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QUARTERLY BOND LIST

OCTOBER, 1912

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DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

26 KING ST. EAST TORONTO — ESTABLISHED 1901 LONDON, ENG. — CANADA LIFE BLDG. MONTREAL

A WHOLE FAMILY WIPED OUT

Toronto Man, Mother, Wife and Two Children Perish in Pigeon River, Near Omemee.

A despatch from Omemee says: Five persons, a family party, were drowned on Saturday afternoon in the Pigeon River, near Omemee, when their canoe was overturned by the pull of a 14 pound muskallonge on a trolling line held by William McCaffery, assistant supply manager of the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto. The dead:—William McCaffery, 41, 16 South Drive. Laura S. McCaffery, 38, his wife. Mary McCaffery, Omemee, his mother. Grave Maxine McCaffery, 12, his daughter. Howard Southby McCaffery, 8, his son.

Mr. McCaffery, who was a son of Charles McCaffery, of Omemee, went with his family to that village on Friday at his old home. With his wife, mother, and two children, he started down the Pigeon River on Saturday morning on a fishing expedition. The weather was fine, and though it came on to rain towards evening there was nothing in the nature of a squall on the water during the day.

It appears that no member of the party was ever seen alive after the canoe had passed from sight down the river, and it is believed that no person actually witnessed the accident. When the party did not return to Omemee towards evening, according to his expectation, Charles McCaffery, father of the drowned man, became alarmed, and organized a search party. Seven miles down the river the canoe was discovered, floating bottom upward. Dragging operations were commenced immediately. The search continued until three o'clock on Sunday morning, by which time four bodies—those of McCaffery, his wife, mother, and son—had been recovered. The clue to the position of the bodies was afforded by the splashing of a large fish. The body of the little girl was not found until 10 o'clock in the morning, when a second search party recovered it.

EIGHT WOUNDED AT LECTURE

Conscripts Started Free Fight in Paris Hall.

A despatch from Paris says: The announcement that Prof. Gustave Herve, the Socialist, who had just been released from jail because of the utterances of his paper during the railway strike, would deliver a lecture on Wednesday night on "Our Country," stirred up the militant Anarchists, who regard Herve as a backslider, and they determined to prevent the delivery of his address. They gathered in large numbers in the hall and started a disturbance before the time for the lecture to begin. Chairs flew and revolvers were fired, and before the professor started to speak eight wounded men had been taken to the hospital. When he took the platform and failed to advise the conscripts to desert, the radical anti-militarist faction and Anarchists, who were present in great strength, raised pandemonium.

In spite of the racket Prof. Herve proceeded ot deliver his address. The noise and turmoil were so great, however, that it was impossible to hear what he said beyond learning that he explained his famous phrase about planting the flag in a manure heap as a reference to an imperial, not a republican flag. He declared that his sole error had been in allowing himself to be dubbed anti-patriotic. He denied that he was an anti-militarist, and said he believed that it was only possible to effect a social revolution with the assistance of the army, and to secure this the schools must be captured first.

COAST PLANS OF C.N.R.

Officials Make Announcements of Big Undertakings.

Statements recently made by Col. Davidson and Canadian Northern officials in the west show the company's intentions regarding its Pacific terminal at Vancouver and Port Mann. The former is to be the passenger terminus, while Port Mann will be utilized for the freight end of the business, and will also be the site of the company's car and locomotive repair shops. In addition it will likely be the steamer port at such time as the Canadian Northern decides to operate a trans-Pacific service.

No less a sum than ten million dollars is to be spent on the C.N.R. location at False Creek, outside Vancouver, and the connection between the station there and the downtown depot, which will be by means of a tunnel. Work there will begin at the earliest possible moment. The foundations of the machine shops at Port Mann will be started within a month, according to a statement issued by Col. Davidson.

THE LATE RT. HON SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

THOUGHT HE WAS MURDERER

Cobalt Youth Commits Suicide as a Result.

A despatch from Cobalt says: After shooting three times at George Wilkes, proprietor of the Ottawa House here, this evening, and thinking he had killed him, J. K. (Curley) McDonald, a young American from the Adirondack region, stepped outside and shot himself through the brain, dying instantly. Wilkes had garnisheed McDonald's wages at the Nipissing Mine, and McDonald's grievanees rose over the action.

