The Toronto Sunday World

First News Section

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Senate Reading Room 2000/07

OFFER BOURASSA A PLACE IN CABINET

Sir Wilfrid Said to Be Anxious to Have Ex-M.P. Resume His Former Support.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—What will be done with Henri Bourassa? ex-member of the house of commons for Labelle, is a question that is much discussed in the lobbies these days.

The election in Labelle to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bourassa's resignation to contest the Bellechasse by-election in opposition to Hon. Adelard Turgeon, a member of the Quebec Government, will be held on Dec. 20, and friends of the government and Mr. Bourassa are exerting themselves to bring the late member for Labelle back into the fold. It is even said that a conference was held in the office of the chief Liberal whip a few days ago and that Mr.Bourassa's terms were presented. Just what they are is not told, but on the government side there is a belief that a past was entered into to present Mr. Bourassa with his old seat and eventually a seat in the cabinet. The trouble, however, is to conform Bourassa's independent opinions to the policy of the government. He has been a thorn to a premier who is autocratic enough to demand complete obedience from his subjects, but wise enough to recognize Labelle's ex-member as a strong force in Quebec politics.

No one believes the triumph of Turgeon over Bourassa in Bellechasse has extinguished the light of Sir Wilfrid's former supporter. Go into Quebec and you will find a tremendous sentiment favoring Bourassa and should he choose to bide his time he will undoubtedly win a place in provincial affairs.

In the meantime, however, the government is preparing for a general election and is mending fences everywhere. The one point of weakness in Quebec is the Bourassa movement which is making headway. Peace between Bourassa and Laurier will help a lot. If Bourassa chooses he may retrace and the way will be clear for a complete understanding.

An intimate friend, however, says he has Mr. Bourassa's word that he intends to devote himself to Quebec affairs.

Laymen's Missionary Movement

To-day will be inaugurated in Toronto the week's "campaign" of the Laymen's Missionary movement, which has for its objects:

1st—To establish schools for the education of the heathen.

2nd—To establish hospitals, and thereby improve the physical condition of the natives, apart from their spiritual welfare.

3d—To infuse into the men of the congregations the principle of giving towards the support of missions.

In Toronto, it is intended to raise a fund of $500,000, and it is hoped to interest those who do not generally take a part in such movements, not because they are selfish, but because they do not understand the great necessity of missionaries and their tremendous undertaking. It is partly to get these men interested that the movement is on foot. In the past the missions in foreign fields and in the Northwest have been supported almost entirely by Sunday schools and women. Now it is the aim to try and reverse things, and have the men become interested in the work, and perhaps some of the money that to-day is frivolously spent will find its way into the better cause.

To-day special meetings will be held, as follows:

University Convocation Hall, 3 p.m.
Association Hall, 4.15.
Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Dunn-avenue, 4.15.
St. Matthew's Anglican Church, First-avenue, 4.15.

In the churches, special references will be made to the campaign, while, at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bloor-street, Silas McBee of New York, editor of The Churchman, will give an address at 11 a. m.; and at St. James'-square Presbyterian Church, at 7 p. m., J. Campbell White of New York, secretary of the general movement, will speak.

HALF-DOZEN ALLEGED THIEVES ARE ROUNDED UP AT COBALT

A Cabinful of Loot Recovered---Camps, Cars and Shacks Have Been Robbed Systematically.

COBALT, Dec. 7.—(Special).—A raid was made last night on a shack down at Mile Post 101, and as a result William Dryden, Frank Taylor, Angus Robertson, Arthur Hogben, Edward James and Donald McCullough are in Cobalt Jail, charged with theft.

Lumber camps, freight cars, mining camps and shacks have been robbed, complaints being made almost daily. Petty thieving explains the mystery of how at least six men live in Cobalt without working. There are others who toil not, neither do they spin, and still survive.

William Dryden is a young Englishman about 20 years of age. He has been trying to sell good grey blankets at 40c a pair. Suspicion was aroused, and after waiting and watching the shack down at 101 a raid was made and the above arrests resulted.

A varied assortment of articles was found in their place, which would do credit to a York-street pawnshop, including about 40 pairs of blankets, canned goods in abundance, peas, corn, tomatoes, etc., several sides of bacon, half a quarter of beef, boots, razor strops, a 22 Colt's rifle, pipes, two large tins of tea and a similar quantity of coffee and some cocoa for the more refined, a quantity of magazines and books, embracing both light and serious literature—in fact, everything one would look for in a New Ontario store, unless possibly soap, was found.

It is said here that the prisoner, Hogben, was formerly a waiter in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, and came to Cobalt to work for W. Verner. Robertson is said to be a former civil service employe at Ottawa.

Chief Caldbeck, Constables McKay and Wood and Detective Welsh of the Canadian Detective Agency made the arrests.

SWEDEN'S KING PASSING AWAY

Has Lapsed Into Unconsciousness and End is Near.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7.—King Oscar of Sweden is dying. He has lain unconscious all day and the end is expected at any moment.

The final sacraments have been administered.

All the members of the royal family are gathered at the bedside of the venerable monarch.

Crown Prince Gustave was formally appointed regent on Wednesday last. The king at that time, fearing the worst, consented to hand over the government to him.

The only word the king has spoken in hours was an expression of thanks when the doctors had succeeded in relieving his pain. He immediately relapsed into unconsciousness.

TO ARREST ZULU CHIEF MAY REQUIRE TROOPS

Magistrate Sets Out With Warrant —Troops Ready on Frontier.

PIETERMARITSBURG, Natal, Dec. 7.—Magistrate Stuart has been entrusted with a warrant for the arrest of Dini-Zulu, the Zululander whose loyalty has been questioned and whose alleged support of the rebels is declared to be responsible for the threatening situation in Natal, arising from the increasing boldness of the Natives.

Mr. Stuart, will proceed at once to Usutu, the Zulu capital. Should Dini-Zulu refuse to some in and stand trial by a civil court, the military forces already mobilized will take the field immediately.

Large numbers of Natal troops have been stationed on the frontier.

DEATH LIST 500 WHOLE TOWN MOURNS

Not One Family but Has Lost a Relative—Weird Scenes of Grief at Mine.

"To judge from the small volume of smoke it is evident that the disaster was caused by the explosion of dust, which was probably ignited by a pocket of gas or a blow out shot."—C. W. Watson, President of the Consolidation Coal Company.

MONONGAH, W. Va., Dec. 7.—Up to this evening but sixteen bodies have been brought to the surface of Mines No. 6 and 8 of the Fairmont Coal Company at Monongah. Four were Americans.

The number of dead will not fall below four hundred, and will probably reach close to five hundred. About forty per cent. of the entombed men are Americans.

All hope is gone that any of the men are still alive. Nearly 400 coffins reached Monongah to-day from Pittsburg and from West Virginia cities.

While only sixteen bodies have been recovered or brought out of the mine, members of the rescuing parties stated that over 75 bodies have been located.

C. W. Waston, president of the Consolidated Coal Company, said to-day:

"The accident was entirely unexpected. As yet we do not know the exact cause of the explosion. It might have resulted from a blown out shot igniting a pocket of gas. About 50 per cent. of the mine accidents of the country are caused in this manner. It is probable the present one resulted from the same cause. We will conduct a rigid investigation. Investigations, however, will not benefit the dead miners. Their families will be looked after. The company will bury all the dead."

All saloons in Monongah have been closed since the explosion, and the 6000 miners employed in other mines in the vicinity have suspended work and tendered their assistance to rescuing parties.

The property loss is estimated at $50,000, exclusive of the cost of rescue work.

Mine Regarded as Safe.

There are between 5000 and 6000 inhabitants in the mining town of Monongah, and it is doubtful if in this entire population there are a score of persons who have not either a near relative or close friend numbered among the victims of the disaster.

The people of the town are stunned by the catastrophe. They had long regarded these mines as practically immune from the dangers so common to the coal mining industry. The plant of the company was provided with every device for the protection of life and the equipment of bituminous coal.

All of last night hundreds of men stood about the entrance of the two mines. They said nothing, but when approached and asked a question, they would give to their emotions.

Women's Great Grief Day.

All daywomen crowded the sides of the hills overlooking the ill-fated mines and cried aloud. As the day advanced, they became almost crazed thru grief and suspense. One woman pulled out her hair, handfuls at a time. Another tore all the skin from both of her cheeks with her finger nails. Some lay down on the frozen ground and cried themselves to sleep. In this condition many were carried to their homes near by, without awakening.

The rescuing parties penetrated mine No. 6 about 3,500 feet before they came upon the first of the dead. A majority of the corpses will, it is believed, be found about a mile further back.

The four hundred men were working in a territory one mile square. It will be days before a thoro search of all of this area can be made. As the rescuing parties advance they must clear away the debris. The explosion wrecked over six hundred mine cars, and these choke the entries on all sides.

Explosion Terrific.

A peculiar and remarkable feature is, that notwithstanding the force of the explosion, very little of the mine roof was wrecked. By those who witnessed it, the explosion was likened to the discharge of a cannon. Every movable object shot with terrible force thru the mine. At the entrance of mine No. 8, a concrete power house was completely demolished. A piece of concrete weighing fully 1,000 pounds was blown clear across the West Fort River, landing on the side of a hill. In a radius of a half-mile not another piece of concrete can be found.

MONTREAL EASY FOR TIGERS 29 TO 0

Intermediate Rugby Championship of Canada Decided on Saturday at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Montreal, champions of the Quebec Union, and the Tigers, champions of the Interprovincial Union, met at the cricket grounds this afternoon for the Dominion intermediate championship. The weather was ideal, considering the lateness of the season. The teams lined up as follows:

Hamilton—Back, Smith; halves, Harrison, Baldwin and Lortus; quarter, Awrey; scrimmage, Jamieson, Peffer and Parks; wings, Vickley, Hull, Townsend, Burkholder, Glessing and McGavin.

Montreal—Back, Tothill; halves, Scott, Easton and Eveleigh; quarter, Crankshaw; scrimmage, Denne, Cameron and Douglas; wings, Hurd, Ryan, Barrons, Roderick, Cullican and Wardell.

George Ballard, captain of the Senior Tigers, was the referee, and Ben Burland of Montreal was the umpire.

Tigers Score Early and Often.

The ground was very slippery, and Montreal kicked off against the wind. Soon after the kick-off the Tigers got the ball at Montreal's quarter. Nibs Harrison kicked over and Loftus and Awrey nailed Tothill behind the line for a rouge. Score: Tigers 1, Montreal 0.

Smith kicked over again, and Loftus nail Tothill for another rouge. Score: Tigers 2, Montreal 0.

Soon after, Easton fumbled Smith's kick right on the line and Townsend went over for a try and Harrison converted. Score: Tigers 8, Montreal 0.

Easton, Tothill and Scott made a nice combination run to the Tiger quarter. Tothill kicked over Tiger line, but Baldwin brought the ball out for ten yards. Townsend bucked for 20 yards, and Burkholder bucked thru, running to midfield. Awrey and Smith gained another ten yards on a combination run. On a beautiful criss-cross from Awrey, Vickley, Smith to Harrison, Harrison kicked to dead-ball line. Score: Tigers 9, Montreal 0. Harrison kicked over again to dead-ball line. Tigers 10, Montreal 0.

Thus the first quarter ended.

Second quarter—Easton fumbled one of Harrison's punts, and the ball rolled past him to Tothill, who shoved into touch. He kicked to Smith, who ran to the Montreal 20-yard mark on two bucks. Glessing went over for a try. Score: Tigers 16, Montreal 0.

The Tiger wings were much heavier than the Montreal line; they shoved the visitors all over the lot and bucked thru pretty much as they pleased. On three bucks, Burkholder, Awrey and McGavin carried the ball from midfield over the Montreal line for another try. Harrison failed to convert. Score: Tigers 21, Montreal 0.

That ended the scoring for the first half. The ball was at the Tiger quarter when time was called.

The Second Half.

Montreal braced up a little after the rest, and honors were pretty evenly distributed, and there was no scoring in the third quarter.

Soon after the change of ends Harrison kicked over the Montreal line for a rouge. Score: Tigers 22, Montreal 0.

A few minutes later Harrison kicked and Smith followed up, carrying the ball to the Montreal 20-yard line, and on three bucks Loftus went over for a try. Harrison did not convert. Score: Tigers 27, Montreal 0.

Tothill was forced into touch in goal, making the score: Tigers 28, Montreal 0.

A regrettable incident occurred at this stage of the game. Vickley of Hamilton deliberately punched Ward of Montreal, knocking him clean out. Harrison punted over for another point. Score: Tigers 29, Montreal 0.

The game was called a minute after. Montreal played the game under protest on account of Burkholder, who will figure in the courts this week on a charge of perjury.

DR. WILLIAM LO...
Of Stamford, Conn., the renowned nature story writer, who addresses the Province of Quebec Fish and Game Association at Montreal next Thursday night.

ODDFELLOWS' AVERAGES KNOCKING DOWN TENPINS

E. Sutherland Leads in Class A, With W. Shaw on Top in Class B.

Following are the averages up to date of the rollers in the Oddfellows' Bowling League, having played six games or over:

—Class B—

	Games played.	Average.
W. Shaw, Toronto	15	153
A. Chapman, Floral	15	151
L. Chapman, Floral	12	149
G. Easton, Laurel	15	147
T. Overlade, Broadview	9	147
W. Sinclair, Toronto	15	145
T. Cooke, Rosedale	9	144
E. Sutherland, Rosedale	15	142
R. Savigny, Toronto	15	141
W. Pepher, Floral	15	139
G. Wallace, Floral	6	138
E. Hamm, Floral	12	137
G. Pethick, Rosedale	12	136
F. Pethick, Rosedale	12	136
W. Whitehead, Floral	12	136
S. McBride, Rosedale	12	135
J. Cameron, Laurel	12	134
W. Johnston, Laurel	9	133
A. Capps, Broadview	6	133
W. Rouse, Central	15	133
E. Hall, York	6	133
W. Butchart, Central	15	131
C. H. Dollery, Laurel	6	130
G. McPhail, Floral	15	129
C. W. Robinson, Laurel	15	129

—Class A—

E. Sutherland, Rosedale	21	185
H. Gillies, Floral	21	178
Bert Adams, Prince of Wales	21	175
H. Dunn, Rosedale	18	172
C. C. Brooks, Prospect	18	170
George Doran, Rosedale	21	170
Chapman, Laurel	6	169
W. Adams, Rosedale	21	169
B. Hales, Integrity	20	168
E. Dayment, Integrity	18	165
George McDonald, Floral	15	164
R. Elliott, Floral	21	164
W. Beer, Integrity	9	162
E. Allen, Rosedale	14	162
H. Elliott, Laurel	18	162
Long, Prince of Wales	14	161
Stitzel, Prince of Wales	12	160
H. Reid, Queen City	12	160
George Black, Floral	21	160
J. Whaley, Riverdale	18	159
J. Booth, Prospect	12	159
J. Brown, Riverdale	18	156
H. Williams, Integrity	20	155
Waters, Prospect	15	155
Letters, Prospect	15	154
R. Wilson, Laurel	21	153
S. Mitchell, Floral	20	152
C. Webster, Laurel	18	151
H. Knowland, Integrity	9	151
Griffith, Laurel	15	149
W. Graham, Prince of Wales	9	147
W. Kneen, Queen City	18	141
Jackson Little, Albert	18	140

Oakland Entries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—

First race, 5 furlongs, selling:

Parasol	112	Sexlaw	112
Last Go	112	Fern L.	112
Sophomore	112	Amada	112
Queen Bessie	112	Meln Leibling	112
Huyla	112	Banhama	*107
Orchota	*107		

Second race, 1 mile, selling:

Avona	109	Anopus	109
Silvertro	109	Salvadale	109
Red Era	109	Day Star	109
L. C. Ackerley	109	Sliva	109
Gannet	109	Fairy Street	109
Adele Brooks	109	Em and Em	*104

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling:

Capt. Hale	112	Alaric	109
Happy Rice	109	Blanche C.	109
Nancy W.	104	Tetanus	104
Bye Bye II.	104	Surely	104
Arcourt	104	St. Albans	*93

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling:

Our Sallie	109	Santa Ray	109
Jack Adams	109	Midmont	109
Royal Scot	109	Mendoh	109
May Holladay	109	Cholk Hedrick	109
Sea Air	109	Cloverland	*107
Lord of Vale	*107	Metlakatla	*104
Isabellita	*104		

Fifth race, 11-16 mile:

A. Muskoday	110	Prince Brutus	107
Banporal	107	Funny Side	107
Galvestonian	105	Judge Nelson	105
Mechlin	102	Curriculum	102
Ovelando	102	Grace G.	102
Senator Warner	102	Dr. Coleman	102

Sixth race, 7 furlongs:

Springban	109	Tavora	109
Meada	109	Cloudlight	109
May L. N.	105	Lady Vera	105
Handmaiden	105		

Weather cloudy; track sloppy.

LITTLE YORK 3, T... TLES 0.

RACING IN MUD AT DUFFERIN PARK

King Bryson Wins From Charley B. in Class A ---Gussie Scott and Reservation are Also Winners.

The sloppy condition of the track at Dufferin Park Saturday afternoon was the cause of many scratches in the different races held by the Toronto Driving Club. Altho the track was bad, the bright sunshine had the effect of bringing out a large number to see the horses perform.

Only two responded to the call for the first heat in Class A trot—Ald. McBride's King Bryson and Jos. Russell's Charley B., both geldings by Bryson (2.15). King Bryson was a little unsteady in the opening heat, making several breaks, while Russell's horse was all trot. The latter was always in front, except a short time rounding the turn into the stretch, when King Bryson got in front by half a length, and just when he looked like a winner made a break, which cost him first place. The warning up in this heat seemed to do the McBride horse good, for he outstepped Charley B. in each of the three succeeding heats quite handily.

There were but three starters in the second trotting event, Class B. Johnny Burns started his mare, Gussie Scott, for the first time at the matinees, and, altho she did not show anything like her real form, easily took the measure of Brian Boru and Sir Robert, the other starters, in straight heats. In the second heat Sir Robert finished in second place, but was placed last for breaking repeatedly. Like the two trotters in Class A, Gussie Scott is also by Bryson.

Johnny Burns landed his second race of the day when he brought John E. Russell's big gelding, Reservation, home in front in each of the three heats of the pacing class. In this event the contest for second place was most exciting between Harry Lee and Joe Gothard, the former getting the honors.

In the absence of Mr. Charles Burns, the appointed starter, Secretary Charley Snow handled the megaphone and did the work satisfactorily.

At the conclusion of the racing it was announced from the stand that there would be a special race next Saturday for a gold cup between Burns & Sheppard's Riley B. (2.05½) and Nat Ray's John McEwen (2.08¾), mile heats, three in five. This should prove a good race, and will, no doubt, attract a large number of spectators. The summary:

Class A, trotting—1

King Bryson, b.g., by Bryson; Ald. Sam McBride (R. J. McBride)	2	1	1	1
Charley B., b.g., by Bryson; Jos Russell (D. Lambert)	1	2	2	2

Time—1.15½, 1.15¼, 1.15½, 1.16¾.

Class B, trotting—

Gussie Scott, b.m., by Bryson (John J. Burns)	1	1	1
Brian Boru, b.h. (Angus Kerr)	3	2	2
Sir Robert, ch.g. (R. J. McBride)	2	3	3

Time—1.16, 1.16, 1.15¾.

Class C, pacing—

Reservation, b.g., by Fakir; John E. Russell (J. J. Burns)	1	1	1
Harry Lee, br.g. (G. Farrell)	2	3	2
Joe Gothard, b.h. (Er. Swartz)	3	2	3
Little Mona, b.m. (J. Robinson)	4	4	4

Time—1.16¼, 1.18, 1.16.

Judges—H. B. Clarke, P. Callen, J. McFarren. Timers—C. Woods, J. Elliott. Starter—Charles Snow.

W. LATIMER BEST RIFLE SHOT

Wins Elliott Medal, H. Graham Securing Thorburn Medal.

The following are some of the scores of the last offhand rifle match:

W. Latimer, 252, wins gold medal presented by Capt. A. Elliott and $10 cash; H. Graham, 248, wins silver medal presented by Dr. J. D. Thorburn, and $5 cash; J. Madill, 243, $5 cash; C. Gillespie, 233; H. G. Tomplin, 218; S. Madill, 216; D. W. Hughes, 215; J. E. Brayley, 201; F. Smith, 202; J. Simpson, 200; J. Bowerman, 197; W. J. Jones, 194; C. Pringle, 191; L. Leggett, 183. (Others retired.)

Team prizes: First prize, cup presented by Major J. B. Miller, won by Glen Grove's first team; second team prize, cup presented by Capt. Elliot, won by Parry Sound first team; third, won by Glen Grove's second team.

The match was shot Dec. 4, on the standard American target, 200 yards, offhand. Another match is arranged to be shot on May 24, on Glen Grove range.

HANNA AND HERRESCHOFF.

Lauded For Retaining Canada Cup in Rochester—Yacht Club Officers.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 7.—The annual banquet of the Rochester Yacht Club took place last evening. At the business session the following ticket was elected: Commodore, George P. Culp; vice-commodore, George B. Sage; ticket captain, Eric C. Moore; treasurer, E. O. Grahaun; secretary-corresponding secretary, Clute E Noxon; measurer, Charles Pembroke; fleet surgeon, Dr. Wallace J. Herriman; directors, Thomas B. Pritchard, Frank T. Christy, W. J. Pembroke; delegates to L.Y.R.A., Thomas B. Pritchard, L. G. Mashett, Charles Pembroke; alternates, Charles Van Voorhis, William J. Graham, Frank T. Christy.

During the year of 1907 the club gained financially about $2000.

The club had arranged to present Mr. Hanna with a large silver shield, on which was engraved the name of the club and also mention of his services in the international races. However, as he was unable to be present, the shield will be sent to him. Charles Von Verst eulogized Mr. Hanna because of his services to the club.

Reference to the Canada's Cup races was made as follows:

"The great victory of the defender Seneca over the challenger Adele for the Canada's Cup, in August, placed our club on a still higher plane in international yacht racing. Thanks to the genius of N. G. Herreschoff and the skill of Addison G. Hanna, Seneca's skipper, the cup will remain in our possession. Rochester Yacht Club boats, twice successful in lifting the trophy, now enjoy the distinction of having twice successfully defended it—a record that will stand for many years to come."

POSED AS ONE OF FIRM TRIED MANY FORGERIES

Local Firm Learn of Arrest at Buffalo of Man Who Has Worried Them.

A young man, whose identity is not known, but who is believed to be a Syrian, is under arrest in Buffalo charged with having obtained goods from wholesale fancy goods houses there by representing himself to be a member of the firm of J. & A. Aziz of 110 York-street, Toronto.

For several months past, so it appears, this youth of 21, with the perverted ingenuity, has been operating in this way, and has succeeded in despoiling firms in Montreal, New York, Attleboro, Mass., and Buffalo of goods, running, according to invoices, into about $2000.

He began his adventurous career in Montreal about three months ago, when he introduced himself to a number of wholesale dealers in smallwares as Nicholas Aziz. After he had secured about $700 worth of goods, suspicion became aroused and he was arrested. In police court he persisted in giving the name, and was released on $400 bail, whereupon he disappeared.

He bobbed up in New York a few weeks later, styling himself A. Aziz, and obtained a line of fancy watch cases invoiced at $384.13, on the strength of his representations, from Leon Hirsch & Co. This firm, however, became alive to the fact that they had been "stung" on communicating with the York-street house, which advised them that A. Aziz was in Toronto.

The police were set on the trail of the soldier of fortune, but he folded his tents and departed, turning up again a short time later in Attleboro, Mass., where, with reckless boldness, he still stuck to the surname of Aziz, with Moses as a prefix. He "got into" D. F. Briggs & Co. there for some more fancy goods, and that firm did not know it had been tricked until it billed J. & W. Aziz for the amount.

Last week the swindler started in on his smooth work at Buffalo, using the name of A. Aziz as a pasport. He played on the credulity of several houses there, including King & Eisele, ring makers, and, altogether, obtained goods valued at from $400 to $500 before being arrested on suspicion. He gave the name of A. Aziz.

The York-street firm on Saturday wired the chief of police, Buffalo, that the man is an imposter, A. Aziz being at present in Toronto.

SUNFIELD TO HANG.

Court of Appeal Decide That His Trial Was Fair.

The appeal of the counsel for "Jake" Sunfield, the Hamilton murderer, that certain evidence was not admissible and asking for a new trial was dismissed on Saturday by the court of appeal, and the sentence of death imposed on Sunfield by Chief Justice Falconbridge will be carried out in January.

WILLIAM KERR RESIGNS.

Too Busy to Act as Vice-President of Central Conservative Association.

Wm. Kerr, clerk of supplies for the board of education, who defeated Ald. Geary for the vice-presidency of the Central Conservative Association on Wednesday night, has resigned from the latter.

He hasn't the time to devote to the work, he says, and was elected against his own wishes.

He was on the Nesbitt ticket.

CONIAGAS' APPEAL LOST.

Fail to Secure Reduction in the Cobalt Assessment.

The appeal of the Coniagas Mines Company against assessment of $100,000 on the property in the Town of Cobalt was dismissed by the court of appeal, in a judgment handed down Saturday.

NIGHT RAIDERS ON RAMPAGE.

HORINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—Five hundred night raiders destroyed $200,000 worth of property at an early hour this morning. Hundreds of shots were fired and several persons were badly injured.

JAP LABORERS TO BE STOPPED FROM EMIGRATING TO AMERICA

Students and Commercial Men Only Will Be Allowed to Come Hereafter, According to Agreement Reached.

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—There is reason to believe that the entire question of emigration of Japanese to America has been satisfactorily settled, at least for the present, after a series of conferences which have been held between United States Ambassador O'Brien, Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Canadian minister of labor, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi.

It is understood that at their last meeting the report of the Japanese Government outlined a plan by which it is agreed to limit immigration to students and commercial men having means of support, and entirely to prevent Japanese laborers from going to America.

This arrangement will entail the closest supervision on the part of the Japanese authorities. As the agreement is verbal, Ambassador O'Brien accepted it provisionally, but maintained that any violation of its terms would seriously embarrass a friendly government.

It is said that Foreign Minister Hayashi has determined to exercise absolute control in the matter. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian minister of labor, will hold a final conference with Minister Hayashi and Baron S...

WAS NOT A CRITICISM.

KINGSTON, Dec. 7.—(Special).—Political capital is sought to be made thru certain Liberal newspapers over an alleged vote of censure by the Kingston Board of Education upon Dr. Pyne, minister of education, and of a Conservative trustee's remarks at Thursday's meeting of the board. The facts are that no vote of censure was passed and Mr. Bennett's "sound drubbing" of the minister amounted to an expression of his belief that Dr. Pyne would not act the part of a czar, but was amenable to reason.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7	At	From
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
Emp. Ireland	Liverpool	Montreal

SUNDAY WEATHER.

Fair and mild.

BIRTHS.

RATHBONE—On Tuesday, Nov. 26th, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rathbone, 537 Clinton-street, a son.

REED—At 64 Oak-street, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Ardagh Reed, a son. Both doing well.

DEATHS.

MAXWELL—On Dec. 6, 1907, at his late residence, 153 Havelock-street, William H. Maxwell, in his 54th year.

Funeral Monday at 2 p.m. to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

STODDART—On Dec. 7, 1907, at his mother's residence, 681 Spadina-avenue, Walter Rupert, aged 26 years, youngest son of the late John Stoddart.

Funeral (private) on Tuesday, Dec. 10th

SOCCER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—(C.A.P.)—The results in the English Football League to-day are as follows:

—English League—

Sheffield United 2, Preston 0.
Nottingham Forest 2, Notts County 0.
Newcastle United 3, Everton 1.
Middleborough 0, Bury 2.
Manchester United 2, Bristol City 1.
Liverpool 5, Aston Villa 0.
Chelsea 2, Manchester City 2.
Bolton Wanderers 3, Wcolwich Arsenal 1.
Blackburn Rovers 3, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
Birmingham 0, Sunderland 2.

—Southern League—

Brentford 3, Lutton 1.
Bristol Rovert 2, Crystal Palace 1.
Leyton 1, Swindon 2.
Reading 3, Tottenham Hotspur 1.
Watford 0, Queen's Park Rangers 3.
Norwich City 1, Westham 1.
Willwall 3, Brighton and Hove 8.
Bradford 3, Portsmouth 2.

Hockey Players at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Duquesne Garden last night looked like a bee-hive. So many hockey players were on the ice that it was hard to figure how many were there. Many new players arrived during the day and immediately began to practice on the large sheet of ice.

Among the more prominent arrivals were: Herb Raynor and Arthur Leader of the P.A.C., and Edgar Dey and Eddie Robitaille of the Pirates. All the other players who have been in the city for some days were also on hand. Manager Miller received word from Frank Muldoon, Harold Higgins and Charles Kerr that they would be on hand to-day, so that the P.A.C. will have its team ready for the coming season.

Herb Raynor, the old P.A.C. star, was tickled over getting a chance to demonstrate that he was still in the game, and said: "I think I will be as fast as ever, and with Robinson, whom I played with before, and the new players Manager Miller has engaged, I think that the old Crimson and White will be found at or near the top all season."

Manager R. R. Guy, who has been sick in bed for over a week, will be able to get out to-morrow, and he will at once get his hustling clothes on and will soon have his team start in to practice. The majority of his team has arrived, and as he has the team all signed, no trouble is in store for him.

First Edition

A Nation of Villagers

—By G. Bernard Shaw

The trusts have suddenly shown the world the danger of the political imbecility of the American nation. That imbecility has been concealed for a whole century from Europe, and is still concealed from America itself, by the personal braininess and hustle of the American man of business, who indeed hustles so energetically that he never has time to get the simplest thing done in less than three months. But now that the social evolution of the United States has reached the point at which bright selfishness becomes a nuisance, and all Americans must reform and enrich America, and enable America to reform and enrich the world, before they can reform or enrich themselves, their childish incapacity for any such task is becoming more and more apparent.

It is about half a century since Macaulay, when everybody was admiring the smartness, the cutness, the inventiveness, the independent spirit of Sam Slick, said, Wait. Wait until English conditions are reproduced there—until America becomes private property and white labor becomes as cheap as it is with us. Then we shall see. Well, that time has come; and we see America unequal to the occasion. The trusts (representing integrated capitalism as distinguished from disintegrated competitive capitalism) have beaten it hollow.

This is not surprising; for America has never been successful in politics. It was made independent largely in spite of its own teeth by a declaration of sentiments which it did not share and principles which it barely grasped the narrow end of. Even today neither its ordinary security nor its liberty is up to the monarchical standard of Central Europe. The famous constitution survives only because whenever any corner of it gets into the way of the accumulating dollar it is pettishly knocked off and thrown away. Every social development, however beneficial and inevitable from the public point of view, is met, not by an intelligent adaptation of the social structure to its novelties, but by a panic and a cry of Go Back. An unfortunate president struggling to get things looked at from the point of view of the collective interest of the United States, which is so huge a thing that it must be co-ordinated with the collective interest of all civilization if it is to be made workable, finds himself appreciated solely as the hero of a dime novel—"Teddy the Rough Rider"—and would enhance his popularity by punching a prizefighter's head as surely as he would lose it by telling the American people what he must think of their political capacity.

Altho in no country in the world are private affairs more prudishly meddled with by state law, lynch law and municipal bylaw, America sacrifices her women to her profligacy and her children to her greed more impudently than any European tyranny does. Free love, in the most licentious sense, has been pushed to such an extent in America side by side with the resolute enslavement of marriage and parentage, that when a cry of "race suicide" gives the alarm, the only response is a clamor for the suppression of divorce and for the protection of organized commercial prostitution from exposure. The worst horrors of the child slavery which disgraced Lancashire a hundred years ago are present facts in the Carolinian cotton mills and the Pennsylvanian colleries, altho the remedy discovered by England is as well known to civilization as chloroform or limited liability. Law is represented, not by the regulation of industry, the enforcement of statutes and the maintenance of political rights, but partly by a lynching mob countenanced by respectable people, who, tho they abhor its hypocrisy and cruelty, support it because they have lost faith in the honesty and efficiency of the regular courts; partly by the retainers of the great capitalists organized by the late eminent condottiero Pinkerton, the American Colleoi; and partly by municipal employes armed with bludgeons and pistols, who will not allow the state laws and local bylaws to be broken (if they can help it) unless they are bought off, and who maintain this advantageous position by regulating traffic, violently suppressing casuals, obnoxious persons, and doing homage to purity (which in America is a quaint conspiracy to convict creation of indecency) by confiscating the property and incarcerating the persons of those whom Mr. Anthony Comstock, the celebrated purity witch doctor, points out to them as betrayers of the shocking secret that women are biped.

Thus, for example, they lately compelled a newspaper to obliterate the lower half of a photograph in which Vassar students were shown dressed in male court costume for the performance of a play. It is very doubtful whether Mr. Comstock could get a millionaire murderer hanged except by lynching him; but he has no difficulty in getting Mr. Moses Harman, a blameless gentleman of seventy, imprisoned for a year, and deliberately exposed in prison to infection with the avowed purpose of killing him, solely because he persists in calling attention to the appalling monogamic licentiousness of married people which is the despair of every earnest and intelligent minister of religion in the civilized world at present.

As to the municipalities, I have only to point my finger at them and pass on; everybody will know what I mean. Some years ago I suggested as a remedy that the American cities should be managed from Europe by committees of capable Europeans trained in municipal affairs in London, Berlin, Paris, etc. San Francisco rejected my advice and tried an earthquake instead, not altogether without success as an awakener of public conscience. But earthquakes, tho much cheaper and less disastrous than municipal imbecility and corruption, are too uncertain and unpopular to come into regular use.

American state legislation has the qualities of its faults: that is, it is fantastic and exnerimental. No sane person who had ever been touched with the concention of political science as distinguished from electioneering and lobbying, would do the things that the states' legislatures do quite light-heartedly. And the very craziest of all their escapades is their present attempt to make the operations of a trust criminal.

Eighteen years ago the London Fabian Society, in a book entitled "Fabian Essays," called attention to the trust development in American industry and explained its significance. The writer of the essay directed to this point, the late William Clarke, had no idea that there was anything recondite in the industrial phenomenon he dealt with, or that the existence and operations of the Standard Oil trust were a terrible discovery of his own. The facts were not new to me, nor to any of the writers with whom I was associated as editor of the essays What Clarke, tho he had traveled and lectured in America, did not fully realize, was the stupendous denseness of the Americans' ignorance of their own country—the childishness which enables them to remain simple New England villagers in the complicated hustle of New York and Chicago, never revising their ideas, never enlarging their consciousness, never losing their interest in the ideals of the Pilgrim Fathers. A year or two ago, however, it suddenly occurred to them that the village shopkeeper was in difficulties. To their sympathetic enquiries he replied that "the trust" was to blame. And so the simple villagers said: "How wicked! let us put the trust in the stocks at once." And that is what they are trying to do at present, not having yet noticed that the trust is too strong, the stocks too small; and Standard Oil none the dearer or harder to get.

American political naivete would be inexhaustibly amusing if the results of it were not so tragically serious. Like all villagers, the American believes everything he sees in the papers, and sums up all social peril under the heads of anarchism and free love. He feels that he must take steps to put down these two heresies. Accordingly he asks everybody who wants to come to America the two questions: Are you an anarchist? Are you a polygamist? And the emigrant's reply is, "Certainly not, sir. I assure you I would not think of such a thing," whereupon America solemnly says, "Then you may come in." A European child of six can see that the effect of this infantile precaution is, not to exclude anarchists and free lovers, but to make sure that they shall be liars as well. You exclude Martin Luther, who defended polygamy on principle; and you exclude Kropotkin, who professes anarchism, and is none the less a valuable asset to England and a serious loss to his own country. You admit the profligate nobleman with his steam yacht carrying a cargo of half a dozen ladies; and you admit whole cargoes of Czolgorges. Also you manufacture free love at home on such a scale that I can buy it in any American city as easily as I can buy a typewriter; whilst as for anarchism, the American constitution as interpreted by the supreme court and by popular opinion is simply a charter of anarchism in its worst form of Industrial Laissez Faire, or let it rip. If you point out these facts to an American, he first puts you in the stocks for mentioning improper subjects, and then thanks heaven that America is purified and protected from all such old-world filth by those two straight questions to all comers: Are you an anarchist? Are you a polygamist?

What are we Europeans to do with such a people? How are we to govern them? How are we to establish the anti-Monroe Doctrine, now clearly necessary to the world's welfare, that all Americans must be entirely disfranchised and declared incapable of public employment or office, and their country taken over, regulated and governed by us? Such a measure would, of course, not apply to the negroes, who are reported a comparatively well-mannered, serviceable, reasonable race. Probably the best plan would be some modification for the white American of the reservation system now applied to the red Indian. I have myself observed the Indian cheekbone reappearing in the American; and they tell me that a party of Americans passing along the street instinctly walk in single file. Also they torture their enemies in the Philippines; but let me be just and admit that they do not scalp them—at least not yet.

But as Europe is not yet prepared to take America in hand, hoping, perhaps, that Japan will save it the trouble, there is nothing to be done at present but look on at the tragicomedy of the virtuous villager and the bold bad trust, and to try neither to despair of humanity nor to laugh. After all, America is not submitting to the trusts without a struggle. The first steps have already been taken by the village constable. He is no doubt preparing a new question for emigrants: "Do you approve of trusts?" But pending this supreme measure of national defence he has declared in several states that trusts will certainly be put in the stocks and whipped. It is to be hoped for his own sake that he will not be as silly as his word, because as the village shopkeeper has already either put up the shutters and become an employe of the trust, or converted his shop into a "tied house" completely dependent on it, the constable, if he succeeds in stocking the trust, will presently be reduced to eating his own boots in the absence of any other provisions.

I write with a sort of desperate levity because I feel how useless it is to attempt to explain the matter in an American magazine. The only result would be a discussion on the utterly irrelevant and trivial question whether I am serious, without a word as to the vitally important question whether the solid facts I am dealing with are serious.

Were I writing for European readers I should explain the situation somewhat in this fashion: When a country has to be newly cleared and settled by casual ambitious colonists without any common industrial tradition or body of custom, and society is in the village stage, the anarchical plan of letting every man mind his own business and do the best he can for himself is the only practicable one. The guarantee, such as it is, against cheating, adulteration and overcharge in the shops, is the competition of the shopkeepers for custom; and to maintain this guarantee as against the inevitable final tendency of the shopkeepers to conspire against the customer instead of competing for his custom, attempts are soon made to set up a political theory that combination among producers acts in restraint of trade, and to enforce the competition of the rival shops in the village street as a permanent condition. At the same time, as the village shopkeeper is largely himself a customer of the village farmer, a flatly contradictory political theory is also set up that the shopkeeper must buy his wares from the village farmer and not import them from cheaper sources. Thus you get an utter confusion of principle in industry, production being regulated ruthlessly by protection, and distribution delivered over to the anarcy of competition.

Fortunately, the anarchical part of the mixture will not work. Anarchy never does work. If the village shopkeeper can handle only one factor, or fragment of a factor, in wholesale buying and retail selling; and brains, borrowing the accumulating capital of the luckier landlords, can integrate and handle a dozen factors, and annex the preliminary production at the same time, they will undersell him and offer the consumer better quality and service; so that the consumer, whilst giving his moral support to the competitive villager, will buy his groceries from intergratory brains and capital, alias "the trust." In vain does the competitive villager plead that he is a hard-working, God-fearing, poor man struggling to bring up a family respectably, and that the trust is a brigand, a tyrant, an octopus, a hydra, a Bluebeard. If you come to that, the village shopkeeper often enough finds his biography ready written for him in Bunyan's "Life and Death of Mr. Badman." Besides, the moral comparison is not to the point. Louis XI. was not so amiable a person as Louis XVI., or President Garfield; but he was enormously more beneficent politically han either of them. My deceased colleague, William Clarke, pointed out in the very essay I have referred to, that the thrones of capable scoundrels are built on the rock, and those of silly philanthropists and amiable nincompoops on the sand.

If the trust magnates were ten times wickeder men than the village shopkeepers—and there is no evidence that they are at all wickeder relatively to their opportunities and temptations—that would not make it a whit more possible for America to boycott the trusts and buy everything it wants at the one-man village shop unless at the same time it reduced its wants to those of its great-grandfathers' shepherds. Your railway bosses may—in fact they do—make railway traveling in America more dangerous than war; but the village shopkeeper cannot provide you with railways: a wagon once a week to the nearest country town is the best he can do for you. Your alternatives are: 1, to give up railway traveling and be content with the wagon (facing the incidental famine and depopulation and financial crisis); 2, insure against accidents if you can afford it, and grin and bear it if you can't; 3, impose conditions of public safety and convenience on the railway companies as in England; or, 4, nationalize your railways as most European countries do. 1 is ridiculous; 3 requires a stronger government than a democracy of villagers who are all anarchists at heart can produce; 4 requires not only a powerful government, but highly capable administrative departments of permanent civil servants. So you accept 2 as Hobson's choice. It is the same with the other industries, more or less.

It is indeed the way of the world. If you want a thing done in your own interests you must either be strong enough to master those who do it, or else do it yourself. The Americans are capable of neither; so, since they cannot live without their industries, they must submit to be mastered by the trusts, which are capable of both. No doubt they feel mean under the circumstances: they are mean. But it is no use kicking. All they can do is to keep their attention off the incidents of their slavery, and keep it on the incidents of such petty tyrannies as slaves are allowed to indulge in. Thus, when a million and three-quarter American children of from six to twelve are being debauched, murdered, sweated as no horse can be sweated in a London street without the arrest of the sweater by the police, it is a comfort to forget all about it, and to rejoice in asserting the determination of America to keep her family, life pure by sending Mr. Comstock with a force of police to seize on the usual drawings made by students in an art school from statues and undraped models.

The press is no help, because the villagers are too simple-minded to run a newspaper, and must take those which the trusts provide them. They can, however, ask the village postmistress to open and read all the printed matter which passes thru her hands, and not deliver anything that is wrong—another of those humanity-staggering precautions which convulse Europe with laughter and convulse intelligent Americans with helpless rage and shame. For, as the trusts virtually appoint the village postmistress, her natural silliness and rusticity are complicated by corruption: and she discriminates in favor of the trusts and against all freedom of thought and writing, which are the only powers that can prevail against the tendency of trusts to abuse their power.

There is, I fear, nothing to be done. A nation of 80,000,000 villagers which is incapable of developing beyond the village stage, or even making as good a job of that as a handful of Russians would with their Mir traditions; which has a morbidly democratic constitution because it mistrusts its government even more than it mistrusts its people; which is too big to be conquered by a European power; and which, when the natural law of economic rent begins to operate on a huge scale, cannot form a government strong enough to socialize it, must fall helplessly into the hands of its exploiters and bosses, and outface its disgrace by tall talk as best it may.

President Roosevelt cannot realize his dream of making America a real national organism, sovereign over all anti-social powers within its own frontiers, and forcing all men to climb to prosperity instead of rooting for it as hogs root for truffles. Already it is obvious that the president is trying to redeem the United States solely because a man must assume that things can be bettered, or else lie down and die of despair. The socialists, as voiced by Mr. Upton Sinclair, hope still more desperately that capitalism will break down for want of markets, and that socialism will step in and build on the ruins; a very mad hope indeed, because, first, capitalism is not in the smallest danger of any such breakdown, and suffers much less from temporary crises than it did a century ago, when this discredited prophecy began to be handied about; and, second, socialism is only possible as the consummation of successful capitalism, which with all its horrors, will be adored by history as the pathfinder of socialism and the ruthless reducer to absurdity of village unsocialism.

No; things in America will have to get worse before they get better. Socialism is the remedy; but socialism is only possible where individualism is developed to the point at which the individual can see beyond himself and works to perfect his city and his nation instead of to furnish his own house better than his neighbor's. Short of that point individualism is not individualism, but idiocy (a word which idiots cannot understand), and idiocy and nothing else is just what is the matter with America to-day.

Therefore, I advise Mr. Roosevelt to come across the Atlantic and live in some comparatively civilized country, where he can tell his countrymen what is good for them without being lynched, or deposed and put in prison by a Pinkerton army. His fit successor—whose appointment should be made permanent by a constitutional amendment—is Mr. Anthony Comstock. Mr. Comstock is the villager of villagers: he is America's epitome. There is no esoteric side to him, as there must be to Mr. Roosevelt. There is no schoolboyish, rough-rider legend attached to him. Mr. Comstock as a bare-legged child on a bare-backed horse, is an unthinkable impropriety. Mr. Comstock is understood, approved and obeyed by the Americans. All Americans who are not criminals or artists are Comstocks, and are proud of it. It would be at once a graceful act and a penetrating social criticism for Mr. Roosevelt to nominate him and retire in his favor. In doing so the president would haul down his own flag and hoist the true American flag. It should be a white flag, black on the other side.—In Everybody's Magazine.

FARMER'S ICE SUPPLIES NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS

Cost of Getting Ice for the Ordinary Farm Very Light—Dairymen Must Have It

The increasing demand and good prices obtainable for first-class farm products make it highly necessary for the farmer to make provision for a little cold storage on his own account.

Ice can be harvested during the next two months by the majority of farmers for a very small cost. Anent this the information and advice contained in the following circular from the Dominion department of agriculture will be valuable:

Every farmer should have a small refrigerator in his kitchen. He should also have an icehouse, milkstand and an icehouse dairy. The present ice harvest is the first step towards making the perishable produce of 1908 a success. Do not neglect it. It was cheese made from milk cooled to 50 degrees immediately after milking that took all the prizes at the Toronto exhibition, 1907. It requires from 1 1-2 to 2 tons of ice per cow for factory season.

Market Value of Ice.

Ice has a quoted value in the markets of the world. The average price for Norwegian ice shipped into the United Kingdom, June, 1907, was 9s 7d, or $2.30 per ton at the ship's rail. In Berlin a cwt. of ice sells for 9d, or 18 cents, that is, $3.60 per ton. The average price for ice harvested on the Hudson River, U.S.A., when delivered at the bridge, New York City, is $2 per ton. The Canadian railways charge shippers $3.50 per ton for ice. New Zealand ice (artificial) is sold for $12.00 per ton.

Cost of Harvesting Ice.

Ice has been harvested for 6 cents per ton. It costs companies on the American side of the Detroit River around 15 cents per ton to harvest ice. At Chatham, from the River Thames, at St. Catharines, from the Welland Canal, at Brockville and Cornwall, from the St. Lawrence River, ice is harvested at about 25 cents per ton. No accurate figures can be given as to cost delivered at the icehouse where the icehouse is distant from the icefield, as local conditions are different in every instance.

Time to Harvest Ice.

Ice should be harvested when it is of the proper thickness. Ice of the thickness of 15 inches handles well and cuts up economically. The latter part of the month of December, the whole of the month of January, and the first part of the month of February, cover the ice harvesting period in Canada.

Quality of Ice and Sanitary Housing.

The proper selection, and the care of the field prior to harvesting, are both essential for securing a good quality of ice and an economical cut. As the ice is to be used in refrigerators and the dairy great care should be exercised to see that the icehouse, the harvesting, and everything connected with the harvesting are perfectly sanitary.

Ice Houses and Implements.

Two men with tongs will pull a small cake of ice from the water, but some simple device is generally to be preferred for the filling of a farm icehouse of ten to 25 tons capacity. Sometimes a simple lever or pole supported on a post set in a base or platform is used to lift the cake from the water to the sleigh or wagon. The inclined slide and table is the most common device in use for removing the cakes from the water and placing them in a position to be easily loaded. Two active men with ice hook will pull out on the table a great many cakes per day. Quite often a horse is employed, in which case a drawrope is used that passes thru a pulley fixed to a crossbar above the table. The jack grapple is sometimes used for this work. Sometimes the horse or horses pull directly across the table without using the pulley. At the icehouse the single gig hoist is often used.

Tools suitable for use in harvesting up to 100 tons, with cost: 1 ice-plow with swing guide, $25; 1 splitting chisel, $2.25; 2 ice hooks, at 75c, $1.50; 2 pairs hoisting tongs, at $5, $10, and 1 four-foot saw, $5.

CHRISTMAS RITES.

For our Christmas rites
Bring the great oak bole
That shall fling bright ingle lights
From its ruddy soul!
And the holly twine
With the ivy vine!

Say a prayer for Love
Ere the feasters sit!
(With the mistletoe above
This were surely fit!)
Nor forgotten be
Samite Charity!

Let Peace o'er us brood,
And Mirth round us rule!
May these lend beatitude
To the hours of Yule
Thruout all the girth
Of God's spacious earth!

—Clinton Scollard, in The Bohemian for December.

Nimrods Home From the North With Big Harvest of Fine Deer

Hunting of Moose and Red Deer in Wilds of Ontario Not Easy Matter as it is in Open Forests of Europe. Some Stories of Returned Sportsmen.

It is to be gathered from the stories of returned hunters that hunting moose and red deer in the wilds of Northern Ontario is not the easy sport that it is in the open forests of Europe. The man accustomed to downy beds of ease may, perchance, stand upon the runway, listen to the hounds give tongue, and enjoy the excitement of waiting and harking, with his finger on the trigger, for the rush of the coming game; but to still hunt, and stalk his game thru our northern wilds, he must be a man of robust health and tough sinews, who will be able either to boast of success, or to say that the game has been worth the labor.

"The locality where we camped," said H. C. Stone of Merton-street, who, with P. Herring, returned with both moose and red deer, "lies about 90 miles east of Sudbury and north of the C. P. Railway, close to Ess Lake. The lake has an Indian name, nearly as long as my arm, very musical, no doubt, when pronounced; but in contour the lake resembles the form of the letter, and the white man is content with one syllable. From the station at Wahnapitae, it consumed a day with wagon and team over — not a road, for there are none, but a trail, to reach the point at which we cleared off the snow, set up our tent, unfolded our stove, made our beds of spruce boughs, and got things in shape for convenience and comfort. With Mr. Herring and myself was our guide, a fire ranger for the lumber companies. He was also our cook. In any ordinary country a hunter could take his bearings with a compass and be at little risk of losing himself. But that is not an ordinary country. On the contrary, it is extraordinary, consisting of rocky hills with cliffs impenetrable, of drowned lands, covered with dead brushwood and timber, of swamps whose only footholds are grass stools, and these so insecure that time and again I would sink into the swamp to my waist. Sear? No. Always in too big a hurry to get out. On lines, inside the tent, we had one suit drying while we were soaking another.

Where Moose Are Found.

"You see, it is near these drowned lands and swamps that the moose are found, and I was anxious to get one. All these low lands are covered with jack pine, spruce and poplar, while the higher valleys and rocky elevations, covered with hardwood, are the resort of the red deer. But it is all a jungle of mostly sage brush, similar to that found on western prairies, and juniper bushes. It requires tough clothes and leggings to stand it, and tough muscles to make, as we often did, about 15 miles a day thru it! I believe I can endure as much physically as most men—you see here I wear a gold medal, won as an athlete in England—but I often returned to the tent at night actually too tired to eat. It's not fun for any man who hasn't taken the buck fever, and got it bad. I was out last fall and contracted it then.

"The description of a day's hunt? I'm not good at that. You'll have to get up with me at about 4 o'clock in the morning, have breakfast and be ready to start so soon as it is light enough to see our way. Well, one morning I started, if possible, to find a moose. As I said, I was anxious to get one. The guide went with me until we struck a trail. It is only the experienced woodman and hunter who is able to say how old a track in the snow is, and so make a fairly correct guess how far a walking moose may be away.

"'He's a big one,' said the guide, 'and ain't suspectin' nothin'. He was walking late in the evening, and you ought to find him 'ithin a few miles. Shouldn't wonder if he's layin' down.'

On the Trail.

"Well, I started on the trail alone. Of course, I was wise enough in woodcraft not to follow in the steps of the moose. I made a circuit first on one side, say a quarter of a mile, and then on the other, crossing and recrossing and carefully sighting along the trail at each crossing. You know, whether a moose or red deer, when making for a lair near night, it goes against the wind, and, stretching its head, lies down with its eyes on the back trail, while it occasionally sniffs the air to the windward. That is judgment based on experience. Whether by wolves or man, he knows that it is his trail that is followed. Well, I followed him in the manner I have told you, for hours, keeping down buck fever with swamp baths occasionally, until at one crossing of the trail, I saw him from cover lying down, but too far away for a sure shot. Excited? Will beefsteak at the nose of a hungry dog excite him? I got down on the snow and began to creep. I wanted a moore. My kingdom for a horse was humpbacked Richard's offer. I was ready to offer two for a moose. I crept, I crawled, I slid over a log like a snake and held my breath. I believe a deer can hear a man's heart thump at a hundred paces. I reached my objective point. I arose slowly from cover with the Winchester at my shoulder. A big mark at a hundred yards. I was sure of. I looked and—he wasn't there, nor anywhere in sight. The swamp had swallowed him. I went forward to his lair. The snow seemed actually warm at where he had lain, but my fever was cooled.

A Good Shot.

"Mr. Herring was more fortunate. He came suddenly upon one and the hairy giant stood still in astonishment at 60 paces and allowed himself to be shot thru the lungs. He fell within 50 yards. As its antlers spread within one inch of five feet, you can imagine its size. We judged its weight at 1000 pounds, and it took three days for him and me to get its head and hide into camp.

"I made a good shot at one of the red deer I got. I paced it off and found I had brought it down at 207 yards with my 33-30 Winchester. We saw a good many deer and numerous trails. They were generally in pairs—as it is too early in the season for herding, or parking, as it is called. That is when they gather in herds for mutual help in breaking trails thru the snow, and probably for mutual defence. Bears are numerous in that country, as we could see from the many decayed logs torn to pieces in their search for insects, but they have all gone to bed for the winter."

Teskey Club.

The Teskey Hunting Club was represented this season by only four members at its permanent camp in the Parry Sound district, about 15 miles from Ohmic Harbor, from which the G. T. R. is reached at Burke's Falls. They spent five days hunting and brought back six deer, nearly all large.

Not So Plentiful.

Dr. Teskey says: "The deer do not seem to be as plentiful this season as in former years. Last winter's severity has apparently limited the increase, and we saw few does with fawns. We hunt over an area of about six miles generally with dogs on trail and hunters on the runways. Deer, like humans, usually choose the easiest route to reach their destination, which, with them, when pursued, is the water, in which element they are more at home than dogs or any of their forest enemies. It is the ruls of our club never to shoot a deer in the water. That's his natural refuge in time of trouble, and we concede it as a privilege. Runways between rocks or along the sides of valleys suggest themselves to the hunter as the shortest or easiest way to water, just as they do doubtless to the deer. The Parry Sound country consists of rocky tree covered hills or burns, separated by narrow valleys, rivers and lakes.

"Where the game is found is dependent somewhat upon the weather. When severe they are inclined to shelter in the valleys and those parts of the uplands most densely covered with trees and brushwood. We had snow and good hunting. Fresh tracks from old? That is the A B C of woodcraft. The X Y Z is to be able to tell from the track what kind of a deer it is where it is to be found, and the safe way to approach it. Their senses are wonderfully acute, eye, ear and olfactories. A branch of a tree or a shrub in unnatural motion, or the breaking of a twig, even at considerable distance away, will alarm them, and there is no use attempting an approach from the windward. They will become restless while the hunter is still at a long distance. Let him shift his position to the leeward and they become tranquil. We hear of long, effective shots from hunters, and occasionally there is one, but how long it may be can never be well judged without measurement. In timber and brushwood a hundred yards looks nearly twice as far as in the open. Distance in the woods is very deceptive, and most deer killed are shot within 50 yards.

Vast Game Preserve.

"Ontario has a vast game preserve to the north, and its rugged, rocky, broken character is likely to keep it so for a long period of years. Nearly all hunters, I believe, are in favor of good laws for the protection of game. The existing laws are very unsatisfactory, and suggestive. I suspect, from practical hunters, were not received by those who framed them. For example: The new law prohibits the shooting of fawns. Who is to determine whether an animal killed is a fawn or a yearling. I have seen hunters standing over an animal and disagreeing upon that question. What is the result? If it be uncertain, rather than run the risk of being fined as a law-breaker, the hunter leaves it in the woods. It does not prevent the occasional killing of a fawn, because the hunter cannot avoid it himself. While a hunter is not permitted to kill more than two deer in a season, he doesn't want one of them to be a fawn, but when a deer rises suddenly from the ground in the brush the hunter can rarely obtain so clear a view of it as to determine its age. This is especially the case when none larger are in view for comparison, or when the animal is in the water, it is not possible to distinguish size. If further restrictions are absolutely necessary for game preservation, I should certainly prefer, for that purpose, an absolutely close season, say, every two years.

Restriction on Hunters.

"Here is another restriction upon hunters that is unjust. Each is limited to the killing of two deer during a season, and may be put upon his oath to say whether he has killed more. Men who hunt for sport do not go out into the wilderness of woods alone, but in companies of two, three or more. Now, all are not alike fortunate, and some are required to perform a part in which they are not expected to be deer slayers at all. Say there are three in the party. One must take charge of the dogs while the other two watch the runways to do the killing. Must he make the sacrifice of doing the hard work with no chance of becoming possessed of any game for his reward? If the law had read to the effect that no hunter, hunting alone, shall kill more than two deer, and no company, hunting together, shall kill more deer than shall amount to two for each man in the company, there would be no complaint. Why, both in stalking and on runways it not unfrequently happens that a hunter cannot certainly affirm whether it was a bullet from his gun or another's, his companion on a runway or in stalking, that killed a deer. The law is simply a spoil sport, and unreasonable laws are seldom carefully respected.

Railroad Treatment.

"There is something else of which we hunters have good reason to complain. It is the treatment we receive from the Grand Trunk Railroad. This club has been hunting annually for ten or more years, and during that time anything has been good enough for us. The officials of the road know, that not alone from take the train and do our shipping, but take the train an ddo our shipping, but from the several points along the line hunters are returning with their game, yet there is no sufficient provision made either for weighing and shipping or traveling accommodation for us. By way of instance: Returning at night we were bundled into a special. It carried no sleeping accommodations, notwithstanding it was known that had it come thru we would be on the train all night. But it didn't. It just crept along for three hours and brought us to Huntsville. There we were bundled out and told to wait for the regular. No provision, of course, had been made for us. Our company wanted four berths. We couldn't get any and had to nid-nod in discomfort all night. So it has been, I say, for ten years. The G.T.R. takes our money freely, and it is considerable. We think we are entitled to some consideration and better treatment."

SOME EDUCATED LIMERICKS.

The one department in which Punch Bowl, the comic paper of the University of Pennsylvania, claims superiority in the friendly rivalry with other college comics, is in its limericks. The store of these nonsensical verses seems to be inexhaustible.

A dog of the lumber-yard breed
Had a face always open for feed;
He was fond of a lark
If the cook boiled it dark,
And young children he loved—fricasseed.

The author of the above would probably be classified as a nature fakir in these troublous days. Nevertheless he persisted and told his readers next of

A giraffe who was painted dark brown
And who lived in an African town
Said, my neck is a peach;
Any food within reach
Can be tasted five times going down.

But the "pome" which for sheer foolishness is held up as a model for all aspiring candidates for the board is the following:

The elephant out at the zoo
Has really got nothing to do
With Cuban Expansion
Or Strawberry Mansion,
But neither, dear reader, have you.

Nor does the "little nonsense now and then" that the wisest relish so, stop with limericks. Occasionally some genius, snubbing at the same time Esperanto and reformed English, just to please the little folks, indites some such jargon as this:

The bobolink bobbled his brug brimmogaire
And frabbied his fungo-ozwando;
He spazzled and chuggaed his lyg mirrifaire
While pandigging out his frass-mando.

His mushif, however, galog on the siller
And quinsagged his plag into mink
But the ginsook cowidiggered and piggled the briller
'Twas the flobsol of our bobolink.

—From "Humorous College Journalism," by F. A. Paul, in The Bohemian for December.

IS OUR STAGE TO BECOME RELIGIOUS.

Of a theatrical season which has been peculiar almost to the degree of being freakish, one of the most peculiar things has been the appearance of a number of plays, almost didactic in character and in some cases approaching religious sermons. When the first two months of the dramatic year offer three attractions like "The Evangelist," "The Struggle Everlasting," and "The Master Builder," to say nothing of "The Christian Pilgrim," which was produced out of New York City, it would seem that a marked influence had been exerted from some quarter upon the stage. It would be diverting to trace this influence as an effect of the churchspirit upon the stage, to maintain that the morale of the theatre has grown higher, that we are looking toward the stage now as to a preceptor and a preacher. Or to go further and declare that a new era has come, that the old trite stories of Mary and John are no longer in vogue. There may be some slight coloring for such assertions, but it is very slight. Mary and John and their love affairs are still interesting, provided the treacle is not spread too thick and sticky. And as for the stage drawing the religious audience, well, it may, but it will never be because of its religious doctrines.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the drama to-day is in a somewhat unsettled state. Ten years ago the insistence was rather upon acting than upon the plays themselves. Take some of those splendid successes of a decade ago and note their inconsequence, if judged by modern methods. But on the other hand there were fine companies playing these pieces and this combined with a certain direct, if at times inartistic, working up of climax, carried them thru. Then came in the "star" system and the fitting of parts to suit personalities. Gradually the critical acumen of the audience was developed and the accent shifted from the player to the play. The drama to-day is in the position of a parent who had educated his offspring beyond himself, and it must take to its books again.—From "Is Our Stage to Become Religious?" by Jules Eckert Goodman in The Bohemian for December.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

(Written in July in order to be in time for the Christmas magazines).

"O'er the keen frost-laden air there comes the sound
Of the singing wights upon their Christmas round—"
(What I hear is really grumbling,
'Tis my neighbor's son who's stumbling
With his clattering lawn mower o'er the ground).

"In the hall the Morris dancers twist and turn;
On the hearth the massive Yule logs gayly burn—"
(That last word suggests this torrid,
Sticky, fly cursed weather horrid,
That pertains while I my Christmas laurels earn).

"Here's a feudal baron, cup aloft extols
All the warming contents of the wassail bowls—"
(But an iced drink I am craving,
For old Sol is misbehaving
And the perspiration from my body rolls).

"See the board's head, flanked by pudding and by roast,
Grin with satisfaction at each toast—"
(These two rhymes are far too heated,
"Roast" and "Toast" will please be seated
While I seek one that's but temperate at most).

"Silk clad dames by sturdy knights are boldly wooed.
Till the ladies are in tender, melting mood—"
(I, too, would-be poetician—
Am in this self-same condition
But you bet I would avoid it if I could).

"Burned out candles mark the Christmas revels' close.
'Neath the table knights with nasal noises doze—"
('Tis no use to keep on trying
For my time's all spent in drying
Such anatomy as I perforce expose).
—From the December Bohemian.

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If you wear glasses it is worth your while to call in and try on the Shur-Ons. They are good qualities speak louder than words. The comfort at a low cost.

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BRIDGEBURG DEMANDS BETTER BRIDGE SERVICE

International Bridge Company No Living Up to the Terms of Its Charter.

Bridgeburg, Ont., has lost patience with the International Bridge Company and the board of trade has sent to parliament, thru W. M. German, M.P., a request that the company be forced to show cause why they should not lose their charter. The question of the "dummy service" across the bridge has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Grand Trunk and the Ontario Railway Commission.

The railway commissioners, however, after about three or four weeks' waiting, came to the conclusion that this was a case that was "out of their jurisdiction," inasmuch as it was a bridge company case, and, of course, they were purely "railway," and so the matter was shelved and the Grand Trunk smiled.

To show, however, that they were a little on the anxious seat during the progress of this controversy, it may be said that Bridgeburg was told by one of the G.T.R. officials, to make a long story short: "If you stop bringing this before the commissioners we will allow you to use your 'dummy' tickets on trains."

On April 16, 1906, the council, board of trade and citizens generally met the G.T.R. representatives, Messrs. Cowan and Donald, with reference to a better "dummy" service. They heard Bridgeburg's complaint and promised to give an answer at an early date. To this day nothing has been heard from them.

Grand Trunk's Statement.

The Grand Trunk, in its reply to the railway commission, said, in part:

The International Bridge Company was incorporated in the year 1857, legislation to that end having been passed concurrently by the assembly of the State of New York and the legislative council and assembly of the late Province of Canada.

While it is true that the act provided that the bridge should be constructed as well for the passage of persons on foot and in carriages, as for the passage of railway trains, the American act imposes no obligation in this respect, being simply permissive, and providing that the bridge might be so constructed. As no passage for foot passengers or carriages was furnished, proceedings were instituted against the Bridge Company to enforce what was considered to be the requirements of its charter, and in 1881 the court of appeal for Ontario held that the court could not interfere, stating, among other reasons, that as the bridge extended beyond the limits of the province, only a part being therein, it would be unavailing for the court to give the public the right to pass over that part of the bridge only which was within its jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding that there was no obligation to do so, the Grand Trunk has some time provided for the convenience of the residents of Bridgeburg what is known as the "dummy service" across the bridge, charging only a rate sufficient to pay the expenses of operation and reasonable profit. On account of the great and constantly increasing traffic over the bridge, this "dummy service" has always been a source of great inconvenience and danger, and, as a fact, notwithstanding the precautions taken, accidents have occurred on more than one occasion. At the present time several actions are pending against the Grand Trunk as the result of an accident which occurred a short time ago.

What Bridgeburg Says.

The contention of the Bridgeburg Board of Trade is, in part, as follows:

While the International Bridge Company is not given the power to operate the trains across the bridge, we maintain that the International Bridge Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company are virtually the same company, the same directors of the International Bridge Company being with the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Section 14 of their charter, which I have before me, says: "The said bridge shall be as well for the passage of persons ON FOOT AND IN CARRIAGES AND OTHERWISE AS FOR THE PASSAGE OF RAILWAY TRAINS, etc."

The International Bridge Company's position as we understand it is this: That notwithstanding that their charter calls for the performance of certain works beyond the boundaries of Canada, any order made by the court of your board of railway commissioners for compliance with terms of the charter beyond the boundaries of Canada could not be enforced.

Our position is this: That having accepted a charter they are bound by the terms of it to give or provide for the use of the bridge by passengers on foot, in carriages and otherwise.

If the additional "dummy service" asked for "would seriously interfere with the traffic," "would not compensate the company," "would be a source of great inconvenience to the company as well as dangerous," might we not then ask that this company be compelled to build their bridge according to the requirements of their charter?

While the company's solicitor says that "fifteen to twenty-five passenger trains daily cross the bridge," which is true, the return fare across the bridge on these trains is 40c, half of which amount goes to the International Bridge Company, and the other half to the carrying railroad.

Here we are with a population of 2000 opposite a city of 375,000, and after 6 o'clock we have no way of getting to and from Buffalo. This matter has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the Grand Trunk Railway authorities, and while they have as repeatedly promised to give it their attention we have never had from them four proper hearings of our case.

Therefore, Bridgeburg says: Live up to the requirements of the charter and build the bridge according to it, or give us simply what we ask, viz., a dummy service of every half hour during the day, commencing at 6 a.m., and every hour after 7 p.m. till 12 p.m., Sunday included.

The C.P.R. Atlantic Lines have found it necessary to place on their Atlantic service an extra steamer to take care of big rush home to England for Christmas, and have chartered the "Cassandra," which is a splendid steamer and only built in 1906. Second-class only carried. Rates $35, $37 and $42.50. Will sail from West St. John, N.B., to London direct Dec. 14.

For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, W.P.A., 71 Yonge-street, Toronto. M. 6580. ed7

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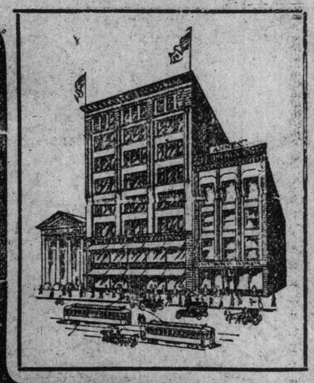

Houseful of Gift Hints

and a pocketful of money to be saved in buying yours here—everything savors of the useful—and there's nothing we can show you in things to wear for man, woman, or child, or for any niche in the house, which would not be a pride for you to give, or a pleasure to be received. Next week is bound to be a great shopping week, and you will but be doing what other people are doing, and doing yourself a kindness at the same time, in making your purchases before the great Christmas-week rush. Shop early—shop in comfort—and buy for Cash or Credit.

BUY BROWN'S FURS AS A MARK OF ESTEEM AT YULETIDE

The discrimination of the giver is revealed in furs as nowhere else. It's not enough that your furs be real, for quality is more than genuineness. Furs vary widely in grade, in fineness, in uniformity, and in lasting lustre. And these are things you cannot judge by the looks alone. But you can be absolutely certain of these things if you buy of a dependable Fur House. We regard your fur purchases here as a contract, and that guarantees the permanent richness and brilliancy of every fur that leaves our establishment, and their fidelity, their prestige, is your positive protection. Read this interesting list for Monday's selling.

Persian Lamb Jackets
Rich, Even, Glossy Curl, Dark Canadian Mink Trimmings, $75.00 to $250.00.

Muskrat Jackets for 45.00
Women's Jackets, of finest quality dark muskrat, large collar and revers of self, heavy satin lining, a rich and beautiful garment. Just a few left. Regular $75.00 for 45.00

Grey Squirrel Jackets, 50.00
Women's Jackets, of best quality dark grey squirrel, tight-fitting, satin-lined, large collar and revers of self. Regular $80.00, Monday 50.00

Astrachan Jackets, 25.00
Women's Coats, of best quality Black Astrachan, fine, even, glossy curl, short and 3-4 lengths, satin-lined. Regular $35.00 to $47.50. Monday, $25.00 to $35.00

Persian Lamb Muffs, $25.00 to $45.00.
Persian Lamb Ties, $15.00 to $35.00.
Canadian Mink Muffs, Ties, Stoles, etc., $25.00 to $150.00.

Fur pieces in Ties and Muffs. Regular $2.50 and $3.00; Monday, $1.75.
Fur pieces in Stoles, Ties, etc. Regular $7.00 to $8.50. Monday, $4.95.
Fur Ties and Stoles. Regular $15.00 to $18.50. Monday, $10.00.
Fur Stoles, Throws, etc. Regular $20.00 to $22.50. Monday, $15.00.
White Thibet Muffs, $8.00 up.
White Thibet Stoles, $12.50 up.
Grey Squirrel Sets, large range of pretty styles.
Other rich and stylish creations, in such durable furs as Persian Paw, Lynx, Isabella and White Fox, Hare, Mink Marmot, Sable, Grey Lamb Sets for children. See them Monday.

50.00 Fur-lined Coats, 35.00
25 only Women's Coats, shell of good quality broadcloth, lined throughout with best quality hamster, large collar and revers of American and Alaskan Sable, all colors, all sizes. Regular $45.00 to $50.00 Monday 35.00

Children's Bearskin Coats
New and pretty styles in Children's Imitation Bearskin Coats, colors white, cardinal, and brown, trimmed with silk applique rosettes, silk ties, etc., lined throughout. Prices $3.50 to $10.00.

