HAIL STORM IN MANITOBA

Many Wheat Fields Were Levelled, Making Them Worthless For This Year

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A heavy storm, which swept over the central southern belt of Manitoba on Saturday afternoon and evening, has done excessive damage among many farms in that area. The storm appears to have originated at some point just west of Brandon, and to have swept right across the Province in a south-easterly direction, doing the greatest damage in the neighborhood of Austin and Sidney, and farther to the south in the vicinity of Manitou and Morden. At this latter point a strip of about two miles wide and twenty miles long was swept by a violent hailstorm, which levelled crops and made many of the fields practically worthless, from the farmers' point of view, for the present year. At Kilarney, Boissevain and Souris there was no storm on Saturday, and the rain of Friday was the latest complaint in those parts. At Portage there was heavy rain, but no hail. At Morris there was much damage done by hail, but at Emerson rain was heavy, but no hail was experienced.

In Glenboro' district the wind was heavy enough to overturn buildings, and the hail flattened out crops in a narrow strip, causing damage which cannot be estimated until it is seen whether the crop will revive. The damage in Morden district, which was hardest hit, is conservatively estimated at $100,000. Many buildings were wrecked. At Virden the hail was heavy, and did great damage. Near Manitou a strip five miles long by three wide was practically hailed out, although some farmers report they are still hopeful that the flattened wheat will pick up and ripen yet. In Brandon district the damage was not very great, hail falling only in spots, but where it did appear it cut the crop to pieces. In Brandon city the hail stripped the leaves from the trees like a knife and destroyed garden stuff, but a mile out of town there was little if any trace of hail at all.

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, Aug. 6.—Flour—Winter wheat 90 per cent. patents, $3.85, at seaboard, and at $3.90 for home consumption. Manitoba flours (these quotations are for jute bags, in cotton bags 10c more)—First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20; and strong bakers', $5 on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12 1-2, Bay ports; No. 2 at $1.08; and No. 3 at $1.04, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed, 99c to $1, outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots of No. 2 Ontario 43 1-2c, and No. 3 at 42 1-2c, outside; No. 2 quoted at 46c, track, Toronto. No. 1 extra W. C. feed, 44c, Bay ports, and No. 1 at 43c, Bay ports.

Barley—Nominal.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 77c, on track, Bay ports, and at 82c, Toronto; No. 3, 81c, Toronto, and 76c, Bay ports.

Rye—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22 to $23, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $24 to $25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy, choice, 23 to 25c; bakers', inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery, 27 to 28c for rolls, and 26c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 25c per doz.; fresh, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c for large, and 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $3 per bushel; primes, $2.85 to $2.90.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 1-2 to 12 1-2c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.25 to $3.00, wholesale.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of choice dressed poultry:—Chickens, 16 to 17c per lb.; fowl, 13 to 14c; ducklings, 16 to 17c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—New, $3.50 in barrels.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear 14 to 14 1-2c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $24.50 to $25; do., mess, $20 to $21. Hams—Medium to light, 17 1-2 to 18c; heavy, 16 1-2 to 17c; rolls, 13 to 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19 1-2c; backs, 20 to 21c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 45 1-2c; do., No. 3, 44 1-2c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 45 1-2c. Barley—Man. feed, 64 to 65c; do., malting, $1.05 to $1.07. Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 76c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; do., strong bakers', $5.10; do., Winter patents, choice, $5.25; do., straight rollers, $4.85 to $4.90; do., bags, $2.25 to $2.30. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $5.05; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.40. Bran—$22. Shorts—$26. Middlings—$27. Mouillie—$30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $17. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 1-4 to 13 3-8c; do., easterns, 12 1-2 to 12 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 26 1-2 to 26 3-4c; do., seconds, 26 to 26 1-4c. Eggs—Selected, 25 1-2 to 26 1-2c; do., No. 2 stock, 15 to 16c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.60.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 6. — Wheat — July, $1.07 1-4; Sept. 93 7-8 to 94c; Dec., 94 5-8c; May, 99 1-4c. Closing cash—No. 1 hard, $1.09; No. 1 Northern, $1.08 to $1.08 1-2; No. 2 Northern, $1.06 to $1.06 1-2. No. 1 yellow corn, 75 1-2 to 76c. No. 3 white oats, 50c. No. 2 rye, 69c. Bran, $19 to $20. Flour—First patents, $5.10 to $5.45; second patents, $4.85 to $5.10; first clears, $3.60 to $3.85; second clears, $2.50 to $2.80.

