The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

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Clearing the Decks For Early Election

Boy Gets Burglarious Ideas at Nickle Show

New Contractor on Intake Repair Job

Senate Reading Room— Toronto—1904

ONUS IS ON CITY FOR REPAIRS TO THE INTAKE

Contractors Firmly Decline to Assume Responsibility — Plant of Weddell Co., Under Capt. Manly, to Be Used Under Direction of Board of Control.

Neither of the contractors consulted by the board of control is willing to undertake the responsibility of repairing the conduit leading to the intake. This important fact was brought out at a conference held on Saturday in the mayor's office. The conference was attended by F. H. McGuigan, Mr. Weddell, of the Weddell Company of Trenton, Capt. Manly, superintendent of the Weddell Company, City Engineer Rust, Corporation Counsel Drayton the mayor and the board of control.

Both Mr. McGuigan and Mr. Weddell declined to consider the undertaking and assume the responsibility of completing the work. Mr. McGuigan suggested that the city secure the services of Capt. Manly with the men and plant of the Weddell Company to do the work. He expressed the opinion that Capt. Manly was the most capable man he knew to undertake the job and strongly recommended that his services be enlisted.

City Engineer Rust again assured the board of his willingness to co-operate with any scheme the board might suggest, as his one desire is to secure relief from the situation in which the city has been placed by the possibilities of a polluted water supply.

It was decided to endeavor to get the consent of the managers of the Weddell Company at Trenton to Capt. Manly undertaking the work with all their available men and plant there. The company will not be asked to assume any responsibility and the work will proceed practically under the direction of the board of control. This was considered by all concerned as the best possible arrangement to be made under the circumstances.

The mayor stated after the conference that the council will be asked to approve of the plan on Monday, but in the meantime the board will take the responsibility of making arrangements with the Weddell Company in anticipation of favorable action on the part of the council.

Politics Were Too Strenuous

And Premier Scott of Saskatchewan Will Have to Go Abroad to Recuperate.

REGINA, Sask., March 18.—Premier Walter Scott has collapsed under the strain to which he has been subjected for two months as the result of the vigorous assault of the opposition at the legislature, and will shortly leave the province for his health. In his absence Hon. Mr. Calder will lead the government. The premier announced last night that dissolution would not be sought this year, and supplies were voted thus ending three weeks' deadlock.

The Self-Sacrifice of the Physician

Medical Men From McGill and Harvard Will Investigate Terrible Sleeping Sickness.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—With the charracteristic sacrifice of the physician, Dr. J. L. Todd of the medical department of McGill University of Montreal, and Dr. Simon B. Wolbach, assistant professor of bacteriology at the Harvard Medical School, have departed for the unknown tracts of West Africa to study the so-called "Sleeping Sickness" and its allied diseases among the natives. The two physicians have a single white hunter as escort, and will brave the dangers of hostile natives in their efforts to discover the primary source of the baffling disease.

CHARLEY BRADLEY, 13 CHAMPION BOY BURGLAR

Absorbed Ideas at Nickle Shows and Proceeded to Put Them Into Practice—Started Fire to Cover Attempt at Rifling Vault.

It wasn't any wonder Charlie Bradley failed. No one can deny that he is the "champion" burglar of the 90-pound class, and when you consider the age limit of 13 years, which he can crawl under his, performance is the top notch of kid crookery.

Charlie, who lives with his mother at 34 Vanauley-street, says that he got his burglarious ideas at the nickel shows, and carried them out in order that he might secure the funds to go to more nickle shows, presumably to get more ideas. Here is the way it worked out:

On Wednesday night the police were confronted with a real live mystery. Fire was discovered in the premises of the Harris Lithographing Co., at 468 West Wellington-street. The blaze started in a pile of newspapers on a closed stairway at the top of the building. Employes were at work on the top flat and in the basement, and the fire was discovered when it was even younger than the youthful desperado who set it alight. It, like his criminal career, was snuffed out in its infancy.

While the miniature blaze was in progress, the little boy who had formerly worked for the company, was seen in the grounds surrounding the building by one of the women employes. Whether his presence gave her confidence or whether she was naturally of a reserved nature does not appear, and this later proved the undoing of the boy burglar.

Vault Tampered With.

When the fire was extinguished it was discovered that the walls surrounding the vault on the ground floor had been tampered with and an attempt had been made to saw off the handle of the door. The matter was reported to the police and Detective Tipton got busy. Mr. Harris had already questioned the boy, but had been given an explanation of the lad's presence which satisfied him, but Tipton, for lack of a better clue, called upon the lad to again rehearse his story.

The 90-pound burglar tried out his explanation before the 210-pound sleuth, but could not get away with it, the weight being all against him. He explained that at 9 o'clock he had been passing the building and had seen flames. He went to turn in an alarm, but had been chased by a ferocious poodle dog. He then returned to the fire and saw the woman employe, who

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THEY MUST BE FOUND.

If it costs the city $10,000, it ought to spend it in finding out the man or men who were driving the motor car that killed the old man Edward Jacobs, near the corner of Bloor and Clinton-streets, on the night of March 3.

If two or three detectives or specialists were put on this job, and if they had the co-operaton of every owner of a motor car in the city, as they would have, it would be comparatively easy to locate these men.

This is the second fatal accident where the drivers of a motor car have escaped. So far only a petty reward of $100 has been offered. The World will venture to say that there are twenty people who have the secret, and, in some way, they ought to be unearthed.

In the meantime, here's a good chance for all local Sherlock Holmeses to get busy on the proposition.

UNITED AGAINST RECIPROCITY TREATY

Niagara Fruit Growers Practically Unanimous in Active Opposition to the Proposed Trade Agreement With the United States,— Liberals Line Up Against Measure.

ST. CATHARINES, March 18.—(Special.)—While the question of reciprocity as proposed by the Dominion Government is now being subjected to such general discussion thruout the Niagara district, not in the slightest has the interest of the fruit growers abated nor have they retreated one 'ota from the stand taken on the measure, which is calculated to ruin local industry.

"Fruit men," said a prominent grower to The World this afternoon, "were the first to appreciate the injustice being done by the government; the first to cry out against the iniquitous legislation and will be the last to submit to the measure. Men who are now talking in favor of reciprocity, as will be noticed, are real estate men, who, sell land on which fruit is grown, but who grow little if any fruit. Actual fruit growers of both political parties are as strong as ever against the measure and are standing by the series of strong resolutions adopted since the return of Fielding and Paterson from Washington."

The executive of the Niagara Peninsula Fruitgrowers' Association, which is the senior association of the entire district, all active scientific growers, having membership therein, has even adopted a resolution callink upon the senate of Canada to stand firm to their duties and reject the measure if it is adopted by the commons.

That resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, with such Liberals as Robt. Thompson, who at one time contested Lincoln's seat in the legislature against Major Hiscott; Carl R. Fisher, registrar of the county, who was appointed by the Ross administration; William H. Bunting, who held the position of fruit commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for Ontario, his appointment, also having been made by the Liberal Government. In fact, the majority of the members present when the vote was taken, were Liberals.

As an evidence of the feeling of Liberals, the expression of Wm. Mitchell, reeve of Grimsby Village, for several years, warden of Lincoln County last year, and last defeated candidate for the legislature on the Liberal ticket, made to a Globe representative this week, is significant. When asked concerning his opinion on reciprocity, he replied: "I am opposed to reciprocity. I have always been a Liberal, but if the government goes to the country on this question, I am satisfied there will not be enough of it left to move and second an address from the throne."

These are busy days for the growers, spring pruning is beginning to divert their immediate attention, but the men who imagine they are getting cold feet on the stand they have taken, have a second guess coming to them.

Althru the fruit belt there is but one opinion on the question, and that is that the proposed legislation would practically wipe out the tender fruit industry of Niagara district.

ADMITS MURDER OF ANDERSON GIRL

"Punk" Jardine Said to Confess He Killed Lizzie Anderson Last Fall—Confession Came as Surprise to Friends, Who Believed Him Innocent.

GODERICH, Ont., March 18.—(Special).—It is stated on very good authority that "Punk" Jardine to-day confessed to murder of Lizzie Anderson. Certain officials were in town to-day and examined Jardine at the county jail, securing his signed confession, implicating himself only. He states he first assaulted the unfortunate girl with her own consent, and then killed her. He says he doesn't know why he did it.

Jardine has been in jail since the inquest in November and the confession came as a surprise, as the general impression was that he was innocent of the crime, but knew something about it.

TERMINAL STATION PROJECT.

F. A. Andrews, F. E. Townsend and S. O. Hadden of New York will lay a proposition before the board of control this week for a franchise to build a terminal station for steam railways entering the city similar to the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York. They will also, if they secure the franchise, provide subways for the entrance of the railways. The terminal building will include offices and hotel and retaurant accommodations.

NORTH TORONTO CARRIES BYLAW

North Toronto on Saturday carried the bylaw to instal a sewerage system by a large majority.

The total vote was:

For	329
Against	135
Majority for	194

WANT INCLUSION IN CANADIAN TREATY

Some of the European Nations Contend That the Same Tariff Arrangements Should Extend to Them Under the Most - Favored Nations Clause of Trade Treaties.

NEW YORK, March 18.—(Special.)—The members of congress and the diplomatic corps are engaged in an attempt to solve the following problem: If the Canadian reciprocity agreement be ratified by congress, will not other powers than Canada demand the application to them of the same tariff concessions under the most favored nation clause, which appears in all other treaties?

One is unable to assert at the present time, according to any consensus of opinion, just what the facts are. The United States has negotiated no reciprocity treaties with other powers than the above ratified by congress. In the senate files is a large bundle of reciprocity treaties with South American republics, but they have not been ratified by the senate. These former were treaties which needed ratification by the senate only and by a two-thirds vote in distinction from the Canadian reciprocity agreement, which is not a formal treaty, but which is real tariff legislation, and which goes into force when a majority in the house votes for it.

The rule of the most favored nation clause in other treaties is one which is indistinct, and around which perpetually centres a storm of discussion. In detail it means, as the diplomats explain it, that this nation shall grant no commercial favor to one power which it does not grant to another. The nearest approach to an exception to this rule is the treaty which this country maintains with Germany, principally touching the handling of meat foods, and it was negotiated for the purpose of removing a measure of German embargo on our dressed meats.

Want Same Treatment.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries at Washington, and especially of Austria and Germany, have been giving close attention to the form of the Canadian agreement and its possible effects on other nations than Canada. In the process of social discussion an important European diplomat pointed out to a Democratic leader that in whatever form the Canadian arrangement was ratified, he would expect his own country to get the same concessions that were given to Canada.

"If you write it into a general tariff measure," he said, in substance, "it will certainly be seized upon by every other country which has a most favored nation clause in its treaties with the United States, as the basis for demanding the same concessions to these nations. In that even, it would become a part of the general tariff law of the United States, the very law to which the most favored nations' clauses especially applied in the practical application of duties and schedules."

Nothing quite like the situation which has arisen over the Canadian agreement has ever developed in the history of the country, which has proceeded to a point calling for the settlement of the most favored nations clause in the many treaties which are effective. However, if it should transpire that other nations should find substantial lodgment for their demands, it is probable that the Democrats in congress would not regard it as an obstacle, but rather as an argument in favor of ratifying the Canadian agreement.

Seven Story Building For Boston Lunch

Boston Lunch Will Erect Modern Structure on Site of Art Metropole.

A seven-storey building is to be erected on the site occupied by the Art Metropole, 149 Yonge-st., recently bought by the Boston Lunch Company for $170,000.

The Boston Lunch Co., which is the Canadian branch of the American Baltimore Lunch, proposes to occupy the ground and first floors as an opposition to Childs' across the way.

CLOGGED INTAKE DUE TO ERROR OF CONTROLLERS

Order to Draw Supply From Lake While Pipe Was Partially Blocked Forced Sand Into 900 Feet of Conduit — Engineers' Judgment Overridden.

Who is responsible for the plugging of the conduit leading to the intake with sand? Up to the present the blame has been freely bestowed on the engineers of the waterworks department, when it has not been grudgingly attributed to the force of nature or unavoidable accident.

It is learned that at the star chamber session of the board of control, in which it was decided to make the engineers use no lagoon water, the peremptory order was sent to Mr. Fellowes to close off the lagoon water, and his assistant, Mr. Randall, arrived at the city hall immediately after. He was informed by Mr. Rust of the action of the board and declared that if the order was not rescinded the tunnel would be filled with sand. He was immediately taken before the board of control by Mr. Rust and repeated his argument with such convincing effect that the order was rescinded. The force of the water from the lake had been pressing against the intake for an hour before the order was recalled, and in that time 900 feet of sand had been driven into the pipe.

Mr. Fellowes Silent.

Waterworks Engineer Fellowes was questioned on the possibility on Saturday, but exhibited a desire to refrain from being drawn into any further controversy. He would not say that such a condition as exists might not be caused by the attempt to draw the water thru the pipe while the intake was stopped with ice and sand, but he hesitated to place himself on record as supporting the theory. He admitted the possibility of it, however, and also confirmed the statement that so far as is known, the pipe was clear for 600 feet when the lagoon water was shut off. He would not say that the possible results of the attempt to draw the water from the lake were not foreseen by himself and assistants when they put a strenuous objection to closing the valve which admitted the lagoon water.

If the surmise is correct, that the sand was drawn into the pipe in an attempt to get the lake water after the engineers had objected to such action, it was pointed out by a citizen who was discussing it, that it was a mistake on the part of the council to override the judgment of the men who are paid for the knowledge they are supposed to possess of such matters.

Working While Waiting.

In refutation of a statement made that the waterworks engineers were waiting for fine weather with neither equipment or men on hand sufficient to do the work, Mr. Fellowes, whose efforts since the trouble occurred, have kept him at the island practically night and day, says that they have over 40 men and two divers, with a third being secured. They have three centrifugal pumps and two tugs. In addition they have two pontoons capable of weighing 120 tons on the way from Kingston.

The energies of the department will first be directed toward the repairing of the pipe. A third break has been discovered in it. The fourth and fifth sections have been sprung apart, leaving an opening of about three inches.

This makes three breaks in the first 900 feet and the condition of the balance of the pipe for 2000 feet out to the intake, the department has not been able to inspect. It may be possible that it will be found twisted out of shape for the entire length. The first three lengths of the pipe, each 150 feet in length, from the shore out to the lake are intact. There is considerable sand in them tho. Should an inspection disclose the fact that the balance of the pipe from where it has been inspected to the intake is twisted, it will necessitate a new conduit being laid for practically the entire length.

THINK IT OVER

Suppose that the future development of the Anglo-Saxon race should take place on the North American continent; and suppose that in development Canada might become the centre of the British Empire; and suppose the great sociological and economical revolutions that are to occur should come to humanity thru western civilization; and suppose that Canada—free and independent within the empire—should be in the vanguard of that progressive movement, wouldn't that be better than denuding our forests and draining our land for a people that have been profligate with their own heritage?

Wouldn't that be better than a race problem, a constitutional problem, than trusts and over-capitalization and high living?

Think it over when you come to discuss reciprocity!

Knew Where Nesbitt Was Two Weeks Ago

Firm in East End Received Cheque Signed by Fugitive for Taxicab Company.

The whereabouts of Dr. William Beattie Nesbitt, for whose arrest upon a charge of forgery a reward of $200 is offered by the Toronto police commissioners, is known in this city, or was a matter of two weeks ago. This is evidenced by the fact that a firm in the east end received a cheque from the Taxi Cabs, Limited, of Jarvis-street, in payment of an account. This cheque was signed by William Beattie Nesbitt as president of the company. The cheque was drawn upon the Imperial Bank at the corner of Queen and Yonge-streets, and it, bearing the signature, was honored at the bank.

This cheque was given some time after the stout doctor made his spectacular exit from Muskoka, but before it became known that any extraditable charge had been laid against him.

CONSERVATIVES WARNED TO BE READY

Tactics of the Opposition at Ottawa Will Force the Government Into the Position of Taking Temporary Supply, and Then — the Fight Will Be On.

The word has been passed around Conservative headquarters to get ready for a whirlwind campaign.

The tactics of the opposition regarding the reciprocity pact have been so far successful that the government will be forced into the position of taking temporary supply.

In the event of a sudden dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country, with reciprocity as the Liberal platform, the Conservative party will be found ready for the contest with a thoro organization. Nothing would suit the opposition better, and it is also stated that nothing would suit a section of the Liberals better, as they would rather face the question once and for all than have the situation hanging fire for a couple of years.

Political organizers think six or eight weeks will determine the life of the present parliament. All signs point to a collapse of the government program. Does that mean an election?

Innocent of Crime; Served Twenty Years

Tardy Justice for Man Wrongfully Condemned for Murder of Fellow Workman.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—Andrew Toth was released from the penitentiary here to-day after serving twenty years for a crime he did not commit. Toth was accused of murdering a fellow-workman at the furnaces and sentenced to prison for life. Recently it was discovered he was half a mile away from the scene of the crime. Governor Tener promptly signed the pardon.

Terrible Ravages of Bubonic Plague

Death List in India for One Month Was Almost Ninety Thousand.

LONDON, March 18.—During the month of February, the deaths from the plague in India reached the enormous total of 88,498.

The disease has become such a fixture in that country that its ravages are little heard of except thru the occasional official statistics.

The British India ofices reports that the epidemic was particularly virulent this year, and adds that the most persistent efforts to stamp it out have failed to effect a permanent improvement in the situation.

PRESIDENT TAFT A HERALD OF PEACE

His Proposed International Arbitration Treaty Meets With Much Favor With the English Parliament and Press — Would Practically Make War an Impossibility.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—President Taft has followed with keenest interest the discussion of the last few days in the British Parliament on the subject of the international arbitration treaty proposed by him. He is delighted with the manner in which the proposal has been received in Great Britain, as indicated by the speeches of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour.

The president is extremely hopeful that the treaty may be adopted by both countries, and believes it will be a great step toward the abolition of war. And with war practically impossible between the two great English-speaking nations, there is every reason to hope, according to the president's view, that other nations may come into such an agreement and thus make for universal peace.

In some quarters there has been an impression that the proposed treaty involved an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States. This is an error. The treaty is a brad one, however, and proposes that all disputes, including even those of national honor and territory, shall be settled in an arbitration.

British approval of the proposed peace pact has not come to the president as a surprise. In all of his recent conferences with the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, the president was led to believe that the treaty would be received in just the spirit that the press despatches of the past few days from London have indicated.

Immigrants Are Men of Mystery

Boston Officials Cannot Understand Their Language or Discover Their Nationality.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—Eighteen strange-appearing men, wearing "drum major" hats, quilted blouses and trousers, and high leather boots, are being detained at the immigration station because the government interpreters are not able to classify them or to understand their language. The men arrived on the Ivernia yesterday, and during the 24 hours that they have been here, the immigration inspectors have been wholly unable to identify them, but it is thought that they may be natives of some village in the Caucasus Mountains. They have tickets for Seattle.

OPENING UP NAVIGATION IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Lady Grey Breaks Channel Thru Ice From Quebec to Three Rivers.

MONTREAL, March 18.—One day ahead of last year's record, the staunch little icebreaker Lady Grey has reached Three Rivers, leaving a clear channel behind her all the way down to Quebec. This was a record that has only been thought possible within the last two years. Now the icebreakers will probably be able to commence operations above Three Rivers, and it is hoped that they will commence breaking the Lake St. Peter ice, which is the toughest proposition of all, earlier than usual. In the work of clearing the channel, the icebreaker Montcalm and the Lady Grey take alternate turns.

SUNDAY WEATHER
Southwesterly winds, fair and comparatively mild.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON : : : BY LOU SKUCE

17th of Old Ireland. Just a cold snap. John L. Sullivan in town. Major Beattie wields an ax. Off to Georgia.

If Reciprocity is Ratified

Notes Taken From a Diary Relating to a Trip Taken by a Father and Son, From New York to Port Arthur, A.D. 1915.

On the way to Niagara they noticed that business was booming, the factories working to their utmost capacity, etc.

Proceeding to Toronto and passing thru Welland the son remarked: "Father, what are all those dilapidated buildings and what are all those steamboats doing, with no one around them?" "Why, boy, a few years ago this was a thriving manufacturing centre, but of late years it has received a severe backset, and many of the former manufacturers are financially ruined. Those idle boats were formerly busy employed from the opening to the close of navigation, but now there is neither work for them, nor can the owners find sale for them."

In passing thru Grimsby the son enquires: "What are all these waste patches of land, all grown up with weeds?" To which the father replies: "Those pieces of waste land were formerly thriving market gardens and fruit farms, but of late this business has been unprofitable, and they must either be left idle or converted into farm lands. Many of the former prosperous occupants are ruined and are now working for a daily wage. It is sad to notice the same condition of affairs in the neighborhood of all cities in Ontario—in fact, Canada. Passing thru Hamilton the son notices a large pork factory lying idle, as altho other factories.

On entering Toronto the son asks: "Father, what are all these empty cars splashed with whitewash or something, on the side tracks; and those empty pens—they look like cattle pens; and those great idle buildings. I saw the name of Harris on one of them." "Son, these cars were formerly used to bring cattle to the Toronto market, which was one of the most flourishing in Ontario. The space occupied by these pens was the cattle market. The large buildings you noticed were abattoirs. Now there is very little use for the cattle cars except for the transportation of cattle for local consumption, very little for the cattle pens, none for the abattoirs."

We will now go to Midland and up the inside channel to Sault Ste. Marie. On passing Newmarket the son sprang from his seat and exclaimed: "Father, Newmarket does not look a very large place. How is it they require such a big open drain?" "Son," replied the father, "that drain is called a canal, and the only way to make it pay would be to build a high board fence round it, and charge a fee to see this curiosity."

On passing Victoria Harbor, the boy enquires, "What large building is that on Maple Island?" and he is informed that it is one of the largest elevators in the province, built by the C. P. R. Co., but has turned out a white elephant, on account of having an insufficiency of grain to fill its bins.

On arriving at Midland, they notice more deserted elevators, and the father on seeing so many steamers tied up, tells his son that it reminds him of the fleet of "blockade runners" which were tied up in the docks on the River Mersey, at the termination of the American war.

Taking boat at Midland, they call in at Depot Harbor on their way to Parry Sound. Here they find another deserted elevator and hundreds of sidetracked freight cars which were formerly used in the transportation of grain to the seaboard.

On proceeding up the bay, the boy remarked: "Father, what a flat island that is with a steamer near it, but altho the steamer appears to be working, she does not appear to be moving." That son, altho it looks like land in the distance, is a large boom of sawlogs, which is being towed over to Michigan. Formerly there was an export duty on these logs, which caused the American lumbermen who had timber limits in Canada to build sawmills on this side and give employment to thousands of Canadians, but now the duty being taken off, they saw-laws are taken to the other side and manufactured into lumber, thus leaving idle mills and no work in that line for former Canadian employes.

On arriving at Port Arthur they are staggered at the sight of empty cars, elevators and steamers, and were told by one of the lock hands, when passing thru the Soo, that they (the lock hands) were having a snap, as compared to the work they had to perform in years gone by. En route to North Bay the son noticed many cars loaded with bolts of wood. On enquiry he found that this was pulpwood, on its way to the States to be manufactured into paper. At North Bay they heard a rumor of a railway line being built to the Hudson Bay to facilitate the shipping of wheat, also the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal for the same purpose—both of which undertakings they considered ridiculous under existing conditions.

At the completion of their trip, the father addressing his son said: "All the millions of dollars worth of property of various descriptions which you have seen lying idle has been caused by a 'reciprocity treaty' entered into with the United States (who, you may be sure, will get the best of the bargain) by a few men (against the wishes of the great majority) who do not hesitate to sell their birthright for a 'mess of pottage.'"

J. H. W.

FOES TO RECIPROCITY ARE CENTRE YORK CONS

Patriotism Dominated Addresses at Annual Meeting—Old Officers Re-elected.

Patriotism characterized the annual meeting of the Centre York Conservative Association, held Saturday afternoon, in the Labor Temple.

Alex. McCowan, M.L.A., East York, was appointed to the chair during the election of officers, and Alex. Pringle, representative for Markham, moved that the officers of the preceding year be against elected. This motion was seconded by W. H. Pugsley, representative for Richmond Hill, and was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following are the officers: Hon. president, Alf. Mason, Scarboro; hon. vice-president, John Bryons, Etobicoke; hon. treasurer, Dr. T. H. Robinson, Vaughan; president, John J. Thomas, Markham; vice-president, J. E. Harris, Woodbridge; secretary-treasurer, Ed. W. Brown, Woodbridge; representatives, S. Jackson (Scarboro), A. Pringle (Markham), T. S. Cook (Vaughan), Dr. E. Bull (Etobicoke), H. A. Nicholls (Richmond Hill), F. C. Rountree (Weston), Russell Warren (Mimico).

President Thomas took the chair and speeches were given by Capt. Tom Wallace, M.P. for Centre York, C. A. Boyce, M.P. for Algoma, W. Pugsley, George Hendrie and Mr. McCowan.

All the speakers condemned the action of the Laurier government in practically selling Canada, as they expressed it, to the United States.

Capt. Wallace said that the bill was in the first place introduced as a concession to the French-Canadians who were opposed to the navy bill. He thought it a bad thing for Canada and a start towards annexation.

'(The natural market for Canadian produce is not the United States," said Capt. Wallace, "but England. I shall do all I can to oppose the bill, and believe in so doing I am expressing the wishes of the farmers of Centre York, who have elected me."

C. A. Boyce, M.P., for Algoma, went into the Farmers' Bank case, as a sample of the blundering business ability of the Laurier Government. "I believe," said Mr. Boyce, "that unless this blundering fiscal policy goes thru, Canada will be a dominant power of the British Empire, but in the event of the passing of the bill, Canada will be drained of her natural resources and there will be nothing left for her but annexation, and instead of the old motto of the bulldog guarding the flag, and symbolizing 'What we have we'll hold,' it will be changed to 'What we had we sold.'"

Mr. Boyce believed that as soon as the thinking man gets all the facts about reciprocity his eyes will be opened, and independent of politics he will oppose the scheme as a menace to the future of Canada.

A motion was then moved and adopted expressing the confidence of Centre York Conservative Association in R. L. Borden as leader of the Conservative party at Ottawa, and their representative, Capt. Tom Wallace, M.P.; also opposing the action of the Laurier government as regards the passing of reciprocity, moved by S. W. Underwood, seconded by Dr. Bull.

The meeting concluded by singing "Rule Britannia" and three rousing cheers for the King.

Left a Host of Friends.

Harry Wilson, brother of "Queen West Wilson," cigar dealer, and brother-in-law of Frank Minshull, proprietor of the Baltimore Lunch Rooms, died suddenly Saturday afternoon at St. Michael's Hospital, where he had been taken Thursday last. He lived with his mother at 59 Oak-avenue, Balmy Beach, from which residence the funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon.

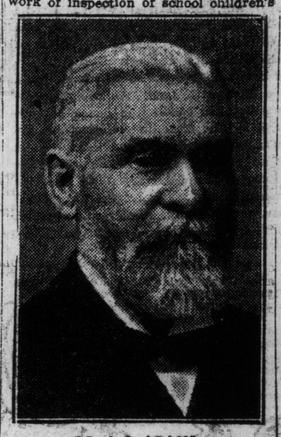
Harry was known to everybody who stays up late in Toronto, as for years he held down the counter in the various Baltimore Lunches. For every man who knew him, Harry could count a friend. He was a young man not much over 20 years, but he had a friend on his list for almost every day that he lived.

Dr. Adams Celebrates His 72nd Birthday

Toronto Dentist Who Was Pioneer in Work of Inspection of School Children's Teeth.

Dr. J. G. Adams, 86 Hazelton ave., celebrated his 72nd birthday anniversary on Thursday. It happened also to be the 12th birthday of his grandson, and a family gathering was held at the residence of Dr. Frank Adams, 100 Binscarth-rd., Rosedale. It is rather a curious circumstance that for 59 years there has been no rain on Dr. Adam's birthday.

Dr. J. G. Adams is a pioneer in the work of inspection of school children's



DR. J. G. ADAMS.

teeth, and thru his efforts the first systematic examination of school children's teeth was made in Toronto about fourteen years ago. Writing a number of years ago of his work among the school children, he said that about one to five per cent. of the children had sound teeth, 15 per cent. had fairly good teeth, 50 per cent. had many teeth decayed and the remainder were in a still more neglected condition.

For 25 years Dr. Adams kept up at his own expense a free dental dispensary for the poor, the first of its kind in the world.

The Sunday World joins with his many friends in wishes for many more years of life and prosperity.

NEW ONTARIO COMPANIES

Companies whose incorporations are announced in The Ontario Gazette on Saturday are the following:

C. E. Plain, Limited, Ottawa; capital, $100,000.

Bell Fruit Farms, Limited, Grimsby; capital $150,000.

Ken Knit Company, Limited, Woodstock; capital $100,000.

New Dominion Motors, Limited, Walkerville; capital $100,000.

Kee Lox Manufacturing Company, Limited, Windsor; capital $2000.

The Northern Forwarding Company, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, S. McFarlane, R. M. White and T. B. Malone.

The Porcupine Swastika Gold Mining Company, Limited, Ottawa; capital $200,000.

The Renfrew Grain Growing Company, Limited, Renfrew; capital $200,000.

Minnesota Porcupine Company, Limited, Toronto; capital $500,000; provisional directors, O. H. King, N. Macdonnell, J. H. Phippen, A. J. Wise, Lena Duff, Edythe Dickey and Bessie Mundy.

Santa Maria Mining Company, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, E. A. Konselman, C. H. W. Auel, H. C. Bangert, C. F. Ashman and F. W. Thomas of New York, and H. T. Hunter, J. M. Macdonell, G. Cooper and A. L. McGovern of Toronto.

The Whitefish Timberslide & Improvement Co., Limited, Keewatin; capital $10,000.

Scott Printers, Limited, Toronto; capital $20,000; provisional directors, N. Scott, J. E. Deitch and Edna Manchee.

The Grant Cartage & Forwarding Co., Limited, Hamilton; capital $40,000

Palmer Medical Company, Limited, Windsor; capital $10,000.

Geo. Oakley & Sons, Limited, Toronto; capital $60,000; provisional directors, G. Oakley sr., G. Oakley jr. and Mary Oakley.

The Central Hardware Company, Limited, of Ottawa; capital $40,000.

Colorado Porcupine Company, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, O. H. King, N. Macdonell, J. H. Phippen, Lena Duff and Edythe Dickey.

Welland Machine & Foundries, Limited, Welland; capital $40,000.

The Trent Valley Cheese & Buter Co., Limited, Campbellford; capital $5000.

Grand River Oil & Gas Co., Limited, Brantford; capital $40,000.

Fordwich Rural Telephone Company, Limited, Fordwich; capital $10,000.

Licenses to do business in Ontario have been granted to Kyle's Cabinet Works, Limited; Scythes & Co., Limited; Stone, Limited, and America Realty Company, Limited.

The capital of the Canada Coating Mills, Limited, has been increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

The Galt Stabling Company, Limited, has surrendered its charter.

Permission has been given the F. N. Burt Company, Limited, to increase its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,250,000.

CANADIAN PUBLIC KNOW LITTLE OF NAVY NEEDS

Admiral Kingsmill Says Popular Mind Pictures Only Spectacular Side.

Admiral Kingsmill of the Canadian navy, while at the Canadian Military Institute on Saturday afternoon, contributed to the annals of the institute a very elaborate paper upon what constitutes a navy in general. He made no reference to the present idea in Canada, on account of the government's having it under consideration, and he did not wish by his remarks to force the situation, as he afterwards explained to The World.

At the same time, he declared that it would be well for the people of Canada to study the naval question in its broader aspects. The general impression seemed to run too much toward battleships and armored cruisers.

"Having these without the necessary dockyards and fleet-repairing bases," he said, "would render the whole thing useless. We want docks, repairing plant, etc., and in organizing a naval service everything has to be taken into consideration, even to the cranes necessary in the dockyards for removing damaged guns, part of machinery, armorplates, etc.

"Here in Canada, where you have the militia under training every summer, the ordinary person can see what goes to make up an army, but they haven't a very great conception of the intricacies of a navy."

The Other Side Of Home Rule Question

Frank S. Salmon, a Sunday World subscriber, writes from Lawrence, Mass., enclosing a clipping from The Boston Transcript, and asking that it be published in The Sunday World, "as I think it is only fair for the public to read both sides of a subject." The clipping follows:

"HOME RULE'S" OTHER SIDE.

The following letter, received by a Massachusetts friend from an Irish Unionist, gives a side of the home rule question that has received scant attention in this country, but which at least deserves a respectful hearing from all lovers of fair play:

"Ireland we believe to be the chief cornerstone of the grandest empire this world has ever seen. For many generations we Irish have given both lives and cash to acquire a leading position—during the last century—namely, since 'The Union,' our empire has taken form and multiplied exceedingly in wealth, extent and population.

"Ireland, as you know, is full of sentiment—we are more imaginative than practicable. There are certain parties who live by agitation; they feed our people on old fables and ignore present facts. Those foolish people with the big P talk of Ireland as suffering under the tyranny of an 'alien rule,' whereas, as matter of fact, we are ruled by an imperial parliament in which Irish members have more than their share of power. It is certain that on an average 2500 Irish voters can send a member to parliament, while 12,000 English voters send a member; thus it takes five English votes to outvote one Irish, consequently if there is a tyrant rule, Ireland is the tyrant. At the general election, January, 1910, Great Britain polled 4,370,655 votes; of these 19,195 were illiterates. Ireland polled 270,329 votes, of which 22,516 voted as illiterates. This evidently demonstrates that the Irish voters were proportionately more ignorant. And yet their votes are of four times more value in parliament than their better-educated fellow-subjects, and it is these more ignorant Irish who complain of 'alien tyranny.' Thigin these one.'

"As a matter of fact Ireland never was more wealthy than she is to-day. True, wealth has changed hands, landlords have unjustly suffered to enrich A, B, C and D, and also, economic changes in recent years have increased the national wealth. Thus, if common sense had a place in their politics, 'the Irish people' would be rejoicing at their position to-day, as part of the crew of their great ship Empire, which carries them so splendidly in the race of nations. But no—'the leaders of the people' do not want content; they cry louder than ever—Irishmen, you are slaves on board this ship—you must be free! You will do much better paddling your own canoe!'

"As subjects of the British Empire we possess our share of wealth, credit and the united power of 4,500,000 of fellow-subjects. As a home-rule Ireland we would be sans cash, sans credit, merely 4,500,000 of quarreling Irishmen, breaking each others' heads for a sentiment, and—with much reason—lamenting over a ruined Ireland.

"Therefore it is, that, seeing things as they are, judging by facts and not following fables, knowing that Ireland could not live alone, we are anxious as to the trend of events; and here in the south are as determined as any Ulster man, that we shall do all that man can do to keep off any nostrum of home rule. We are an integral portion of the finest empire this world has ever seen. We were born subjects of this British Empire, therefore for any chimerical nationality we will not sacrifice our birthright or be induced to relinquish our imperial position. Come weal, come woe—and the landlords have supped deep of woe—for the sake of Ireland we will fight to the last against any and every form of home rule for Ireland."

Reciprocity Campaign of the Week

MONDAY—

Hamilton City Council denounces pact by vote of 10 to 5.
Grenville Conservative Convention opposes.
East Kent Conservative Convention against.

TUESDAY—

Brantford Board of Trade, after a full debate, passes resolution condemning reciprocity.

Beaches' Conservative Association heard many speeches against the agreement.

FRIDAY—

Ontario Legislature, by a vote of 75 to 17, adopted Sir James Whitney's resolution against reciprocity.

