BISON PATRIARCH AT BANFF PARK IS DEAD

Old Sir Donald, the Last of the Wild Buffalo in Captivity, Was Killed by Other Members of the Herd at Banff Recently—The Old Bull Was King of the Herd at One Time.

Many thousands of visitors to Banff, the delightful resort in the middle of the Canadian National park, have seen and admired the grand old buffalo bull, Sir Donald, which had been the leader and chief of his herd for upwards of thirty-eight years. But never again will the grand head and massive proportions of this animal, the only really wild bison in captivity, be viewed in their natural environment, for during the early hours of Tuesday morning, April 6, old Sir Donald came to his end. He was found lying dead out in one of the paddocks, having apparently stumbled over some logs, probably owing to his being blind in one eye, and while unable to rise he was surrounded by the rest of the herd, and alas, for filial respect among the bison, some of the younger bulls took the opportunity to help him on to the happy hunting grounds by goring the huge beast with their short and sharp horns. Not content with this, the herd pawed and butted at the prostrate monarch till, except on the head and legs there was no hair left. The cowboy in charge of the paddocks saw Sir Donald walking about at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and on looking for him next morning saw that he was down and apparently dead. He covered the carcass with tarpolins to keep it safe from the prowling wolves and coyotes; but the buuffalo herd returned to the scene and indulged in a further display of indiginities to their fallen chief.

For some time past the advisability of shooting Sir Donald had been discussed, as he was obviously weakening with advancing years, and about a month ago Howard Douglas, the commissioner of parks, with a local taxidermist, went to the paddocks to inspect him, but so lively was the old bull then that he charged vigorously at his visitors, who promptly took refuge outside the fence. This was thought to indicate plenty of reserve strength in Sir Donald, and he was allowed to wander away. So that when the news of his death was telephoned to the superintendent's office it caused quite a considerable sensation, and steps were at once taken with the view of having the whole animal mounted to be placed in the National Park museum. A number of the park workmen with a few other interested persons and the government taxidermist, Ashley Hine, went to the animal paddocks with a large sleigh to transport the body to the Sign of the Goat Taxidermy store for purposes of preparing and mounting it. On their arrival however, they had to wait till the keeper had driven the buffalo herd far enough away to make it safe to go inside their enclosure. An inspection of the body showed that with the exception of the head and forelegs there was nothing left with hair on that could be set up for exhibition. The remains were a mass of jellied flesh, hair and blood. This historic animal and the loss of him as musium speciment is no small one. However, measures were at once begun to secure pictures of him as he lay in his last sleep, and while this was being done and during the subsequent proceedings of stoving the head and forelegs, several of the workmen had some exciting chases after the rest of the herd, as the animals kept closing in in a compact half-circle round the group engaged on the dead bull. The horses attached to the sleigh got very alarmed, and their drivers prompt action alone prevented a runaway. Highland Mary, a small light-colored cow buffalo, a very early daughter of the dead bull, was the most aggressive, coming within ten or fifteen feet of the workers, but as she was nearly as old as Sir Donald, she was treated with the respect she deserved.

It was the work of several hours to get the hide off, which was in some places two inches thick. This was finally accomplished and the remains were then loaded on the sleigh for transference to the town, most of the men taking a short cut over the fence for home. But here the herd took a hand again. As soon as the sleigh load drew near them they charged up to it en masse, jostling and crowding each other to get near the head of their dead companion which adorned the back end of the sleigh. Three times the driver of the team fell over obstacles before he reached the gates, having to keep his eyes on his frantic horses, and on the bellowing herd behind him. His companion proceeded to open the great gate to let the sleigh through, and for a few moments it looked as if the whole herd would escape into the adjoining paddock. Very fortunately the two men were able to close the gate, after driving in the buffalo which got through and so prevented what otherwise would have been an awkward state of affairs. The head of Sir Donald is now in the hands of the government taxidermist, and will eventually adorn the walls of the musuem in Banff.