Wilkes threw himself on the floor, exclaiming, "I'm gone," when McDonald fired the third shot. He escaped the three shots, one barely burning the skin of his hip. The affair occured in the Ottawa House, and the suicide was committed a few feet from its door. McDonald came to Cobalt and lived for some time under the alias of H. O. McCarthy, giving the reason confidentially, it is stated, that he had formerly committed a depredation. He was well educated, although inclined to act strangely at times.

REAR-END COLLISION.

Fireman Killed, Conductor and Engineer Badly Injured.

A despatch from Kenora says: A rear-end collision causing the death of fireman C. A. Clark, and possibly fatally injuring Conductor J. H. Neal and Passenger Engineer G. H. Olst, occurred early Friday morning west of Busteed between Extra No. 4, composed of deadhead coaches running east, and a heavy freight train also going east.

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. 1.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, are quiet and steady; it is quoted at $5.80 to $5.85 at seaboard. 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—The market is quiet, with prices easier. No. 1 new Northern quoted at $1.06 Bay ports, and No. 2 do., $1.04. Feed wheat, 66 to 67c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed quoted at 97 to 98c, outside; new wheat, 94 to 95c, outside.

Oats—The receipts are light, and prices firm. New No. 2 oats quoted at 43 to 44c here, and old at 47 to 48c, Toronto. Western Canada oats, purely nominal.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Trade dull, with offerings small. Forty-eight lb. barley at 63 to 65c, outside.

Corn—The market is quiet, with No. 2 American quoted at 82 1-2c, on track, Toronto, and at 78c, Bay ports.

Rye—Trade dull, with No. 2 quoted at 68 to 70c, outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22 to $23, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $26.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Baled Hay—No. 1 new hay, $12.50 to $13, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $10 to $11; clover, mixed, $8 to $9.

Baled Straw—The market is quiet, with prices of good straw quoted at $11 to $11.50, on track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRDUOCE.

Butter—Dairy rolls, choice, 25 to 26c; bakers', inferior, 21 to 22c; choice dairy, tubs, 23 to 24c; creamery, 28 to 29c for rolls and 26 to 27c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 27 to 28c per dozen; fresh, 24 to 25c.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for large, and 14 3-4c to 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked quoted at $5 per bushel; primes, $2.90.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, quoted at 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3, wholesale.

Poultry—Chickens, 16 to 18c per lb.; hens, 13 to 14c; ducklings, 13 to 14c; turkeys, 17 to 19c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—75 to 80c per bag, on track.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $24.50 to $25; do., mess, $21.50 Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 15 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 19c; backs, 21 to 21 1-2c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 3-4c; pails, 15c.

BUSINESS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 84c to 85c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 54c to 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c to 54 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 60c to 61c; malting, 75c to 80c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 74c to 75c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; seconds, $5.30; strong bakers', $5.10; winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.85 to $5.40; do., bags, $2.25 to $2.30. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $5.05; bags, 90 lbs., $2.40. Millfeed—Bran, $23; shorts, $27; middlings, $28 to $29; mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50 to $14. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 1-2c to 13 3-4c; finest easterns, 13 1-8c to 13 3-8c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 27 3-8c to 27 5-8c; seconds, 26 1-2c to 26 3-4c. Eggs—Selected, 29c to 30c; No. 2 stock, 21c to 22c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 65c to 70c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $12.50 to $12.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, $28; Canada short cut backs, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, $28. Lard—Compound tierces, $10.25; wood pails, $10.75; pure, $14.50; pure, wood pails, $15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Good steers, $6.25 to $6.50; medium, $5.25 to $5.75; common, $4 to $5 per 100 pounds. Choice butcher cows sold well at $5.25 to $5.50; medium at $4 to $5, and common at from the inside price down to $2.50 per 100 pounds. Bulls, common, $2.50 to $3.50 per 100 pounds. Lambs, $5.50 to $6 per 100 pounds, while sheep were quiet and unchanged at $3.50 to $3.75 per 100 pounds. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from $2 to $10 each, as to quality. Hogs, $8.75 to $9.10 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Choice butchers, $6 to $6.25; good, $5.75 to $6; medium, $5.25 to $5.50; common, $4.75 to $5; inferior, $3.75 to $4.50; good cows, $4.50 to $5.25; medium cows, $4 to $4.50; common, $3 to $4; bulls, $3 to $5. Stockers and Feeders—Steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., sold at $5.30 to $5.75; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at $5 to $5.25; stockers, $4 to $4.75. Milkers and springers, $50 to $90 each. Veal calves $3 to $8.50 per cwt. Lambs $5 to $6.10 per cwt., with an odd lot now and again at $6.15. Light ewes, $4 to $4.40; heavy ewes and rams, $3 to $3.50. Culls, $4.50 per cwt.

