

WITH THE FARMERS

THE FARMER'S MARKET.

Edmonton, Saturday, June 18.—Hay is still very plentiful. The demand is good. Two loads of sheaf oats were sold at \$7 per ton the latter part of the week. Butter and eggs are steady. There is no change in the price of live stock. No potatoes were offered on the market this morning.

Grain and Feed. New oats 28 cents to 30 cents per bushel; oats at elevator 24 cents to 26 cents per bushel; feed wheat 60 cents to 6 cents per bushel; timothy hay \$14 per ton; upland hay \$10 to \$12 per ton; slough hay \$8 per ton; sheaf oats \$7 per ton.

Dairy Products

Dairy butter 25 cents per lb.; eggs 25 cents per dozen.

Live Stock

Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 9 1/2 cents rough and leavings, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents; good fat steers, 1,200 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., 4 to 5 cents; extra good fat heifers, 1,000 lbs., 4 1/2 to 5 cents; medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., 4 to 4 1/2 cents; medium quality fat cows, 800 lbs. and up, 3 1/2 to 4 cents; extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up, 4 to 4 1/2 cents; bulls and stags, 8 1/2 to 3 cents; good calves, 135 to 200 lbs., 5 to 5 1/2 cents; good calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 4 to 5 cents; choice killing lambs, 6 1/2 to 7 cents; choice killing sheep, 5 1/2 to 6 cents.

Vegetables

Potatoes 30 cents per bushel.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 24.—What appeared to be local reaction occurred in the hog market today. Prices advanced 15 to 20 cents over yesterday's most low spot top at 6.70 for light and bulk 9.20 to 9.25. Cattle trade was nominally steady, very little fresh stuff was on the market.

FRIDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, June 24.—All markets opened lower today on the reports of good rains throughout the Northwest but these did not seem to have a satisfactory effect as they at first appeared, consequently the bulls got after the market and forced the price up with the result that all cereals, with the exception of Minnesota, had a demand which was limited. The wheat selling brought to fill vessels. The price of wheat absolutely no new business can be done. Cabbages were higher to 30 lower, and export hogs, from \$7.25 to 9 to 10 cents out of line. The advance in Winnipeg June was 1 cent, July 1/2 cent, October 3/4 cent. Chicago showed a rise of 1/2 cent for July, 1 cent for September, 3/4 cent for 1/2 for December, while Minneapolis July fell 1/2 cent, but September advanced 1/2 cent and December 3/4 cent. General showings have fallen over the entire week, but very slight in some places. Central Saskatchewan and Northwest Manitoba getting the best rains. The heaviest fall, however, was at Estevan, where 1 1/2 inches fell. Receipts of wheat still liberal, 133 cars as compared with 69 last year.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—There was a mild advance in the wheat market today on the failure of rain in the Northwest, but later in the day there was a complete let down in values as well as in the matter of bullish sentiment. The crop news to come forward early could hardly have been more bullish but rains were reported late at seventy points in the northwest and sharp price dip resulted.

George M. Leacock, who is in the Northwest in the interests of the Finley, Barrell and Company, in a message to that house from Fargo, N.D., reported the crop situation there as alarming, exactly like the drought of 1892. The message said that the condition of wheat around Fargo, while better than west of that point, was very bad. "Wheat is three to eight inches tall," continues the message. "With the stools most dead, and no moisture in the ground, and the plant deteriorating rapidly, simply drying up and dying. If we could get general rains by Sunday the state of North Dakota might raise 50,000,000. Nothing but general rains will relieve the situation as much of the crop is past recovery. If we get no rain until July 1, a large amount will be abandoned entirely, and the yield will be further reduced. Corn and oats were both higher, the former 1/2 to 3/4 cent, and the latter 1/2 to 3/4 cent. Both these cereals were inclined to follow the price changes in wheat. They were up early and parties C.N.R. engineers are now engaged in surveying the proposed line from a point on the Vegreville to Calgary branch, south of Stettler.

Towa for corn, Alberta for horses and MASSEY-HARRIS binders, are the world's leaders.

EBERHARDT IS NOMINATED.

Governor of Minnesota is Unanimous Choice of Party. St. Paul, June 23.—A full state ticket was nominated and resolutions relating to national politics introduced in the Republican state convention which opened in St. Paul Auditorium this morning at 11 o'clock.