Prison Doors Open For Joseph Phillips

Leaves Kingston After Serving Five Years Less Good Conduct Deduction.

KINGSTON, March 18.—(Special.)—At noon to-day the big prison doors at Portsmouth opened for Joseph Phillips, head of the defunct York County Loan Company, he having served a term of four years and three

JOSEPH E. PHILLIPS.
President of the York County Loan and Savings Company, who has been released from Kingston Penitentiary.

months. His sentence was five years, but for good behaviour nine months was cut off. Phillips is looking well, in fact, much better than when he entered prison.

He is the last of the big financial men to be released. However, it will not be long before his place is taken by another, W. R. Travers. During his stay in prison, Phillips was employed as a clerk in the offices.

This effectually puts a stop to the persistent rumor which has been circulated for more than a year, that he had been secretly released from the prison.

Phillips was sentenced by Col. Denison to serve five years for his thefts from the company. Sentence was imposed March 23, 1907. He served four years less five days, which is two months and five days less than his complete term, allowing for a full good conduct allowance.

Protected His Little Brother.

Tommy's mother had made him a Christmas present of a toy shovel, and sent him up to the nursery to play with his baby brother. "Take care of Baby now," said his mother, "and don't let anything hurt him."

Presently screams of anguish from Baby sent the distracted parent flying upstairs.

"For goodness' sake, Tommy, what has happened to the baby" said she, trying to soothe the wailing infant.

"There was a naughty fly biting him on the top of the head, and I killed it with the shovel," was the proud reply.

LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA

The reason I was out so late this afternoon was beekause I was talking with a big show man, sed pa to ma wen he caim hoam after the dinner was cold. He is one of the biggest show men in the country. Tell me his naim sed ma. I wud, sed pa, if I thought that you wud keep it under yure hat, but you know how wimmen is. Thay cant keep a secret.

Oh, sed ma, I doant know. I havant toald all my gurl frens back west about the lait hours you keep, & the peepul you sumtimes bring to the house. Doant tell me if you doant want to, sed ma, but jest the saim you had no rite to keep dinner waiting. I guess you wud do well to explain, ma sed, wether I keep it under my hat or not.

Well, sed pa, the naim of this man dosent matter, and thare is no use of my telling you his address. For fear I mite fone him tonite, sed ma. Yes, sed pa, for fear you mite fone him. I doant want you mixing up in my big bizness enter-prises, sed pa. But I will tell you the nater of the matter over wich we spent so much tim talking oaver. I am going to rite the liricks for a new play. I must have two of them done tonite pa sed, so if you & little Bobbie will parding me, pa sed, I will go rite in the library & start in. All rite sed ma. But doant I git my dinner first? sed pa. No, ma sed, it is after 8 o'clock & everything is put away. Besides, she sed, if you are going to rite two liricks you musent eat first. Byron always wrote better on a empty stummick, sed ma.

So pa went into the library & he beegan to rite & smoak. Every onse in a while we cud heer him say aha, a grate line, a grate line. Did you git that, Bobbie? ma wud say to me. Yure father is critisizing him-self. He is a very stern critick of him-self. He almost hates him-self, ma sed.

Ma kep reeding her magazeen & I kep dooing my rithmetick, & after a littel while pa caim out in the parlor & cleered his throte. I am all reddy, sed pa. All reddy for what? sed ma. Reddy to reed you the liricks, sed pa. I doant want to hear them, ma sed. I am afrade I suddent keep it under my hat. Wimmen cant keep a secret.

But wen ma saw how funny pa looked she sed go ahed deerest one, & let littel Bobbie & me try to grasp at least part of the meening of yure wunderful liricks.

The first one, sed pa, is called "Springtime Reveries." This is how it goes:

"Wen luv is yung in springtime
& skies is smiling too,
The yung mens fancy turns to luv,
What else cud they all do?"

Doant you think that is dainty? sed pa. I always thought so, sed ma. I herd Harry Woodruff sing it onse in sum college play, and it was certingly dainty.

You doant meen to say I wud lift stuff? sed pa. You doant think I wud plagrize? No, sed ma, not any moar than Lester, but jest the saim I am sure that eether you forgot you herd that lirick or else you jest plain swiped it.

Well, all rite, sed pa, all rite, then I wont read you a other line. I doant kair what you think anyway sed pa. Goodnite, Alan Dale, sed pa. Goodnite, Jimmy Valentine, sed ma.

BANK TELLER ENDS LIFE WITH BULLET IN BRAIN

W. Morton Kenly Was in Ill-Health—Had Speculated in Stocks.

W. Morton Kenly, a teller in the Bank of Montreal at the corner of Front and Yonge-sts., was found dead in the basement of that building at 9 o'clock Saturday morning with a 32 calibre bullet thru his brain. He had taken his life with a 32 calibre revolver found with him. His body was removed to the morgue in the patrol wagon.

Kenly had boarded with his widowed mother at 266 West Bloor-st. A clergyman broke the news to the bereaved mother about an hour after the shooting.

Friday Kenly was away in Ottawa at the funeral of a relative and only returned Saturday morning. He came down to work at 9 o'clock, and a few minutes after his body was found.

He was employed by the Ontario Bank until the Bank of Montreal took it over in 1906. Since then he has been employed in the Yonge and Front-sts. branch of the Bank of Montreal.

A substitute clerk was placed in Kenly's position as teller during his absence in Ottawa, and found his money in first-class shape.

"There was absolutely nothing wrong with his cash," said the manager of the bank, "he was one of our best boys around here."

When his body was at the morgue, over $80 in cash was found besides his watch and other trinkets.

Despondency is given as the cause of his act, tho the cause does not appear, save in the rumors of speculation. He is known to have made some money in two Cobalt stocks, and it is rumored that he lost a considerable sum in New York stocks. His accounts at the bank were prefectly in order.

ONE MILLION FOR ROADS

MONTREAL, March 18.—According to a report submitted to the board of control by the road department, it is shown that last year there was expended on macademizing streets in the various wards over one million dollars.

No Successor to John Hewitt.

No successor will be appointed for the late John Hewitt of the revenue department of the waterworks branch of the civic service. Mr. Hewitt's intimate knowledge of waterworks affairs made him of inestimable value to the department, in an advisory capacity, but there is nobody who can quite fill the same position, so the appointment will not be made.

BIRTHS.

PATERSON—March 13, the wife of K. B. Paterson, 126 Caledonia Avenue, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOYLE—On Friday, March 17, 1911, at her late residence, 199 Niagara-street, Janet, widow of the late John Doyle, pattern maker.
Funeral on Monday, March 20, at 8.30 a.m., to St. Mary's Church. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery.

WILSON—Harry, suddenly, at St. Michael's Hospital, March 18th.
Funeral from his mother's residence, 59 Oak avenue, Balmy Beach, Tuesday, 2 p.m.

CHARLEY BRADLEY, 13 CHAMPION BOY BURGLAR

Continued from Page 1.

screamed. This was his finish, and gradually his well-woven alibi fell to bits.

Then he told the true tale of the big adventure, as it is here written. Hearken!

Story of His Downfall.

He had been going to nickel shows and liked them much. He needed money to go to more, and at those which he had seen he gained the idea to burgle. He couldn't burgle the shows in the face of the eagle-eyed doormen, so he decided he would do his burgling elsewhere and soak the spoils. His mind turned to the concern for which he had worked.

Tuesday night he entered the Harris premises by means of a little window under the front steps, removing a grating in true burglar style. He secured about $1.25 worth of stamps. This encouraged him and he returned again on the following night about 7 o'clock. While he was looking about the employes returned to work. He was frightened (but so would a real burglar have been) and hid for about an hour. Then he stealthily crept out. There wasn't any shaky music such as is provided for the stage burglar, but he could not help that. He found a pick and crowbar and went to work on the floor above the vault. He tore away the boards, but was confronted with a layer of tough cement, which would not give way before the blows of the pick. He decided upon a flank movement and went at the walls about the vault. But the walls were thick and he had to pick quietly for fear of arousing the workers above and below. He tried the other side and then gave up in despair.

But after a brief pondering he was again on the job. Securing a saw, for which he had to go upstairs, he strove to saw off the handle of the door. The metal was tough, tougher than either the saw or the child wonder of burglardom. He had to give up.

Fire to Cover His Tracks.

Then he was frightened. He was afraid he would be discovered in getting out of the building, so he lighted a piece of paper at a gas jet and stole stealthily upstairs and ignited the pile of papers on the deserted stairway. Then he made a silent exit thru the hoist door, and then it was that he was seen in the grounds. That is the tale which the 90-pound burglar told the 210-pound detective. Saturday he was arrested, charged with arson and two cases of shopbreaking, which is going some at the age of 13 years and the weight of 90 pounds.

EXPLOSION AT THEATRE

Young Toronto Man Severely Burned at St. Catharines.

ST. CATHARINES, March 18.—(Special.)—Charles Harrison, a Toronto young man, who has been employed at the local branch of Griffin's Theatre, was severely and painfully burned about the eyes and on the hands as the result of an electrical explosion just before the close of the last performance last night. He is now in the general marine hospital, but it is not thought that any permanent injuries were sustained.

The Adams Store is Filled With New Home Things

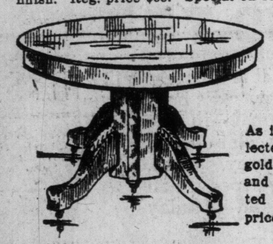
Filled to overflowing with new and beautiful home needs, things both useful and ornamental—comfortable things that mean so much to the enjoyment of home life. The stocks are truly wonderful in magnitude, in variety, in genuine worth. No house in Canada makes finer displays of Homefurnishings. This store is a great show place; you cannot begin to see all that will interest you in one visit, or two, or three. You should come often.

Open a Charge Account with Us Monday and Take Advantage of these Reductions

Some Attractive values in the Dining Room

A Handsome 1-4 Cut Oak Sideboard $39.50

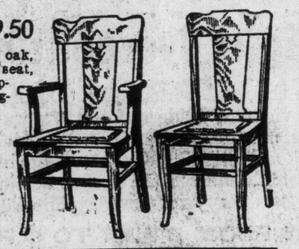
Like the cut, made of selected quarter-cut golden oak, oval shaped British bevel edged mirror in pediment, large British bevel mirror in back, three display shelves, two serpentine front cutlery drawers, one lined, long linen drawer, neatly carved, double door cupboards, polished finish. Reg. price $55. Special on Monday at .. **39.50**



Pedestal Table $26.45

As illustrated, made of selected quarter-cut oak, golden or fumed finish, with 48-inch round top and 8 ft. extension, deep rim, neatly shaped pedestal, fitted with two locks, polished finish. Regular price $37.50. Monday special at **26.45**

Quartered Oak Diners only $19.50



Like illustration, made of selected quarter-cut oak, early English finish, high back, large, full box seat, upholstered in best leather, shaped legs, strongly supported, heavy stock throughout, well constructed. Regular price $27.75. On Monday, one arm, five side chairs **19.50**

$24.50 BUFFET, Monday only $17.50

Made of hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak or early English finish, three cutlery drawers, one lined, long linen drawer, two separate cupboards, wooden knobs, large British bevel edged mirror, one long display shelf, well finished. Regular price $24.50. On Friday bargain **17.50**

We Will Send the Lightest and Most Efficient Vacuum Cleaner to Your Home for a FREE Demonstration if you will ask us for it.

The "Richmond" Electric Suction Cleaner, for which we are sole Toronto agents, will do everything that any vacuum cleaner can do without the necessity of lugging about a ponderous machine of sixty pounds or more. The Richmond weighs only 10 pounds.

Instead of paying $125 and upwards for a reliable cleaner, the "Richmond" can be bought for $65.

Furthermore, we will sell you a "Richmond" on payment of only $5 down, and easy weekly amounts, so that the cost will be spread over any length of time that is most convenient for you.

Let Us Send One Up.

Out-of-Town Folks Should Write for Catalogue No. 28.

This big catalogue contains 500 photographic illustrations of the newest furniture, all priced at the lowest possible figures. Catalogue No. 28 is sent anywhere outside of Toronto free on request.

$48.75

Here is a decidedly handsome 3-piece Parlor Suite, which we sell regularly at $60.00; frames are made of selected birch mahogany, hand polished; design is excellent. We will take orders for these suites Monday, giving you choice of a large assortment of French moire damasks, and upholster them; seats and backs as shown in the illustration; high-class work only, at **48.75**

Bedroom Furniture

Owing to the recent changes in the bedroom department there are a large number of fine opportunities to buy odd pieces just now. Are you interested?

A Beautiful All-Brass Bed for only $18.65

Four designs to choose from, including illustration; 2-in. posts, in combination satin finish, nine 5/8 fillers, head and foot, with alternative husks, flat vases, full drop extension foot. Regularly ranging up to $27.00. On bargain Monday at **18.65**

Sliding Steel Couches

Best wire fabric, with helicle supports, can be made into one double or two single beds, complete with pure white cotton mattress, covered in best quality green denim, with valance. Reg. price $13.00. On sale Monday at **9.65**

An Elegant Quarter-cut Oak CHIFFONIER 15.65

Like the Cut for . .

Like illustration, in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, 36-inch case, contains three long drawers, top one swell, two small drawers and hat cupboard, lock to each drawer, plain brass trimmings, best British bevel shaped mirror; a superior, well finished article. Regular price $22. Special on Monday for ... **15.65**

A very Little Price for a very Well-made, Nicely Designed DRESSER Only $9.25

As illustrated, in rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, four drawers, 18 x 28 best British bevel oval mirror, in neatly carved frame, plain brass trimmings. Regular price $13.75. Special on Monday at **9.25**

Combination Stand to match. Regularly $4.75. Monday **2.95**

Elegant Display of Electric Fixtures

From a stock that is in nowise surpassed in the city we've selected these special features for Monday's selling:

Single Drop $2.95

Electric and Gas Domes 8.75

25 only, fitted with assorted art glass, in amber, green, and red and green, brass chain, for electric and heavy brass stem for gas, 5-inch fringe to match, 16 inches square, brush brass finish, regular price $12.50. On sale for one day only, Monday, **8.75**

This Dainty Fixture $11.95

6 only, in brush brass finish, heavy body, and 18-inch solid brass chain, fitted complete, with lantern globes, in amber, ruby or green. Reg. $15. Special for one day Monday, **11.95**

Adams

FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED

CITY HALL SQUARE

A Great Debate---Brilliant Speeches by Champions of Irish Home Rule

(By T. P. O'Connor, M.P.)

LONDON, March 18.—Everything continues to go wrong with the Tories. Things went wrong on the tariff debate; things went wrong on the McCann marriage case; and things again went wrong with the Tories on the home rule debate. Indeed, never did the Tories unwittingly do a greater service to the cause they try to injure than when Mr. Ian Malcolm raised the home rule question. For it was most desirable, both from the English and the Irish point of view, that it should be raised; but it was not for either English Liberals or Irish Nationalists to raise it. An amendment to the debate on the address is a vote of censure on the government of the day, and no Liberal and no Irish Nationalist could propose a motion the carriage of which might have meant a censure on the government. And thus it became impossible for home rule to be mentioned on the address by either Liberal or Irish Nationalists.

Meantime it was most desirable—it was even essential—that it should be mentioned, both in the interests of British Liberalism and Irish nationality. It was desirable in the interests of British Liberalism, for opinion has to be educated and prepared for the next twelve months so that when the home rule bill, when it is introduced at the end of that period, may come on a nation that has been informed on the realities and the veracities of a question so assailed and misrepresented by unscrupulous partisanship on the Tory side. It was even more necessary in the interests of the Irish Nationalist people and party. As everybody knows, there is a constant attempt in Ireland to represent the Liberal leaders as tricksters and the Irish leaders as dupes on the question of home rule. One must be patient with a certain amount of misunderstanding, and even morbid suspicion, among the Irish people who live in Ireland; Ireland's history is full of the most tragic instances of promises made and promises broken on the part of the British rulers in the past. On from the disgraceful abandonment of his pledges by Charles I. and still more disgraceful abandonment by Charles II., to the violation of the pledges of the Treaty of Limerick. "This," said John Bright, at the first speech I ever heard him make—it was in 1867 at Limerick—"This is the city of the violated treaty." With such tragic memories in their minds, the Irish people—I mean in Ireland, we in England of the Irish race are better informed as to English character and English traditions—are even morbidly suspicious. And there are plenty of evil-disposed or irrational people in Ireland who are only too ready to work on these suspicions. Consider, then, what a handle would have been placed in the hands of such enemies of the Irish party if a whole year had been allowed to elapse during which not one word had been said about home rule.

Service to Liberalism.

Thus it was that Mr. Ian Malcolm has come to the rescue, and has relieved the government, the Liberal party, the Irish party from a situation not altogether without peril. The inception of the debate was thus an immense service done to Liberalism, and to Ireland by a Tory member; but the debate itself was even a greater service. Never did the honors of a debate fall so completely to one side. The debate elicited from the Liberals and the Irish benches a set of the most brilliant speeches the house of commons has heard for many a long day. Mr. Asquith spoke brilliantly; Mr. Redmond made what friends and foes regard as the finest speech he ever delivered in the house of commons; the speech of Winston Churchill was on a higher plane than anything he has ever done—temperate, closely reasoned, free from one word of provocation, infused with that spirit of high and broad statesmanship which is as much a part of this extraordinary able politician as the brilliant invective and the audacious courage of so many of his utterances. What was there on the other side? Mr. Malcolm made the best of a difficult task; he was as unaggressive and ae unprovocative thru most of his speech as conditions would permit. If he had omitted the sinister passage inciting Ulster to civil war, and if he had been more careful in his quotations, nobody could have found fault with his speech. But as an attack, how futile the speech was! How much more futile was the speech of Lord Hugh Cecil, that strange anachronism who seems to step into this workaday and tolerant world of the twentieth century from the cobwebbed atmosphere of the mediaeval sophists!

The debate was even more useful as clearing the air of every possible misconception. We now know first that a home rule measure was but the first business of the next session of the house of commons. We know secondly that it was but full self-government—not the shifty half-way house of the Irish Councils bill. We known thirdly that the bill will assure the supremacy of the imperial parliament. And on that point let me emphasize one of the most remarkable passages in the remarkable speech of Mr. Redmond.

Protestantism in Danger.

Mr. Redmond was dealing with the charge that Irish Protestants would be endangered in their religious liberties under the control of Irish parliament. Of course the charge is ridiculous; the presence of eight Protestant members in the present Irish party—its leadership in recent history by three distinguished Protestants like Isaac Butt, William Shaw, and Parnell—these and a hundred other facts I could adduce to prove that religious bigotry in political affairs is foreign to the Irish Nationalist of to-day. But Mr. Redmond did not leave it there. He pointed out this imaginary peril—imaginary tho it was—as one of the things which could be safeguarded under the supremacy of the imperial parliament; and he went on to make the remarkable prayer that the supremacy should not only be asserted but be made effective. Translated into concrete language, this means that any law passed by an Irish parliament which was intolerant or oppressive to men of any creed, should be subject not only to review but to disallowance by the imperial parliament. What better guarantee could there be for perfect religious liberty?

If it be objected that no imperial parliament would like to interfere with even such a law, my reply is that the strong and sensitive Protestantism of Great Britain could compel any ministry, whatever its political complexion, to intervene on behalf of oppressed Protestantism. It would be so with regard to Protestantism in any part of the world; and still more in the case of Protestantism at its own doors; and of Protestantism in blood as well as in creed to England and still more to Scotland.

This statement by Mr. Redmond may appear to be perilous to one in his position; it is not in the least. On this absolute religious freedom Mr. Redmond can rely on unanimous support in Ireland; and from ecclesiastics as well as from laymen. I never heard a clearer, more generous, or firmer plea for full religious liberty and full religious equality from any lips than from those of the brilliant Bishop of Raphoe—Dr. O'Donnell—the most advanced and outspoken of the friends of the Irish cause in the Irish episcopate.

In For a Fight.

And now for the future. We are in for a big fight; the Tories have been driven by the stress of their own helpless divisions on tariff reform into concentration on the attack on Ireland. The country will be flooded for the next year with pamphlets; with itinerant preachers of religious hate and racial division; money will be poured into the pockets of the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic organizations by the wealthy men—many of them Englishmen—who are determined not to let the ascendancy they have exercised for several centuries slip from their grasp. This will involve equally stern exertions on the other side. We must meet their lies with truth; their appeals to ignorance of Irish history by information on Ireland's tragic story; when they bring over missionaries of mendacity and intolerance we must confront them with missionaries of truth and religious peace. From Ireland we can get Protestant clergymen both of the Anglican and of the Dissenting bodies; Protestant laymen who can testify to the perfect toleration they get from their Irish Catholic fellow countrymen. It has been suggested that some organization like the old Home Rule Union or the modern Budget League should be founded; and that this body should devote itself to an active propaganda both in the press and on the platform. If this should be done then the new home rule bill will face conditions much more favorable than confronted the old. Mr. Gladstone was, as Lord Randolph Churchill said, an old man in a hurry—all to his praise, for what more sacred purpose could a great man devote the closing years of his life than the reconciliation of two estranged peoples; what nobler spectacle is there is history than Gladstone's triumph over old age and infirmity in his mighty crusade for his last great purpose? But he was old and he was in a hurry; and he had to spring his proposition on a country ill-informed and unready. A quarter of a century has passed since then, and opinion has ripened; but still there is work to be done, and the sooner it is set about the better.

LATE PHOTOGRAPH OF ENGLAND'S RULER

Who is making vigorous efforts to create a more friendly feeling among the various peoples of his United Kingdom. By paying personal visits to his three important provinces, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales—he hopes to bring the people of each into closer contact with the English.

The Old-Fashioned Man

It is surprising to find what a number of him there is left. He is generally young, tho he may be met with at every age; but most often he is very young and his opinions are expressed with all the unalterable firmness and decision of youth—later on he admits that there may be another side to the question, and middle life finds him almost ready to toe the line of modern thought and revise some of his prehistoric ideas.

"I feel very strongly on the subject," says the Old-Fashioned Man. "I do not like the idea of a woman going out into the world and competing with men in the labor market. They are mentally and physically unfitted. Their sphere is the home, there set to shine as a beacon and a welcome to us who are ready and willing to go down into the arena and work and slave for them." And he expands his chest and makes the most of his height, and altogether looks and feels the epitome of magnanimity.

Well, Mr. Old-Fashioned Man! I have a great deal of sympathy with your ideals, but I would that your outlook were a little less narrow. And I would also urge that you search well the meanings of your highsounding words and see if there be any unsoundness behind them. You are ready and willing to work for and maintain—no, not women, but your woman, your wife, and, perhaps, tho less gladly, your mother if circumstances compel. But all the superfluous women! Your sisters, your cousins, and your aunts, what of them? The idea that all women must be happy wives and mothers dies hard. You may point out that there be widows and spinsters—a whole million of them—to whom that Mecca is denied; the Old-Fashioned Man waves them aside with a Podsnappian gesture, and does not want to hear of them; if you press the point he may say that he is sure, he knows there is always room at his hearth for his sisters and, of course, other men feel the same. And if there is one thing he cannot be made to see, it is that there is no bread so bitter as the bread of charity that the superfluous woman receives at the hand of relatives.

Another superstition dear as life to the Old-Fashioned Man is that while he is out in the world working hard to keep his home together, his wife sits at home doing pretty fancy work and waiting yearningly for his homecoming. The better his home is ordered, the less does the realize how much actual labor is involved in the task. "Women are physically incapable of hard and heavy work" is a favorite phrase of his. Sweeping, scrubbing, washing, baking, carrying buckets full of coal or water, moving heavy furniture when "turning out" a room, fetching, carrying, making, mending, and "minding" the children as well! Truly light work this, and even if partly performed by servants, servants are still women; but the "breadwinner" is out all day, and when he comes back in the evening to a neat and comfortable home and a well-cooked meal he is content and satisfied, for he firmly believes that all the household work is done by the light flick of a duster.

Quite recently I heard a man who holds these views say, "Woman was made to be man's helpmate, not his equal." But how a man's mate if not his equal? His equals he finds in the office and his friends at the club. His wife—his helpmate—is a combination of chanwoman, cook and nurse.

A. H. B.

SOME PECULIAR EGGS.

Thomas Slocombe, 47 Edgewood-ave., yesterday showed his friends an egg laid by one of his hens which had a circle of peculiar marks on it like a ring of stitches. This is similar to an egg laid by one of M. Neilson's hens a few days ago, which had a similar freak appearance. In the Neilson case the hen had had its crop cut open to prevent it choking from over feeding and stitched up again.

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

Our Weekly Short Story

CELL 13

The night warder sauntered leisurely along the narrow corridor, pausing at infrequent intervals to gaze, in a somewhat perfunctory manner thru some grated door at the inmate behind. It was exactly twelve-fifteen when he looked in upon Portland George, in cell 79. He noted that the deft-fingered individual, was sprawled, full-length, upon his bunk, his face to the wall, apparently in peaceful, but by no means silent slumber. The warder yawned, looked at his watch, and passed on.

That, I say, was at twelve-fifteen a. m.

At twelve-seventeen a.m., a most remarkable transformation had taken place in cell 79. Portland George had sprung, quick and noiseless as a cat, from his bunk, and stood crouched at the door of his cell, listening to the footfalls of the warder, growing fainter as he receded toward the far end of the corridor. Satisfied at length on this point, the prisoner began quietly on the business at hand.

That day before leaving the stone-yard in which he worked, he had managed to scoop a small handful of loose rock sift from the drillings into the pocket of his blouse. This he now drew forth, placing the flinty sand upon a small paper beside him. Next picking up one of his heavy socks, he commenced unravelling it, winding the yarn into a small ball. Again he stepped to the door and listened. There was no sound at all of footsteps. He was ready to begin the attack upon the iron bars.

Taking a few strands of the yarn and a small quantity of the grit between his palms he rubbed them briskly; then treating other strands in a similar manner, he finally twisted them together into one strong, flinty cord. This he placed around the lower end of a vertical bar in the cell door; and retaining an end of the cord in either hand began drawing it slowly, and cautiously at first, back and forth against the iron. It was slow and tedious work; he had not expected it otherwise. It looked considerably the efficiency of a steel saw or file, but these he had not been able to obtain, and he must make the most of what opportunity afforded. Then, too, he knew it was only a question of time and patience—and not being discovered; his simple contrivance would do the work, and with infinitely less noise. He knew this for a certainty; this was no haphazard experiment; he had seen it accomplished.

Silently, quickly, he passed the cord to and fro, pausing only to add more grit now and then. Half an hour passed—then an hour. The warder would soon be repassing. He stooped forward slightly as he worked, listening intently for the first sound of footsteps.

Morning came; then the frugal breakfast, and the long day of toil in the stoneyard began. All day his gaze kept turning off across the yard to where his former pal—Bud McGill—bent and rose amid a group of other toilers. A strange, steely glint crept into his eyes as he looked upon the object of his hatred; for Bud, after their last "job" together, which had resulted in capture and their present imprisonment, had "squealed;" turned states evidence against his old pal, so that he—Bud—had escaped with a paltry five years, and Portland George went up for twenty!

In a few days Bud's time would be out. He would be free to go out into the glorious world again, whither he willed; and his old pal would go on, and on crushing stones for fifteen years, or die, meanwhile; it was all the same with Bud McGill.

He knew that this was the way Bud felt about it; his every glance was a sneer—a mockery!

To see him wearily toiling in his midst was endurable—but the thought that within a few days Bud would be thru with it all was maddening; he had brooded over it until he felt that he would lose his reason. But to-day it was different. He had ever in mind that partially severed bar. Perhaps, after all, it might be he who would first be free—and then!

That night the silent sawing began an hour earlier, continuing until the first faint flush of morn crept thru the narrow window of the corridor. The next night it was the same—and the next; still there remained one partially severed bar to strive with. He had only one night now in which to finish his task and complete his plans, for Bud would be released the following morning. He must—must—wear thru that stubborn bar before the dawn of another day!

It was midnight when, trying the bar with his strong, muscular hands, he found that he would be able to wrench it loose, as he could the one on either side of it, leaving those on the top still intact, but with space sufficient below thru which to worm and twist his lithe, slender body.

He heard, faint and far away, a clock striking twelve; in fifteen minutes the warder would pass. He busied himself making a few last hurried preparations, then threw himself upon the bunk to wait. Now that the moment was almost at hand—the moment for which he had hoped and yearned and striven thru all the still hours—he felt himself grow suddenly weak, and he trembled as tho in an ague. As he lay there, huddled up, inert, and impotent, save only in the wild workings of his throbbing brain, he caught the first sound of the warder's soft tread coming down the corridor. He struggled to regain the mastery of himself, but he trembled more violently than before, and his heart thumped painfully within him. He sought to feign slumber; but in spite of all he could do, the muscles of his body continued to twitch convulsively.

He heard the footsteps draw nearer, then stop before the door of his cell. Strive as he might, he could not control himself, now that the moment had come; he could not cease to tremble. A low, piteous groan of anguish escaped his lips.

The warder stood looking in at the figure on the bunk.

"George is havin' bad dreams," he muttered half inaudibly.

He started to move away; then, as tho swayed by some subtle trend of thought, he came back to the cell door, standing there in silence; but this time with one hand raised and resting lightly against one of the bars—the slightest shake would have betrayed instantly its severed state.

Portland George stopped quaking.

From beneath his half-closed lids, he watched the figure at his cell door. A paroxysm of agonized despair surged within him, alternating ever with faint, faltering hope. Was it to be all for naught—those long hours to toil in the night!

He did not begrudge the work upon the stubborn bars; it was this present peril of all his hopes and carefully thought-out plans, should that silent figure at the cell door chance to rest against the bar! He was cool and collected enough now, yet sullen and rebellious, lest luck forsake him at what seemed the very moment of success.

At length the warder turned quietly, and passed on down the corridor.

Portland George, it had seemed an age—those few moments that the warder had stood there with his hand against the bar. He jumped from the bunk. All the mental and physical flurry had left him; he was cool and calm as he hurried into his clothes, as tho in response to the usual early morning signal. He did not put on his shoes; his movements in the corridor must be absolutely noiseless, if he hoped to succeed in his plans. Then, too, he needed one of those heavy shoes for another purpose—if he succeeded in creeping up stealthily behind the warder!

With all haste possible, Portland George wrenched loose the lower ends of the three bars; to squirm thru the opening thus formed was but the work of a moment; then, warily as a beast of prey, he glided along, close to the wall, after the retreating form of the warder. Silently, swift as a fleeting shadow, he bore down upon the man ahead, who, all unconscious of the cringing, darting peril behind him, had removed his cap, letting the cool breeze play about his heated brow as he swung leisurely along.

A few seconds and Portland George was close upon his victim. The warder, somehow, seemed to feel the presence of danger near him; he paused suddenly, and was about to turn, when the convict, rising to his full height, and bringing his powerful muscles into play, brought the heavy shoe crashing down upon the unprotected head of the man before him.

With a low, stifled moan, the warder sank limp, and unconscious, to the floor of the corridor. Portland George bent over him, removed the revolver and keys from the prostrate form; and then, with scarcely a second glance at the white face stretched out before him, hurried away down the long corridor of cells.

It was before cell 13 that Portland George stopped at length, stealthily inserted a key in the lock, and entered. From the light which filtered in from the corridor, he could make out quite clearly the outlines of the figure on the bunk—and the long, pale face of Bud McGill. Even now the thin lips seemed parted in a smile, half sneering, half supercilious—as tho in his dreams, he was going over the taunts and jibes which on the morrow, the day of his freedom—he would bestow upon his former pal, if the opportunity afforded.

Portland George drew close to the bunk; he bent over it, with hands outstretched, and poised above the sleeper. At that instant Bud McGill opened his eyes.

A realization of the intruder's identity and purpose came with a rush upon the inmate of cell 13. There was no mistaking the purport of the gleam in those wild eyes above him; an overwhelming terror seized upon him.

"Portland George!" he grasped, "you—you here——"

The grim figure above hovered closer.

"Yes, it's me!" purred Portland sweetly. "Your ol' pal, George, I to' you I'd get you—and now, by God——"

The other began pleading.

"George, George, don't kill me. George, you wouldn't kill your ol'——"

The whine suddenly ceased with a gasping rattle; the fingers of the other had closed about his neck.

It was all over in a moment.

The limp, lifeless form on the bunk lay back, as tho in dreamless sleep; only the eyes, wide open, terror stricken, seemed pleading still for mercy.

Portland George paused not to gloat over his victim; that would come later—thru all the long, fifteen years ahead of him. Taking Bud's suspenders, he fastened one end around the victim's neck, then tied the other end securely to the bedpost, leaving the body suspended, showing every indication of self-destruction. Then he left the cell hurriedly, closing and locking the door behind him, and made his way back to where the form of the warder still lay outstretched in the corridor.

This time he took more notice of the body, noting with satisfaction that the warder was breathing regularly, and would doubtless soon regain consciousness. He restored the keys and the revolver, just as he had found them; then hastened back to his own cell. Crawling thru the bars, he replaced them carefully and as securely as possible, again filling the cuts with black wax. He knew it was only a question of time, and the severed bars would be discovered; but the discovery he sought to delay until no connection would be suggested with the events of this particular morning.

Back safely in his cell again, he fell to wondering what the warder would make of it all when he came to his senses; finding that he had been struck down, and yet every prisoner within his cell. He chuckled grimly to himself as he pondered over the "mystery" with which the prison officials would soon be vaguely grappling. Well, they'd have something else to occupy their attention—when they came to look well in cell 13.

THE END.

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The symptoms of catarrh are a discharge, which is either blown from the nose or runs back and drops into the throat; a dull headache; a stopped-up feeling in the nose and head; extreme liability to take cold, etc. These conditions often lead to noises in the head, deafness, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, indigestion and consumption.

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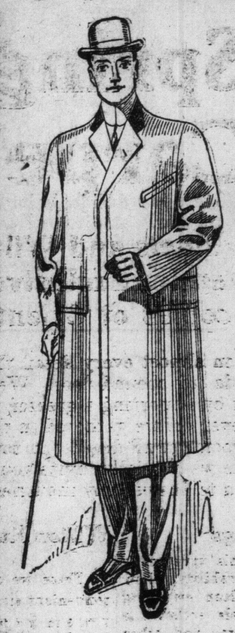

If you want to be dressed right for very little, you won't overlook these "Specials." We are sincere in saying that there is no such value in all Canada. We ask you to come here and see the variety you have to choose from, inspect the fabrics thoroughly, put them to any test. You cannot do yourself justice until you have paid this store a visit. There are hundreds of designs and colorings in this immense assortment that the average tailor could not attempt to stock. One visit will convince you that we are even moderate in our claims.

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PARKDALE RINK

The West End Skating Academy is Now Open For the Season.

From now until next June the popular place of amusement will be the Parkdale Roller Rink. No better evidence of the great popularity of this indoor pastime could be had than the vast crowd at Parkdale Saturday night. The rink probably never presented a prettier appearance, and surely no opening night has been more successful in the history of the west end skating academy.

Roller skating under the proper conditions is good exercise. It is now advised and recommended by a large number of doctors in the United States.

The conditions at Parkdale Rink are ideal. The ventilation is perfect, the noiseless floor is treated with a special liquid preparation which prevents slipperiness and ust. The rink is bright and healthy and is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and these and many other superior features makes Parkdale far ahead of the average roller rink.

The management announce for Thursday night a band concert. This is the first band concert of the season, and some of the very latest music will be rendered. Director Wiggins will have his full band present in uniform, and there will be skating until 10.30.

