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No. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO.

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Sunday World, in advance, $2 per year.
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Hamilton office: H. W. Coates, Agent, 19 West King-street. Telephone 804.

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T. A McIntosh.....Winnipeg, Man.
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Raymond & Doherty....St. John, N. B.

TACTICS OF DESPERATION.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. E. J. Davis, and The Globe, were partners in an effort to make the country believe:

(1) That E. J. Davis was honestly elected for North York.

(2) That E. J. Davis has secure possession of his seat.

(3) That E. J. Davis denies the charges contained in the North York petition.

Whether or not Mr. Davis' resignation is technically in force affects in no way the deception that has been deliberately practised upon the public. The public is not interested in the technical features of the situation. A resignation technically complete implies no more admissions of fraud or corruption in the conduct of an election than a written resignation to take effect on a fixed date. There is absolutely no difference between an out and out resignation of a seat and the resignation which Hon. E. J. Davis gave to the petitioners in North York. The resignation of Mr. Davis is a clear admission:

(1) That he was not honestly elected for North York.

(2) That he has no right to his seat.

(3) That there is enough truth in the charges contained in the petition to void his election.

Mr. Davis feared the effect of his resignation on the by-elections. Therefore, an agreement was entered into by which the circumstances of his resignation were to be kept secret until the electors in three fateful by-elections had cast their votes. That was deception. Mr. Davis wanted the people of North Norfolk, North Perth and North Grey to believe that he had been elected fairly when he had been elected unfairly. He wanted them to believe that he has a seat in the legislature when in reality he has no seat in the legislature. He wanted them to believe that the petition against his election was a bundle of false accusations, when in reality it contains a sufficient number of damaging truths to void his election. Mr. Davis was guilty of deception upon the people when he sought to keep his resignation secret. Deception is too mild a term for his subsequent pretext communicated to the public, that he has not resigned. In this offence he has a partner in Hon. G. W. Ross, who by a similar statement wilfully misrepresented the actual condition of affairs.

With less cowardice The Globe dealt in misrepresentations. It misled the people in its intimation that the North York petition had been "settled," but it committed the offence boldly.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. E. J. Davis and The Globe have joined hands to mislead the people at the moment of thre crucial by-elections. Is the Ross government's situation then so desperate that it can only be saved by the grossest kind of deception? Desperate the government must be, or Hon. E. J. Davis need not have planned a deception upon the people in the first place, and Hon. G. W. Ross and his colleagues would not have had to brazen it out when the deception was revealed.

PRIVATE BANKS AND DEPOSITORS

Unsecured creditors of the private banking firm of C. W. Anderson & Son of Oakville are naturally angry and indignant. In their present frame of mind, they do not quibble in the distribution of responsibility for their losses. The fact that a chartered bank holds practically all of the insolvent firm's assets is sufficient to turn popular resentment against that institution.

Until all the facts are revealed it is impossible to say whether or not the Bank of Hamilton is deserving of censure. It may have secured control of all the assets of C. W. Anderson & Son without trespassing a hair-breadth on its legal rights. It must be remembered that a private bank stands in precisely the same relation to the chartered bank thru which it does business as to an individual. The Bank of Hamilton owed no obligation to the depositors on the bank of C. W. Anderson & Son. The Bank of Hamilton was looking solely to the interests of its shareholders. It had no legal obligation beyond that duty.

Indignant creditors talk of compelling the Bank of Hamilton to restore to them the property of C. W. Anderson & Son covered by a blanket mortgage a year ago last December. That mortgage which secured the Bank of Hamilton to the amount of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, was not registered until a few days before the assignment; a year after it had been given by C. W. Anderson & Son. It was not legally necessary to register that mortgage. The Bank of Hamilton merely assumed the risk of the property being re-mortgaged, a risk which was not worth considering.