BUY BROWN'S FURNITURE THE MOST SENSIBLE OF GIFTS

Could anything be more lasting or better appreciated as a gift than something good and comfortable for the home?—hardly a nook or corner in anybody's house but could be the receptacle for a piece or two—and more and more as people's minds turn to the giving of sensible and lasting things do they turn furniture-ward—and naturally enough Brown's-ward. We are featuring specialties in very new and quaint designs in single pieces and sets this season, and we've made prices so attractive whether you wish to pay Cash Do.a or take advantage of Our Credit Plan that they're next to unbeatable values

17.50 Easy Rockers, 14.95
Easy Rocker, in solid 1-4 cut oak, upholstered in No. 1 leather, carved and polished. Was $17.50, now 14.95

39.00 Easy Chairs, 31.25
Parlor Easy Chairs, upholstered in No. 1 leather, steel construction, button edge and back. Regular $39.00. Special 31.25

Couches
Couches, upholstered in velours, fringed all round. Regular $6.95. Special 4.95
Couches, upholstered in velours, open construction, in heavy show-wood frames. Regular $9.00, for 7.00
Couches, upholstered in velours, assorted colors, heavy show-wood frames. Regular $17.50, for 14.75

China Cabinet Specials
China Cabinets, in quarter-cut oak, bent glass ends and door, with mirror. Regular $30.00, for 25.50

Graniteware Specials

Preserving Kettles
Best English Enamelled Ware, white lined. Regular 85c to $1.50, all at one price on Monday only. To clear at ..... .19

Saucepans
Best English Dark Blue, white lined, with retinned covers. Regular 65c to $1.00. Rush Sale ..... .19

Tea Pots and Coffee Pots
Teapots, Coffee Pots, Pudding Dishes. Regular 45c to $1.00. Rush Sale, Monday, only 9

4.00 Table Covers, 2.95
100 only, assorted patterns, in Tapestry Table Covers, in shades of green, crimson, and Nile green, size 8-4; sold regularly at $3.50 and $4.00. Special to clear, ... 2.95

Llama Blankets
75 pairs White Llama Blankets, 11-4 size, pink or blue borders; regular $1.95 a pair. Special to clear, Monday 1.50

$14.00 Brass and Iron Beds, $9.65

50 of these Beds, like illustration, finished in white or pale green enamel, posts and top rail are 1 1-16 inches, heavy shaped filler, with double brass scroll and spindles, heavy rounded cast corners, can be had in 3-4 and full double size, worth $14.00, on sale Monday 9.65

$35 Brass Beds 23.75
Genuine Brass Bedsteads, 2-inch posts, 65 inches high, foot 42 inches high, with large flat or round knobs, extra heavy top rods and filling, can be had in 3-4 or full double size, straight or extended bow foot, worth $35.00, on sale Monday 23.75

Cheffoniers
Cheffonier, polished, quarter-cut golden oak, 2 designs, full swell front, with 6 drawers, neat toilets, with round and shaped British bevel mirrors, worth $27.50, on sale Monday 21.25

Cheffonier, 1-4 cut golden oak finish or Empire mahogany, 36-inch cases, with 5 roomy drawers, shaped toilets, fitted with large British bevel mirrors, worth $16.50, on sale Monday 12.95

Dressing Tables
Ladies' Dressing Table, Empire oak, neat table, with long drawer and shaped front, nicely carved toilet, fitted with 16 x 20-inch British bevel mirror, worth $13.50, on sale Monday 9.85

Morris Chairs
Morris Chairs, in oak or mahogany finish, reversible velours cushions, brass adjusting rods, regular $8.00, for 5.95
Morris Chairs, in solid oak frames, golden finish, reversible velours cushions, brass adjusting rods, regular $9.25, for 6.95
Morris Chairs, in solid oak frames, golden finish, reversible velours cushions, regular $12.00, for 9.25
Morris Chairs, in solid quarter-cut frame, reversible velours cushions, in any color desired, heavy posts, brass adjusting rod. Special 11.25
Morris Chairs, in solid quarter-cut oak, reversible velours cushions, spring seats, brass adjusting rod, regular $17.00, for 13.75

Parlor Tables

Parlor Table, golden finish, 16-inch top, with shelf, regular price $1.35, for ..... .95
Parlor Table, mahogany finish, with shelf, regular $2.50, for 1.65
Parlor Table, heart-shaped, in quarter-cut oak, with shelf, regular $3.75, for 2.65
Parlor Table, quarter-cut oak, 24-inch top, with shelf and glass feet, regular $4.25, for 2.75
Parlor Table, solid mahogany, with shelf, shaped top, regular $13.50, for 9.75
Parlor Table, solid mahogany, pedestal base, regular $25, for 21.90
Parlor Table, solid mahogany, all hand-carved, size 44 x 30 inches, regular $72.50, for 38.75

Pedestals
Pedestal, solid mahogany, 36 inches high, shaped top, regular $12, for 8.25
Pedestal, solid mahogany, 44 inches high, square top, regular $21, for 16.25

Jardiniere Stands
Jardiniere Stand, quarter-cut oak, early English finish, regular $1.35, for ..... .83
Jardiniere Stand, mahogany finish, heart-shaped, regular $2.50, for ..... .65

Onyx Tables
Onyx Table, in brass, heart-shaped top, with shelf, regular $2.40, for 1.65
Onyx Table, shaped top, green and old gold, regular price $4, for 2.85

Hall Racks
Hall Rack, empire oak, 14x20-inch British bevel mirror, regular $10, special 7.50
Hall Rack, empire oak, 16x28-inch British bevel mirror, regular $16.50, special 12.00
Hall Racks, empire oak 36-inch oval shaped British bevel mirror. Regular $21, special 15.50
Hall Racks, selected quarter-cut oak, highly polished, 42-inch oval shaped British bevel mirror. Regular $30, special 21.00
Hall Racks, selected quarter-cut oak, heavy colonial frame, 42-inch shaped British bevel mirror. Regular $35, special 25.00

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A Send-Off in Linoleums--Carpets--Rugs

Our Carpet Department is without a superior in this city. The values advertised in our Carpet Sales are known to be always exactly as represented, and the prices quoted below prove the importance of the special bargains to you.

1.40 INLAID LINOLEUMS, 68c
Remnants in good lengths of such famous makers as Nairn—Barry, Osteter and Sheppard, also Greenwich; tile, block, scroll, and parquetry designs. First quality included in the lot, clearing per yard at ..... .68

VELVET RUGS
9 only of the heaviest quality closest weave Velvet Rugs, size 9 x 10.6, very choice patterns, to clear Monday, very special 18.95

UNION ART SQUARES
Very heavy, closely woven, One-piece Art Squares, pretty borders and center patterns, very suitable for bedrooms and dining rooms—
Size 3 x 4 yards, regular $10.00, for 6.75
Size 3 x 3, regular $7.50, for 5.10

1.50 VELVET CARPETS, 95c—For Cash
4 very choice patterns in select quality Velvets, purchased before the advance, and cannot be duplicated at the mills to-day for our selling price. Early shoppers for these at, yard ..... .95

22.50 BRUSSELS RUGS, 14.25—For Cash
Finest quality English Brussels, in good serviceable patterns and colors, 16 only, size 9 x 9 rugs, sacrificed Monday, while they last, regular value $22.50, for 14.25

FIT-RITE CLOTHING

OVERCOATS
Stylishly made Chesters from fine black English beaver cloth, good Italian lining, velvet collar, all sizes. Special at 10.00
Stylish English and French Chesters, made from Imported Cheviots, all sizes. On sale Monday, reduced to 15.00
Finest Irish Frieze and Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, and English Beavers, made in the Chester, Avenue, and Prussian collar ulster by the Fit-Rite process. Specially priced at 20.00
A choice line of Steel Grey Scotch cheviot, cut in the latest Paletot style overcoat, choice quality trimmings, and the best Fit-Rite make. Reduced for Monday to 25.00

MEN'S SUITS
Finest French Worsteds, best Fit-rite make, selling on Monday at 20.00

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Acquainted with this New Department we will, during these holiday shopping days, give
ARIZONA DIAMONDS---FREE
Mounted in 14k. gold on stamped sterling silver. And you may choose from: Hearts, Wishbones, Crescents, Fleur-de-lis, Florals, Chameleon, Dove of Peace, Sunbursts, True Lovers' Knots—20 different designs in Barrettes, Stick Pins, Scarf Pins, Horseshoes, Bar Brooches, Crosses.
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In These Pa t / Gems values from
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Dressers and Stands

Dresser and Stand, golden oak finish, 3 drawer dresser, with 20x24-inch British bevel mirror, large combination washstand, worth $18.50, on sale Monday 14.65
Dresser and Stand, 1-4-cut oak finish, swell front case, with 4 drawers, and 24x30-inch British bevel mirror, in carved frame, large three-drawer stand to match, worth $26.00, on sale Monday 18.95
Dresser and Stand, mahogany finish, serpentine case, with 1 long and 2 short drawers, nicely carved toilet fitted with 20x36-inch British bevel mirror, 3-drawer combination washstand to match, worth $27.50, on sale Monday 19.95

Child's Chairs
Child's High Chair, golden finish, with tray, very strong and well made, regular $1.25, for .89
High Chair, golden finish, cane seat, with tray, regular $2.65, for 1.65
High Chair, 1-4-cut oak, golden finish, with tray, regular $6.75, for 4.90
Child's Arm Chair, golden finish, regular $1.60, for 1.00
Rocker, to match, with arms, regular $1.75, for 1.00
Toy Sets, 1 table and 2 chairs, regular $2.75, for 1.99

Heaters and Ranges
$4.50 HEATER, $3.69.
Brown's Top Draft Wood Heaters, regular $4.00 to $4.50, special, at 3.69
$36.00 PARLOR COOK, $29.75.
Brown's Parlor Cook, nicely nickel trimmed, large oven, good baker, 13-in. iron firepot, regular $36.00, special, at 29.75
$28.00 COOK STOVE, $22.50.
Brown's Special Four-Hole Cook Stove, very heavy cast iron, large oven, splendid baker, regularly worth $28.00, only 22.50
$35.00 RANGE, $28.00.
Brown's Improved Firelight, six-hole Range, with high shelf, heavy iron lined fire-box, duplex grate for coal or wood, beautifully nickeled, splendid baker, startling value at $35.00, special, for cash 28.00

Odd Parlor Rockers
Rocking Chairs, in solid quarter-cut oak finish, saddle seats, polished, regular $6.00, for 4.75

Odd Parlor Chairs
Odd Fancy Parlor Chairs, in birch - mahogany frames, carved and polished, upholstered in silk tapestry. Regular up to $11.00, for 8.95

Odd Parlor Settees
Odd Parlor Settees, upholstered in good silk, birch mahogany frames, carved and polished, veneered mahogany backs. Regular $15, for 11.95

193, 195, 197 Yonge Street

Buffets and Sideboards

Buffet, 1-4-cut golden oak, 2 leaded doors, 3 cutlery drawers, one lined with plush, long linen drawer in bottom, British bevel plate mirror, shaped, regular $33.50, Monday, special 22.75
Buffet, royal oak, 1-4-cut finish, highly polished, shaped British plate mirror, linen drawer in top, 2 cutlery drawers on side, one lined with plush, cupboard on end, 2 extension slides, regular $24.50, for 17.50
Sideboard, golden elm, highly polished case, British bevel plate mirror, 24x14, 2 cutlery drawers and long linen drawer, shelf in cupboard, regular price $18.00, Monday 10.95
Sideboard, solid oak, neat design, and well finished, British bevel plate mirror 36x18, large double cupboard, long linen drawer and 2 cutlery drawers, one plush lined, regularly $36.00, Monday 27.50
Sideboard, 1-4-cut oak, American sample, 2 cupboards on ends of case, 3 cutlery drawers in center, long linen drawer in bottom, British bevel plate mirror 40x20, regular price $59.00, for 44.50
Sideboard, 1-4-cut oak, colonial design, very heavy turned standards, 2 cutlery drawers, long linen drawer and double cupboard, British bevel plate mirror 40x22, regular price $89.00, Monday, special 67.75

Extension Tables
Extension Table, golden elm, 42-in. top, with 3 leaves, 5 heavy turned and shaped legs, regular price $8.25, for 4.77
Extension Table, royal oak, 1-4-cut finish, 48-in. top, extends to 8 ft., 5 heavy turned veneered legs, regular price $17.00, for 13.45
Extension Table, 1-4-cut oak, 44-in. top, 5 heavy turned and fluted legs, extends to 8 ft., regular $22.00, for 16.75

Dining Chairs
Leather Diners, 1-4-cut oak frames, full box seat, upholstered in best green leather, 5 chairs and 1 arm in set, regular $27.75, for 19.75
Diners, in 1-4-cut oak frames, upholstered in No. 1 leather, very heavy claw feet, 5 small and 1 arm, regular price $34.50, for 27.55

What Shall the Present Be

This store, faithful to the traditions of the business, can supply the most useful, as well as the most ornamental, of Christmas Gifts. Perhaps the list will help you.

Brass Goods
Fire Irons,
Andirons,
Coal Vases,
Fenders,
Fire Screens,
Hall Stands,
Fire Baskets,
Jardinieres,
Candlesticks,

Sporting Goods
Hockey Skates,
Hockey Boots,
Hockey Sticks,
Snowshoes,
Toboggans,
Sleighs,
Boxing Gloves,
Fencing Foils and Masks,
Punching Bags,

Silverware
Tea Sets,
Entree Dishes,
Breakfast Dishes,
Waiters,
Sauce Boats,
Bon-Bon Dishes,
Cruets,
Sugar and Cream,
Fern Dishes,
Spoon Trays,

Tools
Auger Bit Sets,
Yankee Drill Sets,
English Levels,
Mathematical Sets,
Machinists' Sets,
Sets of Calipers,
Tool Pads,
Hand Drills,
Tool Chests.

RICE LEWIS & SON, LIMITED
TORONTO

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. James H. Scobell of Ottawa received for the first time in her new home on Tuesday at the Elgin Apartments. The hostess looked charming in a pale pink louisine silk with cream duchess lace trimming. Mrs. Ingol Booth of Toronto received with Mrs. Scobell, beautifully gowned in pale blue crepe de chene with tucked chiffon and velvet trimmings. Palms and pink chrysanthemums were much in evidence. The pretty red tea room was much admired and was presided over by Mrs. Geo. Mason, and Mrs. C. P. Dewar, Mrs. Orville Shortley serving the ices, the attendants being Mrs. Ad. Stewart, Miss Lucy Weir, Toronto, and Miss Groudin.

* * *

The inmates an staff of the asylum were entertained to a grand concert on Wednesday night under the direction of Mr. Fred J. Perrin. Assisting artists were Mr. George Bullock, tenor; Mr. Will Norris, basso; Mr. Percy Woodward, violinist. Miss Clara Prattis, reader, who possesses much charm and an excellent platform presence gave several humorous selections, which were well received, and Mr. Fred J. Perrin, humorist, kept the audience in roars of laughter with his funny monolog and songs.

* * *

A bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Macdonnell Holiday House (called after the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell), which is to be erected by the girls own club of St. Andrew's Institute on the shores of Lake Simcoe, will be held at the institute, 80 Nelson-street, on Thursday, Dec. 12, from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m. A large number of useful and ornamental articles suitable for Christmas presents will be on sale, and afternoon tea will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in this most worthy movement to be present on the occasion.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Irene Cameron, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Cameron of Collingwood, and Mrs. Cameron of Yorkville-avenue, to Mr. William Victor Clark of Carlaw-avenue, took place at 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon very quietly at the mother's residence. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. Nell, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, under a wedding bell of chrysanthemums, and smilax. The wedding marches were played by Mrs. E. Milton Pedwell of Thornbury. The bride, who was unattended, was brought in and given away by her brother, Mr. Ewen Cameron, and was attired in ivory silk crepe de chene, with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bridal bouquet of roses. Mr. Percy R. Brunskill was best man. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Clark left to spend their honeymoon across the line, the bride traveling in purple broadcloth smartly tailored and mink hat and furs. On their return they will take up their residence at 256 Havelock-street.

MRS. LESLIE-CARTER EPITOMIZED.

Is a good listener.

Speaks French fluently.

Doesn't care for jewelry.

Keats is her favorite poet.

Her favorite actress: Bernhardt.

Is a tireless worker; health perfect.

Dislikes to be left alone,—to be idle

In her friendships,—loyal and positive.

Reads every play that is sent to her.

Never eats more than two meals a day.

Only gentle people can hold her regard.

Never wears jewels except on the stage.

Particularly fond of quiet country lives.

Shuns ill-natured people as a pestilence.

Specially delights in old books and old friends.

Her figure is the embodiment of agile grace.

Her favorite book: Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

Doesn't care for cats; but very fond of dogs.

Loves horses—using an automobile as a necessity.

Is keenly solicitous for the comfort of her company.

Never loses an opportunity to see other players perform.

Her greatest dramatic ambition: to play Lady Macbeth.

During the play, visitors are never allowed behind the scenes.

On the night of performances, is at the theatre by 6 o'clock.

Memorizes parts very quickly, and once mastered, never forgets.

Born near Lexington, she ever refers to Kentucky as her home.

Loves the country—remaining in the city only when she has to do so.

Reads all criticisms of her performances, and is quick to profit by suggestions.

Carries her own stage dressing-room, which is set up in each theatre where she appears.

Is keenly affected by the parts she plays; but her sensibilities are always under complete control.

Opens a Studio.

H. W. Chance of London, England, an artist of ability, who has been doing considerable work for the press in Toronto, has opened a studio in the Bank of Hamilton, Toronto Junction.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTH WHILE.

You are looking for pleasure for the whole family. Then what better suggestion than the gift of an Edison Phonograph or Victor Gramaphone, securing for your home a complete theatre for the whole year round? In our large complete stocks you will find these Versatile Entertainers, ranging in price from $12.50 to $125.00. Be an early caller to our ground-floor talking machine parlors, where we are giving daily continuous demonstrations. Remember, our address is 143 Yonge St., where these wonderful instruments can be purchased for cash or on the very easiest of time payments. Why delay in calling on

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, 143 Yonge St. 567

Heintzman & Co.'s ...PIANO...

THE GIFT OF ALL GIFTS

GIVE musically-inclined persons their choice of gifts, and they will unhesitatingly select a famous HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO.

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co. are acknowledged leaders in the Canadian musical world—a supreme position, won solely on the merits of the instrument itself.

No Canadian piano has won the unqualified endorsement of so many famous musical artists as the Heintzman & Co., because no other piano has a tone equal to it.

Ye Olde Firme invite one and all to view the magnificent Xmas exhibit of their famous instruments at the Toronto showrooms.

Come and play over some of your favorite selections. Ask any number of questions. We will cheerfully do all in our power to make your visit a pleasant one. . . . .

YE OLDE FIRME

Heintzman & Co., Ltd., 115-117 King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

MEMBERS OF HUNT CLUB GIVE DINNER TO MASTER

George W. Beardmore Honored by Those Who Ride for the Fox.

A successful dinner was tendered on Thursday night to the popular master of the Toronto Hunt, George W. Beardmore, by the hunting men of the club. A party of over sixty met at the King Edward and went down to the Hunt Club by private car. The main dining and drawing rooms were made into one large room, with tables arranged in the form of horseshoes. After the seats had been allotted, the chairman, Stewart Houston, entered with the master, and, all standing, gave a hearty cheer. Albert Nordheimer composed a new hunting song in honor of the master and dedicated it to the Toronto Hunt. It was enthusiastically received. G. Wily Grier sang "The old Gray Fox"; Arthur Blight, A. Gorrie and James Fax, with Charles Musgrave as accompanist, sang some splendid hunting songs with good choruses, which were joined in by the members. The menu was nicely gotten up on deckle-edged, flesh-tinted paper, containing eight pages, tied with silk, in the club colors. On the front cover, hounds in full cry were depicted, with the fox just disappearing over the hills on the back cover. Alternate pages had humorous sketches of some of the members in characteristic positions while hunting. The committee was composed of Stewart Houston (chairman), R. J. Lovell (secretary-treasurer), Dr. D. King Smith, A. Case, Ewart Osborne, E. Cronyn, F. T. Proctor, F. Doane, S. Smith, G. Miles. Among those present were: Stewart Houston, E. Cronyn, G. A. Case, A. O. Beardmore, W. D. Beardmore, H. C. Osborne, Ewart Osborne, Dr. A. King Smith, Col. Harston, R. Kilgour, Dr. Capon, D. D. Mann, D. B. Hannah, J. G. McDonald, Capt. Burnham, Burton Holland, Dr. Lang, C. B. Cronyn, R. W. Davies, F. C. Proctor, V. Chadwick, S. Haas, J. S. Campbell, G. Heward, R. J. Lovell, W. F. Rinnick, Cawthra Mulock, J. J. Dixon, Noel Marshall, J. Ussher, F. Doane, J. Doane, H. Beatty, F. Davies, C. Burns, Lockhart Gordon, A. Jarvis, J. Hall, J. G. Leith, J. Applegath, H. Hees, P. Holcroft, Dr. M. C. Jones, G. Miles, R. A. Montgomery, W. P. Stark, J. Palmer, J. Milne, N. Perry, J. Rogers, A. Rogers, Dr. Rudolph, T. McCabe, S. Smith, R. Marshall, P. Maule, A. Warden, Gordon Taylor, Dr. Young, E. Wyly Grier, A. Nordheimer, R. A. Smith, M. Rawlinson, H. Wilson, Dr. C. Temple, W. Warren, T. P. Phelan, G. H. Waller, T. A. Woods, H. C. Tomlin, W. T. Pember, J. Murray, Capt. Straubenzie.

FASTEST TORPEDO BOAT.

Turbine "Tartar" Steams More Than 35 Miles an Hour.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 7.—The British turbine torpedo boat destroyer, Tartar, has beaten all records for her class, by steaming 35,952 knots an hour, against the tide on the admiralty course between Southamption and Maplin Sands.

This record was made early in the week when the Tartar was being prepared for the official trials.

The official trials took place to-day, and carrying a greater load than that stipulated in the contract, the Tartar made 34.857 knots as a mean of six runs over the admiralty measured mile course.

A Verbal Assurance.

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—(C.A.P.)—A Tokio despatch confirms the statement that as in the case of the United States, there will be no formal exchange of diplomatic notes between Japan and Canada respecting immigration, but Lemieux will receive a verbal assurance from the Japanese Government that restrictions will be applied to emigration such as will save Canada from embarrassment.

Dunsmuir May Resign.

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—According to excellent political authority here, Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir will be invited by the federal government to resign as a result of the disclosures at the Japanese enquiry recently regarding contracts where Jap laborers were imported for Dunsmuir's coal mines.

John Blue, Librarian.

EDMONTON, Dec. 7.—John Blue has been appointed provincial librarian. He is a gold medalist in oratory of Toronto University and a scholarship man in natural science. He secured a position on a local paper here last year. Mr. Blue is a graduate of the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute, where he was also a gold medalist in oratory.

CHANCE FOR RATIONAL LEAGUE

New Yorkers Terribly Upset Over Sunday Closing Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Opposition to the Sunday closing law for places of amustment, as interpreted by Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, and which will be enforced on Sunday by the police, continued crystalized to-day.

There will be a mass meeting of all the central German organizations in the city on Sunday afternoon in Terrace Garden for the purpose of framing a protest.

Several clergymen asserted to-day that the too literal interpretation of the Sunday amusement law might defeat the purposes of those who wish only to stop such entertainments as are notoriously in violation of the spirit of the law. Some of these will discuss the question from the pulpit on Sunday. Other ministers touched upon the subject guardedly.

It is now believed that the amusement places will be compelled to remain closed on Sunday for several weeks or until the legislature has opportunity to amend the law.

The managers of the six-day bicycle race which was to have been started at midnight Sunday, announced to-day that the doors of the Madison Square Garden would not be opened until midnight, thus delaying the start until 1 o'clock Monday morning.

Greeted Eleanor Robson.

Eleanor Robson, in Bret Harte's quaint play, "Salomy Jane" was a splendid attraction last week at the Princess. In Miss Robson's hands the role is a thing of life, so convincingly does she portray it. The mountings were most effective, the giant California trees figuring in two of the scenes.

Some present on Monday night were: Chief Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Trounce (Buffalo), Mrs. J. J. Palmer with Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Mrs. Percival Leadley, Trevor Temple, Charles McMillan Burland (Detroit), Mr. and Mrs. Worts Smart, Mrs. Howard Irish and her pretty guest from Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Haney, the Misses Haney, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rolph, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Birchall, Ed. Frazer, Miss Muriel Dick, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Zeb Lash, Grayson Smith, Miss Louie Chadwick, Miss Gertrude Hudspeth (Port Hope), Miss Lottie Phillips, Mr. Wright, Miss Dell Gooderham, Mrs. Arthur Reinhardt, Mr. Henry Cory.

Woman's Morning Musical.

Miss Flavelle arranged a splendid program from German composers for the meeting on Thursday morning. Those taking part were Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mrs. Frank Kenrick, Napier Durand, Miss Lena May Perry, and Miss Jessie Allen. Some of those present were, Mrs. Alton Garrett, Miss Yoonne Nordheimer, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mrs. Bertram Denison, Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Geo. Watts, Mrs. Sproule Smith, Miss Fanny Lindsey, Mrs. Geo. Dickson, Miss Muriel Dick, Mrs. Angus Gordon, Mrs. Walter Beardmore, Mrs. Price Brown, Mrs. Humphrey Anger, Miss Frances Morris, Miss Dell Gooderham, Miss Trixie Phillips, Miss Grace Britton, Madam Anna Farini, Mrs. J. Tower Ferguson, Mrs. W. J. Elliot, the Misses Nordheimer of Glenedyth, Mrs. Edmund King, Miss Ethel Powis, Mrs. Hewes Oliphant, Miss Bruce Frazer, Miss Olive Matthews, Mrs. Wilson Lawrence, Miss Olive Thorne (Newcastle), Miss Rosamund Boultbee, Miss Eldred McDonald, Miss Maud Millman, Miss Muirhead, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Frank Allan, Mrs. W. S. Rough, Mrs. Walter H. Burr, Miss Smallpeice.

Bell's Machine Soars.

SYDNEY, N.S., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The first successful flight of Dr. Graham Bell's airship was made to-day.

RACE ANTIPATHIES.

Rabbi Jacobs' Sermon In Defence of the Jewish Character.

Preaching at the Holy Blossom Synagogue on the text Deut. xxiii., verses 7 and 8, "Thou shalt not abhor an Edomite, for he is thy brother; thou shalt not abhor an Egyptian, for thou wast a stranger in his land," Rabbi S. Jacobs said: "In these words Holy Writ sets the seal of condemnation on race antipathies. In olden times these were common. The ancients looked with suspicion and contempt on all strangers. They were called 'barbarians'—uncivilized. Mr. Gladstone, who was noted for being one of the foremost of classical scholars, says, in one of his works, 'Impregnable Rock of Holy Scriptures,' that humanity or mercy was not the strong point of the Achaian Greeks. In the eyes of Roman and Greek law, strangers were not on an equal footing with the inborn. Moses, on the other hand, committed the stranger to the loving care, protection and sympathy of the Israelite. He went beyond this, and placed him on an equal footing in the eyes of the law. If any nationality deserved Israel's contempt, surely it was the Edomite, who, tho Israel's kith and kin, refused Israel a passage thru his land. If any people had earned for itself hatred and dislike, it must have been the Egyptian nation, who had embittered Israel's life, and yet the Hebrew law-giver declared, 'Thou shalt not abhor an Edomite, for he is thy brother; thou shalt not abhor an Egyptian, for thou wast a stranger in his land.' And yet, dear brethren, tho we were the first to give expression to such humanizing sentiments as are contained in our text in a dark and unrefined age, yet no people on earth have been called to suffer so much from race prejudice as we Jews. Even in these enlightened times, and in what is glibly called 'a free country,' a spirit of ill-feeling manifests itself against us.

"What feeling is it but prejudice, and racial dislike of the Jew, which stirs men to make an unprovoked attack on our people, which questions our rights as citizens, brands us as foreigners and classes us with pagans, and taunts us with being in the minority. We are as much Canadians as our fellow-citizens of other creeds. One might as well assert that the King himself is no Englishman, because his father was a German. Who would question the citizenship of such men as the Montefiores, the Goldsmids, the Mocattas, the Sassoons, the Rothschilds, and many Jewish peers, and baronets, and knights, and lord mayors, and public-spirited philanthropists; yes, and soldiers and sailors, who all served their country with brain and treasure, with might and main, with heart and soul, and with life and limb? England does not. She has delighted to honor them. Is Nathan Straus one whit less of an American than President Roosevelt himself? The constitution of the United States does not say so. Did Judah Touro, the observant and broad-minded Jew of Newport, the friend of Ezra Stiles, who purchased a Christian church that was sold under a mortgage and presented it as a free gift to the worshippers who had been compelled to part with it, and who bequeathed enormous sums to Christian charities,—did he prove himself unworthy of his American citizenship? Was Daniel Osiris, the French Jew, a close friend to some of the best-known men in science, art, politics and literature, and who gave away millions during his lifetime, and on his death, to non-Jewish charities, accounted less of a Frenchman than an archbishop of France himself? Surely not.

"As for being in a minority. Well, so was Noah. And yet Holy Writ tells us he found favor in the eyes of his God. If we search the Scriptures we will find the good and the best have always been in the minority, from the time of creation to the close of the canon of Scripture. If we turn over the page of history, the noblest souls have always been in the minority — the Jewish martyrs—yes, and the early martyrs of the Christian church—and John Wycliffe, Luther, Knox and the early Protestants. In the words of a writer, 'minorities lead and save the world, and the world knows them not till long after.' To be in a minority, where religious belief is concerned, is surely no crime. But to coerce it or rouse against it an uncalled-for bitter feeling and provocation must surely be one. One cannot help quoting here the words of a pillar of the English Church which might describe such conduct as 'The sin most difficult to be forgiven—the desertion of kinsmen by kinsmen, of friends by friends—the readiness to take advantage of the weaker side—hounding on the victorious party standing on the other side on the day of sorest need.' To do this is to misread the teaching of, and withstand the spirit of Him they worship, and who declared, 'Insomuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.'

"As for us, dear brethren, let us be true to the command and spirit of our text, 'Thou shalt not abhor an Edomite, for he is thy brother; thou shalt not abhor an Egyptian, for thou wast a stranger in his land.' Do not let us be prejudiced against our fellow-men, on the score of race or nationality, creed or color. We can be true to our own religious convictions, and at the same time respect those of other men and women. Let us avoid that narrow-minded faith which sees perfection in ourselves and in what we believe, and condemnation in others. Let us always consider it one of the most impious acts of which we can be guilty to engender ill-feelings between man and man, hatred between members of the same human family, and ill-will between creed and creed. And if all preachers and public school teachers and newspapers would never lose an opportunity of teaching men and women to 'honor the likeness' of the Creator in every human being,' then we could hope to approach the time when all race animosities will cease, religious persecutions disappear, when love and good-fellowship will unite all men, and the human mind for ever be made free from the phantom of prejudice and racial dislike, and the universal chorus ascend heavenwards, 'Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?'"

Juryman Killed.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Narcisse Favreau, a butcher, of Longueuil, was killed in a runaway at the St. Lambert end of the Victoria bridge. He was thrown from his sleigh and struck his head against a hydrant with such force as to fracture his skull. He was returning home from the court house, where he had been serving on a jury.

Tea, Coffee, Beef Extracts and Bovril

Tea stimulates!

Who could get strong on tea?

Coffee stimulates!

Who ever grew lusty on coffee?

All Beef Extracts stimulate! But stimulation is not enough.

Bovril does not stop there. It stimulates certainly—but that is the least part. It nourishes—that is the important part. Stimulation may often be desirable—nutrition is essential.

What causes the difference? Bovril contains the albumen and fibrin of meat, which are necessary to maintain life. Other extracts of meat do not contain them. Therein lies a world of difference and the difference is all in favor of Bovril. Palatable—Stimulating—Nourishing.

20% Reduction
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EMPIRE PUFFS
Pompadours and Coronet Braids
(This Week Only)
AT THE "MAISON"
Jules & Charles

Manufacturers of the Very Best Parisian Curly Hair
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At 25% and 35% Reduction
The "Maison"
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77 KING STREET EAST.

ALASKA SEAL JACKETS, $275, $300 to $450, made to order, the best value in the city.

NEAR SEAL JACKETS, plain, $35; trimmed, $45 to $75.

PERSIAN JACKETS, plain, $90 to $150; trimmed mink, $100 to $200.

LADIES' FUR-LINED CLOTH JACKETS, $25, $35, $45 to $125; every color of cloth, every style, best value in Canada, style, fit and value first-class.

MUFFS, STOLES and TIES, in Mink, Ermine, Manchurian Sable, Persian Lamb, Foxes, all colors.

SILVER, BLACK and BLUE LYNX MUFFS and STOLES, $12 and $25 each.

XMAS GIFTS LAID ASIDE.

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, latest styles, $25 to $125.

MEN'S RACCOON COATS, $40, $50, $60, $75.

Everything in Furs, made in our own workrooms and guaranteed. Prices lower than any other house.

WRITE FOR CATALOG. RAW FURS WANTED. Send for Price List.

The Sweetest Canadian Tale of Christmas

By the author of "St. Cuthbert's" and "The Undertow"—acknowledged the greatest master of tenderness and pathos among Canadian writers—

Robert E. Knowles'

The Dawn at Shanty Bay

(Illustrated Christmas Edition)

shows the author at his best—in drawing character and painting life in the colors of tender love and pathos.

Like George Eliot's "Silas Marner"

it is a tale of how a strong man was "redeemed" by a little child.

Grips the Heart and Imagination

with singular power, and if it brings the tears, in the end it dries the eyes with its delightful pictures of a home where love shines like the sun.

Sweetest Christmas Tale

yet written — short and simple as Dickens' "Christmas Carol," but eloquent and powerful.

A gift book that every member of a family will enjoy, from the youngest to the oldest.

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Why You Should Read the Daily World.

The general reader of the newspaper looks for brevity and accuracy in his favorite publication. Brevity, because the average man has only a limited time to scan the pages of his newspaper, and he does not desire to wade thru a mass of words in order to find the meat of the article. Accuracy in the compiling of information and the securing of facts is essential if a newspaper desires to retain its readers.

Both these qualifications are features of The Toronto Morning World.

Brief, accurate and complete reports of the daily happenings all over the world, and particularly of the Dominion of Canada, are found in its columns.

The sporting columns are recognized amongst athletes and pleasure-loving citizens as the [illegible]any, and the superior in many respects of any other Canadian newspaper.

The women of the household will be interested in the Woman's Magazine Section, which appears every morning and is edited by one of their sex in the person of Miss Laura E. McCully. The latest fashions and a pattern department are run in connection with this section, and the many thousands of women who avail themselves of the advantages offered demonstrates the popularity that has been achieved since it was introduced.

Politicians and Men of Affairs look for The Morning World as regularly as they take their breakfast. The out-of-the-ordinary view of public affairs, crisp and sometimes caustic criticism of the doings and the attitude of those in high places appeal to them.

The Dominion Parliament is now in session and the local legislature will meet in a few weeks. Good citizens who have the interests of their country at heart will be interested in the doings of both houses.

No medium will give a fairer, fuller or more independent report than The Toronto World, and this newspaper will be delivered to any address in the city or suburbs, or will be mailed on the first train each morning to out-of-town readers, or can be obtained from any Newsboy, News Agent, and on all Railway Trains; and the price is only 25c per month, or 1c per copy.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

To meet the requirements of the rapid growth of the work, the Boys' Distributing Home and Canadian Headquarters, hitherto established at 214 Farley-avenue, are about to be transferred to larger premises at 50-52 Peter-street.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Local Congregations Are Going to Double Their Contributions.

The 43 Methodist congregations in the city and suburbs are aiming at doubling, at the very least, their last year's contributions. Some of these congregations, and the Metropolitan and Sherbourne-street Churches in particular, have undertaken to give $10,000 each. The Metropolitan last year contributed $4652, and Sherbourne-street $5348, while all the Methodist churches in Toronto gave to this fund last year something under $41,000, and, as several outside congregations are included in this list, the total for the city will be about $40,000. Doubling this sum means, of course, $80,000; but if $125,000 were considered to be a fair allotment to the Methodist body of the proposed half-million fund, it is clear that their gifts must be trebled. In this church a general fund for both foreign and home missions is maintained, and each denomination, whatever may be the total amount realized from the combined movement, will retain control of its own contributions.

NEW COMPANIES.

Tighe-Larder-Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., Toronto, $4,000,000 leads the list of companies as having been granted charters in the current Ontario Gazette. Other incorporations are:

Silver Spade Mining Co., Ltd., Toronto, $500,000.

Freemason' Hall, Ltd., Toronto, $50,000, has for its directors Frank Saunders, contractor; William John Guy, accountant; Robert Martin Larter, manufacturer; William Macrea Holtby, builder; Geo. Gander, plastering contractor, and Robt. Stewart Muir, manufacturers' agent.

Credit Valley Brick Co., Ltd., Toronto, $50,000.

The King Edward Hotel Co. of London, Ont., Ltd., $40,000.

Ungar-Williamson Laundry Co. of Windsor, Ltd., $40,000.

The Brandon Shoe Co., Ltd., Aylmer, $30,000.

Wentworth Real Estate and Building Co., Ltd., Hamilton, $25,000.

The Lobo Telephone Co., Ltd., Coldstream, Township of Lobo, $10,000.

The letters patent of the Independence Larder Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., have been revoked.

The Britannia Consolidated Gold Mining Co. of Ontario, Ltd., have surrendered their charter.

The Eastern Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has been granted registry for the province.

Kearney, a village in Perry Township, has been erected into a town.

Harold Caldwood, Tilbury, has been appointed police magistrate for the Village of Tilbury and for the Township of Tilbury East and Romney, in Kent County.

Auguste Lemieux, Ottawa, has been made a notary public for the province.

ALGONQUIN PARK.

Editor World: The controversy that has arisen with regard to certain dismissals and appointments at Algonquin Park should not be allowed to make the park unpopular with any political or other section of the community. The park should fulfil a grand design to preserve forever a large area of natural forest and stream, with its flora and fauna. This may be frustrated if any general antagonism is awakened, whether reasonable or unreasonable. The park should be the pride of all Ontario and should be popular everywhere. To that end it would be good policy to destroy even the appearance of political designs, by removing the park from political control. A commission or board, on which the minister of lands, forests and mines, Professor Fernow, the dean of the newly-established faculty of forestry in the university, and the superintendent of the park would have the chief authority, would manage the park in a way that would give confidence to the whole public. Nature Lover.

NO NEED TO WORRY.

Your Xmas purchases should include a gift worth while—one that brings all-the-year-around pleasure to the whole family. The New Improved Edison Phonograph, with large morning-glory horn, can do this. Prices from $16.50 to $71.50; sold for cash or on easy payments. We offer in our talking machine parlors continuous demonstrations. Do not delay; call in today.

The R. S. Williams & Sons' Co., Limited, 143 Yonge St. 567

Nota Bene.

Attention! Mince pie season is at hand!

MOOSE MOUNTAIN ORE IS PILED FOR EXPORT

Key Harbor, Ontario, Has Every Prospect of Becoming a Busy Port.

A notable step in the development of Ontario will be accomplished next spring when Key Harbor, on the north shore of Key Inlet, will be a busy port. Everything is in shape here to continue, after the freeze-up, the building of the ore docks, which are to be the foundation of the port, and from which the product of the Moose Mountain mines will be shipped to Cleveland and other American ports. The mines, thirty miles north of Sudbury, are already piling up ore for shipment as soon as the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway is able to carry it.

The strong position of the Moose Mountain ore, owing to its high percentage of iron, is improved by the location of the mines. They are about the same distance from navigable water as the iron ranges back of Duluth, but are over five hundred miles nearer coal and smelters than Duluth will ever be.

The government steamer Bayfield has about completed the survey work for the harbor and its approaches. The entrance from Georgian Bay will be quite simple, only four ranges for the guidance of vessels being necessary, the last running straight into the dock. The buoys and lights are ready to be placed in position.

The six miles of grading from the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, three miles south of French River, are almost finished, and the building at this end of a mile-long trestle will be begun immediately, on which trainloads of ore will be elevated, so that their contents may be dumped into pockets and transferred to a rubber belt conveyor running thru a tunnel cut out of the rock, and then elevated on another belt to a trestle sixty feet above water level, where it will be held ready to be shot into the steamers lying alongside. The capacity of the dock plant will be 8000 tons per day of ten hours. The power-house is almost finished. Coal docks must also be built, and the transhipment of mineral alone must make Key Harbor a port of considerable magniture within a short time; and immediately the Canadian Northern connection with Ottawa is completed it will be the entrepot for all the Canadian Northern direct traffic between tide water and the west.

At the dock side there is 24 feet of water—more than sufficient to carry the largest boats on the lakes, for the draught of the Soo Canal and the St. Clair River is only 20 feet 6 inches. Key Harbor will markedly affect business with Port Arthur. The biggest vessels will be able to bring wheat here from Port Arthur, carry ore to Cleveland, and load coal there for Port Arthur and the west. No such economical transportation is at present possible in Canadian services on the Great Lakes.

The whole of the construction is in charge of R. M. Pratt, who built the elevators and coal docks at Port Arthur, and has had great experience in railroad and terminal construction for a quarter of a century.

PASS FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Toronto Candidates Who Succeeded in Recent Exams.

The following Toronto candidates have passed the recent civil service examination:

Francis Argue, Morley Aylesworth, Leo J. Brodie, Martin Cannon, A. F. Cassidy, Robert J. Cassidy, George C. Cassidy, Geo. Child, William J. Hutchinson, Samuel Jamieson, Cecil J. Keiser, Jas. H. Kearne, J. J. Lancaster, William C. Mackay, S. E. Madgett, C. R. May, Robert Clarkson, James L. Cruickshank, James R. Cuthbertson, John J. Dalton, David Drybough, Louis Eisen, Thomas Forhan, John P. Girvan, S. A. Gilray, William Graham, Elthel Graham, Harry E. Grooms, John Heffering, Charles Hodgkinson, Walter R. Hunt, Robert Q. Hunter, Alan R. McDonnell, William A. McKinnon, Gordon McMacken, T. J. Morrison, William Neate, William T. New, Norman D. O'Leary, S. O. S. Pollard, Albert E. Pope, Patrick F. Ryan, John Slean, W. H. Smith, David R. Stevenson, Francis W. Tait, Ed. D. Willis.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Editor World: The ringing words of Rev. Dr. Wilson of Trinity Methodist Church, relative to that school picture incident, will surely commend themselves to the approval of all of us outside the pale of semi-paganism. Let there be no mistake or misunderstanding here. Canada is a Christian country—that first, last and all the time—like the parent kingdom that gave her existence, and a Christian country she is determined to remain. That is the very keystone of her constitutional fabric, the vital and vitalizing germ of her very life, and he who impugns the fact, directly or indirectly, does so at his peril. In our homes, our schools, our churches, colleges, parliament and government, we not only acknowledge, but, however unworthily, honor Christianity and its divine founder, and any alien who is dissatisfied with such a condition of affairs may just pick up his trappings and depart, as he came. It is narrated of the great and good Queen Victoria that on one occasion when she was asked by a foreign noble of little how it was that Britain, which looked so very diminutive on the map, exercised such an extraordinary influence in the world, the great Queen arose, crossed the room, picked up a copy of the New Testament, and, placing it in her guest's hand, replied, "There is my answer." Nobly done and as nobly said. And yet, Mr. Editor, I am seriously assured that we have amongst us right here in Toronto, some native municipal aspirants who, purely to gain the foreign vote of Centre Ward, would do in this city what New York disgraced itself by doing the other day. Let our ministerial associations take up this question at once and have it settled for good and all.

Torontonian.

King Solomon's Lodge.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Canada, Bro. W. T. Freed, installed Bro. Wm. Connor in the chair of King Solomon at the meeting of St. George's Lodge, A., F. and A. M., No. 367, at Occident Hall.

The ritual was rendered in a superb manner, the grand master being ably assisted by the D.D.G.M.'s R.W. Bros. W. H. Shaw and W. R. Cavell.

The fourth degree, which followed, was on a magnificent scale.

The usual toasts were honored, and the grand master paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Grand Secretary, Bro. Hugh Murray.

The following were invested as officers for the year, W. Bro. A. G. Saunders, I.P.M.; Bro. A. C. Larter, S.W.; Bro. J. Brennan, J.W.; Bro. M. Larter, chaplain; W. Bro. W. B. Stoneham; treasurer, Bro. R. C. Gallaher, secretary; Bro. J. T. T. Barker, S.D.; Bro. I. T. Stickwood, J.D.; W. Bro. R. W. Brennan, D.C.; Bro. W. A. Spence, I.C.; H. P. Ellis and E. Olgilive; S. J. Russell, organist; W. Dalton, Tyler.

Recruiting For "Black Hand."

NAPLES, Dec. 7.—The police of this city have recently taken into custody a man named Antonio Belucia, who a short time ago was elected commander-in-chief of the Canorra secret society.

Belucia had in his possession $20,000, which he is said to have made by furnishing recruits for the "Black Hand" in New York.

The Ready-to-Wear Company

191 YONGE ST., Opp. Eaton's

GREAT SACRIFICE

Thousands are Securing Their Winter Clothing at Less Than Manufacturers' Wholesale Cost

THE enormous price reductions we made on Men's Suits, Overcoats, Shoes, Furnishings, Hats, etc., have attracted the public of Toronto and surrounding country from all sides, and we were literally taken off our feet by the crowd of patrons which swept through our establishment since opening day of our $15,000 money-raising sale. A great many came from a distance of more than forty miles from Toronto. The overwhelming success of the opening day of our money-raising sacrifice sale so greatly exceeded our expectations that we have again had to double our force of sales people in order to wait upon the crowds.

There was a rumor on the street that our competitors had clubbed together and raised $15,000 for our use, with the understanding that we stop the sacrifice sale at once and not demoralize prices and profits right in the height of the season. We wish to say to the public and all who know us, that our word is as good as our bond, that we will not call the sale off until we have raised the desired $15,000 whether our competitors like it or not, it is our own loss and none of their mix, we own our own merchandise, and if we propose to sell it at half price to the public, that's our privilege. At the way the people carried away the suits and overcoats, underwear, hats, etc., since the opening day we expect to raise the desired amount of cash inside of ten days time. Every advertisement will be lived up to in every particular as we propose to remain in business after the sale is over and conduct our business on the same honorable basis that we have for past years. We have been told by our business associates that we are making a courageous effort, but what is courage, and what is loss to a man or merchant when he must realize a large sum of money quickly? This, in a nutshell, is why we are willing to sell $25,000 worth of clothing in order to raise $15,000, which we are forced to do inside of ten days time. While our loss is great quick action was absolutely necessary, and we have cut the clothing down to the lowest limit in order to sell the goods quickly. Extra sales people have been engaged and we hope to be able to serve all promptly.

Yours very truly,

The READY-TO-WEAR CO.

191 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC

STUNG!

Editor World: The Don Valley naturalists are out again with their wasp theory. Please let me state the natural history of the wasp, the black hornet, and also the humble bee; those bees, about June 1, according to the weather, begin to seek a nest, one bee only starting a colony, the humble bee generally in a forsaken mouse's nest, under a sod, in a hollow log, or any protected nook. The yellow jacket or wasp often starts in a hollow stump, log or dead tree, often under the eave or under the rafters of a barn or a house. They seldom hang their nest on a tree, or bush, as the hornet does; the hornet always builds in a tree, sometimes high up and sometimes low down—on a bush near the ground. I have seen them both ways in the same year. Each of these nests commences, as I have said, with one bee only, and keeps increasing as the bees get numerous. A hornet's nest gets (some of them) about the size of an ordinary pail, most of them being of a balloon shape, and woe betide any living thing that would come near and strike that nest in August or September when they are at their best.

In the latter part of October, or just as soon as sharp frosts begin, they all forsake the nest and seek hiding-places under old logs, stumps, crannies in dead trees, and only from one to five or six can be found in any one place. They have left the nest never to return. The spring rains dissolve the nest and it falls in shreds and vanishes. I never knew of one being built in the same place twice.

Each bee, wasp and hornet that survives starts out and repeats its predecessor's career. If they all survived and all built nests and flourished the world would be stung to death.

So we see it doesn't matter whether they build high or low. The Don Valley naturalists should borrow a book on the subject and stay in nights and read. If they would they would quit their "tom-fool" portends and prognostications.

Alliston Old Saw.

Are You Left-Eared?

"Left-eared?" said the physician. "Most of you girls are."

"Left-eared?" said the young lady from the telephone exchange.

"Yes, left-eared. The same as left-handed. That is to say, is your left ear better at its work than your right one?"

She did not know, so he tested her, finding, sure enough, that her left ear was a little the acuter of the two.

"It is a natural thing," he said. "You girls use the left ear exclusively all day long in your telephone work and the right ear has nothing to do. Hence the left, like a muscle, develops; the right atrophies.

"Indeed," he ended, "if the telephone comes into much greater use, we shall have not merely left ear exchange girls, but we shall become a left-eared nation."

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Difficulty.

I've got a chance of buying
A big snap in real estate,
If the owner isn't lying.
Future profits will be great.

It would mean uncounted riches,
Which would be extremely nice,
But just now the matter hitches,
As I haven't got the price.

—Chicago News.

VOTE FOR THE BYLAW.

Editor World: As a ratepayer of Toronto I intend to vote for the power bylaw because I consider that nature's store house of energy ought to be controlled for the use of all citizens at the cost of transmission, and distribution; because I am anxious that other cities and localities in Ontario enjoy the same benefits that the City of Toronto participates in; because I can see a grand opportunity to strengthen the provincial government in its effort to secure light, heat, and power for the people at the minimum of cost; because the hour has at last arrived when the public services of the people should be provided by the citizens themselves; because I believe the defeat of the by-law would retard the progress of the city; would destroy the plans of all the municipalities interested in obtaining electric power over a government transmission line, would enable private citizens to extort unjust profits from the earnings of their fellow citizens; would restrict the products of industry by exhorbitant charges for motive power; would defeat the policy of the government in providing the people with cheap light, heat, and energy; would endanger the future usefulness of all governments by the creation of huge power companies; would place the liberties of the people in the paw of selfish corporations. For the reasons set forth I will vote for the by-law and I trust every ratepayer who is not a member of the Toronto Electric Company or a paid agent in its behalf, will act the part of a true citizen by endorsing the principle of public ownership of all public utilities.

W. H. Scott.

A CHUMMY, FEARLESS BIRD.

So unafraid are hummingbirds of man that they will readily enter open windows of houses, if they see flowers within. I have even read of their visiting the artificial flowers on a lady's hat when she was walking out, and other writers speak of their taking sugar from between a person's lips. In a room they become confused, and, being so frail, are apt to injure themselves by striking against objects. More than once I or members of my family have caught the frightened little waifs for their good, and released them in the open air. It is of no use to try to keep them in captivity, unless, possibly, it were in a greenhouse where there were plenty of flowers, for no artificial food has ever been found which will nourish them. Yet even there they would probably kill themselves by flying against the glass.—From "Experiences with Humming Birds," by H. K. Job, in The Outing Magazine for December.

Clumsy.

I love to sit and toast my shins
Before a fireplace,
But I could never shovel coal
And do the same with grace.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Agricultural.

If "prosperity" keeps up, it may be necessary for the far-sighted citizen to dig up his lawn and plant potatoes next spring.—Milwaukee News.

Make Your Christmas Gift An Investment

Good, sensible, useful—yet withal beautiful—articles for Holiday Gifts—that is the trend of the times

The most sensible, the most useful, the best and most acceptable Christmas present is—an article in Leather or Traveling Goods.

We have hundreds of different articles that appeal to one's good taste and good sense—some of which will prove to be "just the thing I was looking for," if you will inspect our stock.

Whatever the size of your holiday appropriation, you will find something here that will encompass it. Come early to make your selection—we will deliver purchases any time you desire.

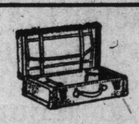
LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS—We have them in any style or leather you desire, a magnificent assortment in every way, 25c to $4.

FITTED TOILET CASES—An extremely beautiful line, complete with all the necessary articles of travel, priced as low or as high as you care to go.

CIGAR and CIGARET CASES—In all the new telescope and purse styles, 50c to $3.50.

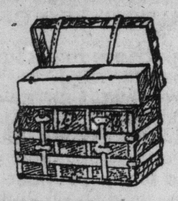
FITTED SUIT CASES—Complete in every detail, the handsomest present you could give any gentleman, priced from $10.50 up.

MILITARY BRUSH CASES—In strap leather, black seal grain leather, fitted with or without brushes.

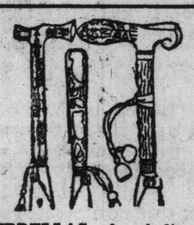


SUIT CASES—In any leather, color, or style you desire, made right in our factory, lettered free of charge, $2 to $12.

CLUB BAGS — What man would not appreciate a good club bag? You can select one here, from all the latest ideas and leathers, at prices from $1.25 to $10.25.



A GOOD TRUNK makes a mighty acceptable present. We have them in any shape, style, or quality you wish. Priced from $2.65 to $17.



UMBRELLAS, for ladies or gentlemen. Nowhere will you find such a beautiful display to choose from. All umbrellas packed suitable for gift-giving. Priced from $1 to $20.

IF YOU LIVE OUT OF CITY, WRITE FOR OUR XMAS CATALOGUE

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKER

East & Co. LIMITED 300 YONGE ST.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING

FELL INTO BOILING PULP.

Waded Thru Ten Feet of It and Then Collapsed—Will Die.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Leslie Williams was admitted to the General Hospital this morning, having been brought by train from Tupper Lake, N.Y.

Williams is employed in a paper factory, and this morning fell into a large vat of boiling pulp. He was completely covered with the scalding fluid, and was compelled to wade thru it for ten feet to the side of the vat. When he reached the side he fell back into the pulp unconscious.

He was rescued by his fellow workmen. The doctors say he will not recover.

An Organ For $10.00.

There are one hundred organs stored in the warerooms of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, taken in exchange when selling their pianos. It is simply a case of "got to" so far as selling these organs is concerned. They take up too much room and the firm are clearing them at prices, starting at $10.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00, $35.00 and up to $90.00 each in payments of 50c a week.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALLERY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—(Special). — The annual meeting of the parliamentary press gallery was held to-day. J. A. Brusseau of Le Temps, Ottawa, was unanimously elected president. Other officers are: Vice-president, J. A. Garvin, Ottawa Journal; secretary, A. B. Hannay, Montreal Herald; executive committee, S. W. Dafoe (Montreal Star), R. M. MacLeod (Ottawa Citizen), P. E. Bilkey (Toronto Telegram), William MacKenzie (Winnipeg Free Press), Fred Williams (Ottawa Free Press).

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

A.W. Miles, Undertaker, 396 College Street. Phone North 4131.

WORLD'S GREATEST RUNNERS.

Thomas Longboat, Amateur, Meets Alfred Shrubb, Professional, With No Fear of Disqualification—Anglophobe Idea of the Finish.

SEERESS GUIDES BOYS WHO DIG UP FORTUNE

Two San Francisco Lads Find Four Thousand Dollars Buried in Vacant Lot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Guided by the voice of an aged seeress, two small boys, aged, respectively, 11 and 12 years, invaded yesterday afternoon the vacant lot where once stood the Chapelle lodging-house at the northeast corner of Green and Powell-streets, and with pick and shovel dug up $4000 in gold.

The lads who uncovered the treasure and who carried it to their homes in sacks are Leon Thomas and Tommy Freitas. It is at the rear of Freitas' home that Mrs. Martha Murdock, the seeress, lives, and it was she who first directed the little fellows to dig for the buried treasure.

After their departure from the place an army of Italians invaded the property and all night long wielded picks and shovels. Some of them were rewarded by finding burned and melted gold and silver.

Policemen Thomas Cavanagh, James Boland and William Doran, who found the looters at work, arrested twenty-four of them, who had gathered up about $2000. They are booked at the city prison for violating the penal code. The two boys, with their burned and blackened coin, were also taken to the city prison, but there will be no charge placed against them. They gave the officers valuable information, and unless some one institutes legal proceedings for the recovery of the coin there is everything to indicate that this will be the happiest holiday season in the lives of a pair of bright-eyed little fellows who have never had a thought of crime.

Wants to Wear Man's Clothes.

Mrs. Louisa Ford, who was arrested Friday night while masquerading in male attire, was remanded until Friday next. Her husband wants her examined as to her sanity, tho the woman declared she was "distinctly sensible."

The Fords are said to be respectable people. A daughter is a nurse, Mrs. Ford has been in the habit of working at Butwell's brick yards, dressed as a man.

Once when expostulated with, she stated that she had a perfect right to wear any kind of clothes she chose. At one time she lived in Leslieville, where her father still is. It is said that she was once a school teacher.

It is a Very Graceful Piano.

The Diminutive Grand Piano, made by the old firm of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, is a very graceful instrument, being but 5 ft. 4 in. in length and 4 ft. 8 in. in width. It contains essentially the distinctive qualities that appeal alike to the musician and the musical amateur. Few full sized grand pianos equal it in resonance and freedom of tone.

The Heintzman & Co. "Ionic" Piano.

This is a very handsome upright piano, made by the old firm of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, in fancy walnut or mahogany. In tone and touch and singing quality it is a magnificent instrument, and—pardon the slang—is a daisy for a Christmas present.

Boy Fell 175 Feet.

PORT COLBORNE, Dec. 7.—Fred D. Baker, a young English lad of about twenty years of age, fell from the roof of the new government elevator this morning, a distance of 175 feet, and was killed.

"The Bread of Quality."

BREDIN'S CREAM LOAF

The bakers of the

Bredin's Cream Loaf

Are just as jealous for the quality of it as neighbor wife used to be of neighbor wife back in grandmother days that her loaf should wear the highest award ribbon at the county fair.

Breads generally are as critically "judged" now as they were then—and the greatly increasing demand for the

Bredin's Cream Loaf, easily gives it the "honors" place in the bread class of to-day.

The best bread baked.

5 cents—at your grocer's.

TENANTS TO BE CONSIDERED

In Cases of Loss by Fire—An Interesting Argument.

The associated building departments of the principal cities of the United States have taken up the cudgels in behalf of the tenants of the big so-called fireproof buildings. The society's tireless executive officer, Architect Fitzpatrick of Washington, in a recent article widely used by the technical press says that, after every conflagration or major fire it is noticed that the owners of the best-built buildings, the so-called fireproof ones, come out of the scorching with a loss of from 5 per cent. to 80 per cent. of their property, but the tenants' property is, in almost every case, totally annihilated. Yet the tenant has occupied that building and carried the minimum of insurance in the fond hope that such occupancy of a "fireproof" building assured him immunity from damage by fire. These losses of his are in the nature of a revelation. Most of the trouble comes from a species of unintentional conspiracy 'twixt grossly inadequate building regulations and their lax enforcement, carelessness or lack of sufficient ability or intelligence on the part of architects, and the equally as reprehensible desire of our people to build only as well as they are actually forced to—with foolish disregard for their own best interests. A conspiracy, innocent or criminal, whichever you wish, that has led to a misinterpretation or misapplication of the term "fireproof." Generally, an owner thinks that he has done all that is requisite when he has made the structural parts of his building invulnerable. If he builds his frame of steel, thoroly protected with fireproofing tile, and the outer walls of brick and terra-cotta, he thinks, and, generally speaking, the laws affirm, that he has done all that is necessary, and as far as the structure itself is concerned he has. He has also begun to give his tenants some safety. He has made a good start, but exceedingly few such owners complete the job in the same way. To make that building absolutely fireproof, he must also protect the external openings; he must close off his stair and elevator walls; he must avoid the use of wood in finish and decoration. It is little short of criminal to start out with good structural parts and then see how combustible and flimsy everything else about a building can be made, and, alas, thousands upon thousands of our newest buildings are just in that condition—a delusion and a snare to their tenants.

A tenant should enquire and be satisfied as to just how "fireproof" a building is before he goes into it. If it is only fireproof enough to assure the impossibility of total loss to the owner, and no regard has been paid to the tenant's protection, then the latter is a fool for going into it. And a building well built in all its parts is as safe thirty storeys high as it is three, or five, or ten. There has lately been some criticism of the tall skyscrapers, such as the Singer tower in New York. Built as that one is, a tenant would be as secure in a sixtieth storey as he is in the sixth of most of the buildings that have been built. Our cities should legislate a little on behalf of the tenant, as well as for the owner.

AFIELD WITH A BLIND NATURALIST.

Clarence Hawkes has written entertainingly and with a sure and confident touch of the life in the open, and it is likely that few of his readers would surmise that he is a blind man. How he works and learns, and what the out-doors means to him, are perhaps best glimpsed in the following interview with the blind naturalist:

"It has seemed to me that the most impressive facts in the storehouse of nature are perceived or felt rather than seen with the eyes. Any farmer, for example, might have seen the flight of water-fowl which attracted the attention of Bryant on that autumn afternoon, but only a poet could have perceived the great truth of God in nature, and the deep significance of the spring and fall migration. Therefore, I contend that an understanding heart is as important in nature study as a bright pair of eyes, and even more so.

"When you sit on the cushion of fragrant needles at the foot of the old pine and hold your breath do you know that there is a jay's nest in the top of this old tree? But neither the pin needles nor the brown cones told me the secret. Do you not hear a soft call and the flutter of wings as the old jay flew away, and then a strident squak in a distant tree-top? Ten to one this jay is a thief who has dispossessed the rightful owner of the nest.

"What was that rustle in the thicket yonder a rabbit or squirrel? Neither, for rabbits stay on the ground and squirrels do not climb anything as slender as witch hazel. It was a bird, probably some vireo or thrush. How do I know the thicket is witch hazel? Why should I not? The most noticeable scent in the fragrance of the woods which the morning sun is steeping is the smell of witch hazel.

"Did you hear the swish of a bough as it sprang back to its accustomed place? That was a squirrel. He likes to jump from the branches of one tree to another, making his way thru the woods without touching his dainty feet to Mother Earth. You did not see him? Wait till he sees you and what a scolding and barking he will set up because you have invaded his private domains. Listen! Now he is clattering away like a small fury. The jay will hear him and shout the news from his tree-top: 'Look out, two men in the woods—still sitting under the old pine.' The jay is a busy tell-tale, and he has saved many a game bird in his time by his warnings.

"Had I not been given the keenest of vision for the first 14 years of my life, and had not those young eyes been ever alert for new impressions, I should have despaired of pursuing nature studies in after years. But in some mysterious manner the sensitive plates exposed in my youth secured perfect pictures of each passing season and of a multitude of the varying aspects of nature. For 22 years these plates have remained in the dark room of the soul until to-day each film holds a picture of remarkable brilliancy and fidelity to detail. Only the slightest sound or scent is needed to slip the slide and throw the picture on the screen of my memory. The 'honk' of a wild goose, for example, brings back to me with startling clearness that morning in the fog in the pasture, and again I see the flock rushing southward."—From The Outing Magazine for December.

A NAME AND ADDRESS TO BE REMEMBERED.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, 143 Yonge St., make a good suggestion for your purchases of Xmas gifts, in offering and inviting you to hear the Versatile Entertainers which they are demonstrating in their talking machine parlors on the ground floor, and the Edison Phonograph or Victor Gramaphone is sure to impress you that they would make a gift long to be remembered. Prices ranging from $12.50 to $125.00 can surely interest you. 567

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Mrs. Taft Dying.

MILLBURY, Mass., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Louisa M. Taft, mother of Secretary of War. Wm. Taft, failed gradually during last night, and to-day was reported very low.

Secretary Taft is at present in Europe.

No Matter Where You Live or What Your Occupation May be, Our Easy Credit Plan Enables You to Dress Well Without the Ready Cash

Pay a little each pay day, and get all the stylish winter clothing you want at cash store prices—our plan is not the old way of charging people two prices because they are not able to pay cash. Credit costs us money, but we make up that difference through manufacturing many of our own garments. We are thus able to make you a price ON CREDIT, which is no higher than cash bargains elsewhere.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, in the new popular tweeds, made after the very latest models, reduced to **8.75**

MEN'S OVERCOATS, beautiful models, in black and blue meltons, made with close-fitting collars and broad shoulders, reduced to **12.50**

OUR MEN'S SUITS for this season embrace all the newest ideas, from the leading style centers. We wish to particularly draw your attention to a special line of black and blue worsteds and fancy tweeds, at **11.98**

LADIES' COATS—We are slightly overstocked in our ladies' coat department, and, in order to reduce the stock, will place all our coats, regularly selling at from $15 to $28, on sale next week at **11.75**

GIRLS' COATS—A beautiful assortment in all the new styles for girls, all marked for a quick clearance at.... **2.25**

FURS FURS

If you want warm, stylish Furs for this winter, our stock is at your disposal. You may select the fur you want, pay a little down and the balance on easy payments.

STOLES REDUCED—We are showing a line of Russian Hair Stoles, in blue, black, and white furs, handsome models every one of them; you may have yours in the stole or caperine effect; regularly priced up to $8.50; special, while they last **3.95**

MUFFS, in Japanese Mink and Marmot, trimmed with handsome heads and tails; regular $10, special... **6.50**

FUR-LINED COATS, ready-made or made-to-order, best of shells, linings, and trimmings; special at **38.50**

BOYS' ULSTERS, just the coat your boy wants for winter wear, we will clear these out at less than cost. Come and secure one Monday at **2.75**

BOYS' SUITS, in all sizes and materials; specially-priced from **2.35**

LADIES' SKIRTS, ready-made or to measure, in wool venetians, broadcloth, Panamas, and basket cloths; while they last **4.75**

OTHERS up to $12.00.

Men's Ordered Tailoring

Leave your measure with us for the next suit or overcoat. We employ an expert cutter and guarantee everything he turns out, and give you easy terms of credit and lots of time to pay. See our $18 Suit or Overcoat to order.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

WHITE BROTHERS, 280 QUEEN STREET WEST.

A Piano For $25.00.

The most sensational piano selling Toronto has seen is at present under way at the warerooms of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto. They are actually selling square pianos at $25.00, $30.00, $35.00 and $40.00 each—good pianos for practice—and all they ask is $5.00 down and 50c a week.

Piano Playing Easy Work Now.

With the player piano in one's home good music may be enjoyed at any time. Anyone in the home can produce the finest music from the player piano. Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, have a wide assortment of these instruments for Christmas at special prices and easy terms of payment.

COOK'S TURKISH BATHS

A Turkish Bath is not merely a luxury. To the business or professional man of sedentary habits they are almost an absolute necessity to health. Turkish Baths taken regularly remove through the pores of the skin many poisonous secretions which cause rheumatism, gout and other troubles.

Then, Cook's is such a cosy, home-like place, it really is the most comfortable and up-to-date bath on the continent.

Open day and night, except Sunday.

Night Bath, including sleeping accommodation, $1.00.

A dainty bill of fare served at any hour.

202-204 King Street West, Toronto

St. Nick Says--"Give Practical Gifts"

Adams' Store is crowded with good things to give

Immense Displays of Holiday Furniture

Why Pick from Little Stocks?

Credit for Christmas

No reason to deny yourself any home comforts in planning your Christmas gift programme. A very liberal extension of time for payment of accounts will be cheerfully granted to enable our patrons to give free scope to the beautiful Christmas sentiment.

This is a Great Store for

Morris Chairs

Think of having over 200 kinds of Morris Chairs to select from—that is what we have to offer you. One would be very hard to please indeed who failed to be satisfied in this store either in design, quality or price. Some examples;—

No. 2419—Morris Chair frames of solid quarter-cut oak, elaborately hand carved and polished, adjustable back and fitted with reversible velour cushions. A $12.00 Chair but we sell it at..... 8.75

No. 2419.

No. 2469—Most popular low-priced Morris Chair on the market, made of solid oak, hand polished, fitted with reversible velour cushions, brass adjusting rod; worth easily $10.00. Our price— 7.75

No. 2469.

No. 2469.

No. 2488—Large, massive design Morris Chair in selected quarter-cut oak, golden or early English finish, hand polished, reversible velour or verona cushions, back adjustable to four positions; regularly sold for $18. On sale here for only 12.75

No. 2488.

Two Specials in Table Linen

Pure Linen Table Napkins, pretty design, 21 inches square, hemmed, regular price $1.75 per dozen. Clearing Monday at 1.29

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths, full bleached, hemmed, 3-4 size, regularly $1.00 value. Special Monday ..... .73

Give Furniture

That is the answer to the perplexing problem that "bobs up" about this time every year.

If you would make your present useful as well as ornamental, if you want your gift to be appreciated, not only this Christmas but the next, and many more, make your gift an article of furniture.

There are thousands of things that make the best sorts of presents for anyone in the family, displayed in our big store and you are welcome to come in and look them over if only to get suggestions. Buy or not as you please. We can promise to hitch the biggest load of value to your dollar it ever pulled.

Rugs Carpets

Lowly Priced

Balmoral Tapestry Carpet, 850 yards heavy quality, colored like ordinary Brussels, 10 good patterns with borders to match; regular price $1.15 per yard. Monday special..... .79

Brussels and Velvet Art Squares in sizes 9 x 12 and 10-6 x 12; regularly worth $25.00 to $28.00. Monday 19.50

Axminster Hearth Rugs (25 only) extra heavy pile, in a good assortment of patterns and colorings, some with wool backs, size about 30 x 60; regularly up to $6.00. Your choice Monday..... 3.95

Sweepers

"Bissell's" Carpet Sweepers, all guaranteed quality, cyclo bearings and all other latest improvements, finished in oak, sycamore or mahogany at "Our Special" in Japan finish—sale price..... 2.28

"Our Special" in nickel at $2.38; The "Palace" in Japan at $2.48; in nickel at $2.68.

Here are Hints to Help

the perplexed gift-hunter, every one of which is eminently suitable for Christmas giving:

Parlor Tables,	75c to $28.00
Jardiniere Stands,	75c to $10.00
Parlor Cabinets,	$9.50 to $121.00
Music Cabinets,	$6.00 to $40.00
Ladies' Secretaries,	$5.00 to $50.00
Bookcases,	$4.50 to $65.00
China Cabinets,	$16.00 to $60.00
Hall Racks,	$8.50 to $150.00
Parlor Chairs,	$4.50 to $25.00
Parlor Divans,	$10.50 to $24.00
Morris Chairs,	$4.75 to $32.00
Parlor Suites,	$18.00 to $165.00
Parlor Rockers,	$1.19 to $14.50
Couches,	$5.50 to $60.00
Dressing Tables,	$7.50 to $30.00
Sofa Cushions,	87c to $5.50
Table Lamps,	30c to $10.00
Jardinieres,	25c to $10.00
Silverware and Cutlery,	$1.00 to $12.00
Cut Glass Pieces,	$1.50 to $15.00
Dinner and Tea Sets,	$3.50 to $30.00
Kitchen Cabinets,	$5.50 to $50.00
Travelling Cases,	50c to $15.00
Carriages and Go-carts,	$1.75 to $35.00
"Treasure" Ranges,	$19.50 to $65.00

Select Anything

And we will lay aside for delivery any time before Christmas on payment of small deposit.

Lowered Prices on Furniture for

The Bedroom

Dressers and Stands in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, swell and serpentine fronts, shaped British bevel mirrors, solid brass trimmings, large combination 3-drawer stand; regularly worth up to $37.50. 2 designs to clear Monday, at 25.90

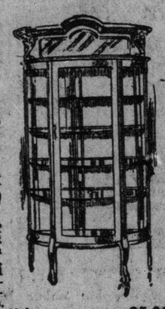
Dressers and Stands in selected golden ash, 5-drawer dresser, top 44 inch and shaped, extra large British bevel mirror, in handsomely carved frame, large combination stand; regular price $25.75. Monday special 18.25

Chiffonier in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, full, serpentine front, contains 5 drawers, British bevel mirror, solid brass trimmings, regularly $27.50. Monday special 17.90

Brass Beds, 4-6 size, 2-inch continuous posts with heavy husks, 9 fillers, fancy ornamental centre, full drop extension foot; regular price $65.00. 3 only to clear at 45.75

Cabinet Folding Beds in solid golden oak, quarter-cut veneered front, oval British bevel mirror, best woven wire spring, with spiral supports, absolutely perfect in construction; $31.00—Monday special..... 22.90

Dining Room Furniture



China Cabinet, beautiful quarter-cut oak, polished bent glass door and sides, canopy top, shaped mirror and daintily hand carved; regular price $35.00. On sale Monday 27.95

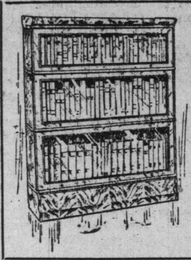
Extension Tables, made of solid golden oak, 42-inch square top, 5 heavy turned and fluted legs, extends to 6 feet, polished finish; regular price $17.50. Monday special..... 12.90

Buffets, made of selected quarter-cut oak, British bevel edge mirror top, fitted with two small display shelves, 3 cutlery drawers, 1 long linen drawer, French legs, regularly $33.50. Monday special..... 25.90

Diners, 5 and arm, in solid golden oak, upholstered in real leather, high back, strongly made; reg. $24.25 per set. Special price Monday 17.50

Round Pedestal Table, quarter-cut oak, massive design, handsomely carved and polished; regular price $35. On sale Monday..... 28.35

A Catalogue for Out-of-Town Residents—Our large Illustrated Catalogue of Furniture, designed to give people who do not live in or near Toronto an opportunity to share with those who live in the city, the advantages this great store presents to homekeepers in buying home needs. Sent free anywhere (outside of Toronto) on request.

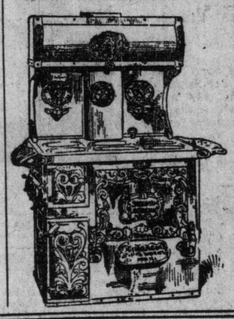


This Complete Bookcase . . 6.95

Consisting of three standard sections (32 inches of book space in each), top and base made in solid oak, weathered finish, sliding doors, full glass fronts. Balance of a big factory overmake which comes to us at about half the regular cost—just as we are going to offer them Monday. Come early and make sure of one complete stack, only 6.95

A Limited Number on Sale Monday

Adams Furniture Co., Limited City Hall Square



"Treasure" Steel Ranges

Underpriced for Monday

"Domestic" Steel Ranges, 18-inch oven, deep fire box, duplex grate, high plate warmer, plated front; regular price $40.00. Monday special..... 33.25

"Kitchen Cosy" Ranges, 16-inch oven, 6 holes, duplex grate, splendid baker; regularly $26.50. On sale Monday for 22.25

"Sunset" Ranges, 4 holes, 12-inch oven, good baker; regularly $15.00 value. Monday special..... 12.35

Stoves Make Fine Presents

FACTS FROM EXPERIENCE

A Review of What Christian Science Has Done as Seen by a Practitioner in Toronto.

—BY MRS. ELLA B. SPINKS.

When we want to know the truth about anything we naturally go to some one who knows and understands what he is talking about, has proved for himself by actual demonstration, because "words without deeds are dead," and so this pen sketch is written from that source and is well called "facts from experience."

