As Far as We Can Learn

There is not a house in town that is selling Men's Suits for $3.98 as good value as we are. Our regular price for these suits is $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50, not $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00, as some houses would have you believe, and only give you a five-dollar suit. When we say snap, you can rest assured it's a snap and no mistake about it.

$6.50, $7.50 and $8.50 Men's Good Honest Sack Tweed Suits for $3.98.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Come On In

OAK HALL
CLOTHIERS
115 KING-STREET EAST
Right Opp. the "Chimes,"
J. COOMBES, Manager.

ON DINNIS' BOOKS, TOO ACCOUNT NOT PRESSED

Some Further Mention as to Architect Lennox—Inquiry Ends Saturday.

The firm to which W. B. Rogers belongs was not the only one that was indulgent with E. J. Lennox in the matter of allowing payment for goods to hang fire. Richard Dinnis and Sons, contractors, appear to have exercised a like gracious laxity where the architect was concerned. The average business man is prone to carry out his business affairs on the hard and unfeeling lines that make him consider collecting cash or cheques for value supplied as an important consideration. Apparently not so the Dinnis firm, anyway not when Mr. Lennox was mixup in the deal. Mr. Lennox ran up an account of $1173.49, of which he paid $807.54. It was back about the time of the contracts for city hall furnishings that Mr. Lennox became a debtor, and in November of 1900 there was a balance of $365.95 to be paid, but it hasn't been collected.

It was Arthur Dinnis whose examination at the civic inquiry yesterday led to this interesting information.

David Rogers was also on the stand. What he had to say was important as corroborating the story told by his brother, W. B. Rogers, that Mr. Lennox had suggested "giving something" to Dr. Lynd, this being opposed to the architect's own declaration in the box that he had made no such suggestion. Mr. Rogers was on the stand a few minutes only to answer some queries by Mr. Drayton, Mr. F. B. Johnston being busy in the non-jury court.

Winds Up Saturday

It was a short half hour session, owing to the absence of Mr. Johnston, and to the lack of available witnesses. As Mr. Johnston will also be busy today the investigation was adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a.m. As intimated by Judge Winchester it is expected to wind up the inquiry by Saturday at latest.

Ald. O. B. Sheppard, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the carpet episode, spoken of by John B. Kay, appeared in court a few minutes after adjournment had been made, in response to a phone call sent his solicitor, A. C. Levesconte. Ald. Sheppard showed his disappointment over being too late, it being explained that he had not expected to be called upon so soon. He declares there is absolutely no truth in the story so far as relates to himself.

Mr. Rogers said he belonged to the firm and that he recalled the $18,348 contract entered into.

"Do you remember an occasion when E. J. Lennox was in the store?" asked the crown attorney.

Witness said he did, and that his brother had talked with him, the time being after the contract was got.

"After he (Lennox) went out," was volunteered, "my brother came back and said Mr. Lennox had told him Dr. Lynd said he thought he ought to get something for supporting us in this contract. My brother told me also he had handed the money to Dr. Lynd." This ended his examination.

Didn't Care To.

The stay of Arthur Dinnis in the box was about as brief, but it was not without results. The researches of the court into the books of the contracting firm had unearthed an account against Mr. Lennox of $1173.49 for work done. On Nov. 22, 1900, the balance to be paid was $365.95. A portion of the work was on Mr. Lennox's island home.

"Was the claim pressed?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"I didn't care to," said Mr. Dinnis, slowly. Later he said: "I didn't think it was good policy. We had so many dealings with him we didn't think it was judicious to press it."

To Judge Winchester witness said the account had been rendered only once. He was reminded that Mr. Lennox had sworn he (Lennox) was not a debtor of the firm and was asked if the debt had been written off.

"No," said Mr. Dinnis, who testified that $807.54 had been paid.

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Would Abolish License Fee.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Hon. Dr. Reaume, commissioner of public works for Ontario, received a request to-day from the Ottawa Valley Game Protective Association for the abolition of the license fee that is now collected by Ontario from non-resident hunters.

HAMILTON'S SHADE TREES CITIZENS SHOULD SAVE THEM

Too Many Are Dying and Co-Operation is Desired—Green Inquest Further Adjourned.