Whether or not the Bank of Hamilton was justified in securing the mortgage on the Anderson property, without advancing further loans, depends altogether upon the conditions that prevailed at the time. In the law, as set forth in an act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons, it is enacted:

"That every gift, conveyance, assignment or transfer, delivery over or payment of goods, chattels or effects, or of bills, bonds, notes or securities, or of shares, dividends, premiums or bonus, in any bank, company or corporation, or of any other property, real or personal, made by a person at a time when he is in insolvent circumstances, or is unable to pay his debts full, or knows that he is on the eve of insolvency, with intent to defeat, delay or prejudice his creditors or any one or more of them, shall, as against the creditor or creditors injured, delayed or prejudiced, be utterly void."

On the foregoing clause there was much litigation. It was held finally by the Court of Appeal that if it could be shown that there had been pressure upon the debtor at a time when he knew he was insolvent, the transaction could be set aside by the unsecured creditors or the liquidators. This is the law to-day. It was found difficult to prove pressure, especially after any long period of time. Therefore, a clause was inserted in the Assignment and Preference Act, stating that:

"If a transaction has the effect of giving a creditor a preference over other creditors of the debtor, or any of them, it shall, with respect to any action or proceeding which is brought within 60 days thereafter, be presumed prima facie, to have been made with intent to defraud creditors and to be an unjust preference. It shall also be deemed to be made with intent to defraud and to be an unjust preference if the debtor within 60 days after the transaction makes an assignment for the benefit of his creditors."

In both of the above cases the presumption exists whether the transaction be made voluntarily or under pressure. As the 60 days' reservation does not apply, it will be necessary for the unsecured creditors, in order to recover the mortgaged property, to prove that the Bank of Hamilton applied pressure to C. W. Anderson & Son when the latter knew themselves to be insolvent. It is, therefore, a question of evidence which will determine the rights of the Oakville depositors as against the Bank of Hamilton.

No modification of the insolvency laws could improve the claims of unsecured creditors in cases similar to the assignment of C. W. Anderson & Son. To deny the chartered bank the right to obtain all the security it may deem necessary to cover its claims, would be absurd. Under such circumstances, the bank would simply refuse to advance a loan. The fact that most glaringly presents itself in considering the Anderson assignment is the tremendous risk depositors assume in entrusting their money to a private bank. Their sole security is the honesty and business capacity of the proprietors of the private bank. A loan company, for instance, is limited to certain securities in its investments. A private banker enjoys all the liberties of an individual. He may invest his depositor's money in worthless real estate, in electric light plants, in gold mines, yes, and in speculation on the stock market. Legally, all these fields of investment are open to the private bank, as they are to the individual. Public confidence in the name, in the standing, in the business capacity, or in the assumed wealth of a private banker is the asset upon which the private bank trades. If it transpires that confidence in one or more of these qualities is misplaced, misfortune follows, and, for the loser, there is no redress.

As to protective legislative action, no very definite scheme can be proposed. The safest counsel to the public is to be absolutely certain of the stability of a private bank before entrusting it with their funds. It does not seem right, however, that the property upon which depositors base their security should be mortgaged secretly. Legally, there is no offence in concealing a mortgage for one year or ten years. Whether the immediate registration of a mortgage should not be obligatory upon the mortgagor or the mortgagee is well worth the consideration of the legislature. Concealment of the mortgage on the Anderson property allowed the Oakville depositors to indulge in a false security. Had the mortgage been immediately registered, the fact would have soon become generally known. In all probability some deposits would have been withdrawn, and some funds withheld that are now practically a total loss.

NEWSPAPERS ON THE PENITENT BENCH.

When the ideal newspaper appears we wish it would instruct us how to elect a Mayor, or at least not blight his prospects of election. Never did a man enter the field with better claims and brighter hopes than Ald. Lamb. We can find no fault in him, and no reason for his defeat, except the united newspaper support which he received. Some may say The Globe began it, but we are not going to separate ourselves from our elder brother in this hour of grief. We are all in it, "deep in ruin as in guilt." Altho the offence we have committed is not yet under the ban of the law, we do not expect this immunity to continue long. Henceforth the advocacy of the claims of a Mayoralty candidate by a newspaper will be a crime and a cause of action.

