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

BEAVERS BUSY WITH DAMS

Have Shut Off the Water From Power Company at North Bay.

A despatch from North Bay says: North Bay was in darkness on Wednesday night, no electric current being available for illumination. The power for the local plant is generated on South River, twenty miles away, by the Nipissing Power Company, and low water is given as the reason for the failure of the power, caused, the company officials state, by beaver dams in Algonquin Park, where the head waters and reserve storage of South River are located. It is claimed that beavers are holding back water which should supply the power company, with the result that not enough water is available to supply the demand. Low water is general this season, and the busy beavers, with their dams, make a bad situation worse. As the law forbids interference with the beavers the company are helpless, and is applying to the Ontario Government for special permission to destroy the beaver dams and allow the water to reach the power plant. Unless something is speedily done, North Bay, Callendar, and Powassan will not only have to return to candles, but industries will be severely affected by the power being cut off.

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, Oct. 3.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, unchanged at $3.50, Montreal freight. Manitoba flours—First patents, $5.30; second patents, $4.80, and strong bakers', $4.60, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—New No. 1 Northern, $1.05, Bay ports; No. 2 Northern, $1.04; and No. 3, $1.02, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, new, 85 to 86c, outside.

Peas—Good milling peas, 92 to 95c outside.

Oats—Ontario oats quiet and steady, with No. 2 quoted at 41 to 42c, outside, and No. 3 at 40c. No. 2 Western Canada, 45c, and No. 3, 44c, Bay ports.

Barley—No. 2 is probably worth 75c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow quoted at 70 1-2c, Bay ports.

Rye—Car lots outside, 75c west, and 77c east.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 54 to 55c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran is quoted at $23 to $23.50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Small lots of hand-picked quoted at $2.30 per bushel.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb. Combs, $2.25 to $2.50.

Baled Hay—No. 1 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, at 90c.

Poultry—Prices of dressed poultry in quantities:—Chickens, 14c per lb.; fowl, 11 to 12c; ducks, 13c; turkeys, 20c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy prints, 21 to 23c; inferior, 16 to 17c. Creamery quoted at 26 to 27c per lb. for rolls, and at 23 to 24c for solids.

Eggs—Strictly new-laid quoted at 23 to 24c, and fresh at 20 to 21c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—Large quoted at 15c per lb., and twins at 15 1-4c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 12 to 12 1-2c per lb in case lots. Pork, short cut, $23; domess, $20 to $21. Hams, medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 15 to 15 1-2c; rolls 11 to 11 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19 1-2 to 20c.

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

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 47c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 46 1-2c; No. 3 C. W., 46c; No. 2 local white, 45 1-2c; No. 3 local white, 45c; No. 4 local white, 44 1-2c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; Winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $5; strong bakers', $4.70; straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.40; do., in bags, $1.90 to $2. Rolled oats—Per barrel, $5.25; bag of 90 lbs., $2.50. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 74 to 74 1-2c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, $23 to $24; Manitoba, $23; middlings, Ontario, $27 to $28; shorts, Manitoba, $25; mouillie, $26 to $32. Eggs—Selected, 24 to 26c; No. 1 stock, 20 to 22c. Cheese—Westerns, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c; easterns, 14 to 14 1-4c. Butter—Choicest, 24 3-4 to 25c; seconds, 24 1-4 to 24 1-2

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 3.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, carloads, store $1.12 1-2; Winter, No. 2 red, 97c; No. 3 red, 95c; No. 2 white, 95c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73 3-4c; No. 4 yellow, 73 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 71 3-4c, all on track, through billed. Oats—No. 2 white, 50 3-4c; No. 3 white, 50c; No. 4 white, 49c. Barley—Malting, $1.16 to $1.25.

Minneapolis, Oct. 3.—Wheat—September, $1.05 1-2; December, $1.07 3-4; May, $1.11 3-4; No. 1 hard, $1.08 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.07 1-4 to $1.08 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.03 3-4 to $1.06 1-4; No. 3 wheat, 98 3-4c to $1.01 3-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 to 67 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 45 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 90 1-2 to 91c. Bran—$21.50 to $22. Flour—First patents, $5.30 to $5.60; second patents, $4.90 to $5.20; first clears, $3.50 to $4.70; second clears, $2.70 to $3.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—North-West cattle, $5.50 to $5.70; no choice Eastern steers; good steers, one lot sold at $5.25 to $5.50; fair, $4.75 to $5. Bulls are of slightly better quality, and for heavy bulls $3.50 was asked, but only $3 to $3.25 bid; light bulls, $2.50 to $2.75; cows, no good cows on offer; demand poor; poor to medium, $4.50 to $4.75; canners, $2.50 to $3.25. One load of heifers sold by one shipper for $5. Milkers, $25 to $70; Springers, $40 to $60 each. Select hogs, $6.75; underweights (under 140 pounds), $6.50; sows $5.50; stags, $3.75 per cwt., off cars.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—The general run of medium butcher steady at $5.50 to $5.80, and common mixed at $3.75 to $4.50. Cows, easier at $4.25 to $4.80; extra choice, $5; bulls, $3.50 to $5; canners, $1.50 to $2.75. Feeders, choice steers, 850 to 1,050 pounds, $5 to $5.25; good heifers, $4.50 to $4.85; bulls, $3.50 to $4. Sheep market easier; light ewes, $3.50 to $4; heavy, $3 to $3.35; bucks, $3. Lambs: market easier at $5 to $5.50. Calves, $3.50 to $8. Hogs, market weak, with prospects lower.