Duluth, Aug. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.04 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.03 7-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.00 7-8 to $1.01 7-8; July, $1.06 asked; Sept., 95 1-8c asked; Dec., 95 7-8c, nominal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—A few choice steers sold at $7.25 to $7.50. Choice cows sold at $5.50, and the lower grades sold at from $3.50 to $5.00 per cwt. Common bulls sold at $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt. Sheep sold at $3.75 to $4.00, and lambs at $7 per cwt., while calves brought from $3 to $10 each. The tone of the market for hogs was firm, with sales of selected lots at $9.25, and mixed lots, including sows and stags, brought $8.25 to $8.50 per cwt., weighed off car.

"WHITEY" LEWIS ARRESTED.

One of the Four Gunmen Charged With Killing Rosenthal.

A despatch from New York says: "Whitey" Lewis, one of the four gunmen charged with killing Herman Rosenthal in front of the Hotel Metropole early in the morning of July 16, was arrested on Thursday night in Fleischmanns, Delaware county, this State, just as he was about to get on a train. His arrest put in the hands of the police two of the gunmen whom "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose and "Bridgey" Webber say they hired at the instigation of Lieut. Charles A. Becker to murder Rosenthal. The other is "Dago Frank" Cierosici, who was captured several days ago. "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood," as Harry Horowitz is known, are still in hiding.

SQUADRON OF WARSHIPS.

Germany's Reply to Speeches of Winston Churchill.

A despatch from London says: The Express prints a rumor that the Krupps have for months past been making guns and munitions for a new German squadron of nine battleships, for which the armor plates have been ordered in England. It is understood that the squadron, which may be completed in a year, is Germany's reply to Winston Churchill's speeches at the time he took the portfolio of First Lord of the Admiralty. It may be noted that the Express is consistently and in an alarming manner anti-German.

A DOCTOR'S CANCER CURE.

Physician Produces 44 Patients Cured Without Operation.

A despatch from Berlin, Germany, says: Dr. Adolf Zeller has presented before a conference of physicians forty-four patients, whom he declared he had entirely cured of cancer without an operation. Ten of the original fifty-seven are still under treatment, and only three have died. The method of treatment has not yet been divulged.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC

Ottawa's Regular Hospitals Filled and Emergency Ones Being Opened

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Ottawa typhoid epidemic continues to grow. As tests of the city water have shown no contamination for ten days or more, these are cases which apparently were long in developing. The city hospitals are full and an emergency hospital has been opened, but seven deaths have occurred to date. A proposal is now made that the city defray the hospital expenses of the typhoid patients. In the meantime the civic authorities are unable to decide on a course of action toward securing a permanent supply of pure water.

Dr. McCullough's ultimatum calling for a filtration plant on Lemieux Island and a tunnel under the river to the pumping station, has not been acted upon. The city has accepted part of the plan, but Dr. McCullough, backed up by his colleagues of the Provincial Board of Health, holds out for speedy action on the complete proposal. Conferences here and in Toronto have failed to relieve the situation and now Mayor Hopewell has gone to New York to look up an expert.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—About 60 more cases of typhoid fever have been reported in the last 24 hours, the total number registered at the City Hall now being 575. There are 48 cases at the Emergency Hospital. By wards the fever patients are located as follows: Rideau 23, Ottawa 47, By 37, St. George 52, Central 48, Wellington 145, Dalhousie 120, Capital 61, Victoria 10, from outside city 12. It is expected that by to-night the official list will exceed 600.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

PROVIDING A SINKING FUND TO OFFSET DEPRECIATION.

The Way the Executors of One Estate are Taking no Chances with an Inheritance—When Holding Industrial Common Stocks a Sinking Fund is a Valuable Adjunct—Particularly so if Company is Engaged in Mining.

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.

(By "Investor.")

In a paper recently it was announced that the executors of a Canadian estate had decided that large holdings of a certain industrial stock would have to be sold because the beneficiary of the estate persisted in treating the entire dividend from the stock as income. The executors contended that as the stock was that of an industrial company the owner should set aside as a sinking fund part of the annual return on the stock.