Those wishing to learn to skate, morning and afternoon is the best time, when there will be instructors on hand to assist the beginners.

BETTER THAN PORCUPINE.

No Speculation—No Risk.

A large corporation doing business with over one hundred thousand people in Canada has made enormous profits for those who put their savings in this concern. Will accept a few additional accounts with people having $100.00 or more. Now, if you can make more money on your savings by this plan than you can by any other, you certainly owe it to yourself to look into the matter. Send your name and address for free booklet to H. H. Hynes, Box 3, Toronto, P.O.

The Gospel of Conservation.

The selfish, greedy few, who have been enriching themselves by the wanton spoliation of the earth, must be forever prohibited from further wrongdoing. God comes to the twentieth century with a new message, with a new revelation. Its watchword is conservation—conservation of all our natural resources, conservation of human life in all its myriad aspects. He proclaims anew that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof, and the earth hath He given to the children of men. Not to the children of a privileged class, of a peculiar color, of a certain language, of a special belief, but to all His children.—Bishop Fallows.

Folly of Fat Easily Overcome

Slender Margaret Knolly, now, if you please. The fascinating leading lady of the Bijou, now more fascinating than ever, astonished all her friends on Broadway the other day by presenting to their admiring gaze a svelt and willowy form in place of the plump, not to say fat, outlines with which she gaily sailed away to new triumphs and foreign shores last January. After a good deal of diplomatic cross-examination from interested fat acquaintances the secret was cautiously whispered to a few dear friends, with the result that everybody knows it now. It was not exercise, nor fasting, nor sea air, nor worry about her new venture that had brought about this wonderful willowy change in the charming Margaret; no, none of these; nothing but a simple mixture which all good druggists are familiar with and can supply at small cost, to wit: One-half ounce Marmola, three-fourths ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and four and three-fourths ounces Peppermint Water. "Grown folks need a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime," explained the now slender Margaret. "It is simply wonderful. It takes off the fat quickly, as much as a pound a day, and keeps it off. You can eat what you like, too. In that respect it is unlike anything of the kind I ever heard of, and besides it has another splendid feature—it is entirely harmless, and will not cause wrinkles. I think it is about as essential a toilet article for the woman who is fat and wants to get thinner as face powder. In order to get the best results, however, you should buy the Marmola in the original package and mix it in with the other two ingredients after you get home."

REFINISHING A TABLE TOP.

Here is something that you will want to know sometime and want to know it very badly, so if you clip it out and put it in your scrapbook you will have occasion to congratulate yourself for having done so.

How often we hear the laments of those whose round top dining-room tables have been injured beyond repair by incessant card playing.

This condition should not be allowed to remain so from one season to another when a few hours' work will put the article of furniture in a presentable condition for the remainder of the year.

"I will tell you how to do this," says the sister of a cabinet-maker, who from childhood was a constant onlooker to her father's and brother's methods in the workshop, "and you will be surprised how simple it will appear to you after I have described how I do up my own table each year.

"Firstly secure some sandpaper, numbers, one, two and three, as well as some of the finest that there is to be procured, and with the roughest that you have rub the old varnish off the table, but be careful not to scratch the wood.

"Always rub with the grain, because if you rub across the grain it will mar the appearance. This applies to quartered or golden oak only.

"When the top portion of the varnish is well rubbed off, use the next number of sandpaper, which is finer, as also the next as you get closer to the wood, but the finest, sandpaper should be reserved for the later work.

"The bare wood having presented its appearance of a coat of the hardest varnish procurable should be applied and allowed to dry.

"When this has dried so that it does not adhere to the hand when rubbed over it, take the finest sandpaper and go over the whole surface carefully, wearing it down sufficiently to take off the gloss and so preparing it for the adhering of the second coat.

"Work the varnish well in with the brush in this first and second coat, so that there will be no fear of blistering. Do not spare the brush, the varnish or the elbow grease.

"Go over the second coat as you did the first, with the finest sandpaper after it is thoroly dried and then you are ready for the final touch.

"For the third and final coat of varnish make sure that you have an even brush and use the varnish sparingly, administering it with unsparing vigor, and lo! when the varnish has dried you have achieved the effect wanted and have placed in your pocket from three to five dollars that you would have given to the cabinet-maker or the professional finisher, who could have done no more than you have done."

WM. H. EDMONDS

TEACHER OF PIANO,

announces the beginning of his spring term. Special arrangement for beginners. Special course for children.

40 GROVE AVENUE.

WAITERS' NOTICE.

Open Meeting, Labor Temple, Sunday, 3 p. m. COME.

The Women Day Toilers Motherhood Protective Union

will open an Employment Bureau in the **Labor Temple, Room 5, on Tuesday, March 21st.** Phone Main 6166.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. S. 65, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child; the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Dating Railroad Ties.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has adopted a plan for recording the age of every cross tie on the system. This will enable the company to determine with mathematical accuracy the relative efficiency of the different woods and the value of the creosote preservation treatment.

It is done in this way: First, the dating nails are manufactured with the proper numerals on the heads, indicating the year, for example, "11," meaning the year 1911. Then one of these nails is driven into each new tie as it is laid on the track. Thus in the future the maintenance of way experts will be able, upon the replacement of a tie, to know just how long it has lasted.

The Lehigh Valley is having its cross ties, switch and bridge timber treated at the creosoting plant near Bound Brook, N.J. The steadily rising price of lumber compels the railroads to use wood that has undergone "treatment" to prevent decay. It is expected that the injection of creosote oil into the pores of the wood will double its life.—Buffalo News.

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HAMAR GREENWOOD, M.P., ATTACKS WAR OFFICE

Canadian Supporter of Asquith Denounces His Niggardly Policy.

LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., figures largely in the public eye to-day. He presided last night at the Canada Club banquet, in pleasing anticipation of which announcement was made of his intended marriage at the end of May at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which is the parish church of the house of commons, to Margery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Spencer of Fownhope-court, Herefordshire. The future bride is a well-known rider to the hounds.

In the commons Wednesday night Mr Greenwood followed Joe Martin's example and joined the ranks of candid friends of the ministry. The Radical journals make no comment, but Unionist journals describe his speech on the army estimates as a destructive attack and effective exposure of War Minister Haldane.

Amid Unionist applause he told Mr. Haldane that the publication of tthe opinions of one of his salaried officers, Sir Ian Hamilton, was not in keeping with the best interests of the service. It was no compliment to the intelligence of Mr. Haldane's supporters that he should lean on a subordinate in his own department. The expert should be kept in his place. The responsible minister of the crown, whatever its department, should take the full burden of responsibility upon his own shoulders.

Mr. Greenwood as a yeomanry officer, spoke caustically of the deficient supply of army horses in London. The same horses are hired from the same contractors by various regiments. "What I want to know," he mockingly enguired, "is this: if there is war which regiment is going to have horses? I do not object to fight for my country, but as a cavalryman, I do object to walking out to exchange compliments with a well-horsed enemy." (Laughter and cheers.)

He urged that British officers should be given enough pay to live on even if it cost an extra million sterling.

Mr. Greenwood's new attitude is all the more interesting because he has been recently named in various Canadian journals for sundry ministerial positions here.

Important Clydesdale Sale.

Isaac Williamson, 96 Bolton-avenue, has sold his splendid young stallion, Prince of Green Hall (imp.), 11634—15585. The fortunate purchaser is Mr. Albert Hewson, Grahamsville. This grand colt was personally selected by Mr. Williamson, when in Scotland last summer, from among numerous good horses. He evidently had a double object in view—individual merit combined with an unsurpassed strain of fashionable and approved Clydesdale breeding—that of the champion and modern Baron's Pride, and going back through the renowned Prince of Wales and the famous Darnley. Prince of Greenhall is a grandson of Baron's Pride and an own son of the great Casablanca. By his individuality and good breeding he is sure to prove a valuable horse for the surrounding country where he is going.

THE TRUTHFUL SPRING POET

For the moment, these eternal
Rhapsodies to Spring, the vernal—
Written for some country journal
For a quarter of the year—
I will put aside to talk a
Little Truth, the while you stalk a
Pair of tumblers, and uncork a
Flask of nectar—that is, beer.

It is NOT, believe me! pleasant
To endow the simple peasant
[Tho' he's almost always present
In my versifying plan]
With the virtues that would frighten
The most Admirable Crichton,
When, to tell the truth, he's quite an
Ordinary sort of man.

'Tis not often I require a
[And whene'er I do I hire a—
For I'm not a great admirer
Of the mild domestic] horse;
And I much prefer my swine dead,
Sheep all seem to me weak-minded,
Tho' to virtues I'm not blinded
In their offspring—with mint-sauce.

In the Spring, I know, one's fancy
Lightly turns to Sue or Nancy
[MUST be SOMETHING that you CAN see
In these ladies, I suppose]
But I've no more taste for billing,
Or for cooing, than for tilling—
I'm so occupied in killing
Large mosquitos on my nose.

So, altho' I know that quite a
Lot of verses of the lighter
Sort I have to write to-night—a
Poet's only paid to sing—
I am just a little tired,
And I fail to feel inspired
When I'm constantly required
To belaud the beastly Spring.

G. T. B.

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."

BREDIN'S FRUIT LOAF

One of the many really good breads which come from the Bredin's great baking ovens is that most delicious loaf of dessert bread the fruit loaf.

Made with as much care for quality and goodness as "My Ladye" in her home would prepare her Christmas Cake —and baked just as carefully.

The ingredients are the best —the fruit is choice and generous.

You try a loaf as an extra.

10 Cents.

Phones — College 761 and Parkdale 1585 — Bakeries 160-164 Avenue Road and Bloor and Dundas Streets.

Murray-Kay, Limited

Advance Showing of New Spring Importations in Carpets and Rugs

Axminsters, Brussels and Wiltons, made for us by foremost Carpet Houses in England. Exclusive Patterns—Rich Color Effects—Period Designs—fine copies of Oriental Rugs.

The headlines tell in almost every detail the facts concerning the magnificent assortment of quality Carpets that now crowds our ground floor. We have only to add that we strive each season to better our best records of the past by importing a greater variety of more artistic designs and better values. Certainly so large a stock was never before gathered in this house. A really immense collection of beautiful Carpets and Rugs suitable for rooms of all degrees in town and country houses.

If a visit is possible we cordially invite you to call. If residence away from the city makes this inconvenient we shall be glad to answer any inquiries, and when possible to forward color plates or samples.

Brussels Rugs

Kay Quality rugs of this type merit high praise for their durability, their closeness of weave and clean sweeping qualities. The new arrivals embrace a variety of excellent Oriental and other designs, suitable for all rooms :—

10 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. $18.50
12 ft. x 9 ft. $21.50
12 ft. x 11 ft. 3 in. $27.50
13 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 3 in. $32.50

Wilton Rugs of Finest Quality

A consignment of fine Wilton Rugs just to hand merits special mention. It embraces a number of fine Persian designs, some of which reproduce very closely, both in color and pattern, famous originals of almost historic interest.

Wilton Rugs of Finest Quality (Continued)

These we can supply in the following convenient sizes :—

7 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. 12 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in.
9 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. 10 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.
9 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in. 12 ft. x 9 ft.
10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 9 in. 15 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in.

At prices ranging from $18.50 to $55.00.

In another make of Wilton Rugs, very moderately priced, we show a remarkably fine range of patterns and color effects in the following sizes :—

9 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in. $15.75
10 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. $24.00
12 ft. x 9 ft. $27.50
12 ft. x 11 ft. 3 in. $35.00
13 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 3 in. $39.50

Axminster Rugs—Seamless

In Rugs of this make the possibilities of color combination are almost limitless, enabling us to show a magnificent range of designs, especially in rugs of large size, ranging from 10 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. to 13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.

Prices begin at $28.50 and rise to $115.00 for a rug of uncommon beauty.

Hand-made Axminster Rugs to Order

These we can supply at short notice, made to your order, in any shape, size or color combination. Rooms of irregular shape can thus be fitted with seamless floor covering to suit any scheme of decoration, and at reasonable price.

Verandah Rugs

We have already on sale a big new shipment of hand-made fibre Rugs of a tough and durable quality, for verandah use. The quaint designs and artistic color effects in which they have been produced are admired by all who have seen them. Sizes are as follows :—

3 ft. x 6 ft. $2.75
4 ft. x 7 ft. $4.50
4 ft. x 9 ft. $5.50
4 ft. x 12 ft. $7.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. $6.75
9 ft. x 6 ft. $8.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. $9.75
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. $12.50
9 ft. x 12 ft. $16.50
10 ft. x 14 ft. $22.50

New Linoleums and Cork Carpets

The head of our Linoleum Department is enthusiastic over the splendid assortment of Inlaid Linoleums now assembled in our big, well-lighted basement for the spring season There are realistic imitations of wood flooring, of tile flooring, of mosaic flooring and of marble, besides excellent block and conventional designs, in great variety. Prices range from 75c to $1.50 per square yard.

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

[JOHN KAY COMPANY, Limited]

36 and 38 King Street West, Toronto.

After One is Weary.

Only the real worker knows what it is to be weary. The indolent and the half-hearted know nothing of such an experience. Weariness, moreover, is always a signal to be heeded. He who runs past it must be prepared to take the consequences. If the signal be unheeded over often he who takes the risk of doing so may well look for dismissal. Yet some of our choicest men and women are rarely anything but weary. The work must be done no matter how worn the muscles or how tired the brain. The household and the children cannot be neglected no matter how the head aches or the nerves throb. No matter how sore the overstrain duty must not be neglected. Indeed much of the world's best work is done by those who are honestly weary.

In all this there is a fine heroism. It is this thing of bravely keeping on—keeping on that gets done the things that are worth while. Life is not one long holiday. Victoria crosses are well won on the field of battle. Carnegie medals are justly given to those who at the risk of life and limb save their fellows from what looked like certain death. There is a higher reward, nevertheless, for those who risk their lives by running past the danger signal lest others should ever come into danger, or who pour out their thought and strength and affection in order that children may be educated and women fed and provided for.

Dr. Grenfell's Log.

In all modern literature there is nothing more interesting than the story of Dr. Grenfell's work on the bleak shores of Labrador. The doctor is a splendid exponent of the healing art who has familiarized himself with all that is best and most up-to-date in his craft. Further, has gathered around him a few of the best doctors available. Moreover, he has enlisted the sympathy of Christian people in the hard conditions of the fisher and hunter people of the bleak Labrador wilds. His log recounts the adventures of himself and crew as they cruise around on their errands of mercy in their hospital ship, "The Strathcona," or attend to the necessities of their patients in St. Anthony's Hospital. Here we have stories of encounters with iceberg and stormy sea; of journeys over leagues of trackless snow; of efforts to cultivate reindeer and hardy fowl; of grim fights with cruel accidents to the body; of family quarrels and reconciliations; of struggles with tuberculosis and diphtheria and starvation that gnaws like a wolf. All thru there runs the dauntless spirit of a genuine philanthropy and of an enlightened humanitarianism. It is the story of human nature at its best. To anyone whose faith is low there is no better tonic than the reading of Dr. Grenfell's matchless story. In comparison therewith the most thrilling fiction becomes dull. Incidentally there is no finer missionary work than aiding a cause so worthy.

The Hard Job.

Nearly everyone thinks that his own lot in life has something about it that is specially difficult? Now anyone who is worth his salt finds his job hard enough, provided only he is doing something at it. Further, no true man looks for an easy job. The tramps and the jail birds and the derelicts spent their time in looking for snaps. After all, the old world has few bargain days. Humanity has but few favorites. The man who looks for some royal road to anything that is worth having is spending his time in vain.

"There's always a way to fall, my boy,
There's always a way to slide,
And the men you find at the foot of the hill,
All sought for an easy ride."

No matter whether one is ringing an auction bell or negotiating a treaty, whether he is plowing a field or mending shoes, whether he is sweeping a street or writing articles, waiting in restaurant or making sermons or drawing cartoons, he has to work and to work hard. Such a task is good for us. It gives our meals a fine sauce. It makes sleep a delight. It gives a joy all its own. It puts a man on his mettle. It gives a glow to his countenance and a bound to his pulse. Indeed the true man dreads nothing more than the day when people will regard the hard job as too difficult for him. To be given the easier job is for one to be regarded as sinking in the scale. The truest promotion consists in being assigned a harder job. This is the way Christ treats His followers. He does not offer men easier things. His promise is, "Greater things than these shall ye do."

"Then on and up tho the road be steep,
And the stones come thick and fast,
there's room at the top for the man who tries,
And victory comes at last."

A Work That Counts.

Perhaps no move that has been made in church work in recent years has the prospect of accomplishing more genuine and lasting good than the establishing of an order of deaconesses. These young women are carefully selected for this work. Health, education, character, adaptability, general fitness for the sphere are all carefully considered before acceptance. There follows a period of careful training in everything that opens the eye, gives skill to the hand and elevation to the mind. The training once completed the deaconess devotes herself, on the invitation of some congregation, to doing the thousand and one things that a minister simply cannot do. Her special sphere is the women of the congregation. If her lot be cast in the city, she looks up the girls who come as strangers. She visits them in their lodgings and becomes as far as possible their guide, their counsellor and Christain friend. By so doing she protects the guileless and does her part to restrain the forward, strengthen the tempted and befriend the lonely. Who can overestimate the value of this department of her work? She finds her way to the homes of the poor and the sick and in this way becomes the channel thru which the church gives out a discriminating and helpful charity. In a very real sense in all local benevolence the deaconess becomes a congregation's eyes and right hand. Little wonder that her neat uniform is everywhere respected and her good work honored by all who appreciate the possible service to a kind, wise, trained woman whose one business it is to lend the helping hand of Christian sisterhood. There is an increasing demand on the part of churches for just such service as these women can render. There is a giving to those apparently in want that injures the one who gives and the one who takes. This is very often the case where untrained private individuals turn philanthropists. Slumming is of all fads the most contemptible when it is a fad. Charity loses nothing in spontaneity by being wisely administered, as law loses nothing in majesty by being carried out by those trained therefor. Young women cannot do better, when choosing a career to give that of the deaconess their earnest consideration.

A Startling Statement

"I have supported myself for ten years,' 'said Beatrice Forbes-Robertson the other day and continuing she remarked, "I have never yet found a day's work as fatiguing as a reception." These be serious words Surely ladies in high life, and ladies who would be fashionable will do well to consider them. Aimless excitement rather than hard work is the enemy of health and morals. Bridge and high teas—these are some foes of growth in womanhood and service and happiness. It is not what a woman does between seven and six that injures her. Rather she finds her bane between ten p. m. and four a. m. It is not procuring the necessities of life that deplete one's purse, but procuring the frills of a fashionable existence. It is not work that saps one's enterprise or cuts the nerve of his religious life, but misdirected social life and the pursuit of froth and parlor gimcracks. It is gaiety and not duty that sets the pace that kills.

Recent events in Montreal have, it is rumored, caused three Quebec bishops to issue a decree ordering their clergy into silence upon all political topics. As well might these dignitaries order a cessation of all conversation, for has not conversation wrought a deal of injury to mankind? In this day and generation the democracy demands that every intelligent citizen shall make his influence felt in behalf of every matter of public interest. Why, then, should the clergy be silenced? One sees a grain of reason why the disloyal and the partisan should be silenced, but why should the clergy be smitten with dumbness upon the very matters upon which reasonable men are bound to speak in view of their heritage in the Canadian democracy? The clergy ought to be the best informed men on social, moral and political questions of any men in the community. Unless the clergy are ready with a sane, informing word upon matters of national moment it is time for them to bestir themselves. When prepared so to speak it sums the rankets folly to close their lips.

ATKINSON—BROWNLEE.

A pretty wedding took place last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brownlee, "Centre View Farm," Woodbridge, when their eldest daughter, Pearl, was united in marriage to Elmer Atkinson, son of Mr. J. Atkinson of Edgely, the ceremony being conducted by Rev. Mr. McKinnon of Woodbridge.

The bride was wearing lawn trimmed with insertion and lace, and the usual bridal veil. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Rena Phillips, of Woodbridge, in pink mull. Mr. Fred Johnson of Yellow Grass, Sask., was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson left to spend a few days with the groom's brother in Embro, the bride traveling in a taupe suit, with touches of grey velvet, and wearing a grey hat. They will reside at Edgely.

CADETS' DINNER.

A dinner was held at the Military Institute on Wednesday evening, when an ex-Cadets' Club of former cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was formed, with Col. Greenwood president, Major Clyde Caldwell vice-president, and the following committee: Capt. Kingsmill, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Mr. Morrison, R.C.E., and C. Warren. Some others present at the dinner were: Col. V. A. S. Williams, Major Denison, Capt. Bishop, Mr. Bowie, R.C.D., Mr. Morrison, R.C.E., B. Osler, Mr. Powell, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Adams, Mr. MacCullough, Geo. Smith, Clifford Darling, J. W. Ross, Mr. Monk, H. D. Gordan, A. D. Mackay, P. A. Green, Hope Gibson, A.D.C., Mrs. W. B. Adams, E. Bristol, Mr. Lytle, R. C. H. Cassels, Carr Harris, Humphrey Irving.

Court National's Concert.

Court National, No. 442, Canadian Order of Foresters, held a concert on Thursday evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Broadview-avenue. The hall was filled. The program consisted of selections by the following talent: Budd's Orchestra; Miss Harper, piano solo; W. J. Deans, Baritone; D. R. Cowan, Scotch songs; Miss Harper, contralto; McCormick Brothers, comic actors; Miss Hutchinson, elocutionist. C. R. Lucas, chief ranger, acted as chairman. Several prominent Foresters were on the platform, including George Faulkner, high secretary; T. W. Gibson, P.H.V.C.R.; R. W. Garvin, member executive; Wilson and Cronsberry, district deputies; A. E. Wright, secretary Foresters' hall; A. C. Wilay, organizer. Mr. Faulkner delivered an address on the advancement of Foresty. Mr. Gavin made a presentation of a cane to Mr. Wiley, on behalf of Court National.

"T. M. A. BENEFIT."

The twenty-fourth annual benefit of the Theatrical Mechanical Association will be held in the Grand Opera House on the afternoon of Friday, March 24, at 2 p. m.

The program presented at this performance will consist of acts from the various companies playing the local theatres on that date, and a special orchestra of seventy pieces, which is sure to please the many patrons of this annual banquet matinee.

Tickets can be secured at the Grand Opera House box office on Tuesday, March 21. This will be the gala event of the season and Toronto citizens should turn out en masse to help so worthy a cause.

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

BOVRIL

Is the Essence and Strength of Beef

In making BOVRIL the elements of beef are scientifically dealt with. Those without food value are thrown out and the really nutritious part of the beef is specially treated. The result is a highly nourishing concentrated preparation which is easily and quickly transformed into rich red blood.

Society.

Miss Julie Peterson, concert flute virtuoso, assisted by Mr. Arthur Blight, baritone, and Mrs. Frank S. Welsman, will give a concert in the ball room of the King Edward on April 27, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess Grey and His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson.

Admairal and Mrs. Kingmill, with their children, have arrived in Toronto and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beadmore. Admiral Kingsmill was the of the members of the Military Institute at luncheon yesterday when Commanders Roper and Hoare, both of Ottawa, were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wattbare spending some time in California, having left at the end of the week.

The Georgina House Committee is arranging to serve afternoon tea, coffee or cocoa, with cake, bread or butter, sandwiches or toasted cakes, in the basement of Massey Hall during the week of March 27, at 25c a head.

Miss Erminie Hurst, who leaves shortly for New York, gave the first of three small teas on Wednesday afternoon, when she was assisted by Miss. Parke and Miss. E. J. Powell. The other two teas will take place on March 21 and 23. A few of those Helen Murray, Miss Clara Rutley, Miss Ethel Dunning, Miss Clara Simpson, Miss Muriel Ralston, Miss Mabel Crews, Miss Gretta Doherty, Miss Vera Rogers, Miss Rae Petrie, Miss Ora Hunter, Miss Vera Trotter, Miss Amy Wilkes, Miss Constance Wilkes.

TheRev. Dr. Llwyd, vice-provost of Trinity College, returned from England last week.Mr. and Lally McCarthy also returned home.

Mrs. Edmund Bristol will receive subscriptions for Queen Mary's coronation gift in Toronto, and Miss Plummer, Sylvan Tower, Rosedale, is treasurer for Ontario.

Mr. Gordon Jones left last week for England, where he will be joined shortly by Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Wynne and Miss Petica Geddes.

Mrs. Langlois was the hostess of a tea last week, and another small tea was given at the Queen's Hotel by the Misses Ball in honor of Miss Louise Hayter Birchall.

Sir Wilfrid Wiseman, Mr. R. C. B. Burn and Mr Sidney Jahnstan from England are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robins, Glen-road, and were among the guests at the Robins Company banquet, held at the King Edward on Thursday evening, when covers were laid for sixty at a T-shaped table, decorated with yellow daffodils and tulips.

Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Edith Cochrane are at Atlantic City, also Mrs. Cecil Gibson and her son and daughter.

About 30 young people gave a surprise party on Miss Nina Findlay, 94 Robert-street, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The evening was spent in progressive games and music. Among those present were: The Misses H. and G. Graves, Diwell, McPhail, Penrose, Flynn, Davies, Mrs. W. H. Tod and Mrs. C. Graves, and Messrs. A. Curler, C. Millery, Roy Curtis, W. Armstrong, G. Rutherford, J. Pike, R. McPherson, G. Tabor, H. Pier, M. Martin, W. Curtis, Bob Harvey and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Patton, 122 Roncesvalles, entertained a number of friends to a euchre and dance Friday evening.

A surprise party was given to Miss Audrey Bulmer of Ossington-avenue on St. Patrick's Day. The following guests were present: The Misses Daisy Fearon, Alga Woyil, Maud Clayson, Ines Taylor, Gertrude Benson, Florence Richardson, Hazel Carter, Edna Nicholson, Georgetta Mossop, Sadie Clarke, Marie McDonald, Dorothy Bulmer (Mascot), Mennota Spelling; Messrs. Bert Gilbert, Norman Petrie, Lee Taylor, Fred Bulmer, Wilford Corson, Fred Gilbert, Brock Klasser, Herbert Denson, Harry McClean, Tom Powry, Frank Robinson, Albert Henderson, Ben West. The winners of the Irish contest were Miss Hazel Carter, Mr. Fred Gilbert.

Mrs. Daniel Urquhart, 296 Russell Hill-drive, will receive on Wednesday and not again this season.

Mrs. Alfred Bicknell, 50 Bismarck-avenue, will receive on Monday for the last time.

Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins will receive for the first time this season on Friday, 134 West Bloor-street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Westminster Chapter, I.O.D.E., will me held on Monday, in Argyle Hall. Mrs.Willoughby Cummings will address the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Parnham, Deseronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna Bella, to Mr. Frederick Edward Smith, Guelph. The marriage will take place early in June in St. Mark's Church, Deseronto.

Mrs. Harold Howe, Parkdale, has left to spend a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Green, in Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mrs. Richard W. Teskey, 479 1-2 Euclid-avenue, will receive on Tuesday and not again this season.

Mrs. John Gracie and Mrs. S. Herbert McElwain will receive on Friday and not again this season.

Piano, mandolin and banjo selections by some of the cleverest musical entertainers on the continent will be features of the concert to be given in Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, March 21. Master F. A. Rav Mac Fadden the distinguished by pianist whose accomplishments have already placed him in the estimation of artistic music lovers, will give several numbers, and will be assisted by his little sister Muriel K. Mac Fadden who is an adept both at the piano and mandolin. The program will be further strengthened with numerous banjo selections by Mr. A. A. Farland, one of the world's foremost banjo players. Mr. Farland's reputation is international. He has delighted large audiences all over the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and morevover has entertained the leading royal families of Europe.

If you want a musical treat of the highest order, be sure and go to Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, March 21.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hamilton Merritt has invited the members of the U. E. L. Association of Ontario to five o'clock tea, on Tuesday, at the Canadian Military Institute, entrance 245 Simcoe-st. The executive committee is requested to meet at 4.30 p.m. sharp. At 5 o'clock the nominations of the officers and committees for the coming year will take place.

The marriage of Lola Beatrice, third daughter of the late W. F. Powell and Mrs. Powell of Clemow-ave., Ottawa, to Capt. Eric Montague Seton Charles, Royal Engineers, Dublin, has been arranged to take place in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on Thursday, April 20.

Mrs. D. B. Hanna and Miss Mary Hanna are giving a tea on Friday afternoon, March 31, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at Thornlebank, Castle Frank-rd. Mrs. Hanna is also giving an informal dance in the evening for the assistants.

Miss Alice Ramsay is giving a tea on Thursday afternoon for Miss Marie Flynn, who is playing the title role in "Madame Sherry" at the Princess Theatre.

The marriage of Miss Aline McLeish, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McLeish, Hutchison-st., Montreal, to Percy D. McInnes, Toronto, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday, April 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Riker were entertained at super by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eaton after Mrs. Riker's recital. Mrs. John Walker giving an informal musicale in their honor on the following afternoon.

Mrs. Frank McKelcan gave a very enjoyable program of Irish songs at the W. A. A. Twilight Musicale on Thursday afternoon, when Miss Muriel Bruce also took part in the program and the tea hostess was Mrs. Albert Gooderham.

Chas. Rierden was at the Windsor, Montreal, for a few days last week.

Sir Edmund Walker and his son have returned from a short visit to the south.

The Count and Countess von Tolnez from England, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bacon, Chicago, and Mrs. F. H. Clergue from the Soo, were among the notable visitors at the King Edward during the past week.

Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. H. S. Cowan and Mrs. Purse were some of the bridge hostesses on Friday afternoon, the guests going on to Mrs. Perry's tea at McConkey's.

Mrs. Samuel Arscott announces the marriage of her daughter, Ida Isabel, to Wills Louis Yerex, Pictou, to take place on Wednesday, March 15, in St. Thomas' Church, Walkerton.

Mrs. Albert Dyment of The Dale, spent a few days in London, Ont., last week. Miss Elsie Cotton will spend the coming summer in Vancouver, with her brother, Miles Cotton and his wife.

The Baroness Wurl von Sentan is returning shortly to her home in Vienna with her baby. She will be accompanied over by her brother, Lother Reinhardt.

Mrs. Stanley Floyd, Avenue-rd., was a bridge hostess of the week, and Mrs. Tilley, also of Avenue-rd., gave a buffett luncheon on St. Patrick's Day.

Mrs. Walker gave a tea to about 40 in the yelow drawing room of the King Edward, after a box party at Shea's on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Dignam, who leaves this week for New York, en route for the Hague, Holland, will be entertained at a farewell tea at the Women's Art Galleries on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ritchie of Avenue-rd., gave a bridge party last week in honor of Mrs. A. E. Fripp of Ottawa. The hostess was wearing a handsome mauve satin gown with amethyst and pearl ornaments, and was assisted by her three daughters and Mrs. Goodwin Gibson. A few of the guests were: Mrs. G. H. Gooderham, Mrs. Arthur Hills, Mrs. Lean Macdonell, Mrs. Fergueson Burke, Mr. O'Hara, Mrs. Glackmeyer, Hugh Clark, Kincardine; Mrs. H. Fergueson, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Lewis Burand, Mrs. Proudfoo, Mrs. T. Reid, Mr. Pearce.

J. R. Dargavel, M.L.A., and Mrs. Dargavel, are at the Queen's.

Kyrie Bellew was at the Prince George all week.

Mrs. Fripp was the hostess of a bridge in her apartment at the Alexandra last week, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Pinkey of Ottawa. Four tables were played, and the prizes were cups and saucers. Mrs. Fripp was wearing a handsome gown of blue satin with black ninon and turquois ornaments. The guests included Mrs. Garvy, Mrs. Cattanach, Mrs. A. Crease, Mrs. Glackmeyer, Mrs. Stearns Hicks, Mrs. Boucchette Anderson, Mrs. J. Lewis Burnand, Mrs. J. Mackellar, Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. McLean Macdonald, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Marie Foy.

MRS. PERRY'S TEA.

On Friday afternoon McConkey's was the scene of a charming tea given by Mrs. Fred Perry of Maitland Place, in honor of her two pretty young daughters, May and Inez, who received with their mother and wore dainty lingerie frocks inserted with quantities of lace and carried bouquets of lilies and violets. Mrs. Perry's gown was of grey brocade with overdress of lace and metallic embroidery with diamond ornaments. An orchestra played thruout the afternoon, and the decorations were all in green and white in honor of the Irish saint, the tea table being done with Easter lilies and a golden harp, while the refreshments were also of green and white, and the mantles were banked with spirea and ferns. Mrs. Perry was assisted in the Turkish room by Mrs. R. A. Pynes, Mrs. M. W. Sheppard, Mrs. R. J. Copeland, Mrs. W. P. White and Mrs. Percy Taylor, while the guests in the tea room were looked after by Mrs. Alfred Simmons, Mrs. Van Beven, Mrs. Walter Berkinshaw, Miss Jeanette Barclay, Miss Mania Hambourg, Miss Margaret W. Symons, Miss Mary Hanna, Miss Ethel Stone, Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Mary Morley and Miss Jessie Carrier.

KATHLEEN PARLOW.

During her visit in Toronto, Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young violinist, was entertained at a large tea at the King Edward by the Heliconian Club, the president, Miss Mary Smart, receiving in a pale grey satin gown with picture hat and diamond ornaments, the guest of honor being in a dull blue velvet gown with gold embroidery and carrying a bouquet of violets and lilies. Among those present were: Miss Huston, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Morley, Miss Morley, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Mrs. Agar Adamson, Miss Estelle Kerr, Miss Merrill, Mrs. Pepall, Mrs. R. Capreol, Mrs. H. E. Glass, Mrs. Walter G. Allward, Miss McGill, Miss Shore, Miss Caldwell, Miss Ferguson, Miss Adamson, Miss Lena Hayes, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Walace Barrett, Mrs. J. K. Fairbairn, Miss Lorraine Irwin, Miss Lucy Doyle, Miss Marjorie MacMurchy, Miss Wills, Mrs. Le Maire, Mrs. Welsman, Miss Grace Fairbairn, Miss Brush, Miss Roddy. At the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Concert in Massey Hall, Miss Parlow wore a simple girlish frock of soft white satin with bands of embroidery and a pearl necklace with diamond pendant. The Misses Gibson of Government House with a party were noticed in the large and enthusiastic audience.

DIGBY—JARDINE.

The marriage of Miss May Edna Jardine to Mr. Robert Digby of Longford, Ont., took place very quietly on Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother in Sumach-street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Ernest Baker, pastor of the Simpson-avenue Methodist Church, in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives. The bride was wearing a gown of white silk and lace and she carried white roses and sweet peas. Miss Jardine, in grey silk, with pink roses, attended her sister as bridesmaid, and Mr. Edward Jardine was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Digby left later to spend their honeymoon in Holisdale before leaving for their home in Longford, Ont.

BARBER—GALBRAITH.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of the Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Crawford, 404 Palmerston-boulevard, at 8.30 p. m., on Monday, March 13, when, in the presence of immediate relations only, Miss Clara Lillian Galbraith, daughter of the late William Galbraith, Ph. D., was united in marriage to Mr. George H. Barber, eldest son of Mr. Timothy Barber. The Rev. Mr. Sing performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Barber left by the 11 o'clock train for Chicago, the bride wearing a tan tailor-made, with ermine furs and King blue toque.

SMITH—RICHARDSON.