letters of a son

DEATH REVEALS DUAL LIFE.

St. Louis Lawyer Fled From Canada Twenty Years Ago.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: The remarkable story of the hidden life of James M. Sutherland for twenty years a lawyer in St Louis, has been revealed through a visit to this city of his son, J. Sinclair Sutherland, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Sutherland was buried several days ago in St. Peter's Cemetery beside the beautiful woman who for more than fifteen years had held a high place in St. Louis as his wife. She died three years ago. She was the daughter of a clergyman and the wife of Sutherland's law partner when he was a Queen's Counselor in Canada. She came to the United States after her husband had died suddenly and Sutherland followed her. Sutherland's widow and four children are in Canada.

CHOLERA IN TUNIS.

Thirty-Six Deaths Reported Among Arabs in One Day.

A despatch from Paris says: Cholera is epidemic in Tunis, a regency and French protectorate of northern Africa, and the colonial office has decided to enforce strict sanitary measures. The French resident-general of Tunis, G. F. Alapetite, has cut shore his holiday in France and will return to Tunis to direct the health measures. Thirty-six deaths are reported to have occurred on Tuesday in the Arab quarter of the capital, and no new cases.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

Italian Cruisers Destroy Turkish Torpedo Boats at Prevesa and Land a Force.

A despatch from Rome says: Italy declared war on Turkey beginning at 2.30 on Friday afternoon, following a session of the Cabinet, at which the Turkish reply to Italy's ultimatum was read. An official statement from the Foreign Office says that Turkey's reply to Italy's ultimatum is not peremptory as was demanded, but is evasive and dilatory. In consequence of that fact the Government declared war against Turkey. After the reception of the Turkish reply there was a conference between the Premier and the Foreign Minister and the Cabinet. It was decided to occupy Tripoli without delay. The Turkish Charge d-Affaires has received his passports to the frontier and started for home on Friday evening.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

A despatch from Tripoli says: The Italian destroyer that entered the port under the white flag this afternoon brought a summons for the surrender of the Turkish garrison. The Turkish authorities refused. All Europeans have taken refuge in the Italian Consulate, and are awaiting the first shot. The Italian colony is preparing for defence. As soon as the ultimatum was delivered to the Turkish Government the Italian fleet established a blockade off the coast of Tripoli, and no Turkish steamer is now able to enter.

The present mission of the fleet is to prepare everything for landing the Army Corps, which is commanded by General Caneva. If the Italian subjects are molested by Turkey the fleet will extend its area of operations. If the Turkish warships attempt action a strong Italian squadron will be sent to deal with it immediately. No disembarkation of sailors and marines at Tripoli is to be expected, as the force would not be sufficient to sustain an attack by the garrison of Tripoli.

The Turkish fortifications are armed only with small calibre Krupp guns, and cannot injure the Italian warships, which will be able to destroy the forts without difficulty. The cruisers Marco Polo and Vetter Pisani left Taranto with the squadron of torpedo boats and destroyers under the command of the Duke of Abruzzi. General Caneva, with the expeditionary forces, will be accompanied by General Bricola and the Count Giraldi. The first force is made up of 25,000 men. There will be 40,000 men altogether when the entire force is landed. Regiments are departing daily from the chief Italian towns for Palermo, Naples, Brindisi, Syracuse, Catania, Taranto, Genea Acona and Venice, where they will embark aboard transports. The force will be established at Tripoli by Oct. 10.

Old ships, with ammunition, guns, and telegraphic apparatus, will follow the transports. Aeroplanes and probably other airships will be despatched later.

The warships blockading Tripoli are the Pisa, Amalfi, Sardegna, Napoli, and Marese. In addition there are six destroyers.

TURKISH SHIPS DAMAGED.

