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ESTABLISHED 1894.

JOHN CATTO & SON

Useful Gifts

Handkerchiefs—

Fine Irish Pure Linen Ladies'

H.S., hand-embroidered initials, spe-

cial, \$2, \$3.50 and \$5 per dozen.

Gents' \$1.50 hand-embroidered in-

itials; special, \$3, \$4.50 and \$7 per dozen.

Attractively put up in holy design

boxes. Also an immense stock of every

variety of Handkerchiefs for ladies',

gentlemen's and children's use.

Umbrellas—

Best imported makes. Gents' \$1 to

\$7.50 each. Ladies' \$1 to \$5 each. In-

itials engraved free of charge.

Bath Gowns—

Ladies' and Gents' Soft Terry Cloth

Bath Gowns, handsome shades, \$4.50 to

\$7 each.

Pillow Shams—

From \$3 to \$15 per pair.

Bed Spreads—

Hand-embroidered, fine Irish linen,

\$10 to \$40 each.

Initial Towels—

A decided novelty. Linen Huck Tow-

els, damask ends, with any initial hand-

somely worked, \$5 per dozen.

Linen Damask—

Table Cloths and Napkins to match;

regular useful sizes, from \$4.50 to \$25

per set.

Fancy Linens—

Centre Pieces, Carvers, Tea Cloths,

Tray Cloths, Doylies, Sideboard Covers,

\$1.50 to \$40 each.

Down Quilts—

Handsome Sateen Covers, \$7 to \$15.

Silk and Satin Covers, \$15 to \$40. Down

Sofa Pillows, \$1 to \$15.

Lace Gowns—

Splendid stock of Shaped Lace Gowns,

black and ivory, in Chantilly, Piccadilly,

Alencon, Ebro, and other styles. \$10 to

\$15 each.

Silk House Linen—

Nicely boxed, in Louisiane, Messa-

line, Taffetas, Armures, Surahs, etc.,

plain and fancy, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

Real Lace Berthas—

\$15 to \$50.

Real Lace Collars—

\$5 to \$20.

Scarves—

Crape de Chine, beautiful tints, \$1.25

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATORY Toronto, Dec. 6.—(3 p.m.)—The depression which was off the

Nova Scotia coast last night has now

passed out to sea. The weather is every-

where fine and for the most part abnor-

mally mild.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Dawson, 18 below; 16 below; Victoria, 40;

46, Vancouver, 40-44; Edmonton, 24-34;

Battleford, 26-34; Prince Albert, 26-38;

Calgary, 14-33; Regina, 18-49; Winnipeg,

20-40; Port Arthur, 14-33; Parry Sound,

22-38; Toronto, 25-38; Ottawa, 18-32;

Montreal, 18-33; Quebec, 2-23; St. John,

12-28; Halifax, 20-28.

Lakes, Georgian Bay, Ottawa and

Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate south-

erly to westerly winds; fine and mild.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate

to fresh southwesterly winds; fine and

mild.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh northwester-

ly to westerly winds; fine, with a little

higher temperature. Sunday, fine and

mild.

Superior—Moderate to fresh southerly

to westerly winds; fine and mild.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—

Fine, not much change in temperature.

THE BAROMETER.

Time. Ther. Bar. Wind.

8 a.m. 30 29.75 10 S.W.

Noon 30 29.75 8 S.W.

2 p.m. 30 29.75 8 S.W.

4 p.m. 30 29.75 12 S.W.

10 p.m. 30 29.75 12 S.W.

Mean of day, 32; difference from aver-

age, 3 above; highest, 35; lowest, 29.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6 At From

Gr. Waldersee, New York.....Hamburg

Baltic, Liverpool.....New York

Bernina, Manchester.....Boston

Francesca, Gibraltar.....New York

Panama, Trieste.....New York

Napoli, Piraeus.....New York

Empress, Ireland.....Liverpool

BIRTHS.

CHOWAN—At 245 Bathurst-st., on

Dec. 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank A.

days, a son, named William.

SECCOMB—On Friday, Dec. 6th, 1907,

at 284 Sherbourne-st., to Dr. and

Mrs. Wallace Seccombe, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LONDON—HUMPHREY—On Wednesday,

sure as the sun
The ELGIN WATCH
Keeps Time to the Second
Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

370 MINERS ENTOMBED

Continued From Page 1.

and throughout the town are pathetic and heartrending. Wives, mothers and sweethearts, together with children and members of the stronger sex move from place to place vainly seeking information and making an attempt to conceal their grief. But little news can be given them, and such as they do get is bad. None is encouraging. The hope that anyone in the mine has survived the explosion and the suffocating gas that immediately after filled the mine, is now a mere possibility. It comes word from the searchers in the mine that bodies have been found at one place or another, and in nearly every instance it is also stated that the bodies are either terribly torn and mangled or burned and blackened.