Hamilton, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The parks boards held the last meeting of its year this afternoon. George Wild, chairman of the works committee, presented his annual report. In it he spoke of the great number of shade trees which are dying in the city. He thought that the citizens should work with the board in the matter and plant trees frequently. The board decided to pay $200 for the admission to the Aged Women's Home of Mrs. Woodcock, the widow of the employe of the board who was gored to death by a deer some time ago, on condition that she will agree to sign a release, as the board was not responsible for her husband's death. The board decided to do away with the bridle path on the mountain drive.

The inquest on the death of Winnifred Green, killed on Dec. 18 by a street car, was continued to-night by Coroner McNichol. The evidence of those who were there, except that of the father of the dead girl, was taken. He was unable to attend, and the inquest was adjourned till Jan. 24.

The police benefit association appointed the following as its committee for the coming year: Sergt. Pinch, Detective Campbell, Police Constables Gibbs, Hawkins and John Clark.

The Horticultural Society held its annual meeting to-night and elected the following officers and directors: J. O. McCulloch, president; James Anderson and John Cope, vice-presidents; J. M. Dickson, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Kneeshaw, F. H. Lamb, Dr. Storms, J. A. Webber, Jas. Ogilvie, A. Alexander and Adam Brown. The society decided to ask the government for a grant of $1000 for its next exhibition.

The Toronto Daily and Sunday World delivered to any address in Hamilton before 7 a.m.; daily, 25 cents a month; Sunday, 5 cents per copy. Hamilton office, Royal Hotel Building. Phone 965.

David Harum Cigars, 2 for 15 cents or 4 for 25 cents, to-day, at Billy Carroll's Opera House Cigar Store. ed

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED

Continued From Page 1.

Detective Mackie made another visit to Chatsworth. There were still missing about $300 worth of goods, which it was thought Lurie knew something about. Lurie admitted that he had sent the remainder out in the country with pedlars. A search of the premises brought to light five webs of silk, which may be the property of W. R. Brock & Co. Then Detective Mackie made his first arrest as a provincial officer and brought Lurie to Toronto and locked him up on the charge of receiving stolen property.

Bought From Goodman.

Lurie is supposed to have received $1200 worth of the stolen Monypenny goods. Of these he claims he paid Charles Goodman only $400, in cash $95, a cheque for $105, and a two months' note (not yet due) for $200. Detective Mackie has the cheque in his possession. It is endorsed by Chas. Goodman.

Try Hard to Get Bail.

Since Charles Goodman has been in custody strenuous efforts have been made to procure bail. As much as $20,000 cash has been offered. Yesterday certificates from two doctors were brought to Crown Attorney Curry to the effect that unless Goodman was liberated he would die in jail. Mr. Curry replied, —well the reader can imagine what a busy man like the crown attorney would say under the circumstances. Dr. Torrey has never been reported as saying it—anyway Goodman stays in jail.

Lugsdin Furs Turn Up.

Mr. Curry's firm stand has brought about its good and valuable results. It was intimated to Goodman in jail that he would stay there until more of the "swag" was returned. Sergeant Duncan was surprised yesterday afternoon when a big expressman walked into his office with three big bundles. When opened it was found they contained furs, furs of all descriptions, $2300 worth, and all belonging to J. & J. Lugsdin. Who the owner is some queries by Mr. Drayton, K. F. B. Johnston being busy in the non-jury court.

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THE HEARTS MOST TIRED ARE FOUND IN SOCIETY

Dr. Torrey Would Reach the Wealthy—Fear of Public Opinion Keeps Men From Christ.

The largest afternoon meeting since the mission was started was held at Massey Hall yesterday. Fully 3500 people were present. Mr. Alexander, assisted by Mr. Butler, conducted the song service and taught the audience a new hymn, "Leaning on His Arm."

"Learn to sing," said Mr. Alexander. "Everyone who comes here must sing. You can often do more good by singing than by preaching. When you can't get a sinner to listen to a sermon you can nearly always get him with a song. The best cure for the blues was singing. Take the songs we teach you here to the sick beds all over the city. See the good it will do yourself."

Dr. Torrey followed up his sermon of yesterday afternoon on the great importance of personal Christian work.

"There is no joy this side of heaven like the joy of bringing a soul to Christ. There are certain rules to follow. You must select some definite person; some are accessible; some are not; some are over in China, some are right here in Toronto.

"The great need of Toronto is household revival. Go in for the salvation of your household. Then again, you must select someone approachable, someone of the same age and sex.