Captured about 1872 by James McKay of Winnipeg, at which time the bull was about two years old, he was kept with that gentleman's herd which roamed between Silver Heights and Little Stony Mountain, and often mixed with the herd of the late Col. Bedson. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Donald Smith was associated in business withh Mr. McKay at that time, and on the death of the latter came into possession of his herd of bison. In 1898 Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona) presented his herd of thirteen to the National park including the captured wild bull since named after his donor. These thirteen have increased till at present there are over ninety-five in the herd, besides thirteen head which have been presented to different prairie and coast cities. The undisputed headship of the herd remained with Sir Donald for over thirty years, but about five years ago a terrific battle for supremacy occurred between him and a young bull of almost equal size imported from Texas. The fight began early in the morning, the great beasts rushing each other, head lowered and little red eyes glaring, tearing up the turf with their hoofs, and with tails straight up in the air. With a crash like colliding engines they met over and over again. Several mounted men endeavored to seperate the infurated animals, but were themselves charged and put to flight. Sir Donald at last lost his left horn in one of the shocks, at the same time getting a blow in the left eye which destroyed its sight. After being thrown on his back and pummelled while down by his victorious antagonist, he gave up the struggle and retired from the gaze of the watching herd to begin his lonely wanderings, since that time he has seldom been seen with the rest, prefering to wander and wallow alone in some favorite sand hole. He was a grand specimen of the breed, measuring about forty inches from tip to tip of the horns, and about 15 1-2 inches between the eyesockets across the forehead. The remaining horn is 18 1-2 inches long and its girth is 14 1-2 inches. He answered best to the Indian's description of the buffalo, being short and very thick and deep in the body, with great bone and extremely massive head and front. And he was undoubtedly a really purebred bison.

WHY SHE IS A SUFFRAGETTE

Lady Constance Lytton Tells of Her Conversion.

London, April 28.—Lady Constance Lytton (granddaughter of the novelist and sister of the present peer) delivered an interesting address on "How I Became a Suffragist" at an "at-home" of the National Women's Social and Political Union held at Queen's Hall.

Lady Constance confessed that until she became a suffragist she had missed her opportunities in life, and although she had tried she had never succeeded in anything. (Laughter.) The whole social surroundings of her life had been repellant to her, even the publicity of the ballroom having a sort of terror for her. She has never cared for books, and never cared for the society of intellectual people. (Laughter.)

Lady Constance went on to say that she had perhaps been an especially difficult convert to the cause, because there were one or two things she feared.

Her Taste for Prison.

Some three or four years ago she had as a great hobby the subject of criminals and prison. However, she now regarded it as obvious that the suffragists who had been in prison were not criminals in the ordinary sense of the word, and she realized that she could very easily satisfy her taste for prisons by joining the case (Laughter). She had been rather what was termed a faddish on reforms, perhaps out of regard for the fact that she had led so many reform movements which came to naught; but in the beginning she was fortunate enough to meet the leaders of the suffragist movement, and she had found them to be particularly human and sympathetic, and in the end she became a full-hearted convert. She was then struck by another trouble, for she felt that everyone connected with the movement was of a rather peculiar disposition and capacity. Their ability aroused her admiration at every turn. Then came the question as to what she could do.

Nobility of Action.

Shortly after coming out of Holloway prison she received a great many letters, including one from a man, indicating that he had thought that the fact of her belonging to the nobility would have been sufficial to bar her being put into prison. But, said Lady Constance, surely if there was anything in nobility, it must be nobility of action. She herself was no believer in any hereditary principle of honor, as recognized by the State. It seemed to her that these were things which could not be handed down by law and prestige. Everyone had to feel that if they had a parent or ancestor who had distinguished himself or served his country politically or intellectually, or in any way, it was a thing to be proud of indeed. It was a thing which should inspire them in every moment of their lives, and it was an incentive to follow in their footsteps. (Hear, hear.)

CANNOT ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Ceremony Performed in Ontario Not Violable in New York.

