GENERAL BOOTH'S FUNERAL

Workmen, Weeping Women and Children Marched in the Great Procession.

A despatch from London says: The body of the late General William Booth was laid on Thursday beside that of Catherine Booth, his wife, in Abney Park cemetery, amid signs of deep respect from men and women of all classes. Representatives of reigning houses and of Presidents of Republics, joined round the grave with many thousands from the masses whom the founder of the Salvation Army had tried to uplift. Delegates of legislative bodies, civic corporations, the army, the navy, business men of all branches, workmen who had sacrificed their day's wages, weeping women and children of whom the General was a true frend, marched shoulder to shoulder in the great procession which followed the body of the General to its last simple resting place. The coffin was borne from the great doorway of headquarters ot the hearse, which was decorated only with dry palms placed over the "Blood and Fire" banner draping the casket. The celebrated battle flag which the General had planted on Calvary was placed at the head of the coffin, and as this was done the flags of the foreign deputations and of English provincial corps dipped in salute. At the same time the vast crowd reverently uncovered their heads. Then the General's campaign cap and favorite Bible were lifted on to the platform of hte funeral car.

The scene was a most impressive one, as the delegates from the provinces and abroad, stepping slowly to the solemn strains of the "Dead March in Saul," played by forty bands, marched past the funeral car, and came to the full salute as they stepped by the coffin. A guard of honor composed of the chief local and foreign officers of the Salvation Army, stood at attention round the hearse. Each corps was preceded by a group of battle flags. As the strains of music from each band died away after it had passed the coffin another band took up the melody.

Leading the hearse when the procession started was a carriage filled with splendid floral tokens sent by dignitaries and distinguished friends of the late General. Immediately after the hearse a selected bodyguard of staff officers of the Salvation Army swung into line, preceding the mourners of the family, who were led by General and Mrs. Bramwell Booth. Then came forty-eight brigades of members of the Army and these were followed by a rear-guard composed of officers from the international headquarters and the emigration staff. The procession was over a mile in length, and those composing it carried Salvation Army banners.

A short distance from the starting point in Queen Victoria Street the coffin passed the Mansion House, the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. As General Booth had been an honorary freeman of the City of London, the Lord Mayor appeared on the balcony of the Mansion House and saluted the coffin.

The procession took three hours to traverse the five miles from the starting point to the cemetery gates. All along the line, on both sides of the streets, enormous crowds looked on. These became more dense as the approach to the cemetery was reached.

The service was a very simple one, consisting of singing of Salvation Army hymns. General Bramwell Booth and his sister, Miss Eva Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army in America, delivered speeches, while the General's youngest daughter sang a solo.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE.

Duke of Connaught's Visit—St. Alban's Cathedral—Those Ugly Ruins.

On his latest visit to Toronto his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught again showed himself to be every inch a Prince and a gentleman and with interests and sympathies as human as the most democratic could wish. Torontonians, however, cannot forget that he is a Prince of Royal blood. At the ceremonies at the Exhibition at which his Royal Highness officiated some of the local dignitaries were obviously quite overawed. Not so Rev. Dr. Briggs, the venerable steward of the Methodist church, who was present in the capacity of unofficial chaplain for the purpose of invoking Divine blessing. In mellifluous phrases and resonant tones he delivered a prayer that would have graced a revival meeting. He did not forget to ask care and guidance for his Majesty and his Royal representative, but the record as a Field Marshall of the man who stood beside him and his avowed interest in the cadet and similar movements did not prevent the reverend doctor from asking frustration of the plans of those who delight in war.

After Dr. Briggs' invocation the proceedings were about as stiff and formal as one could imagine. President J. G. Kent read a stiff little address of welcome to which he did not add one word of informality. Throughout the entire proceedings he looked somewhat uncomfortable. Then his Royal Highness read an address in reply. And the small boys present noted that when he took his eyes off the manuscript he sometimes had to pause to find the place again. This reading finished, his Royal Highness bowed and started to retire, the audience standing. There was a hushed silence. It was George H. Gooderham, M.P.P., who broke in with "three cheers for the Duke and Duchess." He didn't even say which Duke and Duchess. The audience was so overcome by the informality of this proceeding that it almost forgot to cheer. Another silence. "And the Princess too," piped another voice. But the crowd could scarcely cheer at all for gasping.