Theoretically the executors were entirely correct in their attitude. Practically it would depend a great deal on the nature of the business in which the company was engaged. As a rule, however, their proposed action was admirable. Industrial companies depend for their success on a great many things which can be altered by politics, nature, finance and the whim of the populace. By politics through tariffs and taxes; if the tariff on the products of certain of our industrial companies was lowered or wiped out the shareholders would find their securities worth but little. The bondholders would alone use up most of the profits. Nature could affect industrial companies in many ways. Pulp and timber companies by fire could conceivably be wiped out. Floods might destroy mills, though this possibly is scarcely applicable to any but the smallest single plant industries. Finance could affect an industrial company through its bankers and through the market for its securities, and finally, on the whim of the people many industrial companies depend for their business. Patent breakfast foods are examples of public whims. Few of these retain their popularity for more than a few months or years.

When one owns an industrial common stock, or even the preferred of some of the companies engaged in a precarious business—I have in mind Amalgamated Asbestos, which, of course, went up before even a large sinking fund could save the shareholders—it is always well not to treat the whole amount of the dividends as income. Part should always be treated as capital and put by in a sort of sinking fund to reinvest as it grows large enough in this way—if the holding is large, two per cent. of each five received in dividends should be saved. Thus, from a ten per cent. dividend six per cent. could be spent and four per cent. put by to be treated as capital. If after ten or twelve years the company was still "in the ring" the sinking fund would have amounted to sufficient to offset a very substantial depreciation in value and would, through reinvesting the income from the sinking fund, amount to the par value of the investment in a few years more. Of course, where the sum invested is small it is scarcely worth while bothering about it in this way. It is wiser to sell the stock if one cannot afford to take any chances with one's capital.

In the case of mining stocks this is, of course, the rule. It is figured out that the life of the average mine is ten years. One should, therefore, put by at least ten per cent. of the cost of the mining stock every year, if the mine is a comparatively new one and a greater precaution if the mine is older, always provided it pays sufficient dividends. Of course, anyone who buys non-dividend paying mining stocks is a gambler and won't be interested in this sort of thing. But if you must buy mining stocks buy those paying dividends, and figure that ten years will exhaust the supply of ore. If at the end of ten years the mine is still working you are so much to the good. If, alas, it has shut down you lose, as you probably will.

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Mr. Winston Churchill announced his acceptance of the invitation to Canada in connection with the naval question.

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TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

The World's Walking Champion—Liberals in New Ontario—Yacht Races—The City's Many Parks.

Cynical critics of the Toronto street cars attach great significance to the fact that the one lone world's championship Toronto secured at the Olympic Games was that for walking. But that single championship was very much worth while. Walking may not be considered much of a sport or even an exercise, but it is very much of both, as George Goulding, world's champion, walks. From the moment he strikes his pace every muscle in his body seems to be in motion—his hands, arms and body all seem to be helping his legs along. Not that he has the ungainly pump-handle jerkiness which some walkers think gives them speed, for his motions are every one graceful and he moves forward with a speed that is impressive, so impressive that it generally gets the nerve of any competitor. Goulding's style has been criticized, but the best authorities say it is a perfectly legitimate walk. He is probably the best the world has seen. And that's something for Toronto to be proud of. No wonder it gave him a warm welcome home.

SOME POLITICAL AMENITIES.

The idea of a leader of the Opposition taking his whole party on a trip through New Ontario was a novel one, and Mr. Rowell has been receiving a good deal of non-partisan praise for conceiving and carrying out his dog-day jaunt. To take 116 representative old Ontario citizens, even if they are vote-hunting, into New Ontario, cannot help but be good for both Old and New Ontario. The government, too, is getting credit for the spirit it showed in connection with the undertaking. A Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway private car was placed at the disposal of Mr. Rowell, and government officials at various points were instructed to look after the comforts of the party.

The growing interest in the hinterland is further evidenced by the Toronto Board of Trade's second expedition into it in force.

YACHTING HAS FEW CONVERTS.

With international yacht races at Toronto and at Chicago, the first week in August sees the climax in the season's interest in yachting. For some reason or other yachting does not increase in popularity here. There is doubtless much more money invested in pleasure boats in Toronto than ever before, but that is because every once in a while some millionaire takes it into his head to spend $100,000 on a steam yacht, and expensive motor boats also are increasing in number. But in the old-fashioned dinghys and other sailing craft where every man works for his passage, there is not much advance. Possibly accidents have held popularity in check. An amateur in a sailboat is about as awkward and as dangerous a combination as one ever sees, and the occasional fatal upset that happens always results in a lot of sailboats being put on the market, and makes a lot of other people decide to find sport some other way, despite the many natural advantages offered by Toronto's bay.

