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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME XI. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1911 NUMBER 68

REACHED BASIS OF AGREEMENT

Final Agreement Must be Approved By the Ratepayers.

The work preliminary to the drafting of an agreement to be the basis on which the two cities can proceed to amalgamation, is now drawing to a close and the committees who have had the task to perform have at last found a way around all the difficulties that beset the problem with the exception of two—that of the street railway extensions and the construction of a bridge over the river to connect the west end of Strathcona with the suburban settlements across the river. Both of these were at last night's meeting referred back to the separate committees reports to be submitted at next Thursday's meeting when it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached. The feeling of the members of both committees seemed to be that neither the one or the other gave the slightest grounds for fear of a deadlock. The only fear was that concessions on the part of either city might be construed as the giving away of the city's rights.

The recommendations which embody the results of the meeting of the joint committees, are but a draft of a provisional agreement to be submitted in a report of each separate committee to their respective councils. This the councils will consider and possibly modify when the two councils have succeeded in reaching common ground an agreement will be voted on and submitted in a bylaw to the ratepayers. In the event of approval being given the solicitors will be instructed to draw up a charter for the united city and on its passing the legislature the act of union will have been formally consummated.

The following resolutions indicate the point that has been reached by the joint committee in their deliberations. To these will be added clauses relating to the new school district, the street railway extensions in Strathcona and the bridge over the Saskatchewan in the vicinity of Whitemud Creek, and the whole will constitute an outline of the provisional agreement:—

Clause No. 1—That in the event of the two cities of Edmonton and Strathcona uniting the united city shall be known as "The City of Edmonton."

Clause Uo. 2—That in the opinion of this committee the taxation of the joint cities shall be uniform over the entire city and that all the assets and liabilities of the two cities shall be taken over by the United City of Edmonton and that taxation be levied on a basis of a common assessment.

Clause No. 3—That the representation in the common council shall be pro rata per population with the proviso that there shall be not less than three members, exclusive of mayor, from the south side of the river.

Clause No. 4—That the general post office shall be situated in the present city of Edmonton and that there shall be a branch office on the south side of the river, on Whyte avenue, which shall be known as the "Whyte Avenue branch" of the Edmonton General Post office.

Clause No. 5—That sub-offices shall be maintained on the south side of the river for the following purposes: Assessment and collection of taxes, electric light and power rates, water rates, licenses, police office and court, dog taxes, receiving applications for local improvements and water and sewer extensions, and all other rates effecting the residents of the south side of the river.

Clause No. 6—That the necessary land be purchased to open up Saskatchewan avenue and that the said avenue be maintained out of the general funds of the city, with the exception of sidewalks.

Clause No. 7—That the park purchased from the Strathcona Industrial Association be maintained as an athletic and sports grounds and that an appropriation be granted for a sports day at least once a year. Also that all parks be improved and maintained.

Clause No. 8—That there shall be the same regulation for the opening and maintaining of streets over the entire city.

Clause No. 9—That markets shall be maintained and enlarged as required.

Clause No. 10—That the general rates of taxation, electric light and power and water be the same throughout the entire city.

Clause No. 11—That the City of Edmonton shall co-operate with the ratepayers on the south side of the river to the end of securing Provincial and Dominion public buildings on the south side of the river, such as immigration hall, post office, armoury and customs' house; also Dominion and Provincial representatives from the south side of the river.

Clause No. 12—That the Edmonton fire brigade system be extended, so as to include the territory on the south side of the river.

Clause No. 13—That the City of Edmonton assume the contract entered into by the City of Strathcona with the University of Alberta in respect to the Strathcona General Hospital.

Clause No. 14—That the ratepayers on the south side of the river shall co-operate with the City of Edmonton to the end of securing control of the telephone system on the south side of the river.

Clause No. 15—That as far as possible all civic employees of the City of Strathcona shall be retained and employed by the City of Edmonton in the event of the amalgamation of the two cities.

Clause No. 16—That in the event of amalgamation taking place and ratification of the agreement by the Provincial Government, and on and after such day as the same comes into effect that the governing by-laws of the present City of Edmonton shall come into force over the entire United City of Edmonton until such by-laws are repealed or amended.

Clause No. 17—That the chief police magistrate of the present City of Strathcona shall be a police magistrate in the United City of Edmonton.