Buffalo, April 28—The question of whether a marriage solemnized in Canada can be annulled in New York state was decided by Justice White in a special term of the supreme court today, when he handed down his decision in the case of Frank J. Donohue against Ada Donohue, in which he dismissed the Donohue, dismissing the plaintiff's case to annul the marriage which was performed in Ridgeway, Ont., on August 8th last. Both of the people were residents of Buffalo. Neither is yet 18 years old. Justice White holds that so long as the license was issued in good faith and the marriage performed, it is indisoluable in Ontario, because the couple have lived as man and wife since that time.

In arguing the case the atorney for the defendant stated that the laws of Ontario should govern and Justice White's opinion upholds this contention. If the marriage had been performed in this state, the contract would have been voidable. Justice White stated that a marriage that is valid in the country in which it is performed is valid here. He adds that the plaintiff created the conditions from which he now seeks to escape, and was aided by the defendant, and that he must leave them as he found them. Costs are assessed to Donohue.

Stolen Mail Bags Recovered.

Dalhousie, N.B., April 28.—A number of mail bags were stolen from an Intercolonial car last night, including registered mail. A package, containing $2,000 for the Royal Bank, was taken. The bags were recovered in an old shed.

COAL STRIKE CAUSES A SERIOUS SHORTAGE

C.P.R. Compelled to Reduce Its Staff as Result of Closing Down of Coal Carrying Trade—Many Idle Men in Nelson—Swift Current and Moose Jaw Have Greatly Depleted Supplies.

Nelson, B.C., April 28.—The immediate effect of the coal stike in Nelson is the large number of C.P.R. employees, engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen who are idle in this city. Not in ten years have there been so many idle trainmen in Nelson, and what is true of this city is true of this whole district, the working force on the C.P.R., according to reliable information, having been reduced between 40 and 50 per cent. since the strike was declared, as a result of the shutting down of the coal carrying trade. One of the worst features of the situation in this country is the shutting down on Monday last of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter and mines in the Boundary, because of the shortage of coke, due to the fact that the employees of the International Coal and Coke Company at Coleman are on strike.

Had No Alternative.

The British Columbia Copper Company depended entirely upon this company for its coke supply, having a contract for the entire output of the ovens, so that when its thirty days' reserve was exhausted it had no alternative but to close its smelter and mines. The closing down of these properties means the throwing out of work of over 400 men besides meaning still further reduction in the C.P.R. train crews through the shutting down of freight traffic between the mines and the smelter. The throwing out of work of so many employees of the C.P.R. throughout this country and the shutting down of the British Columbia Copper Company's properties, is a serious thing for the business interests not only of Nelson, but also of the whole of the Kootenay and Boundary districts. Another unpleasant feature of the situation is that the coal stocks throughout the country are beginning to run short. The big Granby smelter at Grand Forks, of course secures its fuel supply from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and so is not affected. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelter at Trail and their mines at Rossland, Phoenix, Sandon and Moyie are still operating without showing any effect of the strike, for the management had looked ahead and had a large reserve supply of fuel on hand when the struggle began, and claims to be in a position to secure additional supplies as soon as required.

Other Industries Affected.

Other industries, however, as well as the general public, are beginning to feel the pinch. As a matter of fact, the Crow's Nest Coal Company is mining enough coal to keep this district from want if its products were being marketed here. It is not, however, except for the coke being supplied to the Granby Company, practically all the output of the Crow's Nest Pass Company mines is being sent across the border for use on the Great Northern Railway, which now controls the company, and for sale to the Montana smelters.

Not a pound of tils company's coal has been delivered in Nelson for sale since the early part of last December, and what is true of Nelson is true of the other towns and cities of the interior of British Columbia. If the strike continues for any length of time, there will undoubtedly be a coal famine in British Columbia unless some steps are taken either by the Dominion or provincial government to prevent the export of coal by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.

Schools Closed at Lethbridge.

Lethbridge, April 28—The strike situation remains unchanged. Those who claim to know expect it will be settled inside a week. One authority stated today that it was a question of the authority of President Lewis, of the International, or President Sherman, of District No. 13. These are adjusting their differences and the trouble will probably end in a few days. Between 500 and 600 men are out here. The rules of the union say the men are not to draw strike pay until the strike is on 30 days. So far as can be learned no union funds have been used yet. Outside of the C. P. R. reserve there is no coal here whatever. The schools closed today because of the lack of coal. The local miners met last night and determined to stand by their officials. The district board meets in Fernie on Thursday. Numerous statements of discontent among strikers are heard. The Lethbridge Daily Herald and other papers have frequently published letters from the miners expressing dissatisfaction with President Sherman's actions.