ROYAL LADIES OBSERVE AND OBSERVED.

Of course, the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, the former sitting on the left of President Kent at the front of the draped Royal box, and the latter immediately behind her father on the right, were the cynosure of much observation, particularly from the feminine portion of the crowd. Everyone said they were glad to see the Duchess looking so well after her recent illness. Indeed, it was a surprise that she came to Toronto at all on this trip. Following the English fashion, both the Duchess and the Princess wore heavy veils, which made it almost impossible to observe their features, but it was evident that behind this fortification they were quietly and critically observing as many of his Majesty's subjects as they could in the time allowed.

The occasion was graced by the presence of a number of politicians, including Hon. G. E. Foster, looking mellower and serener with the passing years. Hon. J. S. Duff, who easily makes the transition from overalls on the farm to frock coat for Royalty, the immaculate Hon. Dr. Pyne and a number of others.

There was more informality at some of the other functions attended by the Royal party. Noteworthy was the monster garden party organized as a golden jubilee by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, but which was sadly marred at the end by a terrific thunderstorm, which swept and drenched the island home of the club like a young cyclone. On every occasion the Duke showed interest, even enthusiasm, in the proceedings. Evidently he spoke with absolute sincerity when in one of his addresses he said: "I have learned enough about your city and your citizens to be able to identify myself with your aspirations, your difficulties and your successes."

CATHEDRAL AT LAST UNDER WAY.

It is thirty-seven years since ground was broken for Toronto's Church of England Cathedral, and yet to-day the city is still without a cathedral. True, St. James, at King and Church streets, with its fine edifice and historical associations, dating back more than one hundred years, is commonly referred to as St. James Cathedral, but, properly speaking, it is not such. On various occasions attempts have been made to give it the status as well as the popular designation of a cathedral, but all have come to naught. One of the chief difficulties in the way is the fact that St. James' pews are not free, a condition essential to a cathedral. And it would be no easy matter to free the pews in St. James, because many of them have been held in the same families for generations, and are surrounded with associations that it would be difficult to disturb.

Properly speaking, St. Albans is the cathedral of Toronto. As such it should be the seat of the Bishop, but hitherto it has been little more than a name. As stated, it is nearly forty years since the site, away in the northwest section on upper Howland Avenue, then far from the centre of population, was acquired, but the only portion of the church edifice that has been constructed is the nave, or eastern wing, and up to the present this small section with its west end boarded up in primitive style, has accommodated the congregation. It is difficult to explain this extraordinary delay. It means, for one thing, that the ambitions of the cathedral promoters have been away beyond their powers of achievement. Some said that if Canon Cody had been elected Bishop of Toronto he would quickly have made the cathedral a reality. They based their supposition on the success he has made of St. Paul's.

However, an energetic committee under the direction of Bishop Sweeney, has been grappling with the financial problem involved, and have made such substantial progress that the corner stone has now been laid for the south transept of the building. The ceremony was performed by the Duke of Connaught, and it is hoped that such happy auspices foreshadow an early realization of the long-delayed ideal.

FIRE RUINS AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Although it is more than eight years since Toronto's big fire, almost the first thing that meets the eye of a visitor reaching the city by way of the Union Station is a view of the section of the ugly ruins lying between Front street and the Bay. This unpicturesque sight occupying one of the most valuable areas in the city, lying unproductive all these years, tells the story of a long feud between Toronto and the railway corporations. Immediately after the conflagration, the railways took advantage of the situation to lay claim to what property they wanted for a new terminal station. The city, on its side, considered the time opportune to make a demand that the railways, which by their increasing tracks and operations, have practically destroyed the naturally attractive waterfront, should do something to mitigate this evil. The result was a demand that the railways should elevate their tracks on a viaduct high enough to permit the street passage to run underneath undisturbed to the waterfront. The various matters arising out of these demands and counter demands went for adjudication to the Dominion Railway Board, which, after years of argument with seemingly endless appeals, declared for a viaduct as demanded by the city. Of course the railways protested vigorously and have succeeded in hanging the whole matter up. In view of the record so far it would be unwise to underestimate their further delaying powers, but it does look now as though they had about reached the end of their tether, and that before next year's exhibition visitors come to town the scene of desolation on Front street will be replaced by one of busy construction on the new station and track elevation work. The Grand Trunk railway has now professed its readiness to go ahead with the work. At the time of writing the Canadian Pacific is still protesting that it will not contribute its share, and if some means of overcoming this attitude cannot be discovered the work may be still further indefinitely delayed.

