## With Marconi's Wireless at Glace Bay.

A Famous Workshop of Twentieth Century Wizardry By Andrew Merkel in the Canadian Courier.

side of which is 300 feet long. Enelosed within this square are the
two condensing houses, of the station
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the Comment and the operating rooms
of the plant.

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transmitting

several combinations. This admits of his transmitting a me-sage to (Hadm. for instance, to be followed immediately by one directed to the Cape Cod station. He manipulates a key very little different in design from the ordinary Morse, now in common use, though somewhat larger. In pressing this key the operator releases the current which enters the condenser, and from theore to the choker, where it is discharged. An indicator in the operating room records as the case may be, the dot or dash, as it leaves the cerial.

Separated from the sending room by a slight partition is the receiving room of the station. In dimensions it is about fifteen by twenty-five feet. A table running the length of the room contains all the apparatus necessary in the actual work of receiving messages. The sound wave in redeving off the aerial wire, goes through the induction coil in the primary wind of the magnetic detector and then to ground. The receiving apparatus is connected on to the secondary wind, the signals being received by an ordinary telephone received by an ordinary telephone received by an ordinary telephone receiver equipped with a highly sensitized diaphragm.

Adjoining the receiving chamber is a

ceiver equipped with a highly sensitized diaphragm.
Adjoining the receiving chamber is a room fitted up with a complete telegraphic outfit. Here the land wires of the telegraph companies enter the building. The room is small, having accommodation only for three operators.
The building also contains besides the general offices a drafting room and a store room, where a duplicate of every separate part of the apparatus required is constantly kept in stock.
The power-house is separated from the main building of the station by about four humberd feet. It is of wood and is floored with concrete. Contained

graphic outfit. Here the land wires of the telegraph companies enter the building. The room is small, having accommodation only for three operators.

The building also contains besides the general offices a drafting room and a store room, where a duplicate of every separate part of the apparatus required is constantly kept in stock.

The power-house is separated from the main beilding of the station by about four hundred feet. It is of wood and is floored with concrete. Contained in this building is a modern electrical plant. Steam is the nower employed and the engines, of which there are two, are capable respectively of developing one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred and seventy-five and two hundred and seventy-five and two hundred and tentity for the boilers. A workshen is also contained in this building where a runnber of men are constantly comployed turning out and recarine all the more important apparatus of the Marconi Wiveless Telegraph Co. of Canadia.

Besides the buildings actually employment in the operation of the plant, there



degrees the whole melody rushed to his small and griny finger tips, and Blind Tom, his hig builet head thrown loack, let himself go in his cestasy and forgot there were such things as forbidden premises—forgot everything, in short, save the music which was waking the echees of the quiet, drowsy house.

One of the young ladies of the family heard the unusual sound and crept down stairs to listen. When she saw Tom at the piano she stole softly away and call.

neard the unusual sound and crept down stairs to listen. When she saw Tom at the piano she stole softly away and called the others—the half-witted child seemed inspired and played on and on, astounding everybody by his brilliant performance.

That was the beginning of Blind Tom's career. He became a celebrated figure in the musical world through his Heavensent gift of imitation. A piece of music once played was forever impressed on Tom's imperfect brain, and the result was marvellous.

He turned out to be the most priceless treasure his "white folks" owned, and even after freedom he stayed with them, going from city to city on concert tours, where he made immense sums of money. His nature, like his brain, was of strange mould. He was particularly cruel. He loved to hear of pain and sickness and even death, and, though he had the best of masters, he could not bear correction patiently, and thought no more of knocking down a tacher.



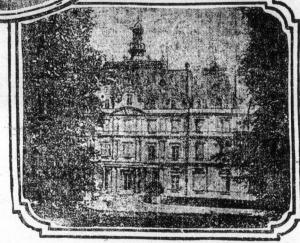
piece of soft rag soaked in turpentine.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor will be stage

King Edward's Thrones:

King Edward has more thrones than any other monarch in the world. He has three in his London palaces, one in the House of Lords, one at Westminster, and a sixth is at Windsor Castle. The most ancient is the one at Westminster, where each ruler of Great Britain is crowned. The coronation chair is a massive throne of oak, in which seven Edwards have sat, Beneath the seat is a sandstone block, known as the "Stone of Destiny," from Scone, which was the emblem of power of the Scottish kings. The throne in the House of Lords is of Burmese teak, carved and gilded and studded with crystals. The throne in St. James' Palace is large, with a canopy overlaid with crimson velvet, embroidered with crowns set with pearls. The most costly throne is at Windsor, It is composed entirely of carved ivory, in laid with precious stones, especially emeralds. It was presented to Queen Victoria by the Maharajah of Travancore.