No Coal at Swift Current.

Swift Current, Sask., April 28.—Not a pound of coal in town. The C.P.R. has only enough to last three weeks. They have been supplying Moose Jaw for two weeks. The situation is reaching a climax. It is believed the government should interfere.

Moose Jaw Feels Effect.

Moose Jaw, April 28.—Moose Jaw is beginning to feel the effects of the strike of the coal miners in the Crow's Nest. Local dealers have disposed of practically all their stock and find it impossible to secure a fresh supply. The people are being seriously inconvenienced for lack of coal for both domestic and heating purposes. Steam ploughing outfits, ready for the fields, are being held up, entailing much financial loss. While the effects of such a strike is not so serious as in the winter, the position taken here is that it is serious enough to call for immediate government intervention.

Earthquake in Portugal.

Libson, April 26.—Forty-two dead and a hundred injured, were taken from the earthquake ruins of Benevente, Samosa and Santo Estevan up to noon.

SHOULD TRAIN OUR SEAMEN.

Important Resolution Introduced Into Senate.

Ottawa, April 28.—The Senate held the centre of the stage today with a debate on the note of Hon. G. W. Ross to the effect that liberal provision should at once be made for the instruction of Canadian mariners in seamanship and navigation, with a view to the development of the shipping interests of Canada and if need be the protection of Canada's commerce in coast waters and on the high seas.

He was glad to see that both sides were agreed on the question of naval defense during the recent discussion in the House of Commons, and it was gratifying to note that the British press approved of the position taken by Canada. Canada at present was making only meagre provision for the education of her 71,000 seamen. Canada was spending about seven millions a year on military services and he thought that a point had been reached where a halt should be called and something done for the sea forces. As far as he could see, not a thousand dollars a year was now being so spent. He thought the annual loss of life at sea could be reduced if the men were better trained. An institution for the higher training of naval officers should be established in Canada.

Senator Power complimented Senator Ross on his speech, but thought that he should not press his motion but have it referred to a committee.

Senator Domville thought that if the six million peope of Canada were annually to give a dollar each, it would help. Great Britain was looking to Canada.

After Senators Ferguson and Ellis had spoken, Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that the resolution would involve a large expenditure of money and that it should receive serious consideration. The government intend consulting with the Imperial authorities and in the meantime he thought the resolution should not be pressed.

Senator Lougheed expressed the opinion that the resolution was too indefinite, and Senator Ross agreed to withdraw it.

WM. WHYTE AT LETHBRIDGE.

General Manager of C. P. R. Says Dav of Cheap Wheat is Gone.

Lethbridge, April 28—Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., today said here that he would be disappointed if the Lethbridge-Calgary line to Carmangay, on the Little Bow, was not completed to take out this year's crop. He expects also that the big bridge here will be completed by September, the grade on the Calgary-Lethbridge line finished by that time and that steel will be laid immediately to move the crop. The bridge over the Old Man river near Macleod will be finished soon after, when the Lethbridge-Macleod cut off will be completed. Mr. Whyte said the Weyburn branch will be started at this end as soon as settlement warranted. It will be built as a colonization road to provide facilities for settlers. He expressed the opinion that the day of cheap wheat is gone as the acreage in the United States will decrease, leaving Canada and Argentine to supply the wheat of the world, till Siberia and Manchuria adopt modern agricultural methods and become large producers. This will be many years yet, however.

The provincial government will immediately start work on the new telephone exchange here. A two storey brick building will be erected and all modern convenience installed. Wires will be cabled underground in the congested parts of the city.

The Union bank and the Bank of Commerce have opened branches at Carmangay, on the Little Bow, the terminus of part of the Lethbridge-Calgary branch to be built this year. The Merchants bank will also open a branch here.