It is true that the winner had one newspaper supporting him, but in our opinion this was merely a blind, intended to deceive Ald. Lamb and Mayor Howland as to Ald. Urquhart's real policy. Ald. Urquhart is a bold yet wary campaigner. He was chided for running. He was warned not to run. He was affectionately entreated not to run, but still he kept on running. He was told that he could not be elected. At last one or two newspapers promised, or as we should say, threatened him, that if he would retire now they would support him some other time. That settled it. The alderman felt that this was his last chance to run without newspaper support. He ran harder than ever, stuffing his ears with cotton wool in order that he might not hear these siren voices luring him to destruction. Now he is safe.

The present Mayor may regard himself as badly treated. He is the oldest and most inveterate foe of the newspaper press, and it seems hard that the fruits of victory should go to another. Long ago he placed his finger on the weak spot in the newspapers. It is their English. The people of this city were wounded in their most tender feelings by the rough, careless, inelegant language in which the claims of Ald. Lamb were advocated. The splitting of infinitives made a noise which grated harshly on their ears. Mixed metaphors caused them grief. Misplaced adverbs perplexed them. "No more pleonasms or solecisms" was their war cry. They thirsted for deep draughts from the well of English undefiled. If we all take this lesson to heart, we may be able, long hence, to mention a Mayoralty candidate favorably without blasting him in the hour of his might.

THE CONFIRMED OFFICE HOLDER.

One of the most common and effective means of firing the Liberal heart is to say that in this country Conservative claim a sort of proscriptive right to rule, and seek to keep Liberals in a state of political and social inferiority. The long Macdonald regime extending with few breaks from 1854 to 1891, did something to lend color to this complaint. The bench, the Senate and the civil service were filled with members of the dominant party, and we do not know that the condition was good for the country. The members of the excluded party can hardly be blamed if they become sour and pessimistic, "best pleased when things go backward." Every one must have observed the more hopeful tone of the average Liberal since the year 1896.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Liberal party has been in power in Ontario since 1871, and has caught some of the spirit of a ruling class. When a general election is on a feeling that the Tories are trying to rob him of his birthright enters the breast of the holder of the humblest office. The election itself seems to be an impious interference with the right order of things. The zealous party man cannot understand why the last two elections were so close. Why should there have been any doubt about the popular endorsation of Ross? He thinks of faults of organization, scolds the party newspapers, is ready to do anything except realize that the people are weary and want a change. The confirmed office holder is the same everywhere, and his character is not altered by the party label.

HUMAN INTEREST IN JOURNALISM

Some of the popular American journals are so severely condemned as sensational, "yellow," etc., that they are obliged to seek consolation in the knowledge of a large circulation. This large circulation is the fact that students of human nature ought to ponder over. Is it an evidence of total depravity? No doubt there is a great deal of space devoted to the sensational. Much space is given to crime, elopements, marriages of dukes' sons with ballet dancers and similar happenings.

But underlying all this is the element of human interest—the thing that makes the novel the most popular form of literature. Men and women like to read about men and women. That is a natural and healthy tendency, as we recognize in praising a good novel. There is no use trying to elevate the public taste with articles filled with abstractions. The multitude will give the verdict "dry," which will be fatal.

Some time ago an American writer gave credit to the so-called yellow journal for teaching the foreign immigrant English. The newcomer is attracted by the pictures, the big headings, the simple language, the attention given to the common affairs of daily life. There is great scope here for educative work—not goody-goody talk—but the stuff that appeals to the masses by the power of human sympathy.

AN ENGLISH LIQUOR LAW.