The date for the Unitde States giving back to the Cuban people the government of their republic has been put off till Feb., 1909.



LEOPOLD'S MORGANATIC WIFE AND CASTLE LORMOY. The upper protrait is one of Madame la Barronne de Vaughan, the red wife of King Leopold, of Belgium, with whom he recently had a d, and whom he visits so often that he has angered his subjects for absent from the country. Below is a strait of the Castle of Lornear Paris, the home which King Leopold has presented to Baroness than.

# AT HIS BAR HE REFORMS MEN

ROEBLING'S ONE SALOONKEEPER WORKS GOOD IN MANY WAYS-UPLIFTS THE COMMUNITY.

By the payment of wholesale and retail licenses, and compliance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, I am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my place of business, Roebling, Florence

of business. Roebling. Florence Township.

To the wife who has a drunkard for a hysband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated. I say emphatically give me notice, in person, and all such cases shall be excluded from drinking at my place of business.

I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards, minors or to the poor and destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and put it, where it will do the most good to their families.

There are men of honor and men of money who can afford it, and it is with these I desire to trade, To those that wish to trade with me and can afford it, come and you will be treated gentlemanly.

honor and who can afford it." To this end he has had printed and spread broad-cast cards outlining his purpose and embedding

ing public announcement, lived up to his rules.

"No one ever saw a man stagger out of my place," said Barrett yesterday, "and if I can prevent it never will. I have a family myself and I know that it keeps a man hustling these days to make both ends aneet, so that very few men can afford to spend much money on liquor. Those who drink too freely bring privation and want on their wives and children. That sounds like Sunday school talk, doesn't it? Queer, coming from a saloonkeeper? Well, I never was a temperance crank, never will be and don't want to pose for the sake of effect, but those are my principles and I'll stick. I haven't anything to gain by it and could

Thomas J. Barrett. saloonkeeper, of Beelding, N. J., is called "the guardian angel" of the 2000 worknen who make that all of the men in the Roebling Company's mills need a guardian angel in tunnen form, but those who do find one in Barrett.

Roebling is known as "the model village," and Earrett says he will maintain the regulation of the community by kerping a model hotel and sloom—one which will exclude the histical drinker, and the regulation of the reputation of the regulation of the reputation of the regulation of the seed maintenance of the company's mills need a guardian angel in the model village," and Earrett says he will maintain the regulation of the community by kerping a model hotel and saloom—one which will exclude the histical drinker, and the mean too poor to seem money.

which will exclude the hubitaal drinker on the best site in the village, with a and the man too poor to spend money for liquor, and cater only to "men of and the spreading farm lands of Penasyl

of the pictures, as will Mrs. Clarence

where the

HAMILTON TIMES may be had:

G. J. M'ARTHUR, Stationer, Rebecca St., 4 doors from James. F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand. THOS. FRENCH, Stationer, go James Street North.

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358 James Street North. JAS. M'KENZIE, Newsdealer, 334 James Street North.

D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcoe.

R. B. GARDINER, Waldorf Hotel,

IOHN HILL. Tobacconist. 171 King Street East.

W. R. FLEMING, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.

H. P. TEETER, Druggist, King and Ashley.

T. J. M'BRIDE,

J. WOODS, Barber, 401 Barton East. H. HOWE. 587 Barton East.

A. W. SWAZIE, 647 Barton Street East. J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist,
Barton and Wentworth, also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.

H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.

A. GREIG, Newsdealer, 10 York Street. JAMES MITCHELL, Confectioner,

A. NORMAN, 103 York Street. MRS. SHOTTER, Confectioner,

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S. WOTTON, 376 York Street. T. S. M'DONNELL,

374 King Street West. WALSH, 244 King Street West.

D. T. DOW, 172 King Street West. JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.

A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South. BURWELL GRIFFIN,
Queen and Charlton Ave.