COERCING A RAILWAY.

The latest order of the Railway Board is unequivocal and specific, and the only things the Canadian Pacific can do now are to appeal to the Dominion Government, or to stubbornly defy the Board's order. Neither of these courses is likely to be effective. True, the only penalty provided in case the railway refuses to obey the order is a fine of $100 a day, which, amounting to only $36,500 a year would be but a fleabite to that wealthy corporation. But the Railway Board cannot afford to be defied, and will doubtless find some method of making the recalcitrant company toe the scratch. It might get Parliament to pass legislation providing severer penalties, or it might order the construction to be made and collect the Canadian Pacific's share through the courts.

Meanwhile the eyesore of the conflagration ruins is but the smallest of many inconveniences the city is undergoing, due to the delay. The level crossings at Yonge and Bay streets used by thousands everyday on their way to the boats are intolerable nuisances, to say nothing of being death traps. And then there is the dungeon which goes by the name of Toronto's Union Station. It probably holds the distinction of being the most inadequate and most inconvenient station which any city of Toronto's size anywhere can boast. On a busy day when thousands of people are seeking their trains and truck loads of baggage are being unceremoniously hauled around the passenger platforms it represents about the acme of discomfort.

The railways say the new station would long ago have been a completed fact if it had not been for the city's demand for a viaduct. For this reason the viaduct ought to be all the more appreciated when it comes, though there are those who maintain that the viaduct is all a huge mistake, and that a system of overhead bridges would have been much more practical.

MONTREAL'S DEATH RATE.

Jews at Other Extreme of the Vital Records.

A despatch from Montreal says: That the highest death-rate is among "other Catholics," which is the form in the health statistics used to denote all Catholics not French-speaking, is the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Louis Laberge, Medical Health Officer, in compiling statistics for his report for the past twelve months. The percentage of deaths as against births is as follows:—Other Catholics, 66.71; French-speaking Catholics, 59.40; Protestants, 59.10; Jews, 33.14. The statistics show a total of 17,637 births during 1911, and 9,974 deaths, or a difference of 7,663.

PASSED CENTURY MARK.

John Whinney, Formerly of Muskoka, Dies at St. Catharines.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: The death occurred on Wednesday at the Industrial Home in this city of John Whinney, who had reached the ripe old age of 101 years. He had made his home there for many years, formerly residing in Muskoka. He was still in fairly good health until a short time before death. Had he lived until next Hallowe'en he would have reached his 102nd birthday.

GRADUATE OF LAVAL.

Convicted of Practising Medicine Illegally.

A despatch from North Bay says: J. A. Berube, M.D., graduate of Laval University, Montreal, was sentenced to five months in Central Prison by Magistrete Weegar in default of fines and costs aggregating $162.61 on five charges of practising medicine illegally in Ponfield, not having passed the Ontario Medical Council examination. W. J. Conners prosecuted for the Ontario Medical Council. Several previous convictions had been registered against Berube, on one of which he received thirty days in jail. He pleaded guilty to all five charges.

KILLED ON TRACKS.

Wife in Toronto and Son on Harvester Excursion.

A despatch from Brockville says: Nathan Purvis, a well-known resident of Lyn, five miles west of here, was killed on the B. W. & N. Railway tracks between here and Lyn on Thursday afternoon, his body being terribly mangled. Purvis had been here, and was walking home along the tracks, on which, it is said, he lay down and fell asleep. His wife is in Toronto and his son on the way to the West on a harvesters' excursion.