Of course as Mr. W. D. McCracken, A.M., first reader of "First Church of Christ," Scientist, in Boston, says in the May number of The Arena, "The teachings of Christian Science have been fully set forth in the writings of Mrs. Eddy. They have been further explained in accordance with these writings from the lecture platform, in the weekly and monthly periodicals of the Christian Science denomination, and as occasion has demanded also in the public press and if these means of obtaining right information are used, ideas are reconstructed, wrong impressions vanish and at least if we do not advocate we do not malign. But, if we take advantage of the good there for us it is a solemn fact that erroneous conditions of mind or body, functional or organic, will be destroyed and peace and plenty take their place. True, the whole wonder of it can not be understood in a day, nor a year, neither is the science of any subject assumed in such a short time, but Jesus said, "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, the works that I do shall ye do also," and, again, "If ye have faith the size of a grain of mustard seed, ye could say to this mountain be thou removed and it would be so." What are our ills but mountains of sense?

Jesus knew whereof He spoke. It was no idle doctrine He taught. Every word was freighted with meaning and understanding. It is a fact that many have already tasted to the full and many more in part, the benefits here stated. Hundreds, thousands could lift their glad voices and cry, "Glory to God in the highest." We have found Him of whom Moses and the prophets did write.

It is a fact stated in the November number of The Broadway Magazine that there are fifty thousand people who rely wholly upon Christian Science treatment in New York alone "and thruout the United States the number may be approximated at about half a million."

That there have been between thirteen and fourteen thousand healed in New York since Christian Science was first presented there and for the greater part so-called incurable diseases. Another half million can easily be made up from Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries.

Hon. Mrs. Rowley in The Onlooker, London, Eng., states: "There are three large churches in London alone. There are churches in Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast. Services are held in seventy other places, some small churches, some societies. And when we realize these congregations are nearly all made up by healing, it sounds very convincing. It is a fact that along with the physical healing, comes internal and external peace. That oneness with God is felt, the joy that comes with the realization of His everlasting presence, a new desire is born to aim at an ideal, to keep before our thought the perfect image of our Father to live above sin and temptation, to be kind, loving, generous and charitable. A determination to claim our good health because God gives us all things good. It is a deplorable fact that many people believe there are two powers, one good and the other evil, or that God is possessed of and uses both evil and good. This is not true. God is all good and only good He is the only giver. God is everywhere at all times filling space and eternity, incorporeal, impersonal spirit and omnipotent. If is a fact that if a doctor standing beside a sick bed announces that the disease is incurable and the patient has to die he is committing a grievous mistake, even thinking such a thing communicates itself all too soon, but to say it aloud is to kill all hope.

Dear sufferer, if some one has told you, of course with no intentional wrong, you can never be well, turn to these words, "They that believe in me shall never see death." "He healeth all thy diseases." "He sent His word and healed them and delivered them from their destructions." These statements are out of your own Bible; there are many more like them and are God's promises to you. Jesus saw and knew the truth of every statement He made. Aye! was ready and did prove every one of them. Then you are not incurably ill because God is true and there is only His law to live under. There is no mind in disease and no disease in mind. The mind, which is God, is the one intelligence that made and governs the universe. It is admitted that most disease seems incurable, such as consumption, diabetes, cancer and so on from a materia-medica standpoint, because they are treating matter with matter, intermingled with fear and experiments, but "with God all things are possible." His work is finished and good. It is a fact that these diseases are not incurable since even the most malignant of them have been healed and living witnesses are in Toronto. This may not be in accord with your present ideas. Never mind that these old ideas did not heal you when in pain or comfort you when worried or grieved, and this new-old way will do all. That and more, as more is read and understood. It is a fact, if you put a board over grass and leave it there a few days the grass will live, but its existence is a sickly one. Take the board off, let God's warm sunshine on it again and what happens? Why, it puts up its head again and expands and thrives and reflects life and intelligence and beauty. The same idea applies to our bodies. The board is a false belief, and under it our existence at best is but a sickly one, full of fear and lack of knowledge where our health and strength comes from. Instruct yourself anew, learn of God scientifically; all the phenomena of being explains itself as we study. "Understanding is a well spring of life to him that hath it." Throw out scholasticism and false theology and what happens? We, too, put up our heads, expand the very lungs we thought were gone, breathe in the truth that is life and the life that is truth, and go on made over. Our Bible says, "Ye must be born again"; also, "Transform the body by the renewing of the mind." Mrs. Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science, its revered and beloved leader, says in Science and Health with key to the Scriptures on page 425 "Correct material belief with spiritual understanding and spirit will form you anew." And again on page 228, "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters his heritage of freedom, his God given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. They will control their own bodies, thru the understanding of divine science. Dropping their present beliefs they will recognize harmony as the spiritual reality and discord as the material unreality." I could go on quoting from this wonderful book; its healing, comforting message is there for you and will destroy any known disease of trouble. Experience is my authority; not only my own, but that of many others. Proof is vital and cannot be contradicted. Truth and love and new understanding allays fear, changes thought, creates lost substance called lungs, liver, kidney, brain, stomach, nerves, etc. The blind receive their sight. The lame walk. The lepers are cleansed. The deaf hear. The grieved are comforted. The sinner reclaimed. It is a fact that the whole aim and object of Christian Scientists to-day and for the past forty years is to help suffering, blind humanity out of the darkness into the light; out of the seeming into the real; to make these words from our Bible "The Kingdom of Heaven is with you", a practical reality. Christian Science is in definition, "The knowledge of Christ." By their works shall ye know them. "If you do not believe me believe me for the very works' sake."

The other day a lady was engaged in conversation with a friend who said, "And so you are a Christian Scientist, but of course you do not believe they can do all they claim?"

The lady answered, "You have come to the wrong person to hear anything against Christian Science. In the first place they do not claim to do anything themselves. 'It is the Father that worketh in me. He doeth the work.'" She continued to say, "I was healed after years of suffering from what was called tumor and I was pronounced incurable. They would not even operate, could not they said, and in two weeks' treatment in Christian Science I was every whit whole. My husband became interested, too, has given up liquor and tobacco, and harmony, instead of discord, reigns in our home and we know why it does and so to us it is to us a fact."

BOYS ALL OVER ONTARIO

Are Making Good Pocket Money Selling the

DAILY and SUNDAY WORLD

There are plenty of opportunities for bright boys to secure unoccupied territory, and the opportunity of making money easily and quickly.

Write to the Circulation Department of The Toronto World for praticulars. ed7

After all, these discords manifested in sin and sickness are only a gathering together in one place of the sense clouds. They are only vapor and cannot stay for ever. Love, truth and reality blow them helter skelter and we see again the beyond, our God given estate not harmed, not touched in spite of clouds.

These statements are not guess work, not supposition, nor romance, but as the title suggested, are "Facts From Experience."

[For some time past one of the chief topics of discussion has been Christian Science. It is only with a view of giving an opportunity to this belief to express itself that the following article is published by The Sunday World. In a former article by Mrs. Spinks she was inadvertently referred to as "a leader" in Toronto, instead of a "practitioner." She explains Christian Science has only one leader, Mrs. Eddy.]—Editor's note.

Vessel Burns at Sea.

BREST, Dec. 7.—The crew of the 2849 ton German steamer Milos arrived here to-day and told a thrilling tale of their escape from the burning vessel at sea. The steamer was bound from Hamburg for Brest and fire broke in her hold during the voyage.

The crew battled valiantly against the flames until off Ushant Island, 27 miles west of Brest, when, realizing that their task was a hopeless one, they took to the boats and were barely able to save themselves.

Captain Arrested For Murder.

VICTORIAN, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Captain Leach of the steamer Chieftain has been arrested on a charge of attempted murder of Albert Hasting, bartender. Leach fired one shot at close range and the button and watch chain against which the bullet glanced undoubtedly saved Hasting's life.

Old Fort Protection Association.

An organization meeting will take place on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, at 4 p.m., in the rooms of the Daughters of the Epire, St. James Chambers, corner Church and Adelaide-streets.

Any person interested in the care and preservation of the old fort will be welcomed at this meeting.

Canon MacNab, president of the U. E. L. Association is acting as chairman and Mrs. E. J. Thompson, secretary Ontario Historical Society, 108 McCaul-street, as secretary, pro tem.

NOT LAID UP, BUT VERY TIRED.

You need a rest; you would take it if you could; your nerves are all upset, your stomach sour, and appetite poor. Urine is dark in color, with a heavy sediment, and bowels irregular. You are on a straight road to a general breakdown and you will certainly arrive there if you do not take immediate steps to improve your condition. The age of miracles has passed, some diseases are incurable, but you can prevent contracting them. King Palmetto Compound will give you immediate relief. If you wait until Bright's Disease develops it may be too late. King Palmetto Compound is not a patent medicine. Its formula is plainly printed. It is the result of scientific knowledge combined with plain common sense. Do not wait until actually laid up. Take King Palmetto Compound now. Give it a trial. Write for a free sample bottle to the King Palmetto Company, Bridgeburg, Ontario.

Sold and guaranteed by Burgess-Powell Co., 78 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Electrocution in Formosa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The extermination of savage, murderous, headhunters by electrocution is the latest novelty introduced by Japanese in Formosa.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.

75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:

Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G.W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.
Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., President Victoria College.
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. Wm. MacLaren, D. D., Principal Knox College, Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.

Consultation or correspondence invited.

THERE'S NO POLITICS IN ATLANTIC ROUTE

Premier's Sharp Reply to Intimation From British Delegation.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—E. B. Devlin, M. P., introduced to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day the deputation which had crossed the Atlantic to urge upon the Canadian Government the advantages of Blacksod Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, as the ideal terminus for the proposed all-red line between the United Kingdom and the colonies.

The premier answered that the question was entirely technical, and that the duty of his government was not to decide what should be the British terminus of the proposed line, but only what would be in the best interests of Canada.

Dr. Ambrose, M.P., one of the members of the deputation, had said that no project which did not take in Ireland could pass the British Parliament. He (Sir Wilfrid) would, however, deplore any political view being taken of the question in any way. His sole interest was to secure a line that would be able to take advantage of the route that we possess across the Atlantic.

"DOGS CANNOT REASON"—JOHN BURROUGHS.

A report from the government hail department of the Province of Alberta shows that 2932 insurance contracts given in that province during the past year insured 187,997 acres wholly and 19,059 acres partially, the payment being 15 cents per acre. The number of claims filed was 292 on 18,019 acres of damaged crops, and the money paid out by the government to farmers was $3,419 The insurance cost the farmers $22,241, and, taking the cost of management at $2350, there is still a deficit of $7178, and at that hail was not considered to be serious in Alberta this year.

For International Tournament.

The official souvenir program of the second international bowling tournament, to be held under the auspices of the Canadian Bowlers' Association in Toronto, from Feb. 24 to March 2, 1908, is now being prepared for publication. When finished it will be a work of art and three times the size in volume of last year's edition. Captains of teams participating in the different leagues, as well as any other teams, both in the city and thruout the country, who are desirous of having a cut of their team in this souvenir edition, are requested to mail or send a photo of same to H. T. Jenkins, chairman of C. B. A. Tournament Committee, care of the secretary's office, 10 and 12 Temperance-street, Toronto. Individual bowlers are also invited to forward photos. Half-tones will be made from these and printed in the program. Great preparations are already being made for the C.B.A. tourney in February. It is estimated by the tournament committee that 200 five-men cams (and doubles and singles in proportion), which means altogether about 1000 individuals, will compete for honors. About 50 teams will come from the United States and the remaining 150 teams will be here from all parts of Canada. Entry lists, posters, etc., are now being prepared and will be mailed broadcast in a few days.

Oxford-Waterloo Hockey.

AYR, Dec. 7.—A meeting of the Oxford-Waterloo Hockey Association was held in Plattsville last evening, when the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Lafayette Hostetler, New Hamburg; hon. vice-president, John F. Kee, Tavistock; president, A. R. W. Puddicombe, New Hamburg; 1st vice-president, H. E. Baxter, Drumbo; 2nd vice-president, J. Flath, Tavistock; 3rd vice-president, P. McKie, Plattsville; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Ward Wollner, Ayr. Five teams have entered the league and a successful year is anticipated.

Lawn Bowling and Hockey.

CHATHAM, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—While the Chatham Lawn Bowling Club were enjoying bowling on the Tecumseh Park green yesterday afternoon two hockey teams were engaged in a hockey match on the ice on the river nearby at the same time. The peculiar feature is that the bowling green is in perfect condition and the grass had to be lawned recently, while the river at the park point is completely frozen over.

This is a record which can hardly be beaten in any other place in Canada.

Christmas in England.

The White Star Line S.S. "Celtic" will sail from New York on Dec. 12, and the "Oceanic" will sail on Dec. 17. These mammoth liners will afford passengers the last opportunity of reaching the old country in time to spend Christmas.

The White Star Line steamers are noted for the exceptional accommodation offered to second and third-class passengers, who are booked in two, three and four-berth rooms, and the third-class passengers have a reading and recreation room with the luxury of a piano, which is greatly appreciated, especially by the women and children. A spacious smoking room is also provided for the accommodation of the male passengers.

The "Oceanic," sailing on the 17th, will arrive on the other side on the 24th, thus enabling passengers to reach their destinations in time for Christmas.

On account of the large number who are returning to spend Christmas at home this year, both the above steamers will undoubtedly have a full complement of passengers, and persons intending to sail should lose no time in having their accommodation secured.

Full particulars as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to H. G. Thorley, passenger agent for Ontario, 41 East King-street, Toronto.

PURCHASING ALL - THE - YEAR-AROUND PLEASURE.

In our talking machine parlors on the ground floor, we have daily continuous demonstrations of the New Improved Edison Phonographs and Edison Records. Our address is 143 Yonge St., where these Versatile Entertainers await your inspection. What better Xmas gift, costing you only $16.50, and $4.80 for one dozen latest records, supplying you for years to come with a complete theatre, for the small cost of $21.30, complete? Do not delay. Sold for cash or on easy payments, at

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, 143 Yonge St. 567

SAYS THIS IS BEST

A leading health journal, in answering the question, "What is the best prescription to clean and purify the blood?" prints, in a recent issue, the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce;

Compound Salatone, one ounce;

Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces.

Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known physician states that these are harmless vegetable ingredients, which can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy.

This mixture will clean the blood of all impurities. In just a few days the skin begins to clear of sores, boils and pimples. It puts vigor and energy into run-down, debilitated men and women. For many years Sarsaparilla alone has been considered a good blood medicine. But while it built up and made new blood, the impurities remained within and the good accomplished was only temporary. Sarsaparilla, however, when used in combination with Compound Salatone and Extract Dandelion, works wonders. This combination puts the kidneys to work to filter and sift out the waste matter, uric acid, and other impurities that cause disease. It makes new blood and relieves rheumatism and lame back and bladder troubles.

BALMY BEACH.

In Kew Beach Presbyterian Church to-day, the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bell, will preach morning and evening. Under the ministration of the pastor the congregation has grown marvelously, the handsome structure being now comfortably filled. The Sunday school is also making good progress.

In St. Aiden's this morning Rev. W. L. Baynes Reed, rector St. John's, Norway, will officiate, the Rev. Mr. McIntyre taking the latter's work. Next Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Jay will speak in St. Aiden's.

EAST TORONTO.

In Emmanuel Presbyterian Church to-day the morning service will be taken by Rev. Dr. Abrahams of Davenport-road Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Rogers taking the former's work.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Rogers will occupy his own pulpit.

The funeral of the late Mrs. R. Needham took place on Saturday afternoon to St. John's Cemetery, Norway. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, pastor of the deceased conducted the services of the home. There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful floral bouquets bore testimony to the love in which the deceased was held.

MIMICO.

A. R. Hassard, K.C., will speak in the Methodist Church here at 11 a.m. to-day. A grand union rally of the Sunday school children will be held in the Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock at which Rev. H. N. Duckworth of Knox College will speak. In the evening John Wanless of Toronto will speak in the Presbyterian Church, and all the services will be along temperance lines.

PREPARING VOTERS' LISTS.

The voters' lists for those parts of Ontario without municipal organization are to be prepared as soon as may be practicable after the 11th inst., according to proclamation in this week's Ontario Gazette. Ordinarily the 1st of June is the date, but in recent years it has been customary to make up the lists in winter, when communication in the northern districts is more convenient and rapid.

C.P.R. May Drop.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Saturday Review, commenting on the price of railway shares, says Canadas at 150 are too high, for we are by no means assured that the financial position in Canada is all right, and traffics are bound to decrease in the coming year.

Suggests Mr. Blain.

For one of the proposed two new members of the government's railway commission, The Canadian Grocer nominates Hugh Blain of the Eby, Blain Co.

QUEEN'S ENGLISH DANCING ACADEMY

St. George's Hall, Elm Street,

Select and Up-to-Date

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

EVERY MONDAY EVENING.

Dancing, 8-11. Tuition and practice class, 7.30. Tickets admitting lady and gent, 50c; ladies, 25 cents.

BALL THURSDAY, DEC. 26TH.

Admission, including refreshments: Ladies, 35c; Gents, 75c; Double Tickets, $1.00.

LADIES ! GENTLEMEN !

If you would like to learn to dance before Christmas, join our 10th New Class next Tuesday, 8 p. m. ACTUAL FACT.

PROF. & MISS DAVIS, 102 Wilton-ave., near Church-st.

DANCING ACADEMY

Reopens for fall term. Class and private lessons. Private classes accepted at homes of pupils if desired. Assembly Saturday evenings.

PROF. EARLY,

FORUM BUILDING,

Yonge and Gerrard Streets.

DANCING

A. KAPLAN

Instructor in Ball-room, Fancy, Group and National Dances.

For children, Saturday two to five o'clock. Broadway Hall, 450 Spadina Avenue.

Studio open every evening 7 to 10 o'clock

The kindly manner in which the people of Toronto have received the latest of specials in bread

TOMLIN'S PLUM LOAF 10c

proves the value. At your grocer's, or direct from factory.

PHONE PARK 553.

Take Care of Your Clothes

The best and surest way to do so is to send them to us regularly for the attention they must have, if you want to look smart and yet save one-half your clothes money. Nothing ruins a suit or overcoat like letting it remain out of shape.

Fountain **MY VALET,**

Presser, Cleaner and Repairer of Clothes.

30 Adelaide W. Tel. Main 5900.

ESTABLISHED 1856

P. BURNS & CO.

Have opened COAL and WOOD Yards at Corner of Huron and Dupont, Telephone North 5565 and 449 Logan Ave., Telephone North 5539, where we will be pleased to receive your order.

ed7tf

E. PULLAN

King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside towns. 367

Phone Main 4693. Adelaide and Maud Sts.

TORONTO DETECTIVE AGENCY

36 Toronto Street, Toronto.

A. G. BOAKE, F. B. BURGAR, Principals.

Phone Main 3068. 37

XMAS PRESENTS GO TO

HOPE'S, CANADA'S GREATEST BIRD Store, 109 Queen-street West.

ST. ANDREASBERG GERMAN CANARIES, the peerless and most sublime songsters of the bird kingdom, daylight and gaslight singers; cheer your homes with one of these birds.

GOLD FINCHES, LINNETS, BULLfinches, cardinals, liskins, etc.

PARROTS, COCKATOOS, PARROkeets, love birds, etc.

GOLDFISH, FISH GLOBES, PLANTS, grottos, foods, etc.

CAGES, CANARY, PARROT, SQUIRrel, etc., at rock bottom prices.

GOODS DELIVERED. PHONE MAIN 4959. Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen W.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

J. H. KENNEDY'S CARRIAGE WARErooms, 567 Queen-street West. We have just got in one hundred and fifty cutters and sleighs, consisting of Pembrook, Surrey, family sleighs, with springs on, which make them the most comfortable and easy riding sleighs made, no jolts when crossing the road; King Edwards, high backs, and very comfortable; Somersets, the very latest style, with folding back seat and Russian front; speeding cutters, double truss, very fine sleigh; neat pony cutters, nicely trimmed and finished; solid comforts, very roomy and comfortable; Princess, very stylish Portland cutters; very neat and fashionable piano box cutters, for business or pleasure; extra light gentlemen's driving, very neat and beautifully finished, the very latest Portland speeders, high knees and very easy back, and very stylish imported sleigh; few Russian double-seated sleighs; three sizes of delivery sleighs on bobs, straight draught, for city use; also large stock of buggies and carriages in stock, and a number of cutters and sleighs taken in exchange; large stock of robes, blankets, in shapes and squares; knee wraps, quite a variety to choose from; select stock of driving and delivery harness always in stock; Davis' rubber-mounted driving harness, double and stitched, new, $8. Open daily and on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 7 to 9.30.

Clerk Robbed Store.

James Oriwell, boarding at 131 Johnstreet, was arrested on Saturday for theft from Baxter's cigar store, where he was clerking. As soon as the officer laid hold of him he made a bolt for liberty, but was stopped before he got ten yards. At his boarding house Detective Mackie found a trunk full of pipes and smokers' accessories. He comes from Kingston and had been working at the cigar store for four weeks. He had $150 on him.

He pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred until Thursday next.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC. PASSENGER TRAFFIC

NEW YORK AND RETURN

FROM

TORONTO, - - - - $14.35

HAMILTON, - - - $12.35

Good for 15 Days—Going

DECEMBER 12

VIA

LACKAWANNA R. R.

Choice of 5 elegant trains. Full particulars, tickets, reservations, from A. LEADLAY, Canadian Agent, 75 Yonge St., Toronto. Phone M. 3547, or E. J. QUACKENBUSH, 289 Main St., Buffalo.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$1.45 to GUELPH and RETURN

Good going to-day and until Dec. 13th; returning on or before Dec. 16th, 1907.

Seven trains leave Toronto every week day—7.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 7.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. The 8.30 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. also run Sunday.

RETURNING, LEAVE GUELPH 5.55 a.m., 8.38 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 10.40 a.m., 5.55 p.m., 8.10 p.m. The 5.55 a.m. and 5.55 p.m. also run Sunday.

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF ALL UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE,

—Consisting of— Trunks, bundles, bicycles, valises, umbrellas, go-carts, bags, etc., will take place at Henderson's Auction Rooms, 87 and 89 King-street east, on Wednesday, Dec. 11th (11.00 a.m.)

If you want an hour's fun, drop in.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$1.45 GUELPH AND RETURN

(WINTER FAIR)

DAILY UNTIL DEC. 13

Return Limit Dec. 16

TRAINS LEAVE FOR HAMILTON

7.50 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 1.15 p.m.
3.45 p.m. 5.20 p.m. 7.15 p.m.
9.30 p.m.

This last is a new train that you will find very convenient. Finest equipment of course.

C.P.R. CITY TICKET OFFICE

COR. KING AND YONGE STS.

Telephone Main 6580

C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL EMPRESSES

TO LIVERPOOL

TO LIVERPOOL.	FROM
Dec. 7—Lake Manitoba	Nov. 20
Dec. 13—Empress of Britain	Nov. 29
Dec. 27—Empress of Ireland	Dec. 13
Jan. 4—Lake Champlain	Dec. 18
Jan. 10—Empress of Britain	Dec. 27
Jan. 24—Corsican (by arrangement)	Jan. 10

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON

"Cassandra," December 14th, from West St. John direct to London, carrying second-class only. Rates $35, $37 and $42.50.

For full particulars, apply to S. J. Sharp, W.P.A., 71 Yonge-street, Toronto. M. 6580. 2467

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY BUSInesses in the Town of Newmarket, for sale; doing a business of $1300 per month. House and store in connection; will rent or sell. Box 47, World. ed7

I HAVE PATENT RIGHT OF GOOD selling article; a good thing for the right man; will sell cheap. A new idea. Box 44, World.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST rates on city property and York County farms. Locke & Co., 57 Victoria. ed7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

BUSINESS MEN—WARM ROOMS IN large mansion, one-fifty week. 258 Sherbourne-street.

LAUNDRY.

WE BEG TO SOLICIT YOUR WORK—Shirts, collars and cuffs, finest of work done. Special rates for all kinds of family trade. Wagons call. Phone M. 615, or send card; Toilet Laundry, 309 Yonge-street. 7

Pool Tourney.

The Young Toronto Athletic Club and St. Patrick's Club play off a ten-man pool tourney Monday and Wednesday nights, Dec. 9 and 11, at their respective clubs, where a very keen contest is expected.

HOUSES TO RENT.

LOVE BROS. HAVE BRAND NEW houses for rent, near car lines, only a limited number left, five and six rooms, all conveniences, hot water tank in kitchen attached to furnace, rent reasonable. Address 1000 East Gerrard. Telephone Main 3609 or 18 Toronto-street. Main 7753. ed7

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation's List.

$14—QUEEN ST. EAST, 5 ROOMS and water, immediate possession.

$10—INDIAN ROAD, FIVE ROOMS and water, immediate possession.

$30—ELM GROVE AVENUE, TEN rooms, furnace, bath, gas, newly decorated, immediate possession.

$30—DOWLING AVE., NINE ROOMS, bath, gas and furnace, newly decorated, immediate possession.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS Corporation, 59 Yonge-street.

OFFICES TO RENT.

DENTIST ROOMS TO LET — FINE position—been used for some five years past. Apply Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge-street, Toronto. 56

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MUST BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder—Four new houses, two solid brick and two brick clad front and roughcast extensions; in very choice and central location; one of each size, five, six, eight and nine rooms, with every convenience, hot water boiler in kitchen attached to furnace; move quickly while weather is fine. Prices below cost, terms easy. Box 7, World Office. ed7

MUSICAL.

WANTED—MUSIC FOR NEW RINK, corner College and Spadina. Apply, stating terms. Apply Rear 361 Spadina. Mr. Rowe. ed7

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, VERY slightly used, beautiful burl walnut case, reliable make, special bargain at $175; another a small upright for $90; practice squares, in good order, $25 and up; parlor organs like new, at one-third of original cost; terms to suit. Bell Piano Warerooms, 146 Yonge-street. ed7

THOROUGHBRED IRISH TERRIER dog for sale. A. Scott, Cedar Grove P.O.. ed7

HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MEN FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on all leading railroads in U.S. and Canada, and new lines being completed. Firemen, $100 monthly, become engineers $200; breakmen $80, become conductors $150; positions now open. Write at once for particulars. National Railway Training School, Inc., 565 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. 7

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—ONE BUNCH OF FRIENDship keys in a town means many sales; works like endless chain; each friend writing on a key must have a bunch for himself; greatest mail order article; great fad where started; get on the ground floor; particulars, sample bunch, postpaid, 10 cents. Novel Novelty Company, 164 West 123th-street, New York.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—A PROfitable winter business; 20th Century Heat and Light in One Gas Burner; heats and lights any room at cost of light only. 20th Century Mfg. Co., 19 Warren-street, New York.

AGENTS—ARE YOU INTERESTED IN an outfit consisting of four greatest money-makers of the century? Novelties lending new charm and joy to home, workshop or playground—such as will open the purse of man, woman, lass or lad. Most fascinating proposition. Church Supply Co., 10 Barclay-street, New York City.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FIVE HUNDRED NEATLY PRINTED cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Bernard, 246 Spadina. Telephone Main 6357. 1357

PROPERTIES TO RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT IN RECENTLY remodeled building, 48 and 50 Wellington-street East; can be finished to suit tenant. Apply E. Halloran, manager C. Kloepfer, 44 and 46 Wellington-street East. ed7

TO RENT—A LARGE, COMFORTABLE front room, with southern exposure, hot water heating, in strictly private family, to reliable gentleman, use of phone; price, $12. 16 Bloor-street West.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY

Readers of The World who scan this column and patronize advertisers, will confer a favor upon this paper if they will say that they saw the advertisement in the Toronto World. In this way they will be doing a good turn to the advertiser as well as to the newspaper and themselves.

AMBULANCES.

THE H. ELLIS PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE, fitted with Marshall Sanitary Mattress, 353 College-street. Phone M. 2524.

THE F. W. MATTHEWS CO., original private ambulance service; experienced attendance. Phone M. 2571.

THE J. A. HUMPHREY & SON Private Ambulance Service, 475 Church-street. Tel. North 340. Branch office at station, 285 Queen east. Phone M. 1414.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

J.M. SIMPSON, ANTIQUARY, 365 Yonge-street. Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Works of Art, etc. Phone Main 2182.

BAGGAGE AGENTS.

JNO. McTAVISH, BAGGAGE TRANSferred to and from all parts of the city. Residence, 39 Farley-avenue, Toronto. Phone M. 4450.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE CONTRACTORS SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, 75 Brock-avenue, for everything required to do masonry, concrete and excavation work.

BOTTLE DEALERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE — FOR HOTELS and liquor stores I pay the very highest cash prices for all kinds of bottles. L. M. Schwartz, 101 University-avenue. Phone Main 7695.

BUTCHERS.

THE ONTARIO MARKET, 432 Queen W. John Goebel. Tel. M. 7635.

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THE TORONTO DELIVERY & CARTAGE CO., 102 Teraulay-st. Phone Main 2287.

CAFES.

ALBERT WILLIAMS', corner Yonge and Queen-streets. Table d'Hote, noon and evening. Dinner 25c.

CONTRACTOR.

EDWARD MAX, plumbing and gasfitting, 1995 East Queen-street. Work attended to. Phone Beach 302.

CRIPPLE BOOTS.

G. BARRECA, 30 EAST QUEENstreet. Cripple boots to order. General repairs.

DRY GOODS.

WALKER'S, THE BIG UP TOWN Dry Goods Store. Reliable goods at lowest prices. Phone Main 2855. 450-452 Spadina-avenue.

"ECONOMIC," NOTED FOR RELIable Dry Goods at low prices, 436 Queen-st. West. Phone Main 2036.

DRESS PLAITING.

TORONTO DRESS PLAITING CO., 600 Yonge-street, Buttons Covered. Out of town work solicited. Write for Price List.

DRUGGISTS.

HENRY A. ROWLAND, DRUGGIST, corner Gerrard and Parliament-streets, Phone Main 155; and "Nordica Apartments," corner Sherbourne-street and Wilton-avenue. Phone M. 7655.

W. H. C. SUMMERFELDT, 1096 West Bloor-street, corner Hamburg-avenue. Park 1079; 120 Van Horne-avenue, corner Dovercourt-road, Park 1952.

THE LEADER PHARMACY CO., 65 East King-street, three doors from the King Edward Hotel. Phone Main 1213.

W. A. & H. CARNAHAN, cor. Carlton and Church. M. 2196. Cor. Yonge and Bloor. N. 41.

ERNEST A. LEGGE, Prescription Pharmacist. Cor. College-street and Ossington-avenue, Toronto. Phone Parkdale 507.

ELEVATORS.

THE ELEVATOR SPECIALTY CO., 162 Adelaide-street West. Phone Main 2201. Night phone 2787.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

JOHN A KELLY, ventriloquist, 596 Crawford-street. Phone Park 2025. Clubs, fairs, concerts and vaudeville.

ELECTRICAL EXPERTS.

WALTER BARR, Jr., 343 1-2 Yonge St., N. 2470. You wire for me and I'll wire for you.

ELECTRICAL WIRING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., 292 College-street. N. 2352, Electrical Contractors.

FIRE ESCAPES.

T. H. BURROWS, 3 St. Enoch-square. Oldest fire escape business in city.

FLORISTS.

NEAL, Headquarters for floral Wreaths, 672 Queen W. Park 1062. 368 Yonge-street. M. 1020.

A. J. PIDDINGTON, florist, wedding decorations, funeral designs and cut flowers, 344 College-street. Phone Park 3185.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

DANIEL STONE, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, 385 Yonge-street. Telephone Main 981.

GROCERS.

J. S. STEEN, CORNER QUEEN AND Mutual-streets. Phone Main 4595.

HAIR GOODS.

M. FRANCIS, late foreman of Dorenwend & Pember, has opened up at 593 Parliament-street. Marcel Wave a specialty.

HARDWARE.

THE RUSSILL HARDWARE CO., 126 East King-st., Leading Hardware House.

G. H. IBBOTSON, 208 Queen W.

CASWELL'S STOVE REPAIRS, FOR any stove made in Canada. 280 East Queen-street. Phone Main 6252.

HERBALISTS.

ALVER'S CREAM OINTMENT cures Skin Diseases, Varicose Vein, Piles, etc. If misrepresented money refunded. 169 Bay-street, Toronto.

ALL HUMAN DISEASES CURED by herbs. Mrs. Hickman, 63½ Queen-street West.

HOTELS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, FRONT-STREET west, Toronto, Ont. McGaw & Winnett, proprietors.

THE STRAND HOTEL is now at 90 Victoria-street till new premises are built. Teddy Evans.

JEWELERS.

LADIES' AND GENTS, SOLID GOLD Rings, 10 to 14 karat, from $1.50 up. The Empire Jewelry Co., 225 Yonge-street; branch at 49 West Queen-street, opposite City Hall.

LOCKSMITHS.

THE GEORGE BRIMSTIN CO., exclusive Locksmiths. 93 Victoria-street. Phone Main 4174.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

E. T. SANDELL (successor to J. S. Giles), Wines and Spirits, 523 and 525 Yonge-street. Phone North 192. Special attention to mail orders. Send for price list.

LIVE BIRDS.

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen-st. West. Main 4959.

LOCKSMITHS

BEAVER LOCK AND MACHINE WORKS, 117 Bay-street, manufacturers of all kinds of keys; vault and safe lock experts; builders' hardware and brass goods; wrought iron work for builders; specialties made to order. Phone Main 6200.

THOS. GRAHAM & SONS, Hardware Merchants. Locksmithing and general repairing. Keys made to order, combinations changed, locks picked. Job grinding and brazing done. 132 York-street, Toronto. Phone Main 6705.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALL wanting marriage licenses go to Mrs. Reeves, 525 Queen west; open evenings; no witnesses.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

VERGNE JOHNSTON, 415 Parliament-street, opposite Gerrard. N. 5383.

OPTICAL GOODS.

W. J. KETTLES, 23 Leader-lane, dispensing optician; perfectly fitting, handsome and comfortable eyeglasses.

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TRY ROBT. HUGHES, 371 YONGEstreet, Toronto, for a nice heater or peninsular range. A1 white lead, 7c pound. Phone M. 2854.

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ANDERSON'S PHARMACY, 351 Yonge-street. Pure drugs, popular prices. M. 1822.

PICTURE FRAMING.

J. W. GEDDES, 431 SPADINA—OPEN evenings. Phone M. 4510.

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THE FAIRCLOTH ART GLASS & DECORATING CO., LIMITED, 64 and 66 East Richmond. Main 922.

PRINTING.

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RESTAURANTS.

ORR BROS., LIMITED, restaurant and lunch counters, open day and night; best twenty-five cent breakfasts, dinners and suppers. Nos. 35 to 45 East Queen-street, through to Richmond-street. Nos. 38 to 50.

RIDING SCHOOL.

RIDING SCHOOL—Lessons given, first class boarding accommodation; horses broken to saddle and harness. 41 D'Arcy-street. Main 4498.

SEWING MACHINES.

JOHN GARDE & CO., 142 Victoria-street; agents for Jones' high speed manufacturing and family machines. Phone Main 4923.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

AT YOUR SERVICE, "REX" MESSENGER, 1 Lombard-street. Main 481. Special rate for stores.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

A. WELCH & SON, 304 Queen W. M. 1702.

TAILORS.

W. C. SENIOR & BRO., 717 Yonge-street. Phone N. 768.

R. H. COCKBURN COMPANY, "Star Tailors," have removed from 530 West Queen to 73 East Queen-street, near Church-street. Main 4857.

D. MORRISON, High Class Tailoring. Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Coats, Furs and Skirts. 318 Queen-street west, Toronto. Phone Main 4677.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

M. M. VARDON, direct importer of Havana cigars, Collegian Cigar store, 73 Yonge-street.

ALIVE BOLLARD, for best value, 123 Yonge-street.

TOBACCONISTS.

K. L. Sapera, wholesale and retail tobacconist. Orders promptly attended to. Phone Main 3359. 127 Queen-street west.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

TRUNK AND LEATHER GOODS CO. Fine Goods, Close Prices. 131 Yonge-street. Tel. Main 3730.

UNDERTAKERS.

BATES & DODDS, UNDERTAKERS and Embalmers, 931 Queen-st. w. Private Ambulance in connection. Phone Park 31.

GEO. E. BEDSON, undertaking parlors, 495 West Queen-street. Main 1596 telephone.

MEDICAL.

DR. SNIDER, CONSULTING PHYSician, 853 Bathurst. Specialist stomach, heart, blood, skin, kidney, urinary organs and all special diseases of men and women. ed7

MINING ENGINEERS.

MINING ENGINEERS — EVANS & Laidlaw, Consulting Mining Engineers. Offices: 209 Board of Trade Building, Toronto; Latchford, Larder Lake and Cobalt, Ont. ed7

STORAGE AND CARTAGE.

A. WARD, CARTAGE AND STORage, pianos moved and hoisted, double and single moving vans, 300 College-street. North 4583. ed7

LEGAL CARDS.

BRISTOL, AND ARMOUR—BARRISters, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., 102 Bay-street, Toronto. Telephone Main 963. Edmund Bristol, M.P., Eric N. Armour. ed7

COOK, BOND & MITCHELL, BARristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Temple Building, Toronto. Representatives at Cobalt and Haileybury. ed7

CURRY, EYRE AND WALLACE—Barristers, 26 Queen East, Toronto ed7

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JOB COMP. DESIRES SIT.—GOOD ref.—Wallis, care T. Stillman, Campbellford P.O., Ontario. ed7

PERSONAL.

WILL SOME POOR GIRL OF GUELPH or near, who wishes to marry honest man, aged 27, for good home, kindly apply Box 50, World? All correspondence will be kept secret, if desired. ed7

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—SEND ME your birth-date and 10 cents for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 608 Sixth-avenue, New York. 7

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people, many rich, from all sections of the United States and Canada, mailed free. R. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. 7

CHARMING LADY, FINE APPEARance, loving disposition, very wealthy, desires to marry. No objection mechanic or workingman. No triflers. Address immediately, Miss N. L., 740 Dept., 85 Fifth-avenue, Chicago.

WEALTHY GENTLEMAN WOULD like to correspond with respectable maiden or widow lady with view to matrimony. No objection working girl, if intelligent. Write to N. Leaman, Drawer 684, Industry Bldg., Chicago.

MUSIC.

WITTY'S ORCHESTRA, WESTON. Phone Main 6990, Toronto.

Michie's Fun-Creating Crackers

are here again in greater variety than ever to contribute to the mirth and merriment of the Christmas festivities.

Prices begin at 20c. for a box of a dozen pretty crackers, suitable for little Children; and at higher prices are some that are exquisite and form beautiful decorations for the dinner table.

and Santa-Claus' Ready-filled Stockings

filled with toys for girls and boys, will always have their place in Christmas giving because there will always be little children to whom no present costing so little money will give so much pleasure.

Prices, 10c, 20c, 40c, 60c, 75c. and $1.00 each.

The Plum Pudding and Mincemeat

will be successful in proportion to what goes into them, and Michie's specially import for this purpose some of the finest fruits and peels procurable, and those who go to the trouble of making their own Christmas Pudding will appreciate the wisdom of having everything of the best.

From Soups to Dessert, almost every food requirement for the Christmas table is provided at Michie's.

Michie & Co. Ltd.

Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Etc.

7 King St. West - - - Toronto

Home-made "Coiffures."

For the girl who doesn't care to spend an ever-recurring half hour with the hair-dresser, a few hints have been gathered. We all know how injurious constant teasing is to the hair, and the pity is that the shape of our hats and the prevailing fashion should induce us to continue it. One refuge there is—curly pads. A mass of soft, irregular curls may be obtained and even when the hair fails to cover the pad altogether the difference is not perceptible. After a few times you will find that your hair will go up without teasing and if it is too persistently lifeless why brush a little borated talcum powder, or better, powdered orris root on it. This will tend to make it more fuzzy. So many hair dressers warn one against washing the hair. So long as the scalp itself is not rubbed with soapy water, no harm can be done by thoroly and frequently washing the hair. Simply avoid scrubbing the scalp any more than is absolutely unavoidable, and dry the hair quickly. This will make it fresh and light.

Many pretty coiffures which are at once girlishly simple and artistic are seen. The Greek fillet is a new rage, and is most adaptable to the curly head, when a few escaping ringlets complete the effect. The fillet or bandeau passes loosely around the head, and is fastened in a rosette over the left ear, or simply ends in a little star or jeweled clasp on the forehead. In the latter case the hair should be done low, Greek style, and fastened in a loose knot at the back of the head, but not low on the neck. In the former case the coil, if coil there may be, is on the top of the head, and pads are worn, so that the fillet may be firmly tho loosely secured.

A dainty effect was recently seen in a silver fillet with large silver tassel worn on abundant and curly fair hair. Another charming style was the three twisted bands of ribbon passing over the coils at the back of the head at even distances and with large rosettes at one side. Flowers are not so much worn as once and are chiefly in the form of wreaths this year. Coronet braids are suitably worn with jeweled combs arranged to outline the braid. It is a mistake to attempt elaborate marcel waves which, indeed, are now out of style if you are doing your hair yourself. For one thing they cannot be kept up every day, and it is very bad taste to appear with an entirely different looking coiffure at different times. Better strike the happy medium of a style that is easily come at and becoming to the face without being elaborate.

OBITUARY.

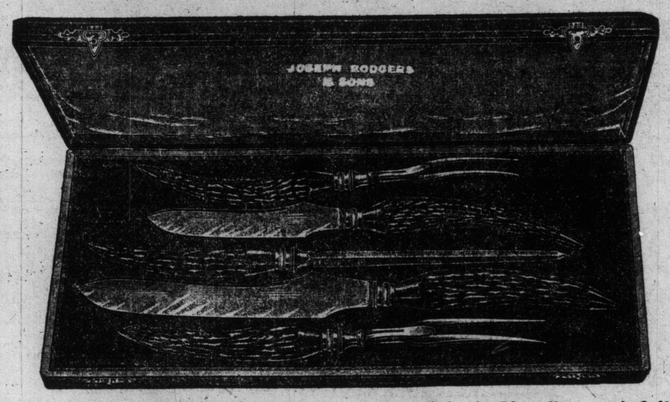
Wm. H. Maxwell.

William H. Maxwell of 153 Havelock-street died on Friday morning, after a lingering illness. He was a well-known commercial traveler for John Sloan & Co., wholesale grocers. Last August he took a trip to the old country for his health, but while there learned that his ailment would prove fatal, and returned home. Deceased was 54 years of age. He was born near Oshawa, but lived most of his life in Toronto. A widow and two daughters survive, Mrs. A. Allan of North Bay and Mrs. J. M. Prentiss of Toronto. The funeral takes place on Monday at 2 p.m.

Adaptable Styles.

Specially suited to the needs of the woman who must make over some of her gowns is the dainty and popular style seen in the cuts of Ethel Barrymore. The neck is square outlined with a yoke of two inch cluny or other heavy lace, and the bodice is in high-waisted style, sleeves flowing and with wide bands of trimming or of the lace either round the top of the sleeve or the armhole.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS



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York County and Suburbs

RIVERDALE.

In the Anglican churches in Riverdale to-day especial interest attaches to St. Matthew's this afternoon, where the first of a series of meetings under the auspices of the "Laymen's Missionary Movement" will be held in the schoolhouse of the church. The meeting will be held in the handsome new schoolhouse and the chairman on this occasion will be N. W. Powell, K.C., while the speaker of the day will be W. T. Ellis of Philadelphia. The chair will be taken at 4.15 and all men are cordially invited to attend.

Holy Communion will be celebrated in the church at 8 a.m., and at 11 a.m. Rev. R. H. McGinnis of Japan will speak. In the evening the rector will officiate.

In St. Clement's Mission, on Englewood-avenue, Right Rev. Bishop Reeve will conduct confirmation and preach.

In St. Clement's Church Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 a.m. and the usual services will take place thruout the day.

—Congregational—

In Broadview Congregational Church to-day the pastor, Rev. John Schofield, will officiate at both services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning subject will be, "The Christian's Ideal of Right Living," and in the evening, "Does It Matter What We Believe?"

The regular week-night services will be held.

—Methodist—

In Simpson-avenue Methodist Church this morning Rev. J. W. Wilkinson will speak, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. Mr. Baker, will preach the first of two sermons on "The Prodigal Son." The regular week-night services will take place.

In Woodgreen Methodist the pastor, Rev. F. W. Fallis, will speak morning and evening, the evening sermon being a continuation of a series on "The Parables." On Thursday night the Young Men's Association will give a concert in the church, at which the Wesley Methodist Church Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Atkinson, will assist.

TORONTO JUNCTION.

Work on the new Methodist Church on Annette-street is progressing rapidly. The iron work is now almost completed, which will allow the bricklayers to proceed in a few days. The building will have two towers, one on either side facing High Park-avenue. The general appearance of the church will resemble the new Cntennial Church on Dovrcourt-road, but it will be even more elaborate and artistic.

Rev. Dr. Hazelwood is at present on a local option trip in Mt. Forest and vicinity. The morning and evening services at Annette-street Methodist Church will be conducted by Mr. Logan, a student at Victoria niversity.

—Baptist—

Rev. Thomas Cowan, the pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the Annette-street Baptist Church. On Monday evening Mr. Cowan will address the Young People's Society of Christie-street Baptist Church, Toronto. On Friday he will be in Uxbridge, attending the ordination of O. C. Grey, the new pastor of the Baptist Church.

—Presbyterian—

To-morrow is communion Sunday in Victoria Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Pidgeon will preach at both services, morning and evening. There will be 92 communicants admitted to the church Sunday, 63 of whom come on profession of faith, the others having presented certificates of membership in other churches.

Sunday will be the opening of the new Presbyterian Church in the western part of the town at the corner of Louisa and Elizabeth-streets. The opening services will extend over three Sundays. Rev. Arthur Gandier of St. James' Square Church, Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. The afternoon service, at 3 o'clock, will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Pidgeon. Rev. Prof. McFadyen of Knox College will preach at 7 p.m.

—Anglican—

Rev. T. Beverley Smith will preach Sunday at both services in St. John's Church.

—Salvation Army—

The Salvation Army will hold their regular services at the corner of Keele and Dundas-streets.

TODMORDEN.

The English fair opened in Danforth Hall on Friday night and continued over to last night, under the auspices of St. Barnaba's Church, was a splendid success. The various booths were tastefully arranged and there was a number of excellent features in the entertainment, including a waxwork exhibition of English "glees" by a well-balanced choir. The proceeds will be used towards meeting the cost of the recent extensions and improvements in the church.

To-day the Rev. R. E. McGinnis, for several years in Japan, will occupy the pulpit of St. Barnaba's Church in the evening.

NORTH TORONTO.

The evangelistic services held in the Eglinton Methodist Church during the past two weeks have been well attended and productive of much good. Evangelist Rev. W. A. Rodwell, who conductad these special services, will occupy the pulpit of the Eglinton Methodist Church, both morning and evening, to-day.

To-day will be a field day in the Daisville Methodist Church, the occasion being the 25th anniversary of its Sunday school. Rev. W. Ernest Baker will preach at 11 a.m., Rev. D. C. Hossack, M.A., LL.D., of the Deer Park Presbyterian Church, will address the Sunday school at 3 p.m., and Rev. J. W. Wilkinson will give a "Sermon on Candles" at 7 p.m. Special singing by the children will be a feature at all these services.

To-morrow (Monday) evening the annual entertainment of the Sunday school will take place, consisting of a choice program of choruses, duets, drils, recitations, dialogues, etc., and it is problematical if this entertainment has not to be dvided into two, as it is feared the church will not hold the attendance required.

Rev. J. A. Mustard of Toronto will preach in the Eglinton Presbyterian Church, both morning and evening, today, owing to the absence of the pastor, Rev. W. G. Back, who unexpectedly was called to Ottawa to perform the sad duty of burying his aged mother.

DEER PARK.

A missionary meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening. Addresses will be delivered by R. C. Steele and Thos. Gibson in connection with the missionary laymen's movement.

The pastor, Rev. D. C. Hossack, will occupy his own pulpit both morning and evening to-day.

Rev. D. T. Owen of St. James' Cathedral will preach in Christ Church (Anglican) to-night, owing to the illness of the curate, Rev. E. R. Ladbrook. The rector, Rev. T. W. Paterson, will preach in the morning, his subject being "Judgment."

The A.Y.P.A. of Christ Church will meet in the school-room on Tuesday evening, when Mrs. (Rev.) A. K. Griffin of Eglinton will address the meeting, her subject being "Why We Love Our Church."

The Women's Auxiliary of Christ Church will pack their bale to be sent to the mission fields of the Canadian Northwest on Wednesday next.

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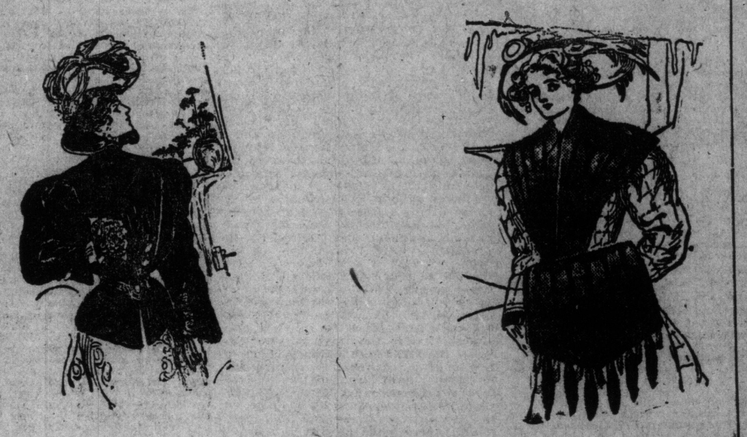

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The Model Bachelor.

Poor fellow! According to the sentiments of more than half the community he had not even the right to exist. But he flourishes, nevertheless, feeds his heart with memories and his internal economy with the very best of victuals, and, generally speaking, thrives.

Picture him, oh, ye sentimental women, ye who dote on the orphan, feed your somewhat anaemic feelings on the imaginary spectacle of a tattered newsboy, running round on cold winter nights without shoes or stockings, and ye who weep bushels of tears at every matinee, picture him on Christmas Eve, ye discontented husbands, and let your New Year's resolve be inspired by the spectacle.

A man sitting before the fire, a forlorn figure, his dressing gown out at the elbows, his few remaining locks in a condition least calculated to conceal his approaching baldness. Not over a new novel does he bend, not oper his pipe is he musing. It is not for the gentle solace of a game of solitaire that the table is drawn up so cosily by his chair, with the lighted lamp at just the right angle. No, no! See! in the poor man's lap lies a pair of neglected socks, and in his unaccustomed hand he holds a darning needle.

'Tis the model bachelor, indeed. He isn't one o fthose who haunt the clubs, the theatres, the polite homes of bridge gambling. He attends, instead, the regular monthly meeting of the financial committee of a down-town church, and he visits at stated intervals the houses of his long since married friends. Yet on Christmas Eve no lonelier soul alive than the midel bachelor. The postman has come and gone, the tedium of the last two days of his unexpected holiday has been unbroken. He begins to count up in his mind the friends and chums of his flowery days and sits up straight with a shiver when he recollects that half those names may be found inscribed on tombstones in a neighboring churchyard. Alas! for the model bachelor! The stocking falls from his hand, he stares at the fading embers of the dying fire, and, slam! jam! ram!

"Good gracious, what's that?" "Only me, pa, ma sent me for the baby's bottle, and it was hot and I dropped it on the cat, and he's gone into a fit." But pa doesn't scold, for he has wakened from a most unpleasant dream.

"Skidoo!, You young Arab," he says, yawning. "Lord, I wonder if a fellow like that would change with me if he knew?"

Gleanings.

Women living alone have a habit of trying to save money and trouble at the expense of their food, and nothing could be worse or more harmful. Economy in food is right, up to a certain point. Young women who get their own breakfasts and practice "light housekeeping" often come home at night too tired to get a substantial meal of nourishing food. They think that a cup of tea and some bread and butter will suffice, but this is poor economy. A woman's system easily gets run down, when she is not properly fed. Tho living is expensive at this time, the actual cost of having enough to eat is so small that comparatively few business women have to deprive themselves of the necessities. One often hears the remark, "It is too much trouble to cook this or that," preparatory to partaking of a cold dinner.

It two or three women club together on the co-operative plan in their housekeeping, there will be a surprising saving in many directions. Solitary meals are conducive neither to health nor enjoyment. Much money can be wasted by not knowing how to buy. Chops and steaks may seen the easiest to prepare, but are among the dearest of meats.

For escalloped fish and oysters butter an earthen baking dish, flake cold boiled cod or halibut with a silver fork, and put a layer in the bottom of the dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and add a layer of oysters. Add a little grated onion, melted butter, and a dash of lemon juice; salt and pepper; cover lightly with bread crumbs, add another layer of fish, and so on until the dish is full, having buttered crumbs and grated cheese on top. Bake about twenty-minutes.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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PRICE RECOVERY RAPID AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES

Rally on Wall Street Receives a Check — Toronto a Miniature Copy of the New York Market Conditions.

World Office,
Saturday, Evening, Dec. 7.

The past week has demonstrated that the November panic was the occasion of low prices in the New York market for a period to be settled by the ability to absorb stocks at a higher range. The rapid rise in securities during the past two weeks is readily assignable to two reasons: First, that the speculating public was practically cleaned out of stocks, and, secondly, that speculative purchases could not be procured on margin. The chances to make money on the long side in the Wall-street market only come at infrequent intervals. One of such is now in course of completion, but it can be relied upon that the rallies from now forward, providing the advance has not been exhausted, will be trifling compared to those that have recently gone into effect.

* * *

The week has not witnessed anything of material advantage to the price of stocks. The meeting of congress and the president's address were not favorable incidents, altho the market so interpreted them. The outspoken antagonism to trusts and with them stock market combines was one of the outstanding features of the president's remarks, and the idea that the chief executive officer had been placated by the moneyed interests is not borne out by facts up to the present. It is announced that a currency will be discussed and probably passed at this session of congress, but it would be useless to expect that this or anything else, for that matter, will prevent panics in the New York stock market so long as speculation forms the main portion of its business.

* * *

It will now be claimed of course that stock prices have discounted a business reaction with its attendant losses to the various enterprises, both railroad and industrial. According to the technical position of holdings in the market this is perhaps correct, but to expect that prices can undergo any further improvement it must be conceded that buyers are going to be aggressive or that manipulation against a short interest is further contemplated. The temper of the public is not such as might portend aggressive purchases, but it is not improbable that the necessities of institutions calls for higher prices, and that force will be applied as occasion requires to put quotations to a level satisfactory to such interests as subsist on the market.

* * *

Affairs outside of the market are beginning to assume a more normal level. The currency premium is not disappearing as fast as it was thought it might go. Hoarding may prolong the natural course of events, but it cannot withstand the effects of gold imports and increased currency for any extended period. The use of clearing-house certificates is already going out of effect in some of the western cities and more of these will follow as soon as New York gives signs of being able to adopt the same measure. The two bank failures of the week are part of the aftermath of the panic. The market was not influenced by the news, and it may be accepted as certain that the conditions of the two institutions were known in leading financial circles long previous to the intimation conveyed to the public.

* * *

Reduced railroad earnings and a general falling off in mercantile business will be measured up by the market. Dividend reductions have occurred in most of the copper stocks, and unless there is a clear conception that business is not to retrograde, dividend cuts will become quite popular in the listed securities. The rally now on in the market does not appear to be exhausted. Traders have yet to become educated to purchase on reactions, and as this will take a little while to carry our frequent fluctuations are promised. To-day's bank statements showed the first real improvement since three weeks ago, when the reserves were depleted beyond the $50,000 000 mark.

* * *

The recovery in the Toronto stock market has been swift and decisive, so much so that a week has served to remedy most of the losses in prices from what was a normal state of affairs nearly two months ago. The rally in quotations was facilitated by the almost entire absence of speculative holdings between the recent low levels and to-day's prices, assisted by the undoubted amount of short coverings. The more natural state of the market is presumably due to a change in sentiment, together with the withdrawal of any forced liquidation. At the low prices purchases were available to only those who could finance the transactions, and purchases, therefore, were practically confined to cash buyers. Many attractive profits will now present themselves to those who bought on the decline, and realizing from this quarter will come as a dead weight on the market unless speculation can be fostered by loan extensions.

* * *

The most violent recoveries have, of course, resulted in the se stocks, which are highly speculative, and which, therefore, lend themselves to manipulation. In this list are included Twin City, the Mackays, Toronto Rails and the South American ventures. The declaration of the regular dividend on Mackay common has served to restore confidence among some of the market followers, who were beginning to apprehend a possible reduction in the dividend rate. The comparatively low price for Twin City caused a revival of speculation in this issue, and considerably more stock is now held in the Toronto market than has been the case for some time. Much of this stock was brought from New York by local traders for arbitrage purposes, and has found a lodgment without the boundaries of the local market. The recovery in Toronto Rails was accomplished in the Montreal market, where a campaign for its advancement was dominated about ten days ago, as already pointed out in these columns. It seems to have been difficult to work up much buying in the South American stocks, and Sao Paulo has lacked its usual buoyancy since the initial advance was brought about in the price.

* * *

The best indication of a betterment in the undertone of financial investments is provided in the steady and genuine rise which has transpired in the bank shares. In the case of the Imperial Bank the extreme rally has gone to the extent of sixteen points, while some of the other bank shares have shown almost equally strong recovery. With such statements as are being issued by those institutions there should be no surprise at the investments buying in this class of securities. It will be natural from now forward to look for less frequent changes in the market as a whole. The prices of many stocks have reached a point where selling might be indulged in by the large holders. The moment in which the market has had for the last two weeks will provide a buying power which will absorb quite a few offerings and these will be taken advantage of to make a distribution of some of the stocks which are now altogether too concentrated. Any improvement from now forward will be gradual, but every facility will be afforded by the market leaders to encourage higher prices if this does not conflict with the internal condition of financial affairs.

Head's Weekly Market Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The unexpected activity in the stock market the past week was calculated to worry an over-extended short interest, which for months had things practically its own way. A ten-point advance naturally causes some head-shaking, for Wall-street has become accustomed to the low levels, but sight is lost of the tremendous decline in securities during the past year. The same speculators who hurrahed for Northern Pacific at around 230 were arrant bears, for instance, on the stock at 110. The winding up of necessitous liquidation has made stocks for covering purposes scarce, and since the bears have foolishly worked for the rise, it may well go further. Many investors who lacked the requisite nerve when the situation looked black are now purchasing, further reducing the floating supply of stocks, and commission houses by letting down the bars of marginal speculation coincident with easier money conditions contributed to the discomfiture of the shorts, who no longer find the market their plaything. Of course too rapid a recovery will stimulate profit-taking, but in the present speculative temper the campaign can be carried further. A fair criterion of the easier money conditions is the renewal of call loans at 6 per cent., it being also significant that the loans are now sparingly offered, tho still at comparatively prohibitive figures. A temporary flurry to 13 per cent. merely reflected the $75,000,000 December disbursements, and window-dressing of natonal banks preliminary to the call of the comptroller. Just how great offenders western banks have been in hoarding money is indicated by the consolidated statement of the Omaha institutions, showing a 46 per cent. reserve, and it might be a good plan for the treasury department to discipline them by refusing government deposits. The government call developed a disagreeable reminder of our local troubles in the shape of the failure of a Kansas City bank, with $20,000,000 deposits. Only passing comment was excited by the president's wordy reiteration of "my policies," with a few new wrinkles thrown in, this being couched in chastened language. It is hoped that congress will adopt some currency reform measure, tho this will be merely locking the stable after the colt has been stolen. After the first of the year, when the $175,000,000 January disbursements are out of the way, there should be normal monetary conditions. It is a fair inference that as in all postpanic times, money being a drug will find its way into bonds and high-grade stocks, there being already indications of a preliminary discriminating buying movement of this character. The outlook for lessened business activity with a concomitant decrease in earnings and possible reductions in dividends necessitates careful selection, but, nevertheless, securities are selling "ex" these adverse factors. For the immediate future we do not expect any wild bull campaign, since this would be checked by the banking interests, but feel, nevertheless, that standard stocks can be safely bought the next few weeks on good reactions.

Money Markets.

Bank of England discount rate, 7 per cent. Money, 4 to 4½ per cent. Short bills, 5⅞ to 6 per cent. Three months' bills, 6⅛ per cent. New York call money, highest 8 per cent., lowest 5½ per cent., last loan 8 per cent. Call money at Toronto, 7 per cent.

Price of Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per oz.
Bar silver in New York, 56½c per oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c.

Foreign Exchange.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, Janes Building (Tel. Main 7517), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

—Between Banks.—	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1-32 dis.	1-64 dis.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	15c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
60 days' sight	8 3-32	8 5-32	8⅝
Demand, sig.	9 5-16	9⅜	9⅝
Cable, trans.	9 7-16	9⅝	10
—Rates at New York.—			
Sterling, 60 days' sight		480⅝	481½
Sterling, demand		486	487

Toronto Stocks.

	Dec. 6. Ask.	Bid.	Dec. 7. Ask.	Bid.
—Rails.—				
Bell Telephone	...	125	120	
Can. Gen. Elec.	100	98	100	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com.	30	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	80	...	...
C. P. R.	152	151¾	151¼	
C. N. W. Land	...	...	...	...
Consers' Gas	184	188	184	
Crow's Nest	...	...	...	...
Detroit United	...	35	...	...
Dom. Coal com.	41	...	40½	39¾
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com.	...	...	17	16
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dominion Tel.	115	...	115	...
Electric Develop.	...	...	...	...
Halifax Tramway	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Illinois preferred	...	76	...	...
Lake of the Woods	73	70	...	...
Mackay common	55½	55¼	54⅝	54⅜
do. preferred	64	62	63	61
Mexican L. & P.	40½	40¼	...	...
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	81	79½	...	80
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
—Navigation.—				
Niagara Nav.	110	...	110	...
Niag., St. C. & T.	...	75	...	75
Nipissing	...	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
Northern Nav.	...	...	...	82
North Star	...	...	...	...
N. S. Steel com.	...	...	...	57
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Prairie Lands	180	170	180	170
Rio Janeiro Tram.	...	32	34	...
R. & O. Nav.	...	...	...	...
Sao Paulo Tram.	112	110	109¼	...
St. L. & C. Nav.	...	...	...	...
Tor. Elec. Light	...	...	...	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
Toronto Railway	99	...	98⅝	97
Tri-City pref.	...	...	...	...
Twin City	83½	83	84¾	83¼
Winnipeg Railway	...	...	...	127
do. rights	...	...	...	...
—Banks.—				
Commerce	160	157½	160	157½
Dominion	224	...	223	...
Hamilton	...	...	...	...
Imperial	212	211½	...	210½
Merchants'	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
Molsons	...	...	...	...
Montreal	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...
Royal	...	...	...	...
Sovereign	105	99	...	...
Standard	...	...	...	218
Toronto	...	...	...	...
Traders'	125	...	...	...
Union	...	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	...	...	...
British Am. Assur.	...	...	...	...
Canada Landed	117	...	117	...
Canada Per.	...	114	...	114
Central Canada	...	160	...	160
Colonial Invest.	...	57	...	57
Dominion Savings	...	70	...	70
Hamilton Prov.	120	...	120	...
Huron & Erie	...	174	...	174
Imperial Loan	...	...	...	...
Landed Banking	...	121	...	121
London & Can.	101	...	101	...
London Loan	...	...	...	...
National Trust	...	155	...	153
Ontario Loan	...	...	...	...
Real Estate	...	...	...	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	...	...	...
Toronto Mort.	109	104½	109	104½
Toronto Savings	...	...	...	...
Western Assur.	...	...	...	...
—Bonds.—				
C. N. Railway	...	...	...	...

Financial Topics.

CONSUMERS' GAS LOWER.

The decline in Consumers' Gas stock is attributed to expected decrease in the cost of electric light under municipal operation. If, as many suppose, the cost of lighting will be much more moderate with a municipal electric plant, it is suggested that this will mean a lessened demand for gas or a further reduction in the Illuminant. The sale of a new block of gas stock this month is also a depressing feature of the security.

VIEW GATHERED AT NEW YORK.

A gentleman who returned from New York on Friday said to The World:

"The situation in the City of New York is far from being as bad as is reported by the newspapers. Currency may be at 1 per cent. premium, but there is not the stress that people of bearish proclivities would have us understand. People are in a cheerful frame of mind in the great American centre, and from what I could gather are just as hopeful as ever. Stock-market wise, the majority of New Yorkers are bullish on the outlook, and expect higher prices after Jan. 1 next. In Toronto a great many think the stock market will be strong till the end of the year, but after that will be weak. In New York the feeling is just the opposite. One broker said to me: 'After a drop of 100 points in the gilt-edged stocks such as St. Paul, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, it is no time to be a bear, and I think in a large measure the situation is pretty sound.'"

WATCH THE BULLISH ARTICLES.

"It is interesting to watch the gossip in some of the Toronto papers," remarked one market cynic on Friday. "When stocks were down at the bottom they had nothing to say in favor of any of the securities, but immediately they had gone up ten or more points, any amount of bullish articles were immediately handed out. The higher the market goes the more you can look out for these. Follow this idea along and see if I am not right. I see they are already hashing up the advantages that Twin City is to get from a pleasure resort, and down at Montreal they have been using up columns of space to show the marvelous system operated by the Toronto Railway. Other stocks will be taken up in the same way, if I mistake not."

INCULCATING A SHORT INTEREST.

A tip was put out on Thursday from a local brokerage house to sell Mackay common for 40. The informant did not state when the low price was to be touched and the later action of the stock in the market indicated that some had taken advantage of the tip and gone short, much to their later discomfiture. The presence of a short interest is an excellent method of working up the price of stock without cost to the inside operators, as most if not all of the profits to those realizing profits are these supplied from the losses sustained by those who have to cover short committments.

NOT A SPECULATIVE MARKET.

The narrowness of the Toronto market from a speculative standpoint was again in evidence this week. With the incoming of a few new buyers it was difficult to find sellers except by advancing prices two or three points at a jump. The market, on the decline, was about as narrow as when liquidation was in progress and transactions had to be made at a drop of two or three points between sales. With the exception of a few stocks interlisted with New York, the Toronto securities are plainly only such as should be taken on by investors for a long pull or for dividend returns only.

WHEN MARGIN BUYING STARTS.

No money is available to carry stocks on margin at the present time, and brokers are of the opinion that none will be available for the purpose until the New Year. A trader who has had considerable experience with the market, discussing the question, said: "Take my tip. You can depend upon it, that when you can get stocks carried on margin most of them will have had all or more than the rise they are entitled to, and the sellers will be those who were in control of funds when the public had to sacrifice their holdings."

ADVANCE PREDICTED IN NIP.

Betterment in the general stock markets has served to improve sentiment in regard to mining stocks, and a sharp rally with a considerable revival in speculation in Cobalt issues is predicted by those in touch with the markets for these shares. Several attempts were made to break the price of Nipissing down to its par value of $5 during the New York panic, but the stock was too substantially held to admit of success. The regular quarterly dividend will be declared on Nipissing in a few days, and considerable new investment buying is reported in the stock. An enthusiastic Cobalter, discussing the stock this week, said: "You will see Nip. go back to $20 a share before long, and it is intrinsically cheap at the figure."

Commercial Cable	...	...	...
Dominion Steel	...	...	...
Electric Develop.	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...
Lewis'n	...	...	...
Mexican Electric	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...
Nova Scotia Steel	...	...	...
Rio Janeiro	...	...	72
Sao Paulo	...	...	...

—Sales.—

Twin City.	Mackay.	Bank N.S.
10 @ 85	55 @ 55	4 @ 275
10 @ 84⅝	190 @ 54⅝	
140 @ 83¾	25 @ 54⅝	Dom.
5 @ 84	325 @ 54½	10 @ 223
65 @ 83½	25 @ 54⅞	4 @ 222½
	*20 @ 62	
Gen. Elec.	*15 @ 63	Sov.
70 @ 100		¾ @ 101
30 @ 100¼	Sao Paulo.	
	15 @ 110	Imperial.
Con. Gas.		18 @ 211
22 @ 186	Rio.	
	106 @ 34	St. Law.
Col. Loan.		7 @ 124
20 @ 57	Niagara.	
	15 @ 108	N.S. St.
Nipissing.		2 @ 58½
8 @ 6⅝	Mex. L. P.	
100 @ 6½	25 @ 40½	Bell Tel.
		10 @ 122
C.P.R.	Commerce.	
90 @ 151⅝	10 @ 160	Tor. Ry.
		10 @ 96½
L. of Woods.		5 @ 96¼
25 @ 71⅞		
		Can. Per.
Dom. Coal.		45 @ 115
50 @ 40		

New York Stocks.

Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the New York market to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.
Amal. Copper	49½	50	48	48½
Amer. Locomotive	39	39	39	39
Amer. Car & F.	33¼	33⅝	32⅜	33½
Amer. Smelters	75½	75½	72¾	73⅝
Anaconda	32	32	30⅝	30½
American Sugar	106⅞	107¼	106⅜	107
American Ice	16½	17	16⅜	17
A. C. O.	28¾	28⅜	28	28½
American Biscuit	...	...	...	...
A. Chalmers	6	6⅞	6	6⅞
Atchison	73½	74¼	72¾	73¼
Air Brake	...	...	...	...
Atlantic Coast	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn	39¾	41¼	39¼	40½
Baltimore & Ohio	83¼	83½	83	83
Canadian Pacific	151	151¾	151	151¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30⅝	30¼	30½
Cast Iron Pipe	...	...	...	...
Central Leather	16½	16½	16½	16½
Canada Southern	21	21¼	20¾	21
C. F. I.	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20½
Chic., M. & St. P.	105½	106¼	104⅝	104¾
Corn Products	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜
Denver	20½	21¼	20¼	20⅜
Del. & Hudson	143	144	142	142
Distillers	40⅞	40⅞	39½	39½
Detroit United	...	...	...	...
Erie	17¼	17¼	16⅜	16⅜
do. 1st preferred	36½	36½	36	36
do. 2nd preferred	27	27	26½	26½
Foundry	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Great Northern	120	121½	118¾	119½
Great North. Ore	46½	46½	46⅛	46⅜
General Electric	116½	116½	116	116
Great Western	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
Hocking Iron	17⅞	17⅞	16¾	16¾
Illinois Central	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
Lead	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅝
L. & N.	95	96½	94⅜	95
Missouri Pacific	54	54	53¼	53⅝
M. K. T.	26⅝	27	26¼	26½
Mexican Central	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
Manhattan	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
North American	...	...	...	...
New York Central	98	99	98	98¼
Mackay	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	62	62	62	62
Norfolk & West	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
New York Gas	94	94	94	94
Northwest	130	130½	130½	130½
Northern Pacific	118⅜	121¼	118⅜	119⅞
Ont. & Western	33	33	32½	32½
People's Gas	78¼	78¾	78⅜	78⅝
Pressed Steel Car	21	21	21	21
Pennsylvania	114	114¾	113⅝	114
Pullman	...	...	...	...
Reading	94½	95⅜	93¼	93½
Pacific Mail	23	23½	22¾	22¾
Rock Island	15½	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛
Republic I. & S.	18	18	17½	17½
Railway Springs	29½	30	29½	30
Southern Railway	14⅜	15	14½	14⅝
S. F. S.	28⅝	29	28¾	29
Sloss	38	38	38	38
Soo	80⅝	81	80	80
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
T. C. I.	...	...	...	...
Texas	20½	21	20½	20½
Southern Pacific	76½	76⅝	74½	74⅝
Twin City	86	86	86	86
Union Pacific	118¼	119	116¼	116⅝
U. S. Steel	27½	27⅝	27¼	27¼
do. preferred	88½	89⅜	87⅞	88
Wabash common	10	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
Westinghouse	46½	47½	46	47½
Western Union	61	61	60	60

Total sales, 438,000.

Gains in Two Weeks.

Subjoined is a list showing the advances made in some of the leading stocks in New York during the past fortnight:

	Nov. 23.	Dec. 7.
Twin City	71	86
Amalgamated Copper	48	49
Smelters	65	74
Sugar	103	108
Atchison	70	73
Air Brake	59	70
Brooklyn	30	40
Canadian Pacific	142	152
Cast Iron Pipe	17	22
C. F. I.	15	21
St. Paul	97	105
D. & H.	131	142
Erie	13	17
Great Northern	113	120
General Electric	109	116
Illinois Central	118	126
L. & N.	88	95
New York Central	94	98
Mackay common	49	55
Northwest	131	139
Northern Pacific	107	120
Pennsylvania	110	114
Sloss	32	38
Southern Pacific	68	75
Union Pacific	113	117

London Stock Market.

	Dec. 6. Last Quo.	Dec. 7. Last Quo.
Consols, money	82⅞	83
Consols, account	83¼	83 5-16
Anaconda	6⅝	6½
Atchison	75½	75
do. preferred	87½	87½
Baltimore & Ohio	85¾	85¾
Canadian Pacific Ry	155	154⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	30¾	30⅞
Great Western	8½	8½
St. Paul	109	108½
Denver	22½	22
do. preferred	63	63
Erie	18	17½
do. 1st preferred	38	37½
do. 2nd preferred	27½	27½
Grand Trunk	19¼	19¼
Illinois Central	131	131
L. & N.	98	98
Kansas & Texas	27¾	27¼
New York Central	101½	101½
Norfolk & Western	67	67
do. preferred	83	83
Ontario & Western	34	33¾
Pennsylvania	68¾	68½
Reading	46¾	46¼
Southern Railway	14⅝	14½
do. preferred	38	40½
Southern Pacific	77¼	77¼
Union Pacific	122⅝	121¼
do. preferred	88	88
U. S. Steel common	28¼	27⅞
do. preferred	91⅝	91¼
Wabash	10	10
do. preferred	18	18½
Amalgamated Copper	...	50½

WILL INCREASE HOLDINGS.

