

### HOW TORONTO PERPETUATES A TOWN-TIME CUSTOM IN THE WARNING CLANGING OF OLD MARKET BELL

Few of the Thousands Whose Goings and Comings Are Marked By It Are Aware That a Gentle Old Lady of 70 Has For 13 Years Fulfilled the Curious Duty.

There still exists in the St. Lawrence Market an old custom of the days when Toronto was an overgrown town, before it donned the long trousers of a real city's dignity. Way up in the tower of the old hall, which faces King-street, there is a bell whose dolorous tones can be heard sometimes in the brief lull of traffic as it chimes out different hours to be observed by the bellringer.

Of the thousands who live in the neighborhood of the market or who have passed beneath its shadow there are few who know who the person is who so assiduously attends to the duties of the old bell. For it must be said that in the many years that it has clanged out the workers' time of day at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m., there have been but few occasions that the bell has been a minute astray from the time that it was supposed to be rung.

Like the bell, its ringer is one of the landmarks of that part of the city, and, strange as it may seem, it is a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Riddle, who so carefully pulls the rope, day after day, to tell those who work in the vicinity that it is time to go to work or to cease their labor for another day.

Mrs. Riddle is a sweet-faced, motherly old lady, who has passed the allotted three score years and ten of her life and has rung the bell on the hours required during the past thirteen years. When she has been in ill-health or indisposed the duty has fallen upon her son or daughter-in-law, who remains with her in the caretaker's apartments in the old hall. Mrs. Riddle, still hale and hearty at even her advanced age, and still takes keen delight in ending the allotted ringing at times with such a vigorous pull on the rope of the bell as to send it hurtling over



THE OLD ST. LAWRENCE MARKET. BUILT IN 1850

and over and finally ending in a clamorous bang.

The duty of ringing the bell is part of the work of the caretaker of the building, to which position the husband of Mrs. Riddle was appointed by the city, and private individuals, who own the building, some thirty-five years ago. He acceptably discharged his duties until his death, thirteen years ago, after which his widow was appointed in a like capacity. She is assisted in her duties by her son and his wife.

To reach the bell rope it is necessary to climb several flights of stairs, and then grope one's way down the long dark hallway to where the rope

dangles. The stairs are steep and narrow, and it is no easy matter, even for one of younger years, to get to the tower without having that tired feeling on arrival.

The tower wherein the big bell swings has for thirty-five years been in an unstable condition. The wooden columns that support it are rotted away, though they are covered with galvanized iron to protect them from the weather. In one of them is a large hole where an examination that reveals this condition was made two years ago. Some day, unless the matter is attended to, the old tower will come tumbling down upon the heads of those beneath.

### NIAGARA POWER THIS YEAR GOOD PROGRESS ON LINE

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Horsepower Will Be Available.

"Before Christmas we expect to have Niagara power coming into Toronto," was the statement of Frederic Nichols of the Toronto & Niagara Power Company, when asked regarding the progress of construction and power transmission lines in course of erection between here and Niagara.

Travelers along the G. T. R. between here and Hamilton, and from there to Niagara Falls, will have noticed the substantial iron towers, looking like small windmill towers, that skirt the line at intervals of a hundred yards or so. These are the transmission lines that are to carry the 125,000-horse-power from the falls to Toronto. They are about 20 feet high, and 10 feet wide at the base, and carry six heavy copper wires, whose measurement in technical terms is 190,000 circular mills, or, in other words, over half an inch in diameter. Since spring the lines have been gradually progressing, with picturesque workmen's camps at intervals on the way. At the present time, with the exception of a few gaps covering about five miles altogether, between here and the falls, the towers are up and wires strung. Just now poles are being erected in the ordinary manner along the right of way, and separate from the transmission lines, for a telephone system.

Work on the power station at Niagara is about to begin, and next week the steel superstructures will be placed in position. Already the power station for the Toronto end is nearing completion at the head of St. George-street. The brickwork is all up and the roof is on. The machinery will shortly be installed. The object of the station here is to "stop down" the power. About 50,000 volts will be on the wire, in use all along the line, but at the station here it will be reduced to 12,000 for transmission thru the city.