"If I wanted to I could tell you of the saddest things in reference to young men trying to lead young women to Christ. It was a great mistake and nearly always turns out bad.

Reach the Wealthy.

"I had a letter to-day," continued Dr. Torrey, "from a woman telling me if I could only reach the rich people I would do a great work in Toronto. The rich people are just as important as the common people, but not any more. The way to win the wealthy is for you people of wealth to go to their homes and see them. Use your entree into society for the Master. People of wealth are the most neglected people there are. They are always on the wing looking for rest. The hearts most tired are found in society. Go to them. They will listen. I am sure that there is no one in Toronto you can't get if you mail go after them. I never met so many good people who couldn't do anything as right here in Toronto. Don't get angry, I say it because I love you. If we can only break down the stubborn ignorance of indolent professing Christians, a great work will be done in Toronto. Go after them and ask them. I get them any old way so long as I get them. Use all the ingenuity you can to save sinners."

"Glory" for Them.

Dr. Torrey spoke to another crowded house at Massey Hall last night. An overflow meeting was held at the Metropolitan Church.

Mr. Alexander opened the service and after singing a solo asked the top gallery what they would like to sing. Like a flash came the answer "Glory."

"All right," said Mr. Alexander "you must sing the first verse." This was done with a vigor and enthusiasm that brought the "gods" a nigh commendation from the leader.

"You will not come that you may have life," was the subject of the evangelist's address. "If God had his way every one in Massey Hall would be saved to-night. No man was too low to be saved. Salvation was not difficult to find. It was people's own fault that they were not saved—their selfish, conceited, mean nature. In this feast age many things contributed to keeping people out of the Kingdom. Love of money was a great item. Men were afraid of losing their income from a crooked business, losing their prestige in society by renouncing a business that their conscience told them was dishonest. Love of pleasure was the greatest hindrance. The young of Toronto would sooner have the dance, the card table, foolish, unworthy, worldly possessions that live a Christian life.

The Fear of Man.

Love of friends kept thousands out of Christ. Why was this? Jesus was the best friend. When all earthly friends failed Christ was the greater friend.

"The fear of man," continued Dr. Torrey, "sends people to hell." Thousands would stand up and testify only they say to themselves: "What will such and such a person say" This was especially true in Toronto. Fear of public opinion kept more people in this city from coming out boldly on the side of Christ than all other sins.

Fifty persons professed conversion and prayers were requested for many all over the country.

The noon-day meeting for business men at St. James schoolhouse was crowded.

NEW HOSPITAL CONTROL

Continued From Page 1.

scribed from the educational standpoint.

For the city Dr. Noble said "Our great interest is to see what the patient is going to get." He even went so far as to insinuate that the patient was entitled to a little consideration.

Mr. Walker came to the rescue by suggesting that the number on the board be 25, meaning an increase of two from the city, and two from the provincial government, which still gives the latter the control. The suggestion met with favor, and a troublesome question was amicably disposed of after nearly two hours' argument.

Cost More Than is Paid.

With a few minor changes the bill was then endorsed. The doctors had a quibble regarding the rights of private practitioners in the hospital, and it developed thru Mr. Flavelle that it cost more to keep semi-private patients than the amount received. There was a lot of talk about confining the educational end of the hospital to Toronto University, but that arrangement was allowed to stand.

It was recommended that Messrs. Sproat and Rolph be the architects, with S. G. Curry as associate architect. This met with some strong disapproval, and the sub-committee that recommended it will think it over again. Competition was urged as the only right way. I. M. Lyle, W. F. Howland and J. P. Hynes, architects, were there and gave some views. M. J. Haney, who was chairman of the sub-committee, which made the recommendations, defended the choice. Mr. Flavelle agreed with Dr. Noble that experts must go to Europe and the United States and get ideas for improvement on the best there is.

Favors Sunday Cars.

The revised radial railway bill ordered by the legislature last session is in shape. Hon. J. S. Hendrie, chairman of the committee on the revision and consolidation of the Electric Railway Acts, has it ready, but will not discuss its provisions until they have been digested by the cabinet.

Col. Hendrie views the operation of radial lines as under the same broad plans on which the people allow trunk railway lines to be operated in Ontario. In Toronto and Hamilton the systems run seven days a week, and from the latter city go into the country in four different directions. He can't see how a large and progressive province like Ontario could undertake to tie up all traffic on Sunday, and if thru Sunday traffic could be allowed on steam roads why not on the electric roads?