Clause 18—That elections for aldermen of the amalgamated city be by general vote of the whole city, but that at the first elections the proper number or proportion of these candidates having both their residence and property qualification on the south side of the river, who receive the highest number of votes, be declared elected, the remainder of the council being composed of a sufficient number of the remaining candidates irrespective of where they have their property qualification to make up the number required, and that at subsequent elections the same principle be adopted.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF CHARGES WAS CONCLUDED SATURDAY

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Light was thrown upon the character of objections on the part of certain superintendents to some acts of the commissioners at Saturday's session of the investigation committee.

Ex-Chief Davidson had been called as a witness, and having been asked for specific instances of arbitrary treatment accorded to him by Commissioner Bouillon, referred, under questions from Alderman Gowan, to an order issued by the commissioners that employees prevented from working by injuries received while in the employ of the city should at once be struck off the pay roll.

"Would that apply to a man injured while fighting a fire?" asked Alderman Gowan.

"So, I suppose," said Mr. Davidosn.

"Were you consulted in this matter?" was the next question of the alderman.

"I was not," was the reply.

"Did you think that was dealing fairly with the men who might suffer in the service of the city?"

"I did not. I complained to the mayor and understood that the letter was cancelled."

Mr. Biggar then produced the letter, which was identified by Mr. Davidson as that which he had received, and which was addressed not to his department alone, but to all departments in the city. It was an action taken by the commisioners as a body, and was signed by Mr. Bouillon on their behalf.

The letter was as follows, under the heading, "Accidents causing injuries to persons in the employ of the city."

"1—It is desired that any accident causing injury to persons employed in the city or other person in connection with the operation of your department, be reported promptly to the commissioners with a statement of the facts, and no employe is to be carried on the pay rolls while absent from duty owing to injury or other cause without sanction of the commissioners or order to that effect.

"2—It is our desire to deal fairly with the city employees, but such matters must be handled on a basis equitable to the public interest as well, and each case will be judged and dealt with on its merits. Please govern yourself accordingly.

"3—If the above is in conflict with precedent established in your department, or if the subject taken up is not laid out clearly to your satisfaction please take the matter up with us at your earliest convenience and we will reach a clear understanding as affecting your department.

"4—Please understand that the same is a general order to all departments irrespective of past transactions and is based upon no particular occurrence but simply issued as a matter of routine after giving the general subject consideration on several occasions in the recent past."

Having read the letter Mr. Biggar put it in without comment.

Ald. Lundy and McInnis were both called and declared that at a certain meeting of the council, the date of which they could not place, Commissioner Bouillon stated that work on the pump house was delayed owing to non-delivery of the steel. A. Cornwall, the manager of the iron works, was also called and said that he had a conversation with Ald. Lundy on this subject, when Mr. Lundy had told him that the commissioner had made this statement, but that at that time ahe contract had not been awarded.

Alderman Grindley was again on the stand, called by Mr. McCaul to explain the bearing of certain tenders for motor generator sets upon one of the charges, which states that the city incurred loss from the delay in placing the orders. He pointed out that the machine actually purchased cost $2,000 more than one of the other machines offered, and declared that he believed it was ordered only because of the shorter delivery.

The term "p.f. connection," appearing in one of the communications, provoked a question from Mr. McCaul as to its meaning. Mr. Grindley admitted that he had not the faintest idea of its meaning and Commissioner Bouillon was called upon and explained that 'p.f." meant power factor.

Alderman Hyndman caused some amusement by stating that he had been accustomed to regard him as the expert alderman upon these questions and was disappointed in him.

Asked by Mr. Biggar why he thought that the cheaper machine was as good or better than that purchased, Alderman Grindley admitted that he did not know.

"Do you know anything about this machine?" he was asked.

"I know only what I have heard."

"Your company are agents for Siemens Brothers, another unsuccessful tenderer, an English firm also who tendered on a long delivery," asked Mr. Biggar.

"That is a question I won't answer," said Alderman Grindley.

"I do not know whether we were agents for them or not in this case," he said, under further pressure.

"You do not know whether you were interested in any of these tenders?" asked Mr. Biggar.

"I do not," was the reply.

Mr. Biggar then produced a letter which Alderman Grindley was obliged to identify, which opened "With reference to our tenders for motor generator sets," and which was signed "Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, per Thos. H. Grindley."