A wedding was solemnized on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Richardson, Beatrice-street, when their only daughter, Ida May, was in united in marriage to Mr. Frank Burges Smith. The house was decorated with palms, ferns and spring flowers. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. Hampton Teney, of St. Philip's Church, took place in the drawing-room under a canopy of southern smilax and white roses, and the wedding marches were played by Miss Emelie Glatt. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very pretty in her wedding robe of ivory duchess satin veiled with silk net, yoke and sleeves of bebe Irish Lce and embroidered in seed pearls. Her veil was crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley and wore a hoop of pearls, the gift of the groom. Miss Elsie Mayo, in pale blue satin, with wreath of roses in her hair and carrying a bouquet of Killarney roses with pink sweet peas, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Howard Smith attended the groom. The groom's favor to the bridesmaid was a pearl crescent and to the best man a pearl tiepin. After the ceremony Mrs. Richardson, who was wearing a becoming gown of old rose satin paillette with corsage bouquet of lily-of-the-valley, held a reception. After cutting the cake the bride changed her wedding gown for a smartly-tailored suit of King's blue serge, with toque to match, and left by the 10.30 train for Montreal, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Surprise Party for Miss Robins.

A large surprise party was given for Miss Marguerite Robins on Tuesday evening, when a few of those present were: Miss Mabel Haney, Miss Marguerite Cotton, Miss Bertha McKee, Miss Edna McKee, Miss Elsie Jackes, Miss Constance Townsend, Miss Mildred Thompson, Miss Dora Howe, Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Mary Trent, Miss Vera Barker, Miss Clara Flavelle, Miss Maida McLaughlin, Miss Maud Ellis, Miss Ida Ellis, Miss Parry, Miss Ione Heintzman, Mr. Clark McCormack, Mr. Gordon Shaver, Mr. Gordon Mills, Mr. Lyman Howe, Mr. Harry Latimer, Mr. Adair Gibson, Mr. Goodwin Gibson, Mr. W. Cox, Mr. Humphrey, the Messrs. Trees, Mr. W. Parry, Mr. D. Kent, Mr. L. Higgins, Mr. Forsyth Ritchie, Mr. Eric Jackes, Mr. Seymour Trent and the English guests in the house, Sir Wilfrid Wiseman, Mr. Burns and Mr. Sidney Johnston.

KELLY—COATES.

A wedding took place on Wednesday evening when Alice Edna, only daughter of Mrs. Coates, 116 Curzon-street, was married to Mr. James Kelly. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Wallwin. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. A. Coates, looked charming in a lace gown, with wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of brides's roses. Miss Madge Coulter was bridesmaid, in blue silk, and carried pink roses. Mr Jack Coulter supported the groom, and Mrs. Sheppard played the wedding march.

After the ceremony the guests, to the number of fifty, sat down to the wedding supper, after which the newly married pair left for their wedding trip. On their return they will reside at 116 Curzon-street.

SUMMER IN NORWAY.

Two Canadian ladies going to the "Land of the Midnight Sun" are prepared to chaperon a limited party. Highest references given and required. Address Miss Proudfoot, 319 West 57th-street, New York.

The ever popular "Private Secretary" will be at the Princess Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a Wednesday matinee, next week.

Easter Offerings

of all the Latest Novelties, Fancy Boxes, Baskets and Favors, Filled with

Neufeld's

Pure, Delicious Chocolates and Bonbons, Chocolate and Nougat Easter Eggs. When near our Store don't forget our Ice Cream Sodas, Hot Chocolate and Other Fountain Drinks. Candies made on premises.

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Price is a consideration, to be sure, and one reason for the large call for Ahlgren's Costumes is that we're considerate in price.

MORE THAN THIS OUR ORGANIZATION IS SUCH THAT THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF WORK IS ASSURED WHEN IT'S AHLGREN'S

Style counts, of course, for here again we have the lead.

SEE THE EXCLUSIVE SPECIALS IN NEW SEASON'S MATERIALS THAT MAKE UP BEAUTIFULLY.

Our equipment is of a size to assure prompt delivery of all orders.

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—Frank Burton, men's tailor. Managing Director.

—J. Ahlgren, formerly of O'Brien's, ladies' tailors. Director of Cutting Dept.

HIGH-GRADE COSTUMES AT MODERATE PRICE

It's Coming, No Doubt, Like It or Lump It

In a Few Days Pretty Parisians Will Be Parading the Pasha Skirt on Fashionable Boulevards.

PARIS, March 18.—So it's coming, and whether we like it or not, we've got to put up with it. I refer, of course, to the "serouel," the Pasha skirt, "la jupe-culotte," or what ever you wish to call it. Rumors about the advent of the new skirt have been flying about for a long time. But we lived in hopes that it was only another wild dream of the dressmakers. Now, however, there's no getting away from it. In a few days' time our pretty Parisiennes will be promenading the "creation" in all the fashionable quarters, on the race-tracks, and along the boulevards, giving us the impression that the Sultan has given a holiday to a few of his lady friends. The first glimpse of the "jupe-culotte" met with rather a hostile reception when two smart ladies were spotted wearing it on the boulevards the other day. But whether it will have an untimely death or live long and prosper is a matter for opinion and speculation. After all, the gay Boulevardier must have some thing to amuse him, and if the ladies aren't going to supply the merriment, who is?

I will not attempt to give you a technical description of the jupe-culotte, and besides, you've all seen pictures of it, if you haven't seen the actual thing. In any case it's easy to imagine. All you've got to do is to get a lady cyclist in bloomers in your mind's eye, bring the bloomers just down above the ankles, cover it with a flimsy skirt divided down the middle and there you have it. At least that is how it was described to me by someone who is supposed to be an expert in feminine attire and things feminine in general.

Needless to say this latest output from Midinette land is monopolizing indoor and outdoor conversation. "Apart from the fashionable point of view," said a lady friend of mine, "it has other advantages. We will be able to jump on and off omnibuses without stopping them. We will be able to run when we want to and also'kick' when things don't please us. 'En somme, mon cher,' she added with a mischievous little twinkle in her eye, 'nous allons porter la culotte.'"

That is a long stride towards the "conquest of man." And no doubt many more strides will be made before the "costume a la Turque" joins other fashions in the long, lost past, for the Pasha skirt is decidedly more convenient for long strides than was its ill-fated predecessor, the hobble skirt.

4%

BUTTER FAT CONTAINED IN

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200 VOICES

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Plan opens for subscribers Wednesday, Mar. 22. To the public Mon., Mar. 27.

CAMPANARI

The leading baritone, Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION

H. M. FLETCHER, Conductor.

MASSEY HALL

Thursday, March 23

Prices $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

Plan opens at Massey Hall to Subscribers Monday. To Public, Wednesday at 9 a.m.

Canadian Art Club Exhibition 57373

OPEN MARCH 3rd to 25th.

Art Museum Gallery, Reference Library Bldg., College & St. George Sts.

MACFADDEN CHILDREN

Marvelous child entertainers, assisted by A. A. Farland of Plainfield, N.J., magician of the banjo,

MASSEY HALL,

Tuesday, March 21st,

Plan now open Massey Hall and Bell Piano. Popular prices, $1 to 25c.

Eyeglasses AND Spectacles

Accurately made and fitted. Oculists' prescriptions filled. Special lenses duplicated. Quick repairing. Prices right.

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Corner Queen's Park Ave. and Cner-Howell St. Services 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Subject March 19: **"MATTER."** Testimony meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

MANCHESTER LODGE, S. O. E. NO. 14.

The annual dinner in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the above lodge was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Thursday, March 16. In the absence of Bro. Charles Meech, the chair was taken by the president, F. J. Norris, who was supported by the mayor, Rev. F. G. Plummer, Dr. Norman Allen, J. Lomas, J. W. Carter, A. O. Robinson, Mr. Hilton (London), R. Ivens and Mr. Moran (Commercial).

Others present were: G. Meech, R. Meech, A. G. Thompson, G. White, T. Jones, M. Shaw, R. Hyde, Dr. Martin, G. Cox, Mr. Lee, H. Wingrace, Ald. Yeomans, E. A. Smith, G. Thorne, W. Neilson, H. Green, Messrs. Fisher, Batty, Vincent, W. Allen, E. J. Sadler, West, J. Moore, T. Bennett, C. Marshall, J. Drake, H. B. Brett.

The chairman gave the toast of "The King," which was received with the usual honors.

Other toasts were: "The Supreme Lodge," proposed by A. O. Robinson, responded to by J. Lomas, one of the founders of the order; "Our Country," Ald. Yeomans and Rev. F. G. Plummer, replied to by Dr. Allen; "Manchester Lodge," G. Cox and J. W. Carter; "Our Native Land," W. Milson and Thomas Jones, responded to by G. R. Geary; "The Visitors," M. Shaw and R. Ivens, Moran (Commercial) and Major Beverley Robinson.

During the evening songs were given by Bros. Brown, Hilton, Morrow, G. White; a recitation by Bro. George McGregor and reading by Bro. West.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by all present and closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Regrett was expressed at the unavoidable absence of our genial friend, Charles Meech, who was unwell.

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GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches

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144 YEARS RECORD

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HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC.

Quality Nos...	18	22	28	36
	—Price per dozen—			
Ladies', 13 in. sq., 1-4 in. hems	73c.	95c.	$1.20	$2.00
Ladies', 15 1-2 in. sq., 1-2 and 7-8 in. hems	$1.00	$1.35	$1.75	$2.95
Ladies', 16 1-2 in. sq., 1 in. hems	$1.12	$1.55	$2.00	$3.35
Ladies', 17 1-2 in. sq., 1-2 in. hems			$2.37	$3.90
Gentlemen's, 19 in. sq., 1-2 in. hems			$2.75	$4.63
Gentlemen's, 20 1-2 in. sq., 1 in. hems	$1.55	$2.05	$3.55	$5.25
Gentlemen's, 23 1-2 in. sq., 1 in. hems	$2.00	$2.60		

GOLDEN FLAX HEMSTITCHED CAMBRIC.

	No.G41 Hand-sewn.	No.G44 Hand-sewn.	No.G45 Hand-sewn.
Ladies', 13 in. sq., 1-4 in. hems	$1.63	$2.90	$3.38 $4.00
Ladies', 15 1-2 in. sq., 1-2 and 7-8 in. hems	$2.25	$3.85	$4.50 $5.25
Ladies', 16 1-2 in. sq., 1 in. hems	$2.50	$4.25	$4.87 $5.75
Ladies', 17 1-2 in. sq., 1-2 in. hems			

HEMSTITCHED SILVER SHEEN TRANSPARENT IRISH LINEN.

Nos.	SS3	SS4	SS5	SS7
Ladies', 11 in. sq., 1-8 in. hems	95c.	$1.37	$1.60	$2.50
Ladies', 13 in. sq., 1-4 in. hems	$1.30	$1.87	$2.45	$4.13
Ladies', 15 1-2 in. sq., 7-8 in. hems	$1.87	$2.38	$2.15	$5.45
Gentlemen's, 20 1-2 sq., 1 in. hems		$4.00	$4.88	$8.50

BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HEMMED.

Nos.	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH7
Ladies' size	69c.	80c.	$1.00	$1.88
Gentlemen's size	$1.00	$1.13	$1.38	$2.70
Gentlemen's full size	$1.12	$1.25	$1.50	$3.10

HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL (per dozen).

	No.730	No.46	No.71	No.863	No.88
13 inches square, 1-4 inch hem	$1.50	$1.75	$2.38	$3.15	$4.38
	No.W41				
14 inches square, 5-8 inch hem	$1.50				
	No.W49	No.W42	No. 53		
15 inches square, 1-2 inch hem	$1.88	$3.15	$2.62		
	No.W35				
20 inches square, 1 inch hem	$2.50				

FANCY.

CALAIS LACE AND CLEAR LINEN LAWN.
In great variety. Prices—16c, 20c, 25c, 50c each.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN HEMSTITCHED.
Specially Soft Finish. Prices—10c, 12c, 25c, 38c each.

EMBROIDERED HEMSTITCHED (Union of Linen and Cotton).
Beautifully soft and fine. Prices—25c, 32c, 38c, 75c each.

EMBROIDERED CLEAR LINEN LAWN HEMSTITCHED.
Best for wear, and (in use) becomes ideally soft. Prices—13c, 21c, 25c, and 50c each.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HEMSTITCHED.
Thick heavy make. A variety always in stock. Prices—20c, 25c, 38c, 50c each.

EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED BORDERED.
Prices—25c, 38c, 50c, 62c each.

EMBROIDERED HAND-SPUN, HAND-WOVEN, SILVERY TRANSPARENT.
Of exquisite and surpassing beauty. Prices—$1.88 to $15.75 each.

PRINTED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS (suitable for children).
Prices—25c per dozen, hemstitched. Illustrated catalogue on application.

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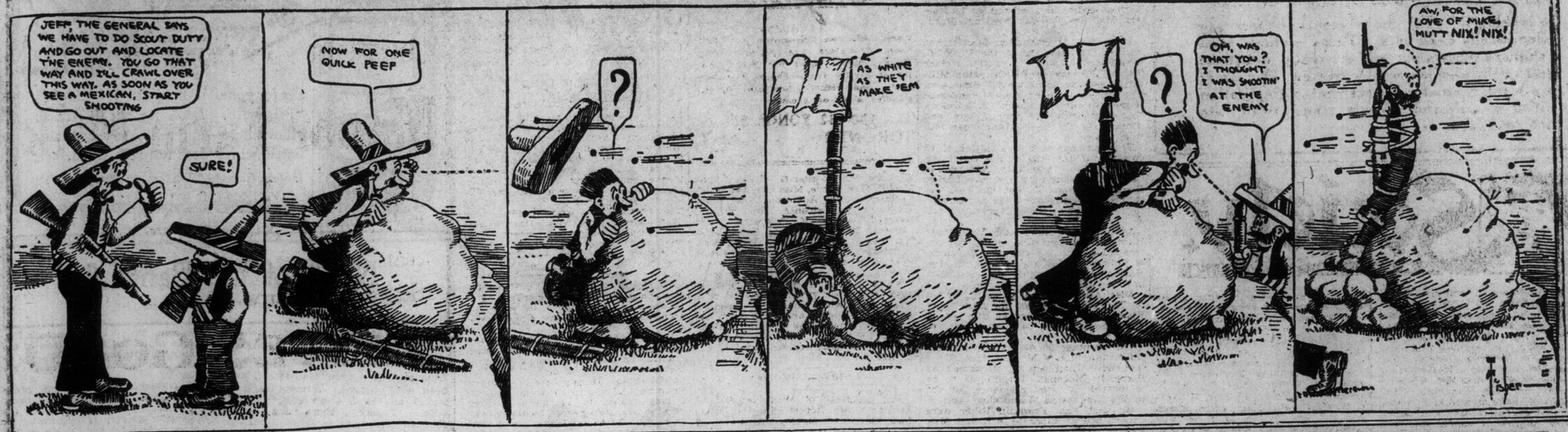
Last Edition

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4. X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 19 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

On the Level, Mutt Ought to Be Ashamed of Himself for This - - - By "Bud" Fisher



Lambton Golf Club Joins the Western Golf Association

Board of Directors Elected by Acclamation at Annual Meeting Saturday—Geo. Lyon Reappointed Captain.

The beautiful clubhouse of the Lambton Golf and Country Club was the scene of unusual activity on Saturday afternoon, when the annual meeting was held, and officers elected for the coming year. Optimism and good-fellowship dominated the entire proceedings, and indications are that the coming year will be far and away the most successful in the history of this popular organization. Golf experts were present in large numbers, and so were many others, too, who only claimed to be beginners at the sport, but the general enthusiasm evinced was certainly a tonic for all who have the club's welfare at heart. After the business meeting was over the members and their lady friends adjourned to the dining rooms, where afternoon tea was served under the capable direction of Mr. Meadowes, the club's steward.

The election of the new board of directors for the coming year was an exceedingly happy augury of success, every one of the gentlement proposed being elected by acclamation. Mr. George S. Lyon, who filled the position of captain of the club last year, was reappointed captain by acclamation.

The new board of directors is as follows:

C. C. James, F. R. Hart, R. R. Cromarty, Frank Rolph, W. A. Littlejohn, John C. Richardson. Two additional members will be elected at the first meeting of the board.

Captain—Geo. S. Lyon (reappointed).

Vice-captain—W. A. Garvey.

Auditor—G. U. Stiff.

That the Lambton Golf Club will join the Western Golf Association of the United States was enthusiastically endorsed by the local club, and negotiations will be begun without delay to bring about the union. This will get the Lambton Club in direct association with the leading clubs of the Western United States, including Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland.

A discussion took place regarding the enlargement of the clubhouse, and the feeling was unanimous that additional space was necessary, owing to the increased memebrship. The matter will be taken up for further discussion at the first meeting of the new board of directors.

In view of the fact that the proposed affiliation with the Western United States Golf Association will bring many of the leading golf experts to Canada, interest will be greatly aroused here in Toronto in producing players who can make favorable showing on the links. The local clubs can boast some members who have even more than a national reputation at the game, but, still, they will have to bring forward new members to compete in all the international tournaments that will now be played.

The season will open just as soon as arrangements can be made to commence practice, and the members state that the Lambton links will be more actively patronized this year than ever before.

The Ontario Motor League are making preparations to have Dundas street an improved thoroughare, so that motor enthusiasts can enjoy the spin out to the Lambton links.

Trotting Times and Statistics.

Wallace's Year Book for 1910 shows that 1155 trotting meetings were held last year on 1013 tracksin the United States and Canada. The total number of trotters now in the 2.30 list is reported to be 25,586, and of pacers in the 2.25 list, 18,694. A rather singular exception has been made in the list of champion trotters, to give recognition to Uhlan's record of 1.58¾, made last season. Heretofore the compilers of the Year Book have kept Lou Dillon's windshield mark of 1.58½ at the head of the list, notwithstanding the fact that such performances are prohibited by the rules and universally discredited among horsemen. This year, however, Lou Dillon's windshield performances are listed apart and so designated. But in the table of champion five-year-old trotters no such distinction is made. Lou Dillon's windshield performance stands as high water mark, while The Harvester's mile in 2.01, without a windshield, is not recognized as a world's record.

This is Funny.

General Phil Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most.

"Well," said he, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule.

"I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when in the excitement the Irishman, glaring at the animal, remarked:

"'Well, begorra, if you're going to sit on I'll git off.'"—Human Life.

Monday's Entries

Tampa Monday Card.

TAMPA, Fla., March 18.—Monday's entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE, purse 2-year-olds, about 3 furlongs:

Eldora	107	Quaddesnook	107
Hazard	107	Jim Ray	111
Notus	111	Batson	110

SECOND RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Hickory	104	T. B. Spears	109
Pearl Hopkins	110	Nettie Carita	110
Spinister	110	Albion H.	110
Char. Hamilton	110	Johnny Blake	112
Cull Holland	112	The Ram	113

THIRD RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Fley Battle	99	Shepherd Song	107
Polly Lee	107	Yankee Pooh	109
Johnny Wise	109	Donation	110
St. Valentine	115		
Blue Tie	110	Brougham	112

FOURTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

Annie Olin	97	Bright Malden	97
Chemault	107	La Sa Ja	109
Pleasing	109		

FIFTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 7 furlongs:

Lady Maxim	91	Chess	92
Sanctim	100	Moise	104
Woolstone	106	Grenade	106

SIXTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Hiccough	91	Lew Hill	93
Athance	103	Miss Vigilant	105
Virginia Lindsey	106	Octopus	107
Warner	107	Griswell	107
Louis Cavanaugh	109	Harting	111

Tampa Summary.

TAMPA, Fla., March 18.—The race results here to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Ameron, 111 (Wrispen), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
2. Dandy Dancer, 113 (Holmes), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Lodestone, 99 (Pricer), 3 to 1, 1 to 2 and out.

Time 1.13 1-5. Nettie Carita, Shepherd's Song, The Ram and First Premium also ran.

SECOND RACE, $100, for maiden 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs, selling:

1. T. B. Spears, 111 (Knight), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Ida Lackford, 111 (Irving), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
3. Fley Battle, 100 (White), 3 to 1, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.14 2-5. Elizabeth Daly, Balpar and Stubborn Cinderella also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, $100, for three-year-olds and up, five furlongs:

1. Lucky Mate, 115 (Donovan), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Restless Lady, 110 (Prior), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
3. Lassja, 112 (C. Jackson), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.07 1-5. Sig Levy, Cull Holland, Crenel, Miss Imogene and Lady Hapsburg also ran.

FOURTH RACE, $100, for 2-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs, selling:

1. Goodacre, 104 (Dreyer), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
2. Complete, 110 (Donovan), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
3. San Gil, 112 (A. Martin), 4 to 1, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.06 4-5. Anderson, Blair, Baggley, Sabo Blend, Jihnnie Wise and St. Deinol also ran.

FIFTH RACE, $100, for 2-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs, selling:

1. Belle of the Bay, 110 (Pryer), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. My Rose, 110 (C. Jackson), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Eva Tanguay, 110 (Wrispen), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.06 4-5. Uncle Jim, Lucetta, Okolona, Stromeland and Challee also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Red Robin, 111 (C. Brown), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.
2. B. J. Swanner, 111 (Davenport), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Teddy Bear, 111 (C. Irvin), 4 to 1, 2 to 3 and out.

Time 1.20 2-5. St. Dunstan, Grenade and Woolstone also ran.

President John I. Taylor of the Red Sox has a reform he is anxious to advocate in baseball. John I. wants to have the coaching box pushed back at least five feet farther from the base lines at first and third corners.

"In the last few years there has been more and more of this interfering with players by coachers, who skylark all over the turf around the bases," says John I.

"Why, half the time the infielders, turning for a lightning throw are as apt to heave to the coach as they are to the first-baseman, because the coach, hoping for just a lurid heave, has hopped right in back of the base and as near it as he can without having the umpire catch him over the line.

"If the coaching limits are removed five feet, it will do away with this evil, and the coaches can coach just as effectively as they do now. Putting them back five feet will prevent them from getting in a direct line with first base and the shortstop when either of these players throws, thereby confusing the men."

THE FLORIDA SPECIAL GOES TO AYLMER AT 7-1

Feature Race at Moncrief Saturday to Outsider—Results at Three Tracks.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—Saturday's race results were as follows:

FIRST RACE, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

1. Day May, 107 (Hufnagel), 5 to 1, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.
2. Gold Mile, 116 (Troxler), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.
3. Hynick, 110 (Koerner), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.

Time .56. Mabel Virginia, Kittery, Manager, Mack, Worth, Tennessee, Billy Murphy and Colonel Holloway also ran.

SECOND RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

1. Eagle Bird, 94 (Connolly), even, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Golden Ruby, 94 (Olsen), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Golden Pearl, 109 (McTaggart), 9 to 2, 2 to 1 and 7 to 5.

Time 1.07 3-5. Jolly, Evia, Inflection, Naughty Lad, Bayerin, Gavotte, Cuvina, Dave Wallace, Dick Baker, Dusty and Mary Steele also ran.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds, six furlongs:

1. Governor Gray, 112 (Goose), 2 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3.
2. Ella Bryson, 102 (Gross), 8 to 1, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.
3. Jim L., 106 (Fain), 60 to 1, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.

Time 1.12 3-5. Antenor, Wrap and Bertis also ran.

FOURTH RACE, the Florida Special Handicap, $500, for 3-year-olds and up, 1¼ miles:

1. Aylmer, 107 (Fain), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Aylmer coupled with Tom Hayward.

2. Countless, 125 (Goose), 3 to 2, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
3. The Nigger, 103 (Loftus), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 2.05. Donald Macdonald, Milton B., Tom Hayward, Bob R. and Effendi also ran.

FIFTH RACE, 3-year-olds and up, 7 furlongs:

1. Aspirin, 108 (Koerner), 7 to 2, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.
2. Hanbridge, 117 (Davenport), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
3. T. M. Green, 114 (Goose), 13 to 10, 2 to 1 and out.

Time 1.25 3-5. Alfred the Great and Judge Monck also ran.

SIXTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and upwards, 6 furlongs:

1. Sylvestris, 103 (Goose), 9 to 2, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
2. Emily Lee, 93 (Olsen), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
3. Rice Straw, 100 (Hopkins), 9 to 2, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.12 4-5. Eye White, Lady Irma, Cesque, U. See It, High Range, Live Wire and Lady Sybil also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Falcada, 109 (Koerner), 7 to 2, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10.
2. Summer Night, 106 (McTaggart), 13 to 5, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10.
3. Royal Report, 104 (Davenport), 3 to 1, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10.

Time 1.45 3-5. Syzygy, Elora, Detect, Semi-Quaver, St. Joseph, Judge Walton and My Gal also ran.

Moncrief Monday Program.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—The entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-old maidens, 4½ furlongs:

Yankee Lotus	102	Mabel Virginian	102
Little Marian	102	Stilenfit	102
Maxenllus	105	Coletter	107
Nannie McDee	107	Editor	110
Clear Water	112	Lady of Palms	112
Grif	115	Peridot	115
Kittery	115	Prince Chap	115

SECOND RACE—Selling, three-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Eagle Bird	101	Creole	*102
Kinnelon	104	Bettie Bereaud	104
Husky Lad	109	Leon B.	110
Missive	110	Ben Lomond	110
Sam Matthews	110	Mazie	111
Cardiff	112	Semi-Quaver	112
John Prendergast	112	Premier	113
Fort Carroll	116		

THIRD RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:

Lou Lanier	*101	Louis Riel	*103
Peep Over	103	Starboard	106
Bob Co	106	Night Mist	108
Dearle	108	Howlet	109
Royal Onyx	110	Bat Masterson	110
Strike Out	110	Mapleton	110
Rabiola	110	Critic	110

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, three-year-olds and up, one mile:

Bad News II	89	Col. Ashmeade	97
High Range	97	Ta-Nun-Da	102
Banives	103	Spindle	104
Oakhurst	106	Descomnets	112

FIFTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, one mile and seventy yards:

Bedminster	z99	Queen Lead	*100
Grecian Bend	102	Hughes	*102
Aunt Kate	*103	Woolspun	106
Radiation	107	Warden	108
The Wrestler	114	Lighthouse	112
Black Oak	114		

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Muff	z86	Americaneer	88
Borrower	*88	Oracle	96
Abrasion	105	Galley Slave	107
Pocotaligo	109	Royal Report	111
Capt. Swanson	111		

*—Apprentice allowance 3 lbs. claimed.
z—Apprentice allowance 5 lbs. claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, March 18.—Following are today's football results in the various leagues:

—League—First Division—

Everton 0, Bradford C. 0.
Notts C. 1, Manchester U. 0.
Bristol C. 1, Sunderland 1.
Oldham A. 2, Nottingham F. 0.
Sheffield W. 0, Woolwich A. 0.
Newcastle U. 1, Aston Villa 0.
Manchester C. 0, Blackburn R. 0.
Middlesburgh 2, Bury 1.
Tottenham H. 2, Sheffield U. 1.
Preston N.E. 2, Liverpool 1.

—League—Second Division—

Birmingham 2, Chelsea 1.
Bolton Wanderers 4, Glossop 0.
Bradford 2, Derby County 1.
Burnley 5, Stockport County 2.
Fulham 0, Barnsley 2.
Gairsboro T. 1, Leeds C. 2.
Huddersfield T. 2, Clapton O. 0.
Hull City 2, Leicester Fosse 1.
Lincoln City 0, Blackpool 1.
W. Brom. A. 2, Wolverhampton W. 1.

—Southern League—

New Brompton 2, Crystal P. 0.
Millwall A. 1, Bristol Rovers 0.
Queen's Park R. 1, Swindon T. 0.
West Ham, U. 4, Exeter City 1.
Luton 1, Brighton and H. 0.
Portsmouth 0, Northampton 0.
Coventry City 2, Brentford 0.
Southern U. 1, Leyton 1.
Southampton 2, Watford 2.
Norwich 3, Plymouth A. 1.

—Rugby—

England 13, Scotland 8.
Cardiff 11, Devonport 6.

Lang and Wildfong To Fight After All

Will Box Ten Rounds Before Hamilton Bowling Club Friday Night —Other Bouts on Bill.

HAMILTON, March 18.—The Hamilton Bowling and Athletic Club, who won the recent case in the Hamilton courts, have arranged for a boxing entertainment here next Friday evening, with Clayton Wolfong of Berlin and Hilliard Lang of Toronto matched to meet in the feature bout, which will be a ten-round affair, with Eddie McBride of Buffalo as referee. The affair will be open only to club members. An eight-round preliminary will also be staged between Eddie Kelly of Buffalo and one of the best 125-pound boys in Toronto, negotiations now being in effect to that end. The bout will be held in Britannia Rink, which is capable of seating 1800 people, with a capacity house expected.

It is said that Jake Holtman, the well-known starter, will be appointed to succeed Mars Cassidy on the New York tracks. Holtman handled the barrier at Empire City in 1907, and did good work. He has started at nearly all of the western tracks and alternated with Richard Dwyer at Emeryville during the recent meeting. A. B. Dade has been mentioned as Cassidy's successor, but it is said that he is under contract to the Canadian Racin Association. Last December, by the way, is was announced in New York that Cassidy would not start for the Jockey Club this year.

THE WORLD MAN AT MACON

To-day the Toronto baseball team of the Eastern League will be in camp at Macon, Ga., and for four weeks, until the opening of the league season, the fans at home will be curious as to what they can do. The Sunday World will be represented at the training quarters by Billy Slee, a member of the sporting staff, who will keep the public posted on events. Mr. Slee is president of the Canadian Rugby Union, and one of the big men of the Canadian sporting world.

Kelley has a raft of players with him at Macon, nearly all of last year's bunch and several big leaguers who were caught by the drag net during the winter. They won't all make good, but we all hope that when the weak ones are eliminated we will have a better team than last year, and that would be pretty fair. Billy Slee will size up the new men with the practised eye of an all-round sportsman, and you will have to get The World during the training season to know all about it.

TWELVE LEAFS REPORT SATURDAY AT WASHINGTON

All Appear to Be in Good Condition —Will Arrive in Macon on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 18.—(By Staff Correspondent).—Twelve players reported to Manager Joe Kelley at the Riggs House here to-day, and all appear to be in the best of condition.

Jim McGinley was one of the first to report and never looked better in his life. Jim has wintered well, and says he is going to have the greatest year in his career.

Phelps and Kocher, the two new catchers, joined the squad at noon.

The following are the players who have reported to go south with the manager at 8 o'clock, arriving in Macon Sunday afternoon: Delehanty, Kocher, Jordan, Phelps, O'Hara, McGinley, Slattery, McIntyre, McDonald, McWhirter, Killian, Bradley.

During the afternoon Lush arrived from Williamsport, Pa., in excellent shape. The players on sight created a most favorable impression and the talk of old men was at once dispelled. They all have wintered well, with no complaints, and expect a good seasoon. Kelley arrived, and has been busy arranging for the remainder of the trip. The party leaves here at 5.15 p.m. and are due to arrive in Macon Sunday afternoon.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Christy Mathewson had the newspaper correspondents, fans and players all guessing when he gave an exhibition of his new "quiver" ball at Marlin, Texas, recently. This ball does not twist in the air, yet, before it deaches the plate, it seems to halt and then quiver and fall with a very perceptible in-curve drop. Coach Robinson, who was catching, declared the ball the best ever. When Mathewson turns that loose the batsman might as well close his eyes and swing, trusting to luck to connect.

Jimmy Esmond is being tried out at short by the Cincinnati Club, sharing the position with Dave Altizer. Bobby Keefe, who had one of the best curve balls of any pitcher in the Eastern League last year, is making a favorable impression with the Reds. George McQuillan, the big pitcher, who lives in Newark, is in mid-season form, and Clark Griffith will use him in a game to be played in a few days against the St. Louis Browns.

Noah Henline, the Bison outfielder, is working out with the major league team at Hot Springs, Ark., and renewed acquaintances with Eddie Zimmerman, formerly of the Tigers, now with Brooklyn; Jimmy Esmond, formerly of the Skeeters, now with Cincinnati, and Bobby Keefe, last year with Montreal, who is also with the Reds.

A baseball bat and a baseball are in the design of the iron framework of the chair to be used at the local park in the grand stand. This is something new and should be attractive, according to The Newark Star, but how many fans will spend time admiring the chairs?

BIG SEASON EXPECTED BY THE TORONTO GOLF CLUB IN 1911

Annual Meeting Held and Officers Elected — Report Shows Club in Flourishing Condition.

Upwards of seventy members of the Toronto Golf Association attended the annual meeting of the club on Saturday afternoon. Preparations were made to make the coming season a record-breaker in the club's history. Matters of importance were discussed at length and it was 6 o'clock before the meeting adjourned. The board of directors was elected as follows:

President, Col. Sweny (re-elected); D. R. Wilkie, vice-president; Col. H. J. Grasett, C. S. MacInnes, Prof. J. J. Mackenzie, Col. W. C. Macdonald, A. Peplar, S. A. Rowbottom, A. H. Campbell, C. A. Masten, R. Ingles, R. C. H. Cassels.

The Toronto Golf Club start out this year with anticipations of expansion all along the line. It is only recently that the club decided on the purchase of extensive golf links on either side of the Etobicoke Creek. The property extends into both York and Peel Counties, and is some 300 acres in extent. It is considered one of the best and most spacious golf links on the American continent. Friends and members of the Toronto Club are enthusiastic over the progress which this flourishing organization have made within the past few years, and the meeting on Saturday had every indication that the coming season will eclipse anything that the club has heretofore accomplished.

At Mexico, Sunday

JUAREZ, Mex., March 18.—(Special to The Sunday World.)—The race entries for Sunday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, two-year-olds, four furlongs:

Bessie Frank	104	Mexico	107
Lawn	109	Sayville	112
Royal Tea	112	Tick Tack	99
Lady Shapiro	99	Lake Tahoe x	102
Love Day x x	102		

x—Gaylord entry.

SECOND RACE—Selling, seven furlongs:

Maxine Dale	92	Guy Spenser	94
Commendation	94	Nyanza	98
Uralia	108	New Capital	110
Plume	111	Parton	113
Rebo	113	Nebulosus	113

THIRD RACE—Selling, 5½ furlongs, three-year-olds:

Sure On	97	Stanley S.	100
The Hague	100	Helen Scott	102
Brave Withers	105	Twickenham	105
Dubois	105	Red Lass	107
Lady Tendi	107	Balella	112

FOURTH RACE—Toltec Selling Stakes, three-year-olds, seven furlongs:

Helen Barbee	102	Mockler	107
Sebago	107	Flying Wolf	115

FIFTH RACE—Selling, seven furlongs:

Rinda	92	Oblivion	99
Judith Page	108	Dixie Dixon	108
High Culture	110	Brighton	110
Court Lady	111	Fancy	111
Cheswardine	113	Ashwell	113

SIXTH RACE—Selling, one mile:

Miss Caithness	102	Bon Ton	108
Hoyle	108	Pedro	102
Smiley Metzner	108	Lucky Mose	112

Weather clear; track fast.

Scratches at Juarez Saturday.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 18.—The scratches here to-day were:

FIRST RACE—Gresham, Barnsdale, Tillinghast.

FOURTH RACE—Bob Lynch.

FIFTH Race—Suffragist, Execute.

MEXICO RESULTS.

JUAREZ, Mex., March 18.—Saturday's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE, 5 furlongs, selling:

1. Joe Moser, 120 (E. Martin), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.
2. Evran, 120 (Mountain), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Don Domo, 113 (Molesworth), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.

Time 1.00 2-5. Lykers, Gemmell, Annie Wells, Hannah Louise, Kjamesha II. and Bitter Sir also ran.

SECOND RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

1. Davy Montgomery, 110 (Reid), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
2. Gladys Louise, 108 (Molesworth), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Roberta, 105 (Garner), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.

Time 1.13. Sam Barber, Gramercy, He Knows, Father Stafford, Tom McGrath also ran.