With few exceptions all charters for electric railways in Ontario have prohibited Sunday traffic.

PROTECTION OF PARTRIDGE RIGOROUS STEPS PROPOSED

Hon. Dr. Reaume Promises That the Laws Will Be Specially Enforced in Toronto's Aristocracy.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—At the opening of the game convention to-day strong views were expressed regarding more strenuous prohibition of selling partridge. Quite a number of those in attendance, who represent the Quebec and Ontario and Dominion governments, and various game organizations in each, were in favor of extending the deer season in Ontario. Those who favored it, strangely, were to a large extent those who hunt in Quebec. Hon. Mr. Provost (Quebec), spoke in favor of making laws uniform in Ontario and Quebec. To this Hon. Dr. Reaume replied that he would be willing to have Ontario meet Quebec half way. Continuing Dr. Reaume said he proposed giving the best protection in Ontario that the law would allow. With this in view he intended to increase the general game wardens from five to seven, and also appoint private detectives. He made the startling announcement that it had been said that there was a reserve fund of $42,000 for the protection of game, but when he came into office he did not find "one red cent." Since then, however, a few hundred dollars had been scraped together. He further said: "We intend to have the law against selling partridge more rigidly enforced, not only against the settler and the pot hunter, but right into the homes of the aristocrats of Toronto and elsewhere, and stop the illegal serving of partridges on special occasions. We will examine the bills of fare of such places as McConkey's and clubs and see that partridge is not sold to their patrons. By this means we hope to stop the sale of partridge."

No definite announcement was made regarding proposed amendments, Dr. Reaume saying he would be guided by the commissioners. He, however, said he was in hearty sympathy with the movement to make the laws and the enforcement more satisfactory to sportsmen.

A. Kelly Evans, secretary Toronto branch of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, who was present with Oliver Adams, secretary of the extension committee, gave a statement explaining a feature of their association having a bearing on the subjects under discussion.

The association, he said, is composed of a headquarters branch at Toronto, together with branches thruout the province. The constitution provides for a convention meeting to be held when the exhibition is in progress at Toronto in September, and to be composed of delegates from each branch. Judging from the number of branches already formed, and those now in process of formation, they expect by June next to have at least 25 in various parts of the province, from Sudbury and Sturgeon Falls in the north, already formed, to Windsor in the south, now in process of formation. Some time about June the bureau in Toronto will take upon itself the responsibility of sending to the branches a list of subjects on which considerable divergence of opinion exists, with the request that each branch will hold meetings to discuss the same. The result will be that the delegates will come to the convention meeting duly instructed on the views of the branches they severally represent. At this meeting all questions raised by the delegates will be thoroly and sympathetically considered, and a report will be drawn up setting forth in detail all matters decided upon.

Recommendations, too, will be submitted as to the game laws as these now exist, and also as to the methods by which they are now enforced. This report will be submitted to the commission and to the minister of public works, solely in the interests of the better protection of fish and game.

"We respectfully submit," the statement continued, "that in the organization we have formed and are extending the government and the game commission will find a valuable and willing auxiliary force to assist them in anything they may propose to do for the good of the province.

"We also respectfully submit that this association, organized, it is said, quite disinterestedly and at some cost to its members, will provide a means for learning the opinions of persons living in all parts of the province, by methods which neither the game commission nor perhaps any government could, under existing conditions, otherwise obtain.

"The association confidently looks forward to the time when, with the hearty co-operation of its branches and the kindly sympathy of government, the people of this province—and indeed of the country at large—will be brought to realize the potential wealth inherent in our fish and game, and will gradually make of them not only an abundant source of pleasure, but of equally legitimate revenue."

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

Incorporation Granted at Albany for a Unique Purpose.

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 10.—The National Negro Business League of New York City was incorporated to-day to promote the commercial and financial development of the negroes of the United States by thoroly organizing them into local leagues in all the states and territories for systematic instruction, conference and encouragement in commercial enterprises, and the proper use and saving of money.

The incorporation papers give the following names of incorporators: Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.; F. Thomas Fortune of Redbank, N.J.; Dr. S. E. Courtney of Boston, Mass.; Philip A. Payton, jr., of New York, and Fred R. Moore of Brooklyn.

