EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3.
SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year $1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907.

NO DELAY

(Fridays' Daily)

"The citizens will have noted that "the distribution of newspapers has "been somewhat slack during the past "week. Many are still looking for "their regular papers. Probably some "will come to light in time for "Twelfth Night reading." This is the position the Journal takes either to acquaint its readers with the delinquent habits of its delivery boys or to aim a covert stab at the post office staff. In the latter event it may interest the public to know that during the entire holiday season with the possible exception of Christmas day and New Year's day all newspapers have been distributed the same day they have reached the office. On the days excepted it was found impossible to completely overtake the work and a portion of the newspapers remained over. Aside from this there has been no delay of mails for which the post office officials are responsible.

CITY COMMISSIONS

(Fridays' Daily)

Edmonton's new city council on Wednesday evening discussed the advisability of enlarging the city commission; Calgary's retiring council signalized its departure by abolishing the city commission. Edmonton's endorsation is evidence that the commission system is considered preferable to any likely to take its place if it were abolished; the treatment of the commission by Calgary's retiring council is not evidence that the system was considered inferior to any likely to take its place. If so the council of 1906 would scarcely have worried through the year with an inferior machine, only to throw it on the scrap heap when their term of office was completed and leave their successors with no machinery at all. The trouble may have been not with the commission, but with the commissioners, or, what is quite as probable, with the aldermen themselves.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL ON THE PRAIRIES.

(Fridays' Daily)

A Brandon despatch on New Year's day announced that "A Great Northern coal train which has been "blockaded down the line near the "boundary arrived in the city last "night. This was the first train over "the road in three weeks. Another "train is due tomorrow morning, and "it is expected that it will be possible "now to keep the line open, unless "very bad storms occur. The train "was composed of about fifteen cars "of splendid Duluth coal for local "dealers. The dealers claim that this "coal is the best quality that comes "from the Pennsylsania mines, vastly superior to that which comes by "way of Fort William."

It is significant that whenever a report comes along of the fuel shortage having been relieved in a prairie town the relief is found to have been effected by the importation of coal from the mines of Pennsylvania and not from the mines of Alberta. If this coincidence merely means that the people on the prairies desire to import and pay for Pennsylvania coal in preference to Alberta coal, it is their own affair; but if their predilection for the Pennsylvania product is determined by their inability to secure Alberta coal, it becomes also the business of the Alberta mine owner and miner and of the business interests in this province whose success is dependent on the success of our coal mining industry. That this may be the case in degree at least is strongly suggested by the fact that while Brandon people were waiting for an American road to bring Pennsylvania coal to their relief the Southern Alberta mines were working only quarter time because the Canadian Pacific railway could not or would not supply them with cars to haul away the coal.

In the investigation asked for by the Frank board of trade the Railway Commission should be presented with evidence demonstrating clearly whether the purchase of Pennsylvania coal by the people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is due to superior quality or to proportionately lower price of the imported article, or whether it be for the good and sufficient reason that they cannot obtain the Alberta article. In the coal mining resources of Alberta her people have a source of unmeasured wealth and of wealth not of today nor of tomorrow, but for coming generations. The natural market and the only outside market for this coal is in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the miners of Southern Alberta will be doing a service to themselves and to the province at large by making it clear to the Railway Commission if and to what degree our coal is being kept out of that market by the indifference or inability of the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

CANADIANS FIRST

(Fridays' Daily)

The Canadian press is tendering reassuring remarks these days to excitable contemporaries across the line, whose martial spirits were aroused by the Jap-American situation created by the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco. In a large number of cases some reassurance appears to be in order for while the saner press of the United States recognizes the absurdity of supposing that two such powerful and enlightened nations would find themselves unable to settle this question without an appeal to the atrocities of war, the element which construes the remotely possible as the extremely probable has left nothing undone either to impress their readers with the likelihood of hostilities ensuing or to encourage a popular sentiment highly conducive to such result.

The jingoist spirit has been paramount in sheets of this character and if the horrors they presaged fail to materialize it will certainly not be for want of encouragement from the prophets. The relative strength of the American and Japanese fleets was only the primary topic of exploitation and summarizing the general aggregate of the musing which followed it may be fairly said that (in print) the Japanese fleet has been annihilated, her territory occupied, her army crushed, the star spangled banner hoisted above the palace of the Mikado and Taft sent over to administer the affairs of the defunct Flowery Kingdom.