The Presbyterian church opened at Magrath, the Mormon town, on Sunday. Rev. A. M. Gordon, Lethbridge, was the preacher.

THE CANADA LIFE BILL

Is Reported by Standing Order Committee.

Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—A contentious measure affecting the Canada Life Assurance Company was before the Standing Orders Committee of the House again this morning and was reported by a vote of 21 to 10. It was explained that a new notice of the bill had been published in the Canada Gazette for five issues and a circular letter sent to every participation policy-holder. After a long discussion as to whether or not the notice is sufficient, the bill was reported as being in regular order for consideration. The bill provides for the correction of legislation of 1879 allowing to the policy-holders a larger share of the profits than the company has really been paying.

For Release of Colin C. Harbottle.

Toronto, Ont., April 28.—A petition is being widely circulated to which quite a number of signatures have been attached, including those of members of the Toronto Club, to be sent to Ottawa, asking that a parole be granted Captain Colin C. Harbottle. Captain Harbottle, who was formerly secretary of the club, was sent to Kingston for four years on April 4, 1908, for the theft of over $18,000 from the funds of the Toronto club. He has served now over a year.

Petition for Reclase of Phillips.

Toronto, April 29—T. C. Robinette, K.C., goes to Ottawa tomorrow with a petition seeking the release of Jos. Phillips, of York County loan fame, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and who has served two years.

Professor at Westminster Hall.

Vancouver, April 28.—Geo. C. Pidgeon, of Toronto Junction, has accepted the chair of practical theology in Westminster Hall Theological College here. The chair is endowed by a $40,000 grant of Captain J. J. Logan.

INDIANS IN NORTH ARE NOT STARVING

Says H. A. Conroy, Indian Treaty Commissioner—Reports Sent to Eastern Papers Greatly Exaggerated Conditions—Reports from Agents do Not Bear Out Trader's Stories.

H. A. Conroy, of Ottawa, Indian treaty commissioner, arrived at the Alberta Wednesday night on his way to the north country to settle with the Indians the annual annuity which they have been receiving every year since the treaty commission of 1899.

Eleven years ago Mr. Conroy, made his first negotiations with the Indians along the MacKenzie river. Notice of the date of his arrival is the chief event in the Indian calendar. The notice is always sent the previous summer and during the eleven years, Mr. Conroy says he has very seldom failed to reach each point as announced. He has about $20,000 in Canadian currency to gladden the Indian wigwams this trip.

Leaves When River Opens.

Two men accompany Mr. Conroy to the north, one from Ottawa and one from Montreal. The outfit of the party is not very large so they trust to pick up whatever extra assistance they want as they go along. The movement of the ice on the Athabasca is always the signal for departure. It is not expected that there will be any navigation on the river before a week at least, consequently Mr. Conroy will remain in the city until he hears favorable reports of the river breaking up, when he will set out at once for Athabasca Landing.

By Canoe and Overland.

Mr. Conroy will meet the Indians largely at points along the MacKenzie but several canoe trips and overland trips will have to be made. These are always of a more or less interesting nature but the commissioner assured a Bulletin representative that it becomes very monotonous at times. It will be late in the month of September before the party returns to Edmonton.

"Do you anticipate anything unusual on your trip this summer?" Mr. Conroy was asked.

Indians Not Starving.

"I have no reason to expect anything different," was the reply. "The reports which have been published from time to time in Eastern papers that the Indians are dying of hunger, that they have become mere skeletons and are lying huddled together in their tepees are not to be credited. The information which I have received is that the Indians have suffered perhaps more than usual from the cold and have had a very scanty fur catch but they have not been in any great distress. The cold of course has been conducive to more sickness than usual."

"From the fur traders' standpoint the past winter has been most severe," added the treaty man, "but I expect to find the Indians getting along all right."

C.N.R. TO BUILD 450 MILES

Of Track This Year—150 in Province Of Alberta.