A despatch from Paris says: The Matin's Athens correspondent, says the telegraph official at Vonitza, Greece, wires to the Government that a naval battle occurred off Prevesa at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Italian warships belonging to the Ionian squadron encountered a flotilla of Turkish destroyers cruising off the coast of Epirus. The Italians promptly attacked the flotilla, and two Turkish ships were badly damaged by shells. They have gone ashore in the Gulf of Arta.

Prevesa is the southernmost point of Albania. The object of Italy is evidently to encourage the revolt of Albania, which is smarting under the recent cruelties practised by the Turkish General during the rising.

FIGHTING AT TRIPOLI.

A despatch from Constantinople says: The Turkish War Ministry, according to the reports current here on Friday night, has received a despatch from the late Turkish Military Attache at Paris, who has assumed command of the forces at Tripoli, stating that the Italians began to disembark Friday afternoon, but the Turks succeeded in sinking the first two barges. It is rumored also that Italian forces have landed both at Tripoli and Benghazi.

INSULTED ITALIAN FLAG.

A despatch from Salonica says: Immense crowds gathered before the Italian Consulate here on Saturday night. The Governor of the town and the Director of Police tore down the flagstaff and the Italian arms, which they trampled under foot to the accompaniment of angry howls and the vilest epithets. The Italian Consul and Vice-Consul surveyed the scene from the steps of the Consulate, courageously running the risk of at any moment falling victims to the bullets of some fanatical Mussulman. The Italian postoffice and other establishments afterwards receiver similar treatment. Grave news has been received from Albania, where the authorities are apprehensive of untoward developments.

BOMBARDED RESCHADIE.

A despatch from Constantinople says: It is announced from Janina that two Italian warships on Saturday bombarded the port of Reschadie and torpedo boats lying in that harbor, one of which was damaged and landed its crew. The Italian ships entered the port and shelled the town, several houses being struck. After taking soundings they left and later entered Port Musto, taking the Captain of the port and three boatmen prisoners.

HUNDREDS MEET DEATH

Dam Bursts at Austin, Penn., and Practically Destroys the Town.

A despatch from Austin, Penn., says: Three hundred or more persons met their death through the bursting of a dam above this town on Saturday. Fire followed and completed the work of destruction. The curtain of night, which was rung down on the flood scarcely before its victims had all been claimed, and its surviving septators fully realized how great a tragedy the elements of water and fire had enacted in the natural amphitheatre of the Allegheny Mounttains here, was lifted by dawn on Sunday, revealing a ghastly scene of death and devastation.

Austin itself, on Saturday a busy mill town of 3,000 people, many of whom were enjoying a fine autumn afternoon as a Saturday half holiday, is now only a ghost of a town. Torn to pieces by water and eaten by fire, the wet and charred remnants of its buildings, believed to hold the remains of 300 or more persons, were strewn along the valley edge, piled in winrows where the Main street business section was, or swept in scattered masses far down the ravine.

The greatest loss of life by fire occurred at a sharp turn of the valley just below Main street, where the debris was caught and compressed with terrific power by the circling sweep of the flood. The wreckage of the busiest portion of the town was carried to that point and from upset stoves and lamps caught fire. It is believed that scores of persons are buried under from ten to twenty feet of wreckage there, and the task of recovering them will necessarily be a difficult one.

MOTHER AND SON DIE.

Because Latter Was Charged With Crime, Causing Heart Break.

A despatch from East Brookfield, Mass., says: Bound together by straps about their wrists, the bodies of Mrs. Mary Lacey and her son, J. B. Lacey of Fitchburg, were found in Lake Lashway on Wednesday. Grief over a charge on which the son had been arrested is supposed to have led them to suicide. Mrs. Lacey was 53 years old and her son 30.

FOR RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Estimates for 1912 Call for an Expenditure of $82,108,078.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The naval estimates for 1912, which were submitted to the Douma on Thursday, provide for an expenditure of $82,108,078, an increase of $27,979,778 over 1911.

REINDEER FOR FAR NORTH

Shipment From Newfoundland to Fort Smith Arrives at Edmonton.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Three carloads of reindeer from northern Newfoundland arrived in Edmonton on Wednesday on the Canadian Northern Railway from the east. There were 43 reindeer in three cars, and a fourth car was stocked with reindeer food, moss and grass. The Department of the Interior has planned to stock the district of Mackenzie, and the animals are to be used for carrying purposes in long reaches of the north in place of dogs. The consignment of reindeer left Newfoundland Sept. 8, and passed through Quebec on Sept. 18 to reach Edmonton a week later. The reindeer will be taken by rail as far as Stony Creek, sixty miles north of Edmonton, and from that point they will be taken overland to Athabasca Landing. Some that have been well broken will be led and the others will be conveyed in waggons. At Athabasca Landing the animals will be placed in scows and floated down the Athabasca River to Fort Smith, which is their destination. They will have travelled fully five thousand miles by the time their journey is at an end.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

HOW THE PRICE OF MONEY AFFECTS PRICE OF SECURITIES.

