

Woods' Fair J.M. THOMSON Woods' Fair

Basement Sale Specials for Thursday

25 DAYS MORE OF PRICE-SLASHING BEFORE WE MOVE UP-STAIRS.

Everything in China, Crockery, Woodenware, Tinware, Graniteware, Lamps, Glassware, Hardware, Wire Goods, Dinner Sets, Toiletware. All reduced. In some cases less than cost, to clear out.

White Honeycomb Shawls \$1.25

White Honeycomb Shawls for infants, extra heavy; one yard and a half square, with deep border and fringe. Special, \$1.25

Misses' and Children's Gauntlet Mitts 35c

Misses' and Children's Gauntlet Wool Mitts, in white, cardinal, scarlet, navy and black. Special 35c

Lamp Chimneys, all sizes..... 5c
Glass Tumblers 3c

Willow Clothes Baskets, large size... 69c

Printed Gravy Boats 8c

Printed Soup Plates 4c

Printed Cups and Saucers..... 3 for 20c

Galvanized Tubs 58c, 68c, 78c

Granite Chambers 25c

6-piece Toilet Sets \$1.69

97-piece Dinner Sets \$6.79

7-piece Water Sets, regular \$2.25, sale price \$1.50

BRING THE CHILDREN OUT TO SEE SANTA CLAUS. HE WILL BE IN TOYLAND EVERY AFTERNOON.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves 75c

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, 2-dome spring fasteners, pique backs, in black, tan and brown. Each pair is in a nice box, suitable for mailing. Special 75c

Boys' Flannelette Nightshirts 50c

Boys' Flannelette Night Shirts, in pink, blue and grey stripe, with collar and centre pleat and cuff sleeves. Sizes 12 to 14½. Special 50c

LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, several different designs, suitable for presents. Special price 15c

Woods' Fair J.M. THOMSON Woods' Fair

Scotland Forever!

See our window with special display of Scotch Literature.

The Mallagh Bookshop

183 DUNDAS STREET.
PHONE 366.

CANADIAN SHIPS

Continued From Page One.

unexpectedly called to Ottawa, and the toast was abandoned.

The time-honored custom of bringing in the bagpipes was one of the features, and was done in excellent style by Piper Thomas Macdonald and his associates.

"Canada."

The toast to "Canada" was introduced by Dr. J. B. Campbell in a few well-chosen words. He congratulated the society in having to respond to this important toast. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, a man whose name and good works were well known to the members present. The society was deeply grateful to Mr. Graham in leaving his work at the House to come and address them, and the compliment would be one long to be remembered. He was certain that the young men here something indeed worth listening to.

On rising Mr. Graham was given an ovation. It was a great pleasure for him to be present on this occasion.

"I thank the proposer for the kind words he said in introducing me," said Mr. Graham. "We do not always get them. (Laughter). We remember the kind words much longer than we do the unkind words."

"I have many friends in London. There is the Hon. C. S. Hyman, whom we used to call Charley in the old days. Then there is Mr. William Gray, better known as Billy, an old friend of mine. You have the happy faculty of taking the short cut in London, in the matter of names, and it is most appropriate. I have also pleasant memories of the late Col. Leys. I know your representative, Major Beattie well. He should be colonel now if he is not."

"Then you have your distinguished minister in the Legislature, Hon. Adam Beck. I call him the minister of cold water and hot power. (Laughter)."

Sir John Carling.

"But standing here the name of a distinguished Londoner comes into my mind more than all others. I understand that he is ill at the present time and has been for some time. I refer to Sir John Carling. I remember when a young man seeking 'scotches' in the parliament buildings in Ottawa when the Conservative Government was in power I had often to meet the members of the cabinet in the pursuit of my calling, but the kindest heart of them all was in your Londoner, then Hon. John Carling. I was not then representing a newspaper, but would say the kindest things about the cabinet, but regardless of that he treated me in the kindest manner possible. I take this opportunity of saying these things for him, and hope with all my heart for his speedy recovery." (Cheers).

Mr. Graham then took up his subject, "Canada, Past, Present and Future." It was no easy task, he declared, not because of the meagreness of the subject, but because of its magnitude.

"He is the truest cosmopolitan who loves his own country most," said Mr. Graham. "I would like to present to you what the citizenship of our land means."

"And I wondered why I had been chosen to speak at St. Andrew's dinner. I am not Scotch, although my name bears some symptoms of that. I am Scotch via Ireland. It would be better to put it—a purified Scotch. It is claimed that such a person has the virtues of both nationalities with the vices of neither. In reading the papers sometimes I am constrained to believe that."

Continuing, he gave a hurried resume of the history of Canada. It was not old, but it was interesting. As a school teacher he had regretted that there was no textbook of Canadian history of a readable nature. Since then several volumes of a most interesting sort had been issued, and he hoped that the young men here of the nation would familiarize themselves with the lives of nobility, the deaths of devotion to land and king and the kind words of the founders of the country.

He touched the French regime briefly, and declared that in spite of the difficulties at home and abroad the English, the great colonizers, and they commenced to develop the country. After the French regime came the decisive struggle of the Plains of Abraham that settled the destiny of Canada as far as the allegiance of the country was concerned.