PHONOGRAPH INFLUENCED JURY

Sedan, Kan., June 17.—Did the plaintive tones of Lascas, a dramatic recital, reproduced on a phonograph, influence a jury of twelve "good men and true" to bring in a verdict of guilty against Robert Moore and send him to the penitentiary for killing his neighbor, Frank Berree?

The friends of Moore, however, still refuse to be satisfied and are now circulating a petition for his pardon from the penitentiary at Lansing, where he went one year ago to begin a ten-year sentence. These friends assert that if the jurymen had not heard the phonograph they would never have convicted Moore.

BRITAIN NOT TO FORCE MILITARY INSPECTION

Government Will Only Send Inspecting Officer to Self-Governing Dominions at Their Request—Hudson's Bay Company Makes Dividends Solely Out of Lands.

London, June 21.—The King and Queen received Earl Grey and General Sir Ian Hamilton on the latter's appointment to the Inspector-Generalship of the self-governing Dominions. The Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, General French is Inspector-General of the home forces.

In the House of Commons, Col. Seely stated in respect to Canada's commercial treaties, that they were made with the full knowledge and consent of the Colonial Office. He said the same course will be adopted in respect to the other self-governing dominions.

More and Berree lived on adjoining farms in the north part of this county. Their children quarrelled at school, and the parents took up the battles of their children. One word from an another one morning in May, 1908, when Moore met Berree in the public road. Then another farmer drove up with a load of corn and seeing his two neighbors quarrelling, persuaded both to move on. It looked as if there would be no more trouble, when Berree suddenly turned his horse and a cattle stampede. Moore believed Berree was going to shoot him, he says, and shot first. Berree fell dead in the road.

The case was hard fought. Half a dozen lawyers were hired by each side. Several of the lawyers had spoken when the court adjourned. After the jury had supper they started for the street and passed a jewelry store from which the sounding horn of a phonograph protruded through the window.

One jurymen proposed that all stop and have some music. They did so, and the music of the phonograph played was "Lascas." This is a pathetic melody with musical accompaniment. It is a selection calculated to bring tears and heart throbs. The jury listened to it and returned to the court room, where the final plea for the state was made. The lawyer was at his best and he followed the strains of pathos that Lascas has already started. The jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty in the second day.

When the motion for a new trial was being argued the attorneys for Moore had the phonograph brought to the court room and the selection played for the court. The motion for a new trial was denied. The case was carried to the Supreme court. The phonograph "recorder" was filed with the papers in the case and the attorneys offered to have it played in the court room, but the judges were willing to take the word of the lawyers for it, so it was not used. The lower court was sustained.

When Moore heard of this he came to Sedan and offered to go to Lansing to begin his time. His friends are working hard now to get him pardoned.

RENO GETS THE CONTEST.

Had to Meet Suit Offer of \$200,000 From Goldfields.

Reno, Nev., June 22.—Reno gets the big fight, but the headquarters of the divorce colony did not have a walk-over and as a few disappointed citizens of Goldfields remarked: "The distance and the long night haul beat us; we were on hand with the coin."

The men from Tex Rickards old camp party paralyzed the Reno boosters. In contrast to Rickards' first statement, several days ago, the people of Reno had made no definite proposal. In the face of the Goldfields amazing bid, Tex asked the people of this town to make good on a tentative proposal to build the arena and give him a free license.

"It will cost in all about \$17,000," announced Tex. "Now, then, rustic around and get this sum pledged and then I will decide." Reno went after the money in the old time western way with a brass band and got it.

SPRING WHEAT IN DAKOTAS.

Crop Said to Have Deteriorated 15 Per Cent in a Week.

Chicago, June 22.—Private reports of weather conditions as affecting the spring wheat country in the Dakotas and Minnesota hinted at sensational developments today. The report of the best known experts says that the crop has deteriorated 15 per cent in North Dakota during the last week, and that the materialization of this prediction could do little to help the crop. Soaking rains are a necessity.

PREMIER IS AT HIS BEST IN VERMILION

Enthusiastic Audience Cheers His Clever Ridicule of Conservative Criticism

Vermilion, Alta., June 22.—With a large assembly from Alexandria, the school here was well filled with an enthusiastic audience tonight despite heavy rain and muddy roads. J. G. Dunsmuir, of Rosebrough, the chairman, made the introductory speech.