THIRD RACE, 6 furlongs, purse:

1. Bobby Boyer, 105 (Ganz), 3 to 5, 2 to 5 and 1 to 5.
2. Bettie Sue, 100 (Rice), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Del Friar, 105 (Taplin), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.

Time 1.12. Jest, Seth, Pawhuska also ran.

FOURTH RACE — Seven furlongs, handicap:

1. Quartermaster, 100 (Garner), 3 to 2, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
2. John Louis, 103 (Taplin), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
3. Enfield, 112 (Rice), 3 to 1, even and 2 to 5.

Time 1.24 3-5. Uncle Ben, Jim Basey and Spohn also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs, purse:

1. Chapultepec, 119 (Rice), 4 to 5, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Dr. Smoot, 105 (Molesworth), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. Gen. Marchmont, 116 (Ganz), 6 to 1, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Time, 1.06. Pride of Lismore, The Pippin, J. F. Crowley also ran.

SIXTH RACE—One mile, selling:

1. Dennis Stafford, 108 (Molesworth), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Kopek, 106 (Reid), 9 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.
3. Beauman, 104 (Nolan), 5 to 1, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.

Time, 1.38 4-5. Acumen and Pilian also ran.

Owen Moran isn't a bit discouraged by his showing against Packy McFarland. Moran says he made Packy miss more blows than ever before, and if he had been faster he says he would have reached McFarland with some really effective punches. Moran thinks he should have had at least another week of training, and he is going to keep working until he is satisfied that he cannot improve his condition. Then, Moran declares, he will post $5000 to go as a forfeit and side bet for any kind of a fight with McFarland at 133 pounds, weighing two and one-half hours before ring time. Moran's manager is keeping the wires hot trying to induce Wolgast, before he retires, to box ten rounds with the little Englishman, as it is generally conceded that such a bout would draw a great house.

TALK OF CRICKET REFORM TO MAKE GAME SHORTER

Joe Burke Wants to Box In Canadian Championships—Turf and General Sporting Gossip.

The following comes via New York: After a delay of at least fifty years, an agitation is going on in England to put more snap into cricket by making the bat narrower and the stumps higher. One prominent patron of the game admits that the game as played now takes too much time, and adds that "this fact alone has prevented it from taking any serious root in the United States, where keenness on games is every bit as great as in our own islands and colonies." All the big matches now take three days, and even then are frequently drawn for want of time. The proposal is to limit the bat to three and one-half inches across the blade, instead of four and a quarter, the present width, and to increase the stumps from 27 to 29 inches. This, it is estimated, will enable the four innings to be ended in one-third of the time they now require.

Joe Burke, who will be remembered as a rough contestant in the heavyweight class at last fall's boxing tournament, is anxious to compete in the championships Good Friday week. He writes from St. Louis as follows: "I see by the papers that the Canadian championship bouts are to be decided April 13, 14 and 15 this year. I intend to compete in the American championships in Boston, and also in the Canadian championships. I am training faithfully at the Missouri Athletic Club here for both of these tournaments, and if I do not win it will not be from lack of training. I am anxious to make good, and expect to meet some tough white hopes both in Boston and Toronto. Well, here's hoping the best man wins."

According to a cablegram from London to a New York paper, altho baseball has never "caught on" very well over there, the National Baseball Association of London is this summer going to make another big attempt to make the American pastime popular in England. The association held a meeting last week to discuss and make arrangements for the coming season.

Last summer the chief teams were made up of members of the Tufnell Park, West Ham, Brentford and Clapton Orient football teams, and one more bi- attempt will be made to induce the other clubs to join. It also decided to make the game popular among the juniors if possible, and to this end all boys under a certain age will be admitted free to the grounds.

There are no particularly good players in London, but an effort will this year be made to arrange a fixture with the Britishers and some "star" Americans. The Rhodes scholars at Oxford will also be met.

WITH THE PIN SPILLERS

The Canadian Bowling Association's annual tournament, that starts April 1 at the Athenaeum Club, is going to be the greatest ever held in the history of the organization, that is already assured. The transferring of the tournament from Montreal to Toronto took the local trundlers so much by surprise that they began falling over themselves getting together their teams, for they realized that the time to organize was so short that unless they got busy in a hurry the experienced pin-smashers would be readily picked up by some more enterprising hustler, and the result has been that in one week Secretary Chestnut has a pile of entry blanks from more teams in Toronto than ever took part in any previous tournament.

The organization work has only nicely started, and before the lists close on March 29 it is confidently predicted that there will be between 35 and 40 teams from this city alone.

* * *

While the teams in Toronto are coming to the front as never before, the outside places are showing just as much enthusiasm, and in nearly every city the number of entries will be doubled over any previous year. Hamilton will have between 10 and 15 teams, four coming from Fred Cooper's Brunswick Alleys and the balance from the Hamilton Bowling and Athletic Club, managed by Walter P. Thompson and J. P. Smith.

* * *

London, the home of Joe West, the N. B. A. champion, will be represented by at least four teams, with Joe captaining one of them, and if they live up to their previous good record, will be one of the best fives in the tournament.

* * *

Barney Connelly of Niagara Falls states that four or five teams are coming over, while Guelph, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal will all have their usual number of entries.

* * *

Among the Toronto teams that have sent in their entries are the Adams Furniture Co., Capt. R. Coryell; Canadian General Electric, Capt. E. Logan; Emmett Shoes, Capt. H. Emmett; Eatons No. 1, Capt. G. Doran; Eatons No. 2, Capt. E. Williams; B. B. C. Co., Capt. C. E. Fletcher; Payne's Pets, Capt. Tommy Payne; Gladstones, Capt. H. Gillis; Athenaeums, Capt. W. McMillan; Royal A. B. C and D; Brunswicks, Capt. A. J. Hartman; Spoilers, Capt. Doc. Carruth; Toronto Rowing Club, Capt. T. Phelan; Cook's Pick Ups, Capt. Art. Tomlin; National Cash Register Co., Capt. R. Dey.

* * *

In addition to the above teams the committee have been assured of the entry of at least 20 teams at present organizing, and altogether there is every prospect of at least 75 teams for the tournament.

* * *

There is no novice or special tournament this year to detract from the big event, and the business men's teams that are entering are bowling for all the big guaranteed purses, the same as every team entered. However, any team entering from a business firm and bowling at least three employees or members of the firm on the team qualifies itself for the special purse put up for business men's teams.

* * *

The C. B. A. officers this year are going to run the tournament off in seven days, starting April 1, and in order to do so will roll a five-man shift at 7 p.m. each night and another at 9.15, the same as is done in the N. B. A. and A. B. C. Doubles and singles will have to be rolled in the afternoons, and, if necessary, in the mornings. Teams not already entered should remember that the teams in the order entered will have their choice of time for playing their games.

* * *

Entry blanks and all information may be obtained from Secretary J. Chestnut at the Athenaeum Club, 12 Shuter-street.

* * *

Calgary, Alberta, is next in line. A tournament will be held for three days —March 22, 23 and 24. Entries are expected from Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Taber, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Frank, High River, Strathmore, Gleichen, Bassano, Brooks, Castor and Hardisty. Edmonton is in line for next year's tournament, as Medicine Hat and Calgary have both had the honor of entertaining the bowlers, but Lethbridge is also in line for the event, and is a trifle better situated for alleys than Edmonton. The Calgary prize list is a very attractive one.

* * *

Buffalo bowlers don't like the way N.B.A. delegates treated John G. Floss. The N.B.A. surprised nearly every bowler in the country when the Gotham delegates turned down John G. Floss for the presidency. This is the second instance of New York turning down the Buffalo bowling interests. They promised fifty or sixty teams for this tournament, and the American papers do not hesitate to say so. Then they proceeded to fall down gloriously, as New York always does.

* * *

The Dominions are running a novice tournament, commencing this week. The tourney will be for three-men, two-men and individuals, with an entrance fee of $100. All the entry money will go for prizes, and $120 has been contributed already to shoot for. The tourney will last for two weeks at least, and is for bowlers with a 160 or under average.

* * *

Joe West is sure some bowler. On Thursday he went in and showed all the cracks at Buffalo how to hit them. Good boy, Joe! Canada has got one money-getter anyhow.

* * *

The N.B.A. tournament is over, and the association have indeed reason to be proud. The tourney was the best in the history of the organization, and could not have been better handled.

* * *

Alex Dunbar, the New York crack, made them all sit up and take notice at Buffalo on Thursday afternoon. Dunbar put in no less than twelve strikes on the practice alleys for the possible. This is a feat that is very seldom accomplished, and Dunbar has many witnesses to prove that he made it.

* * *

The Irish and Scotch annual ten-pin match on St. Patrick's night was the feature event of the week's rolling on the Toronto Bowling Club alleys, and was gone into on a more elaborate scale than ever, not only the Scotch and Irish, but the English as well, were present in large numbers, and made it one grand night long to be remembered. Besides the annual match between the Irish and Scotch teams, all others got into the game on the termination of the same and kept up hostilities until an early hour, during which light refreshments were served, intermingled with speech and song, the latter being more ably rendered thru the accompaniment of Fred Stevenson's celebrated orchestra. The above forces were greatly augmented by the Wholesale Fruitmen about 11 o'clock, who had been entertained up to that time at the residence of Mine Host Tom Vance, and of whom there is no more whole-souled Irishman in Toronto. Tom sure was in for a night of it now, and, bedecked in green sash and a sprig of shamrock, he led his Irish followers against all comers, as before stated, until the wee sma' hours, and only broke up after Tom had been voted three cheers and a tiger and hoisted on the shoulders of several stalwarts, who carried him in triumph from the club homeward bound. So endeth one more old-time celebration that are so few but the more appreciated when entered into by one and all on the day we celebrate.

* * *

In league rolling, Eatonias bettered their lead in the Business Men's by winning the odd game, while National Cash Register, second-place holders, got a setback by losing the odd counter. The race, however, is still tight, with Langmuir Paint, the third team, yet having a good chance for the championship.

* * *

In the Printers' League there is very little change, the morning section finding both World teams, the Daily and Sunday, in order named, still battling for the top, while the Mail and Globe anchored in the second division are having just as nice an argument for the better position as the leading pair.

* * *

In the evening section, MacLean Publishing Company, who looked good a week ago in second place, got bumped by the lowly Atwell-Flemings in two out of three games and now find themselves in third position, but still not out of the running, and with Toronto Typesetting, now second place holders, will yet give Dunlop & Rose, the leaders, a breeze for the championship.

* * *

In the Eaton League the fight is hot in both sections. In No. 1, Engineers are still in the lead, with Fifth Floor and Printers dangerously close, while in No. 3, Dept. A3, who are leading, have close company in Dept. E1, 2 and 3, and Winnipeg Office, who are only a few games behind.

* * *

In the Apple League, Pippins got a stronger hold on first place by winning three straight games, while Russets, in second place, lost one of their three, but still only two games each way behind, with the rest of the field drawing up closely in order.

* * *

In the two-man leagues, the T.B.C., Emmets and Eatons, the real excitement is now on, and all being well under way, a race worthy of the teams that represent them should be the result. A synopsis of the above will be given in next week's edition.

* * *

Provincial Tournament Standings.

The high men in each event of the Athenaeum provincial tournament up to date are:

OPEN DOUBLES.

F. Phelan and Joe West	1204
F. Phelan and R. Morgan	1282
F. Fryer and W. McMillan	1261
Christensen and Joe West	1247
A. L. Johnston and R. H. Howard	1233
F. Phelan and H. Gillis	1136
W. Karrys and T. Bird	1175
F. Fryer and W. Seager	1176
F. Phelan and S. Griffiths	1171
W. Stringer and Joe West	1155

B DOUBLES.

J. Hull and J. Simpson	1126
G. Nicholson and F. McGraw	1102
R. Scott and J. J. Coulter	1093
J. Coulter and E. Humphrey	1083
J. Raheliey and Knowland	1073
R. McKinney and F. Mahoney	1065
Helling and Balmer	1049
N. Bird nd A. Emory	1042
N. Bird and E. Bird	1026
J. Egan and E. Bird	1018

C DOUBLES.

Evis and Quance	1006
Mitchell and Warburton	994
A. Broadhurst and L. Broadhurst	987
C. Kennedy and G. Harris	981
Witts and Crawford	977
Kent and Howitt	974
Wiita and Warburton	971
Oliver and Lamont	961
Richmond and Smerdon	934
Short and Ciceri	930

OPEN SINGLES.

F. Phelan	676	R. H. Howard	639
F. Phelan	666	H. Gillis	632
F. Phelan	655	F. Fryer	610
Joe West	642	F. Phelan	608
F. Phelan	639	Joe West	606

B SINGLES.

N. Bird	628	G. Stitt	577
G. Stitt	612	G. Knowland	575
S. Black	599	N. Currie	566
E. Humphreys	597	J. Smith	551
Wilmott	597	A. Anglin	541

C SINGLES.

J. Adair	523	Warburton	498
Mitchell	518	L. Broadhurst	498
Evis	515	Cameron	496
Witts	510	Coker	494
Rosebatch	504	Cawkill	493

BOWLING GAMES FOR MONDAY.

Athenaeum A—Victorias v. Queen Citys.
Athenaeum B—Dukes v. Acmes.
Royals—Owls v. Orioles.
Printers'—Sunday World v. Daily World.
Hotel—Gorman v. Gibson.
Business Men's—Woods-Norris v. Eli Fairs.
Apple—Kings v. Duchess.
Payne—Stockers v. Lackawanas.
Eaton—Floormen v. E 4; Fifth Floor v. General Office.
Athenaeum Mercantile—Ellis v. Photo Engraving.
Rowing Club Three-Man—Nationals v. Duplex.
Eaton Two-Man—Booth v. Gibson.
Rosedale Two-Man—Rambler Rose v. Irish Rose; Beauty Rose v. Moss Rose.
T. B. C. Two-Man—Advertisers v. Merchants.
City Two-Man—Brunswicks at Royals.
Athenaeum Two-Man—Aberdeens v. College.
Brunswick Individual—Fred Fryer v. Fred Phalen.

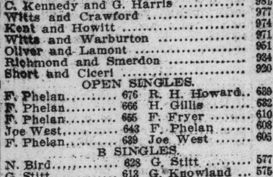
Ontario Amateur Gymnastic Contest.

On Thursday evening next the first inter-club team competition under the auspices of the Ontario Amateur Gymnastic Association will be held in Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, when Varsity meet Central Y. M. C. A. men's team for the intermediate shield and St. Andrew's College oppose a team from Central Y. M. C. A. boys' department in the junior shield.

Unusual interest attaches to this competition, as it is the first time that team competition in this line of sport has been attempted in Toronto, and is a result of an effort on the part of the newly organized Ontario Amateur Gymnastic Association to promote amateur gymnastics thruout Ontario. Two fine shields have been donated for these contests, and no doubt the teams will make a hard fight for their possession.

The events for competition are vaulting bar, German horse, parallel bars and rope climbing, and in addition to these, exhibitions on the flying rings and horizontal bar will be given by picked men from the various clubs, including Hamilton Y. M. C. A.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE



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DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

THE LEAFS AT MACON

Joe Kelly and his band of pennant chasers arrived in Macon to-day and will start real practice Monday.

Bowling Records

CITY.

	Won.	Lost.
Royals	18	6
Gladstones	17	7
B. B. C. Co.	14	10
Paynes	14	10
Dominions	10	14
Rowing Club	10	14
College	9	15
Brunswicks	8	16

ATHENAEUM A.

	Won.	Lost.
Spoilers	6	0
Athenaeums	5	1
Simcoes	4	2
College	4	2
Queen Citys	5	4
Aberdeens	3	6
Midnight Sons	2	7
Red Rose Tea	1	5
Victorias	0	7
Atkins' Colts	0	0

ATHENAEUM B.

	Won.	Lost.
J. J. McLaughlins	8	1
Strollers	8	1
Tyndall's Colts	8	1
Gerhard Heintzmans	6	3
The Dukes	5	4
Clans	4	5
A. Y. C.	3	6
Seldom Inns	2	7
Imperials	2	7
Acmes	0	9

PAYNES.

	Won.	Lost.
Bachelors	35	10
Manhattans	33	21
Lackawannas	30	24
Benedicts	27	24
Senecas	13	41
Stockers	17	40

BUSINESS MEN.

	Won.	Lost.
Eatonias	18	12
National Cash Reg.	18	6
Langmuir Paint	17	7
Woods-Norris (Ltd.)	14	10
Crown Tailoring	14	10
Levack & Co.	11	13
Emmett Shoes	11	13
The Telegram	10	14
Murby & Co.	9	15
Hayes' Plumbing	7	14
T. J. Fair & Co.	7	17
North American Life	5	19

PRINTERS—MORNING SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.
Daily World	20	10
Sunday World	18	12
The Mail	12	18
The Globe	10	20

PRINTERS—EVENING SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.
Dunlop & Rose	21	6
Toronto Typesetting	16	5
MacLean Pub. Co.	19	8
Atwell Fleming	7	14
Acton Pub. Co.	6	18
Saturday Night	0	18

EATONS—NO. 1.

	Won.	Lost.
Engineers	11	1
Fifth Floor	12	3
Printers No. 1	12	6
Delivery	6	6
Directors	4	5
Main Floor	6	9
Dept. S 3	8	10
General Office	4	13
Dept. J 5	0	3
Third Floor	0	3
Floormen	0	6

EATONS—NO. 2.

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. A 3	13	2
Dept. E 1, 2 and 3	15	3
Winnipeg Office	16	5
Dept. J 15	13	8
Printers No. 2	12	8
Dept. D 7	9	6
Basement	6	6
Dept. E 5	11	13
Dept. J 6	6	9
Dept. D 6	3	18
Sporting Goods	0	9
Dept. S 1	0	18

APPLE.

	Won.	Lost.
Pippins	11	4
Russets	9	6
Greenings	6	6
Duchesses	5	7
Baldwins	6	9
Kings	5	10

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.
Hammond Bros.	35	5
Night Hawks	24	6
Fishing Club	21	9
Nationals	20	13
Brunswicks	17	13
Royal Grens.	16	17
Methodist Book Room	16	17
Kismets	13	20
O'Kwichernockinous	11	19
Grip (Limited)	5	19
Blackhalls	9	21
Tenth	6	21

HOTEL.

	Won.	Lost.
Windsor	35	10
Brooker	27	24
Cameron	24	15
Woodburn	22	19
Gorman	22	23
Clyde	17	22
Saranac	10	23

ROYALS.

	Won.	Lost.
Quails	11	1
Storks	7	2
Hawks	8	4
Wrens	5	4
Robins	4	5
Larks	6	6
Swans	3	7
Eagles	2	7
Owls	3	6
Orioles	0	9

GLADSTONE.

	Won.	Lost.
Brownies	18	3
Canadas	7	5
Brockton Colts	6	6
Maple Leafs	16	6
Gladstones	2	7
Careys	2	8
Florals	4	14
Pastimes	2	7

EXCELSIOR THREE-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Eadie Bros.	18	3
Excelsiors	16	5
Moffatt Bros	16	5
Barbers	13	3
Parkmans	8	13
Sweetkits	4	17
Lansdownes	4	17
Rickeys	0	21

CITY TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Gladstones	4	2
Rowing Club	4	3
Royals	3	2
Paynes	3	2
Dominions	2	3
Brunswick	2	3
Athenaeums	2	3
College	2	4

ATHENAEUM TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Aberdeens	11	4
Queen Citys	11	4
Athenaeums	7	8
Simcoes	7	8
Drummers	5	5
Ramblers	2	8
Victorias	7	13
College	0	5

T.B.C. TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
El Fairs	8	2
Magnates	4	1
Bankers	7	3
The World	0	7
Drummers	8	7
Nonpareils	7	8
Scribes	2	3
Advertisers	7	13
Merchants'	4	11

EMMETT TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Dreamy Moments	9	6
Cuckoos	9	6
Ticklers	10	8
Lucky Dogs	9	9
Rare Old Birds	8	10
Teasers	6	12

EATON TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Whites	7	2
Templetons	7	2
Morans	5	4
Mintys	5	4
Booths	3	7
Williams	4	5
Gibsonites	2	4
McGowans	3	6
Beamishes	3	6
Bradleys	0	3

ROSEDALE TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Irish Rose	16	4
Moss Rose	12	4
Rambler Rose	12	4
Yellow Rose	5	7
Red Rose	5	7
Bride Rose	10	12
Tube Rose	8	12
Beauty Rose	5	11
Primrose	3	9
Queen Rose	1	7

BRUNSWICK INDIVIDUAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Seager	10	3
Fryer	8	4
Phelan	7	3
R. Stewart	8	7
G. Stewart	7	6
McMillan	6	7
Gordon	5	10
Christensen	4	8
Boyd	3	6
Fletcher	2	7

Hotel Kransmann, King and Church Sts. Ladies and gentlemen. German grill with music, open till 12 p.m. Imported German Beers on draught.

SPORTING NOTES.

Champion Frank Gotch Friday night defeated Charles Cutler of Chicago in straight falls at Lincoln, Neb., the first in 32 minutes, the second in 30 seconds. Cutler wrenched his ankle in the first bout.

Promoter James W. Coffroth of San Francisco has matched Ad Wolgast to meet Owen Moran in a battle for the world's lightweight championship, scheduled to go 20 rounds, in San Francisco, July 4. For this match Wolgast is to receive $12,500.

Coffroth also signed Wolgast to meet Frank Burns in San Francisco in a 20-round bout the last week in May. For the Burns battle Wolgast receives a guarantee of $7500.

In both matches Wolgast has the privilege of taking 40 per cent. of the gross receipts.

It is announced that the Langford-McVey fight, which was scheduled for next Saturday night in Paris, has been postponed one week at the request of Langord. He says he needs another week's training, as he suspended work when McVey refused to fulfil the first contract.

The postponement comes at a very late hour. All the advertisements have been printed and the necessary preliminary arrangements completed, and doubts are now expressed that the match will ever take place. Booking has begun, however, and seats are selling at from 5 to 100 francs each.

The principals in Friday's boxing ocontest, Ad Wolgast and George Memsic, together with Thomas McCarry, manager of the affair, and Charles Eytoon, referee, were arranged in Justice Reeves' court at Los Angeles Saturday, charged with having conducted a prize-fight in violation of the law of California. The preliminary examination was set for next Monday.

The Mode in Men's Clothes —Frank Burton

"Exclusive" is a good-spoken Anglo-Saxon word to describe gentlemen's clothes made by this house. The most particular men dressers of Toronto and many other parts of Canada acknowledge the supremacy of "Burton" when it comes to the making to measure of men's clothes.

OUR SPRING SHOWING OF NEW MATERIALS

will win favor with all men of good taste and judgment. We invite you to call and inspect and be impressed. Our new lines are all on exhibition.

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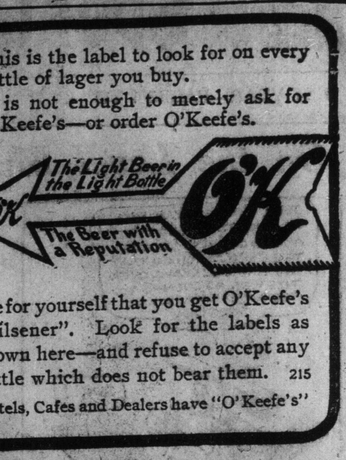

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It is not enough to merely ask for O'Keefe's—or order O'Keefe's.

The Light Beer in the Light Bottle — The Beer with a Reputation

See for yourself that you get O'Keefe's "Pilsener". Look for the labels as shown here—and refuse to accept any bottle which does not bear them. 215

Hotels, Cafes and Dealers have "O'Keefe's"

News of the Bangtails

—By Bert E. Collyer—

That racing, more commonly known as "the sport of kings," has furnished more contradictory spectacles and controversies than even Wall-street, has been well attested. A month ago it looked as tho a swan song was in order. To-day a thoro and well-founded movement is on foot looking to its rehabilitation in New York, while favorable legislation is impending thruout the south and middle west. West.

It can positively be announced that a race-track will be built in Cuba during the coming season, with Curley Brown and his confreres as the promoters. The concession that this party has obtained extends over a period of many years and it is announced that they will give a race meeting in Havana of at least sixty days' duration next winter. But in view of the fact that the legal tenure of racing with the betting adjunct ceases in Florida May 1, 1911, it would seem doubtful if sufficient horses could be secured to make such a meeting a profitable investment.

Racing in Cuba is by no means a new venture. It has been repeatedly tried, but always with the same ending. The rich men who stand sponsors for the sport, have steadfastly refused to ship that far and the poor horsemen have not the means.

It is said the promoters intend to have many "side features," such as concessions for cocking mains, bull fights, automobile contests and aeroplane racing, as well as a modern Monte Carlo.

The last attempt made to run a race meeting on the island was made under the management of Smith & Perry of Chicago, and was probably more disastrous than any of its predecessors. The Spaniards and Cubans, who understand little if anything about horse racing, were continually rioting over official decisions.

Among the officials connected with the latter meet was Jim Milton, one of the fairest and squarest flag wielders of the present day. Jim tells the story of how he made his famous getaway with a mob of lowbrowed Cubans at his heels. Incidentally Jim says he broke the world's hurdling record when he took the back fence on the run.

"The start was a trifle ragged," Milton said, "but not bad by any means. It seems that a 'tip' had been passed on some nag, and unfortunately this was one of the last mavericks to leave the post. No sooner had the official placing been displayed than there was a whoop, a yell and then a band of those frenzied bettors, knives in hand, were making for me across lots. Did I stop to argue? Not long.

"I just took one good peak at those long knives, augmented as they were by some formidable-looking smoke wagons, and then things happened.

"From the centre field to the fence is easily half a mile, but I know I made it in ten seconds. Yes, and I didn't stop running until I struck the hotel and was assured that no one was in sight.

"Oh, yes; Cuba is a nice spot. They have a fine climate, excellent fruit, but those natives have such ornery and impulsive manners. No siree, you'll have to leave my hall out."

Perry Peebles, who was writing sheet during the same meeting, and who had even a more strenuous time than Milton, says he would not mind going back—if he had the United States army along for protection.

* * * * * * *

Altho no official announcement has come from the jockey club headquarters, the writer has it on excellent authority that the tentative plans of the race solons call for ninety days' of racing on metropolitan courses during 1911. At the coming meeting of the executive committee Belmont Park will be alloted thirty days, beginning May 15, while in due time Saratoga, which will be the real bright spot on the eastern racing map, will be granted a like number of days, beginning the last week in July.

It is practically certain that there will be no racing at Jamaica and there certainly will be no attempt to run at Brighton. Ten-day meetings will probably be given at Sheepheads Bay and Gravesend, but it is said that in the event of the King's County officials showing the same hostile tactics as in the late days of 1910—these dates will be transferred to Belmont Park and Aqueduct, which are in Queen's County, and the meetings there merged. Empire City will be relied on for at least ten days' but there may be a little more on the Butler track.

The appointment of the new racing commissioners is being looked forward to with considerable interest. According to rumor two of the present members are said to be ready to retire and the same report mentions the name of August Belmont as a probable nominee. If Mr. Belmont is chosen the appointment will be accepted as indicative that Governor Dix is not so radically opposed to racing that he will want the district attorney to strain the law to the utmost to break up the sport.

Under the above arrangement Belmont Park would follow the close of Pimlico, and would conflict with any attempt to operate a meeting at New Mariboro. The latter association, which is controlled by members of the Jacksonville Racing Association, is persona non grata in Jockey Club circles.

James Graves of Richmond, president of the Virginia Fair and Racing Association, who was present at the sportsmen's dinner, is organizing a breeding bureau for Old Dominion. Mr. Graves owns several thoroubreds, and, like most Virginians, is a clever cross-country rider. He exhibits at all the state fairs in his native state and rides his own horses.

Since Virginia was the original home of the thoroubred there is a deal of the American thoroubred blood in the Virginia horse already, but Mr. Graves believes that there should be more. He, in company with other public-spirited sportsmen, has made up his mind to distribute fifteen or twenty stallions thruout the state, which will be accessible to the farmers of Old Dominion.

* * *

Senator M. F. Tarpey, sportsman, politician and keen optimist of California, now en route east, stated in a recent interview that racing in the Native Son State was not dead, but simply enjoying a short siesta. In the opinion of Senator Tarpey a measure will be adopted looking to the modification of the drastic points in the recently enacted anti-betting legislation —possibly two years hence and undoubtedly before 1915, the date of the Panama Exposition.

In reviewing the situation the senator displayed a keen insight into the real or fancied grievances. He said that the friends of racing in California were themselves responsible for their troubles to a very large extent.

The crusade against racing and horses which had culminated so disastrously had its origin in the fight ten years ago between the interests represented by Thomas H. Williams of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club and those of his rival, Prince Poniatowski. In that fight the contestants had too much to say about each other. Animosities were stirred up which could not be softened.

"When racing and breeding interests of my state, which are considerable and important, may get relief is hard to say," Senator Tarpey remarked. "It may be some time, possibly three or four years, but I look for racing to be one of the star attractions of the world's fair, with which California's purposes to celebrate the throwing open of the Panama Canal. Some favorable accident may incline the hearts of the people toward a wholesome and much abused sport, even before them.

"But let me tell you that the character of the population of California is changing. The adventurous and liberally inclined pioneers of her gold epoch are fast dying out, and their descendants are being overwhelmed by the influx of people from the middle west, who are not so liberal in their outlook upon life."

Senator Tarpey is the man after whom Edward Corrigan once named a Riley colt which stepped a half mile at Oakland under 116 pounds in 0.48 1-5, when the going was deep. Corrigan was interested in California tracks in those days. He took this Riley colt to England with him, but the humid climate of the United Kingdom thickened his wind and rendered him useless for racing purposes.

In the old days, before horse racing became commercialized, Senator Tarpey was president of the Blood Horse Association of California, which annually conducted a two weeks' meeting in San Francisco. The late Senator Hearst and the venerable James Ben All Haggin were members of the association and the rivalry between them at its meetings was always keen.

* * *

Jack Joyner, trainer of the Whitney stable in England, writes friends in this country that the Epsom Oaks candidate, Bashti, shipped to him last fall, is doing splendidly. Every other horse in the Whitney stable had influenza a short time ago, but Bashti escaped. She has been in perfect health ever since going to Ballaton Lodge.

Get Your Wardrobe in Shape for Spring

Let us clean and press your spring overcoat, suit, skirt, wraps and dresses. Feathers dyed, gloves, laces and waists cleaned. Ring us up and wagons will call.

"MY VALET"

"Fountain, the Cleaner." 30 Adelaide W. M. 5900.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MIDY

FIVE NEW LEAF PLAYERS AND ONE FROM LAST SEASON

WILLIAM KEELER,
Who will this season help Manager Kelley round out his team, and may also play in outfield himself.

JOHN LUSH,
Pitcher, purchased from St. Louis. Won 14 games and lost 13 with tail-end team last season.

BOB McWHIRTER.
Local amateur catcher, who will be given a trial with the Leafs at Macon.

EDWARD PHELPS,
Purchased from St. Louis. Will do the bulk of the catching for the Leafs this season.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY,
Former Cleveland third baseman who will this season play that position for Toronto.

EDWARD KILLIAN,
The hard-luck pitcher of last season. Should have a great record this year.

Records of the Ball Players During the Past Season

Phelps, Lush and Beckman Made Good Showing in National—Cather's Work Was of High Order—Slattery Leading Eastern Batsman.

In looking over the past records of the Maple Leafs it is seen that Manager Kelley has gathered together a very formidable team and one that should make an excellent showing in the race for the Eastern League pennant during the coming season.

Thruout the baseball world generally Kelley is recognized as one of the really big men of the game. When playing the outfield for the champion Baltimore and Brooklyn teams he was second to none as an all-round batter and fielder. In handling men he has proven just as much a success as he was a player. He works them hard, but is at the same time very considerate. His judgment is excellent in picking players and his ready wit makes him popular with his men.

This season the manager will be assisted in the coaching of the players by Willie Keeler, considered by many the greatest batsman the game has had. While nearly every one of the big batters has this or that weakness, no one was ever able to find Keeler's weakness, and it is doubtful if he had any. This player will be of the greatest value to the Toronto team in coaching the boys, and he may even play one of the outfield positions for the club during the season.

The purchase of Phelps, Lusk and Backman from St. Louis Nationals showed the public that the club are willing to do all in their power to strengthen the team, and the records of these men last season in the big league should make them stars in the Eastern. Bradley, the former Cleveland third baseman, will, undoubtedly, be a great favorite here during the season, and should strengthen the team at that position.

Cathers, the pitcher drafted from Lancaster at the close of last season, had a great record, wining 20 and losing nine games, a showing to be proud of.

Tim Jordan, the former Brooklyn first baseman, is slated for the initial bag, and should he round to his old-time form, before he injured his knee, Toronto will have the greatest batting first baseman in the league. The team anyway has Jack Slattery to fall back on for the position. He led the league with the bat and at first base, but if Jordan plays first he will be one of the catchers. Toronto has secured another catcher named Kroch, from Detroit, but little is known of him and he will have a chance to show his ability at the spring training.

McGinley, Muller and Kliban are the three pitchers retained from last season. They are players to be relied upon, and while McGinley's record last summer was not as brilliant as some former years, this player always gives his best services to his club and there is no reason why he should not be again the star pitcher of the league. The team has a good pitcher in Kid Muller as also is Killian. Toronto got none the worst of the trade of Carrol for Winter on last season's showing.

Eddie Fitzpatrick will be with the team again. This little player was of great service to the team last season. He played 16 games at second base and out of 96 chances he made but two errors, giving him an average of 974 and leading the league in the position. He played third base for 67 games with an average of 919. He was second among the league's short-stops playing 30 games for an aaverage of .942. While he was not overly strong with the bat, he is still young and last season was his first in the Eastern. He should be of great value to his club this season.

Jimmy Mullen and Bobby Vaughn will again be on hand and should be just as popular as ever with the fans.

Delehanty, Shaw and O'Hara all had excellent fielding and batting averages and tho there may be aspirants for their positions, the new men will have to go some to replace the old guard.

The work of the amateurs at the spring training grounds will be watched with interest and both McWhirter and McDonald will carry with them the best wishes of a host of Toronto friends, McIntrye, the Mitchell boy, created a good impression with Manager Kelley last fall and may be a find. He will see later on. Armigh, the other pitcher, comes from Baltimore, and little or nothing is known of him.

The team will have its first practice on Monday morning at the training grounds at Macon, Ga., and The World representative will endeavor to keep the readers of this paper posted on the progress of the players and the general happenings around the training camp.

MANAGER JOE KELLEY,
Who will again endeavor to place the Toronto team on top.

FIELDING RECORDS.