WEST CALLS FOR MORE MEN

Wages Offered Are Half as Much Again as Two or Three Years Ago.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: "We are still short 25,000 harvesters to meet the requirements of the west," said J. Bruce Walker, Dominion Commissioner of Immigration, Thursday morning, "and I am extremely anxious that every effort should be made to obtain them. I concede that the harvesters' specials have been filled to overflowing with a splendid class of workers, but I am afraid that our friends in Ontario have failed to appreciate the urgent needs of the western farmers for this year's crop. The estimate of 50,000 is not in the slightest exaggerated; not more than 20,000 from eastern Canada have reached Winnipeg to date.

"Deputy Minister Harcourt of Edmonton wired me on Thursday: 'There are not enough men for harvest in this province as yet. Advisable get railway companies run more specials.'

"Deputy Minister Mantle of Saskatchewan wired me: 'Saskatchewan has about one-half number of men required. Strongly advise supplementary excursions.'

"Western farmers are paying $3 to $3.50 per day with board for good, experienced harvesters. This is fifty per cent. of an increase over the wages of two or three years ago, whilst the harvesters' expenses have not increased."

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. 3.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, $3.80 to $3.85 for new f.o.b. mills, and at $3.90 to $3.95 for old f.o.b. mills. 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, nominal at $1.13 1-2, Bay ports; No. 2 at $1.10, and No. 3 at $1.07, Bay ports. Feed wheat sells at 65c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed, 97 to 98c, outside; new wheat, 92 to 93c, outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Oats—New oats, 40c here, and old at 43 to 43 1-2c, Toronto. No. 2 W. C. oats, 45 1-2c, Bay ports.

Barley—Lower grades, 58 to 63c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 85c, on track, Bay ports, and 89 to 99c, Toronto; No. 3, 88c, Toronto, and 87c, Bay ports.

Rye—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; bakers', inferior, 21c; choice dairy, tubs, 23 to 24c; creamery, 27 to 28c for rolls, and 26 to 26 1-2c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 26 to 27c per dozen; fresh, 24c.

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, quoted at 11 1-2 to 12 1-2c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.25 to $3, wholesale.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of choice dressed poultry:—Chickens, 16 to 18c per lb.; hens, 13 to 14c; ducklings, 14 to 15c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Canadian, new, 65 to 75c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 1-2 to 14c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $24.50 to $25; do., mess, $20 to $21. Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 15 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 13 1-2 to 13 3-4c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 18 1-2c; backs, 20 to 20 1-2c.

Lard—Tierces, 13c; tubs, 13 1-4c; pails, 13 1-2c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Baled Hay—No. 1 new hay, $12 to $13, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $10 to $11; clover, mixed, $8 to $9.

Baled Straw—$10 to $10.50, on track, Toronto.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Oats — Canadian Western, No. 2, 48 1-2 to 49c; do., No. 3, 47 to 47 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 1-2 to 49c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 63 to 64c; malting, 89c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; strong bakers', $5.10; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.85 to $4.90; do., in bags, $2.25 to $2.30. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.05; bag of 90 lbs., $2.40 Millfeed—Bran, $22; shorts, $26; middlings $28; mouillie, $30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $16.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 1-2 to 13 5-8c; do., easterns, 13 to 13 1-4. Butter—Choicest creamery, 26 1-4 to 26 1-2c; seconds, 25 1-2 to 26c. Eggs—Selected, 28 to 29c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.10 to $1.15.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—Wheat—September, 91 3-4 to 91 7-8c; December, 92 3-4 to 92 7-8c; May, 97 3-8c; No. 1 hard, $1.00 3-8; No. 1 Northern, 92 7-8 to 99 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 82 7-8 to 96 7-8c. No. 3 yellow corn, 77 1-2 to 78c. No. 3 white oats, 31 to 31 1-2c. No. 2 rye, 63 to 64 1-2c. Bran, $19 to $19.50. Flour—Leading local patents in wood, f.o.b. Minneapolis, $4.65 to $4.95; other patents, $4.50 to $4.85; first clears, $3.50 to $3.80; second clears, $2.60 to $2.90.