Winnipeg, April 28.—The final conference of William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern, with the local officials to discuss the extension work which is to be done this summer, was held this morning. Considerable time was spent with Hon. J. A. Calder, the minister of railways in Saskatchewan. General Manager Macleod, of the C.N.R., was closeted with the visitors during the forenoon, and the various branches in which the construction department is engaged was fully discussed. On the close of the conference this afternoon, Mr. Mackenzie said: "It has been decided that the company would build about 400 or 450 miles of track during the season. Of this total, the largest amount would be in the province of Saskatchewan. From 200 to 250 miles would be built there. In Manitoba about 100 miles will be built, and in Alberta from 100 to 150 miles."

Volcanic Eruption in West Africa.

Berlin, April 28—An official dispatch received here today reports severe earthquake shocks in Kamerun, West Africa, that have continued since Monday afternoon. The disturbances have compelled the colonial government to vacate Buea and remove temporarily to Mutla. Buea lies on the slope of the Kamerun mountains at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The mountains are volcanic.

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NOTICE

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Instructions have been received from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, to postpone indefinitely the sale advertised to take place at Macleod, Alberta, on Saturday, May 15th, 1909, of the Southerly 120 acres of the North-East quarter, and the Northerly 40 acres of the South-East quarter of Section 25, Township 9, Range 26, West 4th Meridian.

J. W. MARTIN,
Inspector Dominon Land Agencies
MEDICINE HAT ALTA.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

America Does Not Enter Into Question Says McKenna..

London, April 28—Answering a question in the House of Commons today whether it was the policy of the government to take into consideration the American navy when estimating the number of ships necessary to maintain a fleet ten per cent. more powerful than the combined fleets of any other two powers, a formula known as the "two-power standard," Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, said this was an academic question, as under existing conditions the navy of the United States for the practical purposes of the two powers standard as defined in the speeches of Premier Asquith would not enter into account. Asked further if it was not a moot point whether America was at the present moment the world's second strongest naval power, Mr. McKenna replied: "Under the two-power standard as defined by Mr. Asquith the American navy is not to be so regarded."

MUST FLORENCE KINRADE ATTEND

Divisional Court Hands Out Decision on Application For a Writ of Cerciorari Quashing Coroner's Warrant—Crown Admits Defeat in the Case.

Toronto, April 29—The Divisional court gave judgment this morning refusing the application of Geo. Lynch Staunton for a writ of certiorari to prevent the arrest of Florence Kinrade on Coroner Anderson's warrant. The court held that while the summons to Miss Kinrade, issued by the coroner outside his own county, was not binding, the warrant for her arrest was perfectly legal.—County of Wentworth.

Toronto, Ont., April 29.—There is considerable dispute as to the exact meaning of Chancellor Boyd's judgment, but the crown admits they are beaten. G. Lynch Staunton's proceedings were not the proper moves to make, but the court holds that the warrant is not good outside the

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Acting on instructions from the Rose-dale Coal Co., Ltd., who are opening up a new mine in the White Whale LakeDistrict I will sell positively without reserve the following:
Flory hoisting engine, 30 h.p.; boiler 30 h.p.; boiler and engine, 6 h.p.; complete blacksmith's outfit, anvil, forge, etc.; driling machine; set pipe tools; pulsometer, 40 sets car wheels; large set Fairbank's wagon scales; large frame building used as a boarding house to accommodate 50 men; 2 mining screens, complete; set of taps and dies; two small steam pumps; steel cable, 3-4 inch, and wheels complete; large quantity of cut lumber, 32 iron beds and mattresses; complete set of carpenter's tools; miner's picks, shovels, augers, etc., etc. In fact, all kinds of implements used in mining; 10 acres of beautiful high and dry land, divided into 66 building lots, together with the coal rights, which coal rights are exempt from Government royalty, with two seams of coal, the top seam only having been worked for a short time.
Terms—The lumber and small items will be cash. The heavy machinery one third cash and balance in six months on approved notes at 8 per cent. per annum. The land and coal rights one-third cash and balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 8 per cent. per annum. A discount of 3 per cent. will be given on all amounts over $50.
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WITH T

COMMERCIAL MARK

Discussion is ripe at the square this week as to the of the spring season. Old ti that they have no recollectio ice remaining on the river as the first day of May. It is ex pected that there will not be flow this season as unless a continued warm weather con out the cole evenings, there be the usual spring freshet mountains. With out this will gradually melt by the w shine during the day.