In Good Times and in Bad Times—How the Future of the Investment Market is Tending—Offset by Easy Money Conditions in London.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

The other day an investor asked the writer if the present was a good time to buy securities. This was a very simple question to ask, but rather a large order to answer. It involved carefully scrutinizing the influences controlling the price movements of securities, comparing them with conditions in the past and forecasting the future. This is a most important question in connection with the investing of money, and almost absolutely essential to successful speculation.

Of course in investment a man need not estimate the future of general conditions in order to insure a steady income and safety. But by so doing he can occasionally quite easily choose a time when he can get a better rate of income with equal security, or even the same security at a lower cost than at some other not remote time, and so it is quite worth while to attempt this, for while failure to do so correctly involves the speculator in difficulties it merely affects the investor by causing him some disgust at not waiting longer, or at not purchasing sooner. Of course, the true investor need not worry over this feature, but even if you should intend never to sell your investment, it is always a source of satisfaction to realize that you bought it at a lower price than it would bring at present.

There are two things that affect the market for negotiable securities—that is securities which are readily bought and sold. One is the loaning price of money, and the other is the general condition of business. Sometimes these work together, sometimes in opposition. When working together their power is irresistable. Usually, however, they are in opposition; money generally being low when business is bad and high when business is good.

The effect of these conditions is this. When money rates are low and business bad and likely to get worse, high-grade bonds such as good municipal debentures will advance. The reason is, of course, that municipal bonds are practically unaffected by adverse business conditions and, therefore, their price is influenced almost entirely by the money market. When money is cheap, that is loaning at 3 1-2 and four per cent. on good security in Canada—it has been many years since this occurred, and will probably be many more before we see it again—bonds yielding 4 1-2 and 5 per cent. are eagerly sought by banks and insurance companies, as they present a return—some run to 1 1-2 points above what could be obtained in loaning on the market—and at the same time the safety of which is not affected by conditions of general business. This fact causes the price of the bonds to advance and the yield to fall until the loaning price of money and the return on bonds are approximately equal. But middle grade bonds will remain stationary for bad business conditions, tending to depress prices of all but best bonds; are offset by the effect of cheap money. Speculative bonds whose safety depend very largely on the condition of business will weaken in market price, as their safety is in danger to such an extent as to offset any effect of cheap money. On the other hand, when business is good and money dear there is a tendency for high-grade bonds to decline; for the banks can sell them as they only yield a low rate of 4 to 4 1-2 per cent at such a time, and loan the money at a better rate. Other bonds, yielding a higher rate, and becoming the more secure the better the business outlook is, will tend to advance.

The present tendency is this. Money is dear and business very good, indeed, in Canada. Therefore high-grade bonds should ease off. They will not do so to any appreciable extent because high-grade municipal bonds are not handled on the Canadian markets, but are dealt in wholly by private sale. But you will notice that the prices which good municipalities get for their bonds are less this year than last. In fact, from all appearances, the prices are getting down to a level where they yield a return approaching that on free money. Excellent business conditions, however, are causing securities of a lower grade to advance, because their safety is improving and because, yielding a higher rate, the money market is not yet too high to influence them seriously.

CUTTING DOWN YUKON MAIL.

Only Lighter Forms Forwarded and Other Restrictions Imposed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: After the first of October restrictions were placed on the kind of mail to the Yukon to be sent onward from White Horse. This is owing to the closing of navigation. All letters, postcards, single-wrapped newspapers, periodicals, etc., will be forwarded; but newspapers and periodicals sent to newsdealers for trade in bulk, books and merchandise, circulars, patterns, and samples are excluded. The parcels may be sent to White Horse by mail to be transferred there to the express companies, and the department will transfer them to these forwarding agencies there, but assumes no responsibility.

BOMBS IN A CHURCH.

Four Killed and Fifteen Injured in Mexican Town.

A despatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says: A terrific explosion of rockets and bombs in a crowded church here, resulting in four deaths and fifteen seriously injured, cast a shadow of gloom over the merrymaking attending the coming of Madero on Wednesday. Of the wounded many were so seriously burned or trampled in the panic which followed that they are believed to have been fatally injured.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

British Live Stock May Now be Imported Into Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The British Government has notified Canada that the restrictions prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom to Canada, on account of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in the former, have been removed. The restrictions have been in force since July 6