PREMIER TABLES NATURAL

LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN PREMIER SIFTON AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER, AND LATER BETWEEN PREMIER SIFTON AND PREMIER BORDEN ARE LAID ON TABLE OF HOUSE.

As promised in the speech from the "the utmost discretion of enactment, throne, the government has laid be- By this act a long step was made in fore the legislative assembly the cor- advance of the powers which the Dorespondence carried on with Ottawa mirlon government enjoyed in purin respect to the control by Alberta of suance of the B. N. A. act of 1867 its natural resources. At the sitting which provided only for the establishof the House yesterday afternoon, Pre- ment of four provinces and their unmier Siften tabled the letters which ion into one under the name of the have passed between himself and Sir Dominion of Canada and for the ev-Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden. tension of the Dominion by admission The first letter was that written to int it of other parts of British North Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Premier Sifton America. on March 20th, 1911. This letter conveyed to the premier the resolution ed by the act of 1871 may be stated passed on December 5th, 1910, by the as:-Alberta legislature, commending the 1-The administration of the N.W. government of the province for enter- T. as such without giving them the

him on his return, had done so and create Mr. Oliver had agreed with him in the lines set down in the answer of Aug. thority conferred by the act of 1871

worthy of serious consideration. On Nov. 8th Premier Sifton addressed a letter to Premier Borden, enclosing the resolution of the legislature and a copy of the letter to Sir Wilfrid, also calling his attention to control of natural resources, previous that he arrange an interview in regard to the question. Premier Borden replied in a letter bearing date Nov. 15th cther provinces of the Dominion. By that the representations of the province of Alberta would be given at-

. The letters of the different dates are as follows:-First Letter to Laurier.

Edmonton, Alta. March 20, 1911,

Dear Sir Wilfrid:-On the fifth day of December last a resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta commending the government of the province for ter. The resolution is as follows: "This House approves of the action of the government in already opening meat for the securing of the best possible arrangement with respect to the control of all such natural resources

thereof from the Hudson's Bay com- streams and water rights, etc. pany. From such a study we may

Land and the North-Western Terri-tory or either of them into the De-West Terirtories, but of the Whole mit ich of Canada on such terms and Dominion of Canada. conditions in each case as should be Queen should think fit to approve sub- doubtedly the intention of the states

ing for the union of Rupert's Land regarded as matters of the highest :minstitutions bearing analogy as far as liberal land grants to the railway corthe circumstances would admit to porations.

the Parliament of Canada, Her Ma- Manisoba for control of the public pany of all the lands, territories, lands towards meeting the cost of railways. If could not be expected by the leaf and authorities whatsoewer granted in the original charter of the cornews. In pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid etc. Her Maleys ye and therefore the cwah and years after the construction of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid etc. Her Maleys ye and therefore the cwah and years after the construction of the analysis of the repaid by the sale of the North-Western Teeritory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada groun the terms and conditions set forth in the address referred to and that the Parliament of Canada should be act after the control of the transferred to the province of which are power and authority to legislate for the further forward have power and authority to legislate for the further when the Canada should be act and that the Parliament of Canada should from that drey forward have power and authority to legislate for the further when the construction of the including set forth in the adgress referred to and that the Parliament of Canada should from that drey forward have power and authority to legislate for the future welfare and good government of the said territory. By the B. N. a of 1871 the parliament of Canada should be set with the province of the future welfare and good government of the said territory. By the B. N. a of 1871 the parliament of Canada should from that drey forward have power and authority to legislate for the future welfare and good government of the said territory. By the B. N. a of 1871 the parliament of Canada should be set with the province of the future welfare and good government for any territory not the future of the future welfare and good government for the constitution of the first that this provinces which the province of the future welfare and good government for the constitution of the first that the province of the future welfare and good government for power than the province of the future welfare and good government for power than the powers and authorities whatsoever