Stories are told of a most able season in the spring of thirteen months there had b one inch of rain or snow fall on a few occasions did the t eter go below zero. There flood that year, on the com river was remarkably low farmers who got their seed ground in February reaped a the grain sowed later than scorched in the ground by of the sun.

Just how the present season en up is a matter of specula the weather is at all variabl take a week or perhaps tw for the ice to leave the river other hand the ice may all d in a day or two under bright warm winds.

It is reported that the la the Daysland and Stettler have alone completed their Such is certainly not the case Edmonton district. For weeks the farmers have been to do their seeding but very been done as yet. What the week will bring forth is of g portance to the former.

The markets during the w been very scantily attended in general, produce have unchanged.

Live stock prices are as foll

The J. Y. Griffin Co. quot as follows:

Choice steers, per lb 4
Medium steers, per lb .....
Choice heifers, per lb 3
Medium heifers, per lb .....
Choice cows, per lb .....
Veal calves, per lb 4
Choice hogs, per lb .....
Rough and heavies, per lb 5
Sheep, per lb .....
Lambs, per lb .....

P. Burns Co. quote prices lows:

Choice steers, per lb 4
Cows, per lb 3
Butcher cattle, per lb .....
Calves, per lb 4
Hogs, per lb .....
Sheep .....
Lambs, per head .....

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARK

Winnipeg, April 30.—Afte days' steady and consistent wheat opened strong and all on high cables and advanced cent, but then considerable pressure developed and in the of support, prices dropped fr 3c and closings were from un to lower all round. The ma Winnipeg showed more rang any today, advancing higher ing lower than either Chi Minneapolis, one broker char the drop as due to May liq This market was at least 2 export basis all day and small quantity of No. 5 whe worked. The cash demand poor, though some developed decline. It looks as though of May are realizing where th of our wheat are and that not coming after it at presen Sympathy with American is all very well, but it does long make a good substitute port inquiry and cash deman closings in Chicago and Min were from unchanged to while in Winnipeg May a closed 1½ and October 1⅞ lo yesterday. As had been Argentine shipments for th were 1,000,000 less than last while the total shipments si 1st were over 20,000,000 less year.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No thern, 1.19; No. 2 Northern No. 3 Northern, 1.14¼; No. 4 No. 5, 99¼; No. 6, 90½; No 83; rejected 1-1 Northern, 1. jected 1-2 Northern, 1.12¼; 1-3 Northern, 1.09½; rejected thern, 1.13½; rejected 2-2 1.10½; rejected 2-3 Northern, jected 1 Northern for seeds, jected 2 Northern for seeds.

Winter wheat—No. 1 Albe 1.16½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44; No. 42¼; feed, 43; No. 2 feed, 42

Barley—No. 3, 57½; No. feed, 49.

Flax—No. 1 Northwester No. 1 Manitoba, 1.35.

Winnipeg options: Whe 1.21⅜, 1.19¼; July 1.22⅜, October 1.04½, 1.03.

Oats—May 44, 43⅞; July 4

Flax—May 1.38½, 1.36½.

American options: Chic 1.23¾, 1.23¾; July 1.11⅞, September 1.04⅛, 1.03.

Minneapolis—1.24½, 1.23 1.24¼, 1.23⅛; September 1.0

CHICAGO GRAIN MARK

Chicago, Ill., April 30.—I of wheat on May contracts pected to be of moderate siz row. Not to exceed 2,000,0 els. This wheat will be t and paid for by Bartlett, F Company, and it will be merc as wanted by millers and Owing to the fancy premi cash wheat on futures the l all description of this gr freeze on to it instead of e around for the purpose of fi tracts in May. There wil corn sent out on May contr cause the stocks here are al small, and only 750,000 to bushels oats will be sent a May contracts tomorrow. T market was in a strong p the close last night and thi scattered longs sold out th In order to secure profits same people will attempt to their holdings at no far di and the result will be an