The London Liquor License Act, as the cable correspondents see it, seems to be directed against the habitual drunkard. He may be sent to prison, bound over to keep the peace and blacklisted, which last means a heavy penalty for purchasing intoxicants. He may be separated from his wife. We use the masculine form for the offender, because it serves the double purpose of convenience and gallantry, but we grieve to say that one of the first persons dealt with was a woman. This is probably one of the best features of the act. There are few forms of slavery more degrading than being tied for life to an habitual drunkard. Stephen Blackpool's case will be familiar to every reader of Dickens, and the affliction is always heavier in the case of the poor, who cannot afford the luxury of gold cures and retreats for drunkards and who live in such close quarters that contact with the inebriate cannot be avoided.

All this is very well for dealing with the drunkard as a manufactured article, but to prevent the manufacture is a more serious problem. Here we encounter people with whom the law cannot deal as criminals or incapables, beginners, moderate drinkers, etc., who may or may not drift into drunkenness. While they feel strong and able to resist the temptation to overindulgence they resent interference with their liberty, and they are supported by a large body of public opinion. What can be done for them is to remove artificial inducements to drinking, such as the treating system.

REFORMED SPELLING.

The movement in favor of reformed spelling of the English language is steadily spreading. We published in The Sunday World a despatch from Illinois, showing that the teachers of that state, in convention, had adopted the reforms recognized by the National Educational Association. The resolution was well drafted and moderate in its statements, and was on the lines of the reformed spelling movement recognized by the highest authorities in England and in the United States. Illinois is not only the most progressive in this matter, but Chicago, too, has taken it up in connection with the Public schools, and we have received from that city in our last mail a text book on the subject. It is called "Mott's Phonology and Phonotype," and is published by the John M. Mott Company of that city. We do not know of any book that the ordinary teacher could read with more interest, and we are certain that if they do read it they would find it of great use in imparting a knowledge of the English language to pupils.

The World continues to receive letters, communications and circulars in favor of reformed spelling from all parts of the globe where the English language is spoken, and especially is it interesting to see how any article touching on the subject printed in these columns finds reproduction and endorsation in some quarter or other of English-speaking civilization. Every day now sees some paper, some person, some association, entering a protest against our present clumsy system of spelling, and showing how inconvenient it is for children to acquire the language. Also it is being pointed out more and more that the growth of English into a universal language would be greatly aided by reformed spelling. The remarkable thing is how teachers and teachers' associations rather than newspapers and universities are taking up this subject and pressing it forward. They are doing it quietly, and anyone who knows anything of the movement and has read the literature of the subject must see how widespread it is and how in a very short time the movement will be so strong that some kind of state action will be necessary, as was the case in Germany some years ago. People poohpooh the idea of a state reforming the spelling of its language. They say that spelling is a matter of growth. But if anyone cares to look up the history of the movement in Germany they will see that the state greatly improved the spelling of the German language and largely reduced the trouble of German children in learning to handle it.

In the meantime, anybody who is interested in the study of reformed spelling should send 25 cents to the Mott Company of Chicago for a copy of the new edition of "Phonology and Phonotype."

SOMETHING ELSE NEEDED.

Editor World: When next you refer to the Toronto Postoffice why not discuss the customs branch of that institution. Something better might bt devised than the present plan of issuing a notification of the arrival of goods and then requiring a call at the office to secure them. Why not, with the notification of arrival, send a form on which the consignee could declare what the goods are, and then let the customs people figure the duty (if any), present the parcel and collect the assessment? I have not attempted to seriously think of a workable plan, and indeed my main idea is merely to present a suggestion. There may be practical difficulties, which, to the lay mind, do not appear on the surface. But what is abundantly clear is that the present method must be extremely awkward for people who are old or ill or who for some good reason are prevented from going to the heart of the city at pleasure from more or less remote parts of the city. Are not these days of progress? Why cling so fondly to any clumsy, played-out method of antiquity?

A Sufferer.

LARGE NEW LAND COMPANY.

To Deal in Lands in Manitoba and the West.