aking on tehalf of the whole of Can The great attraction which the Do

een that the government of Canada has held unfettered lands for free and that it had its ing, receiving, transporting and plac-ing the immigrant upon the land he selected. If the lands had been sur-rendered in the early days the cost involved in surveys and immigration would have been required to have been undertaken, by the scattered communities, undeveloped and sparcepopulated, to the disadvantage

prominently supported the retention of the public domain by the Federal Government in the past, that the time has arrived in the history of Western Canada when the reasons cited before

ing into negotiations with the govern- full rights or the status of a proment of Canada relative to a measure | vince. of control of the public domain and 2-From time to time to establish advising further negotiations in the any province and at the time of such

letter was written on August 7th, fol- such province without the restrictions lowing discussions with Premier Sif- set forth in section 146, B. N. A., ten stating that he had not sent it 1867, thereby allowing the "utmost earlier because he had had no oppor- discretion of enactment' for the purtunity of consulting Mr. Oliver before pose of enabling the parliament of the latter left for the west. He had Canada to create a constitution for any kept the matter for consideration with province it might deem expedient to Acting under the power and au

7th, Sir Wilfrid summarizes the situa- the parliament of Canada has passed tion as it appears to him and states se eral acts providing for the administration and good government of the North-West Territories, viz., the act of 18/1, the act of 1872, and the act of 1875, the last of which may be designated the constitutional act of the ferritories. This act was amended on several occasions. If was consolidatthe statements he was reported to ed in 1880, and again in 1886. In 1868 have made with regard to provincial and 1894 other acts were passed enlarging t he powers of the Territorial legistature and transforming the pelitical institutions of the Territories more closely analogous to those of the

In this long succession of legislaive acts there may be traced the e oiution of the constitution of the Torcries towards the maturity of comelete provincial autonomy. The only point in which the analogy or identity loes not apply is in the matter of the public domain. In the three provinces entering into negotiations with the formed out of Rupert's Land he

government of Canada relative to a North-Western Territory, the parliameasure of control of the public do- ment of Canada has seen fit for T33main of the province and advising the sens of high public policy, apart trom government of this province to con- acy pecuniary interest in the cou congovernment of this province to con-tinue further negotiations in the ma:-tinue further negotiation is a set follows: Hudson's Bay company and the exyet ditures made in extinguishable in fall, if serious financial distress is to dian titles, maintenance of in and surveys, to retain possession and and surveys, to retain possession and the Northwest Territories having negotiations with the Ottawa govern- and surveys, to retain possession and public domain.

as are of a purely local concern, and Manitoba, the principle of provincial portion that traverses the Territories, that they be urged to continue such negotiations."

control of the public lands has been but also towards the portions connegotiations."

conceded to the extent that large areas structed in British Columbia, Mani-The consideration of the quest of of swamp lands have been surrendered toba and Ontario, and having providthe right of the new provinces of to the province, while with respect to ed free lands for thousands of set-Western Canada to control the public Alberta and Saskatchewan control of there has, in the opinion of the people domain involved an historical review the whole of the public domain has of the development of the constitution | been retained, viz., all lands and trusts and political institutions of the North- in respect thereof, mines, minerals and Territories since the purchase royalties incident thereto, timber,

Reviewing the past in the light of trace the gradual growth of the ter- the events of the last forty years, the ritories from a state of semi-feudalism policy of the parliament of Canada reto almost the full status of one of the lating to the public domain may be old provinces of the Canadian confrd- conceded to have been justified by events, and may be held to have been By the British North America act | the only possible one at the time Manof 1867 it was among other things itoba and the North-West Territories enacted that it should be lawful for were admitted to confederation. It Her Majesty's government on an ad- reserved for ahe parliament of Cardress from the Houses of the Parlia- ada a residual control whereby it was ment of Canada to admit Rupert's enabled to execute the compact made