SCIENCE STUDENTS BANQUET

Their "19th Annual" Proves to Be a Most Enjoyable Affair.

The students of the faculty of applied science of the university held their nineteenth annual dinner at the gymnasium last night. It is not considered "the thing" to call them "S.P.S." men any longer. President Falconer was there, and a number of other distinguished guests. Thomas Hogg, president of the Engineering Society, was in the chair.

The toast to "Canada and the Empire" was proposed by Mr. Davis, secretary of the Engineering Society. The toast to "The Faculty of Applied Science" was responded to by the president, "The Faculty of Applied Science" was responded to by the president, "The Faculty of Applied Science" was responded to by the president.

RACED 85 MILES FOR LIFE AND LOST

Homesteader Had Arm Pulled From Socket and Nearest Physician Was at Saskatoon.

SASKATOON, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Hector Lachapelle, a homesteader, living 85 miles from here, arrived in the city last night in charge of friends and expired a few minutes later. In the city hospital, Lachapelle Thursday was working with a threshing machine and got his hand caught in the machinery. The arm was literally torn from the socket. The nearest physician was absent, and as every moment was vital to the homesteader, the doctor, who had been called, hurriedly left for the long drive to Saskatoon. They arrived here last night, but Lachapelle expired a few minutes after he was taken here, where he leaves a wife and two babies.

WOMAN'S CANADIAN CLUB.

Mrs. W. Sanford Evans President of Organization at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. Sanford Evans was elected the first president of the newly organized Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg to-day. The other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. George Bryce; second vice-president, Mrs. O. Fortin; third vice-president, Mrs. Duke; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Chipman; literary correspondent, Mrs. W. H. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. I. Mackay, and secretary, Mrs. W. F. Osborne.

NO NEED TO WORRY.

Your Xmas purchases should include a gift worth while—one that brings all-the-year-around pleasure to the whole family. The New Improved Edison Phonograph with large horn can do this. Prices from \$14.50 to \$175.00 sold for cash or on easy payments. We offer in our talking machine parlors continuous demonstrations. Do not delay! call today.

The R. S. Williams & Sons' Co., Limited, 143 Yonge St.

BEER STEADIES THE NERVES

GOOD beer, used as a beverage with meals, makes a steadier, stronger nerves because it helps the stomach do its work better.

Your own doctor will tell you that the right use of beer is good for almost every adult, —women especially.

The little alcohol in beer (less than there is in cider) helps digest food. Get the right idea about beer, and be healthier for using it.

MAY-BE MAYORS

Continued From Page 1.

in which public ownership became advantageous to the community. Pure water at the lowest possible price afforded an example of what could be done. Next in order was a sewage and refuse disposal system. They were all agreed about these. Other necessities followed, like light and police protection. No one would suggest that the police should be operated by a private corporation with the object of dispensing dividends. Light was essential to a proper policing of any city. Why, then, should it necessarily be light be placed in private hands?

Lack of proper transit facilities tended to pack the population of a community into denser masses. As soon as suburban communication was established the community benefited. Should this be done by a private board of directors, over whom the people had no control, or by the people's own board, over whom they had absolute control? The answer was obvious. The city was affected by public ownership advocated by the government. He thought that the people's own board might be it should be supported by the people when engaged in such a cause.

The issue at Ottawa. W. F. Maclean, M.P., who was very well received, thought that if public ownership was a great question in Toronto it was a greater one at Ottawa. There Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared himself opposed to it, but Sir Wilfrid was an astute politician, and the speaker thought he would come out in favor of the principle before the next election. As he understood public ownership, it was intended to widen the control of the common people in ordinary life. It was a struggle at best for most of them, and if governments did not try to increase the private enterprise to the people and make life more livable, they did not serve their purpose.

He had no fear of a business man, but he was concerned for the benefit of the people as a whole. The baker, the brewer, the grocer, were not free of competition. He himself was subject to competition, and might be run out of his business by anyone who gave better service. What right had any of these private companies to protection more than the business man? When the Toronto Electric Light Co. solemnly pledged themselves with the Independent Light Co. to keep up competition, they broke their pledges and crushed the people, and now had the effrontery to tell the same people that they had no right to compete with them because they had little money invested.