MRS. SECORD, Locke and Canada.

PHONE 368.

CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.

manager at one of the most gorgeous
living picture shows ever given in
New York. It will take place February 26 and 27.

The entertainment is to consist of tableaux vivants, and it is probable that John W. Alexander and several other artists will aid in the posing.

Society women whose families and names are known well in this city and London will take part in file tableaux, posing in gorgeous costumes.

Mrs. J. J. Astor will pose in several

of the pictures, as will Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and probably Mrs. Reginald Brooks, a sister of Mrs. Waldorf Astor. The Ducheas of Sutherland, the famous beauty of London society, will be in New York at that time, and it is expected that she will consent to duplicate the art pictures in which she has posed abroad. Miss Nora Langhorne, the "baby" of the given in New York next month of long-ago centuries to represent compositions of the old masters.

Mrs. J. J. Astor will pose in several

of the pictures, as will Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and probably Mrs. Reginald Brooks, a sister of Mrs. Valdorf Astor. The Ducheas of Sutherland, the famous beauty of London society, will be in New York at that time, and it is expected that she will consent to duplicate the art pictures in which she has posed abroad. Miss Nora Langhorne, the "baby" of the gentiful Langhorne coterie, will pose Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Guinness arranged for the grand ballroom at the Plaza yesterday.

"It will be for charity," said Mrs. Under Astor. H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T., H. & B. Station. It will pay you to use the Want Col-umn of the Times. BUSINESS TELS

vania beyond. Barrett's application to run the hotel was favorably acted on, he obtained a liquor ficense from the County, Court, and ever since has been an elevating influence at Roebling.
Roebling is a community without a government. The authorities of Florence Township, in which Roebling lies, pay little attention to the place, for which Roebling is thankful. The company appointed A. S. Arms superintendent of the village. He looks after the company's property, collects the rents and receives complaints from the tenants, which are rare. Having also been elected a Justice of the Peace, he is vested with judicial authority. The company also appointed a uniformed police force of three men, who were sworn in as township constables. Then a neat little brick "lockup" was erected and Roebling was prepared for the worst.

But right there is where Barrett saw a chance to close a probable breach in the peace of the community and stepped in. Being the only salconkeeper in town, he makes it a point that his customers keep well within the bounds of order, realizing that when men are employed regularly and don't spend too much of their money on drink they are not tempted to help themselves to their meighbor's goods. So the Justice of the Peace and his police force have little to do.

Although Barrett is only thirty-four years old, his interest in some of the residents of Roebling who are in meed of good advice occasionally might almost be called fatherly, at least from a pastorul standpoint. There are no churches in Roebling. For the officials and work, men of the company who are Protestants services are held by the visiting clergymen every Sunday in Roebling Hall, while the large number of Hungarians who work in the mills are Greek Catholics and attend a church of that demonination in Trenton. For that reason there is no resident pastor, but there are many persons in Roebling who declare that to a large extent Barrett takes the place of one.

Barrett las an effective method from a large extent Barrett takes the place of o

many persons in Roebling who declare that to a large stent Barrett takes the place of one.

Barrett has an effective method for making men follow his advice, as a recent incident well illustrates.

"You have been spending a great deal of money in my place lately. How much do you put in the bank every weeek?" he asked a workman who is ten years older than himself and who has a large family. The man replied that he did not have a bank account.

"Well," said Barrett, "I've got to the heart of the

older than himself and who has a large family. The man replied that he did not have a bank account.

"Well." said Barrett. "I've got to go to the bank in Bordentown to-morrow about noon: suppose you come with me and start one."

The man was not impressed with the idea at first, but quickly assented when Barrett said: "If you don't start one and don't continue to add a dollar or two to it every week you need not come around here for any beer or whisky."

"What do you think of the Bishops' law?" Barrett was asked yesterday.

"Best excise legislation ever enacted, he replied. "There is no excuse for a man loafing in a salcon all day Sunday. If he wants a glass or two of heer during the day he can have a case in the house, and he will find better company in his wife and children than he will get in a rum shop."—New York Herald.

\*\*List of Agencies\*\*

List of Agencies\*

Where the

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

Time Table taking effect, January 6th, 1908.