	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Slattery	83	838	51	6	.993
—2nd. Base—					
Fitzpatrick	16	46	48	2	.974
Mullen	138	302	380	27	.962
—3rd. Base—					
Bradley	61	89	126	19	.956
Fitzpatrick	67	89	126	19	.919
—Short Stop—					
Fitzpatrick	20	56	75	8	.942
Vaughan	128	248	393	46	.933
—Outfielders—					
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Kelley (left)	18	23	2	0	1000
Delehanty (left)	136	219	14	7	.961
Shaw (centre)	27	63	5	2	.971
O'Hara (centre)	113	264	19	10	.969
Kelley (centre)	10	13	5	1	.947
Shaw (right)	107	166	19	12	.939
Pitchers—					
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Backman	25	5	30	3	.921
Lush	36	8	56	5	.928
Muller	35	14	80	2	.979
McGinley	41	17	92	3	.973
Winter	25	20	80	3	.971
—Catchers—					
	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Phelps	80	339	84	10	.976

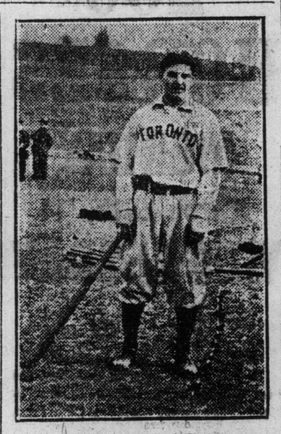
BATTING RECORD.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	P.C.
Slattery 1b	100	366	32	113	17	4	0	13	5	.310
Kitlear p	10	27	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	.296
Deleganty lf	144	523	69	150	29	10	2	13	10	.287
Shaw, r.f.	120	517	79	146	23	12	11	16	27	.282
Kelley lf	46	110	12	31	5	2	0	2	4	.282
O'Hara cf	122	442	60	116	15	4	2	15	18	.262
Mullen, 2b.	138	316	64	124	10	7	2	25	21	.241
Fitzpatrick, 2b. and 3b.	119	316	38	87	6	2	4	23	14	.228
Vaughan ss	128	403	41	87	5	2	1	20	23	.216
Mueller p	45	106	9	22	2	1	0	2	2	.208
Winter c	36	85	9	17	3	0	0	8	2	.200
McGinley p	41	81	4	10	1	0	0	3	1	.123
Phelps c	80	270	25	71	4	2	0	10	9	.263
Lush p	36	93	8	21	1	3	0	0	2	.226
Bradley 3b	61	214	12	42	3	0	0	8	6	.196
Bachman p	23	35	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	.114
Cather p	50	119	15	25	3	4	0	4	1	.210

PITCHERS RECORDS.

	ST.	L.	I.P.	B.H.	R.	B.B.	S.O.
Lush (St. Louis)	14	13	223	235	116	70	54
Backman (St. Louis)	6	7	214	193	101	94	93
McGinley	16	13	237	222	97	54	88
Killian	2	6	89	88	39	20	24
Winter (Montreal)	2	10	175	169	67	32	50
Cather (Lancaster)	20	9	—	—	—	—	—

Mueller—no official figures.
McIntyre—amateur.
McDonald—amateur.
Armiger—no official figures.



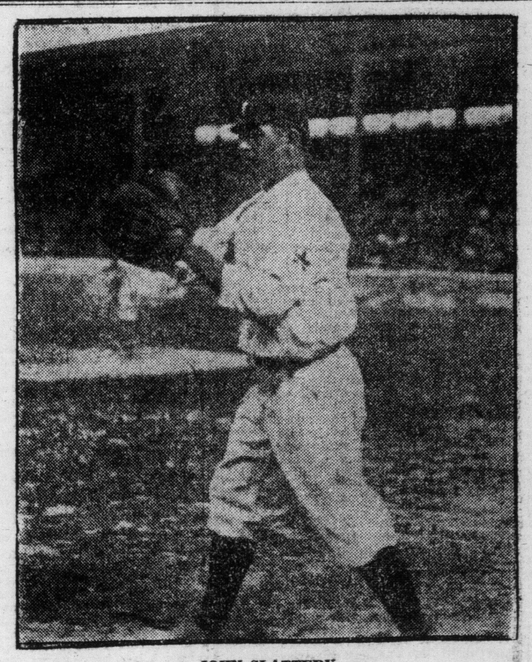
EDDIE FITZPATRICK,
Who led the league at second base and was used as utility infielder during last season.

Lady Laurier's Dogs.

A rather funny story is told by Madge Macbeth in the March number of "Canada Monthly" (formerly "Canada-West"), of a young mother who was calling at a house where Lady Laurier was also paying a visit. After an unusually short stay, the mother rose and pleaded her boy as an excuse for leaving. "I must get back to that young man of mine," she said, with conscious pride.

Lady Laurier rose, too.

"I must go now, also," she said. "I have that same trouble—with my dogs, you know," she added, much to the young mother's secret indignation.



JOHN SLATTERY.
Champion batsman of the Eastern League, with average of .310. He also led the league's first basemen with an average of .993.

Clabby and Smith Fought in the Rain

Ring Was Awash From Eighth to Twentieth Round — Jack Lester to Fight Bill Lang.

(By W. W. Naughton.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—For something both original and vivid in the way of a fight report commend us to Sydney Fair Play's story of the contest between Jimmy Clabby and Dave Smith, which took place in the stadium at Sydney on the night of January 19.

Clabby was beaten on points in the affair referred to and the news was a surprise to many sports. Prior to meeting Smith, Clabby had established himself with the Australian critics, who pronounced him unbeatable on account of his extreme cleverness and punishing power.

Maybe the weather had something to do with the result of Jimmy's encounter with Smith, It seems that the men fought during a terrible storm and that the ring was awash from the eighth round until the twentieth. Fair Play's account of the fight devotes as much space to the meteorological conditions as to the blows delivered and blocked, and for this reason is highly impressionistic.

Early in his report the Fair Play scribe has the following:

"The night was ugly and threatening, the universal leaden gray being relieved by great slabs and splinters of black clouds, obviously much nearer the earth than the slaty background. This, after an afternoon of vivid blue and flaky white with intense heat following on the universal dampness occasioned by the extraordinary rains of the previous five days and nights. The skies all around were rent by most vivid lightning that almost incessantly lit up the surroundings outside the electric light zone as clear as day. In spite of this threat of the elements a crowd that must have numbered near 20,000 poured into the great enclosure, and tho the rain set in during the eighth round and poured torrentially from the eleventa to the finish; tho terrifying lightning flashed sword-like around the electric light standards and the thunder roared its rattling cannonade, nearly all the huge crowd sat and saw the trouble to the damp and scamy end."

Before beginning his description of the rounds, Fair Play takes occasion to say it was "the blinding downpour and the ice-like slipperiness of the canvas" that enabled Clabby to stay the twenty rounds. Smith's inability to get a firm foothold was all that prevented him stopping "the brilliant youngster."

Here are quotations from Fair Play's story:

"The sky presented a grandly terrible appearance as they came up for the fifth. Clabby's lightning doubles were not too swift for Dave's guard. Smith managed to nail his man now and then.

"Heavy drops of rain began to fall during the eighth. In the ninth it was seen that Clabby's left eye was closing.

"In the eleventh a terrific left swing split Clabby's cheek. The rain was torrential now. The ring splashed water into the faces of the reporters till they could scarcely discern the men thru the blinding stream of rain and wind-blown spray. The men absolutely skated towards one another as they attacked.

"Note-taking became impossible and it must suffice to say that the men continued to battle on to the end of the twentieth, with Smith, who kept his feet in the flood better than Clabby, always doing the better work."

From the foregoing Clabby would be justified in asking a return match with Smith at some future time when the Australian hurricane season is past.

* * *

Jack Lester, Tommy Burns' protege, who is now crossing the Pacific to keep a date with Bill Lang at the Sydney stadium next month, will have had some strange experiences to relate by the time he reaches his destination. Lester is training while crossing the ocean and he will contrive to put in a few days of work at different points on his journey.

The first stop will be at Papatee, and as Jack will surely encounter warm weather there he will be able to free himself of whatever overweight he is afflicted with during his two days' stay. At Auckland, N.Z., he will have four or five days and he will probably do road work and sparring stunts in company with Australian Billy Murphy, the former feather-weight champion of the world, who is an Auckland resident, and retains his enthusiasm for things pugilistic.

The date set for the Lang-Lester fight is April 16, but as Lester will not arrive until April 14, the chances are there will be a postponement in order to give Burns' novice time to get rid of his sea legs and accustom himself to the climate.

Something About The Ball Stars

Pitcher Generally Gathers the Most Laurels—Ty Cobb is Well - Known.

(By Monty.)

One month more and the race for the 1911 pennant will be on. News from the training camps of the big teams in the south is pouring in every day, and is second only in interest to the U. S. army manoeuvres on the Mexican border. When the 12th of April arrives, however, even the "war" will pale into insignificance; the base ball lic hero instead of the "boy in blue."

Speaking of heroes, it is generally the pitcher who gathers in the largest number of laurels of any individual member of a team. He has more of an opportunity to distinguish himself, individually, than any other member of the team, and is censured or praised in accordance with his work. His place on the team is held only by his pitching ability; his stick work is not considered if he is a great twirler. With other infield positions, however, it is slightly different. A player must not only have the ability to cover his position, but must have a batting eye as well. Both qualities come in for an equal share of consideration, and his reputation hangs on the particular quality in which he excels. For instance, Hans Wagner is a great shortstop, but a greater batsman. It is his phenomenal stick work that has made him a baseball idol. Larry Lejole of the Cleveland team is another example. He has an enviable reputation as a second baseman, but his work at the bat has overshadowed it. On the other hand we find a man like Hal Chase of the Yankees, whose work at the initial sack has been responsible for his success on the diamond. Chase is a fair hitter, but had it not been for his phenomenal work in the field, he would probably not have been heard of.

There are scores of such cases in the infield, where a man's reputation as a ball player is based on either his fielding or batting ability. With the outfield, however, it is different. Outfielders, of course, must be able to field a ball, but their main qualification must be their ability to hit. All outfielders who have achieved great reputations, have invariably been great sluggers. A glance over the roster of the big league teams to-day will bear out this statement. All the prominent outfielders are men who hit above the .300 mark.

In the National League we find Magee of the Philadelphia team, who ended the season with a fielding average of .974, having only eight errors in 154 games. In the individual batting average he led the league with a percentage of .331. Hoffman of Chicago had a fielding average of .975, having only seven errors in 110 games, and in the individual batting column, he wound up the season with a percentage of .325. Snodgrass and Devore of New York, Schulte of Chicago, Campbell of Pittsburg and Bates of Philadelphia, are all outfielders hitting above the .300 mark.

Ty Cobb of the Detroit Tigers is undoubtedly the best known outfielder in the American League. His fielding average was by no means the best, having 14 errors in 137 games and a percentage of .957; but he stood at the head of both leagues in his stick work with an average of .385. Speaker of Boston fell slightly below Cobb, both in fielding and batting, his latter average being .340, which would make him a desirable addition to any team. Oldring of the Athletics is another star. He led the league in fielding, with an average of .978, having only six errors in 134 games, and a batting average of .308.

It is such men as these that retain their positions on a team, not for their ability to cover ground and catch a fly ball, but for their work at the bat. They are the main factors in the offensive work of the team, and occupy obscure positions on the defensive, and for this reason the personnel of the outfield is always a strong pennant factor.

His Majesty At the Races.

The gratifying announcement is made that the King will probably be at Newmarket during the second spring week in May, if he is then able to get away from London for a day or two. His Majesty's public engagements during July will prevent him from attending either of the summer meeting at Newmarket. The King and Queen will be at Epsom, all being well, on the Derby and Oaks days; and the arrangements for their Majesties' attendance at Ascot will be the same as during the last reign—a state visit on Tuesday and on Thursday, and the King and the princes to come privately on the other days. It is doubtful whether the King and Queen will be able to go to Goodwood this year owing to their state visits to Dublin and to Edinburgh, and it so happens that the meeting is to begin on July 25, which is an unusually early day. The King is not likely to attend Doncaster, but he may be able to spare a day or two in October for Newmarket.

A Cowboy Custom.

"Have you ever wondered why the cowboy picture of Frederic Remington and other painters who have made a study of western life depict the man of the plains with his red bandanna half way down on his chest, instead of fitting snugly around his neck?" queried C. L. McKinlay, a ranch owner of California, brother of Representative McKinlay, at the Raleigh.

"I'll tell you. When a cowboy starts on a long ride over the plains one of his principal annoyances is having to wipe dust from his eyes. His heavy gauntlets make it impossible to use his hands, and he ties his handkerchief loosely around his neck, and when occasion requires uses it to clear his eyes. It is the most convenient place to carry the handkerchief while riding a horse."—Washington Post.

FULL OF QUALITY
NOBLEMEN
CIGARS
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PAINTED SPARROWS

"No imitation is exactly like the original."
—Lord Macaulay.

You may paint a sparrow to look like a canary, but the bird won't sing.
You may see **imitations** of the

"DAVIS' NOBLEMEN" CIGAR

but the imitations lack the "NOBLEMEN" quality.
The cream of the Havana crop, skilled Cuban workmanship, and fifty years' experience combine to produce

"NOBLEMEN"

That is why it is equal to high-grade "imported" brands.
"NOBLEMEN" Cigars cost two for 25c, or half the price of "imported," because they escape heavy duties.
That is why the smoker should buy them. He saves 50 per cent. without sacrificing one iota of quality.

"NOBLEMEN" Size, 2 for a quarter.
"PANETELAS" Size, 10c straight.
"CONCHA FINA" Size, 3 for 25c.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Limited, Montreal
Makers of the Famous
"PERFECTION" 10c Cigars.

Cosgrave's
XXX Porter

It has the age
It has the hops

IT'S of that quality that gives you the energy necessary to meet the daily grind. Even though you are hard to please you will have no fault to find with Cosgrave's Perfect Chill Proof Porter.

Order a Case To-Day. At All Dealers

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. of Toronto
—LIMITED—

Reciprocity in Horse Racing

An Appeal to the O. J. C. and Other Canadian Jockey Clubs to Further Safeguard the Interests of Canadian Owners and Breeders.

There will always be reciprocity in sport. No matter how much we may differ in other matters sport is the one common ground on which we can all meet on equal terms. Wasn't it Admiral Rous who said that there were two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf. It is pleasant to think the former is so, no matter what opinion we may hold as regards the latter. It is as well that in racing as in other sports there should be as complete reciprocity as possible, but at the same time home interests should be protected. That is to say we should not be too generous and allow strangers to come over here and carry away all the prizes. We should reserve some for ourselves. It is true that in a measure this has always been done and that the Ontario Jockey Club has ever been first and foremost in this line. In fact it has set an example that, regrettably to say, some of the other racing associations have not been too eager to follow. All the same the time has arrived when it is a question whether the O. J. C. could not with propriety and due recognition of things go a bit further and give additional encouragement to the owners and breeders of the country.

Again the Unsexed Ones.

Reference was made last Sunday to the extra number of geldings or equine eunuchs entered this year for the King's Plate. It is certainly desirable that bad-tempered horses should be "added to the list," as gelding is sometimes termed in England; but still the fact must not be overlooked that His Majesty's guineas are intended primarily for the encouragement of breeding and not solely for the development of racing. The latter, indeed, is supposed to be only a means towards an end and the more that idea is kept in view the better. It is not furthered by permitting geldings to run for the principal prize at the O. J. C. spring race meeting, nor is such a course carrying out the wish and aim of the gracious and liberal donor of $260 yearly to the racing fund of the club. Unsexed animals are a necessity and the more quality they possess the better, but they do not benefit the breeding interests of the country and, therefore, should not be given privileges in a race that peculiarly and particularly is supposed to have that end in view.

Safeguarding Canadian Interests.

But I started to speak of the safeguarding of Canadian interests and the extra desirability and necessity for doing so that exist at a time when our neighbors are going in so strongly for restrictive racing measures. If we wish to retain our liberty of action in this regard we must live up to the highest possible standard and be prepared to prove that the sport is beneficial to our own people and to our own people's country. While, as previously suggested, reciprocity in such matters is to be desired there is such a thing as being too generous and too broad-minded. Year after years foreigners cross the border and carry off the lion's share of the large amount that the O. J. C. and the other racing organizations—Hamilton, Montreal, Fort Erie and Windsor—give in prizes.

Plums For Foreigners.

In five years the Toronto Cup, with its $5000 in added money, has only once been won by a Canadian horse, by Mr. Seagram's Inferno in 1907. In 1906 Fred Cook's Minnie Adams landed the big prize, in 1908 Amos Turney's Cleff Turney was successful, and in '09 and '10, S. C. Hildreth's King James came over one day, won the race the next, and departed for foreign shores the next, there to remain. What kind of benefit does that sort of thing confer on home interests? None whatever. It is pleasureable to see a good horse race, but beyond that all that his victory means is the yielding of a golden harvest to an alien. In the same manner the valuable Woodstock Plate has only been won once in five years by a Canadian owned horse, by Mr. Seagram's Main Chance, in 1907. So, too, the Ontario Jockey Club Cup at the fall meeting, the Valley Farm Stable's Kalpie being the one winner in a quintet of years. Nor is it only the richest plums that fall into the hands of strange owners by the aid of strange beasts; the majority of the purses go the same way. That this is to the detriment of the country's interests and tends to the discouragement of Canadian owners cannot be gainsaid.

Advantages Enjoyed By Strangers.

In every respect except familiarity with the course and its surroundings the stranger has the best of the situation. He can start to train weeks and months earlier and he has an infinitely better chance of breeding and beating good horses. He also gets more experience. Anyway, whether he has advantages and facilities in his favor or not, it is a question for keen consideration whether some greater opportunities should not be given Canadian owners and breeders to replenish their treasuries and some greater encouragement given to them to own and breed good horses. France has become the foremost horse-breeding country in the world, and why has France so become? Because it has increasingly safeguarded its own interests. But for the check administered by Governor Chas. E. Hughes of New York State by his narrow-minded, ill-devised anti-racing law, the United States would have gone on breeding until it would have been the world's chief horse country. Our neighbors as well as France would then have outstripped Great Britain with its magnificent and munificent freedom in trade.

Value of Protection.

The policy of protection must win in the long run and it has been well proven in the case of France, Germany and Russia, all of which have become in point of numbers better horse countries than the tight-little isle-England, Scotland and Ireland may have the quality, but the big nations of the continent of Europe have the numbers. France is well up in quality as well, due entirely to the paternal nature of its laws and the soundness of its policy. Canada could advantageously take a leaf from the French book.

If it is thought inadvisable to increase the number of Dominion and province-bred events another way of giving additional encouragement to native owners and breeders would be to give special premiums for the two leading Canadian horses in the richest events, such as the Toronto Cup, Woodstock Plate and Ontario Jockey Club Cup. This would probably increase the entry and certainly add to the interest by providing a race within

INSPECTION OF STALLIONS.

Adoption of the System by the British Government.

In and out of season the writer of this has advocated the adoption of a system of registration and inspection of stallions. He has induced associations to pass resolutions favorable to the scheme but nothing has ever come of it. The system has now been adopted by the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain—a department of the government, by the way— and as example talks louder than precept we may now resonably look for similar action in Canada. In fact the Hon. J. S. Duff, has even now a bill before the legislature providing for a moderate system of inspection. A correspondent, speaking of the conditions accompanying the two hundred thonsand dollar grant made by the British Government for the encouragement of horse breeding, says: "Another part of the scheme provides that owners of stallions who do not wish to apply for premiums may voluntarily register their horses and thereby obtain a certificate of soundness. This applies to stallions of all breeds. It is a proposal likely to have far-reaching consequences. If, as we may suppose, owners of sound horses largely take advantage of this plan of registration, the animals which are not so registered will be the object of suspicion, and will naturally be shunned by breeders. Altho, therefore, the registration is nominally to be voluntary, it will actually be almost compulsory. Some individual cases of hardship may result, but that the scheme will in the long run be beneficial there can be little doubt."

Pop.

Enterprise.

"What would you do if I should shoot myself?" demanded the ardent suitor.

"I'd sign up in vaudeville immediately," replied the actress. "I wouldn't have time to get a play written. These shooting sensations soon fizzle out."—Kansas City Journal.

POP.

a race.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

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OF ALL CLASSES

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THREE AUCTION SALES

The Great Special Sale of the Week, TUESDAY MARCH 21st

250 HORSES

THE ANNUAL BLUE RIBBON SPEED SALE, Thurs., Mch. 23

125 HORSES

AND THE BI-WEEKLY AUCTION ON Friday, Mch. 24

150 HORSES

ALL SALES COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

Our shipments are the choice of sound, fresh horses of every class, straight from the country. Every horse is sold under a particular and strict warranty, and a trial is given on each one until noon of the day after sale.

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NEWLY OUT OF WORK FROM

THE SABLE LOGGING COMPA Y, MASSEY, ONT.

WILL BE SOLD FOR THE HIGH DOLLAR ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, AT 11 A.M.

These horses are just through with the winter's work in the bush, and we are instructed to sell each and every one without reserve. Every horse in this special sale is guaranteed to be direct from work with this Company.

Consigned by Mr. W. Watkins of Hamilton

For Sale on Tuesday the 21st

Pair seal brown mares, "Brownie" and "Hazel," 15.1 hands, of full-made Hackney type, with best of action and thoroughly city broken. Also High-Class Victoria and Double Harness. The whole outfit is exceedingly stylish, and will all be sold to the highest bidder.

Our Great Annual Blue Ribbon Speed Sale

—OF—

125 TROTTERS, PACERS, ROADSTERS, CARRIAGE, SADDLE HORSES AND PONIES

WILL BE HELD ON

Thursday, March 23rd, at 11 a.m.

We have received a splendid selection of entries for this sale, and parties seeking real good harness and saddle horses will get their best opportunity on this day. Remember, it is the Special Sale of the Year. Catalogues are ready and will be mailed on application.

A Special Sale of 40 Imported Ponies

Consigned by Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham, will take place on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th

These include Hackney, Welsh and Shetland Ponies, selected in Great Britain with Dr. Hassard's best judgment, and many of them are tip-top show ponies.

C. A. BURNS, General Manager and Auctioneer. I. WATSON, Assistant Manager and Auctioneer.

Union Horse Exchange

Union Stock Yards

TORONTO, ONT.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale.

ACCOMMODATION FOR

1000 Horses

AUCTION SALES

the coming week of about

200 HORSES

MONDAY March 20th, '11

WEDNESDAY March 22nd, '11

at 11 a.m. each day.

In the above lot will be found the best classes of grades of horses in Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express and Wagon Horses, Drivers, Pacers and Trotters, Ponies and Serviceably Sound Horses of all classes. Also Buggies, Harness, etc. Take a Dundas car to Keele Street.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

NEXT MONTH'S HORSE SHOW.

Arrangements in Active Progress For April 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Exhibitors will be able this year to take in three big horse shows in rapid succession. With only Sunday and Monday intermissions, these extend from April 25 to May 13, Toronto coming first, then Ottawa commencing May 2 and next Montreal starting May 9. At these three places upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars besides cups and medals galore will be offered in prizes. Thus there are plenty both of money and glory to win, and reports are heard of big efforts being made to get prize winning animals. In fact the competition for supreme honors promises to be excessively keen all along the line, individually and collectively, for the cities as well as the exhibitors will be in keen rivalry. During the past week, W. J. Stark, secretary and manager of the show, was in Montreal and Ottawa looking after entries and horse show interests generally. It might be remarked here that it is generally understood that both the federal and provincial governments are giving extra attention to the shows this year and propose to do something extra liberal. It is to be hoped that the report is well founded, for the efforts of the promoters of these functions certainly deserve recognition of a substantial character. The prize list was distributed during the week. It provides for 89 classes and the division of between eight and nine thousand dollars in cash and kind. Besides the seven special classes given for the military the executive have decided to throw the hunt classes that are given for amateurs open to government owned horses provided they are kept exclusively for the use of officers of the permanent forces. Following in the wake of the big international show at Olympia something special in the way of decoration of the Armories is on the tapis. In fact nothing is being left undone that is calculated to confer extra eclat on Canada's Coronation year horse show, which is remindful of the fact that Hon. Clifford Sifton's, Hon. Adam Beck's, Messrs. Crow and Murray's and other horses that are to compete in the grand international show at Olympia in June will be among the entries in the Armories' show the last week in April. Entries close with W. J. Stark, secretary Canadian National Horse Show, 12 Wellington-street east, Toronto, on Saturday, April 8. Mr. Stark will also be pleased to furnish prize lists and any information required.

POP.

STATE OF THE HORSE TRADE IN TORONTO

Business Reasonably Active, Shipments Fairly Good and Prices Indicate a Tendency to Strengthen, Altho on the Whole Comparatively Moderate.

It is only by the consideration of quality that it can be determined whether prices are good or bad. It is hardly possible that anybody will assert that the quality of the horses being offered at the different city marts is inferior to the offerings in any previous year at this time, but prices are certainly no higher than last year. On the contrary, they are probably more moderate. Still, with a reasonably good demand and average shipments going north and west the state of the horse trade during the past week must be regarded as having been on the whole satisfactory. This is the more notable because of the blizzardly weather we have been having. Buyers, however, have been out in force gathering car loads for shipment, principally to the mining districts as soon as the weather permits. Select heavy drafters and general purpose fellows have been much sought after. Expressers and delivery horses have also been in demand, despite the report that sundry large firms are going in for motor power. Managers of the transportation companies say that something better in electric trucks—something more convenient to manipulate, before they go back on man's ever reliable friend—the horse. As one gentleman put it, "No, sir, we don't propose yet to turn all our teamsters into chauffeurs and employ polishers and engineers instead of stablemen. We are doing pretty well as we are and well enough, just now at any rate, is good enough for us. Do we have any difficulty in getting all the horses we want? Yes, we do, of the good serviceable, healthy kind that we require. Our work won't brook delay, you know, and we must have brisk, willing, healthy horses." And a look round the big yard on West King-street thoroly justified the words of the manager, for a cleaner more spry lot of drafters were probably never got together, at least, in Toronto. Good saddle horses are hard to get and fetch special prices. The same can be said of carriage horses, both being considerably inquired after. Sales to come are important and during the week the offerings will be well up to the standard.

Sales to Come.

Monday, March 20, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, Bloor-street east, 375 horses, all kinds, including a special carload of bush horses consigned by Graves, Bigwood & Co. of Nairn, Ont., a carload of contractors' horses from Blackhall & Morrow, Elk Lake, the stable and outfit of the late Prof. Goldwin Smith, half a dozen horses from the Collier-street Riding School, and an extra fine team of heavyweights.

Monday, March 20, 11 a.m.—At the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, 200 horses of all sorts, especially drafters, general purpose and heavy delivery, of which a specially good lot will be offered, with a few drivers and light delivery horses.

Tuesday, March 21, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 250 horses, all classes, including a grand carload of lumber horses in good condition and well rested up, altho fresh from the woods, and an extra pair of Hackney bred seal brown mares, thoroly city broken, and with victoria and double harness.

Wednesday, March 22, 11 a.m.—At the Union Stock Yards, 100 horses, all classes.

Thursday, March 23, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, Bloor-street east, 225 horses, all kinds, including good draft horses, saddle and carriage horses and roadsters.

Thursday, March 23, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, the big annual Blue Ribbon Sale of catalogued trotters, pacers, roadsters, carriage and saddle horses and ponies—125 specially well bred horses and good performers.

Friday, March 24, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, 150 horses, all classes.

Great Sale of Show Horses.

On Monday, April 3, 11 a.m., will be sold at Maher's Horse Exchange, Dr. W. A. Young's celebrated stable of show horses. No exhibitor in recent years outside the professional classes has carried off more ribbons and prizes than Dr. W. A. Young. In seven years his tally of wins number no fewer than 87. Details of the offering are given in Maher's Horse Exchange advertisement on this same page, so that all that needs to be added is that the famous horses and the elegant and perfect stable outfit, in appointments and general equipment, will be disposed of without reserve.

Special Sale of Imported Ponies.

At The Repository, Simcoe-street, on Wednesday, April 12, will be sold forty ponies, consigned and imported by Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham. Included in the lot are Hackney, Welsh and Shetland ponies, selected in England, Wales and Scotland by Dr. Hassard in person. A better lot of ponies were probably never brought to this country. Some of them would carry off prizes in any company.

POP.

NO STALLION STANDARDIZATION.

Provincial Minister of Agriculture Withdrew his Much Wanted Bill.

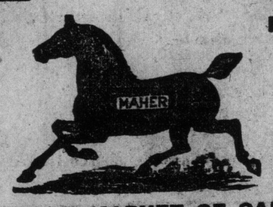
The announcement is made that Hon. J. S. Duff, provincial minister of agriculture, has withdrawn his bill for the standardization and inspection of stallions. The reason assigned is that representative horsemen consider that the matter has not yet been sufficiently investigated. Good Lord! And a commission on horse matters was appointed and reported some years ago and the subject has been under discussion for the best part of a life time—for twenty years at least! And the matter has not been sufficiently investigated! There must be a host of Rip van Winkles in the horse business and in the department of agriculture. The truth is more than likely that "the vested interests" in inferior stallions have been stirred to fear by the minister's proposal. Some day, perhaps, a man will be found with the good of the country at heart sufficiently strong to withstand the special pleadings of these "vested interests."

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

Near Corner Yonge and Bloor. Phone North 3920

AUCTION SALES Every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m.



PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., EVERY DAY

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA"

600 HORSES BY AUCTION NEXT WEEK

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Matched Teams, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters, Pacers, and all classes and sizes of Pony Outfits.

Monday March 20th At 11 a.m. 375 HORSES

Thursday March 23rd At 11 a.m. 225 HORSES

Our supply of horses for next week is practically unlimited. You can't buy us out! Try it! We are guaranteed for our Monday's sale some of the finest Heavy Draughts that have ever been offered for sale, and a large enough quantity of western stock for any number of buyers. Take particular notice of the following special lots, which we shall sell on

MONDAY NEXT

BUSH HORSES!! BUSH HORSES!!

A CARLOAD FROM

GRAVES, BIGWOOD & CO., Nairn, Ont.

This is an extra special lot of the heaviest class of workers, which were positively the best obtainable when purchased a few months ago. They are right out of the hardest kind of work, and ready for any amount more. Anyone wishing the right kind of a work horse cannot afford to miss these, every horse being consigned to us with instructions for positive sale on Monday next.

A Carload of CONTRACTORS' HORSES FROM BLACKHALL & MORROW, ELK LAKE

This consignment of horses, which we shall sell on Monday next without the slightest reserve, have all been freighting during the winter in the district from which they are shipped, and are all in the pink of condition. They are an extra heavy lot, and will offer exceptional opportunities to the buyer to pick up a few rare bargains. If you are in the market, you cannot afford to miss these! Remember, Monday next, at 11 a.m. sharp.

CONSIGNED BY THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. GOLDWIN SMITH, his entire stable ouft, consisting of 1 Brougham, 1 Victoria, two sets of Silver-mounted double Harness, 3 very good Robes, Knee Rugs, etc., all in good condition, and all to be sold on Monday for the high dollar.

CONSIGNED BY MR. JOHN MOYER, Collier St. Riding School, consisting of 6 Horses, 12 Saddles and Bridles etc. These horses are thoroughly broken for ladies and gentlemen to ride. Mr. Moyer is going west, and will sell without reserve. Don't miss this chance if you want to purchase a first-class saddle hack.

CONSIGNED BY MR. JAMES ARMSTRONG, a Grey Gelding and Mare Team, an extra fine team, weighing 3600 lbs., sound and right. They are a fine color, perfectly matched, and, with their size, are the best team seen here in some time. They are consigned for positive sale.

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a large number of Serviceably Sound Workers and Drivers, consigned to us by city people, who have no further use for them, also an unlimited quantity of Robes, Blankets, sets of New and Second-hand Harness, etc., all to be sold without reserve.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Prospective Horse Show exhibitors must be sure to bear in mind our biggest Horse Show Sale on record, taking place on Monday, April 3, at 11 o'clock. On that day we will sell D. W. A. YOUNG'S SHOW record as an Amateur Horse Show Exhibitor, having won 87 ribbons last year with 7 horses. This sale includes his horses, carriages, harness, livery, rugs, etc., every single item being absolutely up to date and of the latest and most modern pattern. The horses include his famous high actors, "My Turtle Dove" and "My Humming Bird," good enough to go into any Show Ring in the world. The carriages consist of a magnificent fully appointed Four-in-Hand Coach, built by Demarest & Co., New York; a Demi-Mail Phaeton, Victoria, Brougham, an "appointment" Tandem Cart (this last exactly similar to that used by Alfred Vanderbilt, President of the National Horse Show, New York), Tilbury Cart, by Hutchinson & Son; Tandem and Russian Sleighs. The livery is by Frank Burton, Toronto; boots made by Gemmell, Toronto; furs, including bearskin, capes and caps, musk ox robes; the harness is by Lugsdin and by Martin & Martin, London; show blankets made to order, pole chains, imported Buxton bits, tandem bars; in fact, everything contained in an up-to-date stable. Don't forget, 11 o'clock sharp on April 3rd, 1911.

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION

COMMISSION: 5 per cent. ENTRY FEE: (if not sold) $1 per horse.

ALL HORSES sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following day of sale, if not as represented.

YONGE, Dupont, Avenue Road, Belt Line or Church cars pass within half a block of our stables.

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEO. JACKSON, Autcioneer. GEO. FITCH, Asst. Auctioneer.

Hang Him?

Jugglins—Who was it that said if he could make the songs of the people he wouldn't care who made the laws?

Muggins—Don't know. But if how the chap who's making the songs of the people now-a-days, I'd just like to have the making of the laws a little while! That's all.—Red Hen.

Your Preserves Will Keep
if everything else you use is
of the same high quality as

St. Lawrence Sugar

The genuine "Montreal Granulated" is pure cane sugar, and is the best sugar on the continent for preserving.

Your grocer should have St. Lawrence Sugar in 20 pound bags—also by the pound and barrel.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL. 36

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WIRING AND FIXTURES

We will wire your residence for electric light in strict accordance with the rules of the Fire Underwriters' Electric Inspection Department, concealing all wires, and not even marking the decorations, and procure certificate of inspection. Expert electricians employed only. No helpers. Fixtures at 50 per cent. off list. Our own factory. No charge for installing. Estimates free.

Electrical Wiring and Fixture Co.,
261 College St., Cor. Spadina Ave.
Phone College 1878.
J. W. COMMEFORD, MANAGER.

English Table Cutlery

We make a specialty of High-grade Cutlery and purchase direct from the manufacturers in Sheffield. Our complete line includes Jos. Rodgers & Sons', Waltha and Yeomans', Turner's, etc.

Cast Carvers, 3 and 5-piece sets, from $3 up.

Table Knives and Forks, with handles of ivory, ivoride, pearl, silverplate, etc.

Pearl Handle Knives and Forks in cases, 6 pairs, $15; 12 pairs, $25.

Cutlery Cabinets for home use and presentation purposes.

Aikenhead's
Aikenhead Hardware Limited
17-19-21 Temperance St.

Cutlery Gifts
Our showing of cutlery suitable for Wedding Presents is very complete.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

It has been the chief object at

TOMLIN'S
Toronto Bakery

to supply the citizens with the best bread possible to bake. How far we have succeeded, the large and ever increasing business goes to show.

Aeroplanes in the Sahara.

A practical use for aeroplanes has been suggested in the French colony of Algeria, which, in its southern part, overlaps the Desert of Sahara. It is proposed, as a possibility, to transmit the mails over the desert by air route. Since there are always many soldiers stationed in Southern Algeria, it is pointed out that they could be employed to determine the best location for the route, taking account of prevailing winds, water supply, and so forth, and eventually to run the aeroplanes. It is also suggested that in case the project proves to be practicable, the system could be extended by aerial lines traversing more extensive portions of the desert.—Youth's Companion.

A CHINESE FACTORY.