In another part of to-day's issue appears the prospectus of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited. For months past the papers of Toronto, and especially The World, have been telling the Ontario public what immense progress the West is making, and we have been greatly surprised that companies to deal in western lands have not before this been started in Ontario. Instead, it has been left for Americans to glean the profits in our own Canadian lands. We welcome, therefore, the enterprise of the gentlemen who have instituted this new company, and are confident that their efforts will result in profit to the shareholders. The Union Trust Company of Toronto are offering $500,000 of the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, for subscription at par, and we have no doubt but that the issue will be speedily taken up. The directors of the company are all successful men of the highest standing, and their names appearing on the prospectus is a guarantee of the safety of an investment in its shares. This is an investment which, on account of its non-hazardous nature, should appeal especially to parties desiring a safe and yet profitable means of investing their savings.

D. A. Bridge, general secretary of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., will spend next Saturday and Sunday with the Central Association of this city.

W. E. H. Carter, Inspector of Mines, will leave to-day on a six weeks' tour of inspection thru the mining districts in the eastern portion of the province.

T. EATON Co. LIMITED

January Sale of Graniteware

Every year, during January, we demonstrate in no uncertain manner our unrivalled facilities for procuring and distributing first quality Graniteware below recognized prices. Substantial savings on wanted kitchen utensils constitute the attraction of this sale. These prices of our leading lines give you an idea of its scope. Plan to visit the basement at eight o'clock on Thursday morning to share these specials:

144 only Lipped Sauce Pans; first quality ware; 6 quarts (wine measure); regular price 35c; January Sale 29c; on sale Thursday..... **19c**

150 only Tea Kettles; pit bottom; No. 9 size; regular price 90c each; January Sale 77c; on sale Thursday..... **59c**

150 only Rice or Milk Boilers; inside pan holds 2 pints (wine measure); regular price 52c; January Sale 43c; on sale Thursday..... **25c**

144 only Lipped Preserving Kettles; hold 4 quarts (wine measure); regular price 27c; January Sale 22c; on sale Thursday..... **15c**

Berlin Kettles

Size 03; regular 35c; Sale Price 30
Size 04; regular 45c; Sale Price 38
Size 06; regular 55c; Sale Price 46
Size 08; regular 65c; Sale Price 55
Size 012; regular 85c; Sale Price 70
Size 018; regular $1.10; Sale Price 92c.

Convex Kettles

Size 210; regular 85c; Sale Price 70
Size 212; regular $1; Sale Price 80
Size 214; regular $1.15; Sale Price 95c
Size 218; regular $1.45; Sale Price 1.15

Windsor Saucepans

Size 12; regular 16c; Sale Price 14
Size 14; regular 19c; Sale Price 17
Size 16; regular 22c; Sale Price 19
Size 18; regular 25c; Sale Price 22
Size 20; regular 30c; Sale Price 26
Size 22; regular 35c; Sale Price 30
Size 24; regular 40c; Sale Price 33
Size 26; regular 45c; Sale Price 39

Milk Cans

Size 1; regular 30c; Sale Price 26
Size 2; regular 43c; Sale Price 35
Size 3; regular 55c; Sale Price 45
Size 4; regular 70c; Sale Price 58

Measures

½ pint; regular 32c; Sale Price 27
1 pint; regular 40c; Sale Price 33
1 quart; regular 50c; Sale Price 40
½ gallon; regular 60c; Sale Price 48
1 gallon; regular 80c; Sale Price 69

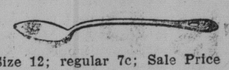
Jelly Plates

Size 9; regular 11c; Sale Price 9
Size 10; regular 13c; Sale Price 11

Spiders

Size 7; regular 30c; Sale Price 24
Size 8; regular 33c; Sale Price 27
Size 9; regular 36c; Sale Price 29