In all the debates and negotiations in the address expressed and as the leading to confederation it was unject to the provisions of the said act. men of the day that communications On the 16th day of December, 1867, with the North-West Territories and an address from the Houses of Parlia- the improvements necessary for the ment of Canada was passed and in due development of trade of the Great course presented to Her Majesty, pray- North-West with the seaboard were and the North-Western Territory with portance to confederation. The intenthe Dominion of Canada, and setting tion so expressed committed the parforth that the welfare of this spars sly liament of Canada to a grand policy . f and widely scattered portion of British | national transcontinental railway con-Terr tory would be materially enhanc- struction which the government of ed by the formation therein of political that time thought best to promote by

those which exist in the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

As set forth in the order in council of May 20th, 1884, addressed in rep's In order to further the petition of to he application of the province of jesty, under the authority of the Rup- lan! situated therein, the parliament ert's Land act of 1868, accepted the of Canada in 1880 solemnly set aside surrender from the Hudson's Bay com- one hundred million acres of these rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, railways. It could not be expected that the lands could be made avail

The distance of the central administration office from the province, even in these days of rapid transportation and communication, and the consequent difficulty of transacting mainess with despatch constitut. ed in matters of purely local an inconvenience incompatible with the best interests of the new settlers, who look rather to the government of the province to which they emigrate different policy prevailed, and in the than the Federal capital.

The province is constant to province it was enacted that all the public lands should be the

the whole of Canala.

The potency of these observations in favor of a continuance of this leases, lands and royalties are calland tenure of Manitoba thus early in favor of a continuance of this leases, lands and royalties are calland tenure of Manitoba thus early in leases, lands and royalties are calland tenure of Manitoba thus early in leases, lands and royalties are calland tenure of Manitoba thus early in the history of the Dominion was that During the fiscal year 1909-10 the lands in that Province were largeor roads in the mining districts, western provinces \$155,371.86. this latter sum at least no longer apply.

If we consider the position

province of Alberta we find that it is growing in wealth and population by caps and bounds. At the time the this branch of the public service, but Union, in 1905, the same principle was the government of this province is of also retained and the Provinces were Alberta Act was passed the popula-tion of the whole province was less the government of this province is of than 145,000, while at the present the opinion that since coal industry and regulation of the coal industry and regulation of the coal industry an imperative duty the interests the opinion that since the inspection dvising further negotiations in the any province and at the time of such atter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to this the constitution and administration of the immigration in the province as well as the Dominion would be advanced by the adgressive for the immigration of the immigration the constitution and administration of the immigration thereof being transferred

greater proportion of the immigration to Canada is being placed at the present time in Alberta and Saskatchewan than in any bother part of Canada, and it may be safely assumed that this condition will prevail for many years to come. The result is that the government of the province is called upon to meet the requires called upon to meet the requirevenue from those branches of the Dominion Lands Service included in ments of a rapidly growing comjunity, heavy expenditures for public the above statement of claim, viz., improvements such as roads bridges, telephones, schools and railways nits, mining fees, stone quarries, irrestion fees, stone quarries, irrestion fees, rents of water power, which does not afford any fresh sources of supply except those provinces the Dominion would have lands, and all the resources to be deof direct taxation.

The opening up of each new settle-

hent imposes a burden and financial strain upon the revenues of the province much out of proportion to any revenue derivable on account of such settlers. A comparison of the per capita expenditures for government by the different provinces illustrates the burden that is involved in meet-ing the demands for public improvethe artonomy acts of 1905 the consequency those in a new territory. In 1910, government has never thought that would have to be revised.

the per capita rate of Alberta was the Alberta Act of 1905, or its amendation of 10.15; in Ontario, 1909, it was \$3.50; ments of 1907, were the final acts of lidentical to those of the old provinces are at of public expenditure in this pervisor of the Dominion of Canada. large rate of public expenditure in ing for the welfare of the people of however, at this early juncture, comtinis province compared with those in the former Northwest Territories, and the eastern provinces is in a large in creating institutions analogous or the principle involved. Believe me

dinary increase in the population, due to the energy of the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior. While such energy is com-mendable from the point of view of results place a great strain upon the finances of the province, and it is with all respect submitted that the exploitation of the province and it is with all respect submitted that the exploitation of the province and it is with all respect submitted that the exploitation of the province and it is respectfully submitted that by ploitation of the public domain within the province, in the interests of

control of the administration of the given 100,000,000 million acres towards a national railway system and
With respect to the province of contributing not only towards that of the new provinces, certainly discharged to the full the extent of their obligations as members of Con-federation to the general welfare of the Dominion of Canada. Further. it may be consistently submitted that since the Parliament of Canada has exempted a large proportion of the railway lands and railway property from taaxtion for the benefit of Canada, and consequently closed a fruitful source of revenue to the new provinces, the same authority should deem it more incumbent to grant a measure of control of the lands no

