For tea
You can't beat
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

TRAGEDY ON LONELY LAKE

Man Was Found Killed and His Partner Dead From Poison.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says: The tragedy of a lonely shack in the far northern wilds of Western Canada is recalled in detail by the arrival in Winnipeg of a letter to Mrs. Mills, wife of Captain J. W. Mills, of the Hudson's Bay Company steamer Mackenzie River, plying between Fort McPherson and Fort Smith. The letter tells the story of a young clerk who when bringing out the mail in the Spring, on June 6, found Pete Meland dead with his head crushed and W. S. Elever, the other man's prospecting partner, dead of poison, self administered, and a confession signed by the latter, telling of the whole tragedy. The scene of the horror is Salt River, about five hundred miles north of Great Slave Lake. The confession read as follows:

"I have been sick a long time; I am not crazy, but have simply been goaded to death. He (Meland) thought I had more money than I have, and has been trying to finish me. I tried to get him to go after some medicine, but he would not, wishing to have me die. So, good-bye.—W. S. Elever."

A further confession read as follows:—

"I have just killed the man that was killing me, so good-bye, and God bless you all. I am awfully weak and down since the last of March, so there is nothing but death for me. Cruel treatment drove me to kill Pete. Ship everything out and pay George Walker $10.—W. S."

The two bodies were buried together after the inquest, which returned a verdict of murder and suicide. A large stock of fur and the sum of $104 were found in the shack.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

"YIELD" ON BONDS DEPENDS ON TIME BOND HAS TO RUN BEFORE MATURITY.

Explanation of This Important Point of Great Importance—Not Like Stocks Which are Never Repaid and Therefore Time Not Considered in Reckoning Return—Some Interesting Illustrations.

(By "Investor")

In the first of this series it was shown that "distribution of risk" is an important principle of investment. It is a very simple one, however, involving no very confused ideas. There is another principle to be borne in mind when making investments which is of no less importance, but it is, however, considerably less obvious to those whose investment experience is small—and even to many who should understand its actions thoroughly. This is the principle of investment "in accordance with actful requirements."

Not long ago a financial paper stated, quite correctly, that a high return on an investment should always be looked upon with suspicion. This, however must not be taken to mean that such a stock as Dominion Bank, which pays 12 per cent. per annum is decidedly past the danger mark and should be avoided. Of course, the person who figures this out in this way quite misses the point. "The rate of income" or "return" on an investment depends on the rate of dividend, to be sure, but it is quite a different thing altogether. For example, take the case of a stock paying 12 per cent. The investor will have to pay at least $200 a share for this stock. But the dividend is figured on the par—or face—value of the shares, which is $100. Therefore the return on the $200 investment is $12 per year, or $6 on every hundred invested—that is, 6 per cent.

This is what was referred to in a previous article, when "rate of income" was given as one of the points—the second in importance—to be considered in chosing an investment.

Now, in the case of stocks, as we see above, this is a very simple matter to understand. When we consider bonds, however, there is considerably more to be taken into account.

Anyone who has ever bought bonds may sometimes wonder why two different issues of the bonds of some particular city sell at quite different prices. The security is exactly the same, the rate of interest identical; the only difference, probably, is that one bond may be payable in ten years and the other in twenty. It is this last feature that affects the price. What difference could that make? you ask.

Suppose a 5 per cent. $1,000 bond with ten years to run sells at 108 1-4. The owner will receive $50 a year on an investment of $1,082.50. In such circumstances a stock—which is never repaid—would net the investor about 4 1-2 per cent. The bond is different, however. The investor pays $1,082.50 for the bond, which in ten years is paid off at $1,000. So he must save enough out of his income each year to replace the $82.50 of capital thus lost. That is to say, he must lay away in each year of the ten which his bond has to run, the sum of $6.30, which, at compound interest, will amount to the $82.50 by the time the bond matures. Therefore, the investor can only consider $43.30 of his annual interest of $50 as legitimate income, and, dividing $43.30 by $1,082.50 we find that this amounts to 4 per cent. on the sum of $1,082.50 invested. Therefore, a 5 per cent. bond, with ten years to run, selling at 108 1-4 "yields" 4 per cent. Remember, the amount returned is, of course greater than 4 per cent., but the half of 1 per cent. in excess of that rate is really repayment of a part of the invested capital, in installments.

On the other hand, where, a similar bond sells below par, the process is reversed. For example, a 4 per cent. bond selling at 90, with ten years to run, "yields" the investor 5.3 per cent., whereas, a 4 per cent. stock selling at 90, returns but 4.4 on the investment. The reason, of course, is this: In ten years the bond is repaid at par of $1,000 and cost but $900, therefore, to every $40 of interest must be added the part of that $100 profit which will be received at the time the bond is repaid, and of which, in the "yield" account is thus taken.