Seen Near Port Union.

The prisoners, Robert Lamb and Amos Green, who escaped from the jail Tuesday, were seen near Port Union yesterday afternoon. They are still wearing the convict suits.

Piles 14 Years

Terrible Case Cured Painlessly With Only One Treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure

Free Package in Plain Wrapper Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

"I have been a terrible sufferer of piles for fourteen (14) years and during all this time you can have an idea of how many kinds of medicine I tried. But I found no relief whatever. I felt there must be something that could cure me without having to undergo an operation which might kill me.

"Now, after trying but one treatment of your 'Pyramids,' I am free, free to tell all sufferers of this dreadful disease to try this medicine—the Pyramid Pile Cure. It will cure when all others fail. Sincerely yours, George Braneigh, Schellburg, Pa."

Anyone suffering from the terrible torture, burning and itching of piles, will get instant relief from the treatment we send out free at our own expense in plain sealed package, to everyone sending name and address.

Surgical operation for piles is nerve-racking, cruel, and rarely a permanent success. Here you can get a treatment that is quick, easy to apply and inexpensive, and free from the publicity and humiliation you suffer by doctor's examination.

Pyramid Pile Cure is made in the form of "easy to use" suppositories. The coming of a cure is felt the moment you begin to use it, and your suffering ends.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 11,750 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and get, by return mail, the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper.

After seeing for yourself what it can do, you can get a regular, full size package of Pyramid Pile Cure from any druggist at 50 cents each, or, on receipt of price, we will mail you same ourselves if he should not have it.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS DISCUSSED BY CONVENTION

Important Gathering Begins Its Sessions—Addressed by Earl Grey and the Premier.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The Canadian forestry convention opened this morning.

Earl Grey opened the convention. He observed that, altho his experience in Canada had been comparatively short, it had been sufficient to impress him with the urgent desirability of focussing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate consideration of what shall be done with regard to our forests, to protect the soil on which the maintenance of our agricultural prosperity depends. He had himself seen extensive tracts of country in India, Asia-Minor, Greece and Italy, once inhabited by a strenuous and numerous population, but now reduced to the misery of a barren desolation by the unregulated deforestration of their lands by a blind and selfish generation, which had no regard for fostering and no eyes for anything but their own immediate requirements. The object of this convention was to fix in the minds of the people of Canada the warning that these countries held out to us.

Premier Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as president of the Canadian Forestry Association, then addressed the convention. Great loss had already resulted from wasteful methods of lumbering, but even yet it was not too late to take remedial measures. One of the first steps should be the establishment and preservation of large forest reserves. On no consideration should the government allow the watersheds of the country to be denuded. Where these have in any instances been already alienated the crown should effect their re-purchase without delay. The success of reforestration had already been fully demonstrated. Pine forests can be renewed by judicious tree-planting. If some such steps are not taken the day will certainly come when there will not be a tree left of economic value for Canadian lumbermen to cut. Aside, however, from the havoc that the human hands have wrought in our forests, care must be taken to safeguard them against the inroads of insect pests and fire. He was informed that the lumber cut by the mills of the Ottawa Valley did not represent 1 per cent. of what was destroyed by fire. The patrol service maintained by the lumbermen to keep down forest fires should be made much more thoro and efficient. Every class of the community should be taught that it is a crime to ignite forest fires by careless handling of matches or camp fires. Indeed, he would go so far as to make it an offence punishable by law to throw about lighted matches in the woods or to court loss by neglecting to extinguish camp fires.

The railway locomotive, observed Sir Wilfrid, had been one of the greatest blessings of modern times, yet what more depressing spectacle could one imagine than to travel for hours thru a region once covered by magnificent trees, but now marked only by the charred remains of magnificent forest giants. No doubt the railway companies have made attempts to minimize the danger of igniting fires from their locomotive sparks. It is a question, thu, whether they should not be compelled to go further and patrol the portions of their lines that traverse forest areas.

The French-Canadian was a good man with his axe, but unfortunately he has not been careful enough to preserve the trees on his property. The Canadian Forestry Association was doing good work, but should not rest content till the people come to realize the necessity of covering with trees every rocky hill and the banks of every running stream. Scatter the seed and nature will do the rest.

Conservative Leader.