At Niagara they had power generated by ever-running water sufficient to run every wheel in Canada. Lord Kelvin and Edison had then they would yet be able to convert electric energy into cheap and easily available heat. When the electric stove came, did they want to have it in the hands of the electric barons? or did they want to have it in their own control so that they could have it cheaply for their homes?

"Keep the power in your own hands by taking advantage of light, gas, heat and power. Build a transmission line and bring it to your doors," said Mr. Maclean.

Stuart Lyon asked if the people would not have to pay for the transmission line.

Mr. Maclean replied that it was the only way there was to get a share of the wealth of Niagara for the people themselves, and if they wanted it they must have it. He may need to use it, and the people in Toronto would bear their proportion of the cost of the transmission line.

Mr. Lyon's objection that the people would have to pay for the transmission line was met by Mr. Maclean, who said that the people would have to pay for the transmission line.

He also replied to Mr. Lyon that the Electric Light Co. could make a deal with the hydro-electric power commission if they were so disposed.

"That's the only sane thing you have said to-night," said Mr. Lyon. "I'll leave it to the citizens whether Mr. Lyon or I should be in the asylum to-night," replied the member for South York, who said he supported public ownership of power and light in Toronto because it meant equality of treatment for rich and poor, large consumers and small alike. When the people owned their own power in Toronto all the users of power would have equal and fair treatment. The companies to-day had fifty rates and there was no equality.

Perils of over-capitalization. Mr. Maclean called attention to the over-capitalization situation in the United States. In New York the railroads were capitalized at \$800,000,000, and the Erie Railroad at \$200,000,000. The people had to pay dividends on that over-capitalization. The Hamilton Electric Light Co. had been capitalized at \$25,000,000. In Toronto there had been a scheme offered to combine all the electric corporations of Ontario into a public ownership. It was a merger with a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which the people would have to pay 8 or 10 per cent. dividends forever and ever. The people would have to pay 8 or 10 per cent. dividends forever and ever. The people would have to pay 8 or 10 per cent. dividends forever and ever.

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in every house, as it ought to be in Toronto.

The cost of plant. Who is going to pay for the power plant? was the next question. He would have paid for the Canadian Pacific Railway? It was the traffic, the passengers and the freight. It took care of itself. The cost of the power installation would never come home to the people. It would pay for itself and the consumers would bear all the charges.

Wherever public ownership had been adopted it had never been abandoned. In Europe and other parts of the world it was being expanded and widened and no one would think of giving it up. Not one of the little towns in Ontario, like Guelph and Orillia and others, would give up their public ownership of light and power.

Mr. Lyon here enquired why the city did not expropriate the street railway. Amid some confusion it was made clear that Mr. Lyon was in favor of expropriation, but objected to Mr. Maclean's statement that the government had given the city permission to expropriate. The city bill for expropriation had been withdrawn owing to the opposition, but under the Hydro-Electric Power Act the city could go to the commission at any time and ask them to expropriate the railway.

"That's business," was the approving comment of Mr. Lyon. "That's business, and I'm speaking business all the time," replied Mr. Maclean amid loud applause.

"I say it in the most solemn way that nearly all the corruption in this country has its origin in the private corporations going in and out in the lobbies of parliament trying to sew up the people," was Mr. Maclean's next point.

"I do not for a moment wish to appear as antagonizing capital. We need capital and must have it, but there are other channels for its activities. The people can supply the capital for public utilities and conduct their own business."

He would just as soon trust the mayor and aldermen of the city sitting in public council to run a light plant as a lot of directors sitting in darkness behind a screen door.

The most important document he thought which had appeared in many years was the act passed in New York which would entirely stop the watering of corporation stocks. It was a clause they needed in Canada and he commended it to the attention of Mr. Wharney and Mr. Hanna. He referred to the agitation carried on by the Electric Light Co.'s agents for pure water.

"These gentlemen like to hear about pure water to drink, but they don't like to hear about the dirty water they want to inject into the public utilities of Toronto."

Mr. Lyon had another question, whether Mr. Maclean would consider the bylaw if carried mandatory to the council to go ahead with the plant construction, or if they found they could negotiate with the Electric Light Co. to do so.

Mr. Maclean thought the council would be justified in making a reasonable deal with the company, but the citizens wanted power and should not have that issue sidetracked with questions of detail.

Joseph Oliver, a majority candidate, desired especially that the citizens should carry the bylaw for electric energy. Toronto did not wish to lose its supremacy as a manufacturing city by not having as cheap power as was possible under the offer of the provincial government. They had now the cheapest water of any city in America. He believed pure water could be secured by sufficient care taken of the pipes and conduit in the bay.