"Do you know now whether you were interested?"

"I know now that we were interested in that tender. We have a lot of business with the city and it is difficult to keep track of it."

"I can quite understand that," was Mr. Biggar's comment.

Robert Knight, superintendent of the street railway department, one of the committee who recommended the purchase that was made, was also called.

Mr. Knight, under examination, stated that the time of delivery was one of the chief factors considered when the recommendation was made. He thought that upon the whole they might have been as well served with the cheaper machine from the English firm, but one of the objections to this tender was that there were no specifications for switch board.

"Do you not always supply switch boards?" asked Ald. Mould.

"Yes," said Mr. Knight, "but we would want to know what we were getting."

Mr. McCaul announced at the close of the morning sitting that he had completed his case. He took advantage of this opportuity to state that he did not regard himself as the counsel for the prosecution. "I am here on behalf of the whole committee," he said, "and my desire has been merely to bring out the facts quite impartially."

"I presume that you are willing to acknowledge the fact that Mr. Biggar has assisted you very materially in this," said Commissioner Bouillon fecetiously as the committee rose.

"Not only so," retorted Mr. McCaul, good humoredly, "but also the greatest possible assistance from Mr. Bouillon"

The committee meet Monday at ten o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND VISITED TODAY BY MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

New York, May 27—Coney Island, the playground of New York, suffered the worst fires in its history early today. Dreamland, the largest amusement park was wiped out, and four blocks adjoining covered with booths, restaurants, hotels, moving picture theatres and resorts of various types, destroyed. The fire broke out about two o'clock a.m., and was not under control until three hours later. The loss will be between $2,000,000 and $3-000,000. Two hundred buildings were burned down and perhaps 2,000 persons, concessionaries and employees, were turned into the streets, homeless and penniless. No lives were lost. The burned area represents nearly one-third of the entire amusement circuit all of which would undoubtedly have gone in the teeth of the strong wind but for the fact that Coney Island, with a high water pressure system especially designed for fire protection, has a better guard against disaster than any other similar resort in the world. The fire was discovered as a tiny blaze in a tarred roofing of the "Hell Gate" scenic railway close to the entrance to Dreamland. Twenty minutes after the frightened watchman had turned in three alarms one after another as fast as his thumb could press the key, all Dreamland, ten acres of gaudy, closely packed buildings, was one blaze. The flames, urged by a strong wind, were visible for nearly fifteen miles. Close to "Hell Gate" where the fire started was the Boston animal show and nearer yet the infant incubator, a charity nursery in which were six wee infants and attendants. The children were taken out in little glass houses and rushed out of the danger by the police.

Injunction Forbids Calling Strike.

New York, May 22.—A preliminary injunction was issued today by the United States Circuit Court, restraining two organizations of union carpenters, their agents and officials and 116 building contractors from calling out union men in other trades in a sympathetic strike for the exclusion in new buildings of wood trimmed by non-union labor. The complainants are the American Anti-Boycott Association and a number of wood trimmer manufacturers throughout the country, including the Paine Lumber Company and the Gould Manufacturing Co.

DIAZ LAYS ASIDE THE PRESIDENCY

Veteran President of the Mexican Republic Tenders His Resignation.

Mexico City, May 25.—General Porfirio Diaz resigned the presidency of Mexico at 4.54 o'clock this afternoon. Pancisco De Labarra automatically became provisional president, but will not take the oath until tomorrow. Immense crowds thronged the streets, but there was no violence.

President Diaz, in a letter read by the president of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, resigned the presidency of the republic of Mexico, and at 4.50 o'clock the acceptance of the resignation by the deputy was announced.

Every one had heard the uproar and a demonstration took place on the streets when the announcement was to be made, but within the chamber the words announcing the event were followed by the dead silence. The deputies seemed not aware of what had taken place.

In the packed streets, however, the news that Diaz was no more president was the signal for loud shouting and manifestations.

On the motion to accept the president's resignation, 67 deputies voted aye, while two of them did not express themselves. They were Benito Juarez, a descendant of President Diaz, and Conception Del Valle. As their names were called other legislators arose and bowed their affirmation.

In similar fashion the resignation of Vice-President Ramon Corral, now in France, was unanimously accepted; and similarly Francisco Leon de Labarra, late ambassador to Washington, was chosen provisional president.