"How much power has already been contracted for in Toronto?" was asked.

"We have nothing to say about that," was the answer.

**Yonge Street Arcade Restaurant and Lunch Counter now open.** Regular Dinner in Dining Room 35 cents, other meals a la carte.

**Carnahan's Ice Cream Sodas and Fancy Specials** taste good any kind of weather.

**MCDUGALL RESIGNS.**

Ottawa, July 8.—Auditor-General J. H. Lorne McDougall resigned this afternoon.

Mr. McDougall was returned for the house of commons for South Renfrew, September, 1869, again in 1874, and sat at intervals till August, 1878, when he was appointed auditor-general of Canada by the Mackenzie government, and has held the office ever since.

Use Carnahan's Floaline Cream.

### DOCKS ON ASHBRIDGE BAY WOULD BOOM THAT LOCALITY

At Present, East of Church Street, Navigation is Practically at a Standstill.

Ald. Church, one of the board of harbor commissioners, put forth an effort to revive things along the north shore of the harbor east of Yonge-street to Ashbridge's Bay. In a letter to Ald. Church, Harbormaster Postlethwaite says, in answer to Ald. Church's questions:

1. (Q.) Can you advise me what can be done to improve the harbor east of Yonge-street?

(Ans.) The eastern part of the harbor, with the exception of three docks, viz., Rogers' coal dock, Poison's coal dock, Poison's Iron Works and McMillier & Arnott's dock, has been allowed to fill up till it is too shoal for any but the lightest stone hocked craft, and this, I suppose, because there was no business to make it worth while to keep it open. With the three exceptions mentioned, and the dock near the old sugar refinery, foot of Sherbourne-street, now used by P. Burns as a coal dock, there is no navigation east of Yonge-street, and the property seems to be almost valueless for vessel interests. This portion of the harbor, however, was formerly the very centre of harbor business.

2. (Q.) What can be done to secure water lots, and are the owners liable to confiscation for not building?

(Ans.) The Harbormaster says yes and continues: "When the new windmill line was adopted, it was by agreement between the city authorities and the Dominion government at Ottawa, and particulars of which agreement can be found in the city solicitor's office or in that of the engineer. I know that a certain length of time (1903) was given to the owners of water lots in which to build out to the new line, failing which some penalty was attached; the water lot was confiscated, or the city had the right to step in and build the wharf on certain conditions."

3. (Q.) Is this eastern district suitable for navigation purposes, as it was formerly?

To this question of Ald. Church the Harbormaster says:

(Ans.) "I don't know why the eastern portion of the harbor is not as suitable for business as any other portion, provided proper wharves were constructed and channels dredged there, which should afford the necessary depth of water. With the exception of the four docks named, there does not seem to be enough business east of Church-street to keep the wharves from going to ruin. This is because of the poor condition of this part of the harbor, as it formerly was the best locality."

Would not the erection of city wharves in this locality and in Ashbridge's Bay stimulate business in the harbor? To this question, the Harbormaster answers: "Undoubtedly it would do so. Enquiries are not infrequently made for wharf accommodation, and I do not doubt that business in the harbor has been seriously affected by the lack of wharf facilities. I might instance the difficulty the Canada Lake and Ocean Co. had in securing a wharf for their vessels to land at; that year the Dominion Coal Co. were here in search of similar accommodation, but failed to find it."

"In this connection, I would point out that the most suitable place for erecting city wharves would be jutting out from Ashbridge's Bay into the harbor north of the eastern entrance. This, I am convinced, would give an impetus to the erection of factories on the land recently filled by the city and rescued from the marsh to be of advantage both to the city and to navigation in the harbor. At a distance of 1200 to 1500 feet from the breastwork enclosing Ashbridge's Bay, the water is 10 to 12 feet deep, so that but little dredging would be required to reach the end of these wharves, and after the construction of the cribwork, the city sand pump could be employed in filling in the wharves with sand sucked up from the desired channels, thus accomplishing two works at the same time, and most economically."