R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, asserted that the members of parliament he represented would be only too glad to second the premier's efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs. The state can help in the preservation of our forests by educating the public on the subject and by judicious legislation, and should avail itself of both means.

Hon. Mr. Oliver outlined the results that the interior department has already attained toward the preservation of our tree wealth.

Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, president of the Canadian Forestry Association, reviewed what that organization had accomplished in its five years of existence.

Since 1901 the government had distributed 1,102,700 young trees for settlers, of which 85 per cent. have thrived. The speaker concluded by referring to the prospect that before long steps may be taken to organize a Canadian forestry school, where our young men may receive a forestry education suited to the needs of our country.

Greeting From U. S.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forest service of the United States, brought to the convention a personal message of good will from President Roosevelt, who added also an expression of his conviction of the good that will result to Canada from the work of this convention. Hon. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, desired also to express his high appreciation of the wisdom that prompted the calling of the Canadian Forestry Convention, and his good wishes for the success of its work. Americans and Canadians have both seen enough to realize that the day will come when our extensive forest resources will be exhausted, unless steps are taken to preserve them from extinction. Agriculture is an absolute impossibility in the absence of forests. Moreover the same thing is true of mining and railway building. In the United States forestry was looked upon as a business proposition entirely apart from sentimental feelings, and it was pleasant to learn that by so doing a widespread interest has been developed herein. Mr. Pinchot outlined the policy that had been adopted in his country of teaching the theoretical value of forestry in schools and of impressing it upon farmers and lumbermen by practical demonstrations and by setting aside forest reserves aggregating 100,000,000 acres. Canada was wise in forming such reserves before the property has passed into the hands of private owners.

Dominion Timber Land.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry, who said the total land area in control of the Dominion government is 2,656,300 square miles. Of this the bare prairie occupied 250,000 square miles. The barren lands of the far north were estimated at a million square miles. Taking this from the land area under federal control would give 1,406,200 square miles of more or less wooded country. Of this one-fifth at least contained wood fit for commercial purposes. He alluded to the necessity of the great sources of the water supply being kept in forest. Denude the eastern slope of the Rockies and there will be destroyed the great rivers having their source there. There would be a raging torrent in the spring, afterwards a water famine. The North and South Saskatchewan, the Athabasca and the Peace rivers would be destroyed and a desert made of the new western provinces.

Thomas Southworth, director of forestry for Ontario, was to have spoken on forest reserves, but on account of indisposition his paper was read by Prof. Clark. Reference was made to the precautions taken in the early days when reservations were made of timber suitable for naval construction. In Ontario the forest reserves were established by act of the legislature, the first move in that direction being made in 1895 on the recommendation of the writer.

Drawing a Line.

Subsequently, on the report of an investigating commission, steps were taken to draw a line between forest reservations and country open for agriculture. Then the Algonquin Park to the extent of 1,225,000 acres, had been set aside for game breeding purposes. Another large reserve was on the north shore of Lake Superior, and another again in the Temagami district. The total in the province embraced some ten million acres. Available for such reserves there were about forty million acres in all, which at the lowest estimate should produce $30,000,000 of annual revenue.

Aubrey White, deputy minister of mines and lands of Ontario, in discussing the papers spoke of the efforts put forth in Ontario to do away with forest fires. Where about eleven men were thus employed originally, some three or four hundred were engaged last year. If care were exercised in railway construction there need be little fear of starting forest fires. There were none from the construction of the Parry Sound nor the Temiskaming roads. There were ten or fifteen billion feet of white pine in the province. If the government wished to sell it, and there were five or ten billion feet more under lease.

"In tone, quality, touch and mechanism the Heintzman & Co. piano would be a credit to any country." —Dr. F. H. Torrington, Director Toronto College of Music.

The splendid isolation of the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

(Made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited) is a frequent theme of comment among the greatest musicians, whether at home or visitors.

A piano that is capable of such an elevated means of musical expansion, as this great Canadian-made piano, is necessarily a piano in a class by itself.

PIANO SALON:
115-117 King St. W.,
Toronto.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS MATINEE SATURDAY
THREE NIGHTS, BEGINNING TO-NIGHT.
VIOLA ALLEN
IN CLYDE FITCH'S COMEDY
THE TOAST OF THE TOWN.
WITH GREAT SUPPORTING COMPANY.
3 NIGHTS—BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 15
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