Spoons



Size 12; regular 7c; Sale Price 6
Size 16; regular 9c; Sale Price 7

Dinner Pails

Size 3; regular 45c; Sale Price 38

Stove Pots

Size 8; regular 60c; Sale Price 47
Size 9; regular 70c; Sale Price 52

Coffee Pots

Size 15; regular 38c; Sale Price 29
Size 25; regular 42c; Sale Price 33
Size 35; regular 48c; Sale Price 37
Size 45; regular 55c; Sale Price 43
Size 55; regular 60c; Sale Price 49

Roast Pans

Size 6; regular 30c; Sale Price 26
Size 7; regular 35c; Sale Price 30
Size 8; regular 40c; Sale Price 34
Size 9; regular 50c; Sale Price 40

Pudding Pans

Size 1; regular 10c; Sale Price 9
Size 1½; regular 12c; Sale Price 11
Size 2; regular 14c; Sale price 13
Size 3; regular 16c; Sale Price 14
Size 4; regular 19c; Sale Price 16
Size 6; regular 23c; Sale Price 21

Berlin Saucepans

Size 02; regular 26c; Sale Price 23
Size 03; regular 35c; Sale Price 30
Size 04; regular 45c; Sale Price 38
Size 06; regular 55c; Sale Price 46
Size 08; regular 65c; Sale Price 53

Tea Kettles

Size 50; regular 50c; Sale Price 45
Size 60; regular 60c; Sale Price 50
Size 70; regular 65c; Sale Price 57

Tea Pots

Size 0; regular 32c; Sale Price 26
Size 10; regular 38c; Sale Price 29
Size 20; regular 42c; Sale Price 33
Size 30; regular 48c; Sale Price 37
Size 40; regular 55c; Sale Price 43
Size 50; regular 60c; Sale Price 49

Jugs

Size 13; regular 40c; Sale Price 33
Size 15; regular 45c; Sale Price 38
Size 17; regular 60c; Sale Price 48

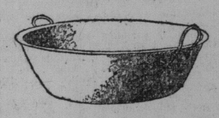
Pails

Size 110; regular 55c; Sale Price 48
Size 112; regular 70c; Sale Price 58
Size 114; regular 80c; Sale Price 69

Chamber Pails

Size 14; regular 85c; Sale Price 72

Dish Pans

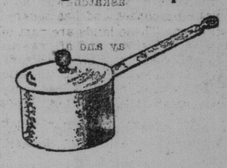


Size 8; regular 40c; Sale Price 35
Size 10; regular 45c; Sale Price 40
Size 14; regular 55c; Sale Price 48
Size 17; regular 65c; Sale Price 55
Size 21; regular 75c; Sale Price 65

Covered Pails

Size 1; regular 20c; Sale Price 17
Size 2; regular 23c; Sale Price 19
Size 3; regular 28c; Sale Price 23
Size 4; regular 35c; Sale Price 29

Straight Saucepans



Size 200; regular 22c; Sale Price 19
Size 300; regular 26c; Sale Price 23
Size 400; regular 33c; Sale Price 29
Size 600; regular 39c; Sale Price 34
Size 800; regular 47c; Sale Price 42
Size 1000; reg. 56c; Sale Price 50

Wash Bowls

Size 28; regular 17c; Sale Price 15
Size 30; regular 20c; Sale Price 18
Size 32; regular 23c; Sale Price 21
Size 36; regular 30c; Sale Price 27

THE TORONTO DAILY STAR WILL HAVE A MORE COMPLETE LIST

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

MAJOR GLEN RETIRED.

Presence of Chaffee and Smith Will Not Be Had.

Manila, Jan. 6.—The trial of Major Edwin F. Glen of the 5th Infantry, who is to be tried by court-martial on the formal charge of unlawfully and wilfully killing seven prisoners of war, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in violation of the 62nd article of war, was resumed here to-day. The defence renewed its request that Generals Chaffee and Smith, and other witnesses, be summoned from the United States. The court refused this for the present.

