Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 8.—Manitoba Wheat—Lake ports, No. 1 northern, $1.02 1-2; No. 2, 99 1-2c; No. 3, 96c; feed wheat, 65c.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, 97c to 98c for car lots, outside, ranging down to 75c for poor grades.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 35c to 36c at country points 37c to 38c on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W. oats, 39c to 40c, track, bay ports; No. 3 C. W., 37c to 38c; No. 1 feed, 37c to 38c.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 65c; No. 3 yellow, 63c, c.i.f.

Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62c, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, 90c to 95c car lots, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 52c to 53c.

Rolled Oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.15, per barrel, $4.55; wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19.00, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, $20.00; Ontario bran, $19.00, in bags; shorts, $20.00; middlings, $21 to $23.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, $6.50 in jute bags; strong bakers', $4.80 in jute bags. In cotton bags ten cents more per barrel.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, is quoted at $4.10 to $4.15, seaboard, in bulk.

Country Produce.

Eggs—New-laid, in case lots, 21c to 22c.

Cheese—Twins, new, 14c to 14 1-2c and large, new, at 13 1-2c to 14c; old cheese, twins, 15c to 15 1-2c; large, 15c.

Butter—Latest butter quotations are: Creamery prints, 26c to 28c; Creamery solids, 25c to 27c; Dairy prints, 20 to 24c; Inferior bakers', 13c to 15c.

Honey—Buckwheat, 9c a pound in tins, and 8c in barrels; strained clover honey, 12 1-2c a pound in 60-pound tins; 12 3-4c in 10-pound tins; 13c in 5-pound tins; comb honey No. 1, $2.50 per dozen; extra, $3 per dozen; No. 2, $2.40 per dozen.

Beans—Primes, bushel, $1.75 to $2; handpicked, $2.35 to $2.40.

Poultry—Fresh-killed yearlings, 19c to 22c per pound; fowl, 16c to 18c; live yearlings, 15c to 16c; live fowls, 13c to 15c; dressed spring chickens, 35c; live, 25c to 27c; turkeys, 20c to 28c.

Potatoes—Ontario potatoes, 75c per bag; car lots, 65c; New Brunswicks, 90c per bag; out of store, 60c in car lots; Virginia, new, $3.00 per barrel.

Egyptian Onions—Per sack, $2.25 to $2.35.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Quotations, track, Toronto: Baled hay, No. 1, $11.50 to $12.00; No. 2, $8.00 to $9.00; No. 3, $7.00 to $8.00; Baled straw, $8.00 to $8.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, July 8.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 96 3-4c; No. 2, 93 3-4c; No. 3, 89c; No. 4, 83c; No. 5, 74 1-2c; No. 6, 70c; feed, 60c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 89c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3, 81 1-4c; No. 1 tough, 89c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3, 84c; No. 5, 67c; No. 6, 62c; feed tough, 53c. No. 1 red winter, 95 1-4c; No. 2, 92 1-4c; No. 3, 87 1-2c; No. 4, 81 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 34 5-8c; No. 3, 32 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 33 1-2c; No. 2, 32 1-2c; No. 3, 30c. Barley—No. 3, 47 1-2c; No. 4, 45 3-4c; rejected, 43c; feed, 43c. Flax—No. 1 N. W., $1.19 1-2; No. 2 C. W., $1.17; No. 3, $1.05.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 8.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 68c to 69c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 42c; do Canadian western, No. 3, 40c to 40 1-2c; do extra No. 1 feed, 41c to 41 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50c to 51c; do malting, 62c to 65c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58c to 60c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5 60; do seconds, $5.10; do strong bakers', $4.90; do winter patents, choice, $5.50; do straight rollers, $5.10; do bags, $2.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.55; do bags, 90 lbs., $2.15. Bran—$18; shorts, $20; middlings, $23; mouille, $25 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11.50 to $12 50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 12c to 13 1-8c; do finest easterns, 12 1-2c to 12 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 26c to 26 1-4c; do seconds, 25 1-2c to 25 3-4c. Eggs—Fresh, 22c to 23c; do selected, 25c to 26c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60 to 75c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 8.—Wheat—July, 90 1-4c; Sept., 92 1-2c to 92 5-8c; Dec., 97 7-8c. No. 1 hard, 93 3-4c; No. 1 northern, 92c to 93 1-4c; No. 2 northern, 90c to 91 1-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57 1-2c to 58c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 1-2c to 40c. Rye—No. 2, 55c to 57c. Flour unchanged. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, July 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 northern, 92c; No. 2 northern, 89 1-2c to 90c; July, 91c; Sept. 93 1-4c to 93 3-8c bid, December, 94 3-8c, nominal.