> ner to compensate for the disability.
>
> The Claim. Therefore, with these observation n mind, acting in accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, and believing that the request following will promote the good government and advancement of the province of Alberta with out conflicting with the wider interests of the Dominion of Canada, the ests of the Dominion of Canada, the government of the province respect-fully asks your government to grant ter of 20th March, and which I disthe measure of control of the natural oussed with you at our last interview resources of the province as generally on the 6th August, I did not send in stated in the following request, and earlier because I did not know at that

alienated and exempted in this man

claim:-1. That the administration for the 1.—That the administration for the turn, which I have now done, and he beneficial use of the province of all agrees with me in the lines set down lands belonging to the Crown situated in the province of Alberta be trans-ferred to the province, except the fol-cerely,

(a) Lands reserved by statute or order in council.
(b) Lands reserved for Indians. (c) Lands earned by any person or conporation.

(d) Lands agreed upon as home

The province is compelled to reg of the public treasury was granted to that Province than had been given to the other Provinces, and this larger the other Provinces, and this larger than the public treasure that the other provinces and the public treasure that the public treasur several thousands of dollars per an num and to undertake the const grant was several times increased aftion and maintenance of expensive Dominion government received on active results of the sale of coal lands in the settlement and tillage, and likely to count of the sale of coal lands in the settlement and tillage, and likely to province of Alberta. \$370,955.15, and be sought by immigrants. Even at that early day it was recognized that in royalties on coal produced in the in royalties on coal produced in the the subject of immigration should be retained in the hands of the Dominion and, therefore, it was quite proper that these lands should also be kept within the same jurisdiction.

When the Provinces of Alberta and originated in the province of Alberta. It is not overlooked that the Dominion government spends a considerable amount in administrating

granted a larger yearly allowance out other six provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Edward Island and British Columbia. If I understand your letter aright, you acknowledge the historical acthat matter and also the reasons which inspired it, for I do not understand you to claim that the Province of Alberta should be given the ownership or the administration of all the public domain in that Province, but simply lands which are not solely agr

You recognize that the Dominion should continue to own and to administer the prairie lands which are timber dues, was transferred to the ship and administration of all other provinces the Dominion would have lands, and all the resources to be desufficient revenue remaining to cover the cost of immigration and the receipts of the provinces would be augexcept by irrigation, all the mines, timber, minerals and royalties belongmented sufficiently to obviate the financial distress that is feared will result unless some further division of I have to observe that your proposi-

tion, if accepted, would constitute a material alteration of the basis on assets is obtained. It is possible to adduce additional reasons in support of the claim of which the financial terms granted to be sufficient to observe that the consequently those financial terms in creating institutions analogous or identical with those of the older proever, my dear Sifton, yours very sinvinces. It is assumed as the final triumph of the Federal principle in cerely, Confederation that the seevral pro vinces of Canada will be placed on basis of equality in all respects, an

the Parliament of Canada in provid-Assembly of Alberta, copy of which ing political institutions for the territhat it contravened or superseded in any manner the division of legislative powers, revenue and assets between the provinces ultimately to be formed out of the Northwestern Territory and Rupert's Land and the other provinces of the Canadian Federation as stipulated in the original Act of 1867. lated in the original act of 1867.