History has been made by men who hunted in pairs," said Mr. Graham. "Wolfe as victor and Montcalm as vanquished were both necessary to the development of Canada. The blood of the two men was the basis of the nation of which you and I are and should be so proud."

A Loyal People.

Then Canada became a British colony, continued the speaker. Then followed difficulties in the colonies to the south. Secession talk was in the air, and finally they did secede.

"Ventures were made to these noblemen from France to decide who they were. They were made to be a newly-subdued people, but they patriotically, loyally, and be it to their credit, remained true to the crown of England. We sometimes forget in our ecstasy of patriotism to whom the credit belongs. We might not today be a part of the British Empire if the French had not remained loyal to the British crown. Our young people should read history, and they would discover to whom belongs the credit for our present position."

In the opinion of the speaker, it was better for the United States and better for all parties concerned that the Americans did secede. Providence had a hand in that, as in every movement of history.

From that time to 1791 there was some advancement. Canada had a government—a long range government, he termed it. It was beginning to be felt that Canada could not be governed from Downing street. The country was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and Governor Simcoe assembled the first parliament. There were signs of progress, but everywhere there were symptoms that the government wanted more responsible government. In the interim there was the war of 1812, and then followed a further desire for more representative government. In consequence there were many quarrels and disputes.

Mackenzie and Papineau.

"The names of Mackenzie and Papineau will always be remembered with affection in Canada," said Mr. Graham. "We may disagree with their methods, and consider them rash, but the rebels of yesterday are the patriots of today in the minds of the people of this country."

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In 1841 there was still further progress. The constitution of Canada, which he believed to be the best in the world—was rapidly developing. The French-Canadians acted with magnanimity towards the English-speaking races, and peace prevailed. Later Confederation was brought into existence the two great names associated with this undertaking being Sir John A. Macdonald and George Brown.

Invested in railways, and the end was not yet. Canada had a greater mileage per head than any nation in the world. He declared that the Government must continue to aid railways until every acre of land in the West was within easy means of transportation.

The Tariff Issue.

He dealt with the tariff issue most trenchantly. It was a question to be approached with some timidity, some thought, but it should not be shirked.

"Some people are afraid of what will happen if the maximum tariff of the United States is placed against us," declared Mr. Graham. "They were afraid when the McKinley tariff was proposed. Canada is millions better off than it has been in the McKinley tariff. I am not shutting my eyes to the seriousness of the occasion. As a Canadian, however, I desire to have a certain amount of backbone. We do not want a tariff war with the United States, and if they are wise they will not desire a tariff war with us. I believe that the French treaty nor the preference given to a thing would disarrange matters to a certain extent and discommode trade, but Canada has discovered new markets in the past and will do so again in the future."

Confederation has grown until today it takes in all the great Dominion.

An Upper Chamber was formed. For some space Mr. Graham discussed whether a Senate was useful, and he emphatically declared that it was. When formed it was to protect the smaller provinces that might not be well represented in the Lower House. It was a selective body, and was more useful in comparison than the House of Lords, which was a hereditary body.

Canada and United States.

The speaker contrasted the form of government in Canada with that of the United States. Here the cabinet was responsible to the people, while the cabinet of the United States was appointed by the President, and responsible to the President alone. They were not elective, and neither House, Congress or the House of Representatives, had anything whatever to say with respect to them. Here a cabinet minister must be elected, must have the approval of his colleagues in any matter of policy, and was wholly responsible to the people, who could say whether or not they approved of any course of action or policy. The people of Canada were the real rulers—more so than in any other country in the world.

That is the Canada of the past," said Mr. Graham. "We have now stepped out on a new era, and a new era. Our commerce is developing on a scale hitherto undreamed of. Our trade has taken wonderful strides—the admiration of the world. Our men have the physique and the courage. Our business men have greater courage than any other nation's. For they use vessels capable of carrying 70,000 bushels of grain. Now we are not satisfied unless they carry 450,000 bushels. Formerly waterways 9 feet deep were satisfactory. Then they were increased until they were 14 feet deep, and now they are asking for 25 feet, and they will have to be that deep if this country is to continue the commerce of the continent."

Continuing, he referred to the fact that a billion and a half of more exclusive of government railroads, were

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ture. The future of Canada is assured no matter what happens."

The Proposed Navy.

The navy was next touched upon, and in this Mr. Graham reiterated the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the navy should be built in Canada, owned in Canada and controlled in Canada. It was necessary that a beginning be made for Canada's own protection, and there was no doubt that because it was Canada it should be British, and loyal to the crown.

"We are no longer goods or chattels, but his majesty's Dominion over the sea," said Mr. Graham. "We are part owners of the greatest Empire that ever was. It is time we quit talking like tenants, but like men who own part of it."

Mr. Graham closed his speech in a fine peroration of the future of Canada, declaring that she would achieve her greatest destiny, her brightest future, and realize her fondest dreams as part of the Empire.

Jewel for the President.