He said that Premier Sifton's untarnished record well fitted him for the important position he was called to occupy. It was an honor to the constituency to have such a candidate.

C. C. McCaul spoke for Mr. Clark, reviewing the history of affairs in the province for the last couple of years and ending with the inevitable topic, public land.

Premier Sifton, in his speech, said that he was glad to hear from Mr. McCaul the reasons for Clark opposing him. Clark had given different reasons from the same platform and would probably be surprised to learn what weighty reasons prompted him to contest the seat.

The Premier said that the allusion to Mr. Oliver's visit to Edmonton had been misleading as Mr. McCaul should have known that this visit did not occur until a week after Mr. Sifton's selection as premier. The responsibility for that lay on the government, and not on the Minister for the Interior. Before selecting him as Premier the governor assured himself that Sifton would have a majority in the House.

Premier Quotes Sir John A. Rutherford had been pressed to resign was not proper unless supported by facts. Such facts had not been offered.

Sir John Macdonald had set a precedent by calling a judge from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, and the members, then, had not as yet been in full session.

Questions arose at that election, with the same charges as they had now to enunciate their great principles, got only two men elected in a contest which was a great deal more than a mere party contest.

The Premier said that the great deal for railway extensions throughout Alberta. The Liberals had done splendidly in the past, and he was proud to see the country all over the country along the C. and E. when every farmer he met was anxious to get out. The credit for the great change at present was due to the Liberal party.

He had not yet heard what the Conservatives would have had the Lieutenant-Governor do. Would they have had him call R. B. Bennett to the Supreme court, had only one and one-half supporters in the House to call on. Should he have called Dr. Brewster, too, had he not seat in the House since 1891, with the exception of five years, had a majority of 77?

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INJUNCTION AGAINST C.N.R. TO BE CONTINUED

Justice Stuart Refuses to Set Aside Order Preventing C.N.R. Crossing C.P.R. Lands with Line from Calgary to Calgary—Must Get Regular Order.

Calgary, June 22.—The ruling of Justice Stuart is that the injunction against the C.N.R. is to be continued. It may be dissolved when the C.N.R. shows the court they have taken the statutory means to procure the expropriations. R. B. Bennett at the opening of the morning session said the company was sending a force of 300 men to the disputed territory to put up a fence and it was implied that if the injunction was dissolved it looked like bloodshed if the injunction was dissolved.

Calgary, June 22.—From half-past two until nearly six o'clock yesterday afternoon, R. B. Bennett and F. C. Lent argued concerning the renewal of the injunction which was granted by Justice Stuart against the C.N.R. Railway on June 6, restraining them from constructing their railway over some forty miles of C.P.R. land.

As the case developed, it was clearly seen that the real issue was neither as great as it had been made out to be, nor was there any animus in the minds of the C.P.R. against the incoming railway.

F. C. Lent, counsel for the C.N.R., admitted that his clients were trespassers. "You are half-faced trespassers," said Mr. Bennett, "and now you come here and ask that the statute shall be over-ruled and set aside for your benefit."

"I admit that we are trespassers," said Mr. Lent, "but I am ready to give any undertaking to go any length, for I will give my instructions, in order that the company may be allowed to proceed with the work."

"It seems to me," said the judge, "that the only question is whether I shall hold up these people for ten days, or whether I shall let them go on their way."

"Precisely," admitted Mr. Bennett, "leaving out the question of the jurisdiction of this court in the matter of the private lands."

But, before setting down the gist of the four hours' rapid conversation, it may be well to tell simply and concisely what was done by the parties to it.

At some day previous to June 6th, the C.N.R. had the contract for the construction of their railroad from Stettler to Calgary, found that it would be necessary to cross the land of the C.P.R. for a distance of 40 miles. There are legal methods by which any railroad can cross the land of the C.P.R., and to cut into the canal of the C.P.R. company, they ignored the legal methods at the moment. They simply went straight on with their work as if they had been operating on their own land. While this was progressing the C.P.R. representatives to see Mr. Dennis, the president of the C.P. Irrigation Company, in order to get from him certain information with reference to the C.P.R. lands, which would enable them to take the legal steps some time, when they thought fit.

Mr. Dennis refused the information, according to the affidavits of the C.P.R. officials. He told them that they had not gone about this thing in the proper manner, and that the C.P.R. officials regard them as trespassers, which they thought they did not do. It was necessary for them to go under the statute.