The conflicting claims of the new provinces and the Dominion are The conflicting claims of the new wholly dependent on the statutory provisions of the B.N.A. Act of 1867, I am pleased to see that your own views as reported are very much along and on construing such it should be borne in mind that wherever public land with its incidents is described

as the "property of" or "belonging to arrange for an interview at Ottawa to" the Dominion or the provinces, on the subject at any-time it may be to" the Dominion or the provinces on the convenient for you. Yours very true these expressions merely import the convenient for you. Yours very true these expressions merely import the convenient for you. right to its beneficial use or to its proceeds, the land itself being vested n the Crown. These statutory pro islons are specifically stated in sec tions 91, 108, 109, 117 of the B.N.A closing copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. The considerations which are thus set forth Act of 1867. These enactments, especially section 109, would be suffithey do to the older provinces, entire beneficial interests of the Crown in all lands within their boun-

daries, subject to the restriction descirbed in sections 108 and 117. Yours very truly. ARTHUR L. SIFTON. The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada.

Ottawa, 6th October, 1911. express the desire that your government will take the matter into consideration and give effect to our claim.—

stated in the following request, and a searlier because I and to know a trace that the searlier because I and to know a trace that the searlier because I and I had just left for the West, and I had no opportunity of finally consulting him before his desired trace. It therefore, kept the matter parture. It therefore, kept the matter consideration with him on his rein my answer to you. Believe

WILFRED LAURIER. The Hon. A. L. Sifton,
Prime Minister's Office,
Edmonton, Alberta.
Ottawa, 7th August, 1911.

My Dear Sifton, Following the different discussions, which we have (d) Lands agreed upon as home-stead or pre-emption lands, etc. forth in your letter to me of the 20th In essence this means the grazing of March last, I would call your atten-

Jas. McNamara Sentenced to Life and to Prince Edward Island, when they were subsequently admitted into the Union. The principle therein adand his Brother to Fifteen Years the Union. The principle therein ad-opted was that the public domain in

any province should be within and un-der provincial authority. Yet, when Manitoba was received into the Con-federation, at the same period though Self - Confessed Murderer Will Not Go to the Gallows. that all the public lands should be the

It is beyond question that the rea-

of the freasury than was given to the

curacy of the policy then laid down in

lature of Alberta might constitute

Sifton to Borden.

Premier Borden's Reply.

ledge your letter of the 8th inst., en-

Premier of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

THE BRITISH COMMONS

isters and American Treasurer-General Had Existed for Some Time—Lasted for Some Time and

London, Dec. 4 .- The position

tary of foreign affairs, said in

at Teheran had some time ago

W. Morgan Shuster in Persia came

to a question that the British minister

ported that severe tension existed be-

and caused the resignation of three

Recently, however, he had received

among the Persian people, but Mr.

no information regarding the feeling

Shuster's work had the support of

juster. This lasted for some weeks

R. L. BORDEN.

Dear Mr. Sifton,-I beg

will receive our attention.

DISCUSS SHUSTER IN

Hon. Arthur L. Sifton,

Three Resigned.

cabinet ministers.

Edmonton, November 8, 1911

The Hon. Arthur L. Sifton,

WILFRID LAURIER.

YOU DESERVE NO CLEMENCY"

Says Judge Bordwell, But For Other Reasons It is Given.

Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—James B. McNamara, contessed murderer, was entenced to life imprisonment today by Judge Walter Bordwell. His bro her, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Saskatchewan were admitted to the who confessed to the dynamiting of the Llewelyn Iron Works, was sen Twenty-one persons lost their lives in the Times' disaster. No one was killed in the Llewelyn Iron Works DETECTIVE BURNS, who worked up Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince affair. Imprisonment will be in the San Quetin penitentiary. Judge Bordwell mounted the ench at 12.30 and a moment later Attorney Darrow, chief counsel for the defence, followed by Lecomte, Davis and Scott, entered. them trailed the McNamaras.

> "Are you ready to proceed," ludge Bordwell. "The state is," said Attorney Fredricks, and he then read James B. McNamara's confession. "Is that statement correct?" "It is." said McNamara.

"Then the court finds," dge, "that the degree of the guilt of feetly true that the executive council the derfendant is murder in the first of the Iron Workers' Union voted a "James B. McNamara, you stand," he said. "What is your full name?"

