expressed that practically every opponent of the Liberal program and demanding the continuation of home rule to be deferred until the English Liberal and Socialist parties have altered their English constitution as it has existed since 1886. It asserts that by his action he abandons even a pretence of the Irish party acting as an independent factor in the English parliament and accepts the budget which imposes a new two million tax on Ireland."

sets, Baptists and Congregationalists. Here are a few of their utterances, made in advance of the meeting.—Principal Forsyth says: "It is money against men, riches seeking to grow more rich." "Rev. Mr. Ruhl, of Liverpool, says: 'The hereditary principle enshrining itself above King and constitution is monstrously abused. It is the apotheosis of original sin. We are here as the heralds of the kingdom of God.'" "Rev. Mr. Clark says the Lords have always treated the reformers as if they were dogs. Rev. Mr. Bradbury of Blackpool says to the free church men: 'The voice of God is appealing with imperative emphasis in obliging even at great cost we shall redeem the people.'" "Pulpits are being used to promulgate these views. Even the schools are being invaded. At Nilton school, Isle of Wight, the children were set to write out as dictation a lesson by the Rev. Mr. Bradbury, the Radical managing committee and instructed to take it home to their

parents: "Remember November 30, 1909, the House of Lords threw out the budget. They have thus usurped the rights belonging to the House of Commons. For hundreds of years the people's representatives have decided how taxes should be raised. The Lords claim that right now." **TRUST BLAMES THE SCALES**
Sugar Trust Lawyer Says Employees Were Incompetent.
New York, Dec. 16.—In his opening address for the defense Henry F. Cochrane declared today that the seven teen scales on the Brooklyn dock on which the alleged underweighting was done were of an obsolete style and grossly inaccurate of themselves and that many of the government weighers were incompetent. The line of defense indicated by the statement was that it would be claimed that the shortages in weights were due to the scales and the government employees and not to any manipulation by the sugar company's employees, as the government charges. Oliver Spitzer, the first of the six defendants called to testify, took the stand this afternoon and was still under examination when court adjourned. He denied having tried to bribe a government inspector. He also denied the existence of alleged signal lights on the dock to warn the sugar company employees of government inspectors, as had been testified. A statement was issued today by Henry L. Stimson, the government special prosecutor in charge of the underweighting frauds of sugar refiners in this district. Arbutck Bros., of Brooklyn, had to settle on a basis of \$695,573.19 for duties on raw sugar which they have withheld from their returns to the custom house department from 1898, when the firm began refining sugar, to Nov. 1907 following the discovery of the underweighting frauds by the sugar trust by Richard Parr. The statement further sets that the shortage was reported to the members of the firm and as soon as they have verified the government's figures they voluntarily offered to pay the

sum without suit into the treasury. The payment was accepted by the secretary of the treasury with the concurrence of the Attorney general, in full of all civil claims against the Arbutcks. "This settlement is no wise affected the criminal prosecution of any individual who may be shown to have been responsible for the commission of frauds in respect to any of these matters, added Mr. Stimson," and an investigation and prosecution of any such persons would be vigorously pushed. "It is known that within a few days the sugar refinery at Lond Island city is still running in the name of B. H. Hawell and sons, will follow the example of the Arbutck's and pay into the treasury about a half million dollars. This concern is owned by the Sugar Trust. Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—Addressing the Conservative association Premier Roblin announced there would be a considerable provincial surplus and he declared himself in favor of a direct contribution to the British navy.

Three Voids in pier there are no voids in the water to the top will be re-inforced, and that by his idea of a surface, the cracking will be entirely eliminated. Candidates in Lun Lunenburg, N.S., Dec. Marshall, of Bideaway and John D. Sneyd, of Liberal, were announced in the Federal house by the resignation of A. Lunenburg. The election was Wednesday of next. The peculiar properties of the water were thoroughly tested during a storm, and when it was found to be of a high quality, it was said by all dra-

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G.T.P. STEEL IS PUSHING

First Rails to be Laid West of Pembina—Construction of Three Bridges

Two great trunk lines passed through the city on the Grand Trunk Pacific morning the first rail on the road west of the city will be laid. With the last steel bridge between the Pembina and the canyon, and the construction of three bridges to reach Wolf Creek by 1910. One hundred teams, pending number of men engaged in the work, will be sent to the Pembina and Wolf Creek river, and the construction of three bridges to reach Wolf Creek by 1910. One hundred teams, pending number of men engaged in the work, will be sent to the Pembina and Wolf Creek river, and the construction of three bridges to reach Wolf Creek by 1910.

To facilitate the work of contractors, the Grand Trunk will send every day a road ward westward the city. In the meantime, however, any company having a truck or a motor vehicle, or a subcontractor to the company's camp by team. The subcontractors have finished their work next. The bridges will be for the steel superstructure next fall, the grade will be through from Edmonton to the base river, a distance of 66 miles, from the Wolf Creek to the Pembina to the Athabasca 47 miles. There are at the present time with a corresponding amount employed. Four Stewart's grading work on the McLeod river, and the rock cuts and sand work on the Grand Trunk Pacific. There are at the present time with a corresponding amount employed. Four Stewart's grading work on the McLeod river, and the rock cuts and sand work on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The steel bridge which Pembina is in the middle of building, is not by length, but by height, the highest bridge between the McLeod and Wolf Creek rivers. There will be only 420 miles of the road, and much of it through a level country, on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The steel bridge which Pembina is in the middle of building, is not by length, but by height, the highest bridge between the McLeod and Wolf Creek rivers. There will be only 420 miles of the road, and much of it through a level country, on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The two bridges over the McLeod river a middle of building. The Wolf Creek bridge, 600 feet long, and the McLeod bridge, 600 feet long, will be a departure in construction is to be made of the large river pier, water level. In connection with the bridge, a problem of overcoming which results from expansion and contraction. When the outside, naturally, cement is heated when bridge pier expansion is subjected to the variation. In the McLeod river pier there are no voids in the water to the top will be re-inforced, and that by his idea of a surface, the cracking will be entirely eliminated. Candidates in Lun Lunenburg, N.S., Dec. Marshall, of Bideaway and John D. Sneyd, of Liberal, were announced in the Federal house by the resignation of A. Lunenburg. The election was Wednesday of next. The peculiar properties of the water were thoroughly tested during a storm, and when it was found to be of a high quality, it was said by all dra-