The latter will take the oath of office tomorrow at noon in the Yellow Parlor of the national palace.

Of scarcely less interest in the popular mind was the practical assumption of military control of the federal district by Alfredo Robles Domingues, Madero's personal representative.

Personally, Dominguese commands only a small party of the rebels, but the Federal garrison is under orders to make no move whatsoever without securing his approval. Senor Dominguese states that he can bring 5,000 organized rebel troops into the city within three hours. Their baggage and horses are aboard trains furnished by the Government at Cuernavaca, Pachuca and Tlalnepastla. He stated that they will remain in their present stations unless they should be needed in the city to control the situation.

LONDON JOURNAL DOUBTS OUR LOYALTY

Morning Post Says Western Country is Being Populated by People From the United States.

London, May 24—The Morning Post with regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that Canada had decided to remain a nation within the empire, says that Englishmen would be exceedingly glad if they could persuade themselves that the fiat of today was decisive and that hereafter the intention of the statesmen at Ottawa was to be a factor superior to the play of natural forces. The western country is separated by a wide belt of unpeopled territory from the old Dominion and is being rapidly populated by immigration from the adjacent republic.

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS UNDER FREE TRADE

Has Attained a Degree of Prosperity Never Dreamed of By Those Who Adopted the Policy.

London, May 25—Premier Asquith, in an address to the Liberal Colonial club, affirmed his steadfast adherence to the cause of free trade. He declared that to secure prosperity to the Mother Country and a united empire it was necessary that they maintain the fiscal system that their forefathers established for them. Under that system they had attained to a degree of prosperity of which their forefathers had never dreamed of, even in the wildest flights of their imagination.

DIARY IS SACRED

Record of Sufferings of Inspector Fitzgerald and Comrades Will Be Sent To His Mother In Halifax.

Ottawa, May 25—"I consider Inspector Fitzgerald's diary too sacred a thing to have it placed on exhibition in such a way."

There were the words of Col. Wm. White, comptroller of the Royal North West Mounted Police force, spoken to a press representative today concerning the request of some Ottawa merchants to be allowed to display all or parts of the diary of the late inspector, who perished from starvation and exhaustion in Northern Canada, together with his three companions.

"That diary with the will shall go to Inspector Fitzgerald's mother in Halifax," said Col. White, holding up the book with its simple, unemotional tale of tragedy through losing a trail.

Edmonton-Winnipeg Waterway Improvement Will Provide Minimum Six-Foot Channel.

Ottawa, May 25—The work of surveying the route of the proposed waterway from Winnipeg to Edmonton is being continued this year under direction of Mr. Voligny, one of the engineers of the public works department.

It is expected that by giving particular attention to the problem of reservoirs and storage dams, a great deal of costly dredging will be avoided. The waterway when complete, will provide for a ten-foot channel from Winnipeg to Clear Lake, and six feet from that point to Edmonton.

It is expected that the work of construction will be commenced shortly after the surveys are completed. As compared with other Canadian waterways most of the construction will not be heavy, as there are long stretches of navigable water.

TWO ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ARRESTED IN LOS ANGELES

Two Men Taken Into Custody Charged With Attempting to Blow Up the New County Hall of Records Last Fall.

Los Angeles, May 23.—Bert H. Connors and J. Mansel Parks, both said to be members, and the latter a former officer in the Los Angeles union of structural iron and bridge workers, were arrested today charged with being implicated in an attempt to dynamite the new County Hall of Records last September, some weeks before the blowing up of the Times building.

Connors was taken into custody today as he was on the point of buying a ticket to Seattle. Parks was arrested at the home of Connors.

The finding of dynamite in the rear alleyway of the million dollar hall of records in September was accepted at the time as evidence of an attempt to destroy the building. Prior to this, Connors, it is alleged, was seen around the buildings.

Detectives say the arrest of Connors and Parks is the culmination of months of close surveillance.

The district attorney, when asked whether there would be any effort to connect J. J. McNamara, J. B. McNamara, or Ortie McManigal with the alleged attempt of Connors and Parks, said that his office had no evidence showing that the prisoners charged with the dynamiting of the Times had anything to do with Connors or Parks, or that they had any hand in the placing of the dynamite of the alley of the Hall of Records.