Cobalt Central Company Purchases a Large New Acreage.

The Cobalt Central Mines Co. have issued a statement to the effect that on Nov. 1 the shaft on the Big Pete Mine had attained a depth of 171 feet.

The No. 1 drift, at the 65 foot level, on Nov. 1 was in 393 feet along the course of the vein, which showed an advance of 166 feet since Sept. 1.

The No. 2 drift, at the 115 foot level, on Nov. 1 was in 215 feet, which showed an advance of 121 feet since Sept. 1.

In extending the No. 2 drift on the Big Pete vein, which was run in a depth of 115 feet, a new and unexpected cross vein of considerable proportions has been uncovered. This cross vein was discovered 215 feet from the shaft. Some three weeks ago work was started with the view of opening up this vein, and this work has progressed to such an extent that it has been opened 71 feet from the main drift. A telegram on Saturday, Nov. 30, received from our mine manager, indicated that very good values are being found. Assays taken across the face of the vein for 15 inches to 18 inches gave a return of from 140 to 350 ounces of silver to the ton. These ores also carry considerable nickel. This is an entirely new strke and will be the means of furnishing considerable ore to the concentrating plant.

During the month of October sinking was begun in the shaft on the Gamey Mine and this work will be carried on without interruption. The ore taken from this shaft will be sent to the mill for treatment along with that taken from the Big Pete.

A 15-drill air compressor plant has been installed at the Big Pete mine, also a new cage hoist.

The Cobalt Central Co. have recently acquired 18 mining permits, or properties, all located in the Cobalt district, for $187,500.

In the opinion of competent judges this purchase is an exceptionally advantageous one, consisting of about 560 acres more of mineral lands very favorably located, at a cost of approximately $335.00 per acre. It is authoritatively stated that in the early part of this year the proprietor of the 999-year lease of the Gamey Mine (40 acres) was offered $410,000.00 for the same by a Boston syndicate. The offer was refused. The three mines immediately adjacent to the Gamey tract, namely, the Coniagas, Buffalo and Thethewey, are large ore producers, the Coniagas being the largest shipper and dividend payer in the camp.

In order to secure funds for the purpose of making payment of the said sum of $187,500.00, the directors have decided to sell 750,000 shares of full paid and non-assessable capital stock of the company which it available for that purpose, and to offer same for subscription to the stockholders of the company at the price of 25 cents per share.

Chicago Gets Convention.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 7.—The Republican National Committee to-day voted in favor of Chicago being the city in which the national convention will be held, June 16, 1908.

Yes!

The egotistical person may be called one kind of "I" sore.—Philadelphia Bulletin

FUTURES ARE UNSTEADY TRADING BECOMES DULL

Cables Are Firmer, But Chicago Options Except Oats Are Lower.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 7.

At Chicago, Dec. wheat closed ½c lower, Dec. corn ⅝c lower, and Dec. oats ⅝c higher.

Winnipeg car lots to-day, 300, last year 144.

Liverpool wheat futures ½d up, corn unchanged.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The following were the last prices made at the call board of the Toronto Board of Trade. Prices are for outside shipping points, except when mentioned:

Winter wheat—No. 2 white, sellers, 98c, buyers 95c; No. 2 red, no quotations; No. 2 mixed, sellers 93½c, buyers 93c.

Spring wheat—No. 2 Ontario, no quotations; No. 2 goose, no quotations.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, no quotations; No. 2, no quotations.

Barley—No. 2, sellers 76c, outside; No. 3X, no quotations; No. 3, no quotations.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers 45½c, sellers 46½c; No 2 mixed, *buyers 43c.

Bran—Sellers, $20, buyers' bags.

Buckwheat—Sellers 63c.

Rye—No. 2 sellers 80c, buyers 78c.

Peas—No. 2, sellers 95½c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, sellers 70c, Toronto.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, $3.80 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $5.80; second patents, $5.20; strong bakers', $5.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day:

Wheat—Dec. $1.01¼ bid, May $1.10⅛ bid.
Oats—Dec. 45c bid, May 52⅜c bid.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.40 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4 in barrels. These prices are for delivery here; car lots 5c less.

Chicago Gossip.

Marshall, Spader & Co. (J. G. Beaty), King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec	94⅞	95	94¼	94¼
May	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
July	96⅜	96⅞	96¼	96⅝
Corn—				
Dec	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅝
May	56⅜	56⅜	55⅝	55⅞
July	56⅝	56⅝	55	55
Oats—				
Dec	49¼	49½	49¼	50¼
May	53⅝	54	53½	53½
July	47⅝	48	47⅜	47⅜
Pork—				
Jan	12.55	12.55	12.50	12.50
May	12.90	12.97	12.87	12.90
Ribs—				
Jan	6.82	6.92	6.77	6.77
May	6.90	6.92	6.90	6.90
Lard—				
Jan	7.80	7.85	7.77	7.77
May	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75

Chicago Gossip.

Charles W. Gillett to Peter Morgan at the close of the market.

Wheat—The news of the day contained further mention of small supplies of wheat in the northwestern interior and Canadian markets were strong, owing to a better export demand. Cables rere and at the seaboard disclosed a little stronger feeling abroad. World's shipments were estimated at 8,200,000 bushels and as America shipped 6,300,000 bushels according to Bradstreet's, this would leave very moderate amounts from Russia and Danubian territory. This latter is expected to ship 440,000 bushels, as compared with 4,000,000 bushels a year ago. Domestic news were neutral as northwestern receipts were about 100 cars larger than last year and were offset by a better milling demand here and in the southwest. Interior millers are reported as good buyers of soft winter wheat in this market and flour stocks are small and millers' supplies of wheat light. It is reasonable to expect a continued demand from that source. The liquidation of speculative holdings in December wheat at Liverpool is causing more or less dullness in that market, but as the larger Argentine surplus is in part offset by the shortage in Canada the situation still possesses some strength. Our winter wheat is not in as good condition as it was last year and with the amount of this year's crop already sold for export, any danger threatening next year's crop would become a factor in advancing prices. The market is still ruling near the panic prices and as monetary conditions improve I am inclined to look for a recovery in prices, temporarily at least.

Corn—The situation is complicated by alternate claims and denials of larger farmers' deliveries, but in the meantime the market does not show as much firmness as might be expected from our exhausted stocks and small receipts. Prices are high, as compared with hogs and this may become an influence sooner or later. Our reports from country dealers to-day are rather bearish and much more so than for some time past. The market experienced liberal selling pressure today from strong interests and we would only advise purchases on sharp breaks.

Oats—Market was strong early, owing to small offerings, but reacted on selling of new May by the Armour brokers. Shorts have been punished so often they offer little resistence to advances.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Butter, firm, unchanged; receipts, 3071.

Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 2091.

Eggs—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 2476.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Wheat—Spot, easy; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 8½d; futures, dull; Dec., 7s 8½d; March, 7s 11½d; May, 7s 10¾d. Corn, spot quiet; Prime American, 5s 6d; futures, steady; Dec., nominal; Jan., 5s 2¾d. Peas, Canadian, steady, 7s 10d. Flour, winter patents, quiet, 30s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), dull, £2 to £3.

Beef, extra India mess, 96s 3d, firm. Pork, prime mess western, steady, 85s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 42s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., quiet, 52s 6d. Short rips, 16 to 24 lbs., quiet, 55s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., firm, 57s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 57s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 56s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., firm, 51s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 54s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 36s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, quiet, 42s 9d. American refined, in pails, quiet, 44s 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, quiet, 60s. Canadian finest colored, new, quiet, 61s. Tallow, prime city, steady, 23s 6d. Australian, in London, firm, 33s 4½d. Turpentine spirits, dull, 35s 6d. Rosin, common, steady, 10s 3d. Petroleum, refined, firm, 7½d. Linseed oil, easy, 24s 6d. Cotton, Hull refined, January, April, easy, 21s 9d.

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At this price we shall make to your order for Monday and Tuesday only, a FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOTH OVERCOAT. We shall line it with twill serge, silk finish, and silk velvet collar. The cut can be either the long, loose back, the moderate length, with creased seam and vent in back, or the nobby short box coat. Any style you want. Our guarantee as to fit and quality goes with it.

This is a great bargain, and if you appreciate style, quality and good tailoring, you'll not lose an hour before you leave your order. We shall not repeat this offer, and furthermore, the goods are limited in quantity, and the regular price would be just about double this.

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TOPICS OF THE TURF

Nancy Hanks Back in Ole Kentuck.

A despatch from Lexington, Ky., dated Dec. 5, states that Nancy Hanks, once the world's champion trotter (2.04) and for many years one of the most wonderful trotting mares, has come back home to die.

She was bred by William Kenney, on his farm, which is now part of James B. Haggin's Elmendorf Stud, and was given her early speed lessons by the well-known Ben Kenney, who recently signed a contract to train the horses belonging to Hon. Jacob Rupert, proprietor of the Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. She is now located on the farm of John E. Madden, which is almost in sight of Elmendorf, and it is likely the old mare will end her days there. Edward and Joseph Madden, sons of John E., bought her at the recent Old Glory sale for $1500, where she was consigned by J. M. Johnson, the Massachusetts' breeder, who also sold Todd and many other noted horses at the same sale.

Nancy Hanks is by Happy Medium, out of Nancy Lee, by Dictator, sire of Dexter, Director, etc., and now 21 years old, which is about the average age a horse attains. She is said to be in foal to the great young sire Todd (2.14 3-4), sire of Kentucky Todd (2.08 3-4), etc., and Mr. Johnson has offered $2000 for the foal at 4 months, which makes the old mare look like a bargain.

American Trotting Horse Breeders' Meeting.

Last Friday evening at 5.30 the first annual meeting of the American Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was called by William Russell Allen of Pittsfield, Mass., first vice-president of the association, acting as chairman in the place of the president, Senator J. W. Bailey, who was absent.

The meeting was held in a large room adjoining the auction ring in Madison Square Garden, New York, and was attended by about one hundred prominent breeders.

Secretary H. K. Devereux, of Cleveland, read his report, which covered a period of ten months, or up to Oct. 31. He showed that the association had about 500 regular and 92 life members, but the total membership was nearly 1000.

He said that at the request of the United States bureau of animal industry the association had appointed a committee of well known breeders to co-operate with other committies in the improvement and encouragement of American bred carriage horses. The committees met at Chicago on Nov. 18 and decided to open futurities of carriage horses, to be competed for at different agricultural fairs, the championship classes to be judged annually at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

Mr. Devereux stated that while the nominations for the stallion stakes do not close until Dec. 31, yet many horses are already named and the entrance fees paid in.

The report of Sterling R. Holt, of Indianapolis, treasurer of the association, showed the affairs of the association to be prosperous. Among other recommendations, Mr. Holt strongly recommended that all moneys received for the stallion and matron stakes be at once deposited in some first-class bank and the accruing interest added to the respective purses.

Secretary Devereux's report showed that a committee of the breeders' association had held a meeting at Lexington during the late trotting meeting there and recommended the abolishment of three-in-five races for colts of three years old or under. Before the report was adopted, Gen. C. C. Watts, of West Virginia, owner of General Watts, 2.06 3-4, champion three-year-old colt, made a short speech, introducing a resolution that the association go on record as opposed to the long system of racing for colts, irrespective of what others may decide.

General Watts' resolution was adopted unanimously.

W. E. D. Stokes introduced a resolution to the effect that the breeders' association devise means of encouraging amateur harness sport, and help, if necessary, the younger element of road and matinee drivers to learn how to handle and drive horses.

He believed that the amateur end of the sport was destined to form a more important part of the improvement of trotting horses and advancement of breeding interests. His resolution was also adopted unanimously.

Chairman Allen appointed H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie; W. E. D. Stokes, New York, and Charles A. McCulley, of Brooklyn, a committee of three to revise the list and elect a board of directors, to consist of fifty, for the coming year. The committee reported the selection of the old list, with the addition of Col. J. C. Kirkpatrick, California; W. F. Garth, Alabama, and S. Watson, of Virginia.

Major W. Wins.

Major W., b. g., by Major H. (Fred Rogers)	3 4 3 1 1
Uncle Sim, blk. g. (J. H. Lock)	2 1 0 2 2
Elsie R., ch.m. (H. R. Reynolds)	1 3 0 4 3
Baron Powers, br.g. (Frank Rogers)	4 2 4 3 4

The editor of this department has been requested by several parties to give an opinion as to the winner according to the above summary. The rule which is supposed to cover this case is somewhat ambiguous, but at the same time common sense should go along way in deciding the winner. Major H. won two distinct heats, while Uncle Sim won only one heat, and divided the honors with Elsie R. in another, the third, which was a dead heat between the two. However, opinions are likely to differ in this case.

Geers to Handle Kidd McGregor.

W. C. Kidd of Listowel, one of the most widely known horsemen in this country, owner of Berthena Bars, 2.09 1-2, Robert Bars, 2.16 1-4, King Arthur, 2.20 1-4, etc., well-known pacers, has shipped his 4-year-old trotting stallion, Kidd McGregor, by Jay McGregor, 2.07 1-4, to the great reinsman, Ed Geers, at Memphis, Tenn., to be trained for the races in 1908. Kidd McGregor is a slashing big young horse with a great turn of speed, having shown a mile as a 3-year-old at Lexington in 2.12, and it is expected that in the hands of the past master Geers, the horse will be one of the notable trotters next year.

Mr. Kidd recently sold the black stallion, Monbars, 2.11 3-4, by Eagle Bird, 2.21 1-2, dam Fanny, by Labek, to a syndicate of Strathroy horsemen, who are to be congratulated upon getting one of the best sires ever imported into this country.

Considering the opportunity, Monbars has had in this country his record in the stud is an exceptionally good one. While his list includes many horses prominent in races thruout Canada and the United States, probably the best of his get is the 3-year-old stallion, Ian Bar, owned by Mr. J. W. Prangley of Strathroy, and trained and driven by Uri Pierce, who has developed many of the Monbars youngsters.

Ian Bar was raced several times during the past season in races of half-mile heats, and early as June was able to step halves in a race in 1.05, which, over a half-mile track, certainly shows quality. No doubt it was the prenomenal performances of Mr. Prangley's colt that induced the Strathroy horsemen to buy Monbars and in doing so they have made no mistake, for they have got a right good sire, one that has not only shown that he is a successful progenator of speed, but one that was a race horse of exceptional quality himself, when on the track.

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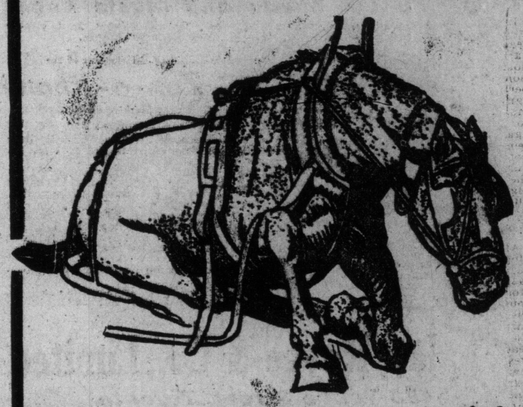

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Trading Players Magnates' Hobby

"As a business, baseball has certainly grown to be a queer proposition, with no ideal or standard to work by, while as an art the ideal has been reached by fully half a dozen teams in the last 40 years," says Tom Murnane, in The Chicago Record-Herald. "This winter there seems to be a craze for trading players, with a hope of driving the men to their top-notch speed. A change of base will often help a ballplayer, but wholesale trading is a dangerous practice.

"Foreign cows wear long horns in baseball, and the boy touted as a phenomenal workman on the Pacific coast or the Crescent City is sure to lose much of his speed when stacked up against the cream of the profession in the major leagues.

"The most remarkable teams the game has produced worked together for years and usually went to pieces just as soon as the time came to make changes. The Boston Americans won two straight champnionships, then dropped La Chance for Grimshaw and finished in the second division. From a world-beater to a tail-ender in two years is the record for dropping off the man. Next year we will have practically a brand new team, mostly of youngsters, with a hope of developing a winner.

Produced 47 Champion Teams.

"The game has produced 47 champion teams in the last 37 years in the 11 cities which now make up the two major leagues. This includes the National League, the original American Association, the Players' League and the American League—four really major organizations attracting the attention of the whole country and worthy of record.

"Outside of the cities now in the big circuits to enjoy a national winner was Providence in 1879 and 1884. The record shows the number of championships won for the different cities, Boston leading with 16. Then comes Chicago with 10, St. Louis 5, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn 4 each, Pittsburg 3, Detroit 2, Cincinnati 1, with Cleveland and Washington yet to hear from.

"I had the rare pleasure of knowing intimately every man who has guided a team into first place for a major league championship—19 in all. Commencing with the Quakers, Hicks Hayburst brought the first pennant to Philadelphia in '71. Then came Harry Wright with his Boston team to win the honors for four years in succession. A. G. Spalding endeared himself to the west when he landed the White Stockings in first place in '76. Harry Wright landed the money for Boston in '77 and '78. Then came A. C. Anson with a three-time winner for Chicago.

Landed the Fist Flag.

"During the same time, '82, O. P. Caylor, at Cincinnati, landed the first championship for the new and vigorous American Association. Caylor was not the manager, but the ruling force, and one of the promoters of the American Association. Billy Sharsig with his Athletics won the association pennant in '83, while John F. Morrill landed the money for Boston. The next year, '84, Frank Bancroft managed the Providence champions, and James Mutrie wo nthe association prize with his New York team.

"In the play-off for the first world's championship, Bancroft came out an easy winner with four straight. A. C. Anson led his Chicago team in '85 and '86 to the top. Then came W. H. Watkins, with Detroit, in '87. The New York Giants now came to the front with James Mutrie and won out two years in succession. For four successive years up to this time, Charley Comiskey won the championship for St. Louis in the American Association, to lose out to William McGunnigle's Brooklyn team in '89. In the play-off for the world's championship, Comiskey got the better of Anson and Watkins, while Mutrie won out from McGunnigle.

"Then came the greatest baseball war known to the game. M. J. Kelly led the Boston club, winners of the Players' League honors, while McGunnigle handled the National League winners for Brooklyn. In 1891 Frank Selee came to the front with the Boston Nationals and repeated the two following years, while Arthur Irwin managed the Boston Association team in 1891, winners of the pennant.

Hanlon Next in Line.

"Ed. Hanlon was next in line with his Baltimore champions, taking three pennants in succession. Frank Selee then repeated twice in succession with Boston, and Ed. Hanlon came back with two winners in succession for Brooklyn. Fred Clarke, with his Pittsburg team, broke into the limelight for three successive winners. In 1901 the American League extended into a real major league and Comiskey landed the money for Chicago.

"Connie Mack became a hero in the Quaker City by landing the Athletics in the first place in 1902, and then Jimmie Collins carried the Boston Americans across the line in 1903 and beat out Fred Clarke for the big honors. Collins repeated in 1904, and John McGraw had a walkover for the honors in the National League and then repeated to meet Connie Mack's Athletics and lowered their colors.

"A new force came into the National League and Frank Chance landed his Chicago league team in first place, while Comiskey had a winner in the White Sox and defeated Chance in the play-off. Chance repeated, while Hugh Jennings came to the front with Detroit and struck his colors to the Chicago Cub leader. And there you have the leaders up to date."

Funny to All But Brouthers.

"A funny think happened back in the '80's, when I was manager of the Detroit team," W. H. Watkins of the Indianapolis Club said. "Dan Brouthers was the central figure, and the trouble was caused by the fact that we were using whitewash to run our lines in those days instead of painting them.

"Brouthers was at bat during a game at Detroit, swinging his bat like a gladiator. The pitcher sent up a high fast one that caught Dan unawares, right on the temple. He fell as if he were shot, face downward, his mouth in the line of whitewash. He was all out and the players carried him to the bench.

"For fully five minutes Brouthers did not know what was going on, but liberal applications of cold water finally opened his eyes. He slowly tottered to his feet and at about the same time that mouthful of lime he had got when he fell began to trouble him. He started to spit.

"'Dunny,' he said, turning to Dunlap, who was standing near, 'I told you that tobacco was on the bum.'

"Brouthers had borrowed a chew of Dunlap and thought the burning sensation caused by the lime was due to Dunlap's favorite brand of tobacco."—Washington Star.

Snyder Fooled Roger Connor.

"You can talk about your crack catchers all you want to," "Tacks" Parrot said, "but the equal of Charley Snyder was never seen on a ball field He was a wonder as a thrower and had more baseball sense than half a dozen average players. Talk about signs! He was full of them. And quick? Why, he had base runners nailed before they knew what they were about.

"Boston was playing in New York one day and George Gore was on third and Roger Connor on first. Snyder caught Gore off his base and Connor was indignant and exclaimed: 'What do you think of that for base running?' In a twinkling Snyder threw the ball to the first baseman and he caught Connor fairly and squarely off the base. Connor was so disgusted he hurled himself on the grass and pounded his head with his fists.

"A clever trick of Snyder's was his ability to puzzle the base runners as to where he intended throwing the ball. He threw easily, quickly, and strongly. One of the great things about Snyder was that when he wanted to catch a man napping he took good care that the pitcher would not give the batsman a chance to hit a good ball into the space an infielder hed left to cover the bag."—Washington Star.

Matty Baldwin's Win.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 7.—Matty Baldwin of Boston clearly outpointed Bert Keyes of Philadelphia in their twelve-round bout before the National Athletic Club of this city here last night. Both men were in fine condition and met at 133 pounds. From the outset Baldwin seemed to have the advantage, hitting Keyes' head and body almost at will, and had he had sufficient force behind his blows would probably have scored a knockout. Altho fighting sharply Keyes was unable to reach Baldwin, who stopped his blows easily and returned stiff lefts and rights, which rocked the Philadelphian.

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Jury Says He Is Sane.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—James Bartlett Hammond, head of the Hammond Typewriter Company, left a private sanitarium and visited his manufacturing plant. His return was made the occasion of a welcoming demonstration by the employes.

A sheriff's jury last night declared Mr. Hammond sane, thus ending the action begun last April by Hammond's relatives to have him adjudged incompetent to manage his business affairs.

GOES TO TOKIO.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Rev. Walter MacLaren, B.D., Renfrew, has been appointed professor of economics in one of the colleges of Tokio.

His duties begin next March.

Stories For the Fireside Fans.

Little Happenings in the Life of the Diamond Stars That Provoke a Laugh.

When the Philadelphia (American League) Club was assembled at the Broad-street Station waiting to take the train for the south last March to start on its training, the players' wives, who had been denied the privilege of accompanying their husky ball-playing husbands, were crowded around, bidding them a tearful farewell, says Revere Rodgers in The Washington Star.

The gallant Harry Davis, the first-sacker of the Athletics, was standing apart with his wife talking, while at the same time Harry held his infant son in his sturdy arms.

Just at that moment who should come running into the station but Eddie Plank, who had but that moment arrived in Philadelphia from his Gettysburg home.

Perceiving Davis on the platform, Eddie rushed up to him, and with a wild shout of joy, cried out:

"Hello, Harry! How are you, old man?"

"Why," drawled Harry, as he prepared to shift the baby over to his left arm, so that he could give Plank the manly hand squeeze, "at the present moment, Eddie, I happen to be holding my own."

Thompson's Warning to Delehanty.

When the Philadelphia (National League) team was composed of a set of stars, of which Sam Thompson and big Ed. Delehanty were the leading lights, there used to loaf about the Philadelphia Park a half-witted fellow, whom everybody called Bill.

It was his duty to take care of the bats, run after foul balls, carry water, and, in fact, to make himself generally useful around the grounds.

One hot August day, when the St. Louis Club were playing the Phillies, the score stood 5 to 4 in the ninth inning, and in the St. Louis chaps favor.

There were two of the Phillies on the bases, Hallman on second and Larkin on first, with one man out.

Sam Thompson, who had retired from the game in the early part of the contest by reason of an injury to his ankle, was sitting on the bench, when it came Ed. Delehanty's turn to go to the bat.

The manager of the Philadelphias told Delehanty that he would give him a box of cigars if he would drive in Hallman, and Delehanty, who not only wanted to win the cigars, but who also wanted to help his team win the game, started for the home plate on the run.

By some misfortune Bill, the half-witted character, got in Del's way, and Del gave him a push, that sent Bill flying down among the bats.

Of course, the foolish chap wasn't hurt, but he set up a holler, which was his usual means for working the ball players for money.

Delehanty, instead of knocking a base hit, sent up a pop fly, which was gathered in by the St. Louis catcher, and when the big ball player returned to the bench Sam Thompson said to him:

"I am afraid, Del, if the treasury department officials get next to you that you will be arrested."

"Arrested!" cried Delehanty, as a puzzled expression stole over his face, "and for what?" he asked, as he rubbed his head in a perplexed manner.

"Why, for shoving the queer," retorted Sam, as he ducked his head in the direction of the simple-minded Bill.

Hans Wagner Wanted to Know.

Hans Wagner, the big, burly infielder of the Pittsburg team, and the leading slugger for many years of the National League, is a mighty close-mouthed, tho generous-hearted, ballplayer.

Hans has his kidding spells at infrequent intervals, but, to judge from the expression of his stolid countenance, one would never accuse the husky German of knowing a joke when he saw it.

But just here is where a person is likely to be badly mistaken, as was Robertaille, the pitcher of the Pittsburg Club, when he first joined the Smoky City aggregation.

Robertaille had been with the Pittsburg Club only a few days, when he strolled into the club house, where Hans Wagner was busily engaged in perusing a local paper.

Robertaille stood by watching the great ballplayer as he slowly traced his forefinger along the line he happened to be reading, and the game little pitcher was about to begin his disrobing act when the mighty Wagner, with a quizzical expression on his face, turned to the pitcher, and asked:

"What would you call a man who takes pictures?"

"Why," shot back Robertaille, as a look of pitying disgust came upon his face—disgust at the denseness of the great Wagner—"I would call the man a photographer, of course," he added, with a haughty, disdainful air.

"That's what I thought, too," slowly drawled Hans, as he glanced about at the other ballplayers, who, knowing Wagner as they did, suspected some joke; "but here's a Pittsburg judge," continued the great ballplayer, "who called a man a thief for taking some pictures."

And then, while the other spike-shoe artists guffawed at the discomfiture of Robertaille, that doughty gentleman dived into his locker and silently divested himself of his civilian apparel, while Hans Wagner strolled out into the sunlight to watch the ground force pitching quoits.

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Oranges Should Be Cheap.

There are at present 50 freight cars or oranges in the railway sidings in Toronto, some of which have been there since Nov. 21. They are consigned to prominent fruit dealers in this city, who are at a loss to know what to do with them. The different firms are well stocked, and at present are not able to handle them.

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$4.00, $4.75, $5.50, $6.50, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, and up to $60.00.

Banjos

$4.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, and up to $50.00.

Accordions

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, and up to $25.00

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Last Week a Banner One For the League Bowlers

Feature Was Central's Record Score in Games Against Royals B in the City League—Standing and Games Scheduled.

Last week was the banner week for the season's rolling in the different bowling leagues, especially the City, when the Royals B, the leaders in the race, dropped two to the Centrals. The rolling of the latter was the best seen here for many moons, especially their second frame of 1046, which will stand for some time to come, as will also their grand total of 2811.

Royal Canadians and Americans met for the first time this season, the champions having to be content with two games. This week the Royals meet the Dominions, who are second in the league, and a win for either will likely settle who will be champions of the first series.

Last Saturday night Rosedale and Floral, who were tied for first place in Class A of the Oddfellows' League, closed, the former walking away with three straight and incidentally rolling 2656, establishing a league record, which they again broke Friday night by 29 pins, when they took all three from Laurel, who were second. This just about makes Rosedale champions of the first series, as they have a lead of three games now and only two teams to play before the series closes. Rosedale B have a lead of three games over Floral in Class B and altogether it looks a double win for the one lodge.

The World is leading in the morning section of the Printers by a slight margin over The Globe, and as these teams meet this week, there is bound to be something doing. Newton-Treloar is still leading in the evening section.

The Strollers held their lead in the Central, with Bronchos and Brunswicks tied for second, only three games behind the leaders.

No less than 90 bowlers reached over the 500 mark last week, including four of the 600 mark, who were as follows: A. Johnston, Royals B, 624; Pat Phelan, Queen Citys, 620; W. Martinson, Centrals, 616, and P. Jennings, Royal Canadians, 602.

The following is the standing of the different leagues and the games scheduled this week:

—Toronto League—

	Won.	Lost.
Royal Canadians	18	3
Dominions	17	4
Americans	15	6
Iroquois	13	8
Maple Leafs	12	9
Queen Citys	11	10
A. Company, Q.O.R.	7	14
Torontos	7	14
Merchants	3	18
Lennox	2	19

—Oddfellows—Class A—

	Won.	Lost.
Rosedale	19	2
Floral	16	5
Prospect	13	5
Laurel	11	7
Integrity	12	9
Prince of Wales	9	9
Riverdale	9	9
Albert	4	14
Queen City	3	15
Canada	0	21

—Oddfellows—Class B—

	Won.	Lost.
Rosedale	16	2
Floral	13	5
Laurel	12	6
Toronto	12	6
Broadviews	5	10
Central	9	12
Riverdale	1	11
Triple Link	1	14

—Morning Section—Printers—

	Won.	Lost.
World	12	6
Globe	9	9
Specials	8	10
Mail	7	11

—Evening Section Printers—

	Won.	Lost.
Newton-Treloar	16	2
Mail Job	13	5
Warwick Bros. & Rutter	12	6
Book Room A	11	7
The Star	8	7
Saturday Night	8	7
Book Room B	6	12
Carswell	6	12
Grocer	4	14
The News	3	15

—City—

	Won.	Lost.	Total Pins.
Royals B	25	2	23,578
Centrals	18	3	17,485
Big Five	16	8	18,628
Sunshine	15	9	18,923
Victorias	15	12	20,014
Royal D	12	12	17,311
Blue Labels	12	12	17,784
Royals C	10	14	17,450
High Rollers	7	17	17,147
J. C. O.	6	18	17,054
Orr Bros	5	16	14,505
Marathons	3	21	15,490

—Central—

	Won.	Lost.
Strollers	17	1
Brunswicks	14	4
Bronchos	14	4
Klein's Colts	9	6
Pastimes	11	7
Royal Canadians A	9	9
Aberdeens	7	8
Benedicts	7	11
H. and A. Saunders	6	9
Royal Alexandras	4	11
Beefeaters	3	12
Wellesleys	4	15

GAMES SCHEDULED THIS WEEK.

—Toronto—

Monday—Merchants v. Maple Leafs.
Tuesday—Torontos v. Queen Citys.
Wednesday—Royal Canadians v. Dominions.
Thursday—Americans v. Iroquois.
Friday—Lennox v. A Co., Q.O.R.

—Printers—

Monday—Warwick Bros. & Rutter v. The Star; Carswell v. Book Room A; Grocer v. Mail Job.
Thursday—World v. Globe; Specials v. Mail; Wrong Fonts v. Book Room B; Saturday Night v. Newton-Treloar.

—Class A—Oddfellows—

Tuesday — Canada v. Queen City; Integrity v. Albert.
Wednesday—Riverdale v. Rosedale.
Thursday—Laurel v. Prince of Wales.
Friday—Prospect v. Floral.

—Class B—Oddfellows—

Tuesday—York v. Floral.
Wednesday—Toronto v. Broadview; Laurel v. Rosedale.
Friday—Riverdale v. Central.

—City—

Monday—Royal D v. Blue Labels; Victorias v. High Rollers.
Tuesday—Big Five v. Orr Bros.; Royal C v. Centrals.
Wednesday—Marathons v. Royal D.
Thursday—Orr Bros v. Centrals.
Friday—Big Five v. Sunshines; J.C.O. v. High Rollers.

—Centrals—

Monday—Aberdeens v. Benedicts; Beefeaters v. Royals A.
Tuesday—Benedicts v. Bronchos.
Wednesday—Klein's Colts v. Royal Alexandras.
Thursday—Brunswicks v. Strollers.
Friday—Royal Alexandras v. Pastimes.

Labatt Gets Nine Months.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—J. R. Labatt, who attempted to blackmail Hon. H. R. Emmerson and many other prominent people in Ottawa, this morning pleaded guilty in police court and was sentenced to nine months.

TORONTO HOCKEY LEAGUE

Meet and Elect Officers For Coming Season—Other Business Done.

The Toronto Hockey League, of which Fred Waghorne is the father, met at the Central Y.M.C.A. Friday night and elected the following officers:

Honorary patrons, J. J. Ward, Ed Mack, W. K. George, J. J. McCaffery, E. Boisseau, Ald. McBride, D. J. Sellers, E. Barrow; honorary president, J. D. Bailey; honorary vice-president, Bert Love; president, W. B. Hunter, Eureka A.C.; vice-president, C. J. Atkinson, Broadviews; secretary-treasurer, F. S. Buck, 34 Badgerow-avenue, or 339 Church-street, phone Main 724; executive committee, officers of the league, together with one representative of each club in the league.

Great interest was taken in all matters brought before the meeting, and to date there are enrolled 16 clubs with a total of 25 teams with at least four clubs, and five more teams, to hear from. The Toronto Hockey League holds the enviable position of being the largest hockey league in the Dominion playing on open rinks, and it is noted with pleasure that nearly every athletic organization which is interested in hockey is either directly or indirectly associated with the Toronto Hockey League.

The following clubs and teams are entered to date: Maple Leaf, junior and juvenile; Simcoe A.C., senior and junior; Broadview, intermediate, junior and juvenile; Victor A.C., senior and intermediate; Little York, juvenile; Jarvis Baptist, intermediate; Atlantic, juvenile; Kew Beach A.C., senior and junior; Eureka, senior and junior; Weston, intermediate; Lambton Mills, intermediate; Beach Success Club, junior; Walmer-road Baptist A.C., intermediate; Granite A.C., intermediate and junior; Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club, junior and juvenile; Sellers & Gough, intermediate.

A meeting of the executive will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club, Yonge-street, on Tuesday next at 8.30 p.m., at which meeting all the fees must be paid and the schedule for the coming season will be drawn up for each section, viz.: Senior, intermediate, junior and juvenile. It is requested that each club above mentioned make definite arrangements to have a representative present; also the secretary would like to hear from the following clubs: Toronto Junction High Parks, Garrett Athletic Club, St. Michael's College, I.C.B.U., Grenville A.C., Hewards, Young Torontos, J. F. Brown Company, and any others wishing to enter a team in the league.

Shamrocks After Championship.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Shamrocks will make once again a bid for the hockey championship, and President Humphrey and Secretary W. P. Lunny, the Talleyrand of sport, have been busy for a couple of weeks figuring. Finally they have made a selection. Nicholson, the celebrated goalkeeper of the Wanderers and the little man of iron, and afterwards the professional league, is going to be the nucleus of the Shamrock seven. That was arranged last night. Who the others are going to be is not yet definitely known, but it is a fair guess that Pitre and Laviolette, the two French-Canadian hockey and lacrosse players, will be a part of the team, and that Jimmy Gardner will be another of the septet.

KIPLING'S VIEW.

"Oh East is East and West is West And Never the Twain Shall Meet."

The following Limericks on the above have been written:

There was a young man from the East
Who said, "I don't care in the least
What you have in the jug;
Just fill up my mug."
And he soon was too full for the feast.

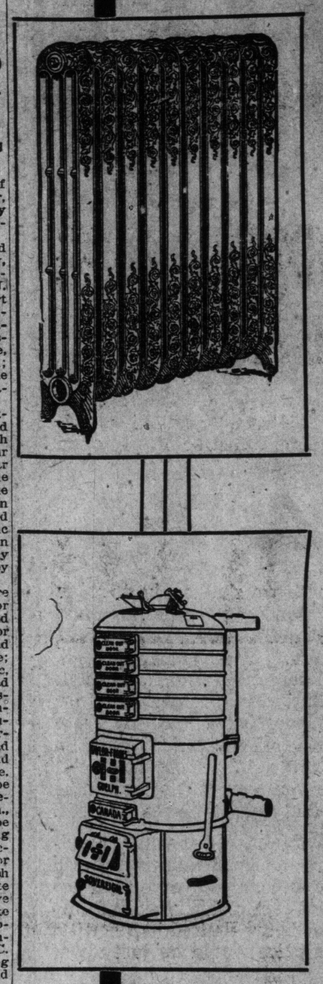
A more careful young man from the West
Insisted on having the best
Said he, "First be sure
That the Whisky is pure;
Is is 'Fisherman'? That is the best."

"Fisherman" is a fully matured fine pure old Highland Scotch Whisky. A. Kelly Evans, Sole Canadian Agent, 25 East Front-street, Toronto.

Mr. Chas. M. Ricketts has just returned home after a tour of Western Ontario towns, where he has been calling on his many friends in his new "Russell Fifty."

Clifton Lodge S.O.E.

The election of officers for 1908 resulted as follows: Bro. Controller Harrison, president (acclamation); Bro. Roberts, vice-president; Bro. Mann, chaplain; Bro. Morgan, secretary; Bro. Ed E. Walker, treasurer; Bros. West, English, Nunn, Everett, C. Manning and Lanston, committee; Bro. T. Gordwin, inner guard; Drs. Harrison and Ogden, physicians; Bros. Smith, Day and A. Manning, auditors; Bro. H. J. Ash, outer guard; Bros. E. C. Walker and R. Chalkly, trustees; Bro. A. H. Brooker, correspondent.



You Pay Us With the Coal You Save

Perhaps your house is heated by an extravagant and not altogether satisfactory heating apparatus. We will put in a system that will be entirely satisfactory, and the future saving in coal will repay you the price of our boiler and radiators.

"SOVEREIGN"

The hot-water boiler with the Larger First Section—Radiators, with large joints and screwed nipples.

The "Sovereign" heating system will add 15 per cent. to the selling value of your house. Made by the most experienced makers of house-heating apparatus in Canada.

Our Booklet free to any address.

Taylor-Forbes Company Limited

Head Office Guelph, Canada Works and Foundry

Toronto, 1088 King St. West.
122 Craig St. West, Montreal

IMMIGRANT WAS STARVING.

Albert Honeyball, a young English immigrant, was discovered in a fainting condition, thru hunger, on Clarence Square on Friday, and was sent to the Western Hospital yesterday.

Canada Cycle and Motor Company Opens Branch For Russell Cars.

The Canada Cycle and Motor Company are opening a down town branch at 20-22 West Adelaide-street, for the handling of their Russell Automobiles. Extensive alterations are being made to the premises so as to provide an up-to-date automobile show room, where the various Russell models may be inspected by prospective purchasers.

Arrangements are also being made for garage accommodation so that Russell owners may bring their cars to the branch for any little adjustment when needed.

The whole establishment will be under the management of Mr. Charles M. Ricketts, who is probably the best known automobile man in Canada.

It is hardly necessary to say that with Mr. Rickett's genial personality and expert knowledge, coupled with the ever increasing popularity of the Russell car, the new branch of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, is bound to be a complete success.

Sixth Ward Elections.

As aldermanic candidate in the sixth ward, James A. McCausland, the well-known financial man, has found, after a careful canvass of the district, that the voters in the west end are anxious to have an experienced representative in the council. Mr. McCausland is well versed in municipal matters and has had a large training in public affairs. His election is assured, according to the reports of his friends.

Christian Science Temple.

It is denied that the local Christian Scientists have any present intention of building a costly temple, altho that is the hope for "some day."

Committed For Trial.

BARRIE, Dec. 7.—Robert Thomas Christian, 30 years of age, has been committed to stand trial on a charge of assault on Margaret Ethel Clark, aged 8 years. Provincial Detective Reburn has been working on the case.

D. MORRISON
"The Credit Clothier"

Who's Your Tailor ?

Will He Trust You ?

Well I Will

CREDIT FOR Custom Tailoring

Because of my Custom Tailoring organization, my large business and close purchasing powers, I am able to produce, to your individual measure, for

SCOTCH TWEEDS **$17.00** BLUE AND BLACK WORSTEDS

as fine a Suit or Overcoat as you would ever desire to own. Perfect-fitting, honestly made, permanently shaped clothes, and, best of all, you get them

ON CREDIT

Full-Dress or Frock Suits to order. Special **$30**

Come and leave your measure now, while this special price offer is on for Xmas trade. All orders finished in time for Christmas.

D. Morrison 318 Queen West

Havana Cigars

We are quoting very special prices for fine Havana Cigars by the box, or in large lots for distribution. For prices, etc., see

A. CLUBB & SONS

"Direct Importers"

5 KING WEST.

New College Rink

NEAR SPADINA, ON COLLEGE.

will be open about

DEC. 15th

Admission—Ladies 10, gentlemen 15c. Season tickets—Ladies $2, gentlemen $3. Good music every night and Saturday afternoon.

F. LEON BRICK

MAGICIAN

OPEN DATES for Concerts, Banquets, Receptions, Clubs, Children's Parties, etc. Extensive repertory, which contains many new effects, presented in a mystifying and humorous manner.

Address

117 Cowan Avenue, - Toronto

HOW TO INVEST ONE DOLLAR

Try this week and open a savings account by depositing one dollar. Keep it up, and at the end of the year you will have saved a month's fair wages, on which we are paying full compound interest as your account grows.

The Home Bank of Canada is the particular friend of the small depositor. The highest rate of interest is paid, and customers who wish to save closely are loaned handy metal banks free—vest pocket size for men.

It will be no trouble for you to open an account Leave your name and address, deposit on dollar and take your pass book. When you are out of the City, deposits or withdrawals may be made by letter.

1854 THE 1854
HOME BANK OF CANADA.

Head Office
8 King Street West, Toronto

Toronto Branches, open 7 to 9 every Saturday night:
Queen St. West, cor. Bathurst St.
Bloor St. West, cor. Bathurst St.
78 Church St.

JAMES MASON, General Manager

Litigation Over McKinley's Will.

CANTON, O., Dec. 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou and Justice William R. Day are made party defendants to an action in common pleas court against the heirs and administrators of the estate of William McKinley.

Secretary Cortelyou and Justice Day, as the administrators of the McKinley estate, have in their possession for distribution $125,000.

The court action is brought by Robert S. Shields, administrator of the estate of Abner McKinley, brother of William McKinley, to get a decree setting forth the meaning of part of William McKinley's will.

More Bakers in Trouble.

Fifteen more bakers will be summoned on Monday on charges of selling lightweight bread.

A Nourishing Wine For Mothers.

Pure Delicious Nutritious

Be sure and get the genuine.

Sold only in bottles and bottled at the vineyard.

D. O. Roblin

OF TORONTO

Sole Canadian Agent.

Try It Now

I have a new shipment of flour in. I want everybody in Toronto to try my

Lawrence's Home-Made Bread

and see if they don't think it's better than ever.

8 Cents a Double Loaf

Sold only from the wagon—no stores.

Geo. Lawrence, Baker, Tel. M. 2837

21-31 Carr St., Toronto.

5 Per Cent. Debentures

Our 5 per cent. debentures offer a splendid opportunity to invest, especially at the present time. The total assets of the company are both responsible for the payment of interest and principal. Call or write the office for further information.

THE DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY
12 KING STREET WEST

The Toronto Sunday World

Second News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12. TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1907. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Men at the Front

What the Reading Camp Association is Doing in Lumber and Construction Camps.

A few years ago the reading public was startled by the revelations of Jacob Riss, the well-known New York journalist and social worker, concerning "How the other half lives." For the moment the cultivated and well-to-da portion of society was shocked into an imaginative realization of the under-side of civilization. We were made aware that behind the trim lawns of civilization, there were many low and unhealthy swamps and fens, and that only a short distance away from Easy-street multitudes of people were engaged in a daily stand-up fight for the chance to live. We had been accustomed to think of modern industry in the terms of coupons and dividends, but Mr. Riis made us think of it in the terms of human lives and we were momentarily staggered by the price paid for prosperity in the United States.

In Canada we have generally felt that we knew how the other half lives and have congratulated ourselves that there was no material for a Jacob Riss to work up into a harrowing story. We have had little poverty in our cities until this year; our agriculture has been prosperous and our farm life for the most part free and happy; our mines and forests are becoming the envy of the world; from the Atlantic to the Pacific we have been a prosperous people and all classes have been receiving substantial justice. Thus have we thought of ourselves.

But no one who listens carefully to the story which Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick of the Reading Camp Association in Canada tells of the frontier laborer can continue in such a happy delusion.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is the Jacob Riis of the lumbering, mining, fishing and railroad construction camps. Beginning life as a missionary along the frontier of our industrial expansion, he had the eye to see that lumberers, miners and construction men needed something else than sermons. He discovered that they could never be effectively reached by the routine propaganda of the church. With increasing experience a sense of their bitter need grew upon him and stung him into the desire and finally the resolve to create some new agency to meet that need.

Slowly a plan grew up in his mind and when he became convinced of its practicability he abandoned the preaching ministry for the na less real and more statesmanlike ministry of the Reading Camp Association. For the last seven years Mr. Fitzpatrick has devoted himself with untiring fidelity and for very slight remuneration to this new practical Evangelism.

To understand the aims of the Reading Camp Association we must picture to ourselves the kind of life which lumberers, miners and construction men live. It is far from easy to do this, for our minds are generally prepossessed from youth by the false glamor of the frontier. The real thing, however, is vastly different from the imagined thing, as real war is vastly different from the picture we are apt to form of it on review day. Imagine a world without women and children, without the privacy of the individual home, without traditions from the past, without a body of social customs and sentiments, without disinterested persons and institutions, without refined amusements, without books, pictures and newspapers. Into such a world place about 250,000 men, of many nationalities, for a large part very illiterate, with little training in self-control, at an age when excitement of some kind, mental or physical, is almost indispensable. Think of these men as engaged for ten hours of the day or more in hard monotonous labor and then thrown absolutely upon their own feeble resources for their entertainment during the leisure hours of the evenings when they are compelled to herd together in their small and often unsanitary shacks. Imagine these 250,000 men after months of monotonous and unemotional drudgery exposed, with money in their pockets, to the excitements of a holiday in the nearest frontier town and the temptations of the unclean harpies who are always to be found in such communities. Conceive a world and a life of this kind and you have the human situation which appealed to the heart and the moral purpose of Mr. Fitzpatrick. Plainly for such a situation sermons were not enough. The ignorance of the illiterate, the lack of anything resembling home life, the absence of disinterested leaders, the general emptiness of the leisure hours could not be relieved by mere preaching. Some other method of help had to be devised.

Out of this situation grew the Reading Camp Association. Its first aim was simply to provide a room or a tent where the men might read and write and amuse themselves in a quiet decent way. But there were many men who could neither read nor write and the brave thought came to Mr. Fitzpatrick—Why not teach these men to read and write? Is it not possible to find educated young men who for a small salary will take charge of these camps, work along with the men during the day and teach those who can be induced to study at night?

When first presented it seemed to many a bold but Utopian scheme. How has it worked out? Those who are most familiar with the Reading Camp Association feel confident that its success up to date has demonstrated the possibility of its eventual permanent usefulness. Thru the kindness of the employers and many private friends and with the assistance of a grant of $1000 from the Ontario government, Mr. Fitzpatrick has experimented with over 50 reading camps and last summer employed 19 students as teachers. Its worth as a going concern has been demonstrated. The ideal of the prophet has become embodied fact. The movement has enlisted the support of many of our best-known public men, such as Hon. William Charlton, J. B. Millar, Toronto; A. P. Turner, Copper-cliff; H. L. Lovering, Coldwater; James Playfair, Midland; Capt. William Robinson, D. C. Cameron and "Ralph Connor," Winnipeg, and Lieut.-Col. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto, who is now its treasurer.

The question inevitably arises: Why should this work not be put upon a firmer foundation? Why should not the province take it over as part of the work of its education department? It cannot be denied that these men have special claims upon the whole province. A very large portion of our provincial revenue is derived from mines and forests and the men who are used to exploit this wealth are the ones who get the least from it. If the state were a mere police force the betterment of its citizens could not be urged upon it. But such a conception of the functions of the state has long been abandoned. The state already devotes large sums of money to the education of its children; it maintains a provincial university, largely for the benefit of the children of the well-to-do classes; it bears the cost of experimentation with a view to better agriculture and more prosperous farmers; it protects infant industries by a tariff; in a multitude of ways it seeks the betterment of its people. Why, then, should it not undertake to do something permanently for its most exposed citizens? Must civilization ever bear the reproach of caring least for those who do its dirtiest, hardest and yet most fundamentally necessary labor? Must the state be content to punish the criminal when he has done wrong or shall it not undertake to prevent crime by improving the conditions out of which crime springs?

Only the future can answer these questions, but in the meantime Mr. Fitzpatrick and his friends of the Reading Camp Association have made a growing section of the public aware of the price we are paying in human lives for the exploitation of our mineral and forest wealth, have demonstrated the possibility of preventing much of this waste, and have earned the sympathy, support and congratulations of the whole humanitarian public.—R. J. Hutcheon.

SYNDICATE OF BRIDES DRAWS LARGE PROFITS

Scheme of Bogus Marriages to Foreigners Brought in Big Harvest to Women.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—That a Pennsylvania syndicate of 200 young women, engaging in bogus marriages to foreigners thruout Pennsylvania have, with their masculine conspirators, reaped harvests as rich as $20,000 a week, is attested by officers who have just made important arrests here.

Rosie Brown and Johanna Buck, stylishly-dressed women, with Charles Boles, were committed to jail for 30 days to-day on the charge of being suspicious characters. The detectives say that these three are members of the peculiar syndicate of swindlers who have been preying upon the foreigners in the milling and mining districts of Pennsylvania thru an alleged marriage form.

These particular women, according to the detectives, were brought from Lorain, O. Their scheme was to be introduced to some foreigner who had $1000 or $2000 by Boles. Another member of the syndicate would pose as a priest, and after a false marriage the woman would secure the money and disappear, invariably.

These three were arrested by Detectives Oppenheim and Gallaway while they were trying to catch Frank Kuris, a miner, who came from the ill-fated Miami mine on Saturday, and who had $1000. He had been induced to come to Pittsburg by Boles, who had promised to introduce him to a girl he could marry. Other arrests are expected to be made.

At the Clifton Hotel.

The following is a list of Toronto people at the Clifton Hotel last week: Mrs. Marsailles, Mrs. Post, Mr. T. W. Horn, Mr. A. G. Peuchen, Mr. Sims, Jaffray Sisters, Mr. W. H. Brouse, Mr. H. W. Mickle, Mr. George Tate Blackstock, Mr. A. Kelly Evans.

JUDGE WILLIAM J. POLLARD.
St. Louis judge who requires offenders to take a pledge that they will not drink or nag for the space of one year.

ENGLAND'S EX-PREMIER SOUNDS WARNING NOTE

Points Out Perils of Socialism and Speaks on Value of Imperial Preference

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Aston enjoys the distinction of being the first town in the country to establish a Unionist Labor club, and yesterday the spacious building erected at the Aston Cross was formally opened by Mr. Arthur Balfour, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of the Unionist party. One of the main objects of the promoters of the club is thar it may be a strong political weapon in the fight against socialism in the borough.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with musical honors, said: I beg to thank you, not merely for the terms in which this resolution has been couched, but even more for the obviously heartfelt enthusiasm by which it has on all sides been received. (Hear, hear). This is a workingman's club, (Hear, hear) and if I am rightly informed this is a workingman's constituency. (Applause). I believe that the great and enduring majority which returned in the moment of the deepest disaster of the Unionist cause my relative to parliament is a majority practically composed of the workingman element in this part of the great city of Birmingham. (Applause). And I rejoice to have an opportunity of saying a few words to those who thus represent the great mass of the community, whom it is the first duty of every public man to serve. I observe that in the speeches of our opponents, and of even some of our opponents who should know something of what they are talking about, and who are accustomed to measure their language, that we, the Unionist party, are represented as a party entangled in class obligations, bound to serve this small section or that small section of the community, and prevented by that very reason from giving that whole-hearted service to the community as a whole which is the only service worth giving, and the only duty which makes it worth while for any citizen of this country to take off his coat and enter into the dusty arena of public controversy.

I don't recognize that description of it. (Applause). I have now been a member of the Conservative and the Unionist party for 33 years—I mean an active member of parliament working for the cause—and I have been brought during that long period into close personal connection with every man of importance and distinction on our side of politics, and never once have I met any individual who was associated with the Unionist or Conservative party who was dominated by considerations of class interest or sectional obligations. (Hear, hear). The Labor party in the house of commons by their very name proclaim themselves to be sectional. The very description which they give of themselves implies that they divide the community into those connected with manual labor or wage-earning on the one side, and the relatively small minority who don't come under that description. (Hear, hear).

Unionists and Preference.

I see no distinction between one class of the community and another. My duty—the duty of every man in the party to which we belong—is a duty neither to workingmen nor to non-workingmen, neither to males nor females, nor to rich as against poor or poor as against rich; my duty is to the community as a whole (applause), which embraces all of these divisions in one indissoluble unity, and which embraces, not merely the community as we see it now living—the actual living units of this organization, but their children and their grand-children and their descendants. Our duty is not merely to England, to the empire, in this year 1907; it is a duty which extends forward into the future, whose thoughts must be directed not merely to the interests of these passing units who for the moment carry the destines of the empire in their hands; it is a duty which extends into the future, and which embraces all the future interests of the whole empire and of every unit and element composing that empire.

That may sound like an empty generalization. It is not an empty generalization. On the contrary, it is perpetually forgotten in the passing controversies of the hour. If I have to make a criticism upon those who oppose colonial preference it is that they have no imagination to see that our brothers beyond the seas carry in their hands, both as regards power and wealth, no small proportion of the destinies of the empire, and that to unite ourselves with them in the great commercial and protective bonds which we desire to see draw us together, is not only doing an immediate benefit to the interests of the empire, but it is looking forward to the time when these colonies shall have attained dimensions far exceeding those of the great kingdoms now existing. (Cheers).

Socialism and the Future.

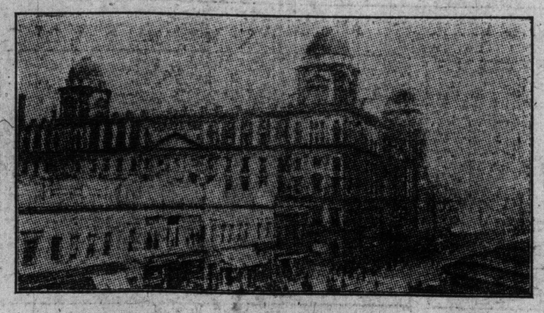
Mr. Balfour went on to remark that what he said of colonial preference he said, if possible, with greater emphasis, of socialism. There were those who would persuade them that the opponents of socialism based their opposition upon the interests of the well-to-do, which they thought were being threatened by those less fortunately circumstanced as regards worldly goods. It was constantly asserted that there was a kind of opposition of interest between one and another and that in the fight against socialism it was the minority who were attempting to defend their rights, or their privileges, against the majority. Well, all he could say, speaking for himself, was that if he regarded this controversy as one between the few, who were said to have, and the many, who were described as having not, he should take no interest in it whatever. That was not what made him think it worth while to lift up his voice to the best of his ability to dissipate fallacies and to deal with prejudices. What moved him was the firm conviction that the material well being of the community was, fundamentally and essentially, built upon the productive energy and efficiency of it. Production, not distribution, was the fundamental fact. That community which was not organized so as efficiently to produce was a community predestined to all the evils attending upon poverty and want. "I go further," he added, "and I say that a community based upon the perfectly impossible scheme proposed by the socialists—the scheme, I mean, which substitutes for the individual enterprise, energy and self-sacrifice which is the very root of industrial prosperity the bureaucratic arrangement of every man's life and every man's industry and every man's earnings—I say that that ideal is one which not only will bring disaster upon the existing generation, but which will absolutely ruin, as I think, the whole future of the community. (Cheers). I do not believe that you can carry on the complicated—the inevitably complicated—work of modern production; I do not believe that you can regulate these inter-dependent industries, upon which a great community like Birmingham depends—industries complicated, I think, within the circuit and ambit of Birmingham itself, and of which Birmingham is partly a centre and partly depends upon the relation of this industrial centre and the whole world. (Hear, hear). I do not believe you can regulate that by any bureaucracy that can be arranged, be your bureaucrats who they may, be their capacity raised to the utmost limit which imagination can put upon human faculties, be the method of choosing them as perfect as you like to imagine. (Hear, hear). It cannot be done in that way, and if the productive machine can only work on the existing system, broadly speaking, then does it not stand to reason that those who depend upon the result of production, namely, the whole community, irrespective of class or profession, must, in their different measures, suffer, and suffer in an augmenting degree, as the years go on, and as the new system gradually brings in its full and inevitable harvest of poverty and disaster?" (Cheers).

Social reform (the right hon. gentleman continued) cost, and must cost, and had always cost, money. But the distinction between the policy of social reform and the policy of socialism was not a question of degree. It was a question of kind. It was not that those who were, as he was, strongly in favor of social reform, held a doctrine which was halfway, as it were, towards socialism—which was a compromise between the extreme individualism of certain theorists and the consistent socialism of certain other theorists.

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—The proposal for the exchange of American and Danish professors has been given an impetus by the interest taken in the matter by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister to Denmark. Mr. Egan, on the advice of President Butler, will endeavor to arrange for Professor William Henry Schofield of Harvard University to visit Denmark. It is hoped also that Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, will lecture here.

Both Professor Schofield and President Hadley are at present in Europe; the former is visiting professor at the University of Berlin and the latter holds the Roosevelt professorship at the came university for the year 1907-1908.



GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.
A famous building which has to be pulled down to make rom for greater extensions. The station is familiar to many Canadians.

THE GIRLS OF GERMANY MUST LEARN COOKERY

Idea of the Empress, Who is Skilled Housewife, May Be Enforced.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—In the near future effect is likely to be given to the idea of the German Empress, who takes a keen interest in the practical education of German girls, that instruction in cooking and housekeeping should be made compulsory. The kaiserin is herself a skilled housewife, and has spared neither precept nor example in enforcing the necessity for a thoro knowledge by girls of household duties. The Prussian ministry of education has had under consideration for some time past the possibilit yof making instruction in cooking and other branches of household management obligatory in all the state schools for girls.

The principal objection hitherto has been the heavy cost of erecting and fitting out a kitchen in every school for girls. The question will be raised in the forthcoming session of the Prussian diet, and if the legislature is prepared to vote the necessary funds, the ministry of education will make this instruction compulsory. There appears to be a general consensus of opinion amongst German educational experts that instruction in the management of the household is a most desirable innovation in girls' schools, and in this opinion, as I have said, they have the hearty support of the German Empress.

PEACE NOW REIGNS IN SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

Costa Rica and Nicaragua Decide to Cease Hostilities Without Loss of a Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The long-existing troubles of the little republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have at last been adjusted and the first chapter in the Central American warfare brought to a close without the loss of a single man by either contesting armies. Three weeks ago, at a grand peace conference held on board the warships Momotombo and President, in which the dignitaries of both republics participated, it was agreed that both countries had been plunged into much unnecessary strife during the past several months, and that it was near time the ban against the white dove of peace be raised.

Accordingly, a set of articles were drawn up providing that hereafter these two prosperous republics should do all in their power to suppress revolutions and toasts to the future greatness of Nicaragua and Costa Rica were freely drunk.

This information was brought to San Francisco this morning by persons arriving on the Pacific mail steamer City of Para, who learned of the result of the conference at Amapala during the voyage up the coast.

According to the City of Para's passengers, this action upon the part of the officials of Nicaragua and Costa Rica practically puts an end to hostilities on the southern coast, for this year at least. The plans for a lengthy revolution this season as a result must necessarily be abandoned, and all the weeks of drilling of troops in the southern zones must go for naught.

Since hostilities first opened in Central America the armies of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras have spent months in preparation for a struggle at the end of this coffee season, and Nicaragua and Salvador even went so far as to purchase navies. Altho much talk and numerous proclamations from the commandantes resulted from these preparations, nothing like a skirmish occurred, and now indications point to a postponement of the clash between these republics until next season. Then in all probability Costa Rica will stand with Nicaragua and both countries will have little difficulty in sweeping all before them on the field of battle.

SUNDAY SHOWS UNLAWFUL.

Performances Cannot go on Under the Law in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Sunday theatrical performances were dealt their hardest blow they ever received in this city, when Justice O'Gorman of the supreme court, held that any form of such entertainment, under whatever name, from grand opera to negro minstrelsy, sacred concerts to jig dancing, is a clear violation of the law. The effect must be to close all Sunday entertainments unless managers and their attorneys can find a loophole in the law, until a change in legislation can be secured.

Justice O'Gorman's decision was rendered in confirming the report of the referee in the case against Wm. Hammerstein, involving the revocation of his license for a performance on Sunday at the Victoria theatre. The referee found only five of the acts on the program illegal. Justice O'Gorman went further and finds all the acts unlawful.

WILLIAM FIELD, M.P.
The leading advocate of the nationalisation of railways in England.

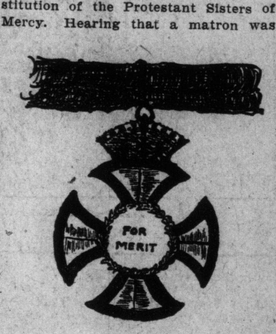
"The Lady With the Lamp" Wins the Order of Merit

Significance of the Honor Which King Edward Has Bestowed on Florence Nightingale.

By Captain Scott Harden.

Florence Nightingale, who has just been given the order of merit by King Edward, was born on May 15, 1820, at Florence. Her father was a landowner in England, living at Embley Park, in Hampshire, and there Miss Nightingale was brought up.

It was not long before her philanthropic instincts exercise among her poorer neighbors led her to study hospital work, and in 1851 she went to Kaiserweith-on-the-Rhine to the institution of the Protestant Sisters of Mercy. Hearing that a matron was needed for the Governesses' Sanitarium in Harley-street, London, she returned to take charge of it, and devoted her energies to its thoro reorganization.



Opening of Crimean War.

The outbreak of the Crimean War led to an outburst of public feeling, and the utter mismanagement and inefficiency of the staff of the hospitals caused the secretary of state for war to write to Miss Nightingale to ask if she would go out to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and the sick. Miss Nightingale started immediately with a band of 90 nurses, and they arrived in the Crimea on the eve of the battle of Inkermann. Taking up her headquarters at Scutari, in an old Turkish tower, she commenced her mission of devotion, self-sacrifice and courage. She would not leave her post until after the termination of hostilities.

She instituted order where a state of chaos reigned. No eulogy can do justice to the energy she displayed in her heroic work. There was hardly space to walk between the beds, and often no lamp or candle light in the place. No change of clothing or proper means for washing. Over four thousand men died in six months, and often as many as seventy a day were buried. On her return to England, which, by the way, was made with the utmost secrecy at night, to avoid demonstration and any sort of oration, she went to her father's home and no one knew that she had left the Crimea until she had been in England for a few days.

Woman of Benevolence.

A testimonial was subscribed by the public, and soon two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were collected, but this she gave to the foundation of an institution for training nurses, now called "Nightingale Home." "The lady with the lamp," as she was called by the soldiers, has written several books on hospital work, and one on "Life and Death in India."

During the civil war in America she was often consulted on questions affecting the health of the army in the field, and again at the outbreak of the Franco-German war she was appealed to.

At this distance of time, King Edward, always gracious and thoughtful, has not forgotten the lady who gave up her life in her English home for the dreadful corridors at Scutari, where she was surrounded by disease, disaster and death.

The Order of Merit.

Under letters patent, June 23, 1902, instituted by King Edward for subjects of the crown who have rendered exceptionally meritorious service in the navy and army or towards the advancement of art, literature and science.

Consisting of the Sovereign and only twenty-four members, it is the highest honor that the King can bestow on one of his subjects who has achieved greatness in some calling for the good of the empire.

The order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel having with a laurel wreath upon a centre of blue enamel with the words "For Merit" inscribed in letters of gold. The cross is surmounted by the imperial crown enameled in proper colors and this suspended by a parti-colored riband of garter blue and crimson.

The King has ordained, moreover, for the greater dignity and honor of the members, that it shall be lawful for them to suspend a representation of their riband and badge from the bottom of the escutcheon containing their armorial bearings. The secretary and keeper of the seal is the lord chamberlain, who personally introduces the person into His Majesty's presence to receive the coveted decoration.

To give some idea of the great value attached to it, the King has bestowed it upon no other woman in the empire, and only on the following men:

Field Marshalls Lord Roberts, Viscount Wolseley and Sir George White;

Admirals of the fleet, Sir Edward Seymour and Sir John Fisher;

Lord Kelvin, who invented the mirror galvanometer and recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy;

Lord Lister, the famous surgeon;

Rt. Hon. John Morley, the author of the "Life of Gladstone," and other works;

Lord Rayleigh, scientific adviser to Trinity House;

Sir W. Huggins, the astronomer;

Sir Richard Jebb;

Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema and W. H. Hunt, the painters;

George Meredith, the novelist;

Lord Kitchener.

PORTUGAL CALM ON ITS SURFACE ONLY

Masses Indignant With What They Consider to be a Restoration of Absolutism.

LISBON, Dec. 5.—Only the absence of any jolt to the superficial calm has thus far stood between the monarchy and the overturning of Portugal, declares Bernadino Machado, who is regarded as the inevitable choice of the Republicans in the event of a change of regime. Declaring the tranquility of the country superficial rather than real, Machado to-day said that instead of being indifferent to the political struggle now in progress, the masses are profoundly moved by what is happening, and expressed the conviction that the crisis thru which the country is passing had opened the eyes of the people to the manner in which they had been governed in the past and had sounded the knell of the monarchy.

"The real strength of Republican sentiment never is apparent at the elections, because four-fifths of the people of Portugal do not enjoy the franchise," Senhor Machado declared. "But now their political consciences are awake and they have received an object lesson which has destroyed forever the prestige of the old parties. My advices from the country indicate that Republicanism is rapidly becoming almost a religion among the masses.

"We Republicans, up to the present time, have conducted a peaceful propaganda, believing that when the time was ripe the monarchy would accede peacefully to the popular will. The establishment of a dictatorship, however, has aroused resentment everywhere and the people, who are accustomed to a liberal monarchy, are indignant with what they consider to be a restoration of absolutism. As King Charles openly supports Premier Franco, the royal prerogative has suffered correspondingly. The present strain cannot long be maintained. Any violent incident, with its necessary repression, might precipitate the gravest event."

Senhor Machado considers the force at the disposal of the government, which he points out, consists of an army of 12,000 men and a municipal guard of 1800, to be utterly inadequate to cope with any real popular movement, even if the soldiery were disposed to coerce the people. This, Senhor Machado regards as more than doubtful. He declared further that a section of the Republicans were in favor of meeting force with force and that they possessed not only arms but bombs.

Senhor Machado said it was a mistake to imagine that the Republicans of Portugal and Spain were acting together. They naturally sympathized with each other, but the habits, history and traditions of the two peoples were so different that an amalgamated republic on the peninsula was inconceivable.

The efforts of the old parties to form a block against Premier Franco having thus far failed, the premier believes, according to Senhor Machado, that the opposition intends to provoke rioting in the hope of thus accomplishing his downfall. This is the reason given for the rigorous steps taken to prevent political meetings and newspaper agitation. Should rioting occur, Senhor Machado said, in conclusion, "We understand that the government is prepared to put it down promptly by a force of the Horse Guards, which is constantly held in readiness."

AROUSES CRITICISM.

Woman's Advocacy of Race Suicide for East Side Arouses Indignation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Such consternation has spread thru the ranks of charity and settlement workers as the result of Mrs. J. H. Crosman's declaration that race suicide is the only hope of the east side, that efforts are being made to induce Anthony Comstock, official regulator of morals, to take action against her.

Great indignation is being expressed generally, but Mrs. Crosman is not without supporters in her history that it is "criminal for parents to bring children into the world when they are unable to support them."

"If Mrs. Crosman really is teaching the young girls of the slums race suicide, as she says she is, she is committing a heinous crime and should be punished," said Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, president of the National Purity League to-day. "Such practice will cause racial deterioration than advancement thru such practice."

The announcement of Mrs. Crosman's theory would not have been considered so seriously had she not set forth that she was putting it into practice, and inducing others to join her. Among those who have declared themselves bitterly opposed to Mrs. Crosman are: Dr. Grace Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Einstein, director of Hebrew Charities, and Mrs. Rosaile Loew Whitney.

NEWS OF INTERESTING SOCIAL EVENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK

FIRST DANCE OF SEASON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Splendid Social Function Given by Sir Mortimor and Lady Clark.

The first dance of the season at Government House was given last Tuesday night. His Honor and Lady Clark received their guests in the large drawing-room fragrant with beauty roses. Lady Clark looked very well in a handsome toilette of silver and cream brocade, with point lace and diamonds, and a corsage spray of orchids. The two charming daughters were indeed attentive to all their guests; Miss Clark, wearing a gown of white satin with deep hem and berthe of chiffon with rows of bebe ribbons, silver sequin and a twist of blue in her coiffure; Miss Elise was in blue satin, with a blue hair ornament and a cluster of violets at her waist.

Supper was served in the dining-room from a buffet prettily decorated with greens and pink carnations. The music and floor were splendid and the buds enjoyed the dance, which they had eagerly anticipated.

The Misses Creelman, who were guests at Government House, were two very pretty girls—Miss Creelman in white satin, while Miss Marion was very dainty in forget-me-not satin.

Mrs. Jack Ross of Montreal, who wore pale pink chiffon, brought her sister, Miss Ina Matthews, very smart in rose crepe.

Mrs. R. J. Christie and Mrs. William Mulock were two attractive matrons—Mrs. Christie in a stunning empire gown of silvered chiffon over pale pink, while Mrs. Mulock was in a black sequin frock with a paradise mount in her hair.

Colonel and Mrs. Williamc brought their niece, Miss Chamberlain, frocked in pale blue.

The bride, Mrs. Charles Cambe, were her handsome wedding gown, her cousin, Mrs. Bertram Denison, in blue satin, chaperoned her sister, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, very pretty in white satin and lace.

Miss Gyp Armstrong, who is visiting in town, was graceful in black with a bright girdle.

Mrs. H. C. Osborne, very handsome in broacaded cream satin with touches of blue.

Miss Jessie McMurrich was one of the prettiest of the young girls in a dainty frock of white and pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Small brought their attractive guest, Mrs. Rae of Washington.

The bright little debutante, Miss Madeline Walker, was in white with an oriental scarf.

Mrs. J. B. MacLean, maize satin with cream lace.

Miss Evelyn Somerville, who returned from Ottawa in time for the dance, was as usual very smart in black with a bouquet of roses.

Miss Florence Crawford looked particularly well in blue satin.

Miss Patti Warren was beautiful in white liberty.

Dainty Miss Lois Duggan, very pretty in a chiffon gown, her coiffure prettily arranged.

Miss Jessie Johnston, white crepe with Mercury in her hair.

Miss Rosamund Boultbee, in black.

Miss Muriel Dick was very distinguished looking in blue satin with turquoise ornaments.

Miss Harriet Ireland spotted net with deep cream girdle.

Miss Cosby, pink marquiset with soft white lace.

Miss Maxine and Vera Kerr, both in white.

Mrs. Macdowall Thomson, white brocade.

Miss Mary Clark, a pretty empire gown of white with silver trimmings.

Miss Naomi Morricon, pale blue liberty.

Mrs. Harry Patterson, an odd gown of black velvet with ermine.

Mrs. Featherstone Aylesworth, in white brocade, brought her debutante sister, Miss Hilda Burton, who looked very sweet in her coming-out frock.

Miss Howard, who is visiting at Yeadon Hall, wore whits with red roses.

Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, a very handsome gown of yellow brocaded with shaded flowers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. J. Somerville of Atherly was a very handsome matron in ciel blue satin, empire style.

A number of the debutantes wore all-white gowns, including Miss Hazel Nicholls, Miss Adele Harman, Miss Flora McDonald, Miss Aileen Robertson, Miss Hazel Fitzgerald and Miss Creighton.

Mrs. Seagram and Miss McLeod both favored blue.

Miss Josephine Brouse, pale orchid chiffon with violets.

Miss Gladys Sweatman, white satin veiled in lace.

Miss Wallbridge, a French gown of black and white, with bands of sequins.

Two of the very striking gowns were worn by Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet and Miss Vera Morgan,the former being white satin with gold tassels and trimming, while Miss Morgan's was of gold tissue embroidered in an odd design with pearls, and she wore an antique necklet.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wilson dropped in for a while, Mrs Wilson looking very sweet in her wedding gown.

Mrs. James Burnham, opal satin and pretty lace.

The Hon. Maurice Gifford, C.M.G., and Mrs. Gifford were distinguished guests, the lady in white lace and silver and an attractive little gold crown on her hair.

Miss Darling, white silk.

The pretty bride from Winnipeg, Mrs. Dudley Dawson, in her handsome wedding gown.

Mrs. Lissant Beardmore, peacock-shaded chiffon with spangled trimmings.