Toronto, July 8.—Cattle—Choice, export, $6.80; choice butchers, $6.50 to $6.65; good medium, $5.75 to $6.40; common, $4.75 to $5; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $3 25; fat cows, $5.25 to $5.50; common cows, $3.50 to $4.25. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8 to $8.50; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, $4.50 to $6.25; yerlings, $2.50 to $2.50; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 pounds, $5.85 to $6.25. Milkers and springers—From $40 to $70. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4 to $4.50; heavy, $3 to $3.50; lambs, $8 to $10; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $9.50 to $10. Hogs—$9.35, fed and watered, and $9 f.o.b.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

Enormous Loss of Life is Reported in Despatches From the Front.

A despatch from Belgrade says: Army headquarters report that the Servians, after capturing Istip, pursued the enemy, capturing over 100 officers, and 1,000 men. Press despatches report that sanguinary fighting has occurred at Ovtchepolye, where the Bulgarian losses were enormous and 4,000 Bulgarians surrendered. In this engagement 2,000 Servians were killed and wounded. According to the best information to be obtained at the Servian capital the battle line extended from Kotchana, Istip and Strumitza towards Guevgheli, and thence onwards to the Gulf of Orfani.

The Bulgarians delivered their heaviest blows at Guevgheli, where they severed the Greco-Servian line, and at Istip. They still hold Guevgheli, but were driven from Istip eventually with heavy losses towards Ovtchepolye, where the Servian army was massed. The Servian supporting forces, coming up in time, met the Bulgarians at Dermak and Petrishino, behind Kotchana, where a fierce fight ensued. The Bulgarians suffered heavily, the Servians capturing an important height near Osigovtt, called Retkibukwe. On the other side of Guevgheli the Greek armies are concentrated, and the Bulgarians risk getting caught between two fires.

Unconfirmed despatches on Wednesday night report further heavy fighting in the Istip district, in which the Servians were compelled to abandon their fortified positions at the town of Istip and leave behind their wounded. Fifty-four officers, including four colonels, were among the killed, while the losses on both sides numbered several thousand.

According to the latest advices from the front the Bulgarians have been entirely driven off the territory which they occupied when they took the Servians unawares. The Bulgarian right wing has been completely routed. It is asserted that the fighting was the bloodiest in the history of Balkan wars.

Frightful Losses.

A despatch from London says: The Bulgarians and Servians are still inflicting smashing defeats on each other identical times and places. The victory always rests with the army from whose capital the news comes. The fighting apparently continues on a big scale on the frontier and either side of it, but no independent reports are available and the others are utterly contradictory. A Servian statement puts the Bulgarian casualties last week at from 20,000 to 25,000 and the Servian losses at 15,000, while another despatch says the Serbs have lost more men than in the war with Turkey.

WILFRED F. POPE ALIVE.

Mystery of Supposed Murder Two Years Ago Is Solved.

A despatch from Montreal says: The mysterious disappearance some tow years ago of Wilfrid F. Pope, a well-known merchant of Brompton-ville, Que., was cleared up on Wednesday. The disappearance of Pope created quite a sensation, for it was generally supposed that he had been murdered. Word, however, was received on Wednesday by Chief McCaskil that Pope was well and residing in Texas. Pope's horse was found one winter morning, two years ago, lying dead on the show, and there being a long trail of blood it was supposed that Pope had met with foul play. The detectives could find no trace of the man's body, and the case remained a mystery until Wednesday morning.