JUDGE NOEL WILL HOLD COURT IN PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

(From Thursday's Daily.)

To preside at the trial of civil and criminal actions at points in the Peace River country, His Honor Judge Noel, judge of the District Court, of the District of Athabasca, leaves Edmonton today to make the round of a 2,000 mile judicial circuit. The first sitting of the court will be held at Athabasca Landing on Tuesday, May 30th. The dates of the other sittings have been left open they will be held at Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Landing, Dunvegan, Beaver Lodge, Grande Prairie and Fort Vermilion, as close together in point of time as the progress of the journey will permit.

Annually, Judge Noel visits the posts of the far north to settle disputes and try offenders. Last year he was absent on his tour for nearly three months, going as far north as Smith's Landing, and holding sessions of the court at Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Fort Vermilion, Lesser Slave Lake and Athabasca Landing. Some of these points will not be visited again until next year.

At places where no criminal cases were to be heard last year white gloves were presented to the judge by the Indians, the presents being their own handicraft.

Judge Noel will be absent on the present trip for five or six weeks. He will be accompanied by E. A. Wadleigh, clerk of the District Court, of the District of Atnabasca, and John Sommerville, jun. Major Saunders, of the Royal North West Mounted Police may also accompany the party on his annual trip of inspection, joining it at Athabasca Ladning.

Two criminal cases have been set down for hearing at Beaver Lodge. Garnet Truax will be arraigned on a charge of killing a horse, the property if R. Stone, of Beaver Lodge, and unlawfully a horse belonging to George H. Stone. Eugene Germain will be arraigned for trial on a charge of shooting and killing a mare belonging to Peter Parzychowski.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE TO BE OPENED IN EDMONTON SOON

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Owing to the influx of settlers to the northwest and the additional amount of business transacted through the mails, the post office department have decided to establish two additional branch offices of the dead letter department in the west. This arrangement will place the work in divisions, the Winnipeg office handling all the business from Port Arthur to the western boundary of Manitoba, while the newly established branches in Regina and Edmonton will handle the work of their respective provinces.

Previous to this new order, which will go into effect June 1, the Winnipeg office had charge of the territory from Port Arthur to the Rocky Mountains.

BI-WEEKLY STEAMER SERVICE UP THE ATHABASCA RIVER

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Athabasca Lanuing, May 25—Sixty-five passengers left for Grouard by the Northern Transportation Company's boat early this week. The boat also carried seven head of horses and all the freight that could be loaded.

The Northern Transportation Company have announced that hereafter their boats will make two trips a week between Athabasca Landing and Grouard. This will make it possible for nomeseekers wishing to go to the Peace River country to get through from Edmonton to Peace River Crossing by way of Grouard in eight days.

The prospect for crops in the Athabasca Landing district is very favorable. Fall wheat in some places is standing twelve inches high in fine condition, with no indications of frost. Gardens and other crops look equally well.

The Hudson's Bay Company transports left Athabasca Landing on Saturday for northern points, with 27 boat loads of provisions. There were as passengers, 73 men, two women and three children. Several of the boats were billed for points on the Mackenzie river.

CONTRACT FOR HEATING SYSTEM FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Department of Public Works has awarded the contract for the heating, plumbing and ventilating of the new Legislative Buildings. It goes to A. Lee & Company, 639 Third street, Edmonton, at a figure approximating $108,000. The work of installing the necessary equipment will begin right away, as a portion of the building is to be ready for occupation this fall. The power plant, which is to supply the building with heat and electric power for lighting and ventilating purposes, is now being constructed.

WORK BEGINS AT EARLY DATE ON C.N.R. NORTH SHORE LINE

Montreal, May 26—The Canadian Northern will at once ask for tenders for the construction of the section of their main line around the north shore of Lake Superior, extending from Stillwood, a point 40 miles west of Sudbury to Port Arthur, a distance of about 500 miles. It is also stated that work will in the first place be given to two contractors, one taking 250 miles on the west end and the other a like distance on the easteend. Contractors who are well acquainted with the eastern half say that this will be comparatively easy work, but that the Port Arthur section will be much heavier. The statement has been made that the five hundred odd miles can be constructed in two years.

BRITAIN APPROVES MUNROE DOCTRINE

Sir Edward Grey Declares Britain's Policy is in Full Accord.