So, in buying bonds or other forms of mortgage or debentures which are payable on a fixed date, the element of time is a most important one. In such a case the "rate of income" is not as simple to estimate as is often supposed, as we have just seen. Bond dealers, of course, do not have to bother working out these details, for there are books of tables compiled in which the figures for all values, rates and times are given, and most bond dealers have a supply of small books of this sort which they supply to their customers.

Indeed, in bond selling, in many cases, bonds are sold on the basis of their "yield," and the price not figured out until the transaction is completed. Therefore, it is necessary to understand how this is figured out before buying, or one may be disappointed. For instance, a man might buy Electrical Development Company bonds at 87 on the open market under the impression that as they "yield" 6 per cent. his income will be 6x$87, or $52.20 a year, whereas as they are 5 per cent. bonds he gets but $50 on each thousand, as he will have to wait till the bonds mature, 22 years hence, for the $130, which represents the additional $2.20 he expected and didn't get. The $130, of course, is the profit derived from buying the bonds for $870 and having them redeemed at $1,000.

Don't forget, therefore, when reckoning the rate of income on a security to find out—if it is a bond—how long it has to run.

OWE LIVES TO THE DOG.

Family's Narrow Escape From Burning House—Dog Perished.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The lives of six people were saved by a dog in a fire early on Wednesday morning, which destroyed the residence of Alex. McDougall, near the Ottawa Golf Club. The barking of the animal awakened the family just in time to get out of the building in safety, though almost suffocated by smoke. The faithful dog, however, lost its life, no trace of it having been found after the fire. The residence was one of the finest country homes around the capital. The loss is about $25,000.

Foresight as a rule, only comes to a man when he is so old he has nothing to look forward to.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Wheat Markets are steady, with some scarcity of Manitobas. Cables weaker for wheat and stronger for corn.

Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, at $3.45, Montreal freights Manitoba flours—First patents, $5.30; second patents, $4.80, and strong bakers', $4.60, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.06 1-2, Bay ports; No. 2 at $1.05, and No. 3 at $1.03.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, new, quoted at 82 1-2 to 83 1-2c, outside.

Peas—85 to 86c, f.o.b. cars, outside.

Oats—Ontario grades, new No. 2 at 38c, outside, and of No. 3 at 36c, outside. No. 2 Western Canada, 43c, and No. 3 at 42 1-4c, Bay ports.

Barley—Prices nominal at 60 to 70c, outside, according to test. No. 2 worth 70 to 75c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow quoted at 67c, Bay ports, and 71 1-2c, Toronto.

Rye—Car lots outside, 72c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 54c, outside.

Bran—Manitobas at $22, in bags, Toronto, and shorts $25, in bags, Toronto. Ontario bran, $22, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Small lots of hand-picked quoted at $2.25 per bushel.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb. Combs, $2 to $2.25.

Baled hay—No. 1 is quoted at $13 to $14, on track, and No. 2 at $10 to $11.

Baled straw—$6 to $6.50, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots, in bags, quoted at $1.25 to $1.40.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c per lb; fowl, 11 to 12c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 15 to 16c. Live poultry about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Dairy prints, 21 to 22c; inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery quoted at 25 to 26c per lb. for rolls, and 23 to 24c for solids.

Eggs—Offerings are only moderate, with strictly new-laid quoted at 23c, and fresh at 19 to 20c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—The market here is higher. Large quoted at 14c per lb. and twins at 14 1-2c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 12c per lb., in case lots. Pork, short cut, $23; do., mess, $20 to $21.

Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 18c; do., heavy, 15 to 15 1-2c; rolls, 11 3-4 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19 1-2 to 10c.