FOOD FOR THE VILLAGERS.

Old Broken-down Horse Which Fell Dead on German Street.

A despatch from Berlin, Germany, says: The Vorwaerts in supporting its meat campaign prints a story of an old broken-down horse which dropped dead in the Village of Maerzdorf, in Silesia, where the food scarcity is extreme. The villagers skinned the animal, stripped the flesh from the bones, and carried it to their homes.

Three firemen were injured by falling from a ladder at a blaze on Bay street, Toronto, on Sunday.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM ONTARIO'S CAPITAL.

Disposal of St. James Square—St. Clair Case a Peculiar One—Toronto's Phenomenal Growth.

Quite a tempest has been created about the prospective disposal of St. James Square, the valuable block of land bounded by Gould, Gerrard, Victoria and Church streets, in the centre of which stands the venerable building housing the Education Department and Normal School. For reasons of convenience the Education Department is to forsake the precincts that have known it since the days of Egerton Ryerson, and henceforth will be housed with the other departments of government in the Parliament Buildings, a section of the new wing being designed for that special purpose. As to any removal of the Normal School or Provincial Museum no announcement has yet been made. But an official statement, the other day, calling for offers for the whole Normal School property caused everyone to jump to the conclusion that the Government was offering it for sale.

Immediately the city press and officials and citizens generally, perhaps with something of the spirit which has earned for Toronto the nickname of "Hogtown," began to clamor that the property should not be sold, but that it should be presented to the corporation of Toronto as a public park. The modesty of the request is appreciated when it is stated that St. James Square is worth approximately one million dollars, although it is only a little patch of land bounded by one city block on each side.

TORONTO'S MORAL RIGHT.

Toronto's argument is that originally the Provincial government paid only $18,000 for the square, that the tremendous increase has been brought about by reason of the city's growth and improvements, and that therefore the "unearned increment" is the city's by moral right. It is also pointed out that the property has enjoyed exemption from taxes, which according to the sensationally displayed figuring of one paper, would have amounted to upwards of $300,000. But no one has pointed out that while the Province has benefited by the increase in values in Toronto, the city of Toronto has in its turn benefited to an untold amount by having had located here the Normal School and the Department of Education.

Some of the papers have been kicking up a great fuss about the matter. But, meanwhile, Sir James Whitney sits tight. A deputation from the City Council interviewed him, but they lost courage to ask him for a gift of the property. Their only request was that the city be given a chance to buy before the Square was sold to a private individual, and this Sir James readily assented to. There is a suspicion that the Premier has no intention of selling the property, and that he merely wanted to find out what its actual value is. If this is the case he must be enjoying the storm that is being waged.

Everyone is agreed that it would be a calamity if the property passed into private hands, and this breathing spot in one of the most congested districts was closed up. But if it is to become a city park the difference of opinion arises as to whether the city ought not to pay for it.

THE CASE OF REV. R. B. ST. CLAIR.

One of the strangest prosecutions Toronto has seen in a long time was the trial of Rev. R. B. St. Clair, secretary of an organization known as the Toronto Vigilance Committee, on a charge of circulating obscene literature. Many persons who have come in contact with Mr. St. Clair and the Vigilance Committee which he brought into being, have not been disposed to take him over seriously. He has not been in Toronto long, and since his sojourn here he has evinced something like a monomania on the subject of clearing up vice. This is the kind of job that many very good people prefer to leave to some one else, and wish it done with a minimum of publicity. But among many activities Mr. St. Clair did one thing that got him into the spotlights. He attended a performance at one of the burlesque houses and wrote out a description of what he saw, which he mailed to a number of men and women, chiefly clergymen and others specially interested in the suppression of vice. Now, this performance had been passed upon by the local police officers as a fit and decent show, proper for public presentation. But immediately Mr. St. Clair sent a description of it to a few friends he was arrested (not summoned) by the same police department on the charge of circulating obscene literature.

