

## 'TOM JONES' WAS GREAT BIG HIT

Immensely Pleased a Very Large Audience at the Grand Opera House.

"Tom Jones" Friday night made the most favorable impression of any light opera or musical play that has been seen at the Grand for many years.

As its merits deserved it was greeted by the largest audience save one that has been at the popular theater this year, and the audience was enthusiastic. It can come back any old time and there will not be enough room in the playhouse to raise the dust.

The opera is most refreshing. It deals with healthy subjects and not for a minute was there anything suggestive. It took one back to the days of dear old England, the Merry England of the sixteenth century, when knights were bold, and ladies charming, and drinking was such a healthy exercise. The stage craft was perfect, and the audience had no difficulty in thinking that one was enjoying the pleasant spring time in dear old Somersethire, with primroses and larks and all the rest of it. It was marvelous.

### The Story.

The story is practically that of "Fielding," fixed up for musical purposes of course. It deals with the fortunes of Tom Jones, a young man whose parentage is somewhat obscure. Tom is brought up in the family of a country squire together with a nephew of the squire. The boys grow up together, and Tom falls in love with Sophia, the daughter of another country gentleman. Sophia is already betrothed to the nephew, and complications follow rapidly. The girl refuses to marry the nephew, and both Tom and herself are turned out. A designing lady of fashion attempts to marry Tom, and there is considerable trouble. Of course, it works out all right. Tom gets Sophia, and it is also discovered that Tom is the real nephew and the supposed nephew was a mere impostor. The plot is much more intricate than the bare outline would suggest, and gave scope not only for plenty of splendid singing, but for considerable good character acting.

### Splendid Music.

But the real distinguishing feature of the play is the music. No more melodious score has been heard in this city since the paucity days of the Gelsa and the Mikado. The lyrics were very sweet, the real musical quality being in evidence everywhere. They were of the mounting kind, and snatches of them linger with the listener for many, many days.

Some of the best numbers were, "On a January Morning," "For Aye, My Love," and "All for a Green Ribbon."

### Miss Gunning.

The leading roles were in very clever hands. Miss Louise Gunning, she of the glorious voice, was, as usual, given a very enthusiastic welcome. Miss Gunning has a part that suits her as well as anything she has had in many days, and she made the very best possible use of it. She had some very beautiful songs to sing, and she sang them well. Perhaps her best number was "Be Guilty with Music Sweet," and with Miss Quinlan, Albert Pellaton and Mr. Parr sang a very beautiful madrigal "Paradox of Lovers."

Miss Gertrude Quinlan was very clever as "Helen," Sophia's maid, and made a splendid impression. She was very bright and acted her part with distinction. Miss May Mooney as Lady Bellaston, possesses a contralto voice of good range and excellent quality, and also displays much acting ability.

### A Real Funmaker.

The real funmaker of the occasion was the old time favorite, Mr. Wm. Morris, as Benjamin Partridge, a man of parts, a village barber. This was the old time barber who did everything from cutting hair to doctoring horses. The work of Mr. Morris was splendid, and he had a rare line of conversation, and made use of Latin phrases—always wrong, of course—that were excruciatingly funny. He had a song, "Kling Neptune," that was very funny, and with the chorus showed something new and very pretty in stage pictures.

Mr. Henry Norman as Squire Western, a fine old English gentleman, with an infinite capacity for liquor, and also a system full of gout, was very clever, and he added not a little to the fun of the evening. He could sing and altogether was as refreshing a character actor as has been seen here.

### A Little Stagey.

Mr. Parr, as Tom Jones, was the least satisfying of any of the leading characters. He has an excellent voice, but his acting was neither natural nor effective. He was too theatrical. The other characters were well taken. A word should be said for the chorus. It was one of the best. The girls could sing, and they looked pretty. There were no tights. In the ensemble parts the music was splendid, and left nothing to be desired in the way of harmony. This was a real chorus, the contralto work being especially noticeable.

Londons would welcome a return engagement of "Tom Jones." The book is by Robert Courtneidge and A. M. Thomson, the music by Edward German and the lyrics by Chas. Taylor. They form a winning combination.