GREATEST ART EXHIBIT.

Paintings From Germany, Britain, United States and Canada.

A despatch from Toronto says: The display of paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition draws lovers of the beautiful from all parts of America. In the galleries will be gathered the best works of Canadian and United States artists, and the great galleries of Europe loan their treasures to further enhance the value of the collection. This year the galleries will be divided into four sections; British, German, American and Canadian, and the entire exhibit promises a distinct advance on the previous great collections that have featured the Canadian National.

WOUNDED BY BANDITS.

Son of Mountain Guide Receives Two Bullets During Encounter.

A despatch from Calgary says: Jack Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, the Banff guide, is in the Banff Hospital with two bullets in his breast and a gash in his throat as the result of an encounter with bandits on a lonely road in the Banff country Friday night. After the shooting the bandits threw the unconscious man in the bush, covered the lertn body over with leaves and got away. The mounted police are scouring the country and several arrests have been made.

The Railway Commission has issued an order requiring the railways to accept trunks as freight if securely corded.

MANITOBA CROP LOOKS FINE

Outlook Is Somewhat Uncertain In South, But the Farmers Are Optimistic

A despatch from Winnipeg says: After three days of almost incessant rain, the weather in Manitoba was clear and cool on Thursday. No complaints of lack of moisture are now being heard, and the crop is said to be coming along finely at all points. Straw will be short. Expectations are that wheat will be headed out at many points by July 20, and some barley will be ready to cut by the end of the month. Mr. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has just returned from a tour of the Province in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie and Neepawa, and says conditions are fine.

The outlook is still somewhat uncertain in southern Manitoba, as the rain came almost too late to save the crop. The next two weeks will decide. Farmers take an optimistic view, and are hoping for an average yield. Taken on the whole, the Province can get along for ten days without rain.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

With each recurring distribution of honors there is some speculation as to why knighthood is not conferred on Mr. Borden. To some persons it seems strange that the first citizen of Canada should not have at least a knighthood when so many others have received the honor. These persons forget that at the first opportunity after his election to the Premiership Mr. Borden had conferred upon him the rank of Privy Councillor, and this rank is a very high one, several degrees higher than that of G. C. B. or Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. It ranks immediately after that of Knight of the Garter, a degree which is very rarely conferred on any but members of the Royal family. Sir Edward Grey being a notable exception. The President of the Privy Council is the third officer of State. After a man has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor, it is very rarely indeed that he is offered even the Order of the Bath. Men like Bright, Gladstone, James Bryce and John Burns, all Privy Councillors, were never knighted.

"The Kingdom of Canada."

A somewhat startling suggestion has been made by Mr. John S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, to the effect that there should be organized throughout the Dominion a series of what he proposes to christen as "Kingdom Clubs." Mr. Ewart for many years has been a leading advocate of complete autonomy for Canada within the British Empire. He likes to talk of "the Kingdom of Canada"; in fact, he gave to the first and in many respects the most important address he has delivered on the subject, that title.

His theory is outlined in a clause which he suggests as a statement of the object of Kingdom Clubs. In it he says, "Recognizing that after a long period of political evolution, Canada has at length attained to the position of a self-governing state; that her legislative and fiscal independence is undisputed; that her right to make arrangements with foreign countries is undoubted; that exclusive control of her forces, both land and sea, is admitted; and that, therefore, abandoning the title and appearance of a colony she ought to assume the status of a nation, this Club has for its object the elevation of our country to the international rank to which her acknowledged maturity most justly entitles her.

"Although persistent progress towards political emancipation has been the most interesting and important characteristic of Canadian history, yet there has never (with one ephemral exception) been any endeavor to end the allegiance of Canada to her Sovereigns. The representation of that allegiance will not in any way be affected by the attainment of the object of this Club. King George is now King of Canada. Instead of Canada being one of his dominions, she shall be one of his Kingdoms.

"When framing our federal constitution in 1867, Sir John A. Macdonald, observing that the period of our colonial subordination was approaching its close, desired that our official title should be the Kingdom of Canada. This Club declares that the fiftieth anniversary of our natal-day would be a fitting and appropriate year in which to realize the wish of the greatest of our departed Canadian statesmen."