A very pleasant moment was that when Dr. Campbell approached the president's chair and read the following eulogistic address, which was accompanied by a very handsome jewel.

"We have great pleasure in taking advantage of this festive occasion to express to you the feelings of the members regarding your presidency of this society for the past three years."

"Upon taking up your residence in this city six years ago you at once became an active member of the St. Andrew's Society. Your zeal and ability were speedily recognized, and it was with great satisfaction that your fellow members elected you to the highest office of our gift. That office, to which you have twice been elected, you have filled with much credit to yourself and advantage to the society, and throughout the period of your presidency St. Andrew's Society has been eminently prosperous."

"Your fellow members have not only appreciated your remarkable and well-ordered energy in administering the society's affairs in general, but especially have they admired the grace, tact and judgment with which you have presided over these annual banquets."

"We wish you long life and prosperity, and we hope that Mrs. Gerrard and you will thoroughly enjoy the holiday trip you are soon to take to your native land."

"On behalf of St. Andrew's Society we desire the acceptance of this jewel as a memento of your connection with this society."

Mr. Gerrard's Reply.

At the word the gathering rose to its feet as a man and the room swelled with the strains, "He's a Daisy, He's a Daisy, just now," and though

it was of Scotland's glory that I will have to speak. I have a private conviction that all good men are Scotch; they may not know it, but if we search far enough back we would find that saying grace, that we are all Jan Thompson's bairns.

"I think that given the equipment that was theirs, there is no other nation that has made a larger mark on the pages of human history than the men of Scotland."

The speaker went on to point out the tendency of every man to consider his own calling as the best. "The Scot is not the gay fighter that the Irishman is. He doesn't throw his life away. As Father Tobin has told us, he has a tendency to hold on to things. But it isn't in this calling alone that he has been pre-eminent. The Scot, I think, is pre-eminently an ecclesiastic."

"There were great theologians in Scotland, and fearless in their beliefs. Was there ever a greater epitaph written over any man's grave than those words spoken by a Scotch nobleman as he looked down on the dead face of John Knox, and said: 'Here was one whose life was often threatened with dag and dagger, but he never feared the face of man.'"

Dr. Clark then went on to tell of the way the Scottish nation had set its stamp on all lands, and on all occupations, illustrating his remarks with incidents of humor and pathos, that held his hearers spellbound.

"What a mark," continued the speaker, "the Scotch nation has made upon political life. I needn't tell you of that great man, Lord Strathcona, who won his spurs in the far north, benefit of all the pleasures of civilization, or of the hundreds of others in Canadian history, and so we might speak of other political men who had left their impress on the life of the nation. Scotchmen, many of them."

No more eloquent pleader could have been found than Dr. Clark, and the stories he told gave us clear evidence that the dear Scot is not without sense of humor."

But the Scotchman is not without his sympathy. He continued the speaker, "Where do you find songs, war songs, love songs and songs of mourning, such as you find in Scottish minstrelsy? They say sometimes that the Scotchman is without sympathy, but there must have been something in the Scotch life that gave birth to these songs; of 'My Ain Country,' and 'Scots Wha Hae,' which will never be forgotten, and that song of songs, 'Annie Laurie.' Scottish, we say; yes, human songs, and through them sounds the note that appeals to all men."

True Piety.

"Deep in the heart of Scotland was true piety. I think of those sacred songs that stir the hearts of men, and in them you find the strength and purpose in the stern climate, that left its certain impress on their hardy sons. It has been my fortune to see a little of Canada. I have stood among the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies and had my soul humbled into nothingness. I used to grieve that I had not been born in Old Scotland. But now I do not grieve any more, but I glory in the land of my birth, and give praise to Him who bestowed it upon us. We who have sprung from British people, who have their past to inspire us, need ask no larger heritage. But it is not in the material prosperity that we should glory as a country. What we need is men, and women worthy of the men who will do their work in the plot where Providence has placed them. And if Scots have written the history of their little naked land so large in the history of the world, shame to us if we do not write the name of this, our greater heritage, upon the history of the world in a worthy manner as they have done."

Army and Navy.

Mr. R. D. McDonald introduced the toast to "The Army and Navy." His task would be an easy one, as the toast was in the hands of capable hands. Continued on Page Twelve.

A morning glass of

Abbey's

Efficient

Salt

puts you right for the whole day.

28

EMINENT musicians have given unstinted praise to the Nordheimer Piano. They have done so especially on account of the full, rich, yet brilliant quality of its tone. Tone perfection, the greatest achievement of the piano-making art, has been attained in the Nordheimer Piano. Its success is the reward of tireless study and experiment, the comparing of older models with newer ideas, the selection of those points of construction which actual trial have proved to be the best, and the adoption of those proved-best ideas. The

Nordheimer Piano

by its tone triumph has been given the title of the "Quality-Tone" Piano. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Canadian instrument, and thousands of users throughout the country will express the same opinion.

Important Anyone intending the purchase of a piano should not allow himself to be persuaded from giving a fair trial to the Nordheimer Piano. Your life-long satisfaction may depend upon it. Communicate with us at once, and we will gladly send you full particulars of prices, terms and delivery.

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