Some of the men present were: Major Michie, Sidney Fitzgerald, Captain Newton, Arthur Van Koughnet Captain Bell, Charles Cambie, Bertram Denison, R. J. Christie, Hon. Warren Gifford, Major Wyatt, Captain Burnham, Dr. Dickson, Eric Armour, James McDonald, John Law, Harry McMillan, Norman Cosby, morley Whitehead, Harry Grubbe, Dr. Erefney O'Reilly, Stuart Greer, Dr. Alex McKenzie, Gerald Larkin, W. H. Holland, Arthur Somerville, Colonel J. B. MacLean, Captain Travers Kirkland, Jack Small, Captain Walter Denison, Norman McLeod, Eddie Cronyn, George Beardmore, Kelly Evans, George Alexander, W. H. Holland, Mr. Jarvis and H. Harris.

The dance of the 48th Highlander Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire is an event for Tuesday evening next.

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THE PERSISTENT ANTIQUARY.

I.—He sees signs of an ancient transcription.

II.—He gets help.

III.—He gets to work.

IV.—And has his reward.

—From an English Journal.

SOCIAL HAPPENNINGS AT ST. THOMAS

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 6.—Miss Tabby Moore of London, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Kingsmill, Wellington-street.

Mrs. W. H Heard, "The Maples," has left to spend a month with friends at Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. W. A. Wilson of Montreal is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McCrimmon, Wellington-street, and Mrs. Wilson will remain in town until after the holidays.

Mrs. Creighton of Chatham and Mrs. Paul Turnbull of Petrolea, are the guests of Mrs. W. J. White in Elgin-street, and their aunt, Mrs. Ermatinger, "Villa Vista," gave a very enjoyable bridge in their honor on Wednesday evening, and Miss Ermatinger also entertained at the tea hour this week, at which Mrs. Creighton, and Mrs. Turnbull were the guests of honor.

Mrs. Van Nizen of Petrolea is a much admired visitor in town, and is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Tufford, Talbot-st.

Mr. George Lethbridge, the talented organist of Knox Presbyterian Church, has resigned, and accepted the position of organist and choirmaster of Knox Church, Galt, of which Rev. Dr. Knowles is pastor. Mr. Lethbridge will be greatly missed in social and musical circles in St. Thomas.

The Talbot Club has issued invitations for the Christmas-tide dance, which will take place on December 27,

Rev. A. J. MacDonald, editor of The Globe, spent a couple of days with friends in town this week:

Mr. John Farley, captain of the Elgin County Golf Club and Mrs. Farley, will entertain the club at Valley View Villa" on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Wilson was the charming hostess of a very enjoyable bridge on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Wilson greeted her guests in the spacious drawing-room, which was fragrant with roses and carnations, and she wore a handsome gown of pale grey and old rose satin brocade, with exquitise lace garniture and diamond ornaments. The prizes were won by Mrs. J. Carrie, and Mrs. Bluin. The guests included Mrs. Colter, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mrs. C. M. Baldwin, Mrs. Wegg, Mrs. W. H. King, Mrs. C. St. Clair Leitch, Miss Travers, Miss Ermatinger, Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Mrs. Symington, Mrs. M. H. McConnell, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, and many others.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. R. H. McConnell gave a delightful bridge.Mrs. McConnell wore a beautiful dress of white silk, and her guest, Miss Torry, of Brantford, was gowned in pale pink mousseline de soie, over silk of the same shade, and she received with her hostess. Among the guests present were noticed Judge Colter, Mrs. Colter, Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crothers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Much, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Symington and others.

Mr. John F. Lagan, who has been spending a week in town with his people, has left to look after his interests in the west before he sails for Europe in the employ of the British Columbia government.

The Women's Historical Society held their monthly meeting this week in the historical rooms. The president, Mrs. Wilson, occupied the chair. Mrs. R. H. McConnell read a very interesting paper, on the City of Brantford, and Mrs. O'Shea gave a clear reading on the "Border City," Windsor. At the close of the meeting, tea was served, and a pleasant half hour was spent in social chat.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edna Elliott, a fair daughter of the west, to Mr. J. Bowes Coyne, B.A., of the well-known law firm, Atkin, Robson & Coyne, Winnipeg, and son of Mr. J. H. Coyne, M. A., St.Thomas.

The Art Association held their regular meeting in the art rooms on Monday afternoon, and Miss Ermatinger, the president, presided. Very clever and well written papers were read by Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. J. P. Finlay. Tea was served to the ladies at the close of the meeting by a bevy of young girls.

The University Woman's Club held their annual luncheon yesterday in McConkey's. Luncheon was served in the rose and nile rooms,artistically decorated. The guests of honor were Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mrs. Alfred Baker, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Salter and Mrs. Graham Campbell.

DISPLAYED STYLISH GOWNS.

Smart Frocks Feature of Production Last Week at Royal Alexandra.

"The Henrietta," at the Alexandra Theatre last week was a most timely comedy.

The ladies of the company sustained their reputation as smart dressers. Miss Evelyn wore some very stylish frocks, an evening dress of black sequins and a street costume of the fashionable brown appliqued in design of seal brown velvet, chemissette of cream lace and a chapeau in brown shades to match. Miss Grau's evening costume was of spangled chiffon over shell pink and her black costume was indeed suited to her graceful figure. Some startling styles for gentlemen were presented by Bertie, the lamb, and the English lord "Artie," their cravats and button hole bouquets being wonderful affairs. Some of those present on Wednesday evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Bunting, Mrs. Millichamp, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mr. Russo Kleiser, Miss Kathleen Murray, Miss Cora Patterson (Winnipeg), Miss Pauline Fox, Miss Florrie Foy, Charles Murray, Mr. Warrington, Charlie Beardmore, Miss Thorne (Newcastle), the Misses Morrison, Miss MacKay.

MRS. CAMPBELL MEYERS' TEA.

Mrs. Campbell Meyers was a hostess of a pretty tea on Wednesday afternoon at her home in Deer Park.

Mrs. Meyers received her guests in the drawing-room wearing white voile with point lace berthe and was assisted by Miss Constance Boulton and Miss Wallbridge. Tea was served in the dining-room on a polished table with an Irish lace centre on which stood a pretty silver epergne of Killarney roses, with silver vases and shaded candles here and there. The table was in charge of Miss Edith Holland and Miss Edith Price, Miss Dorothy Graham and Miss Fothergill.

Some noticed were Mrs. H. C. Porter, maize chiffon with white lace and yellow wreath in her coiffure; Mrs. Arthur Reinhardt, very handsome in pink chiffon over liberty; Mrs. Lincoln Hunter, pink with deep bands of pink satin; Mrs. Beatty, pale blue satin and blue osprey in her hair; Hrs. Nichol, black painted chiffon in shades of mauve and pink; Miss Cox, pale blue; Mrs. McHugh, black chiffon, touches of pink; Mrs. Brock, wine colored chiffon broadcloth; Mrs. McGillivray, pale rose; Mrs. King, orchid satin with appliques of velvet in grape design. Some of the gentlemen present were Col.-Sergts. McHugh, Smith, Davis, Henshaw and Staff.-Sergts. Bewley, Douglas; Sergts. Cottenden, O'Brien, and Frazer.

BAZAAR AT ART ROOMS.

The bazaar at the Women's Art Rooms for the last three days has been very attractive. The foreign pictures were on view and proved quite a drawing card. A dainty tea was served in the Dutch room, in charge of Mrs. Fletcher Snider and Mrs. Thompson, with the assistance of the Misses Hart, Frazer, Sharp, Perry, Post and Symons.

Miss Elsie Riddell was an enchanting gypsy, who told splendid fortunes.

Pretty booths were arranged downstairs with the most tempting of home-made candy; a fancy work table; book-binding; homespuns; a fish pond, and a Christmas tree.

Some who dropped in to tea on Thursday afternoon were Mrs. S. G. Beatty, Miss Lennox, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. J. B. Reid, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Trounce (Buffalo), Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Ambrose Small, Mrs. Van der Linde, Madam Rocheau de la Sabliere, Mlle. Malaval, Miss Fanny Lindsey, Miss Alan Walker, Miss Cromer, Mrs. McFarlane and Mrs. Bond.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Toronto Conservatory Symphony Orchestra hold their first concert next Tuesday evening in Massey Hall.

Mrs. Frank Polson left Thursday for the south, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. David Alexander of Binscarth-road will not receive until after the new year.

Mrs. John McArthur and her family are en pension at 74 St. George, and will not receive until after the new year.

Mrs. Welch, St. James' Cathedral rectory, will not receive during December.

Mrs. Lawrence Cosgrave will not receive until the first and second Monday in January.

The dance of the Upper Canada College Rifle Association will take place at the college on Friday, Dec. 20.

Mrs. Bicknell of Cluny-avenue will not receive till the new year, when she will be at home on the first and third Tuesdays, as susal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson of Winnipeg are visiting Mrs. Dawson, 75 Madison-avenue.

Mrs. J. T. Warrington, who has been for some time with her daughter, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, left last week for Montreal, and will said for Italy next month.

Miss Louise Drynan has gone to England.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Clark will entertain at dinner on Thursday next.

Mrs. Cecil Gibson will receive Tuesday, and then not till after the new year.

The ladies' board of the Western Hospital entertain at an at-home next Wednesday evening as a farewell to Miss Smedley, the lady superintendent.

Mrs. H. Spencer (nee G. Sheppard) and Mrs. W. G. Sheppard (nee MacKenzie) will receive for the first time since their marriage next Wednesday afternoon and evening at Mrs Spencer's home, Duggan-avenue, Deer Park.

Mrs. Emil Boeckh, St. George-street, will not receive until the first Friday in January.

Mrs. R. S. Wilson of Bloor-street will not receive again this year.

The Misses Morgan will receive next Friday and on the first and second Friday of each month.

The Trinity College Literary Conversazione will be held Jan. 23.

Mrs. T. B. Williamson, 155 Madison-avenue, entertains at tea on Thursday, Dec. 12.

Miss MacKenzie of Kincardine is the guest of Mrs. H. S. Strathy of Queen's Park.

Mrs. Nordheimer of Glenedyth will not receive again this year.

Mrs. Hees, 274 St. George-street, receives next Friday.

Mrs. C. Leslie Wilson, 88 Roxboro East, receives to-morrow for the first time since her marriage.

Mrs. George Burton was a hostess at the tea hour on Thursday last in honor of the debutantes. Miss Hilda Burton and Miss Jean Biggar, both gowned in dainty white frocks. The tea table was very prettily arranged with silver spotted tulle over silk and tall vases of enchantress carnations. Mrs. George Biggar and Mrs. Casey poured tea and coffee, assisted by Miss Morrison and Miss Clare Corson.

Mrs. Wright of New York is visiting Mrs. J. J. Dixon of Cluny-avenue.

Miss Edna Sutherland is in Ottawa.

Mrs. William M. Gowan will receive the second and fourth Mondays at her new home, 773 Bathurst-street.

Mrs. Robinson, 154 Dunn-avenue, will receive on Wednesday afternoon, and afterwards on the first Wednesday in the month. Her niece, Mrs. Armstrong, will be with her next Wednesday.

The engagement is announced of George Arthur Jarvis, only son of the late Salter M. Jarvis, to Miss Ida Helen Winter, daughter of Sir James and Lady Winter of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Major James Elmsley is expected in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hees leave for the Mediterranean trip next month.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Gwendolyn Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Roberts, to Henry Harold McVity of Banff, Alberta. The wedding will take place early in January.

Mrs. J. Albert Thompson (nee O'Connor) will receive for the first time since her marriage next Thursday at 15 North-street.

The local council of Jewish women, members of Holy Blossom Synagogue, are holding a sale of work on Monday, in the blue room of the Temple Building, from four to ten o'clock. There will be music and afternoon tea.

Mrs. T. Yates Egan, 65 Jameson-avenue, will receive next Thursday for the last time this year, and every second Thursday in the new year.

Mrs. H. C. McLeod returned from Chicago the beginning of last week.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Xmas Novelties in Fine Hair Goods

Are receiving their first showing at our store. During this year artistic skill and beauty and refinement of style seem to have made special progress, and our Christmas gathering of Pompadours, Switches, Transformations, Waves and Curls shows the mark of all that is high class, distingue and correct.

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MUSICAL AFFAIRS.

On Tuesday evening an audience which completely filled Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, gathered to hear the production of "Salvator" a Christmas oratoria by Mrs. Harvey, a Canadian composer. The music, while it is neither difficult nor heavy, has a Yuletide spirit about it which seemed to please the audience. Perhaps the best number in the oratorio is the baritone recitative, which was beautifully rendered on this occasion, "When Jesus Was Born in Betnlehem." The choir, under the able guidance of Mr. Edmund Hardy, who presided at the organ, rendered their numbers with a finished style which showed careful training. A very pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of the composer, Mrs. Harvey, by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson. Mr. Hardy is to be congratulated on his excellent work, not only as choirmaster, but as organist, in which capacity he delighted the audience with his musicianly playing. The assisting soloists were: Mrs. H. V. Parker, soprano, who sang in splendid voice, and Mr. Ernest Hazeldine, tenor, whose voice was heard to good advantage and marks him as a singer of rare merit; also Mrs. A. C. MacDonald, Mrs. Edmund Hardy, Miss Lulu Calder, Miss Millie Barrett, Mr. F. W. Davidson, Mr. F. T. Verrall, Mr. James Morgan, whose singing was excellent.

Mrs. J. Willson Lawrence has charge of the program at the woman's musicale next Thursday. Compositions from British composers and selections for oratorio will comprise the program. An organ number will be given by F. G. Killmaster and a duet from Rienl's "Stabat Mater," will be contributed by Mrs. Dilworth and Mrs. Tilley. Others on the program are Mrs. Leonora James Kennedy, Miss Maud Millman, George Dixon (soloists), and Miss Hastings (violinist).

Toronto will have heard within a fortnight two artists who have probably the greatest hold on the public extant—each in their different ways—Paderewski and Sousa. It is a source of ownder almost that Paderewski can return to America every two years and be greeted by increasing audiences. The same statement is true of Sousa who with his band gives two concerts at Massey Hall on next Thursday afternoon and evening. Sousa has completely recovered from his recent poisoning and rejoined his band last week and will conduct the two concerts to be given here. The sale of seats begins to-morrow.

"Whoever seeks for light and pleasurable sensations in music cannot be recommended to anything better."—Mozart.

Music lovers are eagerly awaiting for the first concert of the Toronto Conservatory Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday evening next. The rehearsals and the members selected bespeak a successful season. The orchestra will give another concert some time in April.

It is under the direction of Frank S. Welsman, and has been increased to 60 members and will be strengthened with the services of eminent soloists.

The following is the program: Nicolai overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Beethoven's "Symphony No. 2 in D Major" (a) Franz Liszt (vocal), "O Komm im Traum," (b) Landon Ronald (vocal), "Love I Have Won You"; Grieg, Morgen Stimmung and Anetia's Tans (Peer Gynt Suite op. 46); Saint Saens (piano) concerto in G minor; Grieg, elegiac melody, "Der Fruchling" (four strings); Puccini, "Racconto" from act I. "La Boheme"; Dvorak, "Slavonic Dance," op. 46 No. 8. The soloists will be Miss Mary Caldwell (pianist), and Mr. Ellison Van Hoose (tenor).

As a conductor, Walter Damrosch, who will lead the New York Symphony Orchestra on the occasion of its appearance here with the National Chorus, is full of verve and verility, but at the same time most dignified and unsensational.

Considering this is an age of specialization, it is not surprising that Mr. Damrosch should have made his greatest reputation as an interpreter of Wagner. He has won that reputation, not only as an orchestra leader, but thru his lectures and explanatory recitals on the Wagner dramas. For that reason Dr. 'Ham, conductor of the National Chorus, has arranged with Mr. Damrosch that the orchestral numbers on the first evening's program, Monday, Dec. 16, be devoted to Wagner. The principal choral number is "The Death of Minnehaha," the most delightful of Coleridge Taylor's compositions. On Tuesday afternoon there will be an orchestral matinee, in which a most attractive program will be presented. On Tuesday, Dec. 17, the principal choral work will be "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," by Sir Hubert Parry, presented for the first time here. The soloists are an exceptional attraction, being Francis Rogers, baritone; Kelly Cole, tenor, and Miss Helen Davies, soprano, who was heard to great advantage last year.

The sale of seats for subscribers was opened on Thursday last, and shows a large list, and the sale for the general public begins to-morrow at Massey Hall.

Henry J. Lautz has received a letter from Herbert Witherspoon, in which he states that he will sing two songs of Mr. Lautz's composition on his American tour.

MRS. BOONE'S POST NUPTIAL.

The pretty English bride, Mrs. Charles Boone, held her first reception on Tuesday at her home, in Elmsley-place.

The dainty drawing room where she received was decorated with palms and Richmond roses. Mrs. Boone wore white chiffon broadcloth with heavy lace insertions and was assisted by Mrs. Boone, sr., gowned in blue chiffon velvet with point lace and diamonds.

The polished tea table in the dining-room was decorated with a lace centre and quantities of deep red roses.

MRS CHALCRAFT'S TEA.

A large tea was given last Monday afternoon in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms by Mrs. Chalcraft, who received her guests wearing a pretty black gown with lace. She was assisted by her two daughters, Miss Chalcraft, in white crepe with red roses, and Miss Mabel Chalcraft, also in white with a corsage bouquet of lilies.

The pretty drawing room was bright with shaded lights and poinsettas. Tea was served in the ball room from a long table with pink roses, by Miss Frances Webster, Miss Dorothy Davidson, Miss Irene MeLeod and Miss Nita Millman.

Lucky Crusoe.

Some time I think I envy
R. Crusoe, for they say
He had a first-class servant
Who couldn't get away.
—Buffalo News.

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CORSETS—LA GRECQUE AND LA SPIRITE.

Topics of the Turf

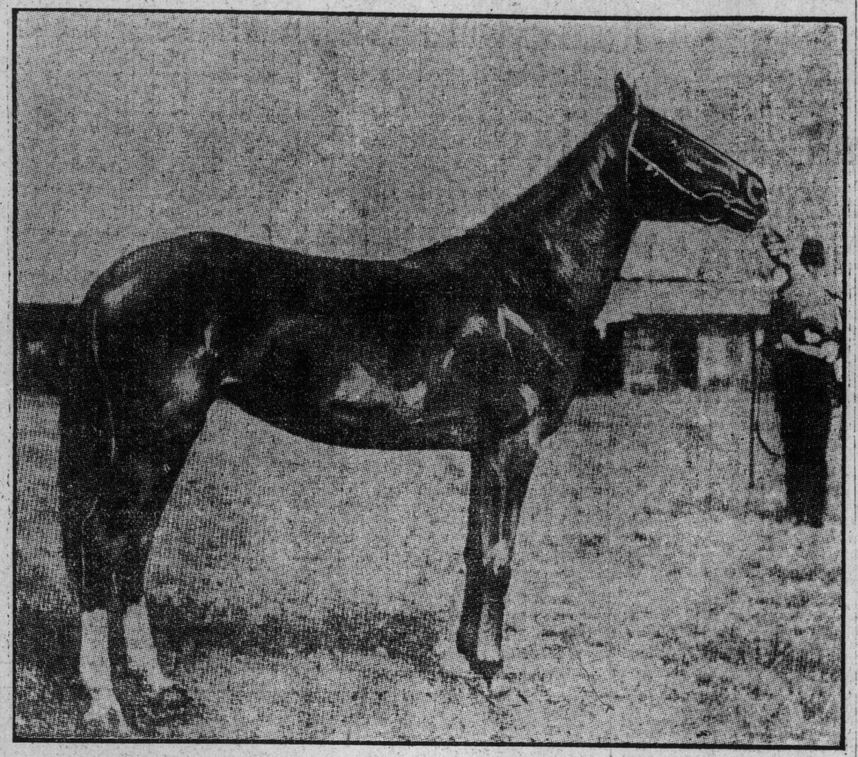
England's Racing Season Ends Manchester the Last Meeting

Interesting Review by "Asmodeus."—Principal Winning Owners and Jockeys.—Danny Maher Best Rider.

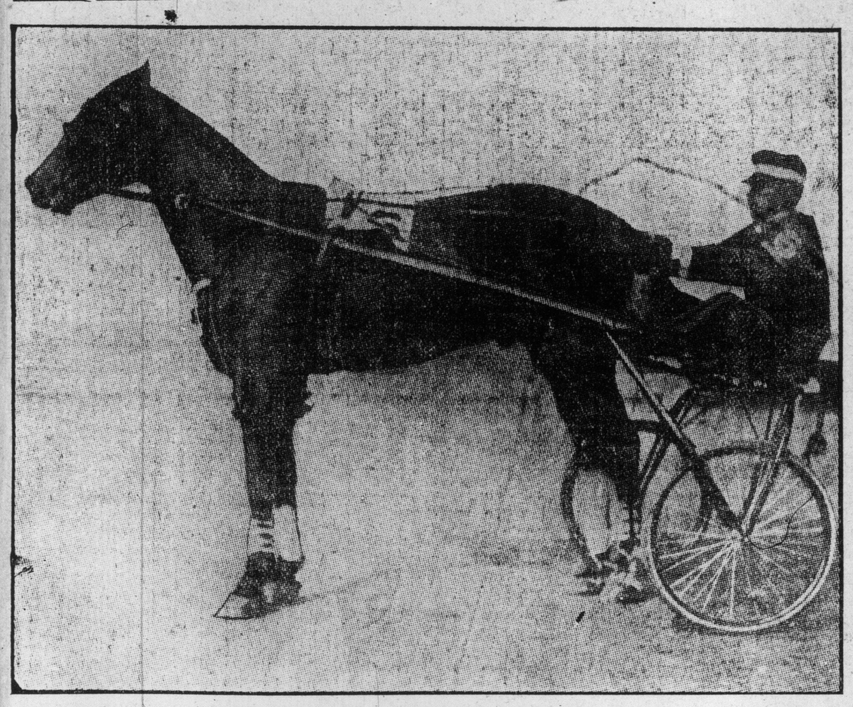
The flat-racing season of 1907 is over, and it is customary to ask whether it has been successful or not. "Successful," however, is a term which must be so individual that, in speaking of the turf in England for 1907, one can better apply the queries, "Has racing kept its place as a national pastimer" and, second, "Has sufficient progress been made in the science of horse breeding to justify racing?" There is ample evidence to answer both questions in the affirmative. To the former one can say, "Yes, undoubtedly," but to the latter the simpler "yea" will suffice. Racing as a pastime has a stronger hold on the community now than ever during the history of the sport. Despite the parrot cries of the "thin end of the wedge" in reference to assumed anti-legislation, the turf is on a firm and unshifting subsoil, and is, in addition, safeguarded by such a rampart of popularity that it is impregnable. There is no need to be timorous, even if the "Turf in danger," the "freedom of the people," and other catch cries at elections are unsettling to some susceptible minds. While we have suny skies, public holidays and unalienable heaths and downs, so long will the racing of horses remain a cherished pleasure of Englishmen. From the point of view, too, of keeping money in active circulation, its maintenance will be supported by those who have an interest in trade, and yet may not take an active interest in sport.

While we have many good second rankers among handicap horses and crowds of them amid the juveniles of the year, it is rather regrettable that we have so few good rising four-year-olds. In the front row are Wool Winder, Galvani and Orby, if he can be trained, and that is about all. Those behind them, with few exceptions, are poor, and it might be a safe card next year to always give the preference to five-year-olds when they meet those of a year younger. One cannot give full praise to the two-year-olds, but reasoning out comparisons, it can be anticipated that 1903 will produce better three-year-olds all round than those of 1906. Yet at the end of last year we had Polar Star, Slieve Gallion and Galvani, with many other possibilities. There is a big break in class between a few of the best and their immediate attendants. It is just possible that the wet season and lack of sun had a lot to do with arresting development. We had an instance on Saturday of a three-year-old reckoned a long way from first class in the summer coming out and winning the Manchester November Handicap with ease, carrying 7st. 11lb., that is handicapped up to the very top of his form, and a little beyond it, too. In all his outings until the St. Leger, Baltinglass had failed to give a glimpse of anything but very mediocre form. Subsequently he failed dismally in the Cesarewitch with only 6st 9lb. on his back, and yet on Saturday, with 7st 11lb., he won easily enough. Wuffy, the third in the Cesarewitch, was giving Baltinglass 21lb. in that race, and yet the three-year-old turned the tables on him decisively at a difference of only 10lb. Probably it was the lesser distance, yet more reasonably can it be reckoned that it was the assistance of Halsey in the saddle, as many experts were of opinion before the Cesarewitch that a boy would not be able to do anything with Major Loder's colt. "Loder's luck," once a proverb, seemed like becoming a fiction, but with Galvani and Baltinglass to run for him next year important weight-for-age events may be within the reach of the Anglo-Irish owner.

W. Hall Walker heads the list of winning owners for 1906, and this despite the great disappointment over Polar Star. If the latter had retained anything like his two-year-old form, of course the figure of winnings would have been very much larger, the sum as it is only reaching £17,810 10s. Mr. J. B. Joel comes second with £13,928, and Mr. W. Bass third, with £13,600. Higgs is champion jockey, with 146 wins. He deserves his place of distinction, as he has been riding with such perseverance and consistent steadiness. Apparently as soon as Maher has reached his century he retires. Certainly he took the journey to Manchester on Saturday to ride Roseate Dawn, and managed to be on a winner—Sham Fight. Maher is second, having ridden 114 winners, 70 seconds and 54 thirds. That marvelous veteran Halsey brought a wonderful season to a brilliant termination on Saturday by riding Baltinglass in the big race, and Kaffir Chief in the Castle Irwell Handicap. The "old man" may, indeed, be proud of himself over his achievement, and surely it is a record for a race-rider to so improve in brilliance with increasing years. It is rare at all events. Of course a man's judgment naturally becomes more matured, but for a rider to keep his dash and nerve is encouraging in these somewhat degenerate days. Halsey has 103 wins to his credit. No other rider has reached the century.



MISS DENSMORE— CH. FILLY, BY VYSANT — NINA DENSMORE, BY HAMDALLAH; GOOD 3-YEAR-OLD TROTTER IN ED. BENYON'S STABLE.



BLUE HILL—BAY COLT, BY BINGEN—NELLIE McGREGOR, BY ROBERT McGREGOR; ONE OF THE SEASON'S GOOD 3-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS.

It was inevitable on Saturday, at Manchester, that, with eight events to be decided inside about three hours, there should be a scramble. Such an incident, however, as the Friday Selling Plate, on which there was no betting, was almost without parallel. The 15 horses were saddled, on their way to the post, and off before anyone seriously realized that it was time for the race. Kilbeg won for A. E. Bowen, and it was hard lines for many connected with the stable that there should have been "no market." No one had thought of making an offer! Bewilderment was supreme. A few odd wagers made, of course, stand, but all business at starting price is void. Mr. Bowen's troubles did not cease here, as he lost his filly, Capt. Dewhurst taking her for 270gs. The owner, therefore, receives with the stake less than £150, while the club and the owner of the second take £110 each.

Lischana was deposed from favoritism in the big race by both The Bedouin and Wuffy. Everything was in favor of Taylor's mare, as she slipped away at the start, Salford, Baltinglass and Wise Mason not being favored; in fact, Salford was sideways when the barrier went up. Lischana led for a short distance, and then Wise Mason went on. Baltinglass became second on entering the straight, but Halsey had some difficulty in keeping him going. He had to pull out to avoid boring into Wise Mason, but almost immediately afterwards crossed over to the rails, and won easily by a length and a half. The objection for a cross was over-ruled, and the £5 deposit forfeited, which did not meet with the approbation of many present, for there were certainly grounds for the protest. The winner and runner-up were out by themselves, and both seemed to act to perfection in the mud.

During the afternoon, no fewer than 114 horses ran, which entailed work on the officials of no light order. The first race of the season was won by J. Howard on Java, at Lincoln; the last of the season was taken by William Griggs on Weather Eye, in the Pendleton Plate.

Board of Review Doings.

Gilbert F. Caire, owner of the trotting mare Celia, which started in a race at the Suffolk County Fair, at Riverhead, Long Island, last September, as Miss Gheviine, was expelled for "ringing" by the board of review of the National Trotting Association at its second session at the Murray Hill Hotel last week. The horse was also expelled. The board, which took up the case on Tuesday, heard further evidence yesterday, and took the action after examining a number of witnesses, who testified that the horse was sold to Mrs. Caire, then a Miss Johnson, under the name of Celia.

John McGuire, who owned the mare; George B. Oliver, who made out the bill of sale, and a groom who delivered the horse were among those who testified to the facts. John Kehoe was another witness. He said that he had met Caire on a ferryboat, returning from the Orangeburg races, and the latter had told him that Miss Johnson intended purchasing Celia. Later, he testified, he again met Caire at Parkway, and there the latter mentioned having bought Celia from the "young lady" (Mrs. Caire) and that the mare would be entered in slow classes. McGuire took the stand for the second time, and reiterated that he had sold the mare to the then Miss Julia Johnson as Celia for $600, in the presence of Caire and others.

Nelson Varney, who drove Celia as Miss Greyline in the races under discussion, was suspended for only one year, as A. J. Keating, the presiding judge at Riverhead, said that he did not believe Varney was guilty of anything save carelessness.

The board denied the application of George W. Rich of Springfield, Mass., for a review of a decision of the judges at a meeting at Springfield on Memorial Day. Mr. Rice contended that his pacer, Amos R., was purposely interfered with and thus prevented from winning the purse.

The board reversed a decision of the judges in a race at Potsdam, N.Y., on September 13, which grew out of an unusual incident. Banta, who drove Nancy Hanks in her day, was behind Baron Fuller in the last heat of the race in question when the sulky broke. When the sulky went to pieces Baron Fuller was hitched to another one, and went on the track, altho the heat was started. The judges permitted him to take second money, inasmuch as he had won the first of the four heats of the race. S. W. Frame of Belleville, N.Y., appealed from the decision, and the board of review made the following ruling:

"An agreement to waive distance does not suspend the rule requiring every heat in a race to be contested by every horse in the race, and every horse to be droven to the finish. It merely permits a horse having raced otherwise according to rule to start again if he finishes behind the distance. The judges erred in permitting because distance was waived or for any other reason, a competitor who left the race to change his defective equipment while the heat was on to re-enter it. He abandoned the contest and was no longer a factor in it when he ceased to race. Therefore, the owner of Baron Fuller is ordered to return the premium to the parties rightly entitled to the same."

Another decision of some interest was handed down in reference to the protest of Fred Isabel, a driver of New Bedford, Mass., who had an entry in the 2.30 pace at Taunton, Mass., on Sept. 17. Another horse, Allie Mack, started in the pace wearing hobbles and after the first heat they were removed. Isabel protested the race. The decision was that, "having started in hobbles, a horse is ineligible to finish a race without them."

So far as the board of review is concerned, the final curtain on the last act in the famous Memphis Gold Cup scandal, doomed to go down to an historic place in trotting annals, was rung down. After an investigation the board decided to drop the case against Millar Sanders, trainer of Lou Dillon, which it was claimed was "doped" sufficiently to cause her to lose the famous race at Memphis on October 18, 1904, against Major Delmar, owned by Elmer E. Smathers.

The board suspended the Scranton Driving and Field Association until collections wrongfully made were forwarded, with a penalty of 25 per cent. of the amount, to the National Trotting Association. A similar penalty was imposed on the Tri-State Fair Association of Pittsburg and its officers. The Wetzel County Fair Association of New Martinsville, W. Va., and its officers were suspended until the winnings of Freddie P. are paid to the National Association.

W. W. Bowser of White River Junction, Vt.; F. P. McGarvey of Harrodsburg, Ky., E. F. Satterwaithe of Bordentown, N.J., and W. P. Rogers of Olean, N.Y., were fined $50 each for driving upon members' grounds while under suspension.

Eastern Ontario Circuit.

At a meeting held in Ottawa last week preliminary steps were taken to form a summer trotting circuit comprising Ottawa, Montreal, Cornwall, Morrisburg, Gananoque, Kingston, Brockville, Kemptville, Winchester, Alexandria, Perth, Smith's Falls, Arnprior, Pembrok, Egansville, Renfrew, North Bay, and Sudbury. Another meeting will be held in Ottawa Dec. 17, when it is expected that complete arrangements will be made whereby the circuit will be a certainty.

The Horse Market.

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard of the Repository report as follows in reference to the horse market during the past week:

There has been no special feature in the past week's business, which has amounted to a fair average. Considering the general state of trade just now, things must be accounted pretty satisfactory. We had consignments of about 200 horses of all classes, with very good selections all round, and practically all of these were sold at prices which generally satisfied the owners. Many city firms have been around buying good fresh horses, while we have had also many visitors from various parts of the province and beyond, who were highly pleased with the fine show of horses seen at our auctions.

For next weeks' sales we have the best lot of horses that have been put up for sale at auction for several months past. A number of our best shippers out in the country send fine consignments of heavy draughts and delivery horses, while other classes will also be represented by a choice of first-class animals. A leading firm of contractors send a good entry of heavy draughts, excellent blocky types in splendid condition, along with wagons and harness, for which they have no present work, and which will be sold without reserve.

On Tuesday at 11 o'clock we will hold a special sale of a large sample stock of English leather and other goods. These are owned by Messrs. Brooks & Sons, Walsall, Eng. manufacturers of the highest repute, and include among a great variety, such lines as harness of all kinds, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, girths, breaking tackle, rugs, blankets, sleigh bells, and many other kinds of leather goods for ordinary use, in addition to horse equipment. Messrs. Brooks are selling off their complete stock of samples at this sale, and have instructed us to clear them regardless of cost, so there will be no reserve on anything. This is all the finest of leather goods, and a unique opportunity to buy. The following are the prevailing prices: Heavy draughts, 1400 to 1600lbs., $140 to $190; delivery, express and general purpose, $125 to $170; roadsters and carriage horses, $125 to $240; second-hand drivers and workers, $40 to $90.

Eastern Racing Officials Busy.

The starting system, however, is not the most important matter to be considered by the Jockey Club stewards this winter. In view of the erratic racing of the past season, which caused all sorts of unpleasant criticism, it is generally believed that the Jockey Club will look into the advisibility of having more competent officials in the stewards' stands in future. That a more vigilant supervision of racing is necessary in future nobody in authority will deny, but just at present the proposition to employ "profesional stewards" is not regarded with particular favor by the powers that be. The Jockey Club never does things in a hurry, but when action is finally taken the turf is usually benefitted. The turf governors began a vigorous crusade against existing evils in October, but the season was so near conclusion that much was left undone. But it is said that an investigation of certain important matters is still under way, and that when the season of 1908 rolls around there will be little or no room on the metropolitan tracks for several unscrupulous operators who traveled at top speed all last season.—N. Y. Sun.

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COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK—ALL CLASSES

Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Delivery, Express, Drivers and Workers.

These make up the finest selection that have been offered at auction for several months back, and are consigned to us by a number of the best shippers in the province. The choice in sound, fresh draughts, weighing 1400 to 1600 lbs., and delivery horses, is exceptionally good.

Special Sale of Fine English Saddlery Samples
MESSRS. BROOKS & SONS, WALSALL, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of the highest grades of Harness and Leather Goods, etc., have instructed us to sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, on

TUESDAY FIRST, DECEMBER 10th, AT 11 o'CLOCK,
Their Complete Stock of Sample Goods.

consisting of Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles, Hunting and Polo Saddles, Bridles, Girths, Collars, Breaking Tackle, Rugs, Blankets, Sleigh Bells, Whips; also Luggage Straps, Dog Collars, Gentlemen's Belts, and Traces, Bill and Letter Pocket Cases, Purses, and a very extensive variety of Horse Equipment and other goods.
This is a magnificent stock of samples, being all of the first quality, and buyers have never before had an opportunity like this of buying any of these lines. Every lot will be disposed of to the highest bidder, no matter what the price may be.

SPECIAL SALE OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGONS and HARNESS WITHOUT RESERVE, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, at 12 o'Clock.

These horses are owned by a large CONTRACTING FIRM, who have no present use for them. They are extra good blocky types, and in first-class condition.

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No. 302

FROM THE TOP OF A GLASGOW TRAMCAR

Tourist's Impression of Second Storey Street Car Ride in Glasgow.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1907.—The last stragglers of the army of vacation tourists are returning from abroad now, laden with the usual assortment of experiences and impressions. In the cargoes of ideas brought home every year by these transatlantic voyagers there is "mostly much of a sameness;" but here and there among the homecomers is an observer who has seen some of the old sights from a new point of view. Such a one is a young woman who stepped ashore the other day after a month in Scotland where, being a Bostonian, she found special interest in Glasgow, the Scottish city with which Boston is compared so frequently and in so many ways.

Of all things Glasgowegian—that's what things pertaining to Glasgow are called, by some freak of derivation—the most famous, perhaps, in this country is the street car system. The Glasgow tram has been held up as an example to the world, tho Mr. James Dalrymple, who operates the municipal tram system, returned the compliment by nominating Boston's local transportation service as the nearly ideal one when he came over here a couple of years ago as expert adviser to Mayor Dunne of Chicago. Every trolley rider will be interested in the impressions made on the young Boston woman by the two-storey trams so popular, apparently, in the British Isles.

Agility of Passengers.

"The thing that most impressed us in Glasgow," she says, "was the agility and lofty indifference to danger of its inhabitants, especially the women who must be—as an old guide in Verona said to the much contorted daughter of Herodias, on one of the church doors—'very acrobatish' to entrust themselves to the top of those lolloping trams. Up to the time my husband and I, two wayfaring Yankees, landed on Scottish soil, the top of a tram had seemed to us a peculiarly desirable spot. Fresh air, all the breezes that blow, an uninterrupted view of the scenery, no cry of 'Move up forward, please,' no fat ladies squeezing into places too small for them, no one stumbling over toes and knocking hats over eyes—in short, none of the trials of our native land, but a serene, dignified progress thru the air, giving one the delightful sensation of riding on a very tall and very amenable horse.

'How do we survive our disappointments! It was no horse but a camel we mounted that morning on Sauchiehall-street—leave out all the middle consonants and choke between each syllable and you will be able to pronounce this quite nicely—and a camel of particularly vicious and unaccountable temper.

"Spying a tempting looking green tram we waved our umbrellas commandingly. The conductor, a very superior person in an equally superior uniform of dark blue and silver, blew a blast on a child's whistle, and with a rattling and a jar suggestive of a steamer coming into dock, the whole lofty structure stopped.

"'Outside, of course,' I said.

"'Oh, of course,' my faithful companion replied; and with light and assured step we began to ascend.

"The third step was barely reached when a convulsion of nature appeared to take place. The tram had started—started quite oblivious of the fact that we were dangling on a spiral precipice with nothing between us and destruction but a slender brass rail. I gasped and tried to look over my shoulder for advice.

"'Go on,' an agitated voice called; 'keep going on;' and since I should be obliged to tumble my poor husband into the street if I didn't, I, perforce, did as I was told; but with the shock of unexpectedness added to the natural difficulties of the position, I have often wondered since how I did it.

"The top reached, we heaved a sigh of thanksgiving and dropped into the nearest seat. Luckily there were few people and we had only to take a step to reach it. It was pleasanter after we got there, but before long the seats began to fill up and it seemed to me the air was growing more vile.

"'What is this horrid smell?' I asked.

"'Pipes,' replied my husband in a stage whisper.

Odor of Old Clays.

"Sure enough it was pipes; clay pipes, in various stages of awfulness: in the mouths of men with heavy slouching shoulders and dull faces, men with red handkerchiefs tied round their necks, and clay on their boots, who were crowding into the seats. And mingled with it was the odor of cigarets, which we were beginning to consider the curse of Scotland, rather than drink, since they seemed to be smoked exclusively and incessantly by everyone above the grade of a navvy.

"Presently the smell grew unbearable.

"'There is one seat left in front among the women and children,' I said; 'I must try to reach it, but be ready to catch my shattered corpse.'

"'Do you think you had better risk it?' my husband asked anxiously.

"'I must,' I said. 'This is worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta.'

"I started on a tottering voyage forward. I had got only about two seat lengths away when the tram, which had stopped for a passenger, started up again with a violent jerk. I lurched forward, fell against the end of a seat which promptly bored a hole in my side, cannoned off against the end of a seat on the opposite side, and with the impetus of my violent movements, landed in the vacant space, painfully conscious of a lack of dignity and of the wrathful glances of an old gentleman whose hat I had knocked over his nose in my hasty progress.

"'At any rate,' I thought, 'I didn't catch hold of the derrick, and that is something.

"The derrick is a high thing, rather like the legs of a telescope, from which the trolley arm is slung. It has a large placard suspended round its neck like a locket, which bears the most awful warning to those who are tempted to cling to it when they feel their balance insecure, and both my waking and sleeping hours were haunted with the conviction that some time before we left Glasgow I should yield to panic and seize it. Providence saved me from that dreadful fate, however, so I am still in doubt as to whether you are heavily fined, or thrown into prison, or whether you meet a deserved and instantaneous punishment by sizzling on a live wire. I wish I knew which it was. Someone must have done it, else why the warning?

Dreadful Things Happen.

"Dreadful things do happen in those trams sometimes. A girl told me she once saw a woman carrying a baby, who, as she started to go down the stairs, lost her balance from the swinging of the tram, and the poor baby's head was dashed against the side of the post and dreadfully injured. It used to frighten me to see old men and women with little children essay that perilous passage. They managed wonderfully well, much better than I did, so I suppose practice counts for something in tramway travel as well as in other forms of exercise, but I noticed that they moved very slowly and cautiously; and I wondered what would happen if this system were introduced in our hurrying land where every moment is of importance and we are impatient of the delay in getting off our cars with their single level."

MOST BRUTAL OUTRAGE IN WEST OF IRELAND

Landlord and His Mother Fired on by Discontented Peasants.

KILCONIERAN, Ireland, Dec. 6.—An outrage of an unusually cowardly character was committed at Kilconieran, Co. Galway, on Sunday.

Mr. Helenus White Blake of Hollypark, Craughwell, had just left the village church with his mother, Mrs. White, who is seventy-five years old, when shots were fired at them from a thicket.

Mr. White Blake was struck in the leg by some of the pellets and his mother was also wounded and fell to the ground.

The wounds were not serious, owing to the distance from which the shots were fired, but Mrs. White is reported to be in a precarious condition owing to the terrible shock she sustained.

Three other members of the congregation were wounded at the same time.

The assailants, who fired twice, were hidden in a thicket about forty yards from the path along which Mr. White Blake and his mother were walking. Mr. White Blake has for some time been under police protection, and two armed constables were escorting him at the time.

They at once fired their revolvers into the thicket, and made a dash for the invisible assailants, but the undergrowth was so thick that they were unable to find the men.

Cheers and jeers, raised near Mr. White Blake, apparently by confederates of the assailants, led the constables to run back to the scene of the shooting, with the result that the men who had fired got away.

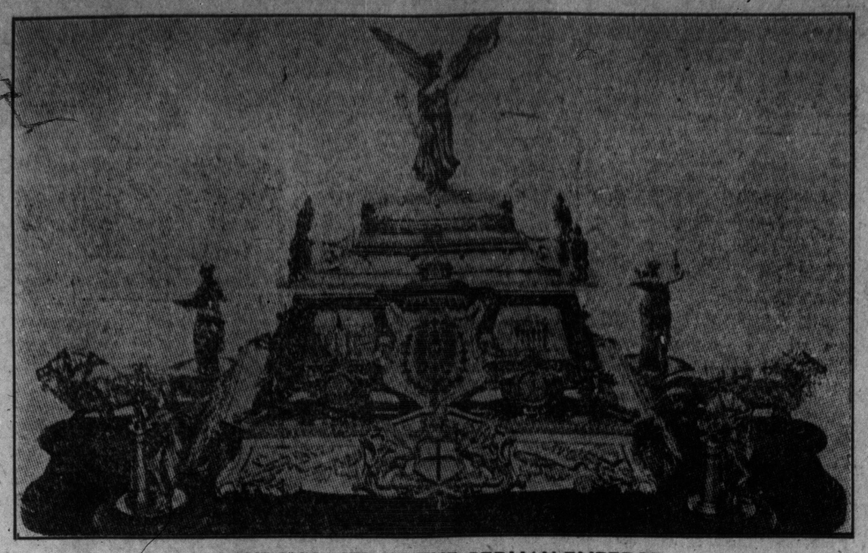
This outrage, which shows how serious the situation is becoming in the west of Ireland, is the outcome of demands made on Mr. White Blake by the United Irish League.

Mr. White Blake holds from Lord Ardilaun a farm which dovetails into his own demesne. The United Irish League demanded that he should give up the farm for small holdings, and drove his cattle off the land.

Subsequently Mr. White Blake agreed to give up the farm, except that part which runs into his other property. The league was at first inclined to accept, but finally rejected this offer, and since then Mr. White Blake has lived under the ban of the leaguers.

In July last shots were fired into his house, but on that occasion he escaped injury.

Early in the eighties a man was murdered in similar circumstances almost on the same spot as that on which Sunday's outrage occurred. The first man on that occasion to run to the help of the victim was Mr. John Blake, the uncle of the present owner of Hollypark.



LONDON'S GIFT TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The casket, which is of 18-karat gold, is designed of ornaments of the German Renaissance, jeweled with cabochon emeralds, rubies and sapphires, with the imperial crown, canopy and initials mounted in diamonds. The box is surmounted by a beautifully modeled gold figure, symbolizing "Fame and Commerce," holding in one hand a laurel wreath, and in the other a Caduceus, and the makers have introduced on the lid of the box a burnished gold plate with "Welcome" mounted in diamonds, and four finely carved German eagles in enamels.

BALFOUR POSSESSES REMARKABLE GENIUS FOR FINE JUGGLING

Three Years Ago the Ex-Premier was a Free Trader, Says Parliamentary Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Dr. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the local government board, spoke at a mass meeting at Ladbroke Hall, Nottinghill, on several important subjects:

He referred to Mr. Balfour's Birmingham speech, and said that three years ago Mr. Balfour was a free trader if he was anything at all. His latest pronouncement, however, showed that whilst he still had a genius for juggling and modifying several definite statements met by an all-embracing saving clause; and while he still took delight in mystification and equivocation, and had still a real genius for effectively dodging an issue which he appeared to be most frankly dealing with—notwithstanding all that, however, he thought it meant that the protectionist and tariff reform party were steadily and effectually capturing Mr. Balfour just as they had captured the Tory party.

He viewed, he said, the process of developing Mr. Balfour into a protectionist with complete equanimity. Nothing could be better for social reform, for national progress, and Radicalism than that the Tory party should put tariff reform right in front of his program.

Referring to socialism—"not the impudent distortion 'faked' by the Tories for a special purpose"—Dr. Macnamara said that the appeal to the working classes by the London socialists was made with deep conviction, with great enthusiasm, and great zeal—the zeal of the early Christian missioner. He understood and sympathized with the appeal of the London socialists, but he believed they were on the wrong tack. Individual enterprise, individual responsibility, and individual efforts, if properly directed, should always prove the main support of communal well-being.

SAFETY OF ST. PAUL'S

Surveyor Makes Important Statement That Foundations Are Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Speaking at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Mervyn Macartney, surveyor to the fabric of St. Paul's, dealt with the present condition of the cathedral. The first note of alarm, he said, was sounded in 1831, when a sewer was planned to go round the south side of the church from Ludgate-hill to Cannon-street. The result was that the commissioners of sewers consented to divert the sewer along Carterlane. The next alarm was in 1890, when the Central London railway bill was before parliament. The proposal was to run a tunnel the length of Newgate-street at a depth of more than 70 feet below the floor of the church. This scheme passed a committee of the house of commons, but was thrown out by a committee of the house of lords on the petition of the present dean of the chapter.

Coming to the present condition, the main points of weakness in the cathedral, he said, are the dome, the south transept and the western towers and portico. The settlement of the dome, which had alread occurred during the progress of the building, showed that, in spite of the care with which Wren spread the weight, the centre of the great mass had sunk, and was now severed from the surrounding masses. The dome was carried on eight great piers about thirty feet long. These great piers had not sunk equally, those on the south side connecting with the transept being lower than the others, and of these the westernmost had descended bodily over six inches.

The south transept had suffered in addition to the dislocation of the parts abutting on the dome by the tendency of the south front of it to move outwards. The walls of the southern facade had moved outwards, and had sunk slightly to the east and west; this showed itself in the south window arch and in the upper part of the transept.

At the west front two tendencies were found at work, the one arising from the other; the two towers were out of the perpendicular, the one to the north and the other to the south; and the portico, which had been said to be the only flimsy piece of construction in the cathedral, had followed the direction the towers, and in addition had moved westwards.

After very considerable repair and much renewal the portico had been restored to its original state. But the secret of its weakness had been learned, while providing for its strength, and it was seen how dependent it was on the western towers, and how they in turn stood or fell by the maintenance unimpaired of the ground on which they were built. In no case had the foundations shown signs of inefficiency, nor had any organic weakness been discovered in the structure itself. Interference with the subsoil was clearly not contemplated by Wren, and without it we might even now reduce to a minimum the cathedral's danger.

DEAD FOOD FOR SNAKES.

Successful Attempts to Civilize Reptiles in the Zoo.

"Can the snakes in the zoo be civilized?" It is a vital problem, especially to the ravenous reptiles that swallow their food while it is alive and kicking. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the secretary of the Zoological Society, London, and Mr. R. I. Pocock, the superintendent of the gardens, have been gauging the niceties of the reptilian palate by a series of interesting experiments, says The Daily News.

These experiments were made in the reptile house at feeding time. After carefully noting the way in which the reptiles ate and the manner in which they approached their prey, they came to the conclusion that all the snakes would swallow warm, freshly-killed food, and that small animals and birds, which are generally the favorite dish of captive snakes, were not frightened when put into the cage. Even the great python, which thought nothing in the old days of swallowing a live goat, a couple of rabbits and several pigeons, was satisfied with the same menu when served "dead."

One of the results of these experiments is that a motion will be brought forward at the next meeting of the society recommending the council to discontinue the feeding of the snakes with live animals. There are still one or two fastidious reptiles in the zoo that will not take their food dead, but the civilizing influence of the officials is being brought to bear upon them. It is contended by those who wish to see the live diet continued that a python or a boa constrictor can kill its prey more humanely than most people who visit the reptile are capable of—that it is killed more neatly and with greater suddenness. There are others who contend that dead food is not a natural diet. In spite of this, Dr. Hornaday of New York was successful in inducing venomous snakes to swallow freshly-killed food.

LI CHING FANG.

New Chinese ambassador to the court of St. James. He is an adopted son of the late Li Hung Chang, and is commonly known as Lord Li.

AN EMPEROR'S TIPS TOTAL LARGE AMOUNT

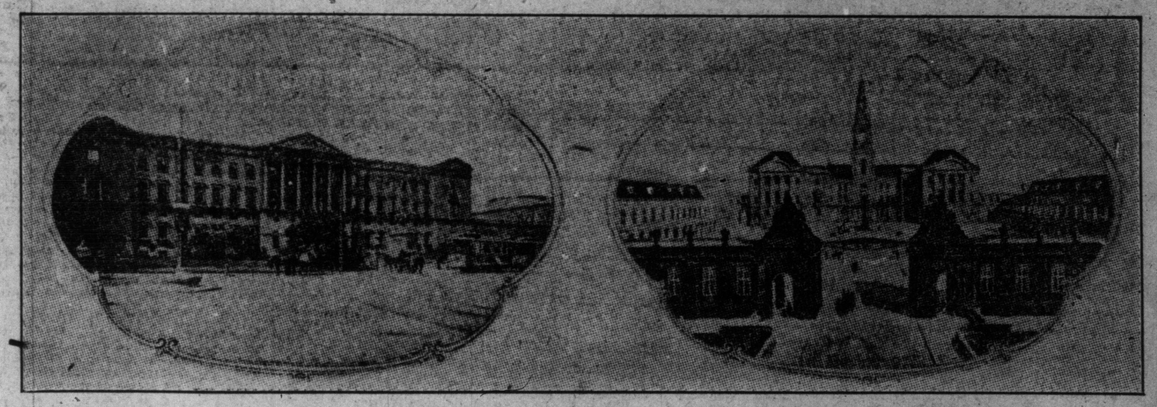
Kaiser William Left $10,000 Among Windsor Castle Attendants.

WINDSOR, Eng., Dec. 6.—Kaiser William left $10,000 to be divided in tips among the servants at Windsor Castle and in the stables.

Custom fixes $250 a day as the amount of the tips to be given by a royal visitor at Windsor Castle, but this sum is frequently exceeded. The following are some notable tips by royal visitors:

Louis Napoleon	$ 7,500
Czar Nicholas'	10,000
The Kaiser (in 1891)	2,500

All these royal visitors made valuable presents of jewelry, snuff-boxes and other articles to the lords and ladies in waiting and the court officials.



THE RUINS OF THE OLD PALACE. THE DESIGN FOR THE NEW PALACE.

CHRISTIANSBORG: DENMARK'S NEW ROYAL RESIDENCE AND ITS PREDECESSOR.

It is twenty-three years since the old Christiansborg Palace, in the centre of Copenhagen, was destroyed by fire, but the ruins were left standing till the other day, when they were pulled down to make room for the fine new palace to be erected on the same site. Last week King Frederick of Denmark laid the foundation-stone of the new building, which is to comprise a royal residence, a parliament house and a supreme court. The architect is M. Thorvaid Jorgensen, and the new palace is expected to take ten years to complete.

ANOTHER PADEREWSKI.

Musical Prodigy of Fourteen Years Makes Sensation in London.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A wonderful 14-year-old boy pianist, Ernest Lengyel von Bagota—to be known hereafter as merely Bagota—made his appearance at the London Symphony Orchestra Concert at Queen's Hall a few nights ago.

The young artist is a protege of Dr. Richter, under whose baton he played last night, and the great conductor has, as was to be expected, made no mistake in his choice.

He chose the exacting Liszt concerto in E flat to play first, which speaks for the dauntlessness of his age.

Lengyel is slight and fragile looking even for his fourteen years. There was an attitude of indulgence on the part of the audience as the little boy from Vienna took his place at the grand piano, which seemed, in comparison to its diminutive manipulator, to have doubled its size. But the massive chords and brilliant octave passages which open the concerto made every member in the audience literally and figuratively "sit up." It was the touch and grip of a man.

Had he stopped playing after these few introductory bars, while the audience were still electrified by the unexpected, the little virtuoso would have had a reception similar to that accorded the new "star" recently at the opera.

As it was his performance created a great sensation, all the more so that his hearers were a "Richter" audience, and opposed on principle to anything of an inartistic nature.

After his second solo—Bach's difficult chromatic fantasie—a vain attempt was made on the part of the enraptured audience to make the boy play again, but altho called some seven or eight times to the platform, he did not comply.

Youngster—"Well, I managed to make sister throw herself into George's arms last night." Mother—"Bless you, my child. But how did you manage it?" Youngster—"Just peeked thru the parlor door, and at the right moment yelled 'rats!'"—Chicago Journal.

POLICE IN ARMOR.

Engage in Four Hours' Battle With Trapped Conspirators.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—A force of police wearing armor raided the headquarters of a branch of the revolutionist organization at Riga a few days ago.

The conspirators occupied the top rooms of a five-storey house. The door was barricaded, and when the police demanded admission a woman of 57 named Greta Tomson replied: "We shall not surrender without a fight."

At the same instant a volley was fired thru the door by the inmates, the bullets rattling against the armor of the men outside, one of whom was slightly wounded.

The police then entered an adjoining attic, from which the revolutionists could be more readily attacked, and for four hours a continuous fire was directed thru the walls.

Gradually the replies of the conspirators became less frequent, and finally ceased. The police then broke into the apartments, and found four dead, including the woman Tomson, lying on the floor.

There were also five men and two girls wounded. The revolutionists, who were armed with a Mauser rifle and three Browning revolvers, had fired about 700 shots.

MADE SUFFRAGISTS SNEEZE.

Students Throw Pepper on Floor of Hall Where Women Met.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—About fifty university students, with a plentiful supply of cayenne pepper, attended on Saturday evening, at the Leeds Philosophical Hall, a meeting convened by the Women's Social and Political Union. There was a crowded attendance. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Adela Pankhurst, urging that women wanted votes on the same terms as were granted to men, and intimating that women would agitate for them with persistence.

It was moved: "That this meeting calls upon the government to introduce a measure to enfranchise women during the coming session."

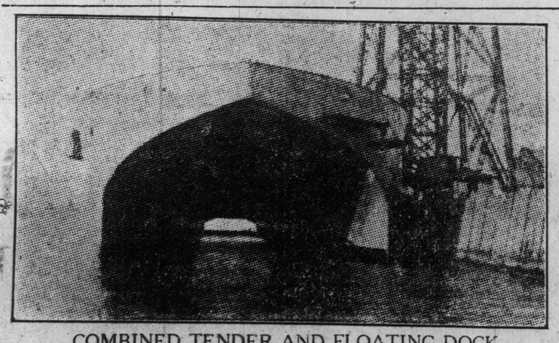
During the progress of the speeches there was considerable sneezing in consequence of the sprinkling of pepper here and there, with the result that there was much merriment, and annoyance as well. Miss Pankhurst argued that this act of throwing pepper was one of the best of arguments that men were in some cases inferior in intelligence to women.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, but all the students voted against it.

UNUM E DUO.

Three youths who were in different cities born,
Did Boston, Newport and New York adorn.
The first in mincing manners far surpassed,
The next in garnish dress; in both the last.
The force of Nature could no further go,
To make a dude she joined the former two!

—December Bohemian.



COMBINED TENDER AND FLOATING DOCK.

The other day there was launched at Kiel a very strange craft, the first of its kind, destined to serve as a combined tender and floating dock for submarines. It consists of two parallel hulls, firmly bound together. The tender will be provided with cranes capable of hoisting a weight of 500 tons from deep water. Submarines requiring assistance will be easily raised by the tender and repaired on board. It will have a speed of twelve knots, and is to be completed within six months.

Brief Items of News From Overseas

Made in Germany.

During the hearing at Southwark county court recently of a case arising out of a dispute as to the delivery of goods, Judge Willis remarked: "Why not tell the people that the goods ordered were coming from Germany? It is like the man who was all in favor of tariff reform, but was selling German jewelry without explaining to anyone what it was."

New Mayoral Policy.

The Mayor of Fulham on the first three Sundays after his election arranged to pay visits, attended by members and officials of the borough council, to various churches. Recently he and his colleagues marched between lines of interested spectators to St. John's Church, Walham Green.

Single Deck Cars.

Single deck cars are now running between the Thames Embankment and the Tower Bridge via Westminster, the Obelisk and Clock Tower, and the Elephant and Castle. They seat 36 persons inside and are a sample of the cars that will run between North and South London when the subway between the Thames Embankment at Waterloo Bridge and Aldwych is completed, a matter of a few weeks' time.

What is Vinegar?

At Bow county court recently an expert witness was asked to give his opinion on a sample of vinegar, which was said to be composed of acetic acid and caramel, the latter being used as a coloring matter. "Well," said the witwell, "all sorts of horrible things are sold to the public as vinegar."

Where Folk Live Long.

The united ages of the last fourteen residents of Goldanger, Essex, whose names appear on the burial register, total 1105 years. The ages were 83, 82, 85, 70, 91, 72, 91, 72, 73, 78, 79, 76, 67, and 86. Before those entries there was an interval of sixteen months without a burial.

A Good Reason.

"Did you intend to drown yourself?" was asked of a man who was charged at Marylebone with attempting to commit suicide. "No," was the reply, "I cannot swim."

Nailed Notice to Quit.

A landlord stated at Clerkenwell county court yesterday that he gave his tenant notice by nailing it on the door on a Saturday night. He waited until 2.30 on Sunday morning to draw attention to it, but the tenant had not returned.

Fresh Air by Compulsion.

It has been reported to the Camelford district council that at a house in St. Cleather two of the occupied bedrooms have no windows, but only open apertures. It was stated that the house was very clean, and that no person had died there recently under eighty years of age, and some were ninety. The council decided to call on the owners to put windows to each room.

Terrier Attacks Lion.

While out shooting at Lomagundi, Rhodesia, a settler named Marsh, accompanied by a fox terrier, encountered a lion, which leaped upon him, knocked him down, and severely mauled him. The terrier rushed up and worried it so much that the lion was compelled to turn on its tormentor, and Marsh was able to shoot it.

Historical Find.

A purple altar cloth bearing the date 1617, has been found at the bottom of an old oak chest at St. Giles' Church, Colchester. It had evidently been used on the altar in the Lucas Chapel, and was probably hidden when the Roundheads besieged Colchester in 1648, and executed Sir Charles Lucas.

Codlin Moth Emigrates.

The codlin moth, whose ravages in the United States are officially estimated to represent an aggregate loss of at least £2,500,000 annually, has made its appearance in various parts of South Africa.

"Election" Eggs.

A fine of £10 and £4 4s. costs was imposed at Thames police court on Saturday on each of three east end bakers for having been in possession of unsound "liquid eggs."

Shrieking loudly, a young woman about 25, threw herself off Chelsea Bridge recently, and was carried away and drowned.

Senhor Franco, the Portuguese premier and dictator, is suffering from an attack of influenza.

The proposal to hold a pageant in King's Lynn next year has been abandoned.

Fun for the Boy.

The parents of a Baltimore lad, a pupil in one of the public schools, are fond of boasting that their hopeful has never missed a day's attendance at school during a period of 11 years.

On one occasion the proud father was asked to explain how this apparently impossible feat had been accomplished. "Did he have the usual childish diseases—measles, whooping cough, and so on?" the father was asked.

"Oh, yes."

"How, then, could he have always been at school?"

"The fact is," explained the father, "he always had 'em during the holidays."—Harper's Weekly.

Tempted Beyond Endurance.

Parson—My dear brother Rightly, what means this brutish intoxication?

Rightly—Have to 'scuse me this time, dom'nie. My wife said 'f I came home drunk she'd never speak t'me 'gain.—December Bohemian

M. BELIN OF FRANCE.

Inventor of the process of photo-telegraphy, by which portraits are transmitted by wire

THE SPOILERS

BY REX E. BEACH

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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I.—At Unalaska, Glenister and Dextry, gold miners bound to Nome, save a young woman from a party of sailors. The three sail north on the Santa Maria, the girl as a stowaway in the miners' cabin, while the men go below. Dextry has been warned to guard his claim and to beware of a man named McNamara, who, backed by the courts, is going to Nome. The girl overhears Glenister say he considers her "spoils of war."

Chapter II.—The girl, carrying important papers, had left Seattle for Nome on the Ohio, which with smallpox aboard, had been quarantined at Unalaska. She had fled from the Ohio in order to reach Nome as soon as possible.

Chapter III.—The girl tells Glenister her name is Helen Chester. She is "bringing the law" to Nome. He tells her he will guard his mine himself. He kisses her against her will.

Chapter IV.—As Helen leaves the pier on the ship's arrival at Nome, she is seen by Mrs. Champain of Nome. Struve the lawyer, whom Helen has come to see, is found drunk. Glenister saves Helen from accidental shooting. Glenister and Dextry take Helen, for safety, to their mine, the Midas.

Chapter V.—Judge Stillman, Helen's uncle, arrives at Nome and takes charge of her. Other arrivals are Alec. McNamara, a political schemer, and Dunham, partner of Struve. McNamara and the two partners plot to jump the Midas claim. Their agent, Galloway, has been driven off by Dextry. Struve, acting on instructions in the papers brought innocently by Helen, has clouded the titles of the richest placers in Nome. McNamara is head of a scheme to oust the rightful mine owners. There have been many attempts to "jump" claims. Glenister promises Helen he will try to become civilized and will not shoot the claim "jumpers."

Chapter VI.—McNamara as receiver for Galloway, takes charge of the Midas by order of Judge Stillman. He has already seized many other claims. Glenister suspects Judge Stillman, despite his belief in Helen. He prevents one of his men, Slapjack Simms, from shooting McNamara.

Chapter VII.—Scene in the theatre and gambling room. Cherry Malotte plays first at faro and then with the heart of Glenister. Jealousy prompts her to revenge. She tries to interrupt a marriage.

Chapter VIII.—Helen makes a diagnosis of her love—in the zenith for one man when present, in the nadir for the same when absent. Dextry relates a tale to Helen, concluding with an harangue condemning judges, lawyers and bankers. He later pays a visit to Judge Stillman and McNamara and announces in dramatic manner how he proposes to settle the claim-jumping business.

Chapter IX.—Dextry declares that if he cannot win according to law he will proceed to do so according to justice. Glenister, badly in need of funds to fight his case in the courts, learns that the riffles of the Midas are clogged with gold, and, along with Dextry and a trusty, proceeds, under cover of the night, to help himself to the yellow metal. Helen Chester's part in the sluice robbery.

Chapter IX.—The trio of sluice robbers arrive home without encountering trouble. The race to catch the Roanoke a sensational one. Helen Chester informs Glenister that she can identify the men who robbed the Midas. The wit of Cherry Malotte, an adventuress, saves the swag and, incidentally, prevents bloodshed.

Chapter XI.—After a fierce encounter with the wind and the waves, Wheaton returns from Frisco with a writ of supersedeas directed against Judge Stillman and McNamara is ordered to turn over the Midas and all the gold. He refuses to obey; a riot follows, which the military suppress, and Glenister is once more baffled.

Chapter XII.—Dextry's cunning assists Wheaton to get aboard the Santa Maria to return to San Francisco, whither he goes to see if the plotters may defy the court's order with impunity. Glenister's faith in Helen Chester begins to waver. Cherry Melotte in the role of temperance advocate.

Chapter XIII.—During Wheaton's absence, Glenister amuses himself at the gambling table. His streak of luck is phenomenal. Wins everything in sight; but, with the aid of Cherry Malotte, the Broncho Kid, who is now the owner of the place, turns the tables on Glenister by means of a crooked layout. The largest bet ever made in the north won by a woman's pique and lost by a woman's remorse.

Chapter XIV.—Helen Chester attends a society ball with McNamara; is ostracized by the ladies of Nome, who have connected her name in scandal with Roy Glenister; receives a proposal from McNamara, but is relieved of the necessity of giving a direct answer by the arrival of Struve, who tells him that the Vigilantes are about to take possession of the Midas by force. Scarcely had McNamara and Struve left the home of Helen than Glenister appears and demands that she and her uncle, the judge, flee with him to a place of safety in order to save their lives.

Continued from Last Sunday.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Wherein a Trap is Baited.

Glenister did not wait long after his visitor's departure, but extinguished the light, locked the door, and began the further adventures of this night. The storm welcomed him with suffocating violence, sucking the very breath from his lips, while the rain beat thru till his flesh was cold and aching. He thought with a pang of the girl facing this tempest, going out to meet the thousand perils of the night. And it remained for him to bear his part as she bore hers, smilingly.

The last hour had added another and mysterious danger to his full measure. Could the Kid be jealous of Cherry? Surely not. Then what else?

The tornado had driven his trailers to cover, evidently, for the streets were given over to its violence, and Roy encountered no hostile sign as he was buffeted from house to house. He adventured cautiously and yet with haste, finding certain homes where the marshals had been before him peopled now only by frightened wives and children. A scattered few of the Vigilantes had been taken thus, while the warring elements had prevented their families from spreading the alarm or venturing out for succor. Those whom he was able to warn dressed hurriedly, took their rifles, and went out into the drifting night, leaving empty cabins and weeping women. The great fight was on.

Towards daylight the remnants of the Vigilantes straggled into the big blank warehouse on the sand-pit, and there beneath the smoking glare of lanterns cursed the name of McNamara. As dawn greyed the ragged eastern sky-line, Dextry and Slapjack blew in thru the spindrift, bringing word from Cherry and lifting a load from Glenister's mind.

"There's a game girl," said the old miner, as he wrung out his clothes. "She was half gone when she got to us, and now she's waiting for the storm to break so that she can come back."

"It's clearing up to the east," Slapjack chattered. "D'you know, I'm gettin' so rheumatic that ice-water don't feel comfortable to me no more."

"Uriatic acid in the blood," said Dextry. "What's our next move?" he asked of his partner. "When do we hang this politician? Seems like we've got enough able-bodied piano-movers here to tie a can onto the whole outfit, push the town-site of Nome off the map, and start afresh."

"I think we had better lie low and watch developments," the other cautioned. "There's no telling what may turn up during the day."

That's right. Strangers is like spirits—they work best in the dark."

As the day grew, the storm died, leaving ramparts of clouds hanging sullenly above the ocean's rim, while those skilled in weather prophecy foretold the coming of the equinoctial. In McNamara's office there was great stir and the coming of many men. The boss sat in his chair smoking countless cigars, his face set in grim lines, his hard eyes peering thru the pall of blue at those he questioned. He worked the wires of his machine until his dolls doubled and danced and twisted at his touch. After a gusty interview he had dismissed Voorhees with a merciless tongue-lashing, raging bitterly at the man's failure.

"You're not fit to herd sheep. Thirty men out all night and what do you get? A dozen mullet-headed miners. You bag the mud-hens and the big game runs to cover. I wanted Glenister, but you let him slip thru your fingers—now it's war. What a mess you've made! If I had even one helper with a brain the size of a flaxseed, this game would be a gift, but you've bungled every move from the start. Rah! Put a spy in the bull-pen with those prisoners and make them talk. Offer them anything for information. Now get out!"

He called for a certain deputy and questioned him regarding the night's quest, remarking finally:

"There's treachery somewhere. Those men were warned."

"Nobody came near Glenister's house except Miss Chester," the man replied.

"What?"

"The judge's niece. We caught her by mistake in the dark."

Later, one of the men who had been with Voorhees at the Northern asked to see the receiver and told him;

"The chief won't believe that I saw Miss Chester in the dance-hall last night, but she was there with Glenister. She must have put him wise to our game or he wouldn't have known we were after him."

His hearer made no comment, but, when alone, rose and paced the floor with heavy tread while his face grew savage and brutal.

"So that's the game, eh? It's man to man from now on. Very well, Glenister, I'll have your life for that, and then—you'll pay, Miss Helen." He considered carefully. A plot for a plot. If he could not swap intrigue with these miners and beat them badly, he deserved to lose. Now that the girl gave herself to their cause he would use her again and see how well she answered. Public opinion would not stand too great a strain, and, altho he had acted within his rights last night, he dared not go much further. Diplomacy, therefore, must serve. He must force his enemies beyond the law and into his trap. She had passed the word once; she would do so again.

He hurried to Stillman's house and stormed into the presence of the judge. He told the story so artfully that the judge's astonished unbelief yielded to rage and cowardice, and he sent for his niece. She came down, white and silent, having heard the loud voices. The old man berated her with shrewish fury, while McNamara stood silent. The girl listened with entire self-control until her uncle made a reference to Glenister that she found intolerable.

"Hush! I will not listen!" she cried, passionately. "I warned him because you would have sacrificed him after he had saved our lives. That is all. He is an honest man, and I am grateful to him. That is the only foundation for your insult."

McNamara, with apparent candor, broke in:

"You thought you were doing right, of course, but your action will have terrible consequences. Now we'll have riot, bloodshed, and Heaven knows what. It was to save all this that I wanted to break up their organization. A week's imprisonment would have done it, but now they're armed and belligerent and we'll have a battle to-night."

"No, no!" she cried. "There mustn't be any violence."

"There is no use trying to check them. They are rushing to their own destruction. I have learned that they plan to attack the Midas to-night, and I'll have fifty soldiers waiting for them there. It is a shame, for they are decent fellows, blinded by ignorance and misled by that young miner. This will be the blackest night the north has ever seen."

With this McNamara left the house and went in search of Voorhees, remarking to himself: "Now, Miss Helen—send your warning—the sooner the better. If I know those Vigilantes, it will set them crazy, and yet not crazy enough to attack the Midas. They will strike for me, and when they hit my poor, unguarded office, they'll think hell has moved north."

"Mr. Marshal," said he to his tool, "I want you to gather forty men quietly and to arm them with Winchesters. They must be fellows who won't faint at blood—you know the kind. Assemble them at my office after dark, one at a time, by the back way. It must be done with absolute secrecy. Now, see if you can do this one thing and not get balled up. If you fail, I'll make you answer to me."

"Why don't you get the troops?" ventured Voorhees.

"If there's one thing I want to avoid, it's soldiers, either here or at the mines. When they step in, we step out, and I'm not ready for that just yet." The receiver smiled sinisterly.

Helen meanwhile had fled to her room, and there received Glenister's note thru Cherry Malotte's messenger. It rekindled her worst fears and bore out McNamara's prophecy. The more she read it the more certain she grew that the crisis was only a question of hours, and that with darkness tragedy would walk the streets of Nome. The thought of the wrong already done was lost in the lonely girl's terror of the crime about to happen, for it seemed to her she had been the instrument to set these forces in motion, that she had loosed this swift-speeding avalanche of greed, hatred and brutality. And when the crash should come—the girl shuddered. It must not be. She would shriek a warning from the house-tops even at the cost of her uncle, of McNamara and of herself. And yet she had no proof that crime existed. Altho it all lay clearly in her own mind, the certainty of it arose only from her intuition. If she were only able to take a hand—if she only were not a woman. Then Cherry Malotte's words anent Struve recurred to her, "A bottle of wine and a woman's face." They brought back the lawyer's assurance that those documents she had safeguarded all thru the long spring-time journey really contained the proof. If they did then they held the power to check this impending conflict. Her uncle and the boss would not dare continue if threatened with exposure and prosecution. The more she thought of it, the more urgent seemed the necessity to prevent the battle of to-night. There was a chance here, at least, and the only one.