In defence of the police action it is stated that Mr. St. Clair's description was not warranted by the actual performance, but as to this there is conflicting evidence. Substantial witnesses supporting Mr. St. Clair's drastic condemnation of the show were not wanting at the trial, and the whole affair has served to arouse much bitter feeling against the class of performance put on at these burlesque theatres. They are attended chiefly by men and boys, a woman being only occasionally seen in the audiences. They draw houses ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 each at each one of 12 performances a week, every afternoon and evening, and as their prices are not particularly cheap they are veritable gold mines for the proprietors. Smoking is allowed, and the whole atmosphere is not particularly elevating, to say the least.

TORONTO GROWING LIKE A WEED.

The completion of the city's assessment on which taxes for the year 1913 will be paid shows that the total assessment has increased in a year by the remarkable figure of $83,000,000, and the aggregate now stands at $426,000,000. These figures are eloquent of the city's growth. Over half of the increase was made in ward three, which includes Yonge street, where there has not been so much actual growth as there has been increase in values, caused by the general growth of the city, and while in some instances on Yonge and nearby streets assessments have been doubled over last year, they are, in all cases, still far below selling values.

The assessors' estimate of population is 410,000. It is admitted, however, that assessors never get them all, so that the police census of 425,000 probably most accurately represents the present size of this centre. The increase in a year has been 35,000, and this does not include annexations. In a decade Toronto's population has increased by 106 per cent, a record not equalled by any other city of 400,000 population in America. Detroit, which in that period has become the "capital of the automobile industry," has the next best record, namely 91 per cent., but Toronto's growth has not been confined to any one industry. Then comes Pittsburg with 86 per cent., Cleveland with 70 per cent., New York with 47 per cent., Buffalo 42 per cent., Chicago and St. Louis 33 per cent., Philadelphia 23 per cent., and San Francisco 22 per cent. Los Angeles is the only city of approximately Toronto's size that has enjoyed a higher rate of growth. It has now about 375,000 and ten years ago was nowhere. Toronto is now the twelfth city in America. These boastings as to growth and size are becoming the everyday stock in trade of the average citizen's conversation, but under the circumstances a little boasting may be forgiven.

BALL TEAM'S JOB ENDED.

The winning of the pennant by the Toronto Baseball team does not seem to have created the enthusiasm that the same feat did five years ago. But the performance was clean-cut and altogether creditable, and the fans are happy. Meanwhile the players, referred to jocularly as the "hired help," have hurried off to their respective homes, all far south of the boundary line, with the exception of the solitary home brew, O'Hara, who is a product of our own corner lots. In the winter time "Bill," in partnership with "Jack" White, another baseball star, runs a billiard and pool room in his home town. Most of the others likewise have profitable winter occupations which supplement the substantial salaries they draw in the summer time as ball players. Some are dentists, others have shops and others are in other lines of business. "Joe" Kelly, the manager, lives in Baltimore. His father-in-law is the democratic "boss" there and as such is said to hold in the hollow of his hand all the municipal and other patronage of that large city. They do say that "Joe" himself goes on the pay roll at the rate of $5 a day and that his official title is that of messenger.

Next year the championship winners will all be back, barring accidents, as the only man drafted by the big leagues was Fisher, a catcher who did not make good and was farmed out to a minor league team. Of course, some of the stars may be sold, but this is unlikely, as the owners are understood to have made money, and therefore are not likely to liquidate their talent. So that the prospects for good ball in 1913 are rosy.

LACROSSE IN THE DOLDRUMS.

In contrast to the prosperity in baseball is the financial difficulty that all the big lacrosse clubs find themselves in. Without exception they have lost money. They have paid fancy salaries and have drawn poor gates, sometimes only a few hundred people. Mr. R. J. Fleming got the coveted championship with his Torontos, but he is reported to have lost the most money of all, because he paid the highest salaries. Friends of lacrosse are earnestly discussing the question of what is wrong with Canada's national game that it has lost its attractiveness to the public. Some advocate a lacrosse commission, which would keep salaries within bounds and control other matters connected with the game. But this, while it might save some money would not overcome public apathy. No letter of explanation of that indifference has yet been forthcoming than that the game was killed by long years of mismanagement in which foul tactics were tacitly encouragaged finally resulting in public disgust. Now it is found the game cannot be reinstated in a day. It will probably take many long years of conscientious work to overcome the effects of the period of former disastrous policy.