London May 27—A topic of comment is the endorsement by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, of the Monroe doctrine during his speech at the dinner of the Pilgrim's society last Thursday night as expressing the universal feeling of Englishmen on the subject. In his speech Sir Edward defined the Monroe doctrine as meaning that no European nation could acquire more territory on the American continent, and added, "Our policy is in full accord with that doctrine."

The Spectator points out that as things are, the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine necessitates the development of the United States of naval and military strength equal to the carrying out of the responsibility she assumes, the only alternative being the abandonment or modification of her Monroe policy. The newspaper hopes this latter the United States never will do as "We believe the doctrine is for the peace of the world and that she should insist on it." The Spectator adds that if the present movement toward arbitration continues the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine by consent may be possible, and it considers Sir Edward Grey's definition of the subject as a long step in that direction

To Murder Chinese Court.

Victoria, B.C., May 24—News was brought by the steamer Tamba Maurya of the discovery of a plot at Pekin to assassinate the Chinese court. Seventy Chinese were arrested at a theatre in Pekin while making preparations for the coup.

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS

EDMONTON CITY MARKET.

whether from the increased production from the creameries, is not clear. The retail price, however, remains stationary.

Edmonton, May 26.—Except for a gradual tendency upward in a few lines prices remain unchanged. Eggs have been scheduled to advance for Lot 185 Block 15, H.B.R., $1200; tionary at 25 cents; produce companies are compelled to pay 20 cents. The margin in some cases is narrower still for sales are still made at some stores at 2 dozen for 45 cents or 22 1-2 cents per dozen.

Oats continue scarce. None have been seen on the market for some days now, and indications are that when they begin to appear it will not take long to dispose of them. The millers report 35 to 36 cents as the market price.

Creamery butter is down a little.

WHEAT—	
No. 1 Northern, bus	78c
No. 2. Northern, bus.	75c
No. 3 Northern, bus.	73c
No. 4. Northern, bus.	38
Oats, bus	35
Barley, bus.	42c
HAY—	
Timothy	$25
Slough	$12-15
Upland	17
Green Feed	$12
Elevator prices	
No. 1 Northern	70c
No. 2 Northern	67c
No. 3 Northern	63c
No. 4 Northern	58c
No. 5 Northern	53c
No. 6 Northern	45c
No. 1 Rejected	64c
No. 2 Rejected	59c
No. 3 Rejected	54c
No. 1 Seed	36c
No. 2 Seed	29c
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, bus	60c
Lettuce, 12 for	50c
HIDES—	
Hides (Green) lb.	9c
Dry Hides, lb.	11-12c
Wool, lb.	8-10c

The Edmonton Produce Comapny quote the following prices paid by them:

BUTTER	
Creamery, lb.	25c
Dairy, lb.	15-20c
Eggs, doz.	20c

Retail prices of butter and eggs are:

BUTTER.	
Creamery, lb.	25c
Dairy, lb.	25c
Eggs, doz.	25c

Swift Canadian Co.'s circular dated May 26th, gives the following quotations good from May 29th to June 3rd, weighed off cars at Edmonton;

HOGS—	
Choice quality hogs, 150 to 200,	6 1-4c.
Roughs and heavies, 5 to 6c.	
CATTLE—	
Good fat steers 1200 and up,	5 3-4 to 6 1-2c.
Good fat steers, 1000 to 1200,	5 1-2 to 6 cents.
Extra fat heifers, 1050 and up,	4 1-2 to 5c.
Medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1050,	4 to 4 1-2c.
Extra fat cows 1100 and up,	4 1-2 to 5 cents.
Bulls and Stags,	3 to 4 1-2c.
CALVES—	
Good calves 125 to 200,	5 to 5 1-2c.
Good calves, 200 to 300,	3 3-4 to 4 1-4c.

Winnipeg Grain Markets.

Winnipeg, May 27.—Cables came unchanged to 1-4 higher. Trade was most abnormally dull and the local market worked 1-8 lower. Export was reported out of line and there was very little cash demand. There was a fair trade in oats and prices worked 1-8 higher.

Chicago May continued to hold firm and closed 1-4 up. July was unchanged and September 1-8 lower.

Minneapolis May sold down 7-8, July was off 1-2 and September 1-4. There was practically no change in the gossip.