Adding to her mental torture was the constant vision of the face in the curtains at the Northern. It was her brother, yet what mystery shrouded this affair, also? What kept him from her? What caused him to slink away like a thief discovered? She grew dizzy and hysterical.

Struve turned in his chair as the door to his private office opened, then leaped to his feet at sight of the grey-eyed girl standing there.

"I came for the papers," she said.

"I knew you would." The blood went out of his cheeks, then surged back up to his eyes. "It's a bargain, then?"

She nodded. "Give them to me first."

He laughed unpleasantly. "What do you take me for? I'll keep my part of the bargain if you'll keep yours. But this is no place, nor time. There's riot in the air, and I'm busy preparing for to-night. Come back to-morrow when it's all over.

But it was the terror of to-night's doings that led her into his power.

"I'll never come back," she said. "It's my whim to know to-day—yes, at once."

He meditated for a time. "Then to-day it shall be. I'll shirk the fight, I'll sacrifice what shreds of duty have clung to me, because the fever for you is in my bones, and it seems to me I'd do murder for it. That's the kind of man I am, and I have no pride in myself because of it. But I've always been that way. We'll ride to the Sign of the Sled. It's a romantic little road-house ten miles from here, perched high above the Snake River trail. We'll take dinner there together."

"But the papers?"

"I'll have them with me. We'll start in an hour."

"In an hour," she echoed lifelessly, and left him.

He chuckled grimly and seized the telephone. "Central—call the Sled road-house—seven rings on the Snake River branch. Hello! That you, Shorty? This is Struve. Anybody at the house? Good. Turn them away if they come and say you're closed. None of your business. I'll be out about dark, so have dinner for two. Spread yourself and keep the place clear. Good-bye."

Strengthened by Glenister's note, Helen went straight to the other woman, and this time was not kept waiting nor greeted with sneers, but found Cherry cloaked in a shy dignity, which she clasped tightly about herself. Under her visitor's incoherence she lost her diffidence, however, and, when Helen had finished, remarked, with decision: "Don't go with him. He's a bad man."

"But I must. The blood of those men will be on me if I don't stop this tragedy. If those papers tell the tale I think they do, I can call off my uncle and make McNamara give back the mines. You said Struve told you the whole scheme. Did you see the proof?"

"No, I have only his word, but he spoke of those documents repeatedly, saying they contained his instructions to tie up the mines in order to give a foothold for the lawsuits. He bragged that the rest of the gang were in his power and that he could land them in the penitentiary for conspiracy. That's all."

"It's the only chance," said Helen. "They are sending soldiers to the Midas to lie in ambush, and you must warn the Vigilantes." Cherry paled at this and ejaculated:

"Good Lord! Roy said he'd lead an attack to-night." The two stared at each other.

"If I succeed with Struve I can stop it all—all of this injustice and crime—everything."

"Do you realize what you are risking?" Cherry demanded. "That man is an animal. You'll have to kill him to save yourself, and he'll never give up those proofs."

"Yes, he will," said Helen, fiercely, "and I defy him to harm me. The Sign of the Sled is a public road-house with a landlord, a telephone, and other guests. Will you warn Mr. Glenister about the troops?"

"I will, and bless you for a brave girl. Wait a moment." Cherry took from her dresser her tiny revolver. "Don't hesitate to use this. I want you to know also that I am sorry for what I said yesterday."

As she hurried away, Helen realized with a shock the change that the past few months had wrought in her. In truth, it was as Glenister had said, this Northland worked strangely with its denizens. What of that shrinking girl who had stepped out of the sheltered life, strong only in her untried honesty, to become a hunted, harried thing, juggling with honor and reputation, in her heart a half-formed fear that she might kill a man this night to gain her end? The elements were moulding her with irresistible hands. Roy's contact with the primitive had not roughened him more quickly than had hers.

She met her appointment with Struve, and they rode away together, he talkative and elated, she silent and icy.

Late in the afternoon the cloud banks to the eastward assumed alarming proportions. They brought with them an early nightfall, and when they broke let forth a tempest which rivalled that of the previous night. During the first of it armed men came sifting into McNamara's office from the rear and were hidden thruout the building. Whenever he descried a peculiarly desperate ruffian the boss called him aside for private instruction and gave minute description of a wide-shouldered, erect youth in white hat and half-boots. Gradually he set his trap with the men Voorhees had raked from the slums, and when it was done smiled to himself. As he thought it over he ceased to regret the miscarriage of last night's plan, for it had served to goad his enemies to the point he desired, to the point where they would rush to their own undoing. He thought with satisfaction of the role he would play in the United States press when the sensational news of this night's advanture came out. A court official who dared to do his duty despite a lawless mob. A receiver who turned a midnight attack into a rout and shambles. That is what they would say. What if he did exceed his authority thereafter? What if there were a scandal? Who would question? As to soldiers—no, decidedly no. He wished no help of soldiers at this time.

The sight of a ship in the offing towards dark caused him some uneasiness, for, notwithstanding the assurance that the course of justice in the San Francisco courts had been clogged, he knew Bill Wheaton to be a resourceful lawyer and a determined man. Therefore, it relieved him to note the rising gale, which precluded the possibility of interference from that source. Let them come to-morrow if they would. By that time some of the mines would be ownerless and his position strengthened a hundred-fold.

He telephoned the mines to throw out guards, altho he reasoned that none but madmen would think of striking there in the face of the warning which he knew must have been transmitted thru Helen. Putting on his raincoat he sought Stillman.

"Bring your niece over to my place to-night. There's trouble in the air and I'm prepared for it."

"She hasn't returned from her ride yet. I'm afraid she's caught in the storm." The judge gazed anxiously into the darkness.

During all the long day the Vigilantes lay in hiding, impatient at their idleness and wondering at the lack of effort made towards their discovery, not dreaming that McNamara had more cleverly hidden plans behind. When Cherry's note of warning came they gathered in the back room and gave voice to their opinions.

"There's only one way to clear the atmosphere," said the chairman.

"You bet," chorussed the others. "They've garrisoned the mines, so let's go thru the town and make a clean job of it. Let's hang the whole outfit to one post."

This met with general approval, Glenister alone demurring. Said he: "I have reasoned it out differently, and I want you to hear me thru before deciding. Last night I got word from Wheaton that the California courts are against us. He attributes it to influence, but, whatever the reason, we are cut off from all legal help either in this court or on appeal. Now, suppose we lynch these officials to-night—what do we gain? Martial law in two hours, our mines tied up for another year, and who knows what else? Maybe a corrupter court next season. Suppose, on the other hand we fail—and somehow I feel that we will, for that boss is no fool. What then? Those of us who don't find the morgue will end in jail. You say we can't meet the soldiers. I say we can and must. We must carry this row to them. We must jump it past the courts of Alaska, past the courts of California, and up to the White House, where there's one honest man, at least. We must do something to wake up the men in Washington. We must get out of politics, for McNamara can beat us there. Altho he's a strong man he can't corrupt the president. We have one shot left, and it must reach the Potomac. When Uncle Sam takes a hand we'll get a square deal, so I say let us strike at the Midas to-night, and take her if we can. Some of us will go down, but what of it?"

Following this harangue, he outlined a plan which in its unique daring took away their breaths, and as he filled in detail after detail they brightened with excitement and that love of the long chance which makes gamblers of those who thread the silent valleys or tread the edge of things. His boldness stirred them and enthusiasm did the rest.

"All I want for myself," he said, "is the chance to run the big risk. It's mine by right."

Dextry spoke, breathlessly, to Slapjack in the pause which ensued:

"Ain't he a heller?"

"We'll go you," the miners chimed to a man. And the chairman added: "Let's have Glenister lead this forlorn hope. I am willing to stand or fall on his judgment." They acquiesced without a dissenting voice, and with the firm hands of a natural leader the young man took control.

"Let's hurry up," said one. "It's a long 'mush' and the mud is knee-deep."

"No walking for us," said Roy. "We'll go by train."

"By train? How can we get a train?"

"Steal it," he answered, at which Dexness stirred them and enthusiasm did try grinned delightedly at his loose-jointed companion, and Slapjack showed his toothless gums in answer, saying:

"He sure is."

A few more words and Glenister, accompanied by these two, slipped out into the whirling storm, and a half-hour later the rest followed. One by one the Vigilantes left, the blackness blotting them up an arm's-length from the door, till at last the big, bleak warehouse echoed hollowly to the voice of the wind and water.

Over in the eastern end of town, behind dark windows upon which the sheeted rain beat furiously, other armed men lay patiently waiting—waiting some word from the bulky shadow which stood with folded arms close against a square of grey, while over their heads a wretched old man paced back and forth, wringing his hands, pausing at every turn to peer out into the night and to mumble the name of his sister's child.

Continued Next Sunday.

The Disadvantage.

"Why do you dislike poetry so much?"

"Because," answered the old man who used scented hair oil, "when you quote prose very few people can be sure it isn't an original remark, but when you quote poetry everybody is wise on the instant."

Good Crops.

"There's a Wall-street man out in front," announced the shop boy.

"You wait on him," said the jeweler, "I am busy with this farmer gentleman. That Wall-street feller doesn't want anything more than a collar button, I judge."—Washington Herald.

From the Interior.

"It is stated here that the famous German chef who was in this country last summer says that clam chowder is the only American dish worthy of mention."

"That surely will be news to the 84,579,326 Americans who never tasted chowder in any form."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lawson's New Plan To End Money Crisis

Would Have Board Appointed to Brand the Good and Bad Stocks.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has a plan of his own for correcting the abuses of our financial system. This plan he has submitted in a letter to President Roosevelt. He says he would have spoken out sooner, but that at the beginning of the crisis he was requested by representatives of the system and by government officials to keep quiet until things had been straightened out somewhat. Now he makes public his recommendations.

The first section of his letter deals with the causes of the panic. He says that a "small but easily identified class" has manufactured billions of dollars of paper titles to wealth, which titles, altho at the best they represent a mere fraction of their circulating value, have been exchanged at banks and trust companies for the people's money, without the knowledge or consent of the people who own the money. The banks now have them, and the people's savings have been taken out by the men who created these "fraud-made" titles for that very purpose.

Why People Drew Out Money.

When the people learned that their savings had been so "looted," Lawson says, they endeavored to draw out as much as possible of what was left before it would be too late, and to meet this move the system banded together good and bad banks, by having the good ones loan to the bad the deposits of the people's money and by the issuance of joint clearing house obligations. To allay the fear of the people, Lawson says, the system had false statements published in the press, but the people realized the falsity of these "confidence" statements and continued to withdraw their savings, thus prolonging the crisis.

The letter goes on to condemn the secretary of the treasury for having in his inexperience authorized acts that "must work a great disaster," and commends the president for his efforts to "head off the system and secure a square deal for the people, but warns him that the system have a deep laid plot to lay off men and cause as much distress as possible during the winter, in order to cause dissatisfaction and so prevent his re-election.

Lawson's Remedy.

By way of a remedy Lawson advises the president to at once appoint a board or committee of five or six men of unquestioned character and intelligence to "hold public court" on two questions:

1. The actual condition of the great banks and trust companies of the country; and—

2. Whether the controllers of the great industrial institutions, such as railroads, steel trusts, Amalgamated copper trusts, beef trusts, etc., and which are owned not by the few, but by the many, the hundreds of thousands of investors, shall turn over such control to new boards composed of representative public-spirited men.

"This board," Lawson says, "will give to all honest, sound and self-supporting institutions a non-counterfeitable stamp to that effect, and all rotten ones will be not only branded rotten, but will be put out of existence.

"If those controllers who your board will certify should be dismissed refuse to resign they will be deposed by the courts on the evidence submitted by your board or dismissed by the stockholders of the corporations, and the substitutes recommended by your board will be at once put in control.

How to Restore Confidence.

"I would say here, with knowledge of corporation affairs, that there is no greater fallacy circulating amongst the people as fact than the one that the heads of these great business institutions should be men with great technical knowledge. The only time a Union Pacific Railroad requires a Harriman for a head is when it schemes and plots to pillage the people in defiance of existing laws, by double-dealings in passenger and freight rates and by manipulation of securities. In the straight business conduct of the Union Pacific Road a Governor Johnson of Minnesota is the peer, if not the superior, of a Harriman, and a Stuyvesant Fish can take a President Harriman's place to-morrow without the interruption of any legitimate business or policy.

"The result of this would be that people would invest their money in these honest institutions and a wave of confidence would spread over this country and Europe, for it would mark the day when the enormous earnings of American industries coming from the wonderful resources of our country will either go to investors or will be returned to all the people, in the form of reductions in passenger and freight rates and in reduced living expenses of the people, after investors have received good rates of interest. And it will be found, under the new way of doing business, which your proclamation will inaugurate, that the present volume of American money is more than sufficient to meet every demand (good times and bad times demands) of the people, and there will be no necessity for new currency laws or either federal banks or credit currency.

"System' Loses Billions.

Lawson asserts that the "system" has lost billions of dollars in addition to those it has been forced to acknowledge and that if the proposed moves to tide the country over the crisis are put in force it will enable them to shift the losses to innocent shoulders. He adds:

"Exposure must come, because the savings banks which have applied the 60 days' rule against withdrawals of deposits will, at the expiration of that time, be called upon for vast sums; because the great west and south, on account of this 'crisis,' will awake to the fact that the proceeds of their harvests of wheat, corn and cotton, instead of being sent to them each year, have been 'loaned from them' by the eastern banks and trust companies, for the use of a monstrous system of stock gambling and pillaging of the people."

He says that the rottenness exposed did not represent one-twentieth of that which existed in the banks and trust companies and gives a number of instances of high financing.

BABY'S FIRST SHOES.

Dear little feet, in shoes to-day, for the first time;
What shall my wish—my prayer, be for your walk in life?
What paths are they, in which my heart should most desire to see you go in years to come?
Now, let me see:
One thing I know, the paths of sin, where lurk the hidden snares,
I would not have you tread,
No, no; this, oh, dear God forbid.
The way of pride? ambition's paths?
Are these the ways I'd wish for, pray, for you to walk?
(Be cautious now, full heart of mine)
The way of pride? Can pride to aught but evil tend?
I cannot wish for thee the way of pride,
Ambition's path? Now let me think:
Are there not noble, lofty, glorious things for which the heart should with ambition rise,
And cause these tiny shell-pink feet to tread ambition's paths in future years?
Yes, yes; ambition pure, God-given, such there is, ah, yes!

Hearts bowed with grief so deep, that death to them shall be alluring,
Wrongs so intense, that lives shall fall before them,
And human cries shall pierce (as they now do)
The hearts of those who will but hear;
Burdens so great, that at the thought of them one's love goes forth,
Shall be pressed, pressed upon the weary ones
In time to come, as now;
Then little feet, incased in shoes for the first time, to-day;
May you be swift to run in the ambitious paths
That lead to this:
Cheer breaking hearts, help undo mighty wrongs
Which cause the fall of helpless ones;
Uplift the burdened, share with them the best;
This, then, my wish for thee.
And (softly, now, my heart) what more?
May you, oh, little feet, unused as yet, to anything more harsh than mother's hand,
Walk in the paths of righteousness;
"The Word of God a Lamp" to you e'er be,
"A light unto your path," thruout life's span,
This is my prayer for thee.
—Lillian Waters McMurtry.

VIEWS ON HANDICAPPING.

Lord Wolmer, writing in a 'varsity magazine, complains that the union at Oxford is almost too critical a house, and that several M.P.'s have said it is more difficult to address than the house of commons. And the reason: Lord Wolmer offers one that is at least suggestive. He would abolish clapping and introduce in its place the house of commons cheer. "A cheer is a much more natural noise than a clap, and comes far more readily," says Lord Selborne's son, whose hands, let us imagine, are still smarting from the reception given to John Redmond by young Oxford the other day. Did he, one wonders, think on that great occasion that it was "desirable to make the union less stony and more enthusiastic?" If clapping comes to be abolished at the union, it will perhaps vanish also from the London theatre and the concert room. This form of handiwork needs an effort; and the trend of man is toward indolence. The stalls have already forgotten how to clap, and so have the boxes, altho not the royal box when the Queen is in it. Here is something more than the silent little pats into which other gloved hands are galvanized—you hear the impact. The house of commons cheer is not music except to the ears of the young debater on his legs; but even tho, like the sermon of the day, it is "too weird for words."

THE STORY OF THE COW AND THE GATE.

When I was a bucolic treasury clerk in Washington, the cow of an old Irish woman nearby used to peep thru the cracks in my garden fence at my growing corn and cabbage till her mouth watered. Then she saw that a place in the fence yielded to me and let me in, so she tried it; she nudged the gate with her nose until she hit the latch and the gate swung open and let her in. There was an audible crunching of succulent leaves and stalks that soon attracted my attention. I hustled her out and sent a kick after her that fell short and nearly unjointed my leg. But she was soon back and she came again and again till I discovered her secret and repaired the latch so that nudging or butting the gate would not open it.

How surely such conduct as this of the cow's evinces reason to most persons. But shall we not rather call it the blind gropings of instinct stimulated into action by the sight and odor of the tender vegetables? Many of the lowest organisms show just as much intelligence about their food as did the old cow.

Even the American sun dew, according to Mrs. Treat, will move its leaves so that it can seize a fly pinned half an inch from it. The method of the old cow was that of hit and miss, or trial and error. She wanted the corn, and she butted the gate, and as luck would have it, when she hit the latch the gate swung open. But shall we conclude that the beast had any idea at all but the sense impression made upon her hunger by the growing vegetables?

Animals do not connect cause and effect as we do by thinking the "therefore"; they simply associate one thing with another. Your dog learns to associate your act of taking your hat and cane with a walk, or your gun with the delights of the chase, or with its report, if he is afraid of it, and so on.

Without this power of association the birds and beasts could not get on in life; the continuity of their experience would be broken. It is a rude kind of memory—sense memory. A sense impression to-day revives a sense impression of yesterday, or of the day before, and that is about all there is of it.—From "Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in The Outing Magazine for December.

CONCERNING PLANT INTELLIGENCE.

But as the animal is nearer to us than the vegetable, so is animal intelligence nearer akin to our own than plant intelligence. We hear of plant physiology, but not yet of plant psychology. When a plant growing in a darkened room leans toward the light, the leaning, we are taught, is a purely mechanical process; the effect of the light upon the cells of the plant brings it about in a purely mechanical way, but when an animal is drawn to the light the process is a much more complex one and implies a nervous system. It is thought by some that the roots of a water-loving plant divine the water from afar and run toward it. The truth is the plant or tree sends its roots in all directions, but those on the side of the water find the ground moister in that direction and their growth is accelerated, while the others are checked by the dryness of the soil. An ash tree stands on a rocky slope where the soil is thin and poor, 20 or 25 feet from my garden. After a while it sent so many roots down into the garden and so robbed the garden vegetables of the fertilizers that we cut the roots off and dug a trench to keep the tree from sending more. Now the gardener thought the tree divined the rich pasturage down below there and reached for it accordingly. The truth is, I suppose, that the roots on that side found a little more and better soil and so pushed on till they reached the garden, where they were at once so well fed that they multiplied and extended themselves rapidly. The tree waxed strong and every season sent more and stronger roots into the garden.—From "Aanimal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in The Outing Magazine for December.

A Slight Jolt.

Grabbing her pug, in haste she arose,
And rained upon the creature's nose
A perfect storm of kisses sweet,
And the dude reclining at her feet
Remarked as he at her looked up:
"Ah, I wish that I'd been born a pup,"
Then spoke the maid in icy tone:
"Why, Algy, were you born full grown?"

Broke Before They Start.

"I think we are going to have a joke on the bookmakers at last," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"In what way?"

"The races will be here soon and Charley hasn't a cent to his name!"

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The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE-ST., TORONTO.

I, JOHN LANG, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of November, 1907:

The following statement shows the net circulation of The Sunday World for the month of November, 1907:

November 3	38,282	November 17	38,674
November 10	38,696	November 24	40,508

Net Circulation, four Sundays 156,171

Net Average Four Sundays

39,043

November 1	44,091	November 16	41,304
November 2	44,854	November 17	Sunday
November 3	Sunday	November 18	40,194
November 4	43,413	November 19	39,705
November 5	40,207	November 20	39,500
November 6	40,688	November 21	39,301
November 7	40,512	November 22	41,797
November 8	40,581	November 23	40,456
November 9	41,009	November 24	Sunday
November 10	Sunday	November 25	41,883
November 11	42,196	November 26	40,014
November 12	40,114	November 27	40,098
November 13	39,876	November 28	40,002
November 14	39,522	November 29	40,189
November 15	40,498	November 30	41,711

Net circulation for 26 days 1,063,515

Net Average for 26 Days

40,904

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1907.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner, etc.

(Signed) JOHN LANG

Lightening His Brother's Load

In the work of the Reading Camp Association, an account of which, by Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, apears on another page, the public has need to express its warmest appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, which have resulted in uplifting the toilers in our lumber, railway construction and mining camps.

A few years ago this class of hard-working men knew nothing of the advantages of books, magazines, social gatherings and Christian influences thruout the long season of their labors.

They went into the camps in the autumn and until spring they passed their days in labor and their evenings in such limited pleasures as camps then gave. At best it was a barren existence, devoid of the finer influences of the home, womankind, education and the ministry of clergymen. The cheerless winter nights had to be spent in playing games of chance, in telling stories or in gambling.

When the springtime came these men of muscle and fearless disposition entered again the gayer, faster, freer life of cities and towns.

Leaving the woods with their pockets filled with money saved during the working months, they were subjected to all the temptations which plenty of ready cash, desires for good times and indolence can give.

They invariably were unable to withstand the allurement. Vice overtook them and they spent their substance in reckless pleasures.

This was the condition when Mr. Fitzpatrick decided to introduce into the camps, features which would promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of the workmen. He organized, practically unaided, his movement, and to-day the good he has accomplished is a high tribute to the man and his unselfish zeal.

It is not often men sacrifice so much for their fellows when no financial considerations are in sight.

Mr. Fitzpatrick took the initiative, and the camps in Ontario to-day present a vastly different aspect than when the scheme was first inaugurated. Books and magazines are available, classes are held for those who wish to improve their minds and souls. Instead of cheerlessness has come contentment.

This year's report of the work done is another proof of Mr. Fitzpatrick's loyalty to his convictions.

Helping the Poor

Everyone who is impressed by the sight of poverty and suffering must think seriously about the approaching winter, and the hardships which hundreds of the poorer classes will have to bear.

The daily press during the past week has been calling the attention of the public to the sad cases of the Bulgarians, who were practically destitute in the east end. Thru the kindness of those who became interested in them, their misfortune was relieved.

This incident only serves to draw our attention to the poor everywhere. Toronto seems to be a centre to which men and women from all parts of Ontario gravitate when winter comes and they are thrown out of work. In addition, there are constantly arriving in the city large numbers of immigrants, who come with empty pockets and thin garments.

Whether wrongly induced by immigration agents to come to this country, or whether actuated by personal desires for improvement, is not the immediate question. Neither should it at first concern us as to why so many have turned their eyes cityward. The fact faces us that the needy are here. The duty of the public is plain.

The bright and merry festive season is nearly here. In a few days the wealthier citizens will be supping from a full cup of enjoyment and prosperity. Money will be lavished in gratifying desires of all kinds.

If the words of the Master have any meaning, "It is better to give than to receive," why should they not be applied by people to-day who stand for all the principles of Christian religion and citizen charity?

But, of all the millions of dollars possessed by the rich of our land, only scant offerings will be given for philanthropy, except by a few.

The little lad on the street will have to look in the big shop window, as he did in the time of Dickens, and sigh for the things his few pennies, won by toil in the cold, cannot buy. The father, out of work and bearing the burdens of a home, will have to take another walk around the crowded thorofares, only to return to his family, who crave for warmth and heat.

Canada, we all know, is a prosperous country. There are few poverty-stricken here, in comparison with several other lands, but nevertheless, thousands pass us by every day who would gladly work if they could get something to do.

Human nature is often very cold and unsympathetic. There is little compassion shown those who are not sufficiently brilliant to gain good positions; to those who, thru habits they seem unable to abandon, fall below the standard of morality expected by society. But, casting all these considerations aside, it is still true that deeper pleasure comes from giving than from receiving. To help your brother, to make the poor and the sick happier, is to fulfil an obligation which the Saviour imposed upon His followers.

The poor who are in Toronto this winter are not poor by choice. Be lenient. If you can turn a little work their way, give them a cheery word now and then, or in any other way lighten the load on their backs, you will feel better for doing it.

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

OR A POLITICAL FLIRTATION.

Obiter Dicta

The following splendid article was written by a student of the University of Toronto and published in The Varsity, a college paper. We believe it merits still wider recognition, and therefore reproduce it:

I say that there is nothing better, nothing higher, nothing more valuable as a gift from the Gods, than to be born here in Canada in these opening days of the twentieth century. Think of your wonderful heritage. Not since the beginning of human evolution, not down thru the long ages, has there ever been a national birth more worthy than to be born in this the new and good nation of the west. We owe much to the past, yes, but we live for the future. We are the people of the new birth, and the mighty heritage of northern nations. Out of the north, thru all the past eighty thousands of years, has come forth the type which has ruled and dominated the human race. Out of the north has come the warrior, the sage, the lawgiver of the nations. Out of the north has come the fibre and muscle, the sterling qualities and clear insight of the God-chosen peoples.

Let me announce to you your place in the evolution of man. Let me show you the vast vistas of the history to be. Let my words ring in your ears until the glorious sun of self-realization shall burst upon the night of old and effete forms and you see clearly your God-given position in the nations of man. Arise from your cradle, cease to be nursed and take your place in the world's work.

As each nation in the fulness of the days comes forth from the womb of time, Christ the All-Ruler gives it a function to perform, a duty to fulfil, a responsibility to carry. Tribes, cities, states, provinces, each have their place in the harmony of national duty. Men are born for their work and each takes his place in the plan of national progress. I say that nothing is left to chance, that Christ rules all. I state that in the civilizations of the past, so long ago their names are forgotten, one mighty mind guided and guarded the destinies of every nation, that He whom we call Christ brought all nations into being, and gave to each its function and place in the scale of human harmony. I proclaim that Canada, the newest nation, likewise has its place and purpose great and transcendental in the growth of man.

You, each one of you, divinely blessed and nobly born Canadians, have your place to fill. Did you think that Canada was less than other nations? Did you think she grew and now takes her place among the nations thru some fortuitous circumstance. Did you think, you Canadian, who read these lines, that you appeared in flesh by accident in this northern race with its wonderful heritage, and hardly found energy? Did you think your birth was free from law? Did you imagine that Christ appeared among men only once two thousand miles away, two thousand years ago. If you did I say you were wrong.

You are Canadian, you are born to the best and goodliest heritage of man, and you are loved by Christ as an important individual with your own place which no one else can fill, in His mighty plan of renewing again the unity of mankind. Did you think you were unimportant to the race? You were wrong. No man is more important than you are if you do your duty, and develop your own capacity. Be a man, and fill your place with pride, as one chosen by Christ for marvelous birth into his newest nation. Worship Christ in your every-day life, in the building of your nation, I announce that He is weary of being shut up and stifled in churches.

You are responsible for Canada, and Canada is responsible for the spreading of the principle of unity among all the nations. You and Canada, Canada and yourself, each dependent upon the uprightness and stamina of the other. Both are under the love and guidance of Christ. Think of your heritage. Arouse from sleep and prepare for the new day. Serve Christ in every action, and fear not the future. No birth among men is higher and nobler and truer, and finer and grander than that with which you a Canadian came into this world.—Charles Lazenby.

Parental Care Important Factor

Fathers do not hold congresses to consider the raising of children. It is not a sequence that a congress or convention of mothers to discuss the question is matter for jesting. Sentiment and reason combine to give the mother a closer concern in the welfare of the child. It is in the natural order that women, mothers or childless, should be able to evoke ideas of general value when they meet to consider the state of the living material out of which future citizenship is to be made. "The bearing and the rearing of a child is woman's wisdom."

Science will not permit us to forecast a country's progress without predicating the work done in preparing children for the burden of the adult state. The physical health, the mental training and the moral discipline are the chief factors of the child's welfare. Science has done more than bare statistics tell. The conquest of diphtheria has not only lowered the death rate. Innumerable children will be spared the weakness which is a consequence of severe disease. Prompt preventive measures and wholesome living eliminate the ancient necessity of a cycle of diseases—measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox and the rest—and permit a growth to healthy, vigorous maturity, undisturbed by the effects of febrile exhaustion.

One of the great branches of the subject as yet unsolved academically is the extent to which centralized public authority shall take the place of parental care. Scientific thought sometimes tends to the Lacedaemonian theory that the child belongs to the state, and cannot be left to the indulgence and whims of parents. In crowded cities the poorer classes send the children to school as early as the law permits, and avowedly for the purpose of having them cared for, to the relief of the mother, rather than of insuring an acquaintance with the three "R's." The complete truth is that mothers of all classes welcome the opportunity of using teachers as nurses and governesses. Myriads are coming to think that the state, having at its command the resources of science and the advantage of organization on a large scale, can guard health, inculcate discipline and promote efficiency better than the busy, distracted, unskilled parent can do in the home.

There still remains the faith in home. Nothing of law and science can supplant the family group. Love is a power, association a cementing, strengthening, stimulating force. Scientific rules, the best of them, are narrow. They cannot furnish nutriment for the many sides of the human soul.

Child study stops before that parting of ways. It cannot admit that public care is to crowd out home solidarity. Yet it holds fast to the conclusion that the child must have the best attention indicated by special knowledge. The science of child culture has not yet the courage of conviction, has not the conviction, to a degree which will demand a diminution of public measures for the perfection of manhood or a disregard of parental love and right of control.

While the decision is in abeyance, all people can unite on the sacredness of childhood's welfare, on the imperious command that it be studied and protected by every means that enlightenment can suggest or assiduous care apply.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Essentials to Womanhood

There is a likelihood of Germany making it compulsory for girls to learn cookery and other household requirements. The empress herself is a skilled housewife. She believes in a woman excelling in what is womanly and maintains that any girl who wishes to best fulfil the requirements of wife and mother must know how to prepare meals and keep a house free from cobwebs.

This idea of the kaiserin has apparently permeated the German nation. Later, no doubt, legislation will enforce it in the schools. If this is done another evidence will have been given that the head of government in any land exerts a strong tho indirect influence on the citizens. When the influence is for good the one who exerts it is a public benefactor.

In this age of materialism girls too frequently become convinced early in life that they need not learn the simple sciences of the home. They hope and believe that by some happy turn of circumstances a Prince Charming with all his pockets burdened with gold will come along and claim them. This good fortune will relieve them of prosaic duties and make life one long sweet poem with no other scenes than the most beautiful of the Romeo and Juliet type.

Dreams are pardonable, particularly in the young. Ambitions and success to some extent are built upon such slender foundations. But they should be largely confined to the dark night hours. The daytime is not for fancies which are as vacant as soap bubbles.

The age of youth is the daytime of our lives. If we dream it away the awakening will be tearful.

Girls and boys who are allowed to grow like weeds in a back garden, free from all restraint, from parental advice and control, and from the education which common-sense gives are spending the Maytime of their careers in dreams too idle for humanity.

With daughters, one of the most marked tendencies is that of romance. They delight to think that they will pass into realms of love and matrimony without experiencing any of the tedious domestic obligations of their mothers. With these sad misconceptions of real life and its seriousness, they enter womanhood. It is then that they begin to realize what a woman must know to be most a woman.

Few enter this stage well equipped with knowledge of the kitchen. They may be advanced in music, in song, in the silent arts of femininity, but they know nothing of the heavier sciences of the household. Many of them have a pronounced dislike for the dustpan, the oven, the dishcloth and the washing board. This is indeed regrettable, considering how numerous are the men who want clean homes, well-cooked meals and white linen.

The experience of the past teaches that while there is much transpiring that is romantic, much that is only pleasure, the average girl marries into modest conditions. Her rich Prince Charming is only a faithful mechanic, clerk, artist or business man. He has to work hard for his income and he has to pay coal, grocery and other bills whether there is money in the bank or not.

The girl who knows how to cook, to wash if necessary, to prepare meals and darn socks is the woman who possesses foremost qualities of a good wife. If she cannot do these things she gives little assistance, but much worry to her husband.

The Empress of Germany sets a good example. If one of her exalted position is a thoro housewife, girls of less social eminence should not hesitate to learn the science of domestic affairs.

Wanted: A Peace Sunday

An appeal to ministers in Canada to fall into line with ministers in the old country, by recognizing the Sunday preceding Christmas Day as Peace Sunday, delivering on that day sermons treating with the brotherhood of man and the consequent immorality of war, formed the subject of a letter the editor was good enough to publish way back in February last.

May I, accepting the invitation extended to readers to become correspondents, be allowed to renew the appeal?

Anti-Christian, inhuman, immoral, costly stupid—man's greatest stupidity—is war.

Moloch, ugly Satanic Moloch, murderer of men, ravisher of women, desolator of homes, with fiendish, devilish, insatiable lust for blood, universal ruin and misery, rules, aye, and menaces a twentieth century mankind, boasting its Christianity, enlightenment and progress.

He will rule, moreover, until the great public opinion, now but half awakened, rouses—omnipotent—acts, as a century ago. Then "the foulest fiend ever vomited forth from the mouth of hell" will, like slavedom, dissolve into mere memory, and posterity will marvel, not at Moloch's dissolution, but at the length of his reign!

Oh mankind! For how long will you tolerate this fiend of war—how long?

Is steel-fisted Mammon so little exacting that ye must needs strengthen Moloch, adding fuel to the fire which even now scorches you, by yearly pouring more and more of the results of your hard labors into his all-devouring, rapacious maw?

The military and naval expenditure in Europe alone has increased by $250,000,000 during the past five years.

One hundred years ago the great public opinion was, as now, awakening; earnest, agitating humanitarians were shaking him—not too gently; a difficult task, but persistence triumphed. He awoke, donned emancipation raiment, and led the upholders of slavery—they not altogether willingly—to the altar of universal emancipation. Slavery was abolished!

The overthrow of slavedom, a possibility once ridiculed, now, with the aid of the great public opinion, is a fact accomplished, and the many other revolutionary changes which have been brought about by an awakened, enlightened public opinion, impel the writer to again appeal to the ministers of Canada to recognize Peace Sunday, and so help on the work of awakening the sleeping giant. Public opinion now sleeps but lightly, for the prodding, the shaking, the hustling he is getting is terrific.

All are joining in the awakening task—visible and invisible forces. With the visible forces may be seen pacific sentiment uttering, treaty arranging kings, rulers and statesmen, four hundred or more peace societies working unceasingly thruout the whole of the world, an inter-parliamentary union with over 2000 members drawn, all of them, from the parliaments of the world; a second Hague conference just finished, and, most important, a third conference decided upon; an Anglo-French understanding; an Anglo-Russian understanding; an Anglo-German in the making; municipal, journalistic and commercial international visits and receptions, an equally extensive, far-reaching list of not directly visible forces might be given, but I will be content with suggesting two of the most important. Never has there been such huge financial and commercial interdependence as at the present day; never were nations so intertwined, or the effects of war so universally felt. Lastly, there is the cost of the war system itself; universal bankruptcy threatening, masses oppressing, progress hindering, self interest affecting, the cost of being prepared for war is destined to be one of the greatest factors of the awakening!

I do trust that the movement to emancipate mankind from the almost unbearable weight of an antiquated, barbarous, immoral war system, will receive the support of the churches in Canada and that Sunday, Dec. 22. Not War," "Peace on Earth, Goodwill Among Men."—J. J. Barnard, Forest Hill, England.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SECTION

Edited by J. M. Wilkinson, B.A.

Send all Communications to Office, 288 Yonge St.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

"I" INSTEAD OF "WE"—I know it is customary—not in good taste—for an editor to use the singular number when speaking of himself, and the editor of this page may be credited with more nerve and cheek than he possesses if he violates the law of custom; but he is tired of using the phrase, "the editor of this page," and especially of using "we" when we are alone on the job. An old friend of the editor writes a letter and wants to know whom do you mean by "we"? He puts half a dozen questions, and one is "when do 'we' go to bed, as I see a light in your room after eleven o'clock?" He is a great friend of the editor's wife who, with his daughters, is spending the year abroad. That question disgusted, (I will not say displeased) the editor and he desided to cast the "we-ourselves" out of doors, and talk to his audiences as he did for twenty-five years from a pulpit, in the first person singular, masculine gender, nominative case. I want to be natural, to be myself, and not a company, and I can talk to my audience better if the critics will allow me to use the singular person. And the people prefer it. They want to know who the "we" are that are in partnership with me. Well, there is nobody—not even the editor of The Sunday World. I am alone in the business and responsible to no one—but to the Judge of all men, who will do right. So, in future instead of "we," look for "I."

PROFANITY—Nothing has taken hold of the people of all classes and creeds in the community like the crusade against profanity. Men that you would not expect to take stock in the movement strongly endorse it. A prominent hotel man stopped me on the street and said it was the best reform started in Toronto for years, and he would endeavor to stamp it out on his premises. I publish three out of the many letters that lie on my desk—one from far off Saskatchewan, from a Presbyterian minister, who undoubtedly (like many of his sensible brethren) reads The Toronto Sunday World. I specially call your attention to the article "Protest Against profanity," telling of the demonstration two weeks ago in New Jersey by the "Holy Name Society" of the Catholic Church. Say, people, those of you who believe in purity of speech, would it be possible to fill Massey Hall the last Sunday in the year with a protest against this evil practice that is on the increase in our fair city? I will get the speakers and music if you will attend. What do you say about it?

Endorses Profanity Crusade.

Editor Sunday Section :It affords me pleasure to state that I have derived much good from the special Sunday page, of the "Toronto Sunday World," edited by you, and I now enclose signed pledge to abstain from all profane language(also filthy or lewd stories), which, unfortunately I have been addicted to for almost twenty years, tho still a young man, a husband and father of five children.

Permit me further to suggest the insertion, in your anti-profanity pledge of the words "filthy or lewd stories," which is a common practice amongst men, and that efforts be made to have notices prohibiting same hung up in all large manufacturing establisments etc., where I can state positively, from my own exnerience, that the majority of youths fall unconsciously into the habit, listening to older men swearing etc., and who should set a better example.

Wishing you every success, and hoping that before long you will have the united efforts of every employer and employe to greatly lessen or stamp out the taking of God's Holy name in vain.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1907.

Word From Far-Away Saskatchewan

Editor Sunday Section: I wish to thank you for your editorial entitled "Crusade Against Profanity," in your paper of Oct. 27. The subject matter is so important, and so well expressed in your editorial, that I read it to my congregation with the New Testament reading Matthew V. 33-38.

I have sent it on to a friend of mine in Regina and I imagine he will also use it to good advantage.

Why not write another on gambling?

David Ritchie
Presbyterian Minister.

Frances, Sas., Nov. 18 1907.

Profanity Campaign Endorsed.

Editor Sunday Section: It would scarcely be possible to give too much credit to your esteemed journal, The World, which is fast forging its way into the homes of the people and rapidly taking a foremost place amongst our daily papers in the defence and support of social and moral reforms. Your inauguration of a crusade against profanity has my warmest support, and I trust your letters and editorials may inspire many others to join with voice and pen to put down and denounce a practice which is fast increasing and has taken possession in many parts—our streets, hotel corridors, railway carriages and other places of public resort to such an alarming extent that the ravages of the crawling creatures which have invaded our orchards and gardens cannot for a moment be compared with the damage which the profanity expert is doing. His loathsome sting is felt almost everywhere, and the poison of his contagion is rapidly spreading. Generally speaking the profanity expert is expert in nothing but profanity and its usual accompaniments—braggadocio and bullying. There are too many of his species, and probably the only effective method of suppressing him is by invoking the laws which have been enacted for that purpose. He is profane by choice. He swears by note. Moral suasion will not move him; nothing but the curtailment of his purse or his liberty will affect him. It might be well to have printed on cards in bold type, sections 238-9 of the Criminal Code.

And, Mr. Editor, if no bylaw exists in our city against profanity, I am sure our city solicitor at the request of his worship the mayor, would gladly prepare such a bylaw. And our chief magistrate, whose reputation is far-famed for putting down all kinds of immorality, would gladly have the co-operation of our equally esteemed chief of police and his excellent force of policemen to enforce such a bylaw. The formation of a society for the suppression of profanity, I feel sure, would have the support and endorsation of the churches and Women's Christian Temperance organizations, and, last but not least, the endorsation of the press. I wish you every success in your noble work for the cause of righteousness and truth, and clean Anglo-Saxon.

Wm. Munns.

Protest Against Profanity.

Nearly 50,000 Catholic men, all told, marched in public procession thru the streets of the principal cities of New Jersey last Sunday afternoon in their annual impressive protest against profanity and blasphemy. Every marcher was a member of the Holy Name Society and carried a blue flag marked with the initials "H.N.S." in white letters. The demonstration was an inspiring act of faith and has been reported and commented upon with varying degrees of astonishment and admiration by the daily press of the east.

Ir. Hoboken 14,000 men participated in the procession and as many as 30,000 persons assisted at the open-air meeting held in Church Square Park, opposite the Church of Our Lady of Grace. Bishop McFaul of Trenton was the speaker at this meeting. He spoke on his favorite theme, "Unity." He urged the necessity of unity among the Catholics of America and said that on certain questions, such as divorce, all friends of Christianity, Catholics and non-Catholics, should stand shoulder to shoulder.

"In this great nation," he said, "we want to assert the rights of labor. The Catholic Church stands for organization; it stands for the poor and also for the rich. As our glorious president has said, we want every man on the face of the earth to have a square deal. The Catholic Church stands for the rights of all."

Afterwards the great multitude knelt on the grass in the park under trees, filled with chattering sparrows, while Msgr. John A. Stafford, pastor of the Church of St. Paul of the Cross, gave Benediction at an altar erected over the steps of the Church of Lady of Grace. The responses were sung by a chorus of 260 children.

At Newark 20,000 men, with bands of music and banners bearing their mottos and flags, marched for miles thru the streets. The demonstration was the largest of its kind ever held in the diocese.

The paraders crowded about an altar in the open air at the new Cathedral grounds on Clifton-avenue. Addresses were made by Bishop John J. O'Connor, the Rev. Isaac P. Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Alexander Hamil of Jersey City. After the bishop gave his blessing the societies disbanded. It is estimated that about 50,000 persons participated in the benediction services.

At Bayonne every Catholic Church in the city and St. Paul's Church of Jersey City were represented in the Holy Name exercises. More than 6000 men and hundreds of boys belonging to the junior society were in the parade. Benediction took place in the presence of 10,000 persons.

At Morristown 2000 members of Holy Name societies from Morristown, Summit, Chatham, Morris Plains, Dover and Mount Hope, took part in the parade, and at Paterson more than 4000 men marched under the banner of the Holy Name.

PROGRAM FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK IN THE INTERESTS OF THE NEWSBOYS.

1—Gospel Service, Sunday night, Dec. 22, in Massey Hall. Free for everybody. Main floor reserved for the Boys. Tickets for the Christmas Dinner will be given at close of this service.

2—Christmas Dinner to the Newsboys in the large Banquet Hall of the I. O. F. Temple, one of the finest halls in Canada. Admission by ticket.

3—Newsboys' Benefit Concertt in Massey Hall, Tuesday night, Dec. 31, from 8 to 12. Admission 25c to all parts of the house. Particulars later.

This is too much for one man to arrange for, and he appeals for help.

PROFANITY CRUSADE.

Are you opposed to profanity?
Do you want to see it stopped in public places?
Will you join a league that knows no denominational lines?
If so, sign pledge and send it to

J. M. WILKINSON, 288 Yonge Street.

PROFANITY PLEDGE

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord Thy God in vain."

I solemnly pledge, God helping me, to abstain from the use of profane language, believing the same to be criminal against God, injurious to myself, and destructive of the morals of the community.

Name .....

Address .....

Birthday Greetings

Editors do not as a usual thing announce their own birthdays, but the editor of this page has been asked half a dozen times "Why don't you put your own photo and sermon in the Sunday section?" Apart from newspaper etiquet and innate modesty there is no reason why, especially as the editor is adopting in this issue the singular number instead of the editorial "we," "ours" and "us." He may be charged with immodesty and impropriety, but that does not make him immodest and improper. Having passed on Dec. 5 the 55th milestone on the journey of "three score years and ten" that he expects to make on foot ere he reaches the goal, he desires to raise his "Ebenezer." Not one day of sickness has he had to his knowledge in all the 20,090 days of his pilgrimage. How did that happen? Some day, when the birthday has faded from vision, he will write an editorial on "How to be Healthy and Happy at Fifty-five," when his readers will not associate it with himself.

But there is one feature of the birthday celebration that he desires to call special attention to. It is customary to receive presents from your friends on your birthday. Many of us would rather receive a present on our birthday than at any other time of the year, and it is this alone that prompts the editor to mention his birthday. Not having received a single present this year, he makes bold to ask his readers to send him a birthday gift, not for himself, but for his less fortunate younger brothers, the "newsboys"—the little chaps that stand on the corner of the streets these cold nights waiting to accommodate you with a paper. God bless them! What would we do without them? Let every brother and sister that belong to the "brotherhood of man" send along a subscription, no matter how small, to give a turkey dinner (50c is the cost price) to every newsboy in Toronto and vicinity. Don't fear that we will get too much money. If more is sent in than is needed for the dinner on Christmas Day the balance will be deposited in the bank as a nucleus to a newsboys' fund "to heal the sick and feed the hungry and clothe the naked." Do it now.

Philanthropy

An address by the Editor in the interests of the "Newsboys' Fund.

Galations vi., 10—"As we have opportunity let us do good unto all men."

The theme of doing good to others, which is expressed by our word "philanthropy," is one of thrilling interest. To describe the luxury of this Christian duty would be to relate the experience of the Saviour of men and to express the highest pleasure man has ever felt. No intelligent being—either in heaven or on earth—ever has known or can know any higher and purer enjoyment than that which springs from benevolent exertions, properly directed and successfully prosecuted. There is nothing in this life at once so glorious and so beneficial in its results, as doing good to others. There is nothing we can do that makes us so like Christ, of whom it is said that "He went about doing good." This is the great work and use of life, which men are slow to comprehend.

In the Holy Land lived a man called Eliab whom God had blessed with earthly things. He was also cumning in all the wisdom of the east. But all this could not bring peace to his mind or joy to his heart. He was often full of sorrows and longed for death. Then a man of God came to him and showed him an herb possessed of wonderful powers of healing. But Eliab said: "What is that to me? My body lacks not health, my soul is diseased. It were better for me to die." "The herb will do thy heart good," said the man of God. "Take it, and heal seven sick men, and then thou mayest die, if thou wilt." Eliab did as he was directed, and sought out misery in its abiding places. He healed seven sick people and succored the poor with his riches. Then the man of God came again to him and said, "Here is an herb of death; now thou mayst die." But Eliab cried: "God, forbid! My soul longeth no more for death, for now I comprehend the meaning and use of life."

Philanthropy—or doing good to others—is the greatest remedy for spiritual disease and decay. Lady Holland complained that she did not know how to pass the time. The poet Rogers prescribed for her something new, viz., "To try to do a little good." I know of no way to get rid of a great deal of the prevalent dulness and drowsiness and spiritual ennui with which many people are afflicted, than by shaking it off like cobwebs and going to work for other people's good. If there is a single organ of the body that is weak, use it well and use it long and strength will come to it. The same law holds good with regard to the spiritual nature. There is no such beneficial arrangement for the spiritual growth and development like the effort to prove a blessing to mankind.

But philanthropy is not a profession, any more than Christianity is a profession. To regard it as such is to deprive it of its divine significance and its soul captivating charms. This has been done of late years with disastrou results. Hirelings and charlatans itinerate the land and cant in its sacred name. They wrap themselves in its robes and use its sacred language in order to gratify more effectually their sordid ambition and greed.

Philanthropy is a Christian duty—one of the many duties that Christianity enjoins. Every Christian should be—nay, every true christian is—a philanthropist in the truest and best sense of the word. A man may be a philanthropist and not a Christian, but he cannot be a genuine Christian and not a philanthropist. Practical Christianity is true philanthropy which does not live on mere sentiment and speech, but manifests itself in useful deeds and benevolent acts.

The proper objects of our philanthropy are "all men." We are to do good unto "all men." How this would strike at the prejudice and selfishness of the Jews, and especially the Pharisees, who regarded themselves as the chosen people of God and under no obligation whatever to do good to the Gentile world. But, who strikes the blow? Is this Paul, formerly Saul of Tarsus—a Hebrew of the Hebrews of the stock of Israel—of the tribe of Benjamin—as touching the law, a Pharisee—as concerning zeal, persecuting the Christian church? What a mighty change is wrought on the heart of this man by the power of the Holy Ghost? I want no stronger evidence of the truth and reality of the Christian religion than its influence on the mind and life of this converted blasphemer. Once he pursued these very Christians with deadly hatred; now, on the scales being removed, he sees that the whole world—Gentile as well as Jew—is included in the covenant of grace and exhorts his Galatian converts "to do good unto all men," whether of the circumcision or the uncircumcision.

But Paul merely enforces the precept of his Lord, who says in His matchless sermon on the mount, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you"—by far the hardest lesson in religion to some men, and justly so—a lesson taught only by the Christian religion. No other religion under heaven has embodied this precept in its code of morals. Christ was the first teacher who ever taught us to forgive our enemies. Formerly it was, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy."

But some one asks, "How can I love an enemy, one who has done me a personal injury? First—love him in the sense of forgiving him. Fiction declares that "revenge is sweet." Yes, it is to weak minds that are incapable of bearing an injury. An elevated mind is superior to injuries and can pardon them. A little blind boy was once asked what forgiveness was. He replied: "It is the odor that flowers breath upon us when trampled upon." Some plants like the geranium and the lemon verbena, give out their sweetest fragrance, only when they are crushed or trampled under foot. Did not this bright boy to whom the world was dark give the true idea of forgiveness? It is not difficult to forgive and feel kindly towards those who love you and confer favors upon you; but, to have a store of good wishes and kind deeds for those that hate and abuse you—to be like the cinnamon tree that sheds a sweet perfume around the axe man that wounds it—this is difficult; and yet this the Son of God taught by word and example and requires it of us if we profess to be His followers; for in addition to the command: "Love your enemies," He says: "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." He has taught us to say daily: "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us," and our blessed Lord enforced by example what He taught by precept. His own life on earth is a living demonstration of the truths He taught. He took great delight in forgiving His enemies—as He does to-day. When they nailed Him to the cross and derided His dying agonies, you who have read the narrative will remember that one of the last utterances of His forgiving lips was: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Tree of life and salvation! He shed the odor of pardoning love around the cross on receiving the death blow at the hand of the enemy; and the dying thief inhaled that embalming fragrance and consequently lives and rejoices forever more.

But, again, love your enemy not only by forgiving him, but as the text says, by doing him good. How can I do my enemy good? Let the Great Teacher explain. A Jewish traveler from Jerusalem to Jericho falls into the hands of bandits or highway robbers, who leave him wounded and half dead in the road. The road is very hilly—one of our writers compares it to the billows of the sea suddenly arrested," and, being desolate, is a notorious haunts for thieves and robbers. About ten miles from the capital the traveler enters a gloomy road, called by Jerome "the bloody way," on account of the many murders that have been committed by highwaymen, for whom the deep ravines and almost inaccessible cliffs afford admirable lurking places. The robbery must have been committed under cover of night, as the road between these two cities is much traveled during the day by parties going to and from Jerusalem. The first one that comes along in the morning is a Jewish priest. Surely the suffering man will get relief now—at least one would think so—a brother Jew and a coreligionist. Not so, however, for when he saw the helpless sufferer, contrary to the law of Moses regarding a brute beast, he "passed by on the other side." He took advantage of the broad road to get as far as possible, not from his enemy, but his countryman. In a short time there comes another Jew—a Levite—one who performed the more humble services of the temple—what we would call a church sexton, another co-religionist. He went a little nearer than the priest—he "came and looked" at the poor fellow—a greater aggravation to the sufferer than the former act. Both these men were either going to or returning from temple duties; but, with all their boasted religion and loud profession of reverence for the law of Moses, they had forgotten—nay had never learned—what that meaneth. "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." The next one that comes along is a Samaritan, whose very name was a by-word among the Jews, synonymous with heretic and devil. He was regarded by the Jew as a heathen in blood, a heretic in creed, and an enemy in practice. In short the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritan, but regarded him as a dog, abhorred his meals as swine's flesh, and even cursed him in the synagogue. How can such an abused man do good unto his enemy by nation as well as by creed is a question for the moralist to answer. How does he act? Does he pass by on the other side? He has more reason to do so that the priest and Levite. Thank God, there is a great deal of good in the world after all. Read carefully the 10th chapter of Luke and you will find out that the Samaritan rides up close to the wounded man—takes in the situation—at a glance—sees what has happened, and tho his journey is of importance, as the words seem to imply, he is full of compassion, and goes to him giving him remedies for the present and making provision for the future. He binds up his wound—he draws out the flask, which eastern travelers generally carried—he uses the oil to ease the pain and the wine, after the manner of eastern physicians at that time, to stop the bleeding. And then he places him on his own beast—takes him to the nearest inn and promises to pay when he comes again, any further cost.

Here is conduct worthy the admiration and imitation of men and angels. The Samaritan sees in the wounded man a neighbor—a brother—one who needed aid, and he denies himself to show kindness to the stranger. It is no wonder the prejudiced lawyer who tried to justify his hatred for all those who were not of his caste and color, replied in answer to Christ's question, "Who was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?" "He that showed mercy unto him." No human being could have answered differently. Let me emphasize the last words of this inimitable parable. "Go thou and do likewise," and love your enemy by for-

A Lady's Reply to "Heretic."

Editor Sunday Section: The writer read your articles restricting the scope of the writings to be published in your section, and recognizes the justice of them, but inasmuch as she read also in the same issue the letter which you published from a "self-confessed heretics," which letter aimed a blow at the two fundamental truths of Christianity, substitution and regeneration, she seeks the privilege of showing wherein the "heretic's" view of Christ's teaching is inaccurate and one-sided.

It is agreed that Jesus was the "Greatest Teacher," but when, and under what circumstances, did He say, "Seek ye the truth, and the truth shall make you free"? The writer has sought diligently, but is free to confess her inability to find that statement in Scripture. We read that Jesus said, "to those Jews that believed in Him": "If ye abide in Me and My words abide in you, then are ye truly My disciples, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Later He said to the apostles. "When He, the Spirit of Truth is come, He will guide you into all the truth." The context here shows that the truth into which they were to be guided was fuller spiritual truth which they were not at that time able to bear. Thus we see that the truth which was to give freedom (as the context shows, from sin), was a greater knowledge of Jesus (Himself the Truth) and that the conditions of their obtaining this knowledge were—1, faith; 2, obedience; 3, the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

From the "Heretic's" letter one would judge that he thinks the orthodox Christians have divided mankind into the "saved" and the "lost." On the contrary, men thus divide themselves, and the orthodox Christians merely point out faithfully the words of the Greatest Teacher relative thereto. Did the "Heretic" ever read that authoritative, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born anew he cannot see the Kingdom of God"? Or the parable of judgment where the "sheep" are divided from the "goats"? Did the Greatest Teacher err when He thus spoke?

As to the doctrine of substitution which the "Heretic" so loftily sets aside, let it be said that it permeates Scripture. That doctrine rejected, the Bible ceases to be a unit, and what remains is incoherent and incomprehensible. Let us hear what the Greatest Teacher and those who were "led into all the truth" have to say about it. Jesus states: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth may in Him have eternal life," and Peter: "Who His own self bare our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, having died unto sins, might live unto righteousness, by whose stripes ye were healed," and John: "And he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the whole world."

It is true that one (comparatively small) portion of the teaching of Jesus was "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." We orthodox Christians do not, in our attempt to know and teach the whole truth, overlook that phase of it; and from her own observation the writer would say that in case of distress or famine far or near, one could not do better than seek aid from the orthodox Christians—individually or collectively.

Elsie O. Cutler
173 Dovercourt-road.

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1907.

What is a Christian?

By Father Vaughan.

"If I were to ask you, one by one, would you not stand up to-night before heaven and earth, and cry out: 'I am a Christian!' Are you? Are you a Christian? Have you ever stopped in your religious fervor and your loud sung hymns and your sighs long enough to ask yourself: 'What does it mean?' when you and I stand on the mountain of culture and education of he twentieth century, and cry out: 'I am a Christian!' Christian! It means Christus, another Christ. Are you a Christian? Are you another Christ? Then in God's name go home to-night, take up the Testament and read it over, letter for letter and line for line until you have read the life of Christ. Are you a Christian? Read it o'er and o'er and o'er until you can stand before the world and say: 'I know it—I know the life of Christ.' Are you a Christian? When you have read it, when you can stand before the world and say: 'I know it,' then go out into a world of sin and shame, of misery and broken hearts, of weak and sinful men, and live, live that life of Christ!

"Ah, friends, when we look around the world, and use that God-like intellect that the Creator has given us, it is easy for any intelligent man to understand the part he is to play in the geat scheme of Christianity's regeneration of the world. What we need in the opening years of the twentieth century is not more grand churches reared up in the name of Christ, not more eloquent preachers to go forth and repeat over and over the story of the Christ, but we need more men and women to live the life of Christ in a world of sin. When you look around you and see the ruined homes and the broken hearts and the wrecked lives and the sin-debased humanity, and the poor, weak, miserable men and women, dragged on in the vortex of vice, your own intelligence will tell you what we need is sympathy, is charity, is love—more of the Christ-like spirit in everyday life. When I speak of charity and love and the Christ-life, I do not mean your religion at arm's length—your charity and sighs and groans and tears. No! I mean hand-in-hand fellowship; I mean that kind of Christianity, that kind of love, that kind of brotherhood that will clothe the little naked children that are shivering in the winter's cold. I mean that kind of charity that will get food for the hungry, medicine for the sick, clothing for the naked. I mean that kind of religion that will find a job for the poor man who has a big family to support. But more than all that, for, after all, that is only the human part, I mean that kind of religion that can go down into the gutter, into the mire and the dirt of the world, and raise up the poor sinner that is bound in the slavery of hell, the poor creature that is chained down in the strength of his own passions. Perhaps it is a young girl, and the breath of suspicion has rolled from mouth to mouth, and you have turned your face away from her, and you have closed your doors in her face, you have driven her out of your churches, and the arms of hell were opened wide ready to receive her. Perhaps it is a drunkard, and he has reeled thru the streets of your city, and he has fallen helpless in the gutter and lies a brute at your doorway. His coat is torn and ragged and dirty, his face is begrimed with the slime of the gutter, his eyes are bleared and bloated; he looks, indeed, more like a beast than a man, but will you pass him by? Would Jesus leave him there in the gutter? Are you a Christian? Raise him up! Do you not know that underneath that ragged coat, behind that bloated face, there is a soul?—a soul in the image and the likeness of the Eternal God!—a soul that Jesus so loved that He hung for three mortal hours upon the cross, and even tonight He is standing before the throne of the Eternal Father, praying: 'Father, that I may not lose even one of these, My little ones!' Raise him up for Christ's sake, and one day you may be glad to have even the soul of a drunkard to hold up before your own trembling heart and the eyes of the Eternal God.

BIG TIME WITH THE BOYS.

The suggestion of the editor to have a Christmas dinner for the newsboys has taken definite form and is meeting with great success. A contract for 500 turkey and plum-pudding dinners has been made with Caterer Pritchard of the I. O. F. Temple. I am told that there are more than 500 newsboys in Toronto. If so, and if the money comes in, we can accommodate another 200 in another large hall. The editor has always had the credit of being a successful beggar for church and charitable institutions. Here is an opportunity of showing your sympathy for the newsboys (who will soon be men, and men with votes) and I ask everyone that reads this appeal to show it by their works and send in their subscriptions.

In addition to the Christmas dinner it has been arranged to have a benefit concert for the newsboys on the last night of this old year, Dec. 31. (New Year's Eve), in Massey Hall. In addition to singing by a chorus of children, and drills by the scholars, a full program of the very best talent in music and recitation and character song will be given, and if there is time motion pictures. As it is the last night in the year the entertainment may last till the dawn of 1908. We want more talent of the very best order—something that will delight the boys—for this concert. Send in your offer, or call at the office, 288 Yonge-street. Samples of souvenir programs are called for—something that will be worth preserving—as we intend to make it an annual affair, and hereby pre-empt that night.

Let me repeat it: Money is needed to feed the hungry; talent is needed to please and instruct and brighten the lives of the less fortunate.

Tickets for this concert will be 25c. to all parts of the house—the centre aisles for the boys who will sell the tickets and receive a handsome commission—at least, 25 per cent. So if you want to help the boys' fund as well as give them a few dollars to commence the New Year with, set aside Dec. 31 (New Year's Eve), for the Boys' Benefit Concert.

TH STARLESS CROWN.

"They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever. Dan. xii., 4.

Wearied and worn with earthly cares, I yielded to repose,
And soon before my raptured sight a glorious vision rose:
I thought, while slumbering on my couch in midnight's solemn gloom,
I heard an angel's silvery voice, and radiance filled the room.
A gentle touch awakened me; a gentle whisper said,
"Arise, O sleeper follow me; and thru the air we fled. We left the earth so far away that like a speck it seemed,
And heavenly glory, calm and pure, across our pathway streamed.

Still on we went; my soul was rapt in silent estacy:
I wondered what the end should be, what next would meet my eye.
I know not how we journeyed thru the pathless fields of light,
When suddenly a change was wrought, and I was clothed in white.
We stood before a city's walls most glorious to behold;

We passed thru gates of glistening pearl, o'er streets of purest gold:
It needed not the sun by day, the silver moon by night;
The glory of the Lord was there, the Lamb himself its light.

Bright angels paced the shining floor, sweet music filled the air,
And white-robed saints with glittering crowns from every clime were there;
And some that I had loved on earth stood with them round the throne,
"All worthy is the Lamb," they sang, "the glory is His alone."

But fairer far than all besides I saw my Saviour's face;
And as I gazed He smiled at me with wondrous love and grace.
Lowly I bowed before His throne, o'erjoyed that I at last
Had gained the object of my hopes; that earth at length was past.

And then in solemn tones he said, "Where is the diadem
That ought to sparkle on thy brow—adorned with many a gem?

I know thou hast believed in me, and life thru me is thine;
But where are all those radiant stars that in thy crown should shine?
Yonder tho seest a glorious throng, and stars on every brow;
For every soul they led to me they wear a jewel now.
And such thy bright reward had been, if such had been thy deed,
If thou hadst sought some wandering feet in patchs of peace to lead.

Thou wert not called that thou shoudst tread the way of life alone,
But that the clear and shining light which round thy footsteps shone,
Should guide some other weary feet to my bright home of rest,
And thus, in blessing those around, thou thyself hadst been blest."
The vision faded from my sight, the voice no longer spake,
A spell seemed brooding o'er my soul which long feared to break;
And when at last I gazed around in morning's glimmering light,
My spirit felt o'erwhelmed beneath that vision's awful might.

I arose and wept with chastened joy that yet I dwelt below,
That yet another hour was mine myself faith by works to show;
That yet some sinner I might tell of Jesus' dying love,
And help to lead some weary soul to seek a home above.

And now, while on the earth I stay, my motto this shall be:
"To live no longer to myself, but Him who died for me."
And graven in my inmost soul I'll wear this truth divine,
"They that turn many to the Lord bright as the stars shall shine."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AT OTTAWA

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Borden Platform and on the Member for South York—Mr. Foster Comes Out for the New Doctrine—A Full Report for the Electors on What Their Leaders Say on This Great Issue.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The great political issue in Canada to-day is public ownership. The debate on the address begun in the house of commons yesterday had only one supremely engrossing question, and it was public ownership. In order that the public and the electors may know what was said, The World herewith presents the official report:

New Conservative Platform a Remarkable One.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: The year 1907 has seen many important events. It has seen, for instance, the construction of the new platform for the new Conservative party. I have read that platform with some care. And I must say in all candor to my hon. friend that, in my humble judgment, it is a remarkable structure. It is not remarkable, however, for the quality which one would look for in such a document or in such a structure, but rather for the very reverse. It is remarkable, not for its solidity, but for its elasticity. It was built, not of oak, but of India rubber. Its planks are not the ordinary boards, but nameless, shapeless things, intended to contract or expand according to time, place and circumstances. Having read that platform with some care, I do not think I am at all unduly severe if I say that, in my humble judgment, almost every proposition advanced in it is coupled with a qualification—coupled with an "if" or a "but," which makes it susceptible of a double interpretation. Every idea is combated by the succeeding one. Every step forward is followed by a step backward. And the task of expounding it, of explaining what it means, my hon. friend reminded me very much of a caged squirrel, always in motion, but always revolving in a circle and accomplishing nothing. . . . But my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (R. L. Borden)—who is in correspondence with his followers in every part of the Dominion, who received expressions of the opinions prevailing in the east, west and centre—knew very well that if he were to draw the party together in council, if he were to bring my hon. friend from South York (W. F. Maclean) and my hon. friend from West Toronto (Mr. Osler) together on a question of the ownership of public utilities, if he were to bring together my hon. friend from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) and some of my hon. friends, whom I see opposite me, coming from the western provinces, on a question of protection, he would have anything but a harmonious deliberative assembly. He would have an assembly in which all the demons of discord would be let loose and which would become a veritable pandemonium. So my hon. friend thought it better to frame a policy himself. And he framed it in such sibylline terms that everybody could find in it, as in the oracles of old, whatever suited his own convictions, passions and prejudices. And having thus delivered himself, my hon. friend started on a missionary tour. With that, of course, I find no fault—quite the contrary.

. . . .

Government Ownership.

Next to the fiscal policy, the most important plank, if I may say so, which has been introduced into the platform by my hon. friend is that dealing with the government ownership of public utilities. I said introduced by my hon. friend, but I must withdraw the word, because it does not correctly apply to the situation. It is not my hon. friend who has introduced that plank into the platform. In this matter he is not the leader—but the follower—and the reluctant follower. The gentleman who has introduced that plank in the platform is not the leader of the party, but sits a little below the leader, and we see him (W. F. Maclean) smiling as I speak. I must give him his due. He is the leader of the party in this matter as in some others also. We were told last session that he was no longer admitted to the caucus of the party. Sir, this is a matter of no consequence, for whether within or without the precincts of the caucus he is the leader so far as this question and some others are concerned, and the party dances to his music. My hon. friend (W. F. Maclean) is a stalwart.

Cold Water of Socialism.

He has taken a bold plunge into the cold water of socialism. But my hon. friend the leader of the party is not so advanced, if we may judge him by his utterances. He does not approve, yet he does not condemn and repudiate; and whilst my hon. friend from South York (W. F. Maclean) is splashing about in midstream, my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (R. L. Borden) is on the bank, now and then thrusting a timid foot into the cold water, but promptly withdrawing it, and unable to make up his mind either to go in or stay out.

Relating to the Railways.

So far as the question of government ownership of railways is concerned, my hon. friend's utterances have been singularly inconclusive and delusive. He has said enough to give hope to the ardent, the enthusiastic, the unthinking, but he has tried to avoid committing himself absolutely. And in order that I may not do an injustice to my hon. friend by giving my own version of his speeches let me quote the words of the Halifax speech, the one in which this platform was announced. I will quote from the report in The Halifax Herald:

> Whether or not state ownership and operation of railways can be made a success in Canada remains to be determined. State ownership is repeatedly challenged because of incompetent or corrupt administration, and there does seem to be much argument against it. Let us not forget that all private enterprises afford instances of failure or incapacity. The denial of our capacity to operate successfully a great public railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific seems no less than the denial of our capacity for self-government. Shall all private enterprises be condemned because of business failure or corrupt methods? Are we to renounce our right of self government because of repeated acts of maladministration, because of political graft, because of Saskatchewan valley land deals and grazing lease scandals? And last, but not least, are we to hand over our government railways to private corporations because their management has been very greatly discredited?
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> Speaking for myself, I believe that state ownership is no more to be condemned for error of administration than is the general principle of self-government. The remedy is to amend the methods.

Now, sir, if this language means anything it simply means that government ownership is a broad principle which ought to be adopted by the party and by the country, as it has already been adopted by the hon. member for South York. If this language carried any weight, if it carried conviction, then such was the conclusion of those who heard it; but such was not the conclusion of him who used the language. After he had given a plethora of arguments in favor of government ownership, after he had stated that "the denial of our capacity to operate successfully a great public railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific seems no less than the denial of our capacity of self government"; after he had stated that "speaking for myself I believe that state ownership is no more to be condemned for errors of administration than is the general principle of self government"—when he had reached that climax, when he had soared almost to the sun, suddenly his pinions gave way, suddenly his heart sank within him. And what was his conclusion with regard to government ownership? Simply that the Intercolonial should be put under a commission. And for that I will quote the very language of my hon. friend. After having given these preliminary arguments, this is the conclusion of the Halifax platform:

Management by Commission.

> We stand for the operation and management of our railways by an independent commission, free from partisan control or interference.

Is this all that was expected by those hon. gentlemen supporting him and applauding him? Was that what the hon. gentleman was ready to commit himself to? Yes, that was as far as he went. But in this instance, as in the other instances, he wanted to please all parties; he made an argument for the hon. member for South York (W. F. Maclean), and drew a conclusion for the member for West Toronto (Mr. Osler). But my hon. friend should not forget that he who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind, and he is already beginning to reap the whirlwind. It is in vain for him to attempt to confine himself to the conclusion of his own arguments. The stalwarts of the party, the hon. member for South York and his friends, will hold him to his argument and will claim that the policy of the party is that of government ownership. Well, sir, whether my hon. friend is willing or not, that is the position in which he has placed himself. Let him examine The Toronto World, and he will find that he is commended every day for a policy, not the policy which he advocated, but the policy which the member for South York wants him to adopt. And so, willingly or unwillingly, kicking and resisting, my hon. friend will find himself carried forward in the strong arms of the hon. member for South York. We read of some savage tribes who force their leaders to the front, even when their mature judgment would prevent them from risking a battle and a defeat.

Following the Example of the United States.

But this matter is too serious to allow of any equivocation. It is better that we should know where we stand on this question, and what is the policy of all parties with respect to it. Sir, there is a tendency in this country at the present time, a tendency which did not originate in this country, but which came from the other side of the line where it originated in the populist movement, to denounce all corporations as enemies of the public weal. Examine the newspapers of that school, and you will find in almost every issue that corporations are made the butts of their attacks and their sneers. The truth is that corporations, like all other human institutions, are a mixture of good and evil. The truth is that while they are important and render great service to the country, on the other hand they have serious blemishes. The truth is also that corporations have been one of the most potent agencies of modern civilization in the creation and distribution of wealth amongst all classes of the community.

Individual Effort.

It is undeniable, even the hon. member for South York, who almost daily declares himself the enemy of corporations, and especially of railway corporations, cannot deny that corporate capital, corporate labor, corporate effort, will do more than ever could be accomplished by individual effort. What are corporations after all? Corporations are simply aggregations of economic forces, and it stands to reason that aggregations will always accomplish more than individual effort. It is also undeniable that whilst corporations have done a great deal in this way, railway corporations especially have become such enormous organizations as to constitute a possible menace to the state. It is equally undeniable that corporations cannot escape the reproach of having disregarded the interests they were created to serve. If such be the situation, and I think I have correctly described it, it is clear it is the duty of the legislature to interfere. But in what sense and to what extent is the problem? The hon. member for South York says, down with corporations, down with railway corporations, and let the state itself provide this kind of service for the public. The hon. leader of the opposition argues one way and concludes another way, and therefore he falls into the hands of the member for South York. But a person who looks at the question calmly and dispassionately must come to the conclusion that the interests which are served to-day by private enterprise are better served than they possibly could be by the state. The true remedy, I apprehend, is not to entrust railways to state management, but it is to leave them to corporations subject to the control of parliament, who will see that they properly discharge the duties they are called upon to discharge in the public interest.

Mr. Maclean's Policy a Calamity.

Sir, I do not hesitate to say for my part that if the policy of the hon. member for South York were adopted, it would be a calamity to this country.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: Is it a calamity in Germany, in Russia, in France, in Australia?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Thank God we are not coming here to take our examples from Germany or France or Russia.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: Will the right hon. gentleman say what he thinks of New Zealand and Australia, daughter states of the great empire which he upheld this afternoon?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I think Australia and New Zealand are young commercial communities, and they have gone further in state management than I care to go. For my part I believe that our system is preferable to the system which has been adopted in Australia and New Zealand. I say to my hon. friend that if you remove the incentive of ambition and emulation from public enterprise, you suppress progress, you condemn the community to stagnation and immobility.