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Intermediate points: 6.10, 7.10, 8.09, 9.10, 19.10,

1.10, 1.10, 1.10, 2.30, 4.10, 5.30, 6.10, 7.48,

2.15, 1.1, 1.10, 2.30, 4.10, 5.30, 6.10, 7.48,

2.15, 1.10, 1.10, 1.10, 1.10, 2.30,

3.10, 8.25, 1.10, These cars stop at Beach
Road, No. 12, Canal Bridge, Hotel Brant,
Burlington and all Stations between Burlington and Oakville.

Carl leave Burlington for Hamilton and n and Oakville.

Consider the Hamilton and Consideration and Oakville.

12.10, 1.45, 3.15, 4.10, 5.10, 7.06, 8.30, 10.10.

D. M. Carb leave Oakville for Hamilton: 7.56, 9.25, 11.30 a. m.: 2.35 4.00, 6.45, 9.45 p. m. These cars stop at all stations between Oskaville and Burlington, Hotel Brant, Canal Bridge, No. 12.

Oakwille and Burlington, Hotel Brant, Canal Bridge, No. 12.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Intermediate points: \$1.0, 9.19, 11.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.10, 6.10, 7.45, 2.15 p. m.

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Oakwille: \$1.0, 11.25 a. m.; 2.20, 5.10, 6.10, 8.35 p. m. These cars stop at Beach Road, No. 12, Canal, Hotel Brant, Burlington and all Stations between Burlington and Oakwille. Cars leave Burlington for Hamilton and Intermediate points: \$1.0, 10.16 a. m.; 12.10, 14.0, 2.15, 5.10, 7.00, 8.30, 9.15 p. m.

Cars leave Oakwille for Hamilton: 9.50 a. m.; 13.10 a. m.; 12.10 a.

## BRANTFORD & HAMILTON ELECTRIC RAILWAY—TIME TABLE

Commoncing December 70th, 1987.

Leave Hamilton: 7.69, 8.30, 10.30 a. m.;
12.37, 2.9, 4.30, 8.20, 8.30, p.m.,
12.37, 2.9, 4.30, 8.20, 8.30, p.m.,
12.30, 2.30, 3.30, p.m.,
12.30, 2.30, 3.30, p.m.,
12.30, 2.30, 3.30, p.m.,
13.30, 2.30, 9.60, p.m.,
13.30, 2.30, 9.60, p.m.,
13.30, 2.30, 2.30, 9.60, p.m.,
13.30, 2.30, 2.30, p.m.,
13.30, 2.30, p.m.,
13.30, p.m

SUNDAY SERVICE

Leave Hamilton: 19.90 a. m.: 1.50, 2.36, 4.23, 7.00, 8.20 p. m.
Leave Ancaster: 19.30 a., m.: 1.27, 2.50, 6.30, 7.30, 9.00 p. m.

HAMILTON & DUNDAS RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY SERVICE

Leave Dundas—6.09, 7.15, 8.05, 9.15, 10.15,
11.15 a m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15,
6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.90, 10.90, 11.15 p. m.

Leave Hamilton—6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.16,
11.15 a m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15,
7.16, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.15 p. m.

SUNDAY SERVICE

SUNDAY SERVICE

SUNDAY SERVICE SUNDAY SERVICE Leave Dundas—8.20, 10.00, 11.46 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15

HAMILTON, GRIMSBY & BEAMS-VILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

VILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY SERVICE

Leave Hamilton—7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 p. m.

Leave Beamsville—6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 1.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.0 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Hamilton—9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.45, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 9.10 p. m.

Leave Beamsville—7.15, 8.15, 9.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15 p. m.

### The Source of Life.

The Source of Life.

In Poleozoic times, then, writes Professor Lowell, in the Century, it was the earth itself, not the sun, to which plant and animal primarily stood beholden for existence. This gives us a most instructive glimpse into one planetologic process. To the planet's own internal heat is due the chief fostering of the beginnings of life upon its surface. Thus a planet is capable of at least beginning to develop organisms without more than a modicum of help from the central sun. We talk of the sun as the source of life; and so it is to-day in the sense of being its sustainer, but the real sense of being its sustainer, but the real source was the earth itself, which also raised it through its babyhood.

### English Away Ahead

According to Professor Ridgeway the English language is spoken by 650,000,000 people, Russian by 235,000,000, and Ger-man by 215,000,000.