Duluth, Sept. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 96 1-4 to 98 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 96 1-4 to 96 3-8c; September, 94 1-4c bid; December, 93 1-2c; May, 98c asked.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Top steers, $6 to $6.35; good, $5.90 to $6.15; fair, $5.45 to $5.70; medium, $5.20 to $5.40. Butchers' bulls averaged $2 to $3; canning bulls, $1.50 to $1.75. Butchers' cows, $4.40 to $4.60; good, $4.10 to $4.25; fair, $3.85 up to $4, and poor to medium, $2.50 to $3.50. Canners and boners, $1.50 to $2.25. Old sheep, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c per lb. Spring lambs, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2c per lb. Select hogs, $8.50; sows, $7, and stags, $4 per cwt., off cars. Grass calves, $8 to $12 each. Milk calves, $3 to $7 each, according to size and quality.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—One prime steer, weighing 1,250 pounds, sold at $7 and several at $6.90. Canners were a little easier, going at from $1.50 to $2.50. Lambs are now down to $6.75. Sheep remained about the same. Calves were steady at $3.50 to $9. Hogs were a trifle firmer, bringing $8.70.

TURN YOUR TIME INTO MONEY

There is a firm in Toronto who give hundreds of men and women an opportunity to earn from $250.00 to $1,500.00 every year with but little effort. This firm manufactures reliable family remedies, beautiful toilet preparations and many necessary household goods, such as baking powder, washing compounds, stove, furniture and metal polishes, in all over one hundred preparations that every home uses every day. Just one person in each locality can secure exclusive right free to distribute these preparations to their neighbors. They pay 100 per cent. commission to their agents. Don't you think you better increase your income? If so, write The Home Supply Co., Dept. 20, Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont., for full particulars.

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STRANDED IN ANTIPODES

Money for Passage Home Cabled by Government to Vancouver Cadets

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has just come to the rescue of a company of Canadian cadets who are far from home. Some weeks ago arrangements were made for a visit of cadets from Vancouver to Australia, the funds being provided by private subscription. The cadets in due course said au revoir to the shores of Canada and started across the Pacific. They were given a royal reception in the Commonwealth, and a somewhat extended itinerary was arranged for them there. The Canadians were scoring peaceful victories in unbroken succession, when the disquieting discovery was made that the funds hereinbefore mentioned were dwindling with unexpected and alarming rapidity. The financial situation became more acute as the tour continued, until at last the company was confronted with the possibility of having to spend the rest of its days in Australia for lack of the means to return. In this painful extremity an appeal was made to the Government at Ottawa.

The consideration given to the supplication of the Canadians expatriated in the Antipodes was careful, but sympathetic. It has been decided that a perfectly good company of youthful citizens is worth bringing back to Canada, and, following this decision, the sum of one thousand dollars is being sent by cable to Capt. Davey, who is in command of the cadets.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

WHAT A BOND REALLY IS AND HOW YOU GET YOUR INTEREST.

An Example of How Bonds are Issued—A Big Mortgage Divided in Equal Parts—What the "Coupons" are and How They are Used.

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.")

"What are these stocks you are selling anyhow?" asked a man of a bond salesman this week.

Now to explain just what a bond is to a person who is entirely unacquainted with the general terminology of finance is by no means an easy matter. The easiest way to do it is to take him a bond and show it to him.

Although this matter has been explained in this column about a year ago it is perhaps permissable, in view of the fact that there is so much uncertainty on the question to refer to it again.

Now, take a large company like the Massey-Harris Company, which, by the way, has issued no bonds, so we may use it as an example. Suppose they should want to buy some more land to extend their factories (as they did a year ago) and it so happened that it was not possible to raise the necessary money from their shareholders. The amount required, let us say, to buy the land and erect and equip the plant is $2,000,000. Now conceivably they could go to one man and borrow the money from him on a mortgage. That is quite possible, but altogether improbable, for no one man would be likely to care to put so great a sum into one security. To get around this difficulty here's what they do.