The court then began the formal and that it was used by them for dy statement of reciting the indictment namiting operations." for murder of Charles J. Haggarty, the government of Alberta, but it may the Province were calculated, and that upon which McNamara had pleaded tie Burns, who arrived here from guilty, and asked McNamara if he Akron tonight. That he was going had any statement to make. "I have not," he said.

"Have you anything to say?" kept in mind, the request of the Legisasked Attorney Fredericks. fair subject of discussion, without, "There has been no dickering or bargain in this matter," he are well aware of the usual custom the investigations will be pushed of granting elemency to prisoners energetically and will bring to justice pleading guilty. This defendant, by the men who are really respond so pleading, has settled for all time for the dynamiting outrages over the a matter which otherwise would always have been in doubt. He saves the State great expenditures and apolis, where I conferred with U.S. served the State in other ways.

It will be unnecessary to enlarge at present upon the agreement contained therein in regard to granting the Promite in a place where you, as a drivel and buncombe. It is Gamerican the promite in a place where you, as a drivel and buncombe. It is Gamerican the promite in a place where you, as a drivel and buncombe. "The circumstances are against

difference of opinion in this portion of the country in regard to the desirability of following out the suggestion contained in my letter.

I am pleased to see that

District Attorney Fredericks, however, attempts at jury bribing.

the case against the McNamaras, and who now says Samuel Gomers, president of the American Federation of Labor, knew the Mc-Namaras were guilty.

plea of guity permitted consideration. but he pleaded that the defendant John McNamara, be given a "few years of freedom at the end of his The judge thereupon sentenced him

o 15 years. Gompers Knew of Their Guilt. Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4 .- "It is per monthly fund of \$1,000 to be paid to may John J. McNamara. There is plenty

of evidence to substantiate the charge that this money was knowingly voted "James Boyd McNamara," said the for the purpose of paying it to James B. McNamara and Ortic McManigal That was the statement of Detec after the men "higher up" and

criticism of President Gompers, of he the American Federation of Labor, were other points emphatically emphasized by Burns "We're going after the men back Counsel for the defence on their side of the McNamaras," said Burns, "and

"I have lately come from Indian-District Attorney Charles W. Miller "The defendant will arise," said Enough evidence will be brought be-

"When Samuel Gompers tells the

read to him by the judge. The pri- had nothing to say as to the report mer said he had nothing to say, developments, indicating wholesale

Text of James B. McNamara's Confession of Los Angeles Times Dynamiting Outrage

Los Angeles, Dec. 4-James B. McNamara's brief confession penned by his own hand late yesterday and bearing many evidences of a man little skilled in letters, was made public today. It is as follows: "I, James B. Mc Namara, defendant in the case of

the people, having heretofore pleaded guilty to the crime of murder, desire to make the statements of facts." "This is truth. On the night of September 30th, at 5:45 p.m. I placed in Ink Alley, a portion of the Times Building, a suit cas taining 16 sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite, set to explode at one o'clock "It was my intention to injure the building and scare the owners.

I did not intend to take the life of any one. I sincerely regret that these unfortunate men lost their lives, If the giving of my life would bring them back, I would gladly give it. In fact in pleading guilty to murder in the first degree, I have placed my life in the hands of the State." (Signed, James B. McNamara.) The confession covers one side of an ordinary piece of paper and was with a fountain pen supplied by one of the attorneys. It is probably the only written statement of the case that will ever be made the writer or his brother, John J. McNamara, who pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewelyn Iron Works.

up in the house of commons to-day. CALGARY PEOPLE BUY

tween the Persian ministers and Mr. Carruthers Property Lying One Lot North of Jasper Is Sold At a Rate of \$1,700 Per Foot Frontage—Big

A big sale of real estate on First street has just been announced. The property known as the Carruthers

Convicts Plotted Escape.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 1—The the increase, as the figures for

WHITNEY GOVERNMENT FIRST ST. PROPERTY IS AWAY TO GOOD STAR

es.... of Nomination Day is That the Administration is Assured of Thir-teen Seats, Conservatives in These Ridings Having Been Given Acclamations.

