

## ENGLISH LODGE HOLDS BANQUET.

Members of Beresford Spend a Pleasant Evening.

The District Deputy Outlines the Achievements of the Order, Quoting Interesting Figures.

Beresford Lodge, No. 209, Sons of England, held its first annual banquet at the Richmond House last night. The lodge is the youngest of those in the city, but the success of its first banquet proved its strength. When it started it had only 25 members, and if all who are now on the roll had been present last night, there would have been 84 around the board. As it was, about 60 sat down to the banquet, which proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

Mr. E. T. Essery, past president of Piccadilly Lodge, was toastmaster, and introduced a number of toasts which were honored enthusiastically and elicited able responses. He himself spoke in reply to the toast to "The King," and Bro. Job Cook to "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," which was received by the singing of "The Soldiers of the Queen."

In replying to the toast, "The Grand Lodge," District Deputy A. Flavin gave a review of the order, which has been in existence for 25 years. He referred to it as being a national, patriotic and benefit organization. It extended from Halifax to Vancouver, and included lodges in Newfoundland, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. No less than \$500,000 had been paid out for sick benefits, medicine and doctors; \$125,000 in funeral benefits and \$250,000 in beneficiary claims. Twelve thousand and seventy dollars had been paid so far this year in funeral benefits. The district deputy said that in Canada 259 lodges are located, with a membership of between fifteen and sixteen thousand men.

"The Sister Societies" was responded to by Messrs. S. H. Wood, of the Orange Order; A. Butler, of the A. O. F. H. Powell, of the I. O. O. F., and George Slade, of the C. O. O. F., and Mr. Wilmett replied to the toast, "The Ladies."

During the evening solos were given by Bros. Blackwell, Stratford, Butler, Brazier, and a whistling solo by Mr. S. Woods. A number of phonograph selections also were given by Mr. Wilmett.

The committee who had charge of the banquet consisted of Messrs. A. Flavin (chairman), F. Barker (secretary), T. Cole, H. Powell, W. Brimblecombe, G. Tapp, T. Saunby and J. Bone.

Among those present were E. T. Essery (chairman), A. Flavin, P. P. E. H. Wingett, P. P. F. G. Blackwell, S. H. Woods, G. Rogers, Alf Butler, H. Powell, M. Smith, Fred Barker, Jas. Clark, G. Seale, Art. Drazier, J. Clark, Thos. Brazier, Jas. Dixon, M. Williams, J. Fordham, G. Watts, B. Slade, P. P. G. Saunby, E. Blinckhorn, G. A. Payner, T. Owens, A. Holmes, G. Currier, L. Brown, T. Twitche, G. Leslie, Thos. Jack, M. J. Sutherland, Chas. Woodward, Job Cook, P. D. D. Thos. Cole, P. P. G. Slisely, George Harvey and Wm. Brimblecombe, P. P.

**SMASHUP ON GRAND TRUNK.**  
Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 12.—At an early hour yesterday there was a piling up of loaded freight cars on the London division of the Grand Trunk, west of the junction cut, caused by a broken wheel. The train, which was on its way from Port Huron to Montreal, coming down the grade from Dundas a wheel on one of the cars went wrong and eight of the cars left the track and were piled up in a heap. The wrecking train from Hamilton cleared the line. No one was hurt.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA The Mitcheltee Recital.

Seldom has a more representatively cultured audience gathered in the Auditorium than last night filled the cosy building to the entrances, the occasion being the piano recital given by Mr. Thomas Mitcheltee, the blind organist of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Even the disagreeable evening had no appreciable effect on the attendance. His recital was a thoroughly appreciative one, and neither Mr. Mitcheltee nor the assisting artists had reason to complain of lack of warmth in the reception given them.

While Mr. Mitcheltee is known as one of London's cleverest musicians, probably the public never realized till last night the capabilities of his art. He astonished and delighted his audience alike by his execution of difficult numbers by eminent composers and by the beauties of his own two original compositions. Each of his numbers elicited generous applause, and three times he was compelled to respond to determined encores. His most effective number was probably Schubert-Liszt's "Erl King." His own compositions, the Gavotte in A major, and the Waltz Romantic in E major, were rewarded with an encore, and the Paganini-Schumann Capriccio was equally well received.

Miss F. M. Harvey, a talented young Toronto violinist, who has studied under Ovide Musin, the great Belgian artist, made her first appearance before a London audience. She completely captivated her audience, and inspired the fervent hope that she may visit this city on many subsequent occasions. In response to the hearty applause, Miss Harvey supplemented her second number with Rief's Introduction and Gavotte.