On the other hand the "bears" have not been idle, and while their zeal was tempered by a patriotic hope in the error of their calculations they have done as well as the circumstances appeared to permit. The seizure of the Philippines has been the general starting point of these gloomy seers, though an occasional one has complicated matters by introducing Japanese agitators into Cuba to deflect attention thither. The next step of course has been the descent of the Japanese fleets on the cities along the Pacific coast. Here, however, patriotism appears to have smothered the prophetic fire and the visionaries forbear to paint the gruesome scenes of carnage and devastation as the invading host sweeps down the heroic defenders and Nogi lays siege to Salt Lake City while Kuroki begins a flank movement on Packingtown.

Ridiculously overdrawn as this war talk is the circumstances which gave it rise are by no means ridiculous to the American nation and certainly require no overdrawing to enhance their gravity. In the situation which has so aroused the belligerent feelings of the hair-trigger journals no one of authority in the United States has yet claimed or is likely to claim that the United States had the right of the case, nor that the situation is one which permits the United States to assume a very dignified course before her sister nations. And the vauntings of the warlike scribes sounds suspiciously like the defiant proclamations of the bully who has taken an apple from a smaller boy and knows he cannot deny the charge.

The action of the San Francisco school board in debarring the Japanese children from the public schools was both a contravention of the American constitution and a violation of the treaty rights which guarantee Japanese against discrimination in the Republic. A judge of the United States courts ordered the school board to withdraw the order, thus admitting the violation of the United States law; the Japanese authorities respectfully called the attention of the Federal government to the violation of the treaty rights and a member of the Washington cabinet was sent to San Francisco to have the rights restored, thus admitting that they had been violated. The United States government was therefore in the position of having to deal with a local authority which had broken both the national constitution and the sacred treaty obligations of the nation. The law must be enforced or the authority of the National government over its own subjects is gone; the treaty obligations must be fulfilled or the credit of the nation for fulfilling its solemn contracts with other nations is discredited.

Yet to undertake to enforce the law and secure the rights was to draw down upon the Federal government the accusation of trampling on the sovereignty of a state. That this delicacy in the situation is recognized is apparent from the gingerly manner in which the Federal government has undertaken the problem. Instead of peremptory orders to the refractory local authority the Federal government began negotiations with the school board and so far appears to have met with no noticeable success. Should the board continue obdurate the National government will probably be driven in the end to change its requests into commands and enforce these by the machinery of the law. Whether so or not the time cannot be far distant when the sible that one day Canada might find herself face to face with the problem now puzzling the Washington administration. Canada is anxious to secure the treaty-making power. Supposing that power secured it is quite conceivable that for the development of the market in the Orient we should make a trading treaty with China. One clause of such treaty would be certain to provide that no discrimination should be made against the subjects of either country residing in the other country. Supposing such treaty made and a local school board in defiance alike of the national authority and treaty obligations should debar Chinese children from the schools. The situation presented would have a very unpleasant resemblance to that confronted by the United States today. Such situation, it is much easier to avoid than to solve. It might be that it could be solved alone by force; but it can be avoided by the creation of a public sentiment clearly understanding the limitations of local authority and loyally recognizing the sovereignty of the Dominion. If we are to make a nation of this Canada of ours we must be Canadians first and provincials and municipalists afterward.

nation for the security alike of its subjects at home and its reputation abroad must take whatever measures are necessary to prevent recalcitrant local authorities from violating the constitution and trampling treaty obligations under foot.

There is a moral in the tale also for Canadians who are disposed to unduly exalt local authority in contradistinction to the authority of the nation. It is just pos-

The World's Markets.

STOCK SUMMARY.

Stocks—London sent over slightly higher prices for our stocks this morning and our market after opening slightly above yesterday's close and hangin garound those prices for the first hour, gradually grew strong and the closing prices tonight show advances of from 1-2 to 3 points distributed pretty fairly over the entire list. This is the beginning of the advance which we have been predicting for the first of the year. Amal copper which we told you to buy yesterday was the star performer today scoring an advance of nearly four dollars per share over the close of yesterday. The advance in this stock is now underway and if you failed to get in on it today, buy on the first slight recession and hold for a good big profit. We continue bullish on the low and medium priced list and on all the good high priced issues. Buy now and get in for the New Year's big advance.

DAILY GRAIN LETTER.