TORONTO SPREADS WESTWARD.

There are many people living who remember when it was quite an expedition to visit the Humber river, which flows into Lake Ontario some five miles west of the foot of Yonge street. In the old days excursion boats ran from the harbor to the Humber mouth. That was long before the "Banish the Bar" era, and if the ashes of some of the Humber buildings recently destroyed by fire could talk, they could tell of many gay goings-on, when the merry-makers from the then distant city arrived in force.

Now we seem to be within reasonable distance of the time when the whole valley of the Humber from its mouth up to Lambton Mills, two miles north, will be taken into the city limits, and at the same time will come in the intervening territory, which includes the settlement at Swansea and Runnymede. Mr. Home Smith, one of the most far-seeing and energetic of the younger citizens, has, with the backing of a syndicate, bought up nearly all the property on both banks of the river. The high ground on the banks will make attractive residential sites, commanding as it does views of the beautiful Humber Valley panorama, and of the lake. A year ago he offered to present the city with the bed of the river and the low-lying ground beside it. He attached certain conditions which the civic authorities balked at, but now the time seems ripe for Toronto's next big annexation scheme to go through. When it does they say that the author of the idea will stand a good chance of going into the millionaire class.

One of Mr. Home Smith's conditions was that the city would construct and maintain a driveway up the Humber Valley. This would connect with the sea-wall and boulevard, which some day, it is hoped, will decorate the city's waterfront from the Exhibition grounds westward, and would provide one of the longest and most picturesque city driveways to be found anywhere in the world.

Now, Acting Mayor Church has improved on the plan with the suggestion that at the mouth of the Humber a new city park should be established. The site, he says, should be as large as Queen's Park, which contains 37 acres. The location is excellent, and if the entire project is worked out Toronto will have reason to be proud.

TORONTO'S PARK SYSTEM.

This is the season when the city gets the full benefit of its breathing spaces. Queen's Park, which is probably the best known because of its accessibility and the location there of the Parliament buildings, is by no means the largest park in the city. That distinction falls to High Park in the west end with its 335 acres, chiefly in their state of natural beauty. This was the magnificent gift to Toronto of the late Mr. Howard, who lived on the property and whose quaint old residence, with monument near by, keeps green his memory. It is not altogether satisfactory to know that descendants of the city's benefactor are not far removed from poverty; for the property, if put on the market now, would yield a stupendous sum.

High Park is traversed by a network of roadways, and has been spoiled for many citizens in recent years by the advent of motor cars, which make the winding paths a nightmare to the mothers of impetuous children.

Then there is Exhibition Park, with its 234 acres, and Centre Island Park with 218 acres. Riverdale Park with its developing Zoo has become the most interesting spot in the city for children. It has 108 acres. Then there are literally dozens of smaller park areas. Alexander Park on Bathurst street, with its seven acres, was formerly the residence of Sir Casimir Gyowski, and is a delightful retreat. The Allan Gardens at the corner of Sherbourne and Carlton, with its statue of Robert Burns and plant houses, has 10 acres. Bellwood's Park in the west end, with 5 acres, is in itself a delightful bit of scenery. The Grange, Goldwin Smith's former residence, contributes 6 acres in the heart of the city. Then there are some 30 acres in the Rosedale ravines and a great number of other open spaces and gardens running from half an acre upwards. Altogether, the city has over 1,600 acres of park land. On the warm summer evenings they are well filled, particularly when the band plays.

CHILDREN LIKE RIVERDALE.

The Riverdale Park Zoo is the special delight of "Danny" Lamb, formerly an alderman, and now the ultra strict member of Toronto's Board of License Commissioners. By purchases, gifts and trades he has built up a collection that is already the children's delight. He has an elephant, six lions, a tiger, leopards, polar bears, Canadian, Japanese, Russian and Syrian bears, kangaroos, wolves, monkeys, llamas, raccoons, deer, birds of various kinds, including eagles, storks, cranes, parrots, peafowl, wild fowl; also several alligators and a large number of reptiles. Needless to say, they constitute a never-failing source of interest to the younger generation and to the grown ups too. Every afternoon and Sunday Riverdale is crowded with thousands of children and their guardians.

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TORONTO — ONT.