Mr. Ewart points out that those who are working for a more centralized organization of the Empire have no end of organizations, including the Across the Seas Club, the Imperial Colonial Club, the British Canadian Club, the United Empire Club, the Ladies' Imperial Club, the Victoria League, Festivals of Empire, the Imperial Mission, the Imperial Parliamentary Association, the Royal Colonial Institute, and in Canada such organizations as the Imperial Federation League, the Daughters of the Empire, the Overseas Club, the Navy League, and the Canadian Defence League. He therefore advocates the organization of Kingdom Clubs with the definite purpose as outlined.

Aftermath of War.

That there should be any connection between the slaughter in the Balkans in the year 1912 and the comforts of life in the Province of Ontario in the year 1913, may be difficult to understand. It is nevertheless a fact. All wars leave a period of almost world-wide business depression in their wake. Sometimes these periods are of short duration, or from special circumstances they may be of considerable length. The latest previous example was the South African war, succeeding which, for a year or two, there was somewhat acute commercial and financial stagnation.

The reason for this phenomenon is that war not only makes capital timid, but destroys a large slice of it. An example of timidity was seen during the recent Balkan eruption, when the peasants of France and Germany, fearful of a conflagration which would embroil all Europe, are credited with having withdrawn from the banks all their ready money. Their purpose was to be in a position to cache it in case of trouble, so that after the clouds rolled by they could bob up serenely with their nest eggs. This process of withdrawals is what is known as "hoarding gold" and is said to have reached extensive proportions and temporarily decreased the world's supply of liquid capital.

But a permanent loss was sustained by the actual destruction in the war. A vast amount of property and wealth was literally wiped off the face of the earth.

When railways, bridges, public roads, public buildings, telegraphs, telephones, telegraphs and works of all descriptions, to say nothing of private property, are destroyed in a habitable country, they have to be replaced. They can only be replaced by drawing upon public credit and securing through it cash from the money leading centres of the world—London, Paris, Berlin and perhaps New York. Many of these works are absolutely imperative. Thus the cash for them has to be secured regardless of what it costs. It's for this reason that succeeding a war of any proportions there is always a severe money tightness even more acute than during the time of the war itself. The process of rehabilitation is even more expensive than the actual cost of carrying on the military operations themselves.

That a period of tight money has arrived is now generally recognized. It is said that the underwriters of London have declined to take any further bond issues until October. This practically means that the municipalities or private enterprises which have not already arranged for their loans or the sale of bonds or debentures will be obliged to get along as best they can for some months. It will be seen that the effect of this situation will be that businesses planning extensions or new enterprises starting up will be disposed to wait until money can be secured with less difficulty. This in turn will react on employment, and if men are out of work or wages are reduced, it will then react on business generally.

Such is the connection between the Balkans and business in Ontario.

Little Dullness in Canada.

So far there is little sign of dullness in this country. Occasionally one hears a complaint about collections, particularly in the West, being slow. But the situation seems to have nothing to do with the Balkans, but results from the amount of real estate speculation which has been going on there, thus tying up ready cash that should have been used to pay accounts. Immigration continues to come in by the shipload, and, of course, this adds new wealth to the country and puts fresh money in circulation. Besides, the C.P.R. has announced that they propose to spend at once $100,000,000 in new extensions and improvements in Canada. It is presumed that they have made the necessary financing. Other corporations are prepared for similar expenditures, though none on as large a scale as the C. P.R. These things, taken in connection with the prospects for a bountiful harvest both in Eastern and in Western Canada, make it difficult for anyone to be pessimistic about either the immediate or the prospective future of this country.

It is probably perfectly safe to say that should a world-wide depression develop within the next year there is no country anywhere which will feel its effects as little as will Canada. Some of the real estate dabblers may get tripped, but there is no prospect of any legitimate business being badly hurt. Next winter may possibly see some lack of employment among unskilled labor, but only among those classes who are always on the verge of penury whether times are good or bad.

Making New Canadians.