Toront ec. 4.-The following elections of Conservatives by acclamations were reported this afternoon: South Lanark. Hon. Col. Matheson North Rendrew E. A. Dunlop: Addington, W. D. Black: Hastings West, . W. Johnston; Hastings East, Alex. Grant; Hastings North, J. R. Cooke; G. H. Ferguson; Carleton R. H. McElroy; Victoria East, Dr. R.

With the acclamations noted above and these in London, the Soo, Lincoln and Kingston, the Whitney govern ment enters in the election with thir teen seats assured.

Regina, Dec. 1-The customs returns which have shown a steady growth month of November of this year will show as the returns for the past month amounted to \$44,967.57, and for

Thursday, Decembe Financial and

Commercial EDMONTON CITY M Edmonton, Nov. 28 .- W narket conditions for While everybody want on potatoes, the supply more than equal to the quotations are about the tubers are bringing from per bushel, with every p stiffer prices in the nex A few are complaining chased potatoes which ten, indicating that pr failed to take the nec tion during the recen Other vegetables are sel prices that have prevailed Grain prices are still 33 to 35. Wheat is begin ly good business with t

GRAIN, LOCAL P No. 1 Northern No. 2 Northern No. 4 Northern GRAIN ELEVATOR No. 1 Northern Northern No. 3 Northern No. 4 Northern 5 Northern No. 1 Rejected No. 3 Rejected

ed wheat bus Oats No. 3 barley NEW HAY-Timothy, ton Upland, ton HILES AND WOOL-

VEGETABLE Onions, 1b Turnips, 1b. Beets. lb . Carrots. lb Cabbage lb. Celery, lb. POULTRY

Fowl. (dressed) lb... Chicken, spring, (dressed Turkey (dressed) Geese. (dressed) BUTTER AND EGGS-Tub butter

Eggs the Edm, iten Produce coport the following prices and eggs laid down in Ed Por straight receipts of eggs 30c per dozen is paid. The Swift Canadian cl Nov. 23, gives the follow

to Shippers good from I to Dec. 27th, weighed off HOGS-Roughs and heavies 6 to

Goot fat steers, 1200 lbs 31-4c. Extra fat cows 1100 lbs. Good fat steers 900 to 1006 to 4c. 3 to 33-4c. Medium fat heifers 900 to 31-4c. edium fat cows, 900 to Good fat steers, 1000 to to 3 3-4c. Medium fat cows, 900 to105 Good bulls and stags, 2 3-4 Medium bulls and stags,

Good calves, 125 to 200, 5 Good calves, 200 to 800, SHEEP and LAMBS-Choice sheep, 4 to 41-2c. Choice lambs, 5c.

J. Gainer of Strathcona
the following prices: Extra Fat Thick smooth ste and up, 41-2c lb. Extra fat thick smooth co Choice fat calves, 125 to 20 hoice fat sheep over 120 6c lb.
Choice fat lambs
Select hogs 150 to 250 lbs
Extra fat thick smooth heif

Winnipeg Grain Ma Winnipeg, Dec. 6 .- The 1 was quiet and inactive up Although cables from Continental exchanges wer er on more favorable repor Argentine. Prices were c ly steady. There was a c today of the poor cash der has been prevalent for t While there were fair

and up. 41-4.

complete old contracts, contract grades was ve very narrow. December 3-8 or 1-8c lower than ye a 3-8c range, while May at 981-4, or 1-2c lower, an at 973-4 or 1-4c lower, range. The Chicago r neapolis closed 1-8 split There was a further rices, Winnipeg Decemb 37 1-8 or 1-4c lower, and 1 r 1-4c lower also. Chicago oats were 1-4 closing 1-2c higher for D ne cent higher for May. market was also stron pes being 1-2c to 2c l quotations are :

Wheat-May (new) December December 16 Winnipeg Cash Prices-Wheat-Northern Northern Northern Northern Feed No. 3 C.W. ..

Extra No 1 Feed ...