The most up-to-date factory in France and perhaps in Europe has, states a Paris correspondent, been established here by a Chinaman, and all its employes are young Chinese. The factory aims at nothing less than the production of semi-artificial food,something like the famous nutritive pills of the late Professor Berthelot. The factory is established on a very solid financial basis, too, with a capital of $400,000, all subscribed by Chinese imbued with modern ideas. All the machinery is of Chinese invention and manufacture, and the raw material for the foodstuffs of the coming millennium is imported from China. The factory has been founded by a young Chinese, Li Yu Ying, thirty years of age, who is an expert chemist, engineer, scientific agriculturist and a former student at the Pasteur Institute. He is the son of a former minister of state at Pekin and came to France in 1901. After spending some time at the Agricultural Institute at Chesnoy,near Montgargis, he entered the Pasteur Institute at Paris. Here he studied alimentary subjects from a vegetarian point of view and developed a number of formulas for improved and concentrated foodstuffs, for the production of which he conceived the idea of establishing a factory near Paris. Two years ago he went to China to secure the necessary capital, and at once obtained about $400,000, half of which was subscribed by men in government circles. A company was formed according to Chinese laws, with headquarters at Tientsin, and Li Yu Ying then returned to France to purchase the ground and establish the factory at Les Vallees, near Paris. It covers a vast area, and the machinery, as it arrived from China, was rapidly put in place. Special workmen, twenty-four in number, all native Chinese, were brought over and are now employed at the factory. The products are extracted principally from the famous soya beans, and the amount of alimentary substances produced is astounding. We are told that they include milk, cheese, caffeine, oil, jellies, flour, bread, biscuits, cakes, sauces and a variety of vegetables.—London and China Telegraph.

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Singers, preachers, lecturers and other public speakers keep their voices clear and strong by using

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Similar testimonials have been received from all classes of professional men and women, and from nearly every civilized land.

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Selina and the Veto Bill

Mr. Asquith's Designs on the British Constitution
By F. W. Thomas.

LONDON, March 18.—To-morrow, my friends, to-morrow is the day. To-morrow, or the day after, or some other time, the empire will tremble in the balance; to-morrow, or perhaps on Tuesday, the Alhambra will get it in the neck. To-morrow will see the veto bill on the warpath, and the 'Ouse of Lords is going to get a thick ear, as well as several nasty ones in the waistkit. All this D. V. and weather permitting, p'haps, I don't think, as it were.

Mr. Asquith 'as been atalkin' about it for months, the Liberals 'as been atalkin' about it for years. Even the 'Oure of Lords 'as been athinkin' about it for a week or so. They're goin' to be reformed, washed an brushed up, 'ave their noses wiped, and their ears put back. The dooks 'ave got to git on or get out, the Hearls 'as bin give warnin' that if they don't roll up their sleeves and do a bit of missionary work in their own castles, an' behave better, and generally be a good boy, they're goin' to get it where it'll 'urt. They're going to be abolished, wiped out, 'ung, drawn and quartered. They're goin' to 'ave their coronets 'art-inched and the proceeds given to the pore old Dartmoor shepherd; their diamond-studded trousis will be popped up the spout, and the money sent to the widows and orflings of the sailors and soldiers what fought at the battle of Stepney. The family hair-looms will be raffled to pay Lloyd George's income tax and their ancestral halls will be turned into workhouses for busted baronets and lazy lords.

You know the Lords 'ave bin agoin' of it, ain't they? First they objected to this, then they slung out that, and then they overslept themselves on the top of something else.

So Mr. Asquith, 'e says, "Friends, somethink must be did." An' 'is pals says, "Ear, 'ear." An' it was so.

Then the Lords theirselves, they says, "Don't 'it us. We'll be good if you give us a chance." But Mr. Asquith tells 'em they're 'ad too many chances already, and 'e ain't takin' no lip from them. So then the Dooks git down on their marrow-bones and says, "Don't wipe us out, or else there won't be no 'Ouse of Lords no more, and then we shan't 'ave nowhere to go to sleep." An' they promised to do all sorts of things to theirselves rather than be put on the shelf. But when they see as 'ow Mr. Asquith's red rag was out, they up an' they says, "If you bring in a veto bill, we'll sling it out, so there!"

"All right," says Mr. A. "Sling it out, and I'll make a special 'Ouse of Lords out of me own 'ead and to pass me own bill."

'E said 'e was going to make another five hundred peers out of organ-grinders, I s'pose, and bake-cheesut men, and navvies, and other sorts of 'uman beings. An', of course, the real Dooks got awful white round the gills at thinkin' they'd 'ave to mix with a crowd of ordinary blokes, people who perhaps wouldn't even know 'ow to put their tin 'ats on properly.

Naturally, a man can't make a success of the Dook profession unless 'e's got it born and bred in 'im. You've got to come into the world with sky-blue blood in yer veins, and a coat of arms as your only garment, before you can be a really good Dook. It don't might 'ow nice a bloke you might be, you can't be a decent sort of a Dook unless your forefathers cam over with Jooly Caesar in the year dok. It don't matter weather this partickler forefather was a washerwoman attached to Jolley's state barge, or whether he was Chief Herridittery Bottlewasher to the First Footman. So long as 'e was on the raft, and 'ad paid 'is fare and kept the ticket, you're a blue-blooder all right, and entitled to 'ave a say in the laws of the land and marry chorus gals in your spare time.

Well, the real old, crusted, original, name-on-the-bottle Peers didn't want to 'ave nothink to do with people what couldn't trace their descent no further back than Adam. They said it was bad enough 'avin' to breathe the same air and live on the same chunk of dirt as common folks what actually worked. So they said they wouldn't 'ave these 'ere new peers made. They'd go back to their original idea and 'ave a clean up, and put their 'ouse in order.

But Mr. Asquith, 'e says, "you've mucked about too long, and the die is cast, the chord is lost, the book is sealed, the sword is drawn, the scabbard is in pawn, and the number is up for the next race." In fact," 'e says, in the words of Shakspere, "it is too late, too late, for the early door."

And the Dooks threw their brass 'elmets on the ground, an' put ashes on their 'eads, an' said, "Alas!"

An' when they'd done sayin' "Alas." Mr. A., 'e says, "Kine friends I must be cruel to be kind. I don't want to abolish the 'Ouse of Lords 'cos if I do there won't be anywhere for me to spend me evenings when I am elevated to the peerage in a few years time." An' 'e coughed up one or two more "Alases."

But you see, 'e'd said it so often, and so llud, and so long, and so stamp-me-foot-upon - the-bosom - of-the-earth, that 'e couldn't very well get out of it. The sword was sharpened, the knife was drawed, and the fork was ready. So 'e got to work and manufactured the veto bill. This bill is a deadly explosive and if it goes off it will blow the British constitution to the very what's-'is-name. But as the British 'as always 'ad a good constitootin, in spite of the climate, it'll probably stand a lot of that sort of thing.

'Owever, the firework is to go off to-morrow—or the day after—so keep your ears open for the yells of the died and the deadding. It'll be awful, p'raps. And p'raps it'll be a sort of damp squibb, just fizz a little like a dry ginger-ale, and go to sleep.

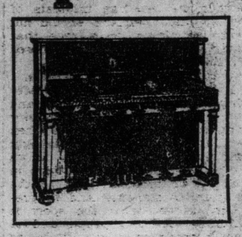
If they'd only do it as the lords a few million years ago would 'ave done it, it'd be worth going across the road to look at, but these milk-and-water shows ain't worth two-pennorth of cold four-penny.

What I want is battle-axes, and banners, and blood.

An' wouldn't it be a draw if they could run it as a side-show at the White City, neither?

I'm goin' to start savin' up!

Special Clearing Sale of Rental Pianos



We have a number of fine used pianos on hand, which we brought in from rental.
These have been put through our repair department, and are now in splendid order.
We offer list below on exceptional terms.
Will accept from $4.00 to $8.00 monthly, on choice of any piano advertised.
Every instrument offered is worth double what we ask for it at retail.
We would urge, therefore, that you come immediately, before choice is gone.

BOUDOIR upright piano, in fancy walnut case. This instrument cost $350, and is now practically as useful as new. **$150**

SCOTCHER & SONS upright, walnut case, fancy art design. Very sweet tone, nice pleasing action. **$165**

HOLLING & SPRANGENBURG, small size, artistic case. Most attractive piano for a den or small music room. **$135**

For a GLENDON piano, fancy mahogany case, cost double this amount less than two years ago, and is now equal to new for wear and appearance. **$175**

For SCHIEDMAYER, small upright, rosewood piano. Specially suited for small apartment or room where space is scarce. Extra value. **$160**

For MARSHALL & WENDELL upright, mahogany case, pleasing tone, handsome design. Retails regularly at $350. **$200**

For almost new BREWSTER upright piano, which cost $375, and for wear and general appearance is equal to new. **$215**

For HAINES & CO. upright, handsome mahogany case. Very striking design, pleasing tone and touch. Decided bargain. **$225**

All the above Pianos can be depended upon to be in perfect playing order, and will be taken back at full value in exchange for new goods, any time within a year. We also show magnificent assortment of new

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As well as full assortment of player pianos, player music, etc.

SPECIAL
Very fine Player-Piano, manufactured by the Kingsbury Piano Co. of Chicago. This instrument cost $750 to import. We offer for..... **$450**
On easy terms.

Nordheimer Piano and Music Co., Limited
15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

School Girl Floors Pact

Miss Gertrude Drummond Delivers Fine Address on Reciprocity at Parkdale Institute.

The following address was given by Miss Gertrude Drummond in a debate on reciprocity before the third form pupils of Parkdale Collegiate Institute on Monday last:

You have just listened to an impressive, well-worded speech in favor of reciprocity for Canada. It seems to me, however, that anything said in favor of reciprocity is pure supposition.

England, the mother country, admits that her Canadian colony is the most progressive under the old flag. All the world knows that Canada is one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the globe at the present day. Then why should we or our representatives—and two men, mark it, represent the whole of the Dominion—undertake to do that which might jeopardize, hinder the progress of, or, perhaps, even ruin our country? Even those in favor of reciprocity cannot deny that under the present tariff system prosperity prevails, the length and breadth of Canada, but no one can look far enough into the future to assure us, beyond a doubt, that reciprocity will heighten that prosperity. Why, then, dabble with something that is liable to bring ruin to at least three million Canadians, and enhance the advantages sure to come to the ninety million south of the forty-ninth parallel. This parallel is the dividing line between Canada and the United States, spaced off by iron stakes, but it is a division line which will disappear soon if reciprocity is established, for reciprocity is merely the thin edge of the wedge towards annexation. Then it will be too late for the proud Canadian people to cry, "Keep the old flag flying."

No Mandate.

In the first place, there was no mandate from the people. Six weeks ago the bomb was exploded, the report of which was not only heard, but felt by the Canadian people from ocean to ocean; and when the smoke clears away, if reciprocity is established, will be found only a few dying embers of the industries which meant Canada's revenue.

I said there was no mandate from the people. There was one, however, from a handful of farmers from the prairie provinces, but this delegation was partially composed of Americans, who looked after their own selfish interests, regardless of results, which might prove disastrous to practically all other industries of Canada. It seems as if only the west were worth consideration, altho statistics show that last year the grain crop of Ontario alone was worth one hundred and sixty-eight million dollars (which was worth more than the wheat crop of the entire west—from whence came the pitiful wail.) Even the hay crop of Ontario exceeded in value the combined grain crops of the west. Is not Ontario worthy then of consideration in this matter? And yet, it is all the west, the west. More than that if the Canadian wheat is mixed with the inferior wheat of the United States, our Canadian flour will lose its laurels.

Manufacturing industries will also be greatly injured if the tariff on manufactured goods is reduced. Canada is a young country. Her population is small in comparison with that of the United States, in fact, only one-twelfth. What then will become of our Canadian manufacturers and Canadian workmen if reciprocity is established?

Another Exodus.

In the United States census of 1900, it was shown that there were 1,900,000 Canadians in the United States, or one-quarter of our whole population. Do we want that experience to be repeated? It will if the development of the Canadian industries is stunted.

In Canada to-day, there are one hundred and eighty branches of United States concerns, with a capital of $225,000,000, employing 30,000 people. Where would these people be if it were not for our tariff?

What about our resources?

Our forests will be cleared, the wood taken by the shorter and cheaper lines to the United States, some to be used for timber, the rest for paper, on which to print their American literature, quite often, no doubt, "The Star Spangled Banner," when every one of us here to-day would rather see the trees chewed to pieces in our own forests by the beaver.

Our mines will be drained. There are more rich Americans than there are rich Canadians, and American gold can work havoc in our mines.

Canada will be stripped of her raw material, which will be taken to the United States mills, and manufactured there.

The truth of it is, the United States has exhausted its own resources—the United States needs ours. We know that, at a time very near at hand, the United States must have some of ours, and then, in order to get them, will lower its tariff, whether we do in return or not. The United States realizes as well as we, the value of Canada, and the United States longs for Canada.

The other evening at Massey Hall, Mr. Wm. T. White said that Canada's agreeing to this reciprocity agreement was very much like Esau's selling his birthright, only worse, because Esau was hungry, and Esau was sure of his porridge. Then, too, he asked, "Did the United States ever do one single friendly act for Canada?" The answer was "No." He also stated that if the United States offered him a gift horse, he would not only look into its mouth, but he would be very careful to keep away from its heels. The whole amounts to this—we cannot depend on the United States, as we have found out thru bitter experiences.

Splendid Railways.

The railways of Canada are splendid. Our Transcontinental, built at great expense and sacrifice, has been the means of confederating Canada. More railways are needed, however, to carry the grain from the west. Then why spend money that might be used on a railroad from Winnipeg to the east, on railways south, as feeders to the great American lines?

If reciprocity is established, the trade with England will be lessened, the preferential trade with our mother country broken down. It is only logical that if the trade, which was formerly carried on mostly with the east, is diverted into southern channels, the trade with the east must be less. In the last few years, the trade between Canada and Great Britain has been increasing, while that between the United States and Great Britain has been decreasing. In the last three years the trade in flour between Great Britain and United States has fallen off, while with Canada it has increased 100 per cent. Are we to sacrifice the position so dearly bought? Are we to sacrifice our ports to those of Portland, Boston and New York, as American advocates of reciprocity claim will result? We shall be simply administering to the "Stars and Stripes" instead of to the "Union Jack."

If reciprocity be established, and Canada loses her tariff, she must tax her subjects more highly. Canada will be losing her national liberty.

Sir John A. Macdonald, in his National Policy of 1887, did favor reciprocity, as advocates of reciprocity inform us, but would Sir John A. Macdonald favor reciprocity to-day? The Canada of 1887 was a very different Canada from the Canada of 1911. Then she had no markets in the west, none in the east, to speak of, and it was natural that she should trade with the south. To-day conditions are different.

We hear it said that the relations between Canada and the United States will be friendlier if reciprocity is established. I also hear it said, "You must have bread and butter, you cannot live on love." It is folly to say we can go back to the old tariff if reciprocity proves a failure. Canada's hands will be tied with an agreement with a foreign country. Has Canada ever retreated from the United States? If she can retreat, Canada, in doing so, will lose her national dignity and her national honor.

But the most terrible, ruinous and yet inevitable result of agreeing to reciprocity, will be annexation. Again, I say, if reciprocity is established, the Canadian people will be unable to say, "Keep the old flag flying," and if Canada ever sees annexation she may thank two men, possibly three, for it.

A poem was written on this subject by Mr. Kenneth McKay, dedicated to the Hon. W. S. Fielding. Do the words of this poem express the sentiments of our Canadian people?

Pull Down the Grand Old Ensign.

Pull down the grand old ensign. Put up the spangled flag;
Pull down the grand old ensign; its only a tattered rag;
Pull down the grand old ensign; put up the stripes instead;
An emblem fit for abject slaves—base patriots, mute or dead.
Obliterate dear Canada; forget your country's name;
Forget you are Canadian, but Yankee to your shame.
Blot out the fair remembrance of deeds heroic done,
And on the ruins of your home, your children will look down.

Confederation's wise intent to make this nation one.
Pull down the grand old ensign, let the stars shine overhead,
And sparkle on the sepulchres of our dishonored dead.
Pull down the grand old ensign, their fight was fought in vain
To keep us in the empire, and guard our fair domain.

Never. But, "this day Canada expects every Canadian to do his duty," and so

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf, for ever;
God save our King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf, for ever.

Gertrude Drummond.

Matrimonial Note.

Some men cannot distinguish between an extravaganza and a wife.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

Lady Cheylesmore, formerly Miss Elizabeth French, who will be one of the prominent hostesses during the coronation season.

Do it Now

Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for *sickness* from *over-eating* and *drinking*. They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well. 324

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 4 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

The Week at the City Hall

The electrical storm which broke over the city hall a week ago Saturday failed to clear the atmosphere and the distant rumblings of Pellatt and Macnae thunder could be heard along the corridors for almost the entire week. The manager of the T. E. L. Company was very much peeved over the fact that the Dow report sent him by Mayor Geary did not substantiate the claim that the light company's shares were worth more than the amount decided on by the board of control. He requested another report of the Detroit expert. This report, either in verbal or written form, the mayor declared did not exist. Furthermore, the mayor informed the manager of the T. E. L. that he had evidently overlooked that part of his letter which stated that the reports sent were all that had ever been made by Mr. Dow. Then the negotiations for purchase settled down into a game of patience with a few fitful spasms and tirades against the McNaught bill.

The move of Mayor Geary to place the electrical department under the administration of a competent commission came as an agreeable surprise to many of the friends of hydro-power who had commenced to fear that the civic light system was one which called for more expert management than the city council as a body was capable of giving it. There was one feature of the proposed commission scheme that did not meet with general approval. That was the question of the salary to be paid to the commissioners. Doubt was freely expressed as to the possibility of getting efficient service for $4000 per year. The mayor, however, declared himself as desirous of getting only the best men available for the positions, and if the question of increasing the amount by even several thousand dollars comes up it is believed that the council will readily give its assent in order to ensure the electrical department being a success. It is also probable that the scope of the commission will be enlarged to make it a public utilities body with supervision over the waterworks and the civic railway. Both come under the head of the electrical department to a considerable extent anyway as the pumps will be operated by electricity as well as the street cars.

That the offer of the board of control of $125 for the shares of the T. E. L. is a generous one is the general opinion of the majority of the council. In fact, there are some of the aldermen who think it is too generous and they declare that is the opinion of many of their constituents. Some of them say that they will oppose the purchase at that price if not ratified by the vote of the people. There is no danger of their being called upon to decide without the people voting on it, however, as arrangements to this end are being made in the legislation which the mayor and Corporation Counsel Drayton have asked of the private bills committee of the provincial legislature. That permission for the purchase of the physical assets of the company with the consent of the people will be granted by the legislature is practically assured. Even then, however, it is not likely to be easy sailing for the light company, assuming that they want to sell. Doubt is expressed that the ratepayers will consent to the purchase at the figure named.

Waterworks matters, which have been a paramount question since the break in the conduit leading to the intake, divided attention with the electrical question and monopolized more of the time and attention of the aldermen. The investigation of the conduct of the works department, for which Controller Church has been clamoring ever since the sandy waters of the lake have been replaced by the refined sewage of the lagoon, was opened on Monday and adjourned. Judge Winchester was of the opinion that the health of the city was of more importance than the question as to whether Mr. Fellowes had been delinquent in his duties in the past, and many of the municipal representatives heaved a grateful sigh of relief when he postponed his enquiry to let the repairs of the intake proceed.

There were some fireworks at the star chamber session of the board of control when the city engineer was brought on the carpet. He let the board know in no uncertain terms that if they were not satisfied they could get another engineer. The engineer, who has hitherto born with a patient shrug the jibes of the various "armchair" and other critics, reached the end of his stock of patience. That he acquitted himself ably was the opinion expressed by the majority of the members of the board.

There was a friendly rivalry in the fire and light committee between Chief Thompson on one side and the special committee consisting of Ald. Sweeney, Ald. Maguire and Ald. Anderson on the other, to prove their lasting friendship for the under-paid fire brigade. They came forward with suggestions for better pay and the sub-committee defended the chief hands down, so far as the size of the increases are concerned. If their suggestion goes thru the council it will mean that the poorest paid fire brigade on the continent for the city of the size of Toronto will get remuneration more commensurate with the services they render. It is also hinted that it will have the effect of attracting a better class of men to the brigade, or rather of holding the good class who now constitute the city's fire-fighting force. With the salaries that now obtain it is said to be only a question of time until some of the best men will become disgusted with the existing conditions and go into some occupation where they do not have to risk their lives to make no more money than an ordinary street sweeper can earn.

F. MAIORANA.

Silhouette of Sir Alan Aylesworth, minister of justice, who will retire from politics at the close of the present parliament.

AN OLD FRIEND COMIN' BACK.

With histrionic boards aflame, an' crowded every day
With plays designed for justifyin' sin—
Of husbands that have blackskid an' wives that run away,
An' ended up with keepin' house agin—
The plays of lust an' murder that's a thousand miles from true,
That aim t' paint all human nature black,
It's pleasure, really pleasure, an' I guess folks share it, too,
To hear that Denman Thompson's play 's coming back.

I recollect y' Denman—O, 'twas twenty years ago,
Or maybe more than that since first we crossed—
When little bits o' fellers called the theater a "show."
An' all the stage illusions wasn't lost;
I recollect your humor an' the twinkle in your eyes,
An' how you hooked your armhole with your thumb,
I enjoyed an' I liked y', even better, I surmise,
Than what I liked the man that played the drum!

By way of explanation, that was 'fore I moved t' town,
An' only time I ever got away
Was when my Uncle Henry or the naybor's folks come down
An' maybe brung me in t' spend the day;
But when I heerd you speakin' an' your drawlin' "Howdydo,"
The fear of cities left me 'til I jus'
Felt right t' home, y' might say, an' felt I knowed y' too,
As if you'd allus naybored there with us.

But Time has brought its changes—now the city grips me tight!
I hate it like I hate a shirt-tail note!
The "show" is now the "theater" an every tarnal night
They try t' chuck a "moral" down my throat!
I'm gettin' mighty tired of it all, I want t' say,
I want t' stay at home an' shuck my shoes,
An' wait for Uncle Joshua an' that good ol' fashioned play,
An' hear those good ol' Yankee "Howdydos!"

SACRED CONCERT.

The choir of High Park Presbyterian Church, corner Roncesvalles and Wright-ave., under the direction of Edward L. Crawford, will give a sacred concert, on Tuesday March 28. An excellent program has been prepared. The soloists, Mrs. Cleland Armstrong, soprano; Miss Mary Catherine Mauser, contralto; Mr. Albert Robinson, tenor; Edward L. Crawford, baritone; Mr. A Lorne Knowles bass, and Miss Ethel E. Dever A.T.C.M., organist. The choir will be assisted by Paul Hahn cellist and Herbert Plant, cornetist.

When the King Motors.

It may not be generally known that the drivers of the motor cars of the King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught are all policemen. The late King's instructions were: "Run no risks, but lose no time." The latter clause used to be obeyed so implicitly that Lord Derby once, when returning from Newmarket a "horse's length" behind the King, on whom he was in attendance, was stopped in his motor by the police at Barnet—a happy illustration of the principle that the King can do no wrong. The royal drivers do not rely on a motor horn alone. Alongside them on the box sits a footman, who plays a key bugle to announce the approach of the car.—Tit-Bits.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing March 19 are Messrs. Alexander Laird and G. T. Somers.

GRIESMAN'S

Will Move to New Store 4 Queen Street East Next Week

Only a Few Days More To Sell Out Stock in this Store.

Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses, Waists, and Skirts, Selling at Less than cost.

Come Saturday for Best Choice

274 Yonge St. Store Open Every Evening

CLOTH MANUFACTURER

WHOLESALE AGENT

WOOLLEN MERCHANT

TAILOR

$20

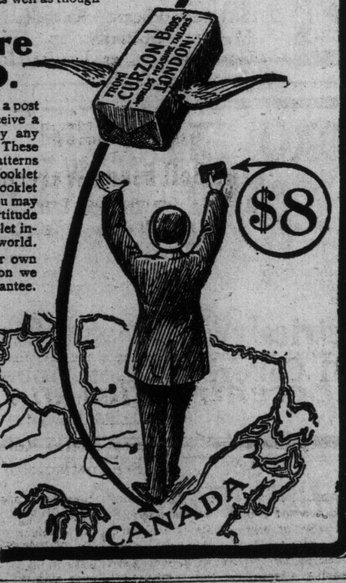
A MERE GLANCE

at our design will show you briefly how the introduction of the middleman swells the price you have to pay when going to an ordinary tailor.

The Curzon system, besides giving you the privilege of wearing English-made and London Fashion clothing, enables you to buy at less than half the usual cost. The Curzon service is practically controlled under one roof—that is the reason for its huge success.

No matter what part of the great Dominion you live in, you can nowadays be well and stylishly dressed in suits fashioned to your taste and needs, whether London, New York, or any other style. Distance is now no deterrent, for the fast liners have annihilated space and Curzon Bros. have annihilated every other difficulty. Until the great London Tailors—Curzon Bros.—studied the needs of the dwellers in the Colonies, Canadians had to be satisfied with suits of inferior quality, antiquated cut, and inelegant finish, yet which nevertheless were sold at high prices. Now, owing to Curzon Bros.' enterprise and modern system, it is possible to obtain the latest London materials, cut and finished in London or New York style, and all this at the lowest London prices and direct from the Capital of the World. No matter where you are, these advantages are yours for the asking, for a post card or letter addressed to Curzon Bros.' Distributing Agents for Canada, as below, will bring to your door the choicest possible assortment of newest patterns, a descriptive booklet of the latest styles, and every particular and detail you require. Why, then, pay high prices for unsatisfactory suits when leading made-to-measure tailors can satisfy your every requirement just as well as though you lived in or near London?

LONDON



$20 SUIT to Measure
Carriage & Duty Paid, for $8.60.

If you have not seen our materials we invite you to send us a post card at once for free patterns, when by return you will receive a collection, which, for beauty and variety, are unequalled by any selection in any tailor's shop or store throughout the world. These patterns are sent carriage paid, free of cost. Together with patterns you will receive Latest Fashion-Plates and an interesting booklet explaining our methods of business. Included in this booklet is a self-measurement form cleverly arranged, whereby you may take your own measurements in your own home with a certitude of accuracy. We will also send you a testimonial booklet incorporating letters of appreciation from clients all over the world.

OUR GUARANTEE.—If garments made to your own measures fail to give absolute and unqualified satisfaction we undertake hereby to refund money in full. That is our guarantee.

Send Post Card for Free Patterns.

$20 SUIT TO MEASURE, Carriage & Duty Paid, for $8.60.

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Please mention this paper

On Parliament Hill

When the house adjourned on Friday night, it looked as tho the real fight against the reciprocity agreement had only begun. Not a dollar of money was voted during the week, and only half a spech was delivered on reciprocity. On Monday, Mr. Monk introduced an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply, and it was only after a protracted debate that the minister of the interior was able to deliver the departmental budget before asking the house for another year's appropriations. Oliver J. Wilcox (N. Essex) and W. F. McLean (S. York) balked discussion on Tuesday, while Daniel D. McKenzie (North Cape Breton) chafed under delay. Mr. McKenzie had a hang over speech from the previous Thursday and was anxious to relieve himself of a quantity of pre-digested campaign arguments. Eventually he did get rid of it, but only to his own edification.

Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to the Farmers' Bank grievances. Seldom has a more terrific onslaught been made on the finance minister. For two days Mr. Fielding was on the griddle, and feint as they would, it was impossible for the government speakers to draw the fire of opposition argument from the central, conspicuous fact that somebody had blundered. For hours Mr. Fielding sat almost like a stoic. Inured as the minister of finance is to parliamentary attack, he was obviously disconcerted, and those who spoke in his defence made the most of a bad job. The motion for a royal commission to enquire into the irregularities in connection with the operations of the bank, met with defeat by a strict party division, but a party vote is a poor solace to a man who must know that the people of the country have their own opinion about the matter. The debate closed at 1.30 Friday morning.

The government attempted on Friday to vote supply, but met with no better result. It took the house three hours to get into committee, but Hon. Frank Oliver had to go away with an empty purse.

It is tactics like these that are giving hope to the Conservatives. The power of the people is in the control of the purse, and the efforts of the government to force the reciprocity agreement thru the house prior to action on the part of the United States Congress is meeting with a resistance that was hardly anticipated. Sir Wilfrid Laurier claims that the movement is gaining friends in the country; on the other hand it is becoming more apparent every day that Canadian independence is cherished more than a doubtful trade advantage. "I am a citizen of the empire, but before that I am a citizen of Canada," said a member, and in some quarters one can hear a revival of the Canada First cry of a quarter of a century ago. "Canada before any party, our country before any faction." So long as that spirit prevails, United States may thunder at the border with tarif reprisals, but the rock of Canadian independence will stand secure.

The immediate outcome will probably be an interim supply bill granting two months supply to enable the government to pay salaries and carry on the business of the country.

By consolidated and persistent effort the Conservative party now stands to win, but not if opposition members become fretful because they "cannot speak."

Duncan C. Ross (West Middlesex) has been getting more than legislative experience during the past two weeks. Duncan is always a faithful attendant in the house, and is one of those who can always be relied upon to make a quorum when members get weary in the dull hours of supply. But clothed with the responsibility of chief whip, during Fred F. Pardee's absence, Duncan was everywhere at one time, and when the divisions were called the show went ahead according to schedule.

It is remarkable how the entire sessional program has collapsed under the pressure of trade discussion. When the session opened the air was charged with stories of graft and corruption. The Conservative party had reorganized its fighting equipment and big doings were promised. But the tide has turned. An indifferent investigation was conducted into the affairs of the printing bureau, and some alleged iniquities were discovered in connection with the New Brunswick dredging contract. That has been all.

Little campaign material, however, has been made, and beyond reciprocity, the session, now two-thirds gone, has been barren of results. Legislation is backward, and if the government expects to complete its program before the coronation, some strenuous work will have to be done.

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it [illegible]. Price $2.00.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment, no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 5 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BRAZIL

And Authorities Are Alarmed at Prospects of Epidemic.

NEW YORK, March 18.—More than twenty cases of bubonic plague have been discovered in Porto Alegra, Brazil, according to cable despatches received here from Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian authorities are said to be much alarmed over the prospects of an epidemic.

THE WHITE FEATHER FLUTTERS ON YONGE-STREET.

The London Feather Co., of London, Paris and New York, have opened up a local branch at 144 Yonge-st., just south of Kent's new building, and are selling the famous London plumes direct from maker to wearer.

Mr. C. F. Hall is the manager, and in an interview with The World man, he stated that he was selling the output of their large factory almost faster than the plumes could be prepared.

The plumes are distinctive in quality and are offered at prices never before approached in Canada. A visit to their sales parlors is both instructive and profitable.

The white feather electruc sign will show you the way.

HITCH UP WITH YANKEES.

Editor World: Have just come back from a trip to Detroit and Chicago, and from what I have learned it struck me that the average Yankee expects tariff reform to lead to Canada hitching up in the future with the Stars and Stripes.

Frank M. Vanstone.

The Intelligent Retriever.

The conversation veered round to dogs.

"Well, Bumps, here is a dog story that can't be beat. My friend Johnson had a most intelligent retriever. One night Johnson's house caught fire. All was instant confusion. Old Johnson and his wife flew for the children and bundled out with them in quick order. Alas, one of them had been left behind. But, up jumped the dog, rushed into the house and soon reappeared with the missing child.

"Everyone was saved; but Rover dashed thru the flames again. What did the dog want? No one knew. Presently the noble animal reappeared, scorched and burned, with—with what, do you think?"

"Give it up," chortled eager listeners.

"With the fire insurance policy, wrapped in a damp towel, gentlemen!"

WILL IMPROVE PROPERTY

C.P.R. Proposes to Spend $30,000 at Port Burwell.

ST. THOMAS, March 18.—General Superintendent Oberne and Supt. McNeillie of the C.P.R., were in Port Burwell, proposing to spend $30,000 in improvements on the company's property in the shape of a round house, elevator, etc., provided the town agrees to certain transfers of property. Otherwise the C. P. R. will locate the improvements at some other port.

A $50,000 FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 18.—Fire last night destroyed the breaker of the St. Clair Coal Company at St. Clair, near here, causing damage estimated at $50,000. Much valuable machinery was ruined and 1200 men will be prevented from working in the mine for six months.

Winnipeg Grain Shipments.

WINNIPEG, March 18.—During the last six months, 64,315 cars of grain were handled thru the Winnipeg gateway.

OTTAWA'S GEORGES BUSY

Will Make Coronation Presentation to the King.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Mayor Hopewell is to call a meeting of the Georges of this city to participate in the coronation presentation to His Majesty King George V. The movement to make a presentation from all the Georges in Canada is being furthered by His Excellency Earl Grey and the mayor has been asked to start the list on a systematic basis in Ottawa, by calling a meeting of some of the prominent Georges of the capital. The mayor has not yet fixed a date for the meeting.

BOTH MUCH IMPROVED.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Sir Elzear Taschereau, former chief justice of Canada, who is suffering from a stroke of apoplexy, and Mr. Justice Girouard of the supreme court, injured in a runaway accident two weeks ago, whose condition was serious, are both reported as somewhat improved this morning.

Are You Ready To Stop Drink?

Every Day the Gatlin THREE-DAY Treatment in Making Good, Solid Business Men Out of Mental, Physical, Nerve and Financial Drink Wrecks.

EFFECTIVE! SAFE! ECONOMICAL! Those three words define the Gatlin Three-day Treatment for liquor drinking. Many thousands of men and women have taken it, yet there has never been failure to eradicate all craving for liquor and to restore the patient to nerve and physical strength.

The Gatlin is now recognized as the world's BEST liquor-habit cure. But THREE SHORT DAYS are required, in any case to free the system of every trace of alcoholic poison. This poison, stored up in the system and nerve-cells, is the CAUSE of craving or drink intoxicating liquors disappears also—the appetite for strong drink is destroyed.

Just Three Short Days

At the end of the third day of treatment the patient is in the same condition as regards liquor as the day he or she took the first drink—no more appetite or craving than on that day. That means a whole lot to the future of any man or woman who now has a liquor-poisoned system always demanding MORE.

There are no bad after-effects, because there are NO HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS, no poisonous drugs, no substitutive stimulants or sedatives.

The Gatlin treatment is the SENSIBLE WAY to stop drink. It restores the mind and body—restores the nervous system—does away with the evils wrought by alcoholic poison.

A legal contract is executed in writing that the cure as effected shall be entirely satisfactory to the patient in every particular, or the reasonable fee charged shall be refunded on leaving the institute.

HOME TREATMENT

The Gatlin Home Treatment is for those who cannot conveniently come to the institute. It is effective in each case where plain, simple directions are followed.

There are a few imitations of the Gatlin treatment. These naturally scent and follow SUCCESS, just as vultures do carrion. Bear in mind the name, "GATLIN," and have no other—then there will be no mistake about getting value for the fee paid.

Call or write for books of particulars, copies of contract and other information. Local and long-distance telephone, North 4538.

GATLIN INSTITUTE, 428 JARVIS ST. TORONTO

A. HARGRAVE, Manager

STANDARD
Player - Piano Rolls

Madam Butterfly Selections, 1.75
Birth of Passion and Love, 1.00
Madam Sherry — Every Little Movement 75c

For the Victrola and Gramaphone

Magnificent Records from Madam Butterfly by Caruso, Geraldine Farrer, Louise Homer, Jacobi and Scotti.

Every Little Movement sung by Lucy Marsh and Harry McDonough.

The Bell Piano Warerooms
Gramaphone Dept.
146 Yonge Street

Eccentricities in Dietary

Amazing Instances of Weird Tastes Related by Dr. Fenwick In Address Before Institute of Hygiene.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Several extraordinary instances of people who had acquired the habit of eating hair, glass, dirt, clothing, with evident enjoyment, were mentioned by Dr. W. Fenwick, who gave an amazing address at the Institute of Hygiene on "Eccentricities in Dietary." Various odd devices, he said, were resorted to in former days to stimulate a flagging appetite, such as the drinking of spiced wines, the dropping of coins or cold metal down the back, or sometimes a little exercise or gentle altercation was indulged in between the courses to "settle the food in the stomach." It became the habit at a later period to scratch or fondle the lobe of the right ear to stimulate the flow of gastric juice, as the nerve which supplies this part of the skin has a direct connection with the great nerve of the stomach.