### HAD TO CLIMB THE CARS.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Two freight cars jumped the track at Campbell's Bay last night and blocked the line for hours. In the necessary transferring from train to train during the blockade, the passengers had to climb the freight cars. In doing this, William W. Catherly, of Carp, fell between the cars and broke a leg. He was conveyed to Amherst.

Birds, when perched on trees or bushes, are natural weathercocks, as they invariably turn their heads to the wind.

## Convicted of Stealing From a Car Prisoners Remanded for Sentence

Grand Trunk Brings Home the Crime To Two Men.

After hearing the evidence of nearly twenty witnesses in the case of Joseph Lenehan and Perry Sinclair, charged with breaking into a sealed Grand Trunk car and stealing five cases of whisky, Magistrate Love found Lenehan guilty of being one of the party, inasmuch as he had endeavored to dispose of the whisky to several hotelkeepers.

Lenehan's bail was renewed in the sum of \$2,000 and he was remanded a week for sentence.

Perry Sinclair pleaded guilty to breaking into the car and was also remanded a week for sentence.

**Evidence Conclusive.**

The evidence submitted was most conclusive, and it was shown that Sinclair and a switchman named James

Cotter, who has left the city, were seen near the car from which the whisky was stolen on the night in question, burning a case and the straw wrappings from several whisky bottles.

They were drinking from a bottle of whisky.

Shortly afterwards it was discovered by the car checkers that the car had been entered, and that five cases of whisky had been stolen.

The following morning Cotter and Sinclair tried to sell two cases of whisky to the proprietor of the Britannia House.

**Refused to Buy It.**

He refused to buy, and young Lenehan came and took the whisky away in a cutter and tried to sell it to some other hotelmen.

Shortly afterwards Sinclair was arrested and Lenehan gave himself up. The evidence was of a character that showed that Lenehan was not directly concerned in the breaking into the car, but he had been associating with the others and drinking the stolen whisky.

**Judgment Against the G. T. R.**

Mrs. John Lamond Succeeds in Suit

The Case Was Decided Friday in the Trial Court at Toronto.

In the trial court at Toronto Friday, before Chief Justice Meredith, in the case of Lamond vs. the G. T. R., judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$300 and costs.

Judgment (L.) in action tried without a jury at London.

The plaintiff sued under the provisions of R.S.O., ch. 88, to recover damages for the death of her husband, who was killed on the night of 14th October, 1907, owing, as she alleged, to the negligence of defendants, and the action was brought for the benefit of the plaintiff and four children of the deceased.

He was a watchman in the employment of the defendants at the Colborne street crossing of their railway, in the city of London.

**The Accident.**

According to the testimony of John Farmer, a brakeman in the defendant's service, he last saw the deceased alive a few minutes before his dead body was discovered lying between the rails of a track called the "Old Port," and five or six feet from the west side of Colborne street.

When seen alive by Farmer, the deceased was on the sidewalk on the east side of Colborne street, between Taylor's and Walker's, carrying his lamp.

On this night, which was said not to be very dark, a train crew was engaged in making up a train, which came from the old Grand Trunk yard, and was then backed eastward in order to put the two cars on the old port track, west of Colborne street; it was then pulled across Colborne street eastward till the engine which was at the head of it was beyond Burnell street, the next intersecting street east of Colborne street; two cars were then backed on to the old Grand Trunk track.

**Cars Were Kicked.**

After this was done, the train went eastward on that track about 100 feet east of Colborne street; two cars were kicked off the track across Colborne street. The brakeman was on the top of the westerly car, standing about twelve feet from the east of it; he had a lamp in his hand and glanced westward, not looking, as he said, for anyone, thinking, as he said, that it was not his business to look where there was a watchman on the crossing; he made no signal, and gave no warning that the cars were in motion, but was on the car apparently for the sole purpose of stopping the cars when they had gone the distance they were intended to go west of Colborne street; there was no light on the crossing, but there was one on Bathurst street and another on York street, each distant from 150 to 175 feet from the tracks crossing Colborne street; no one was stationed on either of the cars that was being kicked off, and warn persons, and the engine bell was ringing. When the deceased was found, his head was severed from his body, which had evidently been run over by a car.