Wheat—Trade was very heavy, but for the most part was of a scalping nature. Fluctuations were frequent and covered afairly wide range. Cables were favorable to the shorts. Liverpool closing prices showed a loss of 1-4 to 3-8d for the futures but spot was from 1-4 to 3-4d higher. Paris was 1-4d d higher to 1-2d lower. Cash demand is reported as very good, No. 1 Northern selling at 1-2 cent premium over the Minneapolis May. Duluth reports having made sales today of Manitoba and Durum wheat to Seaboard for all rail shipment. Today's dip at the close we think was the last effort of the bears to depress prices and we feel that the present level makes purchases inviting from a speculative and investment stand point.

bradstreetsr eport of stocks

Total stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains are 78,942,000 bushles, as against 75,378,000 bushels the previous week; 60,760,000 bushels a year ago; 60,411,00 bushels two years ago; 59,634,000 bushels three years ago; 81,894,000 bushels four years ago; 94,849,000 bushels five years ago.

THE VISIBIBLE SUPPLY

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending Dec. 22, was 43,836,000, an increase of 591,000 for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 40,467,000 bushels; two years ago 38,585,000 bushels; three years ago 34,588,00 bushels.

STOCK OF OATS AND CORN

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, is 12,967,000 bushels, compared with 27,726,000 a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 4,505,000 bushels, compared with 10,555,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1906, to end of year compared with the same period of last year:

	This crop	Last crop
Minneapolis	34,749,139	50,792,270
Milwaukee	4,789,096	4,828,940
Duluth	31,002,449	27,248,291
Chicago	15,316,542	16 321,496
Total	85,857,199	99,191,097

RUSSIAN WHEAT.

Russia is exporting on a small scale as compared with a year ago, the quantity shipped last week being a half a million less than the same week last year. Taking the period July 1st to Dec. 22 last year the shipment swere 94,840,000 bushels, while for the same period this year they have fallen to 56,272,000 bushels. This falling off seems bound to continue for a few months to come owing to the undoubted shortage of Russian crops.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Harvest in Argentine is well advanced and some threshing is done. On the whole the crops is late and the weather unfavorable to to both quality and yield. It will be three weeks before definite information on this score can be cabled. Shipments from the Argentine of old stocks show a considerable decrease over theame week last year. The shortage in shipment for the period July 1st to Dec. 22nd being over 16,000,000 bushels. The shortage in shipments from Russia and Argentina will have to be made up by Canada and the United States and can scarcely be done without advance in prices.

GRAIN TO LAKE HEAD.

Durin gthe period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 12, 1906 there was shipped from the head of thel akes 25,160,266 bushels of wheat, whileduring the same period last year the shipments were 30,411,196 bushels. Oats show an incvreased shipments of more than 2,000,000 bushels due to the demand for western oats for the American Fuel Co. at Peterborough, and barley and flwx show a asmall increase. It is noteworthy that no course grains were carried in United States vessels, and none were carried to United States ports by Canadian vessels. In the decrease in wheat shipments the main falling off hasb een in Yankee vessels.

From the statement of the outward shipments for the whole period of navigation (April 17 to Dec. 12,) the total shipments of wheat have been 31,978,334 as against 29,334 881 bushels last year or a gain for 1906 of 3,050,493. The increase of gain of all kinds to Canadian ports was 8,62,269 bushels.

During the periodf rom Sept. 1 to Dec. 12 the amount of wheat reaching Montreal via the great lakes was only 4,202,950 bushels ,while in the same period Port Huron received 7,528,348 bushels of powerful argument for the deepening of the canals, now much talked about.—The Commercial.

WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan 5—The bearish pressure was again screwed up to the top notch in the late trading yesterday and prices broke sharpley to the lowest level on the crop. The news was rather mixed but the items that should have had the most influence were bullish. Cash demand at all points is much better than for months back, exporters at all shipping points reported foreigners buying wheat and flour freely. Winter wheat prospects while considered fair are far from that as the plant is well advanced with a small covering of snow and in most places it isl able to meet with frost damage and it must be borne in mind that most of the selling at present is short selling and this class of selling must be covered by purchases and when this buying does begin the advance will be sharper and will be carried much further than before.

Liverpool close—Cable—Wheat 1-4 to 3-8d lower. Corn firm, 3-8d lower.

CORN.

Chicago, Jan 5—The bears in corn were able to fill the demand and the late trading prices broke sharply. The cash demand for this cereal is excellent and prices are relatively higher than those prevailing for futures and yesterday's cash sales 90,000 bushels at this point alone shows that cash handles are buying at premiums. The pit situation was strengthened yesterday on ths drive.