Mr. Fenwick's most amazing passage concerned those people who suffered from the disease of "insatiable hunger." The earliest notice of it, he said, was to be found in the Book of Genesis, where Pharaoh consulted Joseph about his dream of the fat and the lean kine, in which the lean kine devoured the fat ones without appearing an atom the better for it. That exactly described the case of the 'insatiable hunger" victims. They would eat almost anything, yet they were always hungry, lean and ill-favored.

Some Real Appetites.

The lecturer gave instances. A girl of eight, who ordinarily at table ate as much as the seven other members of the household put together, one day escaped from her keeper in the kitchen, where she ate a raw codfish, two pounds of kitchen candles and several pounds of butter. A boy victim, for purposes of medical observations, was allowed twenty-four hours of perfect freedom. He devoured 100 pounds of raw meat in that time, besides etcetteras. A third patient, a girl, was placed in a walled garden of shrubs, so tired had her parents become of her appetite, but love laughs at locksmiths, and before she was discovered, she had eaten every leaf, all the small twigs, and had started knawing a bough. A fourth case, a boy, oh being shut up, ate all his clothes.

With a parting allusion to a lady who escaped into a dairy and ate twenty-nine unboiled eggs, 6 pounds of butter and 5 pounds of bread, and washing it down with three pints of milk and two bottles of wine before sleep overcame her, Dr. Fenwick passed on to "idiosyncrasy of diet."

"Many people," he said, "possess an extraordinary relish for common salt. This often has the curious effect of increasing a person's weight. One young lady who devoured immense quantities of salt would increase as much as ten pound in weight in twenty-four hours, and was frequently unable to wear a dress which was quite loose for her on the previous day. If you can persuade these people not to take salt so much they get well; if not, they die of dropsy. Many girls will devour slate pencils, chalk, and vinegar because nearly all these have at some time or other beautifying properties."

Paper Eaters.

Then there were the paper eaters—usually children. They would scrape paper off the walls to satisfy their cravings, but their favorite food was newspaper. The effect was the formation of sodden balls of paper on the stomach, which resulted sometimes in appendicitis, consumption of the bowels, and other deadly complaints. Girl hair-eaters were next referred to. Young girls got into the habit of chewing wisps of their own hair, or the ends of their "pig-tails" while reading, and the habit sometimes persisted. In the stomach of one woman was found a ball of hair four pounds in weight. Dressmakers and mattress and mat makers were liable to eat cotton, string, or whatever else they might be working with. A boy employed at making cocoa-nut matfibre in his stomach. Among varnishers fibre in his stomach. Among varnishers and polishers there were those who drank varnish and polish in large quantities, usually affecting the spirituous kind, with the result that enormous hard stones were formed in their stomachs.

"A popular way of enjoying strawberries," continued the lecturer, "is to go out in the garden and eat them immediately after a shower. But the custom carries with it the liability of eating the eggs of the 'daddy-longlegs,' which develop into the larvae known as the 'leather jacket'—a long, jointed, creature, with strong jaws, that will bite the end of the stick with which you prod it out of the ground. A person with a 'leather jacket' inside him will never enjoy himself."

The varieties in diet are innumerable, and local superstitions, religious or otherwise, are responsible for the unpleasant habit of eating mud, clay, dirt, soot, live fish, etc., after a time, become regarded as delicacies, while occasionally the fashion spreads thru an entire community as witnessed by the dirt-eating epidemics described by Hunter. Substances, too, which are often taken, in the first instance, for amusement, by frequent repetition, lead to insatiable desire. Thus, sword-swallowers, knife-eaters, glass-blowers, and the like not only continue their peculiar practice for years, but actually get to relish them. There is an authentic case of an able-bodied seaman who was forced to drink out of a pewter pot because if he used a tumbler he never could resist the temptation of chewing up the glass and swallowing it afterwards.

Herr Von Bethman-Holweg, chancellor of the German Empire, whose every action seems to decrease his popularity among the German people. His most recent offence has been his announcement that the crown prince will represent Germany at the Italian unity festivities, instead of the emperor.

Druggist Praises D.D.D.

"Your D. D. D. Prescription is the best thing we have ever handled, and is giving good satisfaction with our customers."—Spur Stevenson Drug Co., Birtle, Man.

"I have had Eczema on and off for about three years, and nothing I tried has done so much good as D.D.D. It will stop that irritation in a few minutes. I can do my washing and if I have D.D.D. on hand it will ease it at once," writes Mrs. A. J. Squires, Coleman, Ont.

These are just sample letters we are receiving every day from grateful patients all over the country.

"Worth its weight in gold." "All my pimples washed away by D.D.D." "I found instant relief." "D.D.D. is little short of miraculous." These are the words of others in describing the great skin remedy, D.D.D.

Proven by thousands of cures, for ten years, to be absolutely harmless and reliable in every case of skin trouble, no matter what it is.

Write to-day for free trial bottle to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. "X," 49 Colborne-street, Toronto.

Doubtful.

"It is a great honor for a statesman to have his portrait circulated before the gaze of posterity on our national currency," remarked the treasury officer.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "and yet did you ever know anybody to hold on to a dollar bill long enough to know whose picture is on it?"—Washington Star.

Yes.

Anxious reader: "Is, or are, the harem skirt singular or plural?"

Decidedly singular.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AITKEN LIKES IDEA OF POWER COMMISSION

Says It is Necessary to Facilitate Work—Delay in the Masonry Work.

Kenneth L. Aitken, chief city electrical engineer, says he is pleased with the announcement that his department is to be placed under the administration of a commission.

"I was in favor of having the department put under a commission when it was first established," said Mr. Aitken, "but the board of control did not concur in my opinion, and from the progress of the construction work I am of the opinion that they were wise to keep it under the supervision of the city council during construction. Now that is practically ready to operate, however, it is opportune that a commission be placed in charge.

"When the plant is put in operation there will be difficulties that must be solved within a period of 15 minutes. They cannot wait for the routine that must be gone thru to get anything thru the various committees to the council without imperiling the efficiency of the system. For this reason alone the necessity of a responsible body capable of immediate action, will readily be seen."

"How is the work of construction progressing?" Mr. Aitken was asked.

"Very favorably," was the reply. "In about ten days we expect to have the lines in the western portion of the city, in the vicinity of Clinton and College-streets, in operation."

"Is it true that much of the delay has been occasioned by the failure of the contractors on the masonry work to complete their work in time?" asked the reporter.

"It is," replied the engineer. "We have been held up by them and put to considerable expense besides. We have been on their heels every minute. The delay in the completion of the high level transformer station has obliged us to stretch an additional length over two miles of wire.

"The same condition of affairs exist at Duncan-street transformer station, and that at West Toronto. The last named is a month over the time called for in the contract, and the former should have been completed in September. I may say in this connection that the penalty clause in the contract will be invoked in every instance.

"It is a peculiar thing that the only transformer stations which were completed in time are those in which we had charge of the work. I refer to the St. Lawrence Market and Strachan-avenue stations."

Reverting to the question of the commission, Mr. Aitken stated that for efficient work it was essential that there be continuity. It was absolutely necessary to the success of the scheme that the commission be not subjected to too many changes of personnel. He was questioned as to the advisability of making it a public utilities commission, and replied that he was not prepared to voice any views except so far as his own department was concerned. He did not think it would be wise to load the commission up with much outside of the electrical department at first, however, as it would require about all the time the members could devote to it.

EUCHRE AND DANCE.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Diamond, 318 Wilton-avenue, on Friday evening, March 17. In the early part of the evening progressive euchre was played, followed by refreshments and dancing. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. Smythe, Miss Langley, Misses M. and H. Walker, Miss Orr, Miss Tastle, Misses V. and L. Smythe, Miss I. Strathum, Misses R. and V. Thompson, Messrs. I. Gerft, J. Simpson, W. Woolnough, H. Oliver, E. Smythe, E. Bostwick, W. Brown, H. Hitchinson, H. Kallmeyer.

MORE TYPHOID AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Ten new cases of typhoid fever have been reported to the health office since Friday, but several of these are a week or ten days' old. The total number for the week is 48, as compared with 80 last week. The total number is 923. In the Emergency Hospital there are 74 cases.

Headlines We Never See.

Pugilist Refuses to Talk.
All Quiet in Honduras.
Actors Celebrate Golden Wedding Anniversary.
French Count Weds Poor American Girl.
Apartment House Burns — Many Children Rescued.
Diaz Resigns.
Provisions Cheaper—Dollar Goes Much Further Now.
Hearse Runs Into Auto—Chauffeur Killed.
Suffragettes Disperse Quietly.—Judge.

Get in Line.

"Why don't you go in for woman's suffrage?"

"I'm not sure that we need it."

"But, my dear madam, don't you know that some very fashionable people are taking it up?"—Exchange.

YOU SHOULD SEE THE
Mutt and Jeff
Comic Pictures
that appear in The World daily
THE MORNING WORLD
delivered to any address in Toronto—25c per month.
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EARLY DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Spring Clothes from Scotland
NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED

The very large question before you to-day is that of Clothes for Spring. We realize that the price you have to pay is one big item and fit and the quality of the material are the others. We want you to remember the Scotland Woolen Mills Company when you are considering your Spring Clothes from these points of view.

You require material that will not shrink before an April shower or fade in an eager Spring sun---you should get a suit or overcoat that fits you well and is stylish without being freakish. You should make it a point to secure these things and pay as little as you can for them.

Choice of Any Suiting in the House

$15

NO MORE---NO LESS

The Scotland Woolen Mills Company being a Mill-to-Man concern can meet you on price, quality, and style. Every bit of material comes direct from the Mill in Scotland and is made to your measure on the premises by artist tailors. Every suit is guaranteed and if you are not perfectly satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Imported Overcoatings form an important part of our stock, all material is received in full webs direct from the mills. You have an extensive range of patterns from which to choose.

The workmanship and art in the finished product, accompanied with our legal guarantee that if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded, makes your purchase an absolutely safe one.

OUT-OF-TOWN-MEN: Ordering with us by mail is as easy for you as if the measure were taken by our own cutter. The chart and the instructions positively ensure that your measurement will be properly recorded. Write us for our books of samples and for sample plates.

The Scotland Woolen Mills Co., Limited
139 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
Branches: Detroit, Mich., Hamilton, London, Montreal, and Winnipeg.

CALGARY GIRL WILL MARRY HEIR OF ENGLISH EARLDOM

Engagement Announced of Miss Mabel Wyndham to Hon. Lewis Cadogan.

CALGARY, Alta., March 18.—Miss Mabel Wyndham, whose engagement to Hon. Lewis Cadogan, son of Earl Cadogan, is announced from London, is the daughter of Col. Ernest Wyndham of Okotoks, wha has ranched in Alberta for many years, but is now retired.

The Wyndhams belong to a distinguished British family and are relatives of Lord Leconfield and of Right Hon. George Wyndham, formerly secretary of state for the colonies. Col. Wyndham Channel, son of Sir Dudley Channel of the British court of appeals, is also a resident of Calgary, having married a Miss McFarlane of this city.

Sheffield Choir Sails.

The Sheffield Choir had an enormous send-off Thursday on leaving for Canada. Crowds cheered at the landing-stage, Liverpool, as the steamer Victorian sailed, with the choir singing the National Anthem and "O Canada."

Horse Stolen.

CAYUGA, Ont., March 18.—Last night a fine bay mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Patrick McMahon, a well-known farmer, who resides near Canfield. A bridle, robe and horse-blanket are also missing.

TITLES IN FRANCE.

From time to time public attention is called to persons who have invented titles of nobility for themselves or have appropriated titles to which they have no right. It may seem strange under this republican regime, which has lasted 40 years, but the title of comte is still one to conjure with, not only as regards the bulk of the population, but many foreign residents and visitors. A man or a woman who pays a first visit to a shop has more chance of obtaining credit if a title is paraded than an ordinary individual, while in the matrimonial market a title still has some value.

It is hardly necessary to say that since the downfall of the Second Empire not a single title of nobility has been bestowed, as this would be contrary to republican principles. On the other hand, genuine titles are legally recognized, as is proved by the lawsuits which now and then take place when rival claims are set up. A clause of the penal code which has never been abolished and thus still has force of law visits with a fine of £20 to £400 any one who has without right, and with a view to giving himself "une distinction honorifique," publicly assumed a title or change the name assigned to him by the civil register. The case is within the competency of an ordinary police court, and the defendant has to produce the patent of nobility granted to him or more remotely to an ancestor.

This is not always an easy matter when the title was conferred long ago, as any number of family documents went astray or were destroyed during the great revolution. But in such a case, if the title is genuine, the claimant can at least furnish an approximate date of its registration at the Cour des Aides, the parliament, or the Cour des Comptes, while the fact that between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries there were revisions of nobility in the different provinces helps the required demonstration. This system of revision lasted until 1789, since when there has been no verification under successive regimes. Still, a proportion of the genuine titles now in use was confirmed or modified during the ninteenth century, and special registers are kept at the ministry of justice, to which reference is easy. These registers also contain the foreign titles which their holders were regularly authorized to bear in France. They have been seventy-three in number during the last hundred years.

Jean de Bonnefon, in an instructive article on a subject which interests many people besides the French, for various reasons, points out that the very men who voted for the suppression of feudal rights in 1794 were the first to run after titles during the reign of the great Napoleon and the restoration. Thus Sieges became a count, Fouche Duc d'Otrans, Saint-Andre a baron, and so on, and this quite apart from the titles bestowed on his generals by the emperor in honor of victorie. Jean de Bonnefon, indeed, argue that it would really be to the credit of this republic if it saw to the strict application of laws which it has not abolished in securing respect for rewards granted to families that have rendered good service to the country. He writes:

"Don't talk of the feudal system. Before it expired the monarchy undertook the destruction of the feudal nobility. With something like 100 exceptions, the nobility springs from services accomplished in war, or in the magistracy and other civil offices. The bad introductions for services rendered in other ways are exceedingly rare. Before the revolution there were three legal casts, with rights, privileges, and special courts—the clergy, the nobility, the third estate. The revolution came and destroyed the legal privileges of the castes, but not the castes themselves, whose classification is thus modified: The people, the bourgeoisie, and the nobility."

This, of course, applies to the genuine titles. But, as the writer truly remarks, altho the nobility was bound to die out in time for want of legal recruits, it is actually increasing. "The head of the state no longer creates nobles, but the bourgeois make themselves nobles in appearance and in title owing to the indifference of the republic." So, besides the genuine title, there is the invented title, and this quite apart from the title assumed by some adventurer, as quite respectable people may somehow get drawn into the practice out of sheer vanity and love of ostentation. The moral of all this is that genuine titles are still legally recognized and protected, but that alongside of them a big crop of sham titles has sprung up by degrees. If a searching revision were ever instituted there would be a huge gap in the ranks of the bearers of titles in France.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

"Atheists" Converted.

A number of Servian conscripts, on entering Belgrade barracks to serve their time, announced themselves as atheists so as to avoid attendance in church. The commander got them to went to mass. The atheists have now asked to be instructed with a view to conversion to the national creed.—Belgrade Correspondence in Pall Mall Gazette.

Re-Porcupine & Cobalt

ANY field of endeavor which presents possibilities of large profits too often presents also the possibilities of larger losses. The lure of gold and the great public interest in Porcupine is bound to attract the "wild-catter," and the suave and smooth promoter will, sooner or later, endeavor to hand out to the public a plethora of stocks of absolutely no value, yet bristling with arguments why they should be bought.

As an aid to the investor, we are preparing and will have published in a few days an authoritative **Mining Bulletin**, with authentic information of the entire mining field, and dealing specifically with the Porcupine and Cobalt Camps.

This Bulletin will tell you all about the properties of worth and the progress of the camps. It will be the expression of our candid opinion on all the issues as they come out.. It will be a guide to the intrinsic values of the securities of the old issues and the working mines. It will call a spade a spade—it will be a compendium of reference—it will point out the avenues of profit—it will endeavor to protect the investor from losses by recommending only offerings which, in our opinion, have merit. It will deal in facts—without frills—and if it prevents losses, it will have accomplished its mission.

The **Mining Bulletin** is free—but will be sent only to those who want it bad enough to send us a request for it.

A. J. Barr & Co.

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43 Scott St., Phone 5192 Main Toronto

DEAL MADE TO TRANSFER SCARBORO BEACH PARK

Subsidiary Concern of Street Railway Acquires Bonds at Thirty Cents on the Dollar.

The Scarboro Security Company, a subsidiary concern of the Toronto Railway Company, have acquired the bonds of the Scarboro Beach Park Company, amounting to $360,000, for 30 cents on the dollar. Provision has been made for taking care of the creditors and a prior mortgage on the property of $66,500. The Scarboro Beach Company claimed that the park as a going concern, was worth considerable more than the capital stock, which was placed at $600,000.

The intention of the street railway is to establish an athletic ground on a very large scale, and make Scarboro Beach the centre of athletics in Toronto.

Street railway passengers will probably be admitted free to the park this year.

CAPT. GOODWIN'S NEW TUG

Owner Claims It Can Supply 600 Gallons a Minute in Fighting Fire.

The purchase by Capt. Joe Goodwin of a new tug to replace that saucy craft, the Nellie Bly, comes at a time when Fire Chief Thompson is recommending additional fire-tug facilities for the waterfront.

For several seasons past the city has engaged the Nellie Bly for fire-fighting in the harbor, and the tug has done fair service, considering the limited pressure of about 100 gallons of water a minute, but this has been entirely inadequate. Capt. Goodwin says the new tug will have about six times that capacity.

The tug, which is costing about $6000, has been purchased at Port Stanley, and is stated to be new. It will come down with the opening of navigation. It is about 61 feet long and has 150-pounds steam allowance.

Capt. Goodwin will ask the civic fire and light committee to commission the tug.

GOT OUT BEFORE THE CRASH

Will Recover From Standard Bank Money Withdrawn From Farmer's.

W. J. S. Johns, a farmer of Cartwright Township, Victoria County, who sued the Standard Bank of Canada for $2880.06, has secured judgment in his favor from Justice Clute.

Johns had an account in the Lindsay branch of the defunct Farmers' Bank. On December 16, 1910, he withdrew it, and gave a cheque for $2880.06 to the Standard Bank. They had realized upon it before the Farmers' Bank crash came on Dec. 19. Johns, however, signed an agreement to the effect that he had no claim against the Standard Bank, at the same time assigning his claim against the Farmers' Bank to the Standard Bank.

When he realized what he had done, he brought suit against the Standard Bank for the amount of his cheque.

P.A.Y.E. BOX LAWSUIT.

The Toronto Railway Company has been found liable by the master-in-ordinary to the extent of $1432.63 on a claim of $2152, the balance sued for by W. H. Banfield & Sons for the construction of fifty P.A.Y.E. fare boxes.

GOLDEN 'CROWN RESERVE'

Claims Under Pearl Lake Have Been Classed That by Experienced Engineers—Toronto Man Prospecting Thoroly by Drilling.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 17.—The two claims under Pearl Lake staked by Alex. Gillies and John Miller have been taken over by J. P. Bickell of the well-known brokerage firm of J. P. Bickell & Co. of Toronto. A shot drill and boiler have been placed on the banks of the lake, and two leads—one running from the McIntyre claim on the west, and a quartz vein from the north, will be thoroly prospected. According to the opinions of many engineers who have inspected this district, Pearl Lake is the centre of eruption in this vicinity, and should prove the Porcupine prototype of the Crown Reserve deposits in Cobalt. That the deposits are rich is proven by the fact that visible gold can be seen in the lead in the lake bottom at the west end of the lake, where the water is only about six feet in depth.

The results of this prospecting by drilling could be followed with considerable interest, for if the cores disclose what the engineers prophecy, these lake claims will easily prove the banner property of the whole gold camp. Mr. Bickell has instructed the contractors to push the drilling operations with all possible speed.

Metals as Purchasing Medium in Ancient Days.

Earliest history refers familiarly to the use of gold and silver as a purchasing medium, but the metals were exchanged in the form of bars or dust for many centuries. Even to-day, says a writer in The Montreal Standard, the Chinese prefer their gold and silver in bullion form.

In the great African desert a sale is for so many ounces of gold dust. The credit of making the first gold coins is given to the Lydians by Herodotus, and the first silver coins are supposed to have been minted on the Island of Egina 360 B.C.

There are to be found in the various large museums of the world coins of Persia issued 350 B.C. The earliest coins known in Palestine were called Daric, or king's money (from Darius), and were coined 460 B.C. In the year 139 B.C. Antiochus VII. granted the privilege of coining money among the Jews to Simon Maccabeus, and the various pieces are dated "in the first (or second) year of Simon, benefactor of the Jews, high priest."

The earliest mention of wealth is that of Abraham, when he left Egypt to return to Canaan, and the 1000 pieces of silver that Abimelech gave to Araham for Sarah's use. Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah and weighed to Ephron 400 shekels of silver. Achan stole a wedge of gold weighing fifty shekels.

Occasionally a man makes his mark in the world because his wife makes him toe it.

A girl gets a very rich complexion coming out of a dark room with a man.

Some Paris doctors say that divided skirts are not hygienic. That is not what is worrying the women. The question with them is, are divided skirts becoming?

JOSEPH TAIT SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES THRU FALL

Registrar of the Surrogate Court Had Civic and Political Career.

Joseph Tait, who met with an accident, whereby he dislocated his hip last Monday by falling down the elevator shaft of the Ontario Motor Car Company at 18 East Bloor-street, died at his residence at 3.30 Saturday morning.

He for the last fourteen years had occupied the position of registrar of the surrogate court, having been appointed in 1896 after the death of Gordon Brown.

The late Mr. Tait was born in Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1839, and came to Canada about the year 1869. He was a baker by trade, and after coming to Canada was in the business with his son o nYonge-street. After his appointment as registrar of the surrogate court, he amalgamated his business in February, 1897, with Mr. Mark Bredin, which was known as the Tait-Bredin Company, Limited. He was a partner of this firm for five years, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Bredin.

Mr. Tait was twice married. His first wife was Miss Lizzie McKee of Dumfriesshire, who died in 1872, and by whom he had one son, who died last August. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Susan Stibbard, daughter of the late Robert Stibbard of Eglinton. They were married in 1876.

The late Mr. Tait was a member of the city council in 1888, being the representative of St. John's Ward. From 1890 to 1894 he was one of Toronto's three representatives in the legislature, as a Liberal. He was a member of St. Andrew's and the Caledonian scotch societies; was a prominent member of the Central Methodist Church, and was recognized as a noted local preacher of that denomination. He did much for the colored church in the ward, having been one of those instrumental in raising the money to build the church.

MUTT AND JEFF

The Big Feature of The World to Be at Excelsior Rink.

On Tuesday, March 21, the Excelsior Rink, by special arrangement with The Toronto World will hold a fancy dress and burlesque carnival, featuring the Mutt and Jeff series now appearing in The Daily and Sunday World.

On every hand thruout the city the reading public are loud in their praises of this comic series, and on Tuesday night you will have the opportunity of viewing the local conception of Mutt and Jeff, both in Mexican and Broadway make-up.

Twelve prizes will be given, and judges will be secured from the business and editorial departments of The World.

The management of the Excelsior Rink carry with them a clean record for careful management and select patronage. Favorable comments are continually made on the superior condition of roller skating conditions at the Excelsion. This rink was built for roller skating purposes, and has been used exclusively for that purpose. For this reason the floor is perfect, the surface is unexcelled, the ventilation is specially arranged and all matters of detail considered.

The Excelsior has a band composed entirely of soloists, and a skate room containing 800 pairs of the best ball-bearing roller skates. The people who patronize the Excelsior represent the best class from all over Toronto, and the attendance is the largest, absolutely, because of the best accommodation.

NAVAL MEN AS GUESTS

Admiral Kingsmill and Commanders Roper and Howe at Military Institute.

Admiral Kingsmill, Commander Roper R.N., and Commander Howe, R.N., of the Canadian Navy, were guests of honor at a luncheon in the Canadian Military Institute Saturday afternoon. No addresses were made. Lt.-Col. William Hamilton Merritt, president of the institute, presided and among those present were: Lt.-Gov. J. M. Gibson, Brig.-Gen. Cotton, Mayor Geary, Lt.-Col. Robertson, O.C., 48th Highlanders; Lt.-Col. Gooderham, O.C., 10th R. G.; Lt.-Col. Fleming, O.C., Q.O.R.; Lt.-Col. Logie, O.C., 91st Highlanders, Hamilton, and Principal Auden of Upper Canada College.

THE WOMAN—THE MAN.

A woman isn't necessarily an artist because she can draw a conclusion.

A man is never so sure of a woman's love as when she says she hates him.

Sometimes the harder a man is to land the less he pleases the woman who lands him.

At some period in her career a woman imagines she is a dove and that all men are hawks.

It isn't difficult for a man to get a woman to agree with him if she isn't his wife.

"Typewriter Headquarters"

The extension of our Sales Department has made imperative a Canadian dealer who can give exclusive attention to handling the

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

We have been fortunate in concluding satisfactory arrangements, and are able to announce that on and after March 1st, 1911, we shall be represented by

WILL H. NEWSOME, Toronto, One of the Will H. Newsome, Ltd.

154 BAY STREET, OPP. TEMPERANCE

Mr. Newsome is well known from the Maritime Provinces to the coast. His connection with the Soulis-Newsome Typewriter Company, Halifax; the Ottawa Typewriter Company, Ottawa, and the Gordon Stationers, Winnipeg, places him in a position to handle Canadian trade most satisfactorily to our valued customers.

LET NEWSOME KNOW YOUR TYPEWRITER WANTS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., MARCH 1, 1911 L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

Billie Slee Will Be With the Leafs at Macon, Ga.

The Daily World Will Record Nearly Everything They do

You had better Subscribe Now.

Delivered to any Address in Toronto Before 7 a.m. for 25 Cents per Month

AUTOMOBILE NOW USED TO FIGHT FOREST FIRE

United States Government Make Motor Car Part of Rangers' Equipment.

Northwest fires have became less of a menace to life and property since the United States Government furnished forest rangers with automobiles. In the vicinity of Portland, Ore., and Spokane, Wash., where great conflagrations have occurred during the past year, the United States rangers have done effective work which would have been impossible if they traveled afoot or horseback. The shovel and the ax which until this year have been almost the only paraphernalia they carried, have given way to more modern tools and methods.

Now the rangers are real fire-fighters. Spades, picks, axes, dynamite and a dozen other fire weapons are carried in the cars at all times, and the capacity of a single ranger has been multiplied beyond calculation. Their patrol duty has been simplified, quickened and extended. A trip that formerly required a whole day is now done in a few hours.

The automobiles travel over the forest roads and lumber trails better than horses. Even the 100-foot stumpy stretches where the government cuts down the timber to restrict the spread of fires, have been negotiated with surprising speed. Where a small army was required to dig an effective fire trench, a single crew of automobile rangers now do the work with spade and dynamite.

In rescue work the automobiles have not been given a test as yet, but it is safe to assume that they will far surpass any previous method, particularly in picking up isolated survivors. Indeed, it seems as tho it will not be far distant when automobiles will supplant railroad trains and horses in this respect. Take the scene of a woodsman and his family escaping the sweep of a great forest blaze, fearful that their horses may drop from exhaustion at any moment, being replaced by the untiring and reliable automobile, speeding faster than any fire has been known to spread.

CHANGE IN RAE COMPANY

Withdrawal of Ottawa and Hamilton Interests.

An important change, it is rumored, is about to take place in connection with the business of A. E. Rae & Co., who operate a store in this city, one in Montreal (formely Scroggie's) and the Featherbone Novelty Co., Toronto.

A large extension was planned for the Montreal establishment, but it appears as tho sufficient capital to complete the work was not forthcoming, and J. Lorne McGibbon and the Southam interests of Ottawa and Hamilton, conculded that it would be better to withdraw from the syndicate. This made it more difficult for the Rae Co. to complete their program. Unless the extension was carried out, the Montreal business, it was declared, would not warrant the investment at present involved, and the result is there was a deadlock.

There had been an offer of 30 cents on the dollar for the Montreal business, and finally Mr. Rae decided if he could realize that amount for his interest, he would sell out. The result is that A. E. Rae & Co. will now retain control of the Ottawa and Toronto concerns, and the Montreal store will pass into the hands of a syndicate represented by J. Lorne McGibbon and the Southams. Additional capital will be secured to carry on the improvments planned at that place, and the entire establishment will be placed under a new managment.

THE QUESTION OF HORSE POWER

Automobile Editor, Toronto Sunday World. Dear Sir:—As an owner of a motor car, and as one who has had considerable experience driving motor cars, I was somewhat surprised to hear the different arguments put up by the many firms that were exhibiting during the Automobile Show, particularly in what might be termed the small car class.

I was standing in the booth of—we will say car A—and heard the salesman explaining that their car was 20 h. p. After the conversation was completed, I made a request for a catalogue, and by turning up the specifications of the engine, found it was a four-cylinder, with bore of 3¼-inch and stroke of 3⅝-inch. These dimenstions according to standard figures, give a horse power of 14-16, not 20.

At the next booth I visited, they were selling a car with a bore and stroke of 3¾-inch x 3¾-inch, and a very talented salesman was explaining that the car in question was 22-h. p., where standard figures go to show that the rate of that car was really only 18-20.

At the next stand the salesman was explaining their particular car, which called for 20-h. p., and upon making investigations I found they had a bore of 3⅝-inch with a stroke of 3¾, which when figured out on the same basis as the other cars, the horse-power in reality is only 16-18.

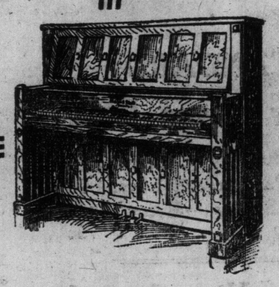
Feeling that I would like to get a little more information on this subject of horse power, and to hear the different arguments, I called at the next booth, where they were selling a car more or less of the same class. When asking a question about this car, I was handed a catalogue, in which I found they advertised their car as 20-horse power. Upon looking into the dimensions of the cylinders, I found they had a bore of 3¾-inch by 4-inch stroke. This car, based on the same figures, shows a horse power of 22 to 24.

Now as an automobilist, I would like to see the salesmen talk more about the size of their engine than harp upon the advertised horse power, for surely if the cars are all built correctly from a mechanical standpoint, they cannot all develop the same horse power when theere is such a difference in the size of the stroke and bore.

Automobilist.

Another Harem Skirt.

A woman, or a man masquerading as a woman, paraded on Yonge-st. on Saturday, wearing a new style of harem skirt. The cut was bell bottom trouser shape.



Quality Above Price

Quality is our first and main consideration in choosing the materials which go into our Pianos. A lifetime in the Piano manufacturing business has made us familiar with every detail in Piano construction, and we select our materials with great care.

Our one aim is to make every Piano that goes out of our factory worthy of our reputation, and it absolutely represents the greatest **quality** to be obtained at any price.

QUALITY GOES IN BEFORE THE NAME IS PUT ON

Piano selling in our store is conducted on safe and sane lines. In other words, you get the **BEST** for your money.

Moderate Time Payments if Desired

The Mason & Risch Piano Co.
LIMITED.
32 King Street West. . . . Toronto

An Edison Joke

Thomas A. Edison is known for other reasons than the sporting blood which tingles in his veins. But like all other red-blooded men he likes smart action, the sight of a keen contest, the tang of vim and energy. No man enjoys the purring rush of air past his face as he motors along the highway any more than Mr. Edison.

President Frank L. Dwyer of the National Phonograph Company tells of a ride he and Mr. Edison were taking one day in a big six-cylinder car belonging to Mr. Dwyer.

"We were spinning along a fine road Hudson altho I wasn't sure.

said Mr. Dwyer, "when a car whizzed past us in a very business-like manner. It was not done with an ostentatious display of power, but rather indicated that the driver had an important appointment and wanted to get there in a hurry.

"'What car was that?' Mr. Edison asked, much interested.

"'Well, tell the chauffeur to catch up with it. I want to see more of that machine,' he said.

"I told the chauffeur, all right, but overtaking the flying roadster was another matter. We sped over the ground at a lively rate but didn't seem to make any inroads into the lead which the Hudson had over us. Mr. Edison was fascinated by the contest and his sympathies were manifestly with the smaller car, for he chaffed me continually on the inability of my big machine to overhaul the smaller one.

"The Hudson driver was entirely oblivious to any contest. He didn't know that the famous inventor wanted to look at his car. In fact, he never even knew that we were pursuing him. He didn't look back; just kept spinning along holding his advantage all the time.

"Mr. Edison never did get a look at the car. He may quit some day bantering me about my automobile but he gives me no sign of it yet. There is a merry twinkle in his eye whenever he asks me how my car is running.'"

New Officers' Badge.

The officers of the 34th Regiment, Ontario County, held a meeting at the Iroquois Hotel Friday night, when it was decided to adopt a new officers' badge, bearing the McGillivray clan coat of arms, a cat rampant,—a mark of appreciation of the identification of the McGillivrays with the regiment for years. Col. A. G. Henderson was in the chair. Color-Sgt. Graham of Uxbridge was specially named by Col. Grierson as one of the men to go to the coronation.

There's a Nutty Flavor in My Bread---Try It

So many people make sour faces over the bread they get from their baker, yet they do not seem to rise up to the point of breaking away and trying a new baker.

Order by Telephone "College 321"

I make a point of having every new order properly filled, and give new customers a good opportunity of seeing what they have been missing. I especially recommend

LAWRENCE'S HOME-MADE BREAD

It is full standard weight—24 ounces for small loaves and 48 ounces for large loaves. I also believe that I give the best and largest loaf of any baker for the price—

5 Cents a Loaf

"It's a Good Idea to Try it Anyway"

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Baker
Cor. Denison Ave. and Carr Street

Wheat Markets

WHEAT MARKET STRONGER PRICES MOVE UP HIGHER

Snow's Crop Report Bullish—Short Covering Movement Puts Values on Up Grade.

Receipts at Primary Centres.

Receipts of wheat in car lots at primary points, with comparisons, were as follows:

	To-day.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Chicago	16	16	4
Duluth	6	5	103
Minneapolis	212	221	201
Winnipeg	246	171	132

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 Northern, 39 cars; No. 2 Northern, 61; No. 3 Northern, 66; No. 4 Northern, 34; No. 5 Northern, 12; No. 6 Northern, 17; rejected, 15; feed, 2.

European Grain Markets.

The Liverpool market closed to-day 3-8 d. to 1-2 d. lower on wheat and 1-8 d. lower on corn. Antwerp closed unchanged on wheat; Berlin 3-4c. higher.

Liverpool Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 18.—Wheat opened quiet unchanged to 1-8 power. There was some realizing account liberal plata offerings and favorable reports from India and market declined 3-8. There was a quiet demand with larger offerings and mostly pressed for sale but buyers were holding off in anticipation of bearish weekly statistics. At the close the market was easy 1-8 to 3-8 lower than yesterday.

Crop Advices.

Argentine: Showers are general and of special benefit in the north.

India: Weather in Punjab is favorable, it being warm and wet for the late growing crop.

Roumania: Weather favorable. Outlook generally good.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	93	92⅞	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞
July	94⅝	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅛
Oats—					
May	33½	33¼	34	33¼	34
July	34⅝	34⅝	35	34⅝	35

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
Wheat—			