The argument to-day developed certain sensational features. In opening, the defence announced that it had declined to submit the interrogatories for depositions ordered by Secretary of War Root, on the ground that the question of summoning witnesses rested with the court, and submitted a written argument urging the right and justice of having witnesses. This argument charged that the records of the 6th Brigade, commanded by Gen. Smith, had been tampered with, and that important documents had been removed. It said the defence desired to examine Gen. Smith with regard to these documents as well as concerning certain written and verbal orders for the purpose of showing the character of the campaign he desired to have waged, and that Gen. Chaffee was wanted for the purpose of obtaining certain orders and documents which were not recorded at division headquarters.

It was also declared in the argument that Gen. Chaffee had sent a telegram to the Department of Southern Luzon, whence Caballe's force was operating, clad in American uniforms. The text of this telegram is given as follows: "The division commander directs that, no matter what measures be adopted, information as to the whereabouts of this force must be obtained." The defence argued that this order was authorization for the application of the water cure, and said that officers in the field so interpreted it. The testimony of the first witness will be heard to-morrow.

TORONTO'S NEW MAYOR.

The gentleman who will preside at the inaugural meeting of the Council of the corporation of the City of Toronto on Monday next is still unknown to the great majority of people who have elected him to the high office of Mayor. The inaugural will probably be well attended, because many will want to see for themselves what Thomas Urquhart looks like. In personal appearance there is a good deal of falling-off from the gubernatorial figure of Mayor Howland. Mr. Urquhart is 44, but he looks much younger, for he is slight, and neither erect nor tall of stature. He walks with short, hasty paces, and advances as if he were running. His walk is an index to the general characteristics of the man. His voice is somewhat jerky and thin, his arguments inclined to be rather technical than convincing, whilst his manner lacks repose.

The first impression of the Mayor-elect is not likely to be as favorable as he deserves, because his record is honest, he is an indomitable worker, and his sympathies are with public progress. He has not heretofore been a man of weight in the Council, because the City Fathers, after the fashion of elected bodies in general, have little patience with rasping speakers.

The new Mayor is not the man to complain of difficulties of this kind. Like all self-made men, he thoroly understands the practical philosophy of life, and takes the opposition he encounters as one of the incidentals of getting on in the world.

Thomas Urquhart's record is all to his credit. He was born in 1858 in the little village of Wallacetown, in the County of Elgin, where his father kept a general store. The young Urquharts went to the village school, but Thomas was taken away to help his father at the age of 13, and in a short time the whole running of the store fell upon his shoulders. He, however, found time for other work, and was Clerk of the Township of Dunwich till he left the village in 1880. He did not, however, set out to conquer cities as a young man of neglected education. His younger brother in the meantime had passed his matriculation examination, and tho Thomas could not share the same opportunities he did the next best thing. The brother attending school became the private tutor, or grinder, of the brother who had to work for the family, and in this way the elder boy got up his matriculation work also, and was ready at the age of 22 to take up the study of law. He went into the law office of Farley & Doherty in St. Thomas, but after he had been there a year the Winnipeg boom enticed him and he went west only to meet disappointment within a few months.

From Winnipeg Thomas Urquhart struck back for Toronto in the beginning of 1882. Here he entered the law firm of McCarthy, Osler & Co., and satisfactorily finished his course by hard work. He was called to the bar in 1886. As a full-fledged lawyer he became a partner in the firm of Mills, Heighington & Urquhart, and stayed with that firm under the title of Heighington, Urquhart & Boyd—poor Jack Boyd, one of the dead heroes of the Boer war.

The Urquhart tribe is nothing if not clannish on Scottish principles, and from 1892 the two brothers who helped each other in the little village of Wallacetown have been partners in law under the title of Urquhart & Urquhart.