An Example.

crete example taken from our own history. I will not go to Germany, I will not go to Russia, I will not go to New Zealand or to Australia; right here in Canada we find a concrete example to which I call his attention. We have the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was at one time possible to build it as a government railway. Mr. Mackenzie had commenced to build it as a government railway, not from choice, but from necessity, because private enterprise failed to come forward and offer to build it. When the government of Sir John A. Macdonald came to power he changed that policy, and determined to have a railway built by private enterprise; and so far as I remember I do not think that a single word has ever been said against that policy. There was dissent with the terms given the company, but so far as it was a choice between government ownership and company ownership, I do not remember, speaking under correction, that a single word has ever been spoken against the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald in having the road built as a private enterprise. Now it has been built as a private enterprise, and will the hon. gentleman pretend that it should have been built as a government enterprise, that it would have served the country as well as a government enterprise? Why, sir, consider what has been done by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It has in a great many instances, and in a multitude of manners, built up other enterprises as adjuncts of the railway which never would have existed if the railway had been built as a government enterprise. My hon. friend knows that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have covered their lines with hotels. There is a hotel in Quebec, a hotel in Montreal, a hotel in Winnipeg, a hotel in Vancouver, a hotel in the Rocky Mountains, and this system of hotels has brought thousands and hundreds of thousands of tourists who never would have come in but for these hotels. The company has erected smelters in the mining districts, it has opened collieries in the Rocky Mountains, it is putting in operation a system of irrigation which will make of Calgary another Grenada. It has covered the great lakes with lines of steamers, it has established lines of ocean steamers plying both from the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. And will the hon. gentleman pretend that if this railway had been built as a government enterprise all these subsidiary enterprises would have been attempted? Why, the thought is absurd. They never would have taken place. I know what the hon. gentleman's answer will be. He will tell me that there have been complaints, especially in the new provinces, against the tolls of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; that the railways were not properly discharging the duties they owed to the public. I am aware of these complaints. I believe that some of them were well founded, but what is the remedy after all? Suppress private enterprise—no, but subject the company to control thru the government and thru parliament. Therefore, on this question I have this to say to my friends on the other side of the house: We know where we are at the present time: they stand for national government operation of railways, and we stand for the control of railways by the government and by parliament.

Telephones and Telegraphs.

In regard to telephones and telegraphs the remarks of my hon. friend also have been just as inconclusive and just as elusive as his remarks about railway ownership. But, in order to do him no injustice I will quote what he said upon this part of his program:

> It has been demonstrated, said he, in Great Britain, that telegraphs and telephones can be successfully operated in connection with the post office department. I see no reason why a similar system should not be inaugurated and carried out successfully in Canada. Few people realize that at the present time Canada owns and operates 6586 miles of telegraph lines. These lines have not been remunerative for the reason that they have been established in thinly settled portions of the country where private enterprise could find no adequate return. If we are prepared to invest national capital in thinly peopled and unremunerative localities, why should we hesitate in those portions of the country where operations can be carried on at a profit? I do not forget the necessity that our great railways must be equipped with telegraph and telephone lines, nor do I forget the principle of justice to invested capital which I have already invoked. Having regard to these considerations, our policy should include the establishment, after due investigation, of a great system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in these enterprises.

Why, sir, the central argument which is found in this paragraph is simply this, that because at the present time we have some 6000 miles of telegraph lines which are unproductive, which bring no return, therefore, we should have telegraph lines in those parts of the country where we can expect a return. Could anything be more fallacious? It is quite true that we have 6000 miles of telegraph lines and if we have it is not from choice, it is not because we favor that policy, but we have built these telegraph lines where no company would build them because there was no return to be had from them. We built them simply on account of the national ends to be attained. More than half of these telegraph lines are on the lower St. Lawrence and on the gulf shores intended as an aid to navigation, and with our present system of telegraph lines, wireless telegraphy, telephones, buoys and lights, it is our intention to make the St. Lawrence route from Belle Isle to Montreal as safe for ships as the streets of a city are for pedestrians. Already, with our equipment, imperfect as it is, we have had a reduced number of casualties, and this past year we have been singularly free from them. Should a casualty take place the telegraph line enables notice to be sent to Quebec, and immediately help is rushed forward to save life and property. But, my hon. friend asks: If we do this in a part of the country where no returns are to be expected why should we not do it also in those parts of the country where there should be some return? For the very obvious reason that those parts of the country are already served by telegraph lines. There is no necessity for having any other lines there. My hon. friend must recognize that because he says:

> I do not forget the necessity that our great railways must be equipped with telegraph and telephone lines, nor do I forget the principle of justice to invested capital which I have invoked. Having regard to these considerations, our policy should include the establishment, after due investigation, of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.

What does he mean by this? Does he mean that we are going to expropriate existing telegraph lines? As to this my hon. friend is silent. Does he mean that we are going to build rival telegraph lines? As to this my hon. friend is equally silent; in fact, to this conundrum silence is the best answer that he can give. However, in one statement he is perfectly clear. It is that before we commit ourselves to such a program there should be due investigation. Indeed, it is well that this matter should be investigated, because when the matter is investigated my hon. friend will find that the statement with which he opened his remarks on this question:

> That it had been demonstrated in Great Britain

is not borne out by the facts. The last report of the postmaster-general of Great Britain, Mr. Buxton, has shown this very conclusively. I have the report in my hand. I will not quote it—it is very extensive—but I will quote an article from The Montreal Gazette, a very able paper, as everybody knows, a paper not connected with the party to which I belong, but whose capacity every one must admit, and it has given this very suggestive comment upon this subject. The Montreal Gazette says:

British Telegraphs and Telephones.

> There appears to be prevalent in Canada an impression that the British postoffice reaps a handsome profit annually from the operation of the telegraph and telephone services. There is no foundation for a belief of this kind. Mr. Sidney Buxton, in his last annual report as postmaster-general of the United Kingdom, admits that the net deficit in working the telegraphs for the year was £652,055, and that if interest on the capital be added the total deficit amounts to £923,746, or $4,495,870. Mr. Buxton further reports that during the year the number of messages handled, including free and government messages, was 89,493,000. Dividing this into $4,495,870, it will be seen that there was an average loss of a trifle over five cents on each and every one of these messages. A service which produces results like these cannot be said to be on a paying basis. There is no guess work about the figures given. They are the postmaster-general's and taken, as he gives them, from his annual report.
>
> Then, as regards the telephone system. Mr. Buxton says that "the year's working of the whole telephone system shows a balance of £451,787, after payment of working expenses, while the whole amount required to provide for depreciation of plant and interest at three per cent. on the capital expenditure of £7,255,000 is £432,726." This shows an apparent profit of £19,061. Mr. Buxton is the first postmaster-general to take the public into his confidence respecting the financial results of the telephone business, the figures heretofore having been included with those of the telegraphs. In this year's report he shows that the total capital expenditure on telephones is £7,255,000. He divides the £432,726 allowed for interest and depreciation into £215,076 for depreciation and £217,650 for interest. The interest allowance works out exactly at 3 per cent., and the depreciation allowance at 2.96. Unfortunately, 2.96 per cent. is a ridiculously small allowance for depreciation on a telephone plant. It contemplates a life for the plant of more than thirty years. On this continent experience has shown that a safe allowance for depreciation must exceed seven per cent. of the gross capitalization. Increase Mr. Buxton's allowance to this figure and instead of a modest profit of £19,061 there remains an ugly deficit of £273,713. The total income of the telephone department last year was £908,246. To have brought it out on an even basis the receipts should have been twenty per cent. greater and the expenditure no larger than it was.
>
> A telegraph department which loses five cents on every message it handles and a telephone department doing business at twenty per cent. less than cost can hardly be presented as successful examples of government ownership, however pleasant it may be to those who make large use of the service.

A Remedy Called for.

Upon this point, as upon the other, we on this side of the house have to say that the remedy for this situation—and a remedy is called for because we must have legislation upon this subject—is not government ownership as advocated by my hon. friend, but private ownership and government control. My hon. friend asked me to give him an explanation of this paragraph in the speech from the throne. Our intention simply is that we shall introduce legislation to increase the power of the commission which exists at the present time, to increase its membership as well and to give it control over the telegraph and telephone as it already has over the railways.

Hon. G. E. Foster: My right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) said: Oh, but this is only one man's policy. Why did he not call the party together? That is what he should have done! Well, that is a good deal as you look at it. There are two ways of doing a thing. One is to call your party together from east, west, north and south, have the faithful here, one thousand, two thousand, three thousand, on sweltering summer days, go in and move amongst them as their leaders, make them the solemn pledges of public men, matured, wise and experienced, place these pledges in a public platform of so many sections, declare by unanimous vote that that is the policy of your party, and pledge them by your word of honor that when you get in that is what you will carry out. Having done all that in the light of day, above board, dismiss that convention, send them to their homes and then refuse to carry out a single pledge that you have made to that convention after you called it together.

Opposition Agreed.

That is one way. That is the way of my right hon. friend. Another way is to build up your platform out of your experience and the needs of the country, back it up by votes in parliament on which there is perfect unanimity amongst the Liberal-Conservatives—as more than half of these clauses in this platform have been backed up in this parliament—back it up in by-election after by-election and back it up by going before the people of the country from one end to the other with scarcely a dissenting voice. I ask my right hon. friend if he was perfectly fair in that. The leader of this party has gone thru this country from one end to the other. The audiences to which he addressed himself, the newspapers that were friendly and those that were not friendly—even my hon. friend is one of the auditors and readers—and I suppose hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of people have read that platform and have studied it within the last six or eight months. What is the body of opposition that is shown up against it? My right hon. friend can only, in one single instance, bring the example that upon one point, The Gazette, a very excellent paper, in the Province of Quebec, in the City of Montreal, did not see eye to eye with my hon. friend on the railway policy. Well, my right hon. friend must be forgetful in regard to this matter. Does he see eye to eye with the members of his own cabinet on that point? Does he see eye to eye with the new and, I hope, ambitious, rising, and I hope also, successful minister of railways and canals (Mr. Graham)? Does he? He should read his speeches. The speeches of a new minister always have to be scanned. Older ministers have a certain license. You expect them to make mistakes but you will not tolerate the mistake of a young man. I find that the hon. minister of railways and canals spoke a night or two ago in the Province of Ontario and transportation was one of his themes. In the speech he declared that:

Transcontinental Lines.

> Mr. Borden had declared in favor of the extension of the intercolonial Railway to the Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Mackenzie and Mann railway would both be at the Pacific soon and these, with the Canadian Pacific Railway, would make three transcontinental lines.

These would make three. What are the three?—the Intercolonial Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Mackenzie and Mann. Why does he say these will make three transcontinental lines?

> Mr. Graham: My hon. friend will pardon me. He has forgotten the Canadian Pacific Railway, the one already built, and I did not mean the Intercolonial Railway at all.
>
> Mr. Foster: The hon. gentleman did not? Very well.
>
> The Grand Trunk Pacific and Mackenzie and Mann railway would both be at the Pacific soon—
>
> Yes, my hon. friend is right.
>
> —and these, with the Canadian Pacific Railway—
>
> That is right.
>
> —would make three transcontinental lines, and all would have as much traffic as they could handle. It might be necessary to go to the Pacific with the Intercolonial Railway, but the same Mr. Borden and his party who now cried for this new line to the Pacific opposed the Intercolonial Railway extension to the heart of Ontario.
>
> Indeed, he would like to ask if they thought it worth while to extend the Intercolonial Railway to the heart of Ontario.

My right hon. friend was asking a conclave of good supporters, supporters of himself, supporters of my right hon. friend. What was the matter?

"Oh no, the corporations are the best hands to handle railways, not government."

Was that their answer?

The question is I would like to ask do you think it worth while to extend the Intercolonial Railway to the heart of Ontario? (Loud cries of assent.)

Regulation of Railway Rates.

From the faithful.

I do not say it is settled as a policy (said Mr. Graham), but I know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet is prepared to meet every demand of trade for quick transportation and reasonable rates and it might be found that the extension of the International Railway to Ontario would help to regulate the rates.

Mr. Bergeron: It might.

Mr. Foster: It might. Where is the ex-minister of railways?

Mr. Graham. My hon. friend ought to read that whole speech.

Mr. Foster: I am going to read every speech my hon. friend makes; I am anxious to size him up, to know how well he speaks and what wisdom he has. But there is undoubtedly a squinting by my right hon. friend and the new minister of railways of this government (Mr. Graham) towards extending the Intercolonial up to Ontario and, possibly still farther west. But my right hon. friend has not traveled west; I am afraid he has not read well the sentiments and feelings of his western constituency. What have the Liberals in Alberta done, his own children? They have passed a resolution in favor of having the Hudson Bay Railway constructed and owned by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. That is the voice of Liberalism in the Province of Alberta. Will my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) undertake to go up there and convert them from the error of their ways and towards the corporations for whom he has so strongly pleaded here to-night? The Liberals of Saskatchewan passed a resolution to have the road constructed and owned by the Dominion Government. There is the voice of his followers in another of the great new provinces, and, if I mistake not, the present minister of the interior last year set apart or proposed to set apart a portion of the odd numbered sections of the land in order that the government might, with the proceeds of these lands, build the Hudson Bay Railway. I am not sure whether my hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) proposed to apply this as subsidy or in the line of the construction of the road by the government. These same provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba have already, with the evident assent of their people of both lines of political feeling, gone into the business of building and owning and operating government telephones in those three provinces. Great progress has been made in Alberta and before very long a large proportion of that province will be covered with government owned telephones. So I advise my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) to put his ear to the ground, figuratively speaking, and find out what the people behind him and to a certain extent beneath him are thinking upon this question. No man can more quickly change his opinions than my right hon. friend, and I do not despair, if he hears the voice calling sufficiently loudly, that he will make very short work of his arguments of to-night and replace them by what would seem to him very much better arguments.

. . . . . .

My hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) made a labored argument with reference to government ownership of railways as well as telephone lines. He seemed to pay special attention to my hon. friend from South York (Mr. W. F. Maclean), in fact he forgot that there was any other audience about him for a time and he directed his gaze and his argument entirely to my hon. friend (Mr. Maclean) and paid a great compliment to my hon. friend from South York. What is there in the wind? is there to be another vacancy in the cabinet? I saw a hint in some good Liberal paper whilst the selecting process was going on, before these two fortunate gentlemen could read their title clear to mansions in the skies, that it was supposed that Mr. Maclean would be a cabinet minister in the ministry of my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), and as I say, listening to the almost perfervid tones in which my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) addressed himself to the hon. member for South York (Mr. W. F. Maclean) and observing the smiling way in which my hon. friend from South York took it, I almost came to the conclusion that there was a deep, dark conspiracy somewhere which it would take more than Judge Winchester to hunt out.

Sir Wilfrid and the Railways.

What was the whole argument of my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) with reference to railways? On the platform in the City of Toronto in 1904, he declared, when he found that the Intercolonial Railway had been a failure in certain respects, that it was not due to my hon. friend here who was once minister of railways (Mr. Haggart), or to the then minister of railways, or to any minister of railways; it was due to the vicious system which prevailed Now, the whole argument drawn to a logical conclusion urges my hon. friend, drives him inevitably in what direction with his Intercolonial Railway? His whole argument has been against government ownership, that it operates against efficiency, that it does not instill the emulating, ambitious spirit in its officials and workers to make the road a success as compared with what private men, a corporation would do; he condemned it by every argument. Does he propose to hand this over to a private corporation as well? Logically he cannot escape from his argument, if his argument is sound.

He twitted my hon. friend (Mr. Borden) with arguing in one way and concluding in another. Then he proceeded to do the same thing himself. He argued against government ownership. Is he prepared to give up the government ownership of the Intercolonial Railway?

Actions the Loudest.

His argument is worth nothing unless his actions will carry out the strength of the argument. It was refreshing to hear my right hon. friend praise in such dulcet tones and with such luminous language the Canadian Pacific Railway. In times gone by I have listened to my right hon. friend when he was not so complimentary to that corporation and that railway. I have listened to him when he denounced in every mood and tense the Canadian Pacific Railway—this monopoly, as he then called it. To-day he is coming nearer to the measure of justice, and he has absolutely declared that the Canadian Pacific Railway is the great beneficent machine which has done more for the development of this Canada of ours than perhaps any one agency in the whole country. I agree with him in that. Nobody proposes to fight corporations in so far as corporations do their proper work, in so far as corporations treat the people that they serve in a just and reasonable way. But it is an equally fair statement that there are regions and areas and directions in which government ownership in all these things may be put into proper execution. He finds fault with my hon. friend because he does not come out and say that he is going to confiscate every corporation and undo a system which has been accumulating for ages. No same man would do that. The circumstances of the case must be taken into account. But, sir, if we were commencing again in this country, with the knowledge we have now, there would be far more things owned and operated by government than are owned and operated to-day. In the illimitable development which Canada faces as the years pass, there is ground, outside and beyond that which to-day is preempted and well worked by the corporations, for the beneficent working of government ownership in a thousand different ways and with great advantage to the people of Canada.

"SMOKELESS" COAL NOW BRITISHER'S INVENTION

"Coalite" Has Been Found a Success for Dwellings as Well As Factories.

P. B. Ball, Canada's commercial agent at Birmingham, England, reports to the department of trade and commerce at Ottawa as follows:

"What is considered to be one of the greatest discoveries in Great Britain recently, is the discovery of a method to produce smokeless coal. The discovery has been made by an eminent British engineer, and has given to his discovery the name of 'coalite.' The object of the inventor, Mr. Thomas Parker, when making his experiments, was not only to abate the smoke nuisance, but also to effect a large saving in coal consequent upon the possibility of burning the smoke. Many experiments have been made from time to time, some of them effective but costly, but only in the case of factories to abate the excessive smoke. 'Coalite,' however, can be used in dwelling houses, and it is believed that smoke will be a thing of the past.

"'Coalite' is described as a completely combustible coal. It is ordinary coal so treated that it cannot emit smoke—the smoke-forming constituents having been eliminated. It is easily ignited and may be consumed in any grate, stove, furnace or kitchen range. It does not emit any noxious or injurious fumes, and is equally pleasing in appearance. And it is considerably cheaper in use.

"'Coalite' is not coke, and is obtained in an entirely different manner, the temperature at which it is formed being nothing like the white heat to which ordinary gas retorts are subjected. The result is that the constituents of which illuminating gas is composed remain behind in 'coalite' to a remarkable degree. It is claimed for the fuel that no less than 12 per cent. of its waste consists of volatile flame-producing matters. The plant used in preparation of 'coalite' is entirely different from that used at present in gas and coke manufacture. The stills are automatic and continuous in their action, and the coal fed in at the top emerges as coalite at the bottom. As the apparatus undergoes no destructive high temperature the wear and tear is small, and the perpetual renewals common in gas-making practice are rendered unnecessary. In the production of 'coalite' results are encountered which must lead to an economic reform. The effect of the gentle distillation of coal in the preparation of coalite is that a gas is evolved of superb quality—over twenty candle power—approximating to the illuminating power of acetylene. As the process does not break down the hydrocarbons, almost a double quantity of valuable liquid by-products is obtained.

"It is intended to open factories all over the United Kingdom, and consequently there will be a new and large industry. A large site has already been purchased in a central situation on the banks of the Thames, with a frontage of over a mile. The patent has been registered all over the world, and a company is now being formed with an adequate capital to take over the British rights."

SITUATION IN KOREA.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland Approves the Japanese Invasion.

"I have not read Rev. Mr. Mackay's letters regarding the consequences of Japanese rule in Corea," says Rev. Dr. Sutherland, "but beyond question, the Corean is a rapidly decaying nation—disheartened and discouraged. And the movement that is going on there now, I am speaking of the religious movement, is like the awakening of a live man among the dead. The Japanese are awakening that people in every direction and in every way, and I am confident that we will hear much more from Corea in the future than has been the case in the past. But Japan is clearly determined to dominate everything there, and I suppose, that this is one of those cases in which it can be justified on the ground that it is inevitable. They intend to make of it a Japanese country, and will control everything in the way of government. On the other side, I think it can be said with confidence, that the leaders in this matter, and prominently, Marquis Ito, will strive to bring Corea up to the level of Japan, if they can.

"It seems to be regarded by them as absolutely necessary for the protection and expansion of Japan that they should be in control of Corea, and inasmuch as it is a sure thing that this country must come into the hands of some foreign power, it is better that it should be Japan than any other. The Japanese are an energetic and quick race, which has certainly displayed remarkable qualities both of statesmanship and diplomacy, and, taken altogether, they must be placed in the front rank among the nations of the world."

Art.

The art of saying things is one
No modern statesman ought to lack;
Yet more artistic work is done
Ofttimes in taking of 'em back.
—Washington Star.

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AFFAIRS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

EDITED BY BETTY BARLOW

Mr. A. S. Vogt, the eminent conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, whose chorus captivated the most critical of New York's critics last February, has published a synopsis of the programs to be presented here during the week of February 10. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of that week the chorus will have the co-operation of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, under Mr. Frederick Stock, the successor of the great conductor who made the organization famous, and of well-known vocalists. On Monday evening Miss Janet Spencer, contralto, and Mr. Gwylim Miles, baritone, and on Wednesday evening, Miss Marie Stoddart, soprano, and Mr. Miles. On Saturday evening the program will consist chiefly of unaccompanied choral works, from the best compositions in the repertoire of the society, the assisting soloist being Josef Hofmann, a piano virtuoso whose name ranks among the greatest of executants. On February 24 the chorus make their annual appearance at Convention Hall, Buffalo, with Mr. Hofmann, and this will likely be the only out-of-town concert this season. A booklet containing full information regarding these concerts, with the terms of subscription and regulations governing the sale of seats may he had from any member of the committee or chorus, or at the music stores and at Massey Hall, where subscription lists are also open. These lists will close on December 17, and all who subscribe on or before that date will have equal chance in the ballot for choice of seats, according to the terms therein laid down.

The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression have secured for their lecture-recital course for 1907-1908 such well-known lecturers and artists as Principal Hutton, of the University of Toronto; Professor Duggan of Melbourne University; Mrs. Chaffee Noble, principal of the Detroit Training School; Miss Edna Sutherland, of Winnipeg, Capt Scott Harlen, Katherine Hale, Professor Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Scott Raff, with an equally interesting list of subjects. The first lecture of the course will be "Shakespeare and the Poets," by Professor Duggan, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, with readings from "Julius Caesar" and "The Merchant of Venice."

The choir of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Mr. Edmund Hardy, the able organist and choirmaster, gave for the first time in Toronto, the Christmas oratorio, "Salvator," a production by the able Canadian organist and composer, Roberta Geddes Harvey, Mus Bac., of St. George's Church, Guelph. The oratorio was a most delightful musical event and was appreciated by the large gathering and praise was heard on all sides for the beautiful and brilliant way in which it was rendered; indeed, the rendering of it was a distinct triumph for Mr. Hardy, and his magnificent choir, who gave an exhibition in chorus work seldom equaled by a church choir. The choir was assisted by Mrs. H. W. Parker, soprano, Mr. Ernest Hazeldine, tenor, whose singing of their parts was superb, many of the passages being given in a really brilliant style. Mrs. S. C. Macdonald, Mrs. Edmund Hardy, Mrs. Miller Barrett, Miss Lulu Calder, and Messrs. F. W. Davidson, T. I. Verral, and James Morgan, the regular choir soloists, sang in remarkably fine style.

One of the most famous heroines whose deeds are recorded in secular history was Joan of Arc, the peasant girl of the fifteenth century, who during her short but brilliant career in the final stages of the Hundred Years' War led the French army to decisive victory, and proved the saviour of her country.

The life story of this famous Frenchwoman has been taken by Alfred R. Gaul, the noted English composer, as the theme of his melodious work, "Joan of Arc," which is to be sung in January next by the Toronto Oratorio Society, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Sherlock. The narrative is one which gives ample scope for the composer's fondness for melodious and tuneful airs, as well as supplying opportunities for displaying his ability in the musical interpretation of the various emotions of the followers of the "Maid of Orleans" during the successes of her mission and its final tragic ending.

The work, which has never before been given here is one which is bound to appeal to the musical public, and its production by the Toronto Oratorio Society, with the assistance of eminent soloists, will be looked forward to with great interest.

"This cartoon of John Philip Sousa is by Frank Mostyn Kelley of New York," said Mr. George N. Loomis, while in the city the other day, and it has created no little merriment thruout musical and round table life in New York. The idea is really cought from England, and no one enjoys it more than King Edward. As is known, Sousa has made four tours of Europe with his band, and more and more, King Edward relaxed imperial ceremonials and came into the domain of good fellowship with the distinguished director and composer, and entertained Sousa beautifully, sans ceremonie, in becoming degree. The two are personal friends, ever since Sousa was first entertained at Sandringham."

The artist Kelley in a jocular spirit placed the royal crown and robe on Sousa and enthroned him as "the March King." In Sousa's office in New York there hangs a beautiful frame in which are preserved four splendid English pheasants, which were shot by King Edward and presented to the famous director with the following inscriptions: "To John Philip Sousa, Esq., from His Majesty the King, Sandringham." Sousa has many notable souvenirs, but this is one of the most highly prized.

MISS MAUDE M. BIGWOOD.
A young singer of Toronto, whose soprano voice is gaining her recognition.

"We are returning from the Pacific coast," Mr. Loomis continued. "A remarkably quick trip, but more remarkable in the volume of business transacted. In all of Sousa's transcontinental tours, nine in number, the business on the present tour has surpassed all records. It is truly astonishing. Think of a single evening concert in the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Cal., having receipts of $3750. That is the figure that we received on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23. Sousa's previous record for a single concert was $3700. At the Hippodrome in New York for two concerts in one day, $5400; next to that comes Philadelphia, with three concerts in two days (matinee and two evenings) $6350, (an average of $2116.50), but the Berkeley concert surpasses anything ever known for a band concert. Everywhere in the west business has been phenomenally large.

"And everywhere evidences are marked of tremendous prosperity in spite of threatened panic, and financial storm centres.

"The country is bounding forward—building and development everywhere. Never before have railroads so swarmed with travelers, pleasure seekers home seekers, everybody, and never before were railroads so shamelessly inadequate, or travel such consummate discomfort and torture. Hotels are overrun, and frequently on this tour, I have seen troops of weary, desperate travelers clamoring at midnight in hotel offices for shelter. Really one repeatedly wonders where everybody comes from and everybody is going.

"I will add that for the two concerts to be given here on Dec. 12, Mr. Sousa has provided exceptionally attractive programs."

Mr. Loomis first visited Toronto in 1887 with Emma Abbot Grand Opera Company.

The service of praise given on Thursday night by the choir of Broadway Tabernacle, under the direction of J. D. Richardson, was well attended, as it deserved to be, the work of the choir being exceptionally good. Special mention should be made of the ladies' chorus, which showed careful training and fine appreciation of detail. The final chorus with trio showed the choir to advantage in massed effects, and another fine number was Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," with solo and obligato, by Miss Van Horn, most artistically rendered. The soloists taking part in Stainer's cantata "The Daughter of Jairus" were Miss Willcocks, whose fine mezzo-soprano voice was heard to good advantage in the recitatives and duet with Mr. Twigg, tenor, who also sang the solo, "My Hope is in the Everlasting," very creditably; the same may be said of Mr. H. Boynton, a promising young bass. The Broadway Male Quartet, who gave two numbers, can be classed with the best in the city. Miss George, contralto, and Mr. Jamieson also contributed enjoyably to the evening's performance. The organist, Mr. Wilbur Grant, deserves great credit for his conscientious accompaniment work as well as for his fine rendition of the Bach D minor fugue.

Mr. W. Y. Archibald, who has been so favorably known for the last ten years as a teacher of singing, soloist and conductor, has been appointed choirmaster and baritone soloist of the Church of the Ascension. Mr. Archibald takes full charge to-day.

Miss Jean Kenney, who was a pupil of Mr. Robert Stuart Piggott of the Conservatory of Music and who has already won distinction by her beautiful contralto voice, has opened her studio at 51 Gore Vale-avenue.

Mr. Rhynd Jamieson assumes his new duties at St. Paul's Methodist Church to-day. While Mr. Jamieson has been connected with the Church of the Redeemer for a short while, his leaving is greatly regretted, as his singing was always a feature of the service.

Madam Le Grand Reed will sing with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra at Detroit on the twelfth of this month. This will be the first time she has sung in her home city since coming from abroad.

From Detroit Madam Le Grand Reed will go to Quebec, where she will sing with the Quebec Symphony Society. It will be quite an event in Quebec, as Lord Grey is to present to the society the trophy which it won at Ottawa in last winter's competition. This will be Madam Le Grand Reed's last evening at concert work, as she is preparing for opera.

A splendid service of praise was given Thursday evening by the choir in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Edwin J. Pull, organist and choirmaster. The respective selections were all well balanced. The soloists were: Mrs. Emmerson Reid, soprano; Misses McKinnon and Craigen, contraltos, and Messrs. Warrington, McGarvey and Moore, basses.

The second season of the Toronto String Quartet opened on Thursday evening in Conservatory Hall. The quartet has developed wonderfully since last season, and gave a program of splendid and well chosen selections. The quartet is composed of Frank E. Blachford, first violin; Roland Ro-

Continued on Page 12.

MISS GWENDOLEN HOLIDAY,
Soprano soloist, late of London, England, who has joined the staff of Havergal Ladies' College.

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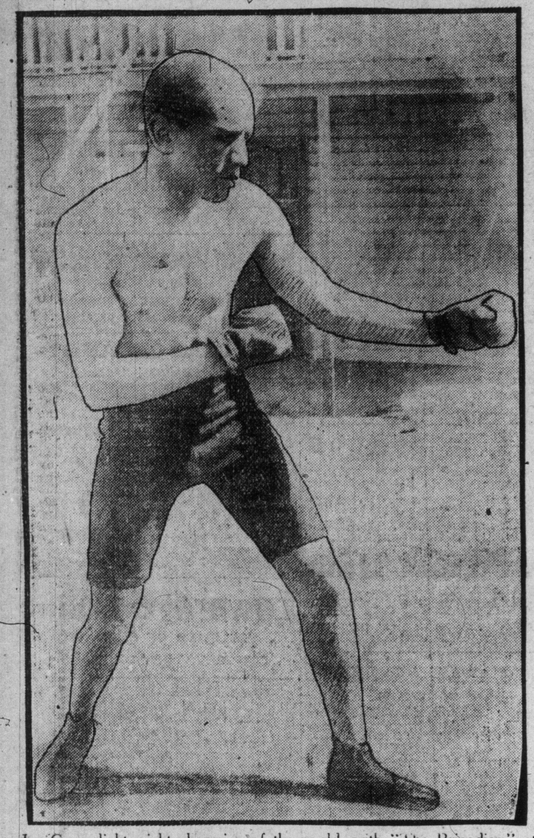
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Theatres

Joe Gans at the Star.

The "Brigadiers," one of the best-known troupes of burlesquers, can boast of exceptional and unprecedented success. This sterling oganization will be the attraction at the Star Theatre all this week, and will present three incomparable comedians in a two-act concoction of mirth and humor, called "Married by Telephone." The trio of fun-makers are Tim Healey, Frank H. White and Lester Warren. They have plenty to do and do all that they are called upon to do in capital style. In the first place, Manager Charles Cromwell has surrounded them with a company of 50 people, including a beauty chorus of 20 talented girls, who wear stunning gowns and who know how to dance. The music of the piece is of the jingling, whistly sort, and the ten song "hits" were expressly written for the production. In addition to this there are at least a half-dozen extra numbers that require the services of the entire company and are interpreted in a manner that will undoubtedly elicit favorable comment. The "Cotton Blossom" and the "Sleigh Bell Girls" numbers are two in particular that should appeal to any audience because of the originality of the idea. The olio is the best that has been mustered on any stage in years, it is said, and is composed of the appended headliners: Lester and Moure, in "A Day at the Beach"; Rogers and Warren, exponents of clean-cut comedy and the art of difficult terpsichore; Maude Clifton, English character singer; Minnie Harrison, serio comic par excellence; Tim Healey, a real Irish comedian and dancer, and Emma Krause and Lester Pike. The scenic adornment and electrical effects are said to be out of the ordinary. As a special added attraction Manager Stair has secured Joe Gans, the world's greatest lightweight pugilist, who will appear with his sparring partner and demonstrated the blows that made him famous.



Joe Gans, lightweight champion of the world, with "The Brigadiers" at the Star this week.

Mrs. Leslie-Carter in "Du Barry."

Mrs. Leslie-Carter, the most famous emotional actress that the American stage has produced, will present David Belasco's play "Du Barry" at the Princess on Dec. 9, 10 and 11.

Mrs. Carter's success in this play has been one of the most remarkable known to the modern stage. Following her tremendous triumph as "Zaza" it was a moot question whether Mrs. Carter's art had not reached its apex. Zaza sounded all the depths of human emotions. It didn't seem possible that there were any facets in the diamond of Mrs. Carter's art as a player which had not been revealed to the public. Her achievements as an emotional actress had been so surprising, her advancement had been so meteoric, so astounding and unexampled, that there seemed nothing left for this remarkable actress in the way of further accomplishment. But the prognosticators of the theatre had not taken into full account, evidently, the depth and breadth of this extraordinary woman's dramatic temperament. Zaza, compared to the new creation, was a trifling achievement.

The possibilities of there being a great play in the career of Jeanette Vaubernier, otherwise the famous La Du Barry, of the court of Louis XV., had long been uppermost in Mrs. Carter's mind. She had made an exhaustive study of the era of Louis XV., had delved deeply in the memoirs of that remarkable period, and the more she learned of Du Barry the deeper her interest grew. The actress war able to give a wonderful impersoration of this role; first, because she was possessed of the temperament suitable for the portrayal, and, secondly, for the reason that she had become so thoroly imbued with the character that she felt and thought and dreamed Du Barry.

The production which Mr. Belasco made for this play established a new high-water mark in the staging of a play. As one writer said at the time: "It is a truly remarkable work, and in contemplating it one is lost in admiration and wonder, for a more stupendous production than this it would be difficult to imagine." It is in this production that Mrs. Carter appears when she is seen in this city during her present engagement. In the first act of "Du Barry" we find Jeanette Vaubernier at first, afterward "La Du Barry" (Mrs. Carter) as the show girl in a millinery shop. There she makes an appointment with her young lover, Cosse Brissac, to go into the country with him the following day to pluck violets. In the interview she is spirited away by the arch-villain, Count Du Barry, and the Marquise du Quesney, to be an inmate of the latter's gambling establishment. Here the plot is hatched to make her the mistress of King Louis XV., and into this the kind himself, having feasted his eyes upon the young girl's beauty, enters with perfect zest. It is soon that we see Jeanette, now the Countess Du Barry, in order that she may be received at court, holding reception while she rests in bed. Cosse, ordered away by the king, staggers in wounded, and there is an engrossing fervid scene where Louis and his followers fail to find him, because Du Barry, having rendered him insensible by striking his wound, conceals him beneath the coverlet. Later, amidst the fairy-like surroundings of a fete in the royal gardens, Du Barry endeavors to further the escape of Cosse thru befuddling the king with her coquetries; but in the end he discovers her ruse, and in turn is discomfited by his siren, who reveals the place of hiding of her lover, but simultaneously informs the court of her disregard for its king. The last act belongs to that rapidly growing category of guillotine dramas. It is after Louis XV. has been beheaded and we see Du Barry en route to the scaffold. Cosse has been chosen to read her death warrant, and she leaves him in the midst of these lurid and turbulent complications with a pathetic sigh, whispering that all might have been different had she kept her promise to pick violets with him. Mrs. Carter will be surrounded by an exceptionally strong company, and the theatregoers of this city will enjoy seeing the most famous of modern actresses as well as one of the greatest of plays.

Max Armstrong's American Pony Ballet, with "Wine, Woman and Song."

CHATS WITH ALEXANDRA PLAYERS.

Miss Helen Strickland.

It is rather the exception among the gentler sex to find one who, for the sake of her art, is willing to disguise from the public view those attributes which the poets are wont to praise—good looks. As a rule the ladies in the dramatic profession much prefer to assume roles in which they can enhance their beauty, than otherwise.

In this interview Miss Strickland, whose appearances have called forth many words of praise for the diversity of her characterizations, is seen as her real self. She is a versatile person. From the young society matron in the "Other Girl" to the sweet old lady on the brink of her exodus, Aunt Susan Abbey, in "Miss Hobbs" (this part was created, but not better played, by dear old Mrs. Gilbert in Annie Russell's production), is a long call. The difference in the ages of the two players would cover nearly three score years.

So splendidly true was Miss Strickland's make-up, and the atmosphere with which she surrounded the lovable old lady, even at close range, that an unconscious veneration, and respectful solicitude were extended on the part of her colleagues, that at times embarrassed the young lady. "Why are they so attentive? I hope they don't think I am really as old and feeble as I look," she remarked. A well-deserved tribute to her art, nevertheless.

In these days of affectation and shallow meaningless small talk, it is a treat to meet and talk with one who is real.

"I went on the stage when I was 16 years old," replied Miss Strickland to a query, "and my debut was made as an old woman, and, tho I have since played almost every line, I have always liked the study of old women—either character, or of the grande dame type."

"My father was an actor-manager in London at one time. There are one or two of the old, old actors who still recall the name of Edward Strickland, it is on some of the old programs, in support of William McCready and the Matthews. My father was one of the first dozen actors who went out from England to the Australian gold fields in the late 40's; these actors appeared under a tent on the Ballerat gold fields during the gold fever. When I visited Australia some years ago I had the old programs framed and hung in the lobby of the Melbourne and Sydney theatres, where they attracted a great deal of attention. On my return I played in Honolulu ("The jewel of the Pacific," as Sarah Bernhardt called it), for two weeks; it was when "Kalakal" was king of that enchanted isle of Hawaii, and those two weeks, filled with the delightful functions that the "Yellow Monarch" knew so well how to arrange, remain a golden memory to me."

"I have been a great rover, and next to my real love for the art of acting, my desire to explore unknown territory has led me into many curious and interesting places."

"The commercial, or business, instinct is entirely lacking in my make-up, and so I have never reached the dizzy heights of fame, but I have never ceased to love and venerate the wonderous art which I humbly follow, and which I have never ceased to study."

"I like stock work—it gives one something to think about, no possibility of growing stale. Hard work? Very, but I believe it is far better 'to work out' than to 'rust out.' I entered the stock field only five years ago; before that I was identified for several years with Mr. Daniel Frohman's companies, also with Mr. Otis Skinner, whom, by the way, I consider the best American actor on the stage. I am not a "faddy" woman, but I love dogs. I have none, because I'm too fond of them to neglect them, and my life is too busy for any outside pastimes. But when I settle down in the little home I am now buying, just outside New York, I shall own several good dogs, and I shall harbor all the strays."

ANOTHER NAZIMOVA PLAY.

The revival of "A Doll's House" by Madame Alla Nazimova, at the Bijou Theatre, after having played the longest run ever accorded an Ibsen play in America in "The Master Builder," is attracting the marked attention of the intellectual playgoers of New York. It was in "A Doll's House" that this brilliant actress leaped into the very forefront of he actresses of this country. It is the intention of the management of Madame Nazimova to produce, in a few weeks, a new play and on modern lines which will enable her to display her abundant ability as an emotional actress. The play is by Owen Johnson, a well-known magazine writer, and bears the unique title of "The Comet."

Coming to the Grand.

David Higgins in the greatest of American racing plays, "His Last Dollar," will be the Christmas attraction at the Grand.

George M. Cohen's great success, "The Honeymoners," will be the offering at the Grand New Year's week.

Revisiting the City.

Al. W. Martin's production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," said to be the largest stage offering of this famous play, will be the offering at the Majestic Theatre during the week of Dec. 16. A season in Toronto would not be complete without a "Tom" show.

SOME COMEDY LINES.

Lew Fields in "The Girl Behind the Counter": An' just to think to-morrow iss our golden vedding.

Winnie: Why, father it's only a year since you were married.

Lew Fields (incredulously): What, is that all?

—

De Angelis as Insurance Agent in "The Gay White Way": I'm an insurance agent, and I've got the best policy on earth.

Alexander Carr as Montgomery Brewster: What is it, honesty?

De Angelis: I told you I was an insurance agent.

—

Ralph Austin in "The Top o' th' World": Ah, there comes Jennie, smiling with her teeth like the stars in heaven.

Fred Bailey: Teeth like stars in heaven?

Ralph Austin: Yes; they come out every night.

—

Willie Sampson as "Lew Ellinger" in "The Witching Hour": That fellow Hardmuth has nearly ruined me, since he closed the games all around town.

John Mason as "Jack Brookfield": Yes?

William Sampson as "Ellinger": I should say he has. Why, I had to use the scissors that I used to cut coupons with to trim the whiskers off my cuffs before I could sit in a gentleman's game.

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NEXT WEEK

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THE FATAL FLOWER

THEATRES

ROYAL ALEXANDRA—"The Masqueraders."
PRINCESS—Mrs. Leslie-Carter in "Du Barry," and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Repertoire.
GRAND—"Wine, Women and Song."
MAJESTIC—"Custer's Last Fight."
SHEA'S—Bill of Vaudeville.
STAR—The Brigadiers.
GAIETY—High-Class Burlesque.

At the Princess.

One of the wittiest, best-dressed and most beautiful women England has ever sent us will be seen on the stage of the Princess Theatre on Dec. 12, when Mrs. Patrick Campbell, considered by many the greatest of English-speaking actresses, will begin an engagement of four performances in this city. Mrs. Campbell comes directly from her own theatre in London, and brings her entire English company with her. In New York she added an interesting member to the company in the person of her charming young daughter, Stella Patrick Campbell. Miss Campbell accompanied her mother to this country as a companoin in 1903, when she was but 15 years of age. It is natural that close association with the most brilliant actress of our time should have given the young woman a fondness for the stage. Mrs. Campbell, however, insisted that her daughter should have a thoroly liberal education before she should make even a beginning. This beginning has now been made, and theatregoers are taking immense interest in the young girl, who is said to be the living image of her fascinating mother.

Messrs. Liebler & Co., who tempted many of the foreign stars to make visits to this country, are managing Mrs. Campbell's tour in America, which in the amount of territory covered and in rapidity of movement is perhaps without precedent. Mrs. Campbell and her company will have special cars with every modern luxury, so that they will be independent of hotels and railroad time-tables. In their flying tour thru forty-two states, they gave but six days to New York City, and but two to Boston. Other cities that have expressed a desire to have Mrs. Campbell and her company have been unable to secure even a night. Toronto may congratulate itself, therefore, in being one of the cities to entertain the most interesting foreign visitor of the year. It is an engagement that will attract not only lovers of he modern drama and of emotional acting in its highest development,but also the social element, with whom Mrs. Campbell is an immense personal favorite.

At the Alexandra.

When Henry Arthur Jones' play, "The Masqueraders," which will be presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week was first produced in London, it was probably the most talked of play of the time. Its exposition of society at that time was a reigning sensation in theatrical affairs. It's stern arraignment of fashionable society created a furore in "Swelldom."

The main story of the play concerns the love affairs of Dulcie Larondie, a young English gentlewoman in poor circumstances, who, in order to earn a living, becomes a bar-maid. She is, of course, ostracized by society. This piques her, and she consents to marry a worthless young lord, Sir Brice Skene, who is a gambler, and worse. Another of her admirers is David Remon, a noted astronomer. He learns that Skene ill uses and neglects the young wife. The insults which the young lord heaps upon her prompts David to attempt to rescue her from her unhappy life. This he does, in a daring and sensational manner. Knowing Sir Brice to be an inveterate gambler, he arranges a game of cards with him, but insists that he must name the stakes to be played for. The young lord agrees to this, and David announces the wager to be for £100,000 against the wife of Sir Brice. David wins the game, and he takes the woman to his observatory in the Alps.

Dulcie's sister, Helen, and David's brother, Edward, learn of this, and, in order to avoid further scandal, follow them to Switzerland. After continued pleadings on the part of both of them, David agrees to separate from Dulcie and leaves for the war in South Africa, after pledging her an undying and unselfish love, and presenting her with his mother's wedding ring. They drink a glass of wine together and then David says farewell, promising to return within a certain period, which he does, and marries Dulcie, after her husband has drunk himself to death.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the playwright has taken a delicate subject, and he has handled it in his usual skilful manner. His merciless portrayal of the brutal husband, Sir Brice Skene is thrillingly dramatic. His outlining of the character of Dulcie Larondia, acknowledged to be one of the strongest of emotional roles in modern drama, is strikingly truthful, as it is daring; equally impressive is his characterization of David Remon, a man of honor who loves honorably. As the play is not easy of portrayal, the Royal Alexandra players will take special pains to give a convincing idea of what Henry Arthur Jones meant when he wrote "The Masqueraders."

Following "The Masqueraders," by special request, the greatest of emotional dramas, "Camille," will be given an elaborate production. This is, as is well known, one of Alexandra Dumas' greatest works. The usual matinees will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and souvenirs will be presented to the ladies on Tuesday and Thursday. Seats are now on sale for both attractions.

Wine, Woman and Song.

"Wine, Woman and Song," the offering at the Grand Opera House this week, is a musical farce, produced by Mortimer M. Theise, and said to be the most expensive and elaborate offering of its kind ever put forward by this liberal and experienced manager. Its success in New York City, where it ran for over three hundred nights at the New Circle Theatre, Broadway, may be regarded as a guarantee of its high quality. The piece was staged under the personal direction of Mr. Theise, the chorus and ballet numbers being directed by Max Armstrong. The famous American pony ballet was a special feature of the show, and has been retained for the Toronto engagement. The comedy was especially devised to give scope to the abilities of the many comedians and comediennes, headed by the beautiful Bonita. She possesses a remarkable voice and delivers her many musical selections with a style, dignity and charm that has so long characterized her work. Her clever impersonations of the most prominent actresses have created for herself a most enviable position in the theatrical world. The music has been especially written and the scenic effects and costumes are said to impress the spectator as being removed from fairyland. The scenery and costumes are set off to the greatest advantage by the brilliancy of numerous electrical effects. The incomparable Bonita heads the original company. She is one of the handsomest women on the stage to-day, and is an accomplished singer and an actress of the highest grade. She leads her merry cohorts in "Going into Vaudeville," in which all of the most talked of actors and actresses are satirized in a way that has been simply irresistible.

Scene in Henry Arthur Jones' play "The Masqueraders," at the Alexandra.

Custer's Last Fight.

An interesting, as well as instructive, melodrama is the attraction at the Majestic Theatre this week, opening with a matinee Monday, when "Custer's Last Fight," by Hal Reid, is to be seen for the first time in this city. Mr. Reid has woven a thrilling story of those dark days in the early west, and has taken as his theme that brave tho rash Indian fighter, General Custer, and his ill-timed battle on the Little Big Horn. A reproduction of this fight forms the climax to the last act. A company of forty people, including full-blooded Indians will interpret the play. The leading character is an exceedingly strong part—that of the world-famous government scout, Buffalo Bill, and his duel with Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief, is a most realistic piece of stage business. All the equipment used in the battle scene, as well as the cowboys, horses and dogs, were loaned thru the kindness of Pawnee Bill (Colonel Gordon W. Lillie).

In the history of the United States there is no more interesting period than that which embraces the Indian wars in the western territory, and no more heroic figure than General George Armstrong Custer. Brave to a fault, a man who knew no fear, and a born leader of fighting men, he did not flinch when surrounded by overwhelming hordes of red fiends, and went down to defeat and death with his entire command. Another picturesque character and fearless Indian fighter was Colonel William F. Cody, known to the world as Buffalo Bill. Around these two heroes of our country and Custer's last desperate stand against the Indians on the Little Big Horn, this sensational drama of thrilling interest and instruction was woven. Pale faces, Indians, cowboys, scouts and soldiers, numbering forty people in all, together with horses, ponies and dogs necessary to present the play, makes this one of the largest dramatic companies on the road.

Bill at Shea's.

Next week's bill at Shea's Theatre is to be headed by one of the biggest favorites on the stage, Maggie Cline. To be in ignorance of the fame of Maggie Cline is to own no familiarity with matters theatrical. Maggie Cline has been singing her jolly songs in her own inimitable way to more than one generation of theatregoers, and the announcement of her appearance is always welcome. She will sing at every performance next week, and she is to be heard in many of the songs she has made famous and in some new ones.

The special attraction for the week will be Emmet DeVoy and company, presenting "In Dreamland." The principal characters of the playlet are a self-satisfied husband and Venus, the goddess of beauty. It is a farcical fantasy, the character of which is suggested by its name. The husband is visited by the beautiful immortal during a nap, and he is forced and cajoled into an unselfishness which does not exist in his waking hours. In order to accomplish her purpose, Venus calls on Jove. The visit of the immortals to earth makes much that is mysterious, and fine scenic and electrical effects surround the production.

"Little Hip" will delight the youngsters this week. Imagine a cute elephant! That is what he is, tho. Hip is the smallest elephant in the world and the kiddies of London and Paris have made the same pet of him that the little American folks are now doing. He is friendly and docile, and during the week will distribute programs to the ladies and children in the audience. He then takes his place on the stage and does all sorts of wonderful tricks. The Holloways are among the world's greatest wire artists, and their act has been a sensation in Europe, where they have been for the past year.

Elizabeth Murray is a great favorite in Toronto, and tells Irish and negro stories as no one else can. She has a number of new ones, as well as some new songs. Clifford and Burke, the comedians, are always welcome, and their merry chatter and songs are all new.

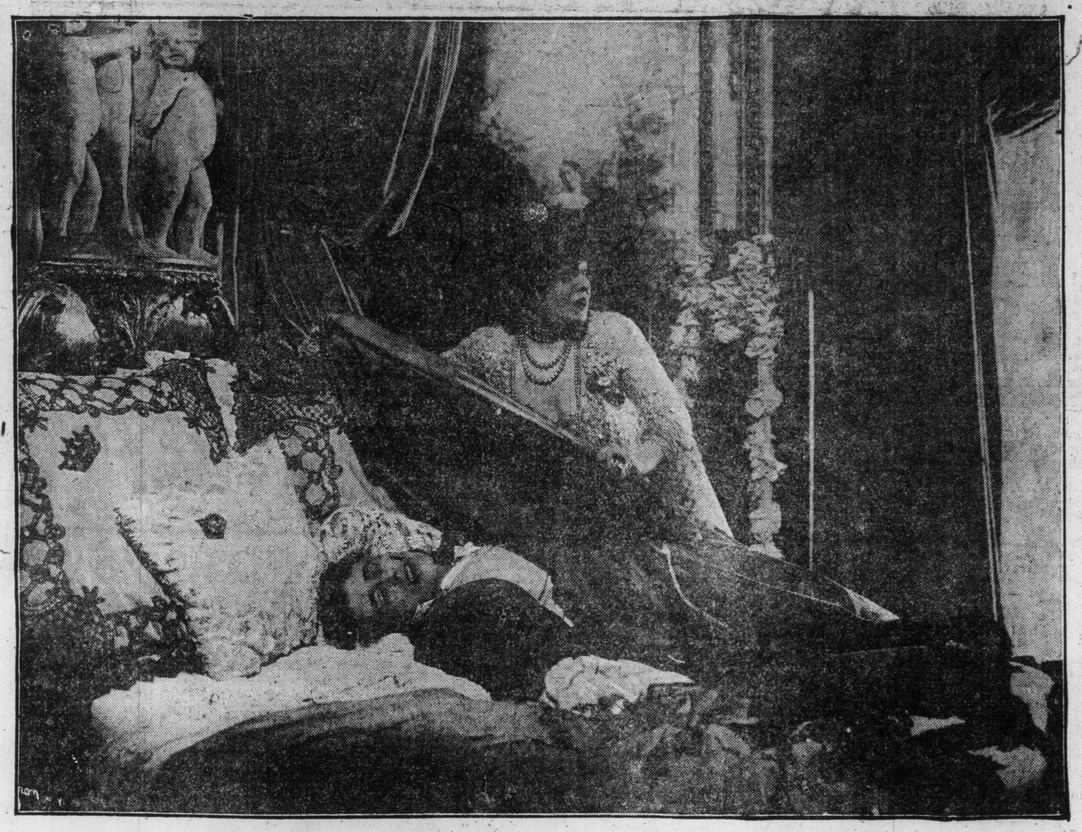
The Lavine-Cimaron Trio combine pantomime and acrobatics in an offering they call "Imagination," and have one of the real novelties of the vaudeville stage.

The kinetograph closes the bill with new and seasonable pictures.

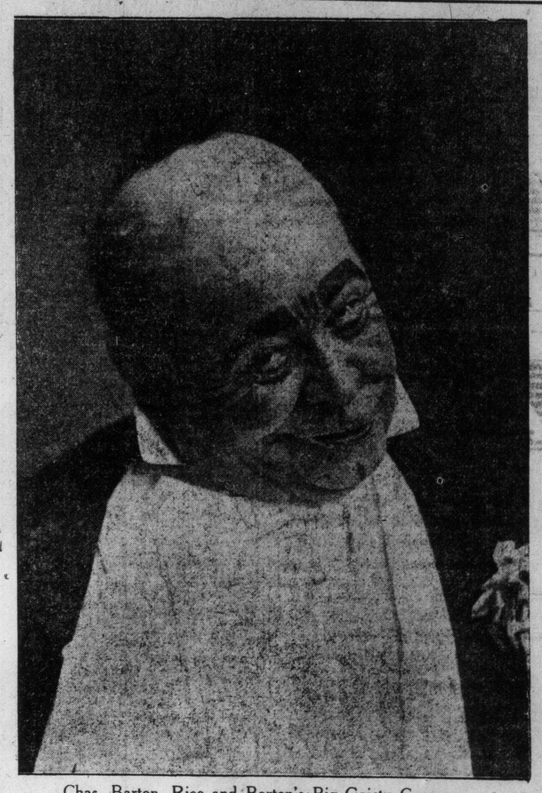
A New Comedy Drama.

The latest theatrical discovery along the dramatic line, is from the pen of Howard Hall, who presents here for the first time, at the Grand next week, the powerful play "The Fatal Flower," with Mr. William Walcott, and Miss Florence Rossland in the leading roles. The theme of the play which Mr. Hall has recently discovered is that of a flower, well known in medical science, which means certain death to anyone who should inhale its fragrance. Woven around this theme is the old story, love, humor, pathos, blended in his peculiar and original style. And while there may be "nothing new under the sun," certainly Mr. Hall has unfolded something for us, in the dramatic line, which we have never seen before.

In exploiting Thomas E. Shea, who will be seen in a classic program at the Grand early in January, it is the plan of Cohan & Harris to produce at popular prices the better class of drama. In view of this, Mr. Shea has had written for him a new play by that well-known author, Eugene Thomas, entitled "A Soldier of the Cross,' which will be given in conjunction with "The Bells" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." A well-known company has been provided by Cohan & Harris.



Mrs. Leslie-Carter in "Du Barry," at the Princess Theatre the first three nights of this week, with Wednesday Matinee.



Chas. Barton, Rice and Barton's Big Gaiety Company.

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GAIETY MAKES GOOD START.

The new Gayety Theatre, Bay and Richmond-streets, opens its doors to the public on Monday night, with Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Company, with the extra attraction of the acrobatic numbers, the Mazetti Troupe.

Managers Rice & Barton's long experience in the line of extravaganza companies has taught them the wisdom of having good choruses. Their shows, therefore, have been noted for the style and makeup of their chorus girls. This season an especial effort has been made to get the very best material obtainable. More than 200 girls were selected, out of whom 30 would be chosen. Four qualifications were necessary — beauty, shapeliness, voice and dancing ability. The big musical comedies were gone over, and by the offer of large salaries and other privileges dear to the heart of the chorus girl, the required number was gotten together. The result is a regular beauty chorus, as well as one with talent. There is every kind of girl in the chosen number, and each one beautiful in her own individual way. From the tall and stately "Gibson" girl to the dimpled little "Christy" girl, each type is represented. Besides pptheir beauty, each girl has a voice which she knows how to use, and their marches and dances are filled with pleasing and difficult instricacies. Most beautifully gowned and costumed and alded, too, by a skilful manipulation of lights, the ensemble is the best, it is claimed, which the Rice & Barton Big Gaiety Extravaganza Co. has ever presented. Stage settings and fittings have been esepcially designed to make one harmonious color scheme, blending with the beauty of the women and their handsome environment. All in all, the chorus alone of the Rice & Barton Big Gaiety Extravaganza Co. is worthy of more than one visit, while Mr. Charles Barton, the "Major General of the Army of Fun," and phis corps of assistant fun-makers make this attraction the best of its kind.

THE REAL MRS. CARTER.

It has been said that those people who are most written about are the least known. This paradox becomes a truism when applied to the important women of the stage.

Away from the theatre the great "star" is immured from the public eye. She does not frequent public places like other women; she is never seen in fashionable restaurants, and as for having a circle of acquaintances, that is entirely out of the question.

During the hours that women in private life have for recreation, the actress is hard at work. And then the duties incident to her career are so manifold that all those hours away from the playhouse must be given over either to rest or to study. It is for these reasons that a famous woman of the stage like Mrs. Leslie-Carter is almost entirely unknown to the general public. Everybody sees her while impersonating somebody else, but the real Mrs. Carter they never see and can really have no correct notion of what she is like.

It is for this reason that the public is prone to jump at some rather queer conclusions. The perfectly natural inference is that as Mrs. Carter impersonates such characters as Zaza and Du Barry, that in private life she appears and conducts herself after the same fashion. But nothing could be farther from the truth.

Mrs. Carter the actress and Mrs. Carter the woman are a long way from being one and the same person. Because an actress is an adept at tearing passions to tatters is no occasion for surmise that she is busy at this sort of thing all her waking hours. Some people may think so, but some people get some very strange notions into their heads.

While this most famous among emotional actresses is the most animated and fascinating of women, noise and bustle are exceedingly distasteful to her. Nobody can long remain in her good graces who is given to fits of temper or is in the habit of saying disagreeable things. Mrs. Carter is a southern woman, which means that courtesy and kindness to all are a duty and a pleasure.

It is commonly said that the stage is debasing; that it destroys all the finer sensibilities. This theory will not bear investigation. If a person brings unrefined ways to the playhouse, they are not likely to be mended there—for the stage is not exactly a school of manners. But a person of breeding need have no fear of losing gentle ways in the profession of player. One does not have to go on the stage to meet uncivil and discourteous people. It is curiously the case that the most sweetly feminine women of the stage are those who have spent their lives in the company of players, and have been actively engaged in this most arduous of professions. Mrs. Carter brought urbanity of mind and manners to the stage, and these she has not lost during the years she has devoted to the art of the player. Gentleness is her chief characteristic.

It will be seen, then, that this artist's glorious shock of auburn hair belies itself. It has come to be believed that Titian tresses and a peppery temper are synonymous. The theory sounds plausible enough, only it is not true—that is so far as Mrs. Carter is concerned. Should temperament be substituted for temper, the axiom might stand the acid test of investigation. And this for the reason that very many of the most accomplished artists of the past and present were crowned with fiery, erubescent locks. Of the long ago, the annals of the stage reveal Nell Gwyn, Kitty Clive and Mrs. Siddons, while the present has Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Fiske and Sarah Bernhardt as examples.

We come to know people correctly not so much by the company they cultivate as by the homes they maintain. That Mrs. Carter is a woman of taste and refinement is quickly revealed by a visit to her home. There one discovers beautiful things harmoniously arranged. Let a stranger visit her home and he would say instinctively, that here resides a woman of culture and exquisite nicety of mind. One discovers these things, not only in the furnishings of the home, but in the attentions of the servants. The gentle mistress manifests herself in the intangible atmosphere of the place.

Born in Kentucky, Mrs. Carter has a keen love for a horse. At her country place she has several pets which are given the most scrupulous attention. But when in the city, she finds the automobile a necessity. Long motor trips are one of her delights, and she has found the lovely lanes of New England immensely to her liking. Each season, after returning from "the road," an auto tour to New England has been her custom.

Another of her characteristics is her enjoyment of hard work—meaning, of course, the duties incident to her profession. No woman of the stage is more completely devoted to her art. She has been known to spend days and nights in the theatre at work on a play, never once complaining of being in the least weary.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL

In one of the famous costumes worn in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and valued at $15,000 : : : : : : : : : : : : :

To the gentle sex the coming of Mrs. Patric Campbell to this city means something more than the performance of a modern dramatic masterpiece by the foremost English emotional actress of the day. It means a study of the last word, as the French put it, or more correctly, perhaps, of the word yet to be spoken in the world of fashion and dress.

Mrs. Campbell is known in court circles and in the ultra-fashionable salons of London as the best dressed woman in England, as a designer of styles in which even the Paris creators are often followers and as an artist who brings beauty, taste and appropriateness together as few have ever done in the art loved by all womankind.

Whether on the stage or off, Mrs. Campbell's gowns reflect either the character which she is playing or the social function which she is attending. They even can be said to mirror her moods. Her tall svelt figure with its graceful Bourne-Jones lines, lends itself to the draperies of which she is so fond. Many of Mrs. Campbell's stage gowns show a fondness for clinging scarfs of more or less diaphonous material. Her hats are invariably picturesque parts of the intrigal designs.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that Mrs. Campbell owns a splendid collection of jewels in various artistic settings. It is a notable fact, however, that the English actress never wears anything on the stage for the purpose of displays and uses her notable string of great pearls, her diamond star and dazzling rings only when they become a part of the costume, which the character demands.

Among the rings which are sometimes seen before the footlights is a beautiful pearl surrounded by a circle of emeralds which in turn are surrounded by an edge of deep green colored gold from which are attached three tiny pendants, little flowers each with a jewel in the center.

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RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN A NEW COMIC OPERA IN THREE ACTS A YANKEE TOURIST

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS—LYRICS BY WALLACE IRWIN—MUSIC BY ALFRED G. ROBYN

Affairs of the Musical World

Continued from Page 9.

berts, second violin; Frank C. Smith, viola, and Frederic Nicolai, cello.

The Japanese Honeymoon, under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Clark and a number of well-known ladies, was given its first performance on Thursday evening in Massey Hall. The appreciative audience paid tribute to the worthy work carried on at the Broadview Boys' Institute, of which the extravaganza was in aid.

The principals were taken by Miss Thelma Gilmore, Miss Cook, Miss Shand, Miss Flick, Miss O'Neill, Miss Helen Boisseau, Miss Birdie Kenney and Messrs Hartwell De Mille, George Dickson, William Henry and R. M. Hillman, all splendid in their respective parts.

The whole of the music was wonderfully well done, and Fralick's Orchestra assisted in the choruses. Owing to the success of the production, it was repeated last night to another large audience.

Miss Belle Sanderson, formerly of St. Philip's Church, has been appointed soprano soloist of the Church of the Epiphany, Parkdale.

For the Yuletide production of the "Messiah," by the Toronto Festival Chorus and orchestra at Massey Mall on Dec. 30, the famous soprano, Miss Shanna Cumming of New York has been engaged. There is no artist who is more in demand for the "Messiah" than MissCumming. The tenor will be E. C. Towne of Chicago, whose rendition of "Thou Shalt Dash Them," is now famous. Ruthven McDonald will be the baritone and the contralto part will be taken by an artist new to Toronto, Miss Britton of Ottawa.

At his excellency's musical and dramatic trophy competition, to be held in Ottawa during the week commencing February 24, entries are invited from the whole of Canada and Newfoundland, irrespective of the provinces. The executive comittee, however reserve the right to reduce the number of entries from any particular section in case the total number cannot be handled convenience during the week. Entries may be sent to F. C. T. O'Hara, honorary secretary at Ottawa. The two handsome trophies, at present held by Winnipeg and Quebes, which companies won the dramatic and musical competitions last February, are again to be offered to the two companies which in the opinion of the judges best fulfil the conditions of the competition. All further information can be had by communication with Mr. O'Hara.

The selections given on the program at the Women's Musical Club last week, arranged by Miss Flavelle, were from the works of German composers. Numbers from Schumann, Beethoven, Schubert, Mozart, Strauss and Brahms, being given. Each and every number was splendid. Those taking part were Mrs. Colin Campbell, Miss Frank Kendrick, Miss Lena May Perry, Miss Jessie Allen and Napier Durand.

The enterprise of the Mendelssohn Choir in securing the Theodore Thomas Orchestra for their concerts on Feb. 10, 11 and 12 next, again places the musical public under debt of obligation to Mr. Vogt and his associates. It is fully ten years since that organization appeared in Toronto, and it is recognized all over the continent as one of the greatest of orchestras. Mrs. Frederick Stock, its eminent conductor, who succeeded the late Theodore Thomas, has maintained the high standard set by that illustrious musician, and the programs indicate the same musical and catholic spirit for which Mr. Thomas was noted. The orchestra comes to Toronto specially for these concerts, and will not make a visit to any other Canadian cities. For the concert on Saturday, Feb. 15, the program will consist mainly of unaccompanied works by the choir, assisted by Mr. Josef Hofmann, the great pianist. The subscription lists will remain open at Massey Hall, and at the music stores until next Tuesday week, and it is expected that the four concerts here will provide for all the patrons of the society, altho last year it was necessary to arrange an extra concert to meet the demand. Copies of the announcement may still be had from any of the holders of subscription lists, or on application by mail to the secretary, Mr. T. A. Reed, 319 Markham-street.

A valuable American musical paper in speaking refers to the compositions of Henry J. Lautz as follows:

"Many writers escape the commonplace only by making freakish effects, but there is in Mr. Lautz a vein of genuine creative melody that makes his work eminently natural. All his compisitions are ingenious and the composer has the happy faculty of being able to say something dignified and definite in melodic form without taking in minor ninths or splashing his scores with accidentals. It will be strange if these lyrics are not found in the repertoires of all the leading concert singers before the public ere long, as in them Mr. Lautz has hade some of the most valuable of modern additions to classic literature."

Any fool can make friends, but only a wise man can keep them.—Atchison Globe.

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The Toronto Sunday World

Illustrated Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8. TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott.

ROYAL SHOOTING PARTY AT WINDSOR.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Winter Glimpses

Southern Ontario has been fortunate this year in evading the rigors of winter. Up to a few days ago the weather was open and mild and farmers were able to do fall plowing. With the arrival of December the first snows came and the illustrations on this page show some of the beautiful spots which were covered by the mantle of white.

Queen's Park is always a charming spot in summer, but for picturesqueness and beauty it loses little when the snows come.

The Humber River seems to be a favorite spot for photographers. Its winding course and quiet nooks commend it to poets and lovers of natural scenery.

There is no country in the world, perhaps, where hunting is more thoroly enjoyed than in England. Chasing the fox has been the theme for many a story and poem. No dog pack is more widely known than that of the Quorn. The photogravure here gives an idea of the hunting sport as it is followed in Leicester.

While staying in the North of England a commercial traveler contracted a severe cold which obliged him to remain in bed. His landlady, a sympathetic widow, was most attentive, and made the sufferer some special onion porridge, which she placed beside him, remarking, 'There, that will shift your cold!" Later in the evening the good lady came to enquire how the patient was progressing. "So you've eaten it," she said, picking up the empty porridge-dish. "Eaten a poultice!" exclaimed the invalid. "I've—I've got it on my chest!"

HUNTING IN ENGLAND IS ONE OF CHOICEST OF SPORTS.—THIS SHOWS WORLD FAMOUS QUORN PACK OUT IN GROUNDS OF LEICESTER.

Royal Guests

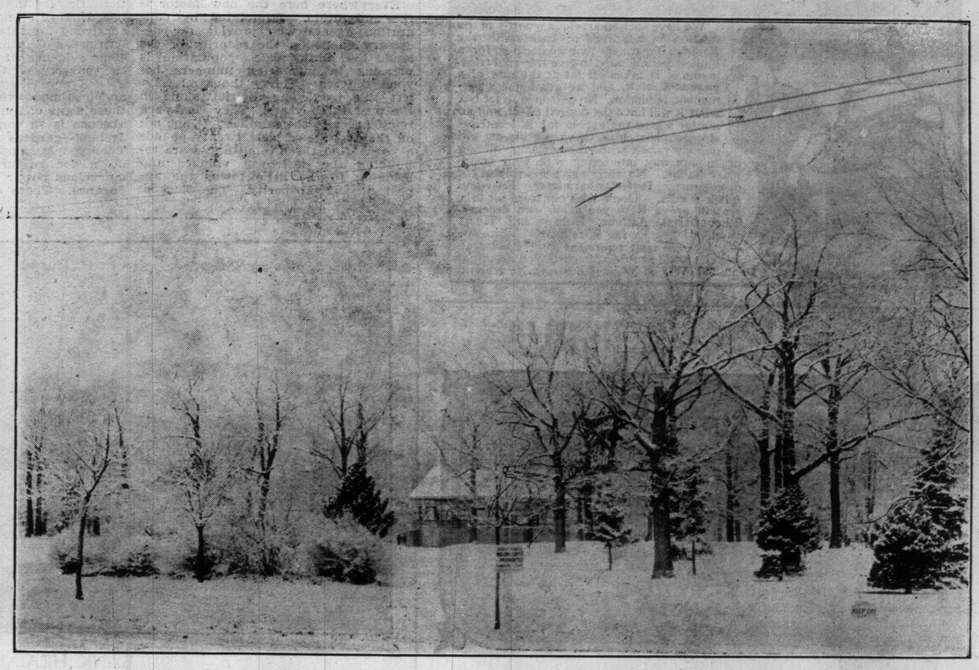
England has been lavishly entertaining several royal visitors during the past few weeks. A reproduction on this page shows the royal shooting party at Windsor, shooting being one of the most enjoyable pastimes of their majesties. The group includes:

I, Count Paul Wolff Metternich, German ambassador to England; 2, Marchioness of Lansdowne; 3, Baron von Dem Knesebeck; 4, Mr. Halsey; 5, Captain Campbell; 6, Colonel Baron Marschall; 7, Colonel Hon. H. C. Legge; 8, H. R. H. Princess Victoria; 9, H. I. M the Kaiser; 10, H. M. the Queen; 11, Countess Van Keller; 12, Lady Alice Stanley; 13, Prince Christian; 14, Princess Patricia of Connaught; 15, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; 16, Prince Arthur of Connaught; 17, Captain Welch; 18, Duchess of Argyll; 19, H. M. the King; 20, H. I. M. the Kaiserin; 21, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales; 22, H. R. H. Duchess of Connaught.

Lord Beresford and Sir Percy Scott are the two actors in the channel fleet signal incident which set naval circles gossiping in a lively manner. Sir Percy, it was claimed, gave a signal, when ordered to prepare for the reception of the Kaiser William of Germany, which was a mild form of ridicule for Admiral Beresford.

During an inquest in London on a bank official who died from injuries caused by a motor 'bus, Superintendent Arthur Basson of Scotland Yard, said that in 1906 783 motor 'buses were licensed in the metropolitan area, and 25 persons were killed by such 'buses. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and asked the coroner to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity for restricting the speed of motor 'buses in the city.

THE HUMBER RIVER TOUCHED BY CHILL WINTER.



CORNER OF QUEEN'S PARK WEARING FIRST MANTLE OF SNOW.

EAST TORONTO AND YORK COUNTY HUNTING PARTY, WITH THEIR TROPHIES BROUGHT FROM ONTARIO'S NORTHERN DISTRICTS. —Photo by A. A. Martin.

In the Balkans

If ever Macedonia is restored to civilization again, this Ochrida will become a place of pilgrimage for all lovers of natural beauty. I have visited most of the "show sites" of Southern Europe, and can think of none which can challenge its particular appeal. A lake of deep blue water is set in a circle of blue hills, immediately surrounded by a little plain of fertile land rich in corn and fruit and flowers. Beyond, in range after range of wild and tossing hills, the mountains of Albania lead westward to the sea. White monasteries and villages in their green groves are set in ledges and intervening valleys.

Out of the plain, isolated and alone by the side of the lake, rises abruptly the double hill of Ochrida. Above are the vast ruins of a mediaeval castle; below the climbing streets of houses, incredibly picturesque, incredibly old, every one of which in England would be a show sight and guarded treasure. Here, so far from the railway, human life has leaped backward to a region where all modern discovery counts for nothing at all. The fishermen put out on to the lake in those unwieldly wooden craft which picture books have associated with the cave men or the ancient Britons. The narrow streets of the town, with the houses almost meeting overhead, exhibit the open, windowless shops, the artisans still engaged in their hand labor, weaving, beating out metal work, baking in the big ovens as in the bazaars of India, or in London of the Middle Ages. The children here, perhaps thru the Albanian blood, noticeably beautiful, follow the stranger in wondering crowds, and add to the color of the red peppers on the walls and the vines and poplars of the gardens, some sense of movement, and a vitality not yet altogether destroyed.

And if the picturesqueness of the Middle Age abides, there abides also its insecurity. The foreign officer stationed here found articulate language weak to express his indignation with present affairs. Far away, in some remote universe, the machinery of reform creaked out paper constitutions. Here the old tragedies remained unchanged. The Albanians here plunder and murder the Christians. A "Mussulman committee" murders whom it pleases. No redress is possible. The people—unnerved—prostrate themselves before the ascendant Turk, who does exactly as he pleases with their person and property. He praised, indeed, the ordinary Turkish peasant and the Turkish soldier. They were all right. "Brave gens" he called them. The evil came from three classes—the priest, the official and officer. "C'est un gouvernment inhumanitaire," he termed it. If the system of Ferdinand at Naples had been established in the "nom de Dieu," this was established in the "nom de diable."