STRIKE BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Immediate Relief Needed to Unload Vessels at C.N.R. Docks at Port Arthur

A despatch from Port Arthur says: Immediate relief will have to be forthcoming in order to prevent a blockade of the traffic of coal as a result of the strike at the Canadian Northern docks. The railway and wholesale dealers have orders placed for the winter supply, the majority of which in previous years had been carried west before the fall rush of wheat. Without men to unload their cargoes the steamers Wainwright, Sheldon Parks and Charles Hobbard, three of the largest American type, are being held up. The Wainwright has about half its cargo unloaded and will have to remain until the strike is settled. The other two vessels will most likely have the destination of the cargoes changed to Fort William, Duluth or Superior.

The militiamen have been withdrawn, as it is thought the city and C.N.R. police can look after the situation. Chief of Police Angus McLellan and the two Italian strikers are resting somewhat easier, according to advices from St. Joseph's Hospital. It is now thought that the foreigners as well as the chief will recover, although the improvement in their condition is exceptionally slow.

SCORE OF FIREMEN HURT.

Nearly $250,000 Damage by Fire at Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: Fire which caused nearly a quarter of a million dollars' damage, and more or less serious injury to a score of firemen, broke out at the Montreal Abattoir Company's plant shortly after noon on Thursday. The building was a four-story structure, but owing to the intense heat, bad smoke, and a somewhat poor water supply, the firemen found it a difficult fire to fight. Over twenty firemen were overcome by smoke, and Fireman Martineau, who fell three stories, was taken to the hospital. The fire raged all afternoon, and at 4 o'clock over twenty had been pulled out of the building by comrades, overcome by the ammonia fumes from the cold-storage plant.

BRITISH CONTRACTORS WIN.

Awarded One of the Largest Bridge Contracts in Recent Years.

A despatch from London says: The largest individual bridge contract placed in Great Britain since the building of the Forth Bridge has just been secured by British engineers in severe competition with Belgian, German and American structural firms. The contract comprises the whole of the steel work required for the new railway bridge which will be built to carry the Eastern Bengal State Railway over the Lower Ganges. The bridge will consist of fifteen main spans, weighing 1,300 tons each, and will involve an expenditure of about £1,125,000.

BEDBUGS FIVE CENTS EACH.

Experimenters Use Them to Fight Insects in Orchard.

A despatch from Washington says: A man has been found who not only wants bedbugs, but is willing to pay five cents each for them if they are delivered alive. G. M. Zimmer, superintendent of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station at Vienna, Va., has hung out a sign reading:—"Will pay five cents for each bedbug up to $5 worth." Mr. Zimmer complains that he has been unable to buy all the bedbugs he desires. He puts them at work exterminating another insect which is destroying an orchard on the Experimental Farm.

SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD.

Brakesman Dying While Gunman Eludes Police.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says: Brakesman Roy Blair is dying in Banff Hospital. A gunman who late Wednesday night shot him as he stood in the doorway of a refrigerator car at Morley is at large, and has so far eluded the posse of police and Indians that is scouring the foothills.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS GROW.

July Returns Are the Largest Ever Collected.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Evidence of the great prosperity of the Canadian people is found in the Customs receipts for the Dominion during the month of July which totalled $9,715,708. Not only is this the largest amount ever collected during any month, but the increase over the corresponding month last year, viz., $3,018,223, is also a record one. With the rapidly increasing returns the revenue of the Dominion from Customs alone will be over $100,000,000 this fiscal year, as the returns show that for the four months of the present fiscal year ending to-day $36,250,028 were collected, an increase over the corresponding four months last year of $10,322,000.

PEACE CELEBRATION.

United States Senate Favors the Project.

A despatch from Washington says: The movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of Ghent was advanced on Wednesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which agreed to favorably report Senator Root's bill to authorize the President to appoint a Peace Centennial Commission of seven to confer with Commissions of Great Britain and Canada, and report to Congress a plan for an appropriate celebration. No salaries go with the jobs, but $100,000 would be appropriated for expenses.

SUCCESSION DUTIES FALL.

Receipts for July Better Than Half of Last Year.

A despatch from Toronto says: Succession duties received by the Provincial Treasurer for the month of July amounted to $83,452. For the same month last year the duties amounted to $154,382. So far this year the succession duties are $200,000 behind last year's figures. For the nine months of the fiscal year ended July 31, $621,206 was collected through this department, while last year's figures amounted to $847,251 for the same period.

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