Thomas Urquhart's early taste of municipal life as a township clerk was not a youthful fancy. He went into municipal politics in Toronto with zest and courage, contested the Fourth Ward a couple of times before he succeeded in entering the Council three years ago, and also tried to capture West Toronto for the Local House from Thomas Crawford. He made a determined effort to get on the Board of Control last year, but was turned down. This year he is Mayor. He never despairs of gaining his aims. He has been pegging away at the telephone problem three years, and as his motto is: "If you don't at first succeed, etc.," he may actually achieve municipal ownership in that and other directions before he stops.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Annual Dinner of Old Boys Held at the Albany Club.

The annual dinner of the Trinity College School Old Boys' Association was held last evening at the Albany Club. Among those present were the Provost of Trinity College, Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, Mr. Osler, H. C. Osborne, Dyce W. Saunders, G. L. Francis, J. Francis, E. A. Campbell, Ewart Osborne, F. N. Gouch, E. C. Cattanach, Dr. D. Ogden Jones, Dr. Robin, Frank Darling, G. B. Strathy and H. J. Bethune.

After the toast to the King, the chairman, D. W. Saunders, proposed the health of the school and its head master, congratulating Dr. Symonds upon the progress that the school had made since he had become head master, a little over a year ago, and assuring him of the support of the Old Boys.

The toast was responded to by Dr. Symonds, who spoke in gratifying terms of the progress of the school. The numbers had increased, at first steadily and then rapidly. The entries last Easter and in September compared favorably with those of any period in the history of the school, and he was glad to say that the entry for the coming term was also equal to the largest on record. After thanking the Old Boys for their generous and enthusiastic support which they had given him, Dr. Symonds said that the ideal of Trinity College school was the loftiest possible. It was not a question of a large number of boys, but of the production of the best men.

The health of "The Governing Body" was proposed by H. C. Osborne, and the toast was responded to by Provost Macklem of Trinity University, who spoke of the gratification felt by the governing body in the rapid progress made by the school during the past year, and the continued signs of the confidence which Dr. Symonds had inspired in the hearts of the school's many friends.

Training School Dedicated.

The new training school for nurses, in connection with the Home for Incurables, was dedicated last night. Rev. Dr. Parsons presided, and among those who delivered addresses were Rev. Mr. Inglis, Dr. Alexander Davidson and Dr. Richardson, chairman of the Medical Board. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of friends of the institution.

Fell on the Slippery Sidewalk.

Edward Carter of 111 Bathurst-street fell on the slippery pavement at the corner of McCaul and Queen streets Tuesday night and injured his head. At the Emergency Hospital it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Was So Nervous She Could Not Sleep At Night.

Had Palpitation of the Heart and Loss of Appetite—

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LOCAL TOPICS.

The Normal School opens Jan. 20.

The Canadian agents and employes of the National Cash Register Company held a most enjoyable banquet at the Rossin last evening. About 30 were in attendance.

The fourth annual meeting and election of officers of the Dufferin School Old Boys' Association will take place to-night at Prospect Rink Hall, corner Ontario and Prospect-streets.

To-day Toronto District W.C.T.U. will observe their annual day of prayer at headquarters, 56 Elmstreet, from 10.30 a.m. to noon, and from 3 o'clock until 5 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

The Y. W. C. Guild quarterly conference of the board and membership of the Y. W. C. Guild will be held Thursday, Jan. 8, at 7.30 o'clock. Tea will be served at 6 p.m. All members are cordially invited.

The Board of Managers of Westminster Church entertained the choir and the ushers to a concert and tea in the church parlors Monday night. A splendid program was rendered by Mrs. Dow, Miss Dockray, A. T. Cringan, J. D. Kearsley, Charles Clarke and R. Cringan.

Truly a Big Cut.

Windsor, Jan. 6.—It is estimated that the Saginaw Salt and Lumber Company cut at its Sandwich plant 23,000,000 feet of lumber during 1902, and, it is said, will have all the logs it can manufacture next season. The company moved to Sandwich from Saginaw early last winter and erected extensive saw mills on the river front, and owns timber lands in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario extensive enough to keep the mills running for many years.