We rode out from Ochrida to visit a village on the hillside which had been burnt after the insurrection, with many of its people murdered. Our way led thru an English lane between tall hedges of sweet briar and elder, black-berry and wild clematis. The village, perched high above the blue lake, and looking over the wide plain, revealed still the havoc of that human hurricane. Some of the houses had been repaired, with thatched roofs replacing the old brown tiles. Some still stood empty, blackened, roofless, witness to the methods of suppression which Hilmi Pasha pleasantly declared had been learnt from British experience in South Africa. Here the English Relief Committee had come to help people so shattered by misfortune as almost to have lost the springs of resistance. We halted by a group of women who eyed us with impassive apathy. When my companion was introduced as a member of the "committee," however, they government winks at this exodus, thinking, perhaps, that thus are peacefully banished elements which might make for disturbance. But the return of these emigrants—and they have departed only to return—must exercise a profound influence in the movement towards liberation.

Here the Turkish landlords are selling their land to the peasants, and migrating to the cities. To some observers this appears as evidence of the foreboding of change, but to others it is merely a method of scooping up some of the golden shower of American money. "When we want the land back," say these genial souls, "we will take it again."

In all is a reminder of Ireland—in the struggle between an ascendancy and a race with a despised religion; in the agrarian struggle for the land against landlord exaction; in the escape thru emigration. Yet the elements here would seem far more hopeful for future well being, once effectual reform were secured. The country is beyond measure more fertile than the Ireland of the western seaboard; I saw no such land being scratched for subsistence as those forlorn areas of stones and bog; I saw no such evidence of grinding poverty as the poverty of Connemara or Donegal. Every village has its fruit trees, and in almost every village there were those signs of human enjoyment whose absence is so conspicuous in Western Ireland—gardens gay with flowers. The people, oppressed and trodden down for centuries, still exhibit a marvelous power of resistance and endurance. There are few wounded to tend after the massacres; those not immediately killed manage speedily to recover. The air in these high uplands is itself a tonic; home arts remain in the cottages; there are the handlooms and forges, which exhibit a various handicraftmanship dolorously disappeared from the English village It is not nature's austerity nor the inevitable changes of progress, but a remediable inheritance of human carelessness and cruelty which have brought this Land of Plenty into wastage and decay.—C. F. G. Masterman in Daily News, London.

PROUD OF THE RESULTS.—F. T. ROWNTREE AND HIS SON, WITH THE DEER, MINK AND PARTRIDGE SHOT BY THEM IN THE NORTH.

Going to a lawyer with every trouble, in a man, is as bad as a woman going to a doctor with every trouble.—Atchison Globe.

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BANK HEAD, ALBERTA.—ONE OF THE MANY PICTURESQUE SPOTS IN WESTERN CANADA.

MRS. LESLIE-CARTER, WHO WILL APPEAR IN "DU BARRY" AT THE PRINCESS FIRST THREE DAYS OF THIS WEEK.

Kaiser's Thirty Articles

"I do not want to be a so-called constitutional monarch, who reigns but does not govern," said the kaiser upon a certain historic occasion.

This attitude towards his position in the German Empire is his attitude towards speech-making also. He is not one of those who speak and say nothing.

A most interesting little book, "Words of William," with the appropriate sub-heading, "Thirty-Nine Articles, Illustrating the Faith of the Kaiser Wilhelm in God, in Himself, in the German Peoples, and the Strenuous in Life," has just been published by Messrs. Burns and Oates. From this it is possible to get some light on the virile personality of the kaiser. These thirty-nine articles cover many aspects of life, from the Divine Right of Kings to Factory Acts, and in every one of them is some unconventional utterance.

"The opposition of nobles against the will of their king," he said at the banquet of the East Province of Prussia in 1894, "is a monstrous thing. Opposition is justifiable only when the king himself stands at its head." Five years later, at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, he said: "Thru the grace of Heaven, and the deeds of my Grandfather, we have now once more secured a strong united empire, obeying a Single Will, and this strength shall be exerted to the last."

On the other hand, he recognizes, in a speech made to the Brandenburg Diet in 1891, that his whole position and task was appointed by Heaven.

"I consider myself as acting only in the service of a Higher Authority, to whom I must afterwards render an account of my stewardship, and therefore I can assure you that no night or morning passes without my offering up a prayer for my people." And a year before, in the same place, he said: "I regard my people as an inheritance from God which it is my duty to increase."

He is intolerant of opposition. In 1892 he excommunicated all grumblers: "There has been too much grumbling and finding fault with the government and all that it has done. On the most trifling grounds the quiet of the people has been disturbed, and their pleasure in life and their trust in the fatherland impaired. From this grumbling many have been led to believe that Germany is one of the most unhappy and worst governed countries in the world. These people had better shake the dust of Germany from their feet." And, again, he said, in 1890:

"To him who is with me, I am grateful; and him who is against me I will crush."

There are moments of idealism in his speeches also, as in the address to the mothers of men in 1896, and in the speech at the launching of the battleship Aegir in 1895:

"Springing from the old German sagas are the names of ships belonging to thy class. Therefore, shalt thou likewise recall to us the grey past of our ancestors and the puissant deity whom our Germanic forefathers in ignorance supplicated and worshipped when the battles of the north were fought on the Polar seas."

He is full of sage advice, too, on many subjects. To his army he said, in 1890: "Only the generals commanding army corps do I expect to keep up a certain amount of display. I desire with all my heart that every officer shall be able to enjoy himself after he has fulfilled his duty, but I oppose with my utmost energy the increase of luxury in the army."

At that time also he was advocating protection to the working classes "against an arbitrary and limitless exploitation of their capacity for work"; but he said to the council of state:

"It will be necessary to ascertain circumspectly, and with the aid of practical knowledge, to what point German industry will be able to bear additional burdens on the cost of production, by these further regulations in favor of the workmen, without prejudice to their remunerative employment, by competition in the world's market."

The German student corps received the cachet of the imperial approval when in 1891 he said: "I hope that as long as there are German corps-students the spirit which is there fostered, and which is steeled by strength and courage, will be preserved and that you will always take a delight in handling the dueling blade. Many people do not understand what our duels really mean; but that must not lead us astray. You and I know better."

Of these thirty-nine articles six are peaceable in their intent, and six are war-like, including the famous "Mailed fist" speech.

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MOONLIGHT ON HUMBER BAY.
—Photo by A. Durnan.

W. M. Percy, Optician, 705 Yonge St., late manager of the spectacle department of Charles Potter's. Mr. Percy recently severed his connection of several years with Charles Potter's, and has opened an optical and photographic supply store at 705 Yonge St. The most modern machinery has been instaled on the premises for grinding the surfaces of lenses and the various operations necessary for high-class spectacle repairing. Filling oculists' prescriptions correctly and promptly will be a specialty. Toric lenses and the famous celebrated Kryptok Invisible Bifocals will be supplied on short notice. A full line of Eastman's kodaks, films, plates and amateurs' photographic supplies will be kept in stock, and developing and printing done for amateurs.

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

Maurice L. Muhleman, who has held important positions in connection with the United States treasury, contributes to the December number of the North American Review an article entitled "Egypt's Economic Position and Gold Hoarding." Mr. Muhleman points out that the improvement in the economic position of Egypt and the increase in her trade are responsible for part of the depletion of the world's available gold, inasmuch as a large portion of the money paid to Egypt for her exports is practically removed from circulation, because the people of Egypt lock up their coin in private hoards, after the manner of the people of India. He says:

"The unusual occurrence in our financial circles of a manifestation of the economic affairs of Egypt, is in large measure due to the imperative demand for gold to finance that country's cotton crop. The demand occurs annually, after August, in the London and Paris money-markets, which are called upon to furnish each season from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, the amount depending upon the size and market value of the crop. Coming, as it did, at a time when all of the money markets were being subjected to an extraordinary strain to conserve their available and potential supplies of gold, in order to support the enormous credit liabilities which have been so largely expanded during the past decade, its influence was felt even on this side of the Atlantic. Hitherto, our money-market had exhibited no indications of even a remote relation to that of the realm of the Khedive; but, perhaps, the circumstances that we have in recent years increased our purchases of Egyptian cotton—these reaching in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1907, nearly 79,000,000 lbs., valued at over $16,000,000—served to stimulate the interest. Never before did we spend so large a sum for this cotton; for, even in 1902, when we took over 81,000,000 lbs, by far the largest quantity to that date, the values were only slightly in excess of $9,500,000.

REASON A MONOPOLY OF MAN.

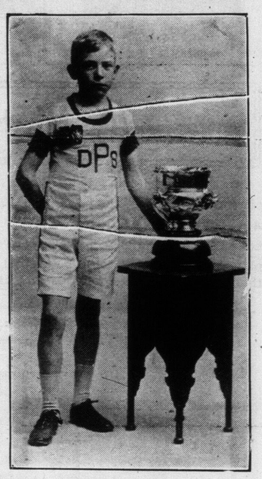
When I hear a person expatiating on the reasoning powers of the lower animals, as I very often do, I want to tell them of the wonderful reasoning powers of the flies that pester our old cow in summer. Those flies have measured the length of old Brindle's tail so accurately that they all know the precise spot on her body where the tail cannot reach them; on these spots they settle and torment her. Their behavior reveals great powers of calculation and reasoning. By what means they measured the swing of that tail so accurately I do not know. When I come slying up with a switch in hand, they art away before I can get a stroke because they know I can reach them; they take the measure of my arm and switch on the instant—on the fly, as it were.

Now is not that reasoning just as good as much of the reasoning of Our New School of Nature Writers? Or, take the wit of the old cow herself. Yonder is a very steep hillside, the high abrupt bank of an old river terrace. Along this bank the cattle have made a series of parallel paths, level as the top of that terrace itself. The paths, I should think, are about 4 feet apart, just far enough so that the cow walking along one of them can graze at her ease over all the strip of ground that lies between the two paths. When she comes to the end she steps up into the next path and repeats the process and so on till the whole side of the terrace has been grazed over. Now does not this show that the cow is very level-headed, that she can meet a difficult problem and solve it as rationally as you or I? Without the paths how awkward and difficult the grazing would be! Now it is done easily because it is done from level paths; it is done thoroly because it is done systematically. If you or I were going to search that hillside over daily would not we adopt similar or identical tactics?

In Idaho I saw that the grazing sheep had terraced the grassy mountain sides in the same way. Their level paths were visible from afar. How inevitable and free from calculation it all is! The grazing cattle take the easiest way, and this way is horizontally along the face of the hill. To take the hill by a straight climb or diagonally would be labor, so the animal moves easily along its side, cropping the grass within reach. Then she takes a step or two upward and grazes back the other way, and this process is repeated till a series of level parallel paths are worn in the side of the hill. They are as much a natural result as is the river terrace itself.

The cow has always been a famous engineer in laying our paths; sheep are, too. They take the line of least resistance; they ford the streams at the best places; they cross the mountains in the deep notches; they scale the hills by the easiest grade. Shall we, therefore, credit them with reason?

—From "Plant and Animal Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in The Outing Magazine for December.



ALBERT R. CLARKE, DEER PARK.
Aged 11. Ran 2 m. 411 yds. in 14.10.

The Annual Pilgrimage.

A fine old place is Turkeytown; it lies
beneath the hill,
Upon the Pie Line you go down, by
way of Pumpkinville,
Cranberryburg you strike en route; it
had a railroad bridge,
And oft the engine gives a toot when
passing Bacon Ridge,
The Pie Line's not the chief of roads,
it's sleepy and it's queer,
But it does carry awful loads about
this time of year.
'Most everybody takes the trip; 'tis
one of great renown,
So hurry up and get your grip; we're
off for Turkeytown.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP.

Sydney (N. S.) Record: Dr. Alexander Bell at Boinn Breagh, on the shore of the Bras d'Or Lake, is working at his airship, which he expects soon to launch. He is not, however, to get aboard when he flies, employing a dummy instead, which is well, as the country would feel bodly to hear of Dr. Bell being precipitated into the lake, as he would be likely to do if he got aboard of his airship.

There is a gentleman in New Glasgow, according to The Eastern Chronicle, who is planning an airship that he thinks may be successful. It will be in the form of a hermetically-sealed hull. From this hull he is going to extract the law of gravitation, which he will keep inside the hull with him the law of gravitation out of the hull the latter will ascend, carrying the inventor and tht steel jar containing the law of gravitation with it. When he is tired riding in the starry firmament he will let go a little at a time of the gravitation stuff from the steel jar, which, of course, will let the hull or vessel come down. By carefully releasing the stuff the vessel will not come down with a bump, but slowly and will alight on the ground gently as a dove.

Roughly speaking, the above is our town inventor's plan, and it appears to be as feasible as some of the others we read about. No one will deny that had we wings like a bird, we could soar aloft at our pleasure, but a man, to imitate an eagle, would need wings 70 feet long or 150 feet from tip to tip, with a tail 25 feet long and wider than a barn door. That is impracticable, but to regulate the law of gravitation at our pleasure, is surer and safer.

Fact!

Lots of us won't listen to advice unless we are giving it.—N. Y. Times.

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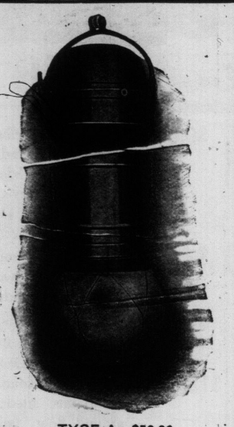

TYPE A—$50.00.

A SOLILOQUY

My brain is like a hazy sky,
Where something seems to float;
I think it's something I must buy,
By Jove! an OVERCOAT!

Something in our stock of winter overcoats is the garment you are looking for, and at just the price you want to pay.

"COME ON IN"

and see if we are right.

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Right Opp. the Chimes. King St. East.

J. COOMBES, Manager.

IDOLO SECO SHERRY

BOTTLED IN SPAIN ONLY.

TO CELEBRATE HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, The Royal Navy Club gave a dinner at the Hotel Metropole, London, England, and Gonzalez & Byass' Idolo Seco Sherry was prominent on the wine list.

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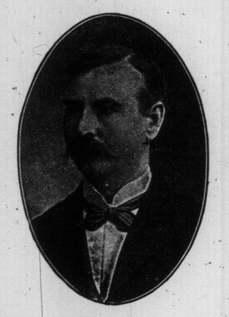

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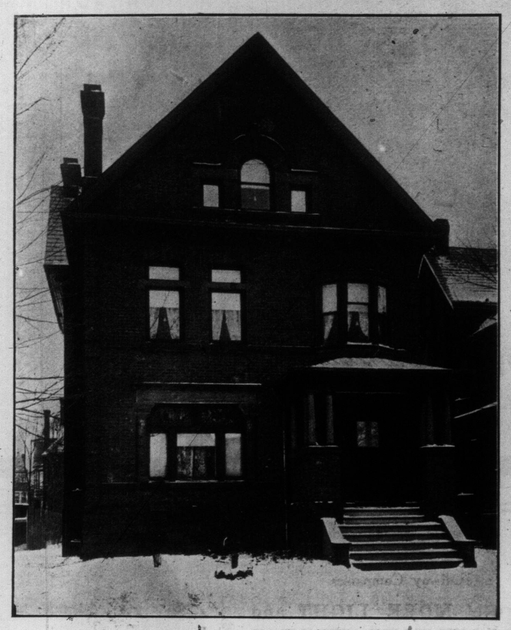


$9,000—Maynard Avenue, west side, decidedly the daintiest home yet offered, solid brick and stone, detached, two baths, large cedar linen closet, reception halls, side entrance and drive, hot water heating, downstairs finished in stained ash, electric and gas lighting, colonial verandah and massive pillars; land 40 x 145.

$7,000—Jarvis Street, solid brick, thirteen rooms, best exposed plumbing, hot water heating, newly decorated throughout, large verandah, lot 36 x 160, is splendid value.

$6,300—Brunswick Avenue, new, solid brick, semi-detached, ten rooms, square plan, hot water heating, best exposed plumbing, every convenience, strictly up-to-date.

$12,500—Admiral Road, new, detached, eleven rooms, two bathrooms, tiled; hot water heating, four rooms on ground floor, finished in hardwood, tile kitchen, fully modern, lot 45 x 118.

$10,000—Admiral Road, solid brick, detached, ten rooms, two bathrooms, hot water heating, hardwood floors, tiled bath and kitchen, beautifully decorated, remarkable good value.

COPELAND & FAIRBAIRN

8 Adelaide Street West.

COSY COTTAGE HOME.

A Cosy Cottage Home

This house belongs in the class known as storey and one-half houses. In other words, the cornice is at the top of the first storey and the second floor rooms are obtained by projecting dormers out onto the roof. This plan, of course, means some waste of room on the second storey, but for a man with a small family there is ample room for the bed chambers required and the space left under the roof can be utilized as closets. The exterior of this house is that of a popular cottage design. There is a broad roof with a large dormer as a central feature. There is a front porch in the centre of the house, nine by twenty feet. This is of sufficient size for a small family. The vestibule contains a seat with a hinged lid as a receptacle for rubbers. The hall is spacious and the stairway is appropriately and attractively situated. The usual space under the stairs has been made into a coat closet. The reception hall is connected with the living room thru a large cased opening six feet wide and with the dining-room thru a door which can be closed when occasion requires. The living-room is eleven feet six inches by fifteen feet long. This is just about the right size for a cottage living room. The dining-room is about the same size. In the dining room is a good-sized fireplace. This is a splendid thing to have in a dining-room, as it enables the family to sit here and eat breakfast in comfort long before the balance of the house is warm in the morning. The chimneys of this house are so situated that it would be an easy matter to heat it with stoves, but a furnace is used in the house as built, for which a chimney flue is provided. The kitchen has ample space for all the necessary fixtures, including a kitchen cabinet. If desired, another fireplace can easily be provided for in the corner of the living-room. This would require one more flue. It will be noticed that the windows in the living room are well balanced, there being one large window in the centre of the broad side and two windows equally spaced at the end. A little care in this regard adds considerable to the appearance of a room. On the second floor are two bed chambers and a sewing-room or small child's room. This latter could be made into a good-sized room by building the front wall of the dormer forward several feet. There are plenty of clothes closets and a linen closet. It will be noticed that the bathroom is a good size. This in an unusual luxury in a cottage. The hall is lighted by a high window on the stair landing. Altogether this is an ideal proposition for a man with a small family who wants to build a comfortable home at a moderate cost.

A HOPELESS LUNATIC.

"Yes, sir," said the strange-looking individual, "we are entirely satisfied with the flat we have now. There is plenty of room, the neighbors never bother us, no one within hearing plays the piano, there are no children in the block, my wife has no trouble in keeping help, and the janitor is so kind and obliging that the heat is always exactly right, and—"

But they didn't wait to hear any more. They simply held him gently but firmly, while someone went and phoned for a padded ambulance from the insane asylum.—December Bohemian.

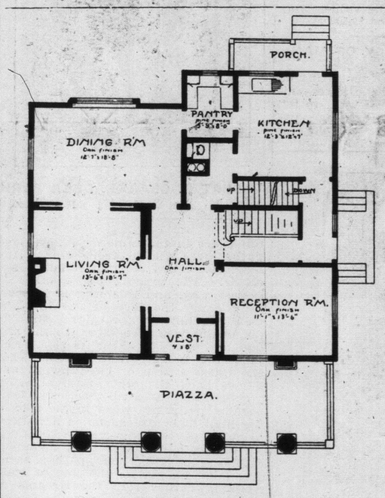
THE PROSPECTIVE BUILDER

Plain, simple discussion of modern building methods, materials and appliances for the benefit of the prospective builder and buyer of a home and property, in which are combined real estate and building.

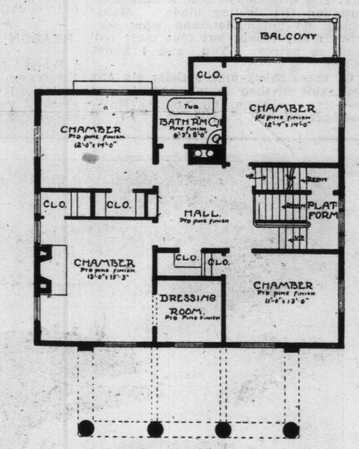
A CANADIAN IDEAL.

A Picturesque Canadian Home

In the above illustration is seen the contrast between the English and American style of home. While this house is very complete in regard to its plan, having all that could be desired in the way of large, comfortable and airy rooms, it is nevertheless, built with the exterior appearance more predominant in the idea of the architect. The American idea of the advisibility of showing "a good front," is amply shown. It is correct in proportions, and details and the two-storey columns give it a most substantial appearance. The interior plan is one which gives room for the architect to carry out many unique and useful ideas. Probably no plan could be made in which one would get more for his money within the over all dimensions shown by the plans.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PLANS OF CANADIAN IDEAL HOME.

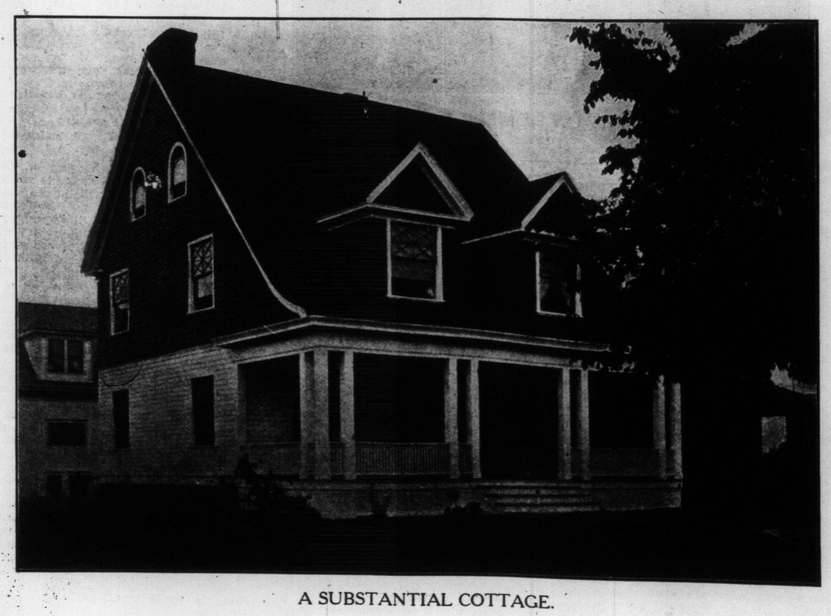
A Substantial Cottage

This cottage is the product of good taste and simple home comforts. Nothing could be simpler than this little home. Even the usual round columns on the front have given way to plain square posts with no caps and little base. One would naturally expect to find the front rooms on the second storey out off on a slant by the roof, but such is not the case in this house. If a line were drawn up the front corner to the roof line it can be seen that this is really a two-storey gabled house with the roof extended down over the porch. Light and air is brought to the front rooms by projecting dormers. The principal feature of the first floor is a large living room twelve by twenty-seven feet and to make it homelike a large fireplace is provided in the middle of south wall. Opposite this is good wall space for a lounging davenport.

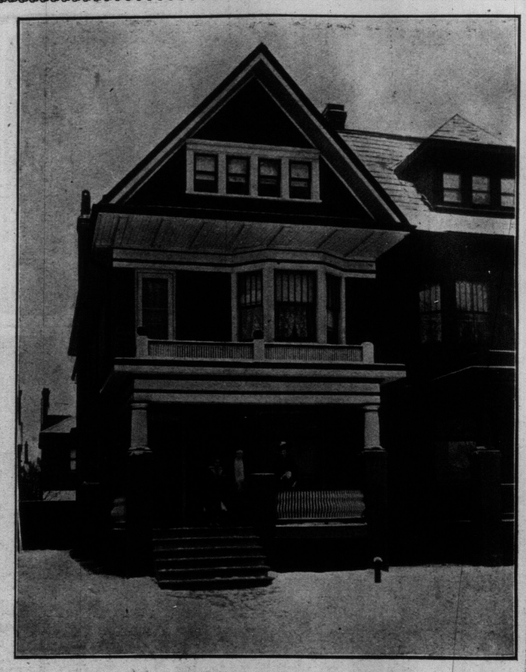
No back stairs are required. Second floor gives four very comfottable chambers.

Coming to the question of expense, the sum of $4500 is required to build this design and provide the usual in-

Continued on Page 5.



A SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE.



$7,700—This beautiful residence on Huron Street, north of Bloor, ten rooms and large bathroom, square reception hall finished in oak, best exposed plumbing, hot water heating, stone foundation, concrete cellar; built by the owner for his private residence; splendid value.

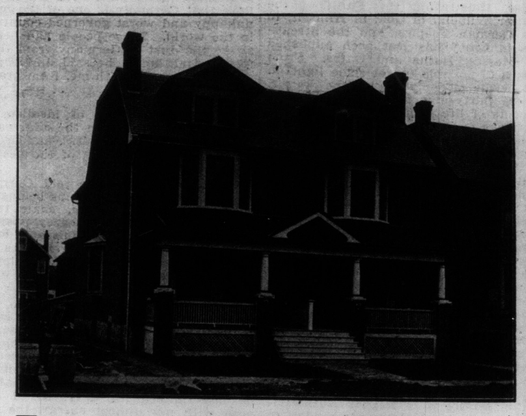
Brunswick Avenue, near Bloor, solid brick, new, square plan, ten rooms and bath, hot water heating, best exposed plumbing, stone foundation, concrete cellar, strictly up-to-date in every particular; cheap for quick sale; see this.

Robert Street, new square plan residence, solid brick, ten rooms and bath, best exposed plumbing, stone foundation, concrete cellar; a bargain.

GEORGE PHILLIPS

BUILDER

556 HURON STREET



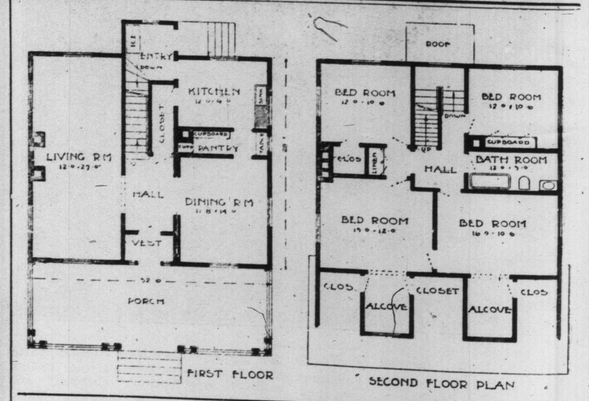
For Sale--373 and 375 Ossington Avenue

$3,300—The above pair of solid brick residences, eight rooms, gas and electric light, large oak mantel in parlor, brick mantel up stairs, large kitchen with splendid cupboard, back stairway, stone foundation, concrete cellar, all modern conveniences; these are a beautiful pair and are remarkable good value. Terms arranged to suit purchaser. See these, as they are to be sold cheap for quick sale.

Alexander McKay

BUILDER

373 Ossington Avenue



A HOPELESS LUNATIC.

"Yes, sir," said the strange-looking individual, "we are entirely satisfied with the flat we have now. There is plenty of room, the neighbors never bother us, no one within hearing plays the piano, there are no children in the block, my wife has no trouble in keeping help, and the janitor is so kind and obliging that the heat is always exactly right, and—"

But they didn't wait to hear any more. They simply held him gently but firmly, while someone went and phoned for a padded ambulance from the insane asylum.—December Bohemian.

FIGURES IN BERLIN SCANDAL.

A libel suit has been entered against Maximilian Harden, the editor of The Zukunf (who is seen in the middle smoking), Germany, who created such a sensation by his revelations in connection with the court. His counsel, Herr Bernstein, stands facing him.

A SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE.

Continued from Page 4.

terior finish of hardwood in hall, living room and dining-room, with pine painted in balance of house. By using a different color scheme and an entirely different combination of materials one can entirely change the appearance of this house at a very little addition to the cost. First, instead of siding, use a coat of rough cast cement on metal lath. Then simplify the millwork, letting all the rafters show, and stain all millwork a dark mission brown, staining the roof a very dark dull green. This would entirely change the house in appearance and make a very attractive cottage.

HIS FIRST ELEVATOR RIDE.

Uncle Reuben came back from the city, excited and nervous. He had gone to the city to transact some law business connected with his farm, with a lawyer whose office was in a modern skyscraper, and whose address Reuben carried along for memorandum.

"Wal," he began, after his wife, alarmed at his changed condition, had threatened to summon the doctor from the nearest village, if he would not explain its cause, "I had about th' skinniest shave from death, this morning, I ever heard on! I wuz in that lawyer's buildin', too. Y' see, I found th' right place an' started lookin' thru th' buildin' f'r his name an' number. Finally after walkin' up stairs after stairs f'r over two hours, I set daown all tired out on th' top step o' th' last stairway completely discouraged.

"'Where kin I find Lawyer Barnes' office?' I asked a man hurryin' by me. He didn't stop, but just pointed his thumb at a young fellar standin' inside a little cage-like room, chewin' gum like sixty. So I stepped over an', into his little room an' asked th' boy if he wuz Lawyer Barnes' clerk. 'No,' he sez, a bit freshlike, 'but I'll see that y' see 'm!' Then that fresh young fellar hit th' wall a punch that did th' hull business!"

Here Reuben pased to cover his eyes and shake all over.

"He hadn't any more'n hit that wall, when he dislodged that room's git-rich-quick fastenin's," he went on, when his spell was over, "an th' hull floor o' that room fell right out an' daown them 15 storeys to th' ground, takin' me an' that young fellar with it!

"Wal, thank God, here I be, Sarahy. How either o' us escaped gittin' every bone in our bodies broke I don't know, an' don't care. All I know is, that floor fell flat on th' groind an' we didn't lose our footin'. When that shock wuz over I hugged th' young feller f'r joy an' give him a five-dollar bill f'r openin' th' door an' lettin' me out ahead o' him. Then I hustled f'r home."—December Bohemian.

A YOUTHFUL CHAUFFEUR.

Master Edgar Mathews drove the car in which he is seated a couple blocks unaided, giving his father, F. W. Mathews, and George L. Vivian, a jolly ride.

MISS THELMA DAVIES.
A Hamilton maid with her Teddy bear.

In a Scrape.

"I'm in a scrape this time for sure," observed the vaccine germ, as the doctor scratched him into the patient's cuticle.—December Bohemian.

Christmas Buyers

Will find many suggestions at our store. One-half the pleasure of giving a Christmas present is in knowing that one's gift is the best of its kind. Everything we have is of the highest quality and best material obtainable. Fines Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Hair Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Toilet Sets and many novelties specially useful and appropriate as gifts.

The Hooper Co., Limited

"THE QUALITY DRUGGISTS"
NEW ADDRESS—83 KING STREET WEST.

HERCULES SPRING BEDS

Are absolutely the most resilient and strongest spring beds made.

DIAMONDS

Only three weeks till Xmas. Prospective buyers are invited to inspect my large stock of

DIAMONDS & PEARL GOODS

My expenses being the smallest of any diamond house in the city, I am enabled to sell at the closest possible prices. I also carry a choice assortment of Cut Glass.

All goods laid aside on payment of a small deposit.

R. A. Gledhill

DIRECT IMPORTER OF DIAMONDS
21 YONGE ST. ARCADE
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Phones M. 3292. Park 187

WE SELL

FISH

THAT IS FISH
and clean them for you.
STEVENS BROS.
THE FISH STORE.
College and Robert Sts. Phone N. 556

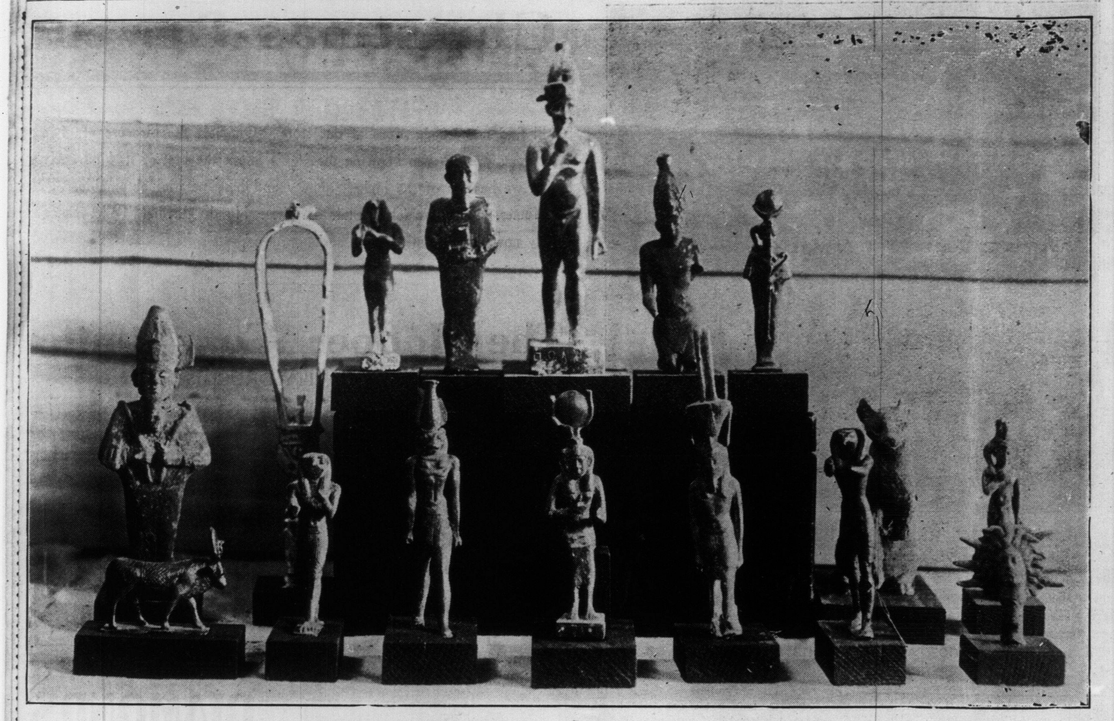
Your Wife.

It's very nice to bring her home
A bunch of roses and
A box of candy, as you did
Before you won her hand;
But if your change is somewhat sl
It makes life more complete
If in the place of flowers and swee
You bring her home some meat.
—Nashville American.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM.

VICTORIA COLLEGE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM.

TWO TEAMS WHICH FOUGHT MANY HARD BATTLES ON VARSITY GROUNDS DURING THE AUTUMN SEASON AND WHICH MAINTAINED HONOR AND CLEANLINESS IN THEIR SPORT.



COLLECTION OF ROMAN GODS, ABOUT 2000 B.C.

Ancient Egypt and Syria Brought Over to Toronto

C. T. Cunnelly, M.A., has returned om his long trip to Egypt and Syria d brought with him one of the fin- t collections of antiquities ever seen America. For five years Mr. Cun- lly has been working along the banks the Nile and among the tombs of gyptian kings searching for trea- res for the museum, and he has not labored in vain. It is impossible in a short article to go into details of all the interesting objects, or to attempt to enumerate them, so one must dwell on the more important, and those so much prized by all who realize the importance of archaeological research.

We see the skill of the masons of Ghizeh, who laid their blocks of stone so carefully and well that it is impossible even at this great distance of time to slip a visiting card between the slabs. Then the ancient process of hafting is shown, and the history of the hafting of the ax explained by species of heads 2500 B.C | The Irish ax—the flat copper ax—made in a stone mould, and the Cretan double ax, sacred to Jupiter. There are also Hittite axes from Perusalem and spears 2000 B.C., and a piece of wood from a tree 2700 B.C., which shows that it took 100 cuts to bring it to the ground.

Proceeding thru the museum, or rather the hall where the collection is for at present there is no museum, one sees a collection of swords, 1500 B.C., from the River Thames, and a prehistoric skate.

A number of Roman picks and masons' mallets about 1400 B.C.. Then, standing on wooden figures, in order to show off their designs and workmanship, are coats of mail, one from Turkey, with a verse of the Koran on each link, and two full suits of Elizabethan time, purchased by money sent by B. E. Walker.

On a long table are models of Egyptian houses, 2500 B.C., twelfth dynasty models of clay in perfect order—three ladies carrying baskets of chaff, and the figure of a woman with extraordinary large hips.

The model in wood of a boat, designed to carry the spirit of King Mentuhoteb to the under world, somewhere near the Celestial Nile, found in a tomb six hundred feet underground, and which was wrecked about 1000 B.C. This boat is in perfect condition, the figures are ready with their oars to take the spirit on its long journey, and one sees figures of the four genii of the dead. Hanging about this collection is a wonderful curtain of Roman design and is one of the finest specimens in the world; also garments from King Mentuhoteb's tomb, coats in perfect condition, taken from the figure of a woman who shows the type of beauty of the age, and who is beautiful, from the tips of her manicured fingers to her toes. The tunics are woven and so well made that today it is impossible to tear them.

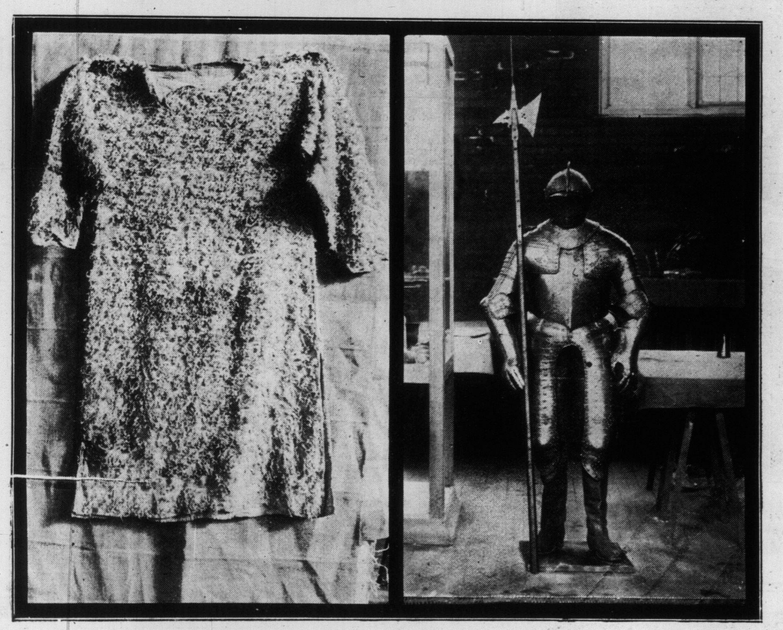
The heads of a man and woman show one the types of people who walked about Egypt before Christ. The man with a heavy scrubby black board and hair on the upper lip, and cut close on the head; the woman with rather almond-shaped eyes and jet black, with the oval face and exquisite features. One seems to be carried whilst looking at these relics of the past into another world, and one must remember that they are not "curios"—a much misused work with travelers and even often by people looking thru an antique collection in some great museum. In a glass case are seen placques, heads of kings and emperors of the Napoleon era, secured in Paris and beautifully designed, and a set of coins of great value, part of the treasure given to Alexander on his triumphal march to the sea.

Last spring a peasant working in his garden discovered some five thousand, and these have been distributed amongst the various collections thruout the world. Mr. Cunnelly also shows a collection of daggers from West Africa, daggers used for money by the natives in Central Africa, and worth, perhaps, 50 cents apiece. Nearby is an ostrich egg which was placed in a tomb six thousand years before Christ, and in perfect condition, tho somewhat dark with age.

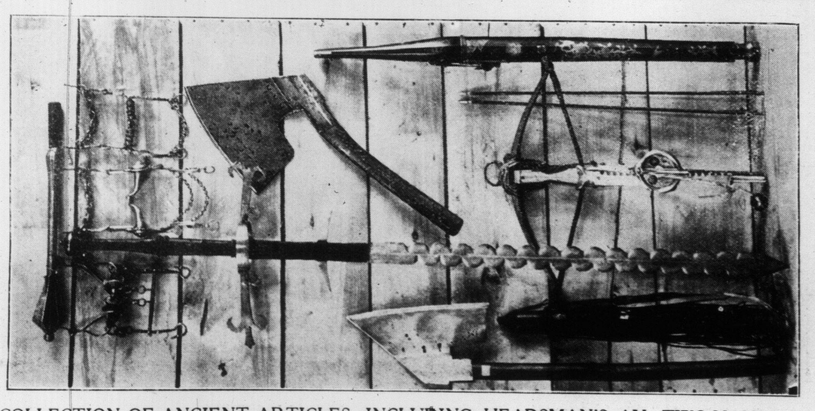
There are amulets, denoting life and death, a safe passage to the under world, and one hundred and twenty-two chains of priest craft. To wear one would ensure the opening of the mouth, another giving health, another sight, and another strength and breath, in fact, one for everything to create happiness, long life and prosperity to the wearer.

Mr. Cunnelly, during the past week, has been explaining to the visitors the history of the turquoise which was the love stone of the time. He described the process of enameling and showed how in the olden days plates were colored for ornamental purposes, and pointed out that each dish was perforated with holes to hang upon some wall. He minutely described the origin of gloss and glaze and has brought back some splendid specimens of vases made by the Chinese and the true Mussulman blue, also some Persian designs and Rhodian ware. The tiles are his most precious souvenirs, for they represent a perfect illustration of the art and workmanship of the period. On another glass case is a collection of iridescent glassware, purchased in Europe from funds sent by E. B. Osler. With the sun shining thru the windows the colors are lighted up and give the appearance of the colors one often sees when crossing the ocean, when the sun shines thru the spray dashing against the side of the ship. This glass has been much admired and will be a valuable addition to the museum when the provincial government sees fit to build the house.

There is a complete collection of Roman kitchen utensils—pots and pans and kettles—in perfect condition, and very much like those used at the present time.. Also several clay hot water bottles, made to fit all parts of the body—the right arm or the left, as the case may be, and portions of the back. The Romans realized that this clay work gave great heat and that it remained.



VERY OLD ROMAN SHIRT. COAT OF MAIL OF CROMWELL'S TIME.



COLLECTION OF ANCIENT ARTICLES, INCLUDING HEADSMAN'S AX, TWO-HANDED SWORD, ROMAN BITS, BOW AND ARROW AND MACE.

and he had his own business to attend to.

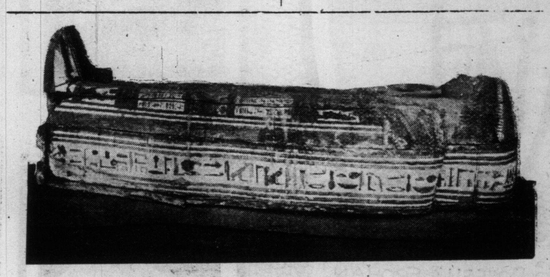
In the centre of the hall there were some funeral urns where the ashes of the dead still remain and some enormous terra cotta vases of special interest and of great value, also a number of glass beads connected with funeral purposes. Some toys, dolls and charms from Egypt and Syria and some images of Astoroth from lower Egypt.

Split open and showing the skull one looked into the mummy coffin and touched the remains of some Egyptian of the 18th dynasty from the cemetery of the nobles at Thebes and saw other mummy coffins painted with designs of the departed's life and of the next world, weird remains, but essential for such a unique collection from the land of shade.

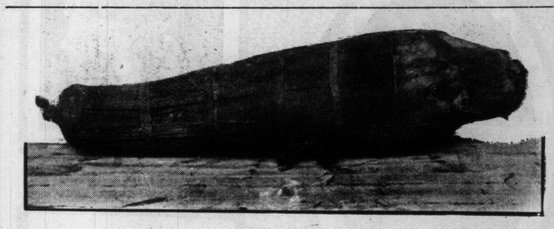
Under cover, and open to the scholar to decipher, are illuminated pages of the Koran on silk and ancient books in Arabic. Chinese snuff bottles and a statuet of Osiris, 800 B.C., and some Farence plates, showing the Hispano-Moresque work of the 17th century, complete the collections, with the celebrated plates from Bokhara, Central Asia, and the costume actually worn by Princess Han Heint, 2700 before Christ.

It is impossible to value such a collection, and it is hoped that the money will soon be forthcoming to build the provincial museum for Ontario

In course of conversation with Mr. Cunnelly he said that this collection represents only about one fifth of the articles secured. Many boxes lie unopened at the university, and many are still in England waiting to be shipped. It is proposed to bring out an illustrated catalog, giving a description of everything when the museum is ready for their reception.



SARCOPHAGUS CONTAINING MUMMY FROM PALACE OF THEBES.



MUMMY FROM PALACE OF THEBES.

NEWSPAPER PRICES.

Says the Buffalo Express: "There is probably but one article of commerce in the world which the public can buy at considerably less than the cost of production. That one article is a penny newspaper. The fact that the cost of publishing a one-cent paper is much more than the price for which it is sold is so well known that people have ceased to be suurprised at the phenomenon. But there are limits beyond which publishers cannot go, and the recent advances in the price of white paper have brought many newspaper owners to the point at which they can no longer give their readers the benefit of the former low rates. In Detroit both The Free Press and The News have announced an increase in price to 2c. In Indiana The Indianapolis Star, The Terre Haute Star and The Muncie Star, composing the Star League, have advanced to 2c. The Evening News of Perth Amboy, N.J., has put its price up to 2c and the publishers of The Perth Amboy Chronicle say that they see no recourse but to follow the example. La Presse and La Patrie of Montreal have advanced the price of their special Saturday editions from 1c to 2c. Three daily papers in

There are politicians who look upon newspapers as their natural enemies and would consider it a gain for their cult if the number and circulation of newspapers could be reduced one half. But the people who buy and read newspapers must see that the question of maintaining the low prices at which they have been sold for many years is a public question, and so far as the power of congress goes, it will be acting against the public interest if it refuses to do its part toward this end."

SHORT TALK IS GOLDEN IN NEW YORK.

Once upon a time a widely heralded speaker came from the west to be heard at a big New York banquet. He was contemplating removing to New York for the practice of his profession and he was anxious to make a good impression. He happened to show his carefully prepared typewritten speech to a New York friend, who immediately threw up his hands and exclaimed: "Why, man, that speech will last an hour and a half!"

"Probably," returned the visitor. "Well, what of it?"

"A speech an hour and a half long at a New York dinner!" almost shrieked the New Yorker. "Here, let's get to work cutting this down right now. Maybe, as this is your first appearance here, they will allow you 30 minutes."

"Thirty minutes!" echoed the out-of-town man in dismay. "My dear fellow, this is a big subject. It simply can't be disposed of in 30 minutes. Why, I've been at work on that speech for weeks and weeks."

But the New York friend was obdurate. He took charge of the manuscript, and despite the protests of the westerner, relentlessly sat by and saw that the speech was cut down to a 30-minute basis.

The dinner duly arrived and the westerner was called upon for a speech as the principal guest of the evening. He began well and obtained the attention of his hearers at once. His voice was good, his delivery was excellent, his speech logical, clear-cut and compact. Cheers and applause were frequent and the diners began to think a new post-prandial orator had dawned upon the New York horizon. At the end of 25 minutes, the speaker was still holding their attention. So encouraged was he by the reception given his remarks that he kept on talking. At the end of ten minutes more, the diners began to grow restless. In another ten minutes, those nearest the doorways suddenly vanished. Still the speaker kept on, going back over his own course and trying to recall passages no longer relevant. At the end of an hour, those who still remained began to "guy" the speaker. They applauded recklessly and without discrimination. Did the orator announce, "Another point—" they clapped loudly. Did he clear his throat, the sound was greeted with cheers. Chairs scraped and creaked, and sundry mysterious noises arose. The speaker finally "caught on," brought his oration to an abrupt close, and sat down flushed with anger.

If he had stopped at the end of 25 minutes, his reputation in New York would have been made. The result was that he lost the attention of his hearers and aroused the resentment of the other speakers on the program. The congratulations he received at the end of the evening were perfunctory and the newspapers the next morning merely mentioned him among the "also spokes." He had killed whatever future he might have had in New York.—From "The After-Dinner Speakers of New York," by Charles P. Russell, in The Bohemian for December.

Daring Feats of Photographers.

A man who can stand or sit on the flange of a steel beam, not so wide as the sole of your shoe, and 600 feet above a roaring granite-paved city street, there coolly to take successful pictures of the top of the city far below him, must be possessed of three qualifications, and each of the first water. He must have judgment, patience and courage, these three, and, one may add without slighting the other two, the greatest of these is courage, so writes H. G. Hunting in The Technical World Magazine for December.

The eager eye of the camera goes everywhere nowadays, and the man who makes picture-getting his business adopts no peaceful, unexciting pursuit. If he is under contract to a great newspaper or magazine he may be called upon to secure a picture of anything, from a flashlight in the black depths of a metropolitan sewer to a portrait of the fairest white slave in a Turkish harem. He may be asked to "get" a female grizzly nursing her whelps, in her mountain lair, to illustrate some naturalist's work, at one end of the year, and, before the other end has come, he may snap a shutter on the lip of some smoking volcano's crater.

When you see a striking or a startling picture of man or beast in some extraordinary place or pose, do you ever stop to think where the photographer was who made the negative or how he got there?

This article is elaborately illustrated with intensely interesting, sometimes startling photographs of the camera-man at work.

THE GIFT QUESTION

Visit Our SILVER ROOM

A VAST selection for the home needs—articles from the mastersmiths of this country and abroad, affording you an infinite variety for you to choose just what you wish. Tea sets, 5 pieces, from $22.50
Fruit dishes, quadruple plate, from 4.50
Sterling silver, from ... 18.00
Candlebras, from 12.00
Hot water kettles, from . 16.00
Entree dishes, from 9.00

and a manifold assortment of odd spoons and forks, suitable for the person having everything.

Articles in sterling silver in this room, from $1.00 upwards.

CUT GLASS ROOM

One of the largest stocks in Canada to choose from.

High quality with moderate price in great harmony.

Punch bowls, from $25.00
Vases, from 1.25
Berry bowls, from 5.00
Water bottles 5.00
Nappies, from 1.75

ELECTRIC BRONZES

A most liberal showing of electrics for every known home need, from $10.00 to $150.00

AMBROSE KENT & SONS, LIMITED
156 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Established 1856.

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

The firelight flickers soft and low
Where hangs the sprig of mistletoe.
And linger here a man and maid
Of microbes not a whit afraid!

Past twelve. The clock has struck—no doubt
Its grievance that 'tis all worn out
With seconding a loving pair
Who grant no respite, I declare.

The mistletoe swings to and fro
And wishes that the youth would go—
The youth who starts, but ever turns
And for "another, darling," yearns!

And Cupid yawns; but pricks his ears
As, ah, a stealthy tread he hears!
It's down the stairs—it's in the hall—
A rush—a cry—a sudden fall!

A door swift flung, and fainter then
A clatter on the steps again,
For weal or woe, and to and fro,
There swings in glee the missile toe.
—Edwin L. Sabin in The Bohemian for December.

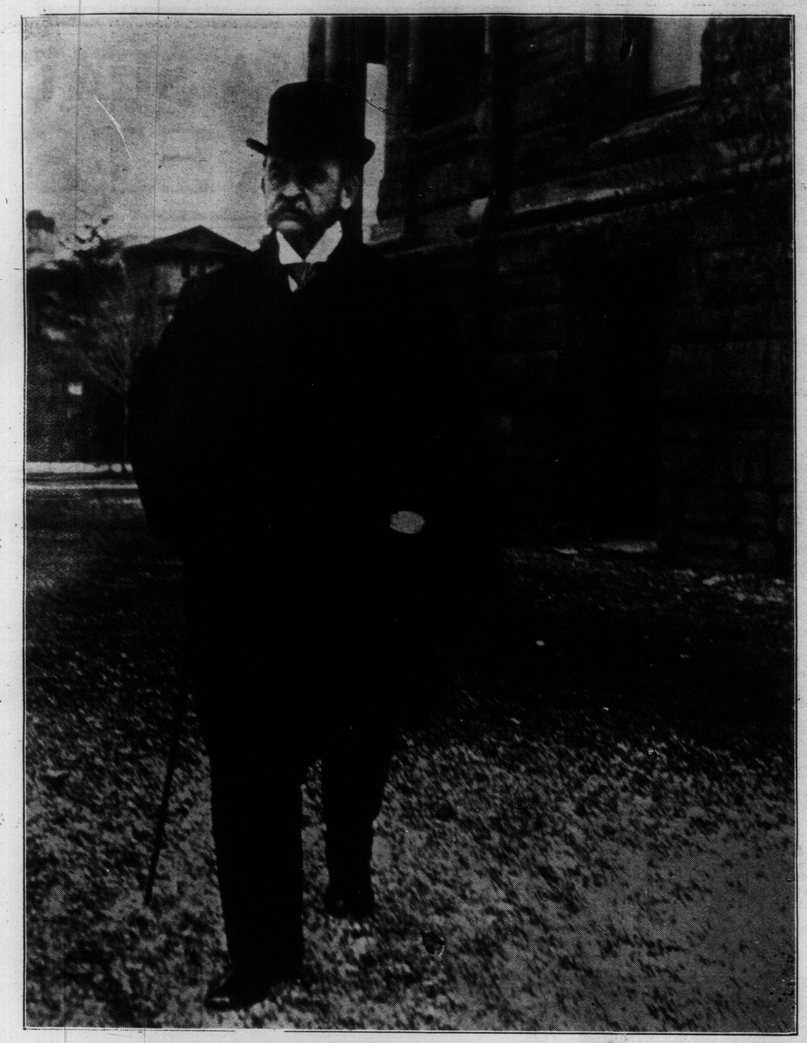
COMPLETE COLLECTION OF ROMAN KITCHEN UTENSILS UNEARTHED BY MR. CUNNELLY IN EGYPT.

The lamps which the virgins used are interesting. They show the different sizes, those used by the wise virgins and the fillers these ladies carried to replenish the oil when the lights went out, and the smaller ones carried by the foolish virgins, which invariably went out on the way to the marriage festival.

Apropos of marriage—Orientals have no idea of time, and frequently the priest would keep the wedding party waiting for hours if it so pleased him.

Joliet, Ill., which formerly sold at 5c a week, have doubled their prices.

"The president of the International Paper Company declares in a published interview that the day of the 1c newspaper is past. The majority of publishers, however, are still hoping that amendments to the tariff will be adopted at the coming session of congress which will enable them to buy white paper at a lower price. Some of the politicians in congress are disposed to regard the matter as something which concerns newspaper publishers only.



ONTARIO'S PRIME MINISTER LEAVING HIS OFFICE.
Hon. J. P. Whitney, walking across the snow-sprinkled lawn in Queen's Park, to his residence.—Photo by Wm. Banks, Jr.

Aspasia and the Athenians

Aspasia was indeed a genius. She was forbidden by the unique Athenian law to contract marriage with a citizen but it would be a grave mistake to assume that she was thereby deprived of opportunities to achieve greatness On the contrary, strange to say, her apparent disqualification was her real opportunity; for the high-born Athenian girl, seemingly more fortunate when at length she was wedded to a husband who had been chosen for her by old women in her early years, was by custom relegated to the attic and forbidden that association with others which is essential to the development of mind and manners. But possessing neither beauty nor certain other attributes now-a-days considered essential to the maintenance of a secure position in polite society, Aspasia's wit, wisdom, tact and charm sufficed to win for her a personal influence over learned men not wielded before or since by any woman. In common with all of the stranger women, she was free to practise arts of pleasing, and was encouraged by custom to invent new methods of feeding the vanities of men. Undoubtedly, too, in studying how best to first ensnare and then enslave, she profited from the advice of the experienced philosophers, just as the gentle Theodota was guided by Socrates himself. That her ultimate success was purely intellectual is clearly evidenced by the fact that the most scrupulous citizens brought their own wives to her for instruction; but it is unlikely that the powerful Pericles would have been driven to the extremity of tears to win her acquittal from a sympathetic tribunal if, at the beginning, at least, her life had not been as sensual as that of the majority of her class.

But does not the real question relate less to the extent of Aspasia's influence than to the good or ill wrought by its exercise? It is true that she urged the unfortunate citizen women to strive to attain a higher level by cultivating attractiveness of mind and person; but she must have realized, possibly not without gratification, that advice so sardonic necessarily, however earnest, could avail little. In point of fact, indeed, the effect produced was quite the reverse of that apparently hope for. The citizen women were depressed and the stranger women were exhilarated by Aspasia's success; and from the day of her ascendancy the former lost ground steadily, and the latter became more and more prominent and influenital, until finally the latter were lost sight of altogether. Not one of their names appeared on the pages of history from Athens' golden age to its fall, while simultaneously the records abound increasingly in mention of "the companions." Nobody ever heard of Mrs. Plato, or Mrs. Aristotle, or Mrs. Epicurus, or Mrs. Isocrates; but Archeanassa, Herpylis, Leontium and Metaneira were names familiar to every resident of Athens. So were scores of others. One writer painted fascinating pictures of one-hundred and thirty-three; the comic poets chronicled their witty sayings and turned them into verse; sculptors, inspired by the dazzling apearance of the most beautiful women the world has ever seen, preserved to posterity their fine features; artists, statesmen, teachers—all were at their feet.

Meanwhile, the wives remained at home caring for unloved children, and so lost to the refinements of their ancestors that before the end of the dismal story we are told that they ate like dogs, tearing away meat with their teeth and cramming it into their mouths. And yet, in theory and before the law, these neglected and degraded women continued to be responsible for the porpagation of a race, while no burden rested upon the shoulders of those better equipped, but unrecognized by the state. From the downfall of the nation which evidently ensued, are we not forced not only to conclude that the decay of Athens began with the ascendancy of Aspasia, but also to infer that no state can long survive the humiliation of one sex by the other, or even withstand the unavoidable effect of open disregard of what might be termed instinctive convention?

If so, the lesson is one well learned in these days of loosening marital ties, since it supplements that which has come to be regarded as only a moral requirement with a vitally practical reason for sturdy resistance to further encroachments upon the wholesome condition traditionally attained thru matrimony.—George Harvey, in The North American Review for December.

WHAT ABOUT OLD AGE?

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's return to the strenuous life after a brief experience of that "labor and sorrow" which a man in his seventy-second year has authority to expect is surely one more rebuke to those who cavil at the stress and strain of modern existence.

"What, sir," asked Dr. Johnson, "would you know what it is to feel the evils of old age? Would you have the gout? Would you have decrepitude?"

With one's eye upon modern old age the doctor's half-cynical, half-pathetic questions sound oddly out of place. This is the day of old men. A strenuous old age folowing a strenuous youth is the fashion. "C.-B." is only one example out of many of the antiseptic effect of hard work properly combined with a common-sense rule of living. Doctors of medicine have been telling man and women to "vibrate" and live long; President Roosevelt tells them to "sweat and be saved."

Of the host of strenuous old men of to-day two come to memory first because their names have a topical interest. They are Sir John Hare, the actor, and Sir Charles Santley, the singer, two of the birthday knights. Neither, to be sure, is aged, but both are standing witnesses to the truth of the hard-work doctrine as a life-preserver. Sir Charles Wyndham is several years the senior of Sir John Hare, tho the popular idea is probably to the contrary, for he was born in the year of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, just seventy years ago. Sir Charles' father was a medical man, who wrote a book entitled "What to Eat, Drink and Avoid," but hard work is the secret of Sir Charles' health.

There are certain men whom it is impossible to pass by in a connection such as this. They belong to the royal family of the aged. Such, in his day, was Gladstone. Such, in the present year, are Lord Strathcona and General Booth. That racy Americanism "Sweat and be saved" had its language been a trifle more polite, might have served as a motto for the Strathcona coat-of-arms. The high commissioner of Canada is a young man of 87, who has lived and is living the strenuous life as few men can have lived it in the world's history. He still puts in five days of hard work each week at the Dominion offices, and is no older in spirit than when he was fifty. General Booth is nine years younger than Lord Strathcona—an man of the same type, who has obeyed the same hard rules of living. "My wife is in heaven, and I have no home, merely a place where I keep some furniture," are words which throw some light on one example of strenuous old age.

Yet another grand old man who has killed the microbe of senility with the antiseptic of intense toil is Lord Avebury, the savant who "has a tender love for flowers, children, wasps, clerks and the rest of the smaller creation." He is the prime minister's senior by two years, and has lived austerely all his life in the central turmoil of the world's busiest epoch. Of him one might say, with Cicero, that "When a man hath led his former life quietly, uprightly, godly and laudably, his old age is very mild, pleasant and courteous. Such was the old age of Plato, who, in the eighty-first year of his age, died as he sat writing."

"It is not years that make age," said Sir Theodore Martin, the G. O. M. of English literature, now in his 92nd year. "Frivolous pursuits, base passions unsubdued, narrow selfishness, vacuity of mind, life with sordid aims or no aim at all—these are the things that bring age upon the soul."

How body and soul may pass onward together in happy union until the end of the journey comes unexpectedly in sight has been delicately told by another octogenarian of strenuous life—Mr. Marston, the publisher.

"In my particular case," he writes, "it seems to me that old age approached so gradually and with such stealthy steps that its approach has been imperceptible, and it is only recently that I have found out, not so much after all by any grave change in my bodily activity as by the Anno Domini which tells me I was born nearly eighty-three years ago, and therefore must be old."

Is modern old age, then, a failure?—H. M., in London Daily News.

A SMA' SOLDIER LADDIE.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Zock, Toronto.

LATE HUGH MURRAY OF HAMILTON.
Grand secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge in Canada, and past grand master, whose largely attended funeral took place on Saturday, November 30.

STORIES ABOUT WARDS.

"If the 'arbitrator' is chosen to end the railway deadlock," says The London Chronicle, "there is no reason to dread that his decision would be 'arbitrary,' tho the two words are very near relatives. An 'arbiter,' the Latin word which used to be more common as English than it is now, meant by derivation simply 'one who went to' something to examine it, and so at first a spectator or witness. Then, in Roman law, it assumed the technical sense of an umpire. But a 'judicium,' the legal decision in a case with regard to a definite sum of money, for instance, was distinguished from an 'arbitrium,' a legal decision as to an uncertain sum, which had to be determined. Hence 'arbitrary,' acquired the sense of uncertain, capricious.

"Disaster" is an astrological term, meaning "unfavorable star"—one of the many words that astrology has bequeathed to the English language. "Predominant," "ill-starred," "in the ascendant," are other instances, not to speak of the expression "My stars!" Even "influence" is really astrological, signifying the flowing in upon human affairs of the power of some heavenly body.

"Petrel" and "petrol" both descend from "petra," a rock. "Petrol" comes directly enough, thru "petroleum," rock oil, but "petrel" thru St. Peter, after whom the bird was named, because it appeared to walk upon the waves.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

There are few national subjects so imperfectly understood as that of bird protection; and comparatively few readers who realize that the protection of birds is a subject of such wide importance. Most people look upon the movement as having no deeper significance than the worthy agitation of a group of enthusiasts, and to these I commend the statistics recently compiled by the entomologist of the agriculture department showing the annual loss of millions of dollars to the country's agriculture thru only the destructive work of insects. There is not a farmen or a land owner in America whose pocket is not directly affected by bird protection, for the very good reason that in no country in the world do insects impose a heavier tax on farm products than in the United States; and birds are the most dependable as well as most active destroyers of insects. So you see the subject is one of the greatest general concern for every wild bird that is saved is a diligent and an intelligent "extra hand" added to the farmer's crop-making "help," at no cost to hom. The important role which agriculture fills in our country's resources and wealth and presperity I need not dwell upon, I am sure; the knowledge of it is in the mouth of every schoolboy. What I do wish to emphasize is, that in helping to protect the birds you are in reality working directly or indirectly according to your vocation, for the benefit of your own pocket, and on that score I make my appeal for your aid.—From Caspar Whitney's "Viewpoint," in The Outing Magazine for December.

PEPPER AND SALT.

The proof of the auto is in the death list.

Many a man thinks himself far-seeing, when in reality he is only far-sighted.

The secret of success—aim high and use a shotgun.

Promoter—a modern alchemist who can transmute hot air into gold.

A sure way of rendering the straight and narrow path more popular—make it wide enough for automobiles.

The original Big Stick—the rolling pin.

Money may make some people mad—but it's the lack of it that makes most of us wax warm in the neck cloth.

A checkered career frequently ends in stripes.

An agnostic is a fellow who says he knows nothing and thinks he knows everything.

In Shakespeare's time the play was the thing. Now it's the box receipts.

The dark ages—anywhere between 28 and 40.

Matrimony—the fighting chance. —December Bohemian.

The Boni Variety.

"You refuse me?" snapped the little count, twirling his waxed moustache.

"I do," replied the sensible heiress, coldly.

"Poor girl!"

"Yes, I would be a poor girl if I had you for a husband."

You never know how much real comfort there is in Clothes until you have worn one of

Broderick's Business Suits $22.50

They have a National reputation, worn from Coast to Coast.

Write for samples and Measurement Chart

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Let the Machine Speak for Itself

The 1900 Self-Working Washer pays for itself in what it saves for you.

That is what I claim for it and what I am prepared to establish. If after 30 days' trial you feel that the machine is not all it is represented to be, send it back at my expense.

If you keep it, you can if you wish, pay for it in weekly or monthly instalments, out of what it saves for you.

This machine will make you independent of laundries and washerwomen, and save you worry with your maid.

It will take care of your lingerie, and wash spotlessly all heavy garments besides.

It cannot wear out clothes or break buttons. There is no rubbing, stretching or tearing.

The 1900 Self-Working Washer washes by driving the soapy water through the threads of the clothes, just as if you held them under a high water fall of soapy water.

All that is necessary to start the machine is to turn a water faucet or an electric light key. As soon as a tubful of clothes is washed a twist of your fingers switches the power to the wringer and wrings the clothes out.

Your maid can have a big washing out before 9 o'clock in the morning without any drudgery, fretfulness or dissatisfaction.

Remember, you can test the truth of this without it costing you a penny.

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HUNTING IN ENGLAND.
Famous Quorn dog pack ready to start out for the chase in Leicester.

came, he was out of town, but I thought I would see if I could find the nest myself. So I made inspection from tree to tree, and presently the female hummer began to fly about me anxiously. We played a game of hot and cold, until it became evident that the nest must be in a certain low apple tree which had many dead, lichen-covered branches. Some of these came down nearly to the ground, and for quite a while I stood by the tree, running my eyes along each branch in order, trying to make out the nest, while the female kept darting frantically at my head. It must have been nearly a quarter of an hour before I discovered that I was standing almost touching the nest with my hands, having been looking right over it all the time. It contained two fresh eggs this being in the early part of June. The branch upon which it was built was completely overgrown with lichens, and the nest, being covered with them, too, was wonderfully disguised, tho there were no leaves to hide it.—From "Experiences with Humming-Birds," by H. K. Job, in The Outing Magazine for December.

BITS OF FUN.

An old lady, lauding up the Thames scenery, said to Whistler, "The whole trip along the river was like a series of your superb etchings."

"Yes," he replied, "nature is creeping up."

"So young Gotrox has taken a wife. What was her maiden name?"

"Her maiden aim seems to have been to marry Gotrox, and she proved an unusually good shot for a woman."

"What," she asked, "is your idea of a womanly woman?"

"One," he replied, "who takes the comb out of her back hair every little while and gives it two or three upward scrapes and then jabs it in again."

An old gentleman was about to take unto himself a fourth wife. Sobs were heard in an adjoining room, and a guest enquired what was the matter?

"It's only Maria, the servant. She always cries when papa gets married!" said the son of the house.

"It seems strange," said the judge, "to see a maritime lawyer representing a bankrupt."

"Not at all," replied the witty advocate; if your honor will glance over the record in this case, you will find that so far as his finances are concerned, my client is entirely at sea."

THE WINDOW GARDEN.

Don't use much water at this season of the year. The plants will be at a standstill, for the most part, and these need only enough to keep the soil moist. It's the growing plant that requires a good deal of water.

Use no fertilizers until your plants begin to grow again. A plant that is not growing is not in a condition to make use of strong food. The application of it will do harm, instead of good.

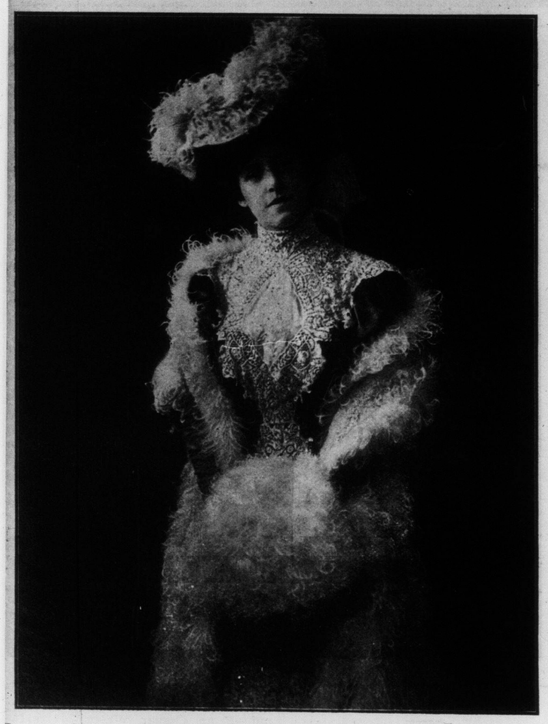
Turn your plants at least once a week, that all sides of them may have a chance at the sunshine. A plant that is allowed to stand facing the glass all the time only looks well from one position, and that is outside the window.

Let cleanliness prevail at all times. Pick off every leaf that begins to turn yellow. Keep the surface of the soil stirred, that air may get to the roots of the plants.

Keep the thermometer down to 65 or 70 degrees if possible.

Shower your plants two or three times a week to wash the dust off their leaves, and prevent the ravages of the red spider. This pest flourishes in a hot, dry atmosphere. Keep it moist and he will not do much damage. A showering, bear in mind, doesn't mean a slight sprinkling. It means a real shower, and the result of it is that your plants are wet, all over.

Splendid scene in "The Masqueraders," which will be presented at the Royal Alexandra this week.



Bonita in "Wine, Woman adn Song," at Grand Opera House.—Bonita won the diamond star at the Actors' Fund Fair, New York, for Being the most popular American actress.

There is only one thing better than a thoro showering for house plants, and that is a dip-bath. Fill a large tub with water and souse your plants under, leaving them submerged for two or three minutes, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that water has got to every part of them. No insect can possibly escape such a bath as that.

If the red spider has begun to injure your plants before you were aware of his presence, heat the water in your tub to 120 degrees, and immerse the infested plants in it, allowing them to remain under about half a minute. This will kill the spider without injuring very delicate plants. —From "Country Home Seasonable Reminders," by Eben E. Rexford, in The Outing Magazine for December.

IN THE OPEN.

Here's what I love—the blue sky above
And the wide clear space,
The mountain plain, the guiding rein,
The wind in my face.

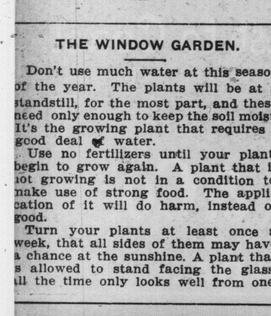
To ride and ride, where the land spreads wide
To the darkening hills.
In a splendid race to the open place
And the life that fills.

To ride and to rest on the hill's high crest,
Under open sky;
And to sleep without fear, where the stars are near
And God close by.
—From The Outing Magazine for December.

THE INGENIOUS HOME OF THE HUMMING BIRD.

The home of the humming-bird is one of the most remarkable and artistic creations of all bird architecture. It is a tiny, delicate cup, made of the softest plant-down, saddled upon some rather slender branch, so deftly that it seems a part thereof. The saliva of the birds is used to compact and secure the material, and likewise to coat the exterior with the gray-green lichens so generally found upon trees. This makes it so assimilate with the surroundings that it is a very difficult object to discover. And thereby hangs a tale. A gentleman had told me that, if I would call upon him, he would show me an occupied nest of a humming-bird in his orchard. When I

Mrs. Patrick Campbell in one of her natural poses. She will appear at the Princess the last half of the coming week.



Don't put off having your eyes attended to. Consult Dr. Harvey, at the Empire College of Ophthalmology, 358 West Queen Street. Defective eyesight caused Miss Grace Potts to see the Toronto Post-Office as above before her eyes were examined by Dr. Harvey. The successful methods employed enabled her to see it clearly and distinctly afterwards.

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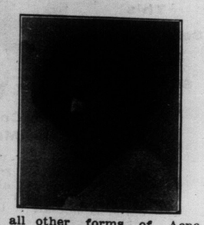
A Firm Position.

"What is your position on this question?" asked the man of the statesmanlike instincts.

"My position," answered the man of legal qualifications, "is one that pays forty thousand a year."

As a train was approaching a seaside resort it parted in the middle, and naturally the communicating cord snapped also; the end of it striking an old lady on the bonnet. "What is the matter?" she exclaimed. "Oh, the train has broken in two," replied a youth who sat in the next seat. "I should say so," responded the old lady, looking at the broken cord. "Did they suppose a thin bit of string like that would hold the train together?"

Repulsive Pimples, Blackheads, Blotches



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which acts both externally and internally on the skin. A combination that cannot be beaten. Thousands have been cured, why not you?

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Tel. M. 831. Established 1892.

Revenue Officer (to captain, just arrived) : Is your ship's cargo mixed?

Irish captain (very cheery) : It is, surr, ivery bit of it!—Punch.

"Next Friday, Henry, is our silver wedding dey. Don't you think we might kill the fat pig and have a—"

"Kill the pig, woman? Why, how is the unfortunate pig to blame for what happened five-and-twenty years ago?"