The relations of what may be described as acclimatized Canadians to our new citizens are causing considerable discussion. It is not merely the case of foreigners, but the attitude which Canadians bear towards Old Country immigrants and which those immigrants bear towards Canadians that is causing comment.

It is perhaps overlooked by many people that an entirely unprecedented situation is developing in this country. Not since the first half of the 19th century has there been any immigration in volume to Canada until the last ten years. It is doubtful if there ever has been English immigration in any such comparative quantities as is coming in now. The arrivals of the 30's and 40's were largely Scotch and Irish. Scotch and Irish are coming now, the English are now arriving also in a way that will have the effect of balancing up the composite nationality which one day is to be Canadian.

In Toronto there are whole streets and in some sections whole blocks composed entirely of Englishmen or Scotchmen. They are hard workers as a rule and most of them are making good. And the next generation will be pure Canadian as are the present children and grand-children of former arrivals.

It has been said that in Canada we make too much of the nationality of our ancestors. Even in our census returns we insist on this information, so that the only persons who appear in the classification in the Canadian census as pure Canadians are the Indian tribes. A different state of affairs prevails in the United States. There as soon as an immigrant arrives, decides that the country is good enough for him and becomes naturalized, he forgets that he ever has been anything but an American citizen. A lady from Chicago pointed out to me this interesting fact the other day. In Chicago she had met English, Irish and Scotch girls in numbers, but there was no sign to indicate that they were anything but Americans. They had even discarded their accents. The ones who take the longest to lose their distinctiveness were the Swedes, but even with them it was only a matter of a few years. They were all Americans.

Sir Lomer Gouin,
Premier of Quebec.

FEDERAL GRANT $195,733.

Ontario Will Receive This Sum for Educational Purposes.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Government is to receive $195,733.32 this year as the Province's share of the Federal grant of $700,000 for educational purposes. In the Bill as passed by the Dominion Parliament $10,000,000 is to be handed over to the several provinces for educational purposes within the next 10 years. Each year the amount apportioned will be increased until the total of $10,000,000 is expended.

The Federal grant for Ontario for 1913 is apportioned as follows:

District representatives, $80,000.
O. A. C. short course, travelling and living expenses of winners of Acre Profit competition, $1,500.
To encourage agriculture in the Public schools, $10,000.
Educational work in connection with marketing of farm products, $5,500.
Buildings at Ontario Agricultural College, $51,500; including Poultry Building for administration, classroom and laboratory purposes; to finish and equip Field Husbandry Building and Apiary Administration Building; to remodel and equip Bacteriological Department; extensions and equipment Dairy Barn.
Stock and seed judging short courses and institute lecture work, $7,500.
Women's institute work, including courses in cooking, sewing, etc., $6,500.
Short courses for fall fairs and field crop judges, $5,500.
Drainage work, $5,000.
Demonstrations and instruction in vegetable growing, $2,500.
Demonstration work on soils, $2,500.
Demonstration and instruction on live stock and poultry, $1,000.
Demonstration work for spraying, pruning, and packing of fruits, $3,000.
Demonstrations in beekeeping, $1,000.
Ontario Veterinary College, additional land, $5,000.
Lectures on Horticulture, $500.
Miscellaneous, $4,233.32.

STRIKE IN THE RAND.

Unsuccessful Attempts Made to Blow Up Power Stations.

A despatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, says: Already seventeen mines are involved in the strike and more than 5,000 men are out. The mine owners are removing the gold to banks for safety. Several terrific explosions occurred near Benoni on Thursday night in an attempt by the strikers to destroy the power station, but the attempt failed. Troops now guard all the power stations.

CLARK'S
POTTED MEATS—
Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.
The child's delight. The picnicker's choice. Everybody's favorite.
W. CLARK, M'f'r., Montreal.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

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

Canada.

Fire destroyed the big elevator plant at Point Edward on Monday.

Hiawatha, Chief of the Iroquois, died in a hospital at the Soo.

An earthquake shock was experienced by the citizens of Morrisburg on Monday.

Over 2,700 experienced farm hands have been brought to Ontario this summer.