They go to a big bond house and tell them the circumstances and offer them the mortgage, which they buy. Their plant, equipment, lands, and all other assets are mortgaged to a trustee, usually a trust company. The trust company, instead of turning over to the bond house this mortgage, turns over to it 2,000 small mortgages, each one representing one two-thousandth of the $2,000,000 mortgage of a par value of $1,000 each. Every one of these would bear on its face an abbreviated form of the big mortgage and each would be signed by the president and the secretary of the Massey-Harris Company. Each would also be endorsed by an officer of the Trust Company to show that it was properly issued. In other words, the bond is merely a subdivided mortgage, each bond ranking equally with every other bond and equally secure. In this way the bond house which buys the mortgage, instead of having to place the whole mortgage with one man, may sell it to 2,000 investors, giving each a thousand dollar bond.

But this is not all. Suppose this issue we are speaking of has fifteen years to run. The interest, as is usual with industrial bonds of this nature, will be at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. When the bond is printed it has in addition to the abbreviated mortgage another sheet containing "coupons," one for each interest date, or thirty in all. Each one is a small bond, or better, a small cheque, signed by the secretary of the company, the first one stating that on January 1st, 1913, (or whenever the interest is due) a certain bank will pay to bearer $30. The next one will state that on July 1st, 1913, the same bank will pay the bearer $30, and so on until the bond matures, and is paid in full. All the owner of a bond has to do is to take out his bond at the time the interest is due, take a pair of scissors and cut off the coupon. This he deposits in his bank just as he would a cheque, and spends the money. (Of course, the mortgage may be subdivided other than in the manner suggested.) Most bonds are now issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100. But whether they are $5,000 each—as many old issues were divided—or $100, at the present time, the principle is the same, and the bonds are equally secure. The half-yearly coupon on the $100 bond is only $3, instead of $30 on the $1,000 bond, but the security is exactly the same.

When you get a chance have a look at a bond. That will make it much clearer.

NARCOTIC IMPORTS.

Big Increase in Canada in First Four Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to a Government return the importation of narcotics into Canada has grown heavily in the first four months of the current fiscal year. The importation of pure cocaine was one hundred and thirty-seven ounces as against thirty-five in the whole of last year. In the four months nine hundred and thirty-three pounds of crude opium was brought in. The total importation of this last year, was five thousand and seventeen pounds; powdered opium imports in four months were one hundred and forty-four pounds, as compared with two hundred and fifty-five for the whole of last year.

FOUND SNAKE IN MILK.

Montreal Woman Made Startling Discovery.

A despatch from Montreal says: After opening a bottle of milk on Thursday morning Mrs. Rosa Lamothe, Workman Street, was horrified when a small snake sprang to the ground and lay there hissing. Having recovered from her fright Mrs. Lamothe telephoned the Health Department, which sent an inspector to the house to kill the reptile. The snake was of the harmless variety, and it is supposed that it either fell into a milk-pail or was in the water with which the bottle was washed.

POTATO YIELD VERY HEAVY

Dealers are Buying Very Lightly, Expecting the Prices to Decline

A despatch from Toronto says: The consumer is at last to get relief from the high prices of potatoes. The potato crop reports from all potato growing districts show an unusually heavy yield. The western part of Ontario and the vicinity of Orangeville, as well as the Maritime Provinces and the Delaware Valley, all have excellent yields. The acreage this year has greatly increased.

Since last week the price of tubers has fallen off 35 per bag wholesale. In a few days the retail prices will be 85 to 90 cents per bag, whereas last winter, Torontonians paid $2 per bag for potatoes imported from Ireland. The local dealers, both retail and wholesale, are buying very lightly, expecting the drop to take place any time now.

The cool weather for the past month, followed by rains, has played great havoc among the field crops, but it has been ideal for potatoes, and unless rain followed by a very hot sun overtakes the growers before harvesting operations are completed, the yield will be a record-breaker