Miss M. Macleagan, of Hamilton, has appeared so frequently in local musical events that she is almost as well and favorably known in London as she is in her own city. Her beautiful voice showed to excellent advantage in the numbers she selected, some of them being new to local music-lovers. Two encores were demanded and rendered, they being Neidlinger's "Serenade and John's "I Cannot Help Loving Thee."

Both Mrs. Macleagan and Miss Harvey responded to the hearty applause of beautiful floral tributes, the former receiving a gorgeous bunch of chrysanthemums and the latter getting roses and chrysanthemums.

Miss Harvey's accompanist was Miss Minnie Raymond, while Mr. W. H. Hewlett performed as like duty for Mrs. Macleagan. The work of both was such as to satisfy the most exacting of artists.

The programme in full was:  
(a) Adieu to Piano.....Mozart  
(b) Hunting Song.....Mendelssohn  
(c) Hunting Song.....Mendelssohn  
(d) "Leave Me Not".....Mendelssohn  
(e) "The Rose Tree".....Mendelssohn  
(f) "The Rose Tree".....Mendelssohn  
(g) "The Rose Tree".....Mendelssohn  
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Violin—Le. Polli  
Cadenza de Leonard.  
Miss V. M. Harvey.  
(a) Berceuse.....Chopin  
(b) Capriccio.....Paganini-Schumann  
(c) Gavotte.....Mendelssohn  
(d) Waltz Romantic.....Mendelssohn  
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Songs—  
(a) "The Violet".....Mildenburg  
(b) "The River and the Sea".....Johnson  
(c) "The Violet".....Mildenburg  
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## The Right Thing

AN atarrh Cure Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Histamine have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately, and only very



recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh of the nose and throat for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50c box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of Hotel Grifon, West Ninth street, New York city, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Tablets, and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburgh advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions, or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take, and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50c for full size package, and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

THE requisite technical skill she commanded success.

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

George H. Broadhurst's fount of humor seems inexhaustible in "The House That Jack Built," his latest musical production now in the heyday of success, and which will be seen at the New Grand for the first time on Thursday night next. Fortunately for the success of the production he has provided a cast of merit, including such famous actors as George H. Sumors, St. George Hussey, C. F. Lorrain, Lenore Lockwood, H. Cameron May Courtney, Mildred Keith, D. W. Siegrist, and a number of others, each of whom, in addition to their acting abilities, are clever vaudeville artists.

"HUMAN HEARTS."

There is no decrease manifested in the interest in "Human Hearts," the popular melodramatic production that has been seen and applauded by thousands of theatre-goers every season for 5 years. Built on a foundation of life as it is in a Southern country and Great New York, it possesses a double charm. The simple home life of a young blacksmith, who becomes a victim of an alluring and handsome and convenient male "pal," is portrayed with great fidelity. It is no

During the summer of 1900 the steamer Hermosa killed a whale off San Pedro, which was at least 30 feet in length. The steamer was moving along at a rate of twelve miles an hour, when suddenly a large whale rose to the surface in front of her, placing itself inadvertently across her bows, so that the blow was struck fairly. The shock created a sensation on board, and the blow was so violent that several people were thrown from their feet. It was supposed that the vessel had struck a sunken rock; she stopped for a few seconds, trembled, then rose about three feet, heeled slightly, then resumed her course, passing through a mass of blood which, to colored eyes, looked like a red sea. A dead whale was sighted two days later, and for several days, on account of its size, it drifted up and down the coast with the tide, and the crew of speculative fishermen to secure it. Finally a heavy sea tossed it on the beach at Redondo, where, when the latter went out it left a marvelous spectacle of the remains of one of the great animals of the world. Hundreds of people visited the spot before it was dismembered. A long wound told the story of its contact with the steamer, which was wholly unimpaired. Doubtless if the records of shipping disasters were examined many instances would be found where vessels had crashed into whales with results fatal to the animals and more or less injurious to the vessels. In this connection a curious incident may be recalled regarding the actions of a school of whales at the mouth of the San Joaquin, Cal. The channel between this island is narrow and often extremely rough. It was believed that the whales, because demoralized, as they deliberately ran ashore, and the remarkable sight of five or six large whales helping to save the ship was observed. Their bones remained for a long time on what became known as the whales' graveyard.