Notices have been posted on the Montreal wharves, giving warning as to confidence men.

During a heavy gale the schooner Maud Carter foundered four miles from Cape George, in Nova Scotia.

The Carling block, London, has been bought for $140,000 as a post office site.

Three Hamilton policemen were mauled by a crowd while they were arresting two foreigners.

Fire destroyed the St. Charles Roman Catholic Church in Montreal, causing a loss of $200,000.

Negotiations are being completed for a new central military training area for the Maritime Provinces.

The first moving-picture theatre conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church is to be located at Vancouver.

Announcement is made that the Canadian Northern Railway would be in operation to the Rockies by fall.

James Pridle, aged 35, died at Ingersoll from sun stroke. He had only been in Canada from England about a week.

Geo. McBean of Strathburn was killed while unloading hay, a rope breaking, causing him to fall backwards and break his neck.

According to the report issued by the Forestry Department at Ottawa, Canada's home manufacture of wood pulp and paper is growing.

Last week in Montreal the deaths of children under five years of age numbered 115, an increase of 56 over the figures for the preceding week.

C. E. Dewey, general freight agent of the G.T.P. at Winnipeg, has been appointed freight traffic manager of the G.T.R. at Montreal, and is succeeded by A. E. Rosewear.

A writ has been issued against the corporation of Brockville, claiming $10,000 damages on behalf of Wm. Hewitt, whose son, Morton, met his death by grabbing a live wire.

The Cook Construction Company of Sudbury, Ont., and A. B. Wheaton of Amherst, are joint contractors for the Halifax Terminal Railway (5 miles) at a contract price of $1,500,000.

Great Britain.

The King may pardon Mrs. Pankhurst.

Hon. Alfred Lyttleton died in London on Friday.

Dr. Robert Bridges has been offered the post of Poet Laureate.

The British court has decided that women are barred from the practice of law.

Miss Agnes Lake, manager of The Suffragette, was re-arrested and will be taken back to prison.

The Marquis of Northampton paid $250,000 to Daisy Moss, the actress, in settlement of a breach of promise suit.

United States.

A nation-wide campaign of temperance education is planned in the United States.

An American aeronaut was nearly drowned in Long Island Sound, after drifting 25 miles in an uncontrollable balloon.

A New York jury convicted, in his second trial, Peter Duffy, a former policeman, charged with accepting money from a gambler to give him immunity from prosecution.

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the United States President, is to be married in November to F. B. Sayre, who is in the office of the District Attorney for New York.

Instead of cutting out a tonsil, Dr. Harold Foster of New York announced at Chicago that he could pluck and has plucked out a diseased tonsil "as a man would pluck a cherry."

Seven men were stabbed in a fight in the dining-room of a Gettysburg, Pa., hotel, as a result of a fight on Wednesday, which started when several men aroused the anger of an old veteran in blue by abusing Lincoln.

General.

The South African miners organized a revolutionary party.

A general revolt against the army service proposal has been organized by the Socialists in France.

A Johannesburg strike was officially ended after twenty rioters were killed by the soldiers, but the trouble is by no means over.

Nine dreadnoughts, three forts, and a naval militia are planned by the Netherlands Government to protect the Dutch East Indies.

German experts say that no large steamships will be able to pass through the Panama Canal for five years owing to the frequent land slides.

When told that he had won $200,000 in the Charleroi Exhibition Lottery, a railroad brakeman of Arlow, Belgium, earning $14 a month, dropped into a dead faint.

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
HEAD OFFICE: 26 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON, E.C., ENG.

RE-INVESTMENT OF MATURING BONDS AND JULY DIVIDENDS

THERE are a great many Bonds and other similar Investments maturing at this period of the year. The present market offers splendid opportunity for Investment.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE PROPOSALS FOR THE REINVESTMENT OF STANDARD BONDS, SHORTLY TO MATURE, IN EXCHANGE FOR SUITABLE SECURITIES OF DESIRED MATURITY.