Winnipeg Markets

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—Jobbers are paying 60 to 65 cents per bushel. Carloads 555 cents. Carrots 60c per bushel; turnips 30c per bushel.

Butter—Creamery—There is a brisk demand and supplies are somewhat small. Prices are firm. Jobbers are asking for choice creamery, fresh churned bricks, 35c per lb.; held butter, bricks 28c; bulk, 27c.

Butter—Dairy—Jobbers are paying for selections 21c; good yellow, boring 18c; pastry, 16c.

Eggs—Winnipeg jobbers are paying 27c for fresh eggs at Winnipeg; glycerined eggs are quoted at 25c.

DRESSED MEATS.

There has been no change to report since our last review. We quote: Beef, 5@5 1-2c for city dressed; mutton fresh killed, 11@12c; veal, fresh killed 7@7 1-2; dressed hogs ,abattoir killed 10c; lamb, 15@16c.

Poultry—The demand has been good, but the supply was very large and dealers say that the market is overstocked. Jobbers are paying for live weight: Fowl, 8c; chickens, 10c; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 16c; f.o.b. Winnipeg. Dressed poultry—Chicken, 13c; fowl, 10c; turkeys, 16c; ducks 12c.

Hides—Are steady at last week's decline. We quote: 8@9c for country hides delivered at Winnipeg. Sheepskins 25 to 75 cents.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Quiet a few cattle came in this week. Prices remain comparatively steady. We quote: Best butchers cattle, 2 1-2@3 1-2c; lower grades 2@2 1-2c; good export cattle are quoted at 3 1-4@3 1-2c; cows, 3c, weighed off cars, Winnipeg buyers here assuming freight charges.

Sheep—Choice mutton sheep are worth 6c, and lower grades, 5c, lambs 7 1-2c.

Hogs—Live hogs weighing from 150 —to 250 pounds are bringing 7c and 250 to 300 pound hogs, 6 1-2c off cars.

GRAIN AND FEED.

Business in grain and feed was a little quiet this week. Prices in most lines remain steady. Oats are a little higher than at this time a week ago. Flaxseed is lower.

QUOTATIONS

Millfeed—Bran, $16.50 per ton in bulk delivered to the trade; shorts $18.50.

Ground feed—Oat chop, $25 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley chop, $21; mixed barley and oats, $24; oil cake, $30 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 cats, 34 1-2c; No. 2 oats, 34 1-2c per bushel in carlots on track in Winnipeg.

Barley—No. 3, 42c per bushel; No. 4, 40c per bushel, carlots on track here.

Flaxseed—$1.16 per bushel for No. 1.

Hay—Fresh baled in carlots on track, $10@11; loose hay, farmers' loads $10 @12; timothy, $12@14.

VANCOUVER MARKETS.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 6 3-4@7 1-4c; pork 10@11c; frozen mutton 11c.

Eggs—Local, fresh laid 60c per doz; Eastern eggs, selected, 30c No. 1, as they come, 27c.

Poultry—We quote: Turkeys, 18 1-2 @19c per lb.; geese, 15 1-2c; ducks 17 1-2c; chicken, 17@18c; fowl 15c.

Butter—Alberta creamery, 29@30c in bulk; bricks, 29 1-2c; local creamery, 25c flat; dairy, No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c; cooking 18c.

STOCKS.

New York, Jan 5—Men who are close to the largest financial interests say that the large interests seem to be confident that within two weeks or so will see prices generally on a higher level. The way is being paved for a very good market the latter half of this month and next month.

New York, Jan 5—The strength in the steel shares is reflective of the general prosperity of the country. All company are sold ahead until July and August and some as late as October as is the case with the U.S. Steel Co.

WINNIPEG DELIVERY.

Winnipeg, Jan 5.—Wheat options — May—Open 74 3-4, close 74 7-8. July—open 76, close 75 7-8.

Winnipeg cash wheat—1 H. 73 1-4, 1 N. 71 3-4, 2 N. 69 5-8, 3 N. 681-4. Oats delivery

Minneapolis, Jan 5. — Wheat, May option—Open 76 5-8 to 3-4, high 76 7-8, close 76 3-4.

July option—Open 77 5-8, high 77 7-8, low 77 5-8 close 77 7-8.

Minneapolis cash wheat—1 H. 77 7-8; 1 N. 76 1-8, 2 N. 75 to 75 5-8.