Ald. Church will move in to-morrow's city council for a special committee appointment on harbor improvement, and that the committee be authorized to confer with the harbor board and board of trade, as to improvements, as notwithstanding that harbor interests are somewhat neglected. Toronto has the finest harbor on the lakes, that only needs to be developed; 388 vessels, with a total registered tonnage of 1,412,459 tons, arrived in the harbor in 1904, and 171,000 tons of coal alone were carried, and 350,000 packages of freight.

### ADVANCE IN STENOGRAPHY WHAT 25 YEARS HAS DONE

Annual Meeting of the C. S. R. A. Brings to Attention the Rapid Development of Stenography.

Saturday saw the 14th annual gathering of one of the least known, yet most important associations in Canada. The Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association of Ontario has a membership roll of only fifty, yet it represents the cream of the reporters' profession, and the letters "C.S.R." after a reporter's name are the hall mark of proficiency in court reporting.

In 1881 an act of parliament incorporated the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association of Ontario, with a charter membership of 75 and with a view to promoting and increasing the knowledge, skill and proficiency of its members in all things relating to the business of a stenographer.

In those days court stenographers had not reached anything like the perfection that it has today. The advent of the typewriter in the hands of an experienced operator has done much to revolutionize this branch of the profession, as it has so completely revolutionized the business of ordinary office stenography.

T. W. Bengough, one of the charter members of the association and its first treasurer, told a World reporter a few things about the wonderful growth of the profession in Ontario in the last quarter century.

"Twenty-five years ago," said Mr. Bengough, "I was the first man in Toronto to employ a stenographer. Such a thing as a woman stenographer was then unknown. To-day there are over five thousand office stenographers in Toronto and the majority of them are women. You wouldn't get a head-head of business man in the city to look at a typewriter. I tried to interest one of the biggest firms in Toronto in the idea. 'It wouldn't be businesslike to send out a printed letter,' said they. To-day they employ a good many typewriters and all their business correspondence is done by them."

"I asked a friend of mine one day what he thought I could make out of a school for teaching typewriting. He said he thought about \$300 a year, and now look at the business colleges in the city which make stenography and typewriting a feature of their curriculum."

**The Modern Way.**

E. Nield, the secretary-treasurer of the association, employs a very ingenious device to aid him in his work. His shorthand report of a court session is dictated to a graphophone. The record thus made may be used at any time later. A reproducer is fitted to a graphophone and the original court proceedings are taken off on a typewriter by a stenographer. By this means when a reporter is absent from his office and the records sent back in a very short time they are ready for use. There are very few of these machines in use in Canada.

The business of the association is managed by a council of nine members. This council also carries on all the examinations for entrance into the association and conducts the general work of an executive. The president is R. W. Clewlo and the secretary-treasurer E. Nield. The council is composed of Messrs. Clewlo, Tyson, Horton, Perry, Angus, Matthews, Nield, Black and Bengough.

The association conducts two sets of examinations, the first, that for shorthand clerks, gives the successful candidate a certificate of proficiency, and the second admits to full membership into the association. The second examination consists of papers on shorthand, a speed of 150 words a minute is necessary; spelling, arithmetic, geography, correction of errors in grammar, transcription, composition and penmanship, punctuation and an exercise in foreign words and phrases.

**Fairly Remunerative.**

The pay of the court stenographer in Canada is about one-half that in the United States. A court stenographer here earns about \$1200 a year; across the line \$2500 is earned very easily.

Some years ago a number of court reporters from the United States attended a meeting of the C. S. R. here and have since paid the highest tribute

to the excellence of the organization and work done by the Ontario Association. The next few years will probably see a great increase in the membership and influence of the C. S. R. Association of Ontario.

### GIVEN A MILITARY FUNERAL.

But Less Than 100 of Garrison Paid Last Honors.