The injunction was issued. They hurried before the railway commission on June 18 and got their route sanctioned by that body which they should have done before.

Then on June 20th they filed plans of their proposed route with the C.P.R., showing what they proposed to do, and precisely where they proposed to go, which they should have done before they entered the C.P.R. land. Then they talked about giving notice of treaty, which means that they intended to cross the land of the C.P.R. and to pay. Both of which things they should have done before. And, if they had done all these things they would have proceeded in a legal manner and there would have been no injunction issued and all would have been well within ten days of the time when they filed the plans, and within ten days of the date whereon they gave the notice to the C.P.R.

There would have been no trouble. A daily sum of nearly \$4,000 would not have been lost, and five hundred men and 30 teams would not have been held up.

It will be seen that there is nothing in this, which even remotely suggests that the C.P.R. is endeavoring to bar the C.N.R. from crossing their land for all time. Not a word of strength he had to the upbuilding of this province.

And who told the newspapers and the companies interested what he intended to do, would be recreant to his duty. If the people wanted a Premier who would give away their health and strength he had to the upbuilding of this province.

The question before the electors, if they would give away their health and strength he had to the upbuilding of this province.

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Of course, Fit-Reform Summer Suits are entirely different from any others you will see.

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The patterns are distinctive, because they are selected at the mills and confined to Fit-Reform alone in Canada.

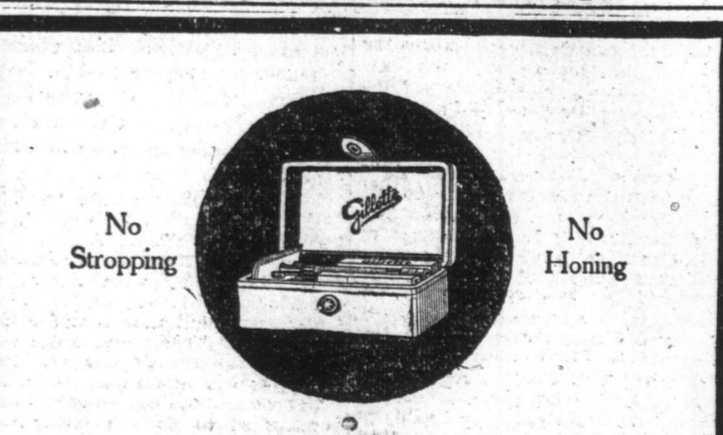
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HONORS FOR GEN. HAMILTON.

Succeeds Kitchener as Inspector-General in Mediterranean.

London, June 22.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, adjutant to the forces, has been appointed to the post of Inspector-General of the Mediterranean forces to succeed Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, resigned. General Hamilton is the second military member of the army council. He was chief of staff to Lord Kitchener in 1906-10 in South Africa, and was one of the defenders of Jadyemth in the Boer war. He served as military representative of India with the Japanese army in Manchuria, 1904-05.

PREMIER AT

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Bulletin Special. Hamiltonville, Alta. Sifton held a speech tonight. The many coming from the Premier were frequent outbursts of the hearty ex-majority of the Sifton's speech. Duncan Marshall, W. E. Puffer, Mr. Puffer, who said he would contribute to a number of the members of the provincial government, and the vice versa practice the right man.

The successful had been lawyer and the Premier, and would make good boss of the job. He would mean to say it when he urged the Premier as a candidate. He wanted it, that he was supported in every way.

Minister of Hon. Duncan had stituted had been usual honor of go head of the up- up the text of ed by the opposi- embody their plat- form. He thought the text was in. He answered the the Liberal Govern- which drew alter- laughter, from his strange, he said, changed premier, years without on be swaks, night the House when chosen. The fac- Premier until the Liberal un- the Liberal un- wildness would, one with such a le- man had made Premier Sifton to any of the party, as a man who the province than of them before the con- struction of their railroad from Stettler to Calgary, found that it would be necessary to cross the land of the C.P.R. for a distance of 40 miles. There are legal methods by which any railroad can cross the land of the C.P.R., and to cut into the canal of the C.P.R. company, they ignored the legal methods at the moment. They simply went straight on with their work as if they had been operating on their own land. While this was progressing the C.P.R. representatives to see Mr. Dennis, the president of the C.P. Irrigation Company, in order to get from him certain information with reference to the C.P.R. lands, which would enable them to take the legal steps some time, when they thought fit.

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