1 Durum 65 1-4, 2 durum 60 1-4. flax 118 1-4.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Emile F. Duplessis, successor to Dunk & Duplessis, general merchants, Ranfurley, Alberta, has this day made an assignment to me, Ernest Labelle, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

All creditors having claims against the said assignor are requested to file same with me, duly certified by affidavit, on or before the 15th day of January, 1907.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1906.

ERNEST LABELLE, Assignee,
Sanfurly, Alta.

PAULIN S. D. P. S.

Wanted a teacher for above district, school to open Feb. 1st, 1907. Applications received to January 19th. Applicants send references, also state salary.

M. W. COLE, Sec.-Treas.,
Vegreville, Alta.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Rose Ridge C. P. School District, No. 45. Duties to commence first of New Year. Must be Catholic, holding first or second class certificate. Apply to L. J. Adten, Sec.-Treas., Namayo P. O., Alta.

ESTRAY—FOUND BY SUBSCRIBER, bay mare, about 4 years old; star and stripe on face; one white hind fetlock; weight about 1,000 lbs.; broken. John Foley, Interpreter, Edmonton Indian Agency, Winterburn, Alta.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned a black heifer coming two years, and a black steer about the same age. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

FRANK THELEN,
Ray P. O., Alberta.

ESTRAY CATTLE.

Came on to the premises of the undersigned, four miles west of Ray P. O., sec. 7, tp. 55, range 26, one red mooley heifer, three years old; one black steer the same brand. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

WILLIAM CUST,
Rivierre Qui Barre.

STRAYED.

From Stony Plain a black mooley steer, four years, no brand. Anyone harboring the animal will kindly communicate with

THOMPSON & CRANSTON,
Fort Saskatchewan.

STRAYED.

Into Edmonton Hotel stable Jan. 1st, one bay mare three years old, white star on forehad, no brand nor marks.

Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

LOST OR STRAYED.
$25 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the folloiwng described horses, which strayed from Ross Creek, Alta., the latter part of April last:—

Ane filly colt rising 3 years old, light bay with white star on forehead and two white hind feet; no brand; weight about 1,150 lbs.

One dark brown horse colt, 2 years old, few white hairs on forehead, two white hind feet.

Apply to L. P. STRAND,
Ross Creek, Alta.

Boyd's
CREAM & BUTTER TOFFEE
"HOW TEMPTING THE THOUGHT"
Refreshing, Reviving, Wholesome, Palatable, Delightful.
MADE FROM THE PUREST INGREDIENTS BY CONFECTIONERS WHO KNOW HOW.
ASK FOR IT.
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Government stamp and Clarke's brand are on a par with each other.

One guarantees a piece of silver to be its full face value; other guarantees full value for your money when you buy

50 CENTS 1903

Clarke's Mitts,

GLOVES, MOCCASINS, Etc.

Leather values, unstamped, are about the most deceptive things on earth. You may get the real, genuine article or a very real-looking imitation.

But if you'll insist on "Clarke's" brand, you'll always know exactly what you're buying—always receive full value in return for your stamped coin.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited,
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U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

For over 15 years the U. S. has been making a reputation for reliability that is today unequaled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and a long time, too.

SKIMS CLEANEST, Holds the World's Record.
IS SIMPLEST. Only two parts inside bowl.
WEARS LONGEST. Construction and record prove it.
RUNS EASY. Users say so.
QUICKLY CLEANED. Parts few and simple.
LOW MILK CAN. Easy to fill. Saves lifting.
PERFECTLY SAFE. All running parts enclosed.
MOST PROFITABLE. Saves most cream, time and labor.

You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete explanations in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110." Write us today.

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Eighteen distributing warehouses from which to select, insure quick delivery.

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PROVES its superiority by the style, fit, quality of every garment.

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Edmonton Clothing Co.
AGENTS

"CLARKE'S" COATS

For comfort, warmth and wear. Ever try one? You can't realize how useful they are until you do. The best cold repellers ever worn, and nothing can equal them for wear. Keeps the body warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. Made of either Duck, Leather or Corduroy and lined with the best bark-tanned sheepskins with the wool on. Clarke's Coats have extra high storm collars, large inside, chest-protecting, sheepskin flaps, strong, unripable seams, big, unsagable pockets and, in fact, every feature to make them warm, comfortable and serviceable coats. Every coat fits as a coat should fit, so as not to bind any part of the body. Guaranteed by our brand "Clarke's" that is on a label sewn on every coat. See that yours has it. Most dealers have them.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.