With military honors, the body of William Oldbury, armorer-sergeant of the Ordnance store corps at Stanley Barracks, was yesterday committed to its last resting place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Sergeant Oldbury's whole life had been spent in a military sphere. Even more renowned was the death of his son, who, at the battle of Omdurman, bore the proud distinction of being the one to sound the charge on that occasion.

That less than 100 of his comrades and military men in the city were present at the last sad rites yesterday is not creditable to the military spirit of the city. The funeral arrangements were carried out under the command of General Otter, and among the officers present were: Col J V Graveley and Col Macdonald.

The pallbearers were: Sergeant Fawcett, R C D; Sergeant Skinner, R C D; Sergeant Harridan, R C D; Sergeant Patton, R C D; Sergeant Fuller, R C D; Sergeant Moon, G G B.

The funeral service at the fort and the graveside was conducted by Rev. Mr. Williams of St. John's Church, chaplain to Toronto Garrison. The firing party at the grave was furnished by the R C I. of Stanley Barracks, under Sergeant McKinney.

The gun carriage was supplied by the 9th Field Battery.

### NEED SENSIBLE UNIFORM.

Postman's Tunic is a Warm Proposition in Hot Weather.

The postmen of the city are getting together to see the Toronto members of parliament with a view to the adoption of more sensible uniform for summer wear. The letter-carriers have not enough to worry them with the encumbrance of a big bag of mail matter, but they are forced to carry it around and hustle with it garbed in a military tunic that has a stiff collar and buttons up high on the neck. What particular virtue the designer of that costume claimed for it in summer weather it is hard to state and harder to find. The only reason for continuing it is that it has been worn for years and the postmen think if they make a joint kick they might get some relief by the adoption of a more sensible and comfortable cover.

### TO EVANGELIZE THE WORLD.

Epworth Leaguers Inaugurate an Important Movement.

Denver, July 8.—The seventh International Epworth League convention today inaugurated a movement toward evangelization of the world. At morning sessions in Trinity Episcopal and Central Presbyterian Churches and Coliseum Hall cards were distributed on which was printed a pledge to work prayerfully and earnestly for the extension of the league and its principles. The signing of these cards by the delegates will be one of the most important results of the great convention.

### Picnic at Oshawa.

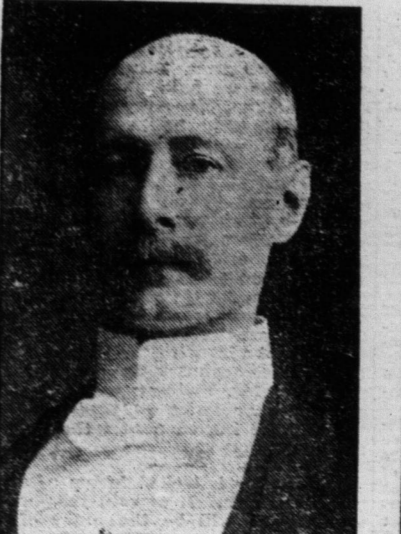
Oshawa, July 8.—(Special.)—The Dodge Manufacturing Co. employees of Toronto held their third annual picnic on Saturday, July 8, at Prospect Park here. An ideal day favored them and upwards of 500 of the employees and their friends took advantage of the pleasant sail, arriving at the park about 11.30 a.m., and immediately opened the proceedings with a baseball match between the woodworkers and ironworkers, resulting in a victory for the woodworkers. Score, 9 to 7. Refreshments were then served by the entertainment committee and after partaking of a good lunch the program was reopened by a tug-of-war between the different shops, resulting in a final victory for the foundry.

### Accepts the Call.

Stratford, July 8.—(Special.)—Rev. W. T. Cluff of St. John's Church, Stratford, has accepted the rectoryship of St. James' Episcopal Church, this city, to succeed his Lordship Bishop Williams.



E. NIELD, Secretary of C. S. R. A.



R. W. CLEWLO, President of C. S. R. A.



W. W. PERRY, Of the C. S. R. A. Executive.