Lard—Tierces, 10 1-2c; tubs, 10 3-4c; pails, 11c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 44 1-4 to 44 1-2c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 43 3-4 to 44c; No. 3 C. W., 43 1-4 to 43 1-2c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; Winter wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.75; strong bakers', $4.70; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; in bags, $1.85 to $2. Rolled oats, per barrel, $4.95; bag of 90 lbs., $2.35. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 70 1-4c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, $22 to $23; Manitoba, $21 to $22; middlings, Ontario, $25 to $26; shorts, Man., $24; mouillie, $26 to $31. Eggs, selected, 24 to 26c; No. 1 stock, 20 to 22c. Cheese—Westerns, 13 1-2 to 13 3-4c; easterns, 13 1-4 to 13 1-8c. Butter, choicest, 26 to 26 1-4c; seconds, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5. — Wheat—September, $1.00 3-8; December, $1.02 1-4 to $1.02 3-8; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.04 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.02 to $1.04 3-8; No. 2 Northern, 97 3-8c to $1.02 3-8; No. 3 wheat, 93 3-8 to 99 3-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 61 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 41 3-8 to 42c. Rye—No. 2, 80 to 80 1-2c. Bran—$20.50 to $21. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5.20; second patents, $4.40 to $4.65; first clears, $3.25 to $3.45; second clears, $2.25 to $2.40.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—Spring wheat—No offerings; Winter, No. 2 red, 92c; No. 3 red, 90c; No. 2 white, 90c. Corn—May, No. 3 yellow, 69c; No. 4 yellow, 67 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 67c, all on track, through billed. Oats—No. 2 white, 44 3-4c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 4 white, 43c. Barley—Malting, $1.19 to $1.24.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 5—Choice steers sold at 6 1-4c, good at 5 3-4 to 6c, fairly good at 5 1-4 to 5 1-2c, fair at 4 3-4 to 5c, and common at 4 1-4 to 4 1-2c per pound. Cows brought from 4 to 5 1-2c, and bulls from 3 to 4 1-2c per pound. Lambs sold at 6c, and sheep at 3 3-4 to 4c per pound. Calves were scarce. The supply of hogs was ample to fill all requirements, and the tone of the market was easier, with sales of selected lots at $7.50, and mixed and heavy lots at $6.50 to $7.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ALL OVER HIM.

"You, there, in the overalls," shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the man, "or you'd be in overalls, too."

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

The wages of canal employees have been increased.

Low water in the Cornwall canal has closed down the cotton and paper mills.

Emile Lisotte was shot while trying to stop a fight in Montreal, and died in the hospital.

Forty thousand harvest laborers were taken into western Canada by the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

Mrs. McIntyre of Brantford was fatally burned when her clothes and bedding caught fire from a lamp.

Montreal police are alleged to have ill-treated Alphonse Lefarge, a man who died shortly after his arrest.

Guelph Council will consider the question of cancelling the agreement with the People's Railway after due notice.

Sub Fire Chief Martin of Montreal has been suspended from duty as a result of his difference with Chief Tremblay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British coal miners are agitating for a minimum wage.

The Canadian Artillery team now in Britain won an important contest.

Owing to the drought in India the King has sanctioned the curtailment of the Delhi durbar programme.

GENERAL.

A mass meeting was held in Berlin to protest against intervention of Britain in Morocco.

Anxiety prevails in France as to the outcome of negotiations with Germany, but war is regarded as highly improbable.

Alfonso, the alleged head of the Camorrists, and another member of the Camorra, now on trial for murder at Viterbo, Italy, were condemned to three months' imprisonment for insulting the president of the court.

Mlle. Arria By, a leading feminist of Toulon, France, and an accomplished revolver shot, is determined to fight a duel with an editor who criticized an article she had written in which she argued that women ought to live and die unmarried.

RIDEAU HALL IMPROVEMENTS

The Interior Being Given a Thorough Renovation.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Extensive improvements are being rushed forward at Rideau Hall during the absence of his Excellency Earl Grey at Toronto, in preparation for the coming of the Duke of Connaught. The interior is being completely renovated, and the exterior will also be improved. The chapel built during the regime of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General has been torn down, and its place taken by a garage of sufficient size to accommodate four automobiles. The suggestion made some time ago that another addition would be made to the front of the Rideau Hall will not at present be acted on, and the facade will remain as it is for some time at least.

SUGAR ON UP GRADE.

Increase at Canning Time Will Seriously Affect Consumer.

A despatch from New York says: Grocery circles here showed concern on Wednesday over the high prices now prevailing in the sugar market. There was another advance in granulated during the day to 6.25c, representing a full cent rise in the past few weeks, and the highest level in many years. Coming at the height of the canning season, this advance is of vital interest to consumers all over the country. It is attributed primarily to a poor sugar beet crop in Europe, following prolonged drouth this summer. To make matters worse, the Cuban crop, which furnishes the bulk of raw material for American refiners, also proved short, and prices began to soar.

WILL COST A MILLION.

Tenders Received for Transcontinental Terminus at Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says: More than half a dozen tenders were received Friday by the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus at Quebec, which will cost about a million dollars. The contract will not be let for a week or ten days, however, as the merits of the various bids have to be looked into. Several contractors, who have submitted tenders, are in the city to-day.

GILLETT'S
PERFUMED LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

BELGIUM PREPARES FOR WAR

Fears German Invasion Would Follow Outbreak of Hostilities.