Government Bonds—To yield 4.10% to 4½%.
City Debentures—To yield 5% to 6%.
Public Utility Bonds—To yield 5% to 5½%.
Industrial Bonds—To yield 5½% to 6%.

Particulars of our Current Issues sent upon request.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

FIVE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

Lost During Storm on Lake Erie on Sunday Afternoon.

Niagara Falls, July 7.—Five Niagara Falls, N. Y., boys were drowned during the storm on Lake Erie on Sunday afternoon, and as much more, the remaining half of a party of ten canoeists, either swam ashore or were rescued by members of the party. The boys, in five canoes, had just rounded Windmill Point, when they were caught in a sudden gust of wind and the canoes were capsized. Following are the five young men reported to be missing as a result of the disaster: Carl Goodrich, 20 years old, La Salle; Albert Wagner, 19 years old, 1,922 Whitney avenue, formerly of Toronto; Reginald McMahon, 18 years old, Eversheld, formerly of Toronto; Thomas Brophy, 19 years old, 311 Sixth street, formerly of Toronto; Edward Reichert, 21 years old, 666 Clifton avenue. Those who were rescued: William Cannon, Joseph Cannon, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Walter Franz, Eversheld; George Gray, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Douglas McMahon, Eversheld.

DAM DYNAMITERS AT WORK.

Farmers in Townships in Hastings Are Discouraged.

A despatch from Kingston, Ont., says: Dam dynamiters are again at work. Only a few weeks ago a dam at Plevna was blown up. On Saturday last the Jackson dam at Milburn was dynamited and destroyed. Farmers in the townships have become so discouraged over the yearly flooding of their lands and the impossibility of redress that they have resorted to successfully a number of times during the past few months. It is reported that there is a suspect in this latter case, and that proceedings may be instituted.

MISSING COLUMBIA STUDENT.

John O'Brien Grew Tired of Being a Millionaire.

A despatch from Van Buren, Arkansas, says: John O'Brien, just grew tired of being a millionaire with nothing to do but play the society game and study to keep from killing time." This is the explanation of John O'Brien, New York, city, missing student and heir of millions, who disappeared three years ago and who was found working as division engineer on the Mountain Railroad at Van Buren on Wednesday.

TWO MILITANTS SENTENCED.

Misses Marion and Given Get Three Years in Jail.

A despatch from London, England, says: Two militant suffragettes, Miss Marion and Clara Elizabeth Given, were sentenced on Thursday to three years' penal servitude each on the charge of setting fire to the stands on the Russley Park racecourse on June 9 and causing damage amounting to £5,000.

STARTLING INCIDENT

Suffragette Drops a Hammer from the Gallery

FLAG-WAVING STARTS RIOT

Stars and Stripes Trampled in the East at Winnipeg.

CURES FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts

Healthy babies don't need well-nourished baby does. Grape Nuts is never a Many babies who cannot other food relish the Grape-Nuts, and get

"My baby was given doctors who said that condensed milk on which had ruined the child. One of the doctors said only thing to do was Grape-Nuts, so I got prepared it as follows: tablespoonfuls in one water for half an strained off the liquid teaspoonfuls of Grape Nut-juice with fuls of rich milk, not salt and a little sugar and gave it to baby hours.

"In this simple way baby's life and have to a strong, healthy child laughing. The food is be perfect to have such effect as this. I can I think it is the best world to raise delicate and is also a delicious food for grown-ups as covered in our family. Grape-Nuts is equal to the strong, healthy man. It stands for the of health. "There's and it is explained in book, "The Road to W pkgs.

Ever read the above letter appears from time to time genuine, true, and full of hu

Doctor (to sick man's your husband suffer fro Mrs. Jones: Mrs. Jo to, doctor. He's been w a week over what he bill will be.

Buy a "Stewart" at a Special Price

An overstock in our warehouse must be cleared out before August 1st. Hence the Price

Three inch dial—50 mile speedometer enclosed. 10,000 mile season odometer.

Regular $16.50.

Special Price 10.80.

Three inch dial—50 mile speedometer. 10,000 mile season odometer. Automatic resetting trip recorder and a guaranteed watch.

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