**Judgment for Plaintiff.**

Held, that the inference could properly be drawn that the deceased was knocked down and run over by the two cars which were being kicked across Colborne street, and that the deceased was not aware of the approach of the moving cars; that defendants were guilty of negligence in that they failed to discharge their duty not to subject the deceased to unnecessary danger, and that the deceased was not guilty of contributory negligence. Held, also, that sec. 276 of the railway act, R.S.O., 1906, ch. 37, was applicable as against the deceased.

Reference to Wallman v. Canadian Pacific R. W. Company, 5 Can. Ry. Cas. 229; Canadian Pacific R. W. Company v. Boisseau, 32 S.C.R. 424, Q. R. 11, K.B. 394; Bennett v. Grand Trunk R. W. Company, 3 O.W.R. 446. Judgment for plaintiff for \$300 damages, with costs.

G. C. Gibbons, K.C., and G. S. Gibbons (London) for plaintiff, V. Nesbitt, K.C., and Pope for defendants.

## ANOTHER UNION OF GREAT CHURCHES

The American Episcopal and Eastern Orthodox May Merge.

New York, Feb. 23.—Closely following the announcement some days ago of an organization of high ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal, or Anglican, churches in America, having for its purpose the union of the Church of Rome and the Anglican Church, comes news of the formation of a similar organization of other high ecclesiastics of the Anglican Church in America and of the Russian and Greek Orthodox Churches, to work for the unity of the American Episcopal, Russian Orthodox and Greek Orthodox Churches.

The first organization of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Union in this country was perfected at an enthusiastic meeting held this afternoon at the parish house of the Transfiguration, and attended by many well known Episcopalian churchmen, and laymen, and has returned he has made entire sympathy of Bishop Potter, the other high church officials, and is said to be the culmination of a movement which originated in the house of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It follows closely upon the return to this country of the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Grafton, bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., who made an extended trip through Russia and the east, carrying the greetings and kindly expressions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

The church at large, which is not advised by the deliberations of the House of Bishops, has always understood that Bishop Grafton was sent abroad to learn the attitude of the Eastern Orthodox Churches toward closer union with the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Since Bishop Grafton's return, it has been made plain that his reception from the high officials of the Russian and Greek Catholic Churches was most cordial, and that their sentiment was strong in favor of closer union.

**FIRST VISIT TO CANADA**

Camille Decreux, Calve's Pianist, Was Captivated With the Bell Piano.

On her initial appearance before a London audience Mlle. Emma Calve was accompanied by the eminent pianist, Camille Decreux. This being his first visit to Canada, he was naturally kind and curious to know what kind or quality of musical instruments were made in this country.

Monday afternoon, he paid a visit to the warerooms of Mr. J. E. Keenleyside, 354 Richmond street. Finding there some beautiful examples of the piano, he was captivated by the product of the Bell Piano Company, of Quebec, Ont., he spent much time in examining critically into their merits.

To Mr. Keenleyside, he said: "I tell you they make a fine piano." "I had not idea such good pianos were made in Canada," and other equally complimentary remarks.

So captivated was Mlle. Decreux with Bell Pianos, he spent the afternoon playing on these famous instruments. When his time limit had expired, Mlle. Decreux arose to go, but before his departure, not satisfied with the words of praise uttered, he felt his duty and privilege to put on record his opinion of the Bell Art Piano; and the following letter speaks for itself:

"It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of the Bell Piano, which I have used in your warerooms this afternoon. Its tone is exquisite. There is a delightful singing quality to it, and the illimitable quick-repeating action is perfect. In a word, the Bell Piano is an artistic instrument, and I faithfully endorse it."

"(Signed) CAMILLE DECREUX, Pianist to Mlle. Emma Calve and Company of European Artists."

**MEXICO'S CREDIT SYSTEM**

The Republic on the Eve of Great Financial Reforms.

Mexico City, Mexico, Feb. 22.—Mexico is on the eve of great financial reforms. Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance and public credit, has been in negotiation and in conference with the leading financial, commercial and banking men of the republic for several weeks. The result of these conferences has been declared in a circular which has just been issued by the department of finance, making an exposition of the aims of the government, and calling a conference of banking men in the near future to devise ways and means for the reform of the public credit system. Minister Limantour in his invitation to the bankers and other important business men, says in part: "The difficulties which have grown out of the recent financial crisis in the United States, which rapidly spread to all parts of Europe, have revealed deficiencies almost irreconcilable with the duty of the government of Mexico to guarantee to all those with their capital or their labor co-operate in the advancement of the country. This is, therefore, the opportunity to use your aid in advancing the betterment of our conditions."

Most romantic of all the figures brought into the limelight by the troubles in Morocco is the "red kaid," a native leader who has ridden at the head of his men in many a gallant charge against the French. A correspondent says of him: His native name is Kaid el Hener, Hener meaning red. He belongs to the McDura tribe, near Casablanca. He derives his name from the fact that he always dresses in red. The kaid is paralyzed in both hands and cannot shoot, but he is well known for his gallantry in leading and urging his men. He is said to possess a talisman rendering him bullet-proof."

**Not a Case of Scarlet Fever in London**

"For the first time in two years there is not a case of scarlet fever in the city," said Medical Health Officer Hutchinson. "There is very little contagious disease here at present, two

cases of diphtheria being practically all there is. There is considerable grip and colds, but nothing serious. The year 1907 was the healthiest year I remember in many years."

**No Bad Language On Canadian Pacific**

An order has been issued by Mr. D. McNicol, vice-president of the C. P. R., calling the attention of trainmen to instructions regarding swearing and the use of obscene language on trains.

Employees of the C. P. R. are not only instructed to refrain from swearing or using obscene language, but have been ordered to see that language of an offensive or annoying character is not used by passengers.

**Continuation Classes Are To Go**

Township High Schools May Replace

Students in Rural Districts.

The new regulations about to be issued by Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, will abolish the continuation classes in the rural schools.

"The idea seems to be this," said a prominent educationist Saturday. "The entrance examination was formerly thought to be the line of demarcation between the public school and the high school, or rather it was the line beyond which the majority of the boys and girls never went. It was thought that this meager education did not fit them for life, and an attempt was made to give high school work for pupils. The continuation classes resulted. This work did not give the best of satisfaction, as the work was too heavy for the teachers, although it resulted in giving high school education to students who in-

## CHILDREN'S HOURS IN THE FACTORIES

Important Restricting Legislation On Child Labor Introduced in Legislature.

[Special To The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 22.—Important legislation placing restrictions on the employment of children in the factories and shops of Ontario was introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Monteith, the minister of agriculture, yesterday. Limitations are placed on the hours of labor of boys in factories, while the minimum age at which children may work in shops is raised.

By Mr. Monteith's new measure restrictions are placed on the hours of employment of boys, between the ages of 14 and 18, in factories similar to those now in force in respect to females. The hours are limited by the amendment to 10 a day or 60 a week. Provision is made to allow the boys one hour for the noonday meal and to end their working day at 6:30 p.m. This change is in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on child labor last year.

The suggestion of the committee is also accepted in the clause which forbids the employment of children under 12 at indoor work in canning factories and in the limitation placed on the hours of those under 14. At present children may be employed in these establishments during June, July, August, September and October without restriction as to age or hours of labor. The amendment to the shops raises the age limit for the employment of children in shops from 10 to 12 years. The minister of agriculture also presented an amendment to the Horticultural Society act, which will allow the organization to expend one-half of their legislative grants in encouraging one department of fruit culture. In the past they were allowed to disburse only one-third of the money on one object.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Monteith amends the Horticultural Society act by providing that one-half the Government grant may be devoted to any one object of a society. Heretofore, only one-third the grant could be applied on one object.

Mr. Downie introduced two bills designed to aid in combating consumption. One provides for the formation of county boards of health, the other for compulsory reports by physicians of all cases of tuberculosis.

The question of Mr. Ross (West Midland) regarding the number of civil servants dismissed by the present Government, and the questions of Mr. Smith (Soo) regarding expenditures on the Temiskaming Railway, will be changed to motions for returns. Mr. Munro's bill, amending the municipal act by providing that trustees of police villages shall not be eligible for election to township councils was read a second time.

Mr. May (Ottawa) seconded an order for a return showing the number of commissions issued by the present Government, and their objects, also a return showing what expert judges had been sent to fall fairs by the department of agriculture in the present Government, and the questions of Mr. Smith (Soo) regarding expenditures on the Temiskaming Railway, will be changed to motions for returns. Mr. Munro's bill, amending the municipal act by providing that trustees of police villages shall not be eligible for election to township councils was read a second time.

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On a motion of Mr. Munro, a return will show the loss by fire in the province from 1900 to 1907.

**POLICE CHIEF IN TOILS**

Former Saratoga Officer Charged With Fraud at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Harold MacGill, accused of uttering a fictitious check, after a preliminary examination before Police Judge Weller, was identified by the judge as a former chief of police of Saratoga, N. Y., having filed that position from 1888 to 1898. He nearly collapsed in court when his former position was revealed. MacGill is said to have advertised in a paper about a week ago for a refined woman, the wife of a "wife and infant son" on an eastern tour. Mrs. Margaret Page answered the advertisement. He advised her, it is said, that she must be equipped with a high class wardrobe and accompanied her to dry goods stores, where he bought her a great deal of wearing apparel, it is alleged, paying for it with a check. After the purchases had been made, MacGill, it is said, borrowed \$100 from Mrs. Page, saying, she reports, that he could not no more ready money until the banks opened on the following day. After receiving the \$100 in cash, MacGill is said to have countermanded the order for the goods and Mrs. Page saw him no more until after the officers arrested him at the Emeryville race track.

**DEATH OF MRS. ROWELL**

Well-Known Lady Passed Away in South London Today.

Mrs. Nancy Rowell, relict of the late Joseph Rowell, died Saturday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Wright, 133 Elmwood avenue after a long illness.

The late Mrs. Rowell was one of London's oldest residents, having been born in London Township 82 years ago. About twenty years ago she moved to this city permanently.

She is survived by one son, Mr. Newton W. Rowell, of Toronto, and two daughters, Mrs. Gordon Wright and Miss Rowell, both of this city.

The funeral was held this afternoon to Mount Pleasant cemetery.

**SALMON SUCCUMBS.**

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 22.—William H. Salmon, who attempted suicide at his boarding-house on Richmond street west, on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 15, is dead, in St. Michael's Hospital as a result of his injuries. He was 50 years of age and was employed in the G. T. R. freight sheds. A sister and a number of nephews and nieces live in Montreal.

**MURDER AT MONTREAL**

Quarrel Amongst Italians Ends in Fatal Use of Stiletto.

Montreal, Feb. 21.—An Italian named Antonio de Luca was foully murdered this evening by another Italian named Miciela Viti. The two men, who had been friends, were out of work for some time, and had considerable drinking and loafing together. They were wrestling in the backyard of their boarding-house on Cadieux street, when their fun changed to anger. Friends rushed out to part the two, and an Italian named F. Loreto had his thumb bitten off by Viti, who then drew his stiletto and stabbed prostrate Luca. His stiletto pierced his victim's heart, who expired at once. Viti then coolly arose, wiped his stiletto and disappeared. Up to a late hour no trace of the murderer had been found.

**STILL IN THE FIGHT**

Toronto Hotelkeepers To Continue Fight Against Reduction of Licenses.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The 144 hotelkeepers of the city have no intention of making a surrender to the license reductionists and allowing the commissioners to cut off 34 heads without a little more resistance. They took upon the Government's declaration yesterday as an expected reverse. What action will be taken next cannot be learned, but it is expected to manifest itself on Monday.

**STEAMERS ARRIVED.**

Feb. 22. Reporters at. From. Cymric.....Quebec.....New York. Sardinian.....London.....New York. Laura.....Naples.....New York. Turcoman.....Portland.....Bristol.

It costs over \$1,000 to fire a single shot from one of the largest guns used in the French army.