A despatch from London says: Belgium is preparing for contingencies in the event of war between France and Germany. The Belgians know by experience that the neutrality of their country would be very difficult to safeguard in such circumstances, and they fear that a German invasion would take place in a few hours after an outbreak of hostilities. The Belgian Minister of War has given instructions for all forts on the Meuse, especially around Liege, to be furnished with men and ammunition. Plans for rapid mobilization are being studied, and the forts at Namur are being fitted with new cannon of the Hotchkiss type. The annual manoeuvres of the Belgian army will not take place this year.

Disquieting rumors are afloat as to the prospects of war between France and Germany. Several Belgian journals affirm that Adolphe Messiny, the French Minister of War, has caused the attention of the Belgian Government to be directed to the weakness and neglected condition of this country's defences on the German frontier.

THREE ENGINEERS DROWNED

Were Employed on Canadian Northern Construction Staff.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: An upturned canoe found on Lake Helen, above Lake Nipigon, following their non-arrival at Nipigon Station as expected, indicates the drowning of Division Engineer R. H. McCoy and Resident Engineers C. H. Nelson and Drum, of C.N.R. construction staff. The men left camp at Exander Sunday evening for Nipigon, telephoning to Nipigon that they were departing. Their route lay across Lake Helen, between their camp and Nipigon River, and when they did not arrive search was made, resulting in the finding on Tuesday on the shores of Lake Helen of the upturned canoe and floating paddles. McCoy was 48, married, and came from the Western States. Drum and Nelson also are Americans, and their residences unknown.

PIRATES ATTACK FORT.

Buccaneers Driven off in Crimea After a Sharp Fight.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A report has reached here from Kerch, in the Crimea, that a band of pirates landed and attacked the fortress. The soldiers replied to the shots of their assailants with a heavy rifle fire, wounding many. Fifteen pirates were captured, while most of the others made off in boats.

STRIKE IN RUSSIA SPREADS.

Volunteer Fleet is Affected—Many Steamers Tied Up.

A despatch from Odessa says: The seamen's strike at Black Sea ports is extending to the volunteer fleet. Thirteen mail and passenger steamers are now tied up. A railway strike is threatened and 10,000 factory hands have struck at Lodz.

FINE YACHT SUNK.

Belonged to W. L. Harkness, a Standard Oil Millionaire.

A despatch from Fort William says: The ocean-going yacht Gunilda, owned by Wm. L. Harkness, the Standard Oil millionaire, went ashore in Lake Superior on Wednesday, and the 3 passengers were taken off in life-boats safely on Thursday. The crew stuck by the boat, but when the tug Whalen pulled the vessel off the rocky ledge she began to sink at once, and went down in a few minutes. The crew escaped in time to avoid being carried down with the vessel. The Gunilda lies in 300 feet of water, and will never be recovered.

NORWAY'S ARMY MUTINOUS.

Government is Called Upon to Check Spread of Socialism.

A despatch from Christiania says: The Norwegian press is calling upon the Government to adopt stern measures to prevent the spread of Socialism in the army. The Young Socialist party has secured enormous influence over the soldiers, and mutinous scenes are constantly occurring on the drill grounds. Two serious affairs of this kind happened at Stenkjaer and Gardemoen, soldiers storming the cells and liberating comrades whom they considered to have been unjustly imprisoned.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Increase of $4,500,000 During Five Months of Fiscal Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Customs receipts for the five months ended August 31 amounted to $33,596,145, an increase of $4,504,543 over the figures for the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. For the month of August alone the revenue from Customs was $7,678,395, which is greater by $1,198,600 than the Customs receipts for August, 1910.

FRENCH WOMEN MARKETING

If the Storekeeper Charges Too Much They Wreck His Shop.

A despatch from Paris says: The agitation against the high prices of provisions continues, and disorders of considerable proportions were reported on Wednesday from twelve places in Northern France. The usual procedure is for a crowd of women of the lower class to assemble and do their marketing together, carrying large placards, upon which are written the prices which the women are willing to pay. If the shopkeeper assents to sell his goods at the price offered, the women buy; but if he refuses, they pitch all of his stock into the street. The man next door generally yields, though the crowd in its excitement may sack the place out of spite without enquiring whether the dealer is willing to reduce the price of his goods. The police are the worst.

police ordinarily are inadequate to keep peace with the movement, and tragi-comic incidents are reported from some localities where the store-keepers have attemnted to defend their stock.

A butcher named Froissart, at Henin-Lietard, in Pas-de-Calais, was patrolling the sidewalk in front of his shop on horseback, when his place was stormed by a crowd of 300 women, who demanded that he lower his prices. Froissart charged into the mob, yelling and waving a stick, with which he knocked over several of the manifestants before he was pulled from his horse.

Fifteen hundred weavers from Isle, a suburb of this city, marched into Saint Quentin on Wednesday and sacked 80 stores where eatables [illegible] The police finally dis-