Ontario, Nov. 12.—The result of the judging in the horticulture department at the Pan-American, which was held by the department of agriculture today, constitute a victory for Ontario over all others. No less than 30 gold medals, 22 silver medals, 38 bronze medals and 80 honorable mentions came to Ontario. Some of the notable victories were got on honey, on wines, two on cold storage apples of 1900 taken out on Aug. 21, 1901, 70 per cent sound; also silver medal for installation of exhibit, a similar medal being awarded to California. It is notable that Florida, California, Delaware and other fruit producing states stand away down in the list in the total awards when compared with Ontario.

exaggerated picture, but a mirror-like portrayal of what human nature really is. The play possesses the charm of a romance, comedy, pathos and all the elements of success. It will be seen at the new Grand next Saturday matinee and evening.

## ELECTRICITY HAS NO TERRORS FOR JUMBO II.

The Application of 2,200 Volts Only Tickles the Tough Old Pachyderm.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Harnessed with electrodes and other apparatus, Jumbo II. stood in the middle of the Stadium at the exposition grounds, at sundown on Friday, and gave the world a practical demonstration that an elephant can take 2,200 volts of electricity with apparent unconcern.

When the switch that was supposed to turn a flood of electricity into the elephant's body was turned on, Jumbo II. himself merely threw a trunkful of dirt over his back and refused to die. If the electric current reached his nerves at all, he did not express a bit of annoyance.

Electric wires had been run from the exposition power house to what was to be Jumbo's death platform, and when the signal was given two volts were turned on. It merely tickled the beast. After a few more attempts to kill him, Jumbo was unhitched from his harness and taken back to his home in the Midway.

Explanations made by the electricians for the failure were that Jumbo's hide had a resistance of rubber, and that this formed a non-conductor, impervious to electricity. Others declare that if it had been 1,000 volts it would not have been necessary to take more than 2,200 volts to kill an elephant.

Colisions Between Them and Ships of Frequent Occurrence.

The coast of southern California is protected, to a certain extent, by the islands off shore. The group begins at Santa Barbara with San Miguel; then comes Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and farther out to sea, thirty miles, San Nicolas. The next following south are Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clement, and then with a break of seventy miles the Coronados. These islands are almost parallel to the coast range and constitute virtually an out-to-sea coast range of mountains, which, in all probability, were thrust up at the time the coast was being raised, leaving a deep depression between them and the mainland.

This region of extremely deep waters is a famous roadway for whales, several of which are found here feeding upon the vast schools of jelly fishes, which are nearly always present. The whale most common is the California gray, which goes every year to the shadows of the Gulf of California to give birth to its young, then moving north along the California coast in that is virtually a great procession. At the time the coast is being raised, the whales, far from being wild or timid, sometimes evince a playful mood, or, incited by curiosity, come near the shore, and are so harmless that a near view of the largest of living animals.

In such a social disposition has resulted in collisions between the whales and vessels, in which the former have always come off second best. Several years ago a steamer on the trip from the coast of California to San Francisco struck some body, supposed at first to be a log. Several of the men were thrown to the deck; the wheel turned over so violently that the means of steering was also thrown down, and the steamer for the moment came to a standstill. All hands were called, the pumps sounded, and the mate ran aft he saw a large whale lashing his tail in the air. The vessel had struck it directly back of the right paddle, and evidently crushed it down over it. This whale drifted into San Catalina some days later, and was towed into one of the little bays of the coast, where it was cut up by the fishermen.

During the summer of 1900 the steamer Hermosa killed a whale off San Pedro, which was at least 30 feet in length. The steamer was moving along at a rate of twelve miles an hour, when suddenly a large whale rose to the surface in front of her, placing itself inadvertently across her bows, so that the blow was struck fairly. The shock created a sensation on board, and the blow was so violent that several people were thrown from their feet. It was supposed that the vessel had struck a sunken rock; she stopped for a few seconds, trembled, then rose about three feet, heeled slightly, then resumed her course, passing through a mass of blood which, to colored eyes, looked like a red sea. A dead whale was sighted two days later, and for several days, on account of its size, it drifted up and down the coast with the tide, and the crew of speculative fishermen to secure it. Finally a heavy sea tossed it on the beach at Redondo, where, when the latter went out it left a marvelous spectacle of the remains of one of the great animals of the world. Hundreds of people visited the spot before it was dismembered. A long wound told the story of its contact with the steamer, which was wholly unimpaired. Doubtless if the records of shipping disasters were examined many instances would be found where vessels had crashed into whales with results fatal to the animals and more or less injurious to the vessels. In this connection a curious incident may be recalled regarding the actions of a school of whales at the mouth of the San Joaquin, Cal. The channel between this island is narrow and often extremely rough. It was believed that the whales, because demoralized, as they deliberately ran ashore, and the remarkable sight of five or six large whales helping to save the ship was observed. Their bones remained for a long time on what became known as the whales' graveyard.

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