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LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDERER

W. A. Ferguson Convicted by Jury at Detroit for the Murder of Herbert.

A despatch from Detroit says: Although himself admitting that he had shot down a fellow man in cold blood and notwithstanding that the murder was witnessed by at least half a dozen persons, William A. Ferguson, slayer of Herbert H. Herbert, the Canadian immigration inspector, will escape the death penalty. Ferguson's trial ended at 3.25 o'clock Friday afternoon when, after concluding arguments by the Government and the defence, the case went to the jury. Deliberating a little more than half an hour, the verdict was returned finding Ferguson "guilty of murder in the first degree without capital punishment."

Judge Sessions then pronounced sentence as follows:—"The verdict of the jury is a fair one and there is only one sentence which I can pronounce. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with hard labor for the rest of your natural life."

The prisoner displayed not the slightest sign of feeling. His hard, lined face, which a several days' growth of beard only made appear the more dogged, was turned towards the bench where the judge sat. His gnarled fingers twitched convulsively once or twice, but beyond this there was nothing to indicate that he had a full appreciation of his position.

In his closing plea for the defence, Attorney James H. Pound painted a word picture of the circumstances which led up to and which caused Ferguson to take the life of Inspector Herbert. "Here was a British subject longing to get back to his native land," he said. "But as he touched foot upon Canadian shores he was met by these petty officials and turned back, rejected and insulted. For this, and for the affection he showed his country, William A. Ferguson is being put behind walls of steel and stone for the remainder of his life." The main argument of the counsel for defence was justification.

MARCONI IN AUTO WRECK.

Wireless Inventor Suffering From Serious Injuries.

A despatch from Spezia, Italy, says: William Marconi, of wireless fame, was injured in an automobile accident near Borghetto, in the valley of the Vara River. The extent of his injuries has not been disclosed, but he was brought back with bandages around his head. He was suffering from a wound of the right eye and his right cheek and temple were badly bruised.

Marconi was motoring with his wife when in turning a sharp curve the machine came into collision with another automobile. Both cars were overturned. Mrs. Marconi was not injured, but Marconi's secretary and chauffeur received slight injuries. In the other car were five women, all of whom were found to be suffering from severe bruises and shock.

BLUEJACKETS LANDED.

Will Protect Foreign Property on the Island of Samos.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—British and French bluejackets have been landed at the Island of Samos to protect the Conculates and foreign property during the fighting between the Turks and the rebels. The town of Vathy is now apparently peaceable, the insurgents having withdrawn to the hills when the Turks landed.

TWO CENT RATE TO CUBA.

Letters Go For That Sum Now to North American Nations.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—A convention has been concluded between Canada and Cuba, bringing into force between the two countries a postal rate of two cents per ounce. Cuba was almost the only country left in North America with which Canada had no such arrangement.

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 to distribute these preparations to their neighbors. They pay 100 per cent. commission to their agents. Write and secure sole agency before it is too late. Address The Home Supply Co., Dept. 20, Merrill Building, To-

SEARCH FOR WEAPONS.

Brantford Grand Jury Advises Periodic Examination.

A despatch from Brantford says: The Grand Jury at the Assizes here in its presentment to Mr. Justice Riddell, the presiding judge, made the following recommendation:—

"Owing to the prevalence of crimes of violence amongst the foreign immigrants by reason of their possession of firearms, knives, and other dangerous weapons, we believe that for the protection of the community a periodical search for and confiscation of such weapons would be advisable, and we would accordingly strongly recommend the same."

DESPONDENT, SEEKS DEATH.

Hangs Himself on Hearing He Had Consumption.

A despatch from Montreal says: Despondent because he had learned that he was suffering from consumption, Jacob Atlas, who came here recently from Sudbury, Ont., committed suicide in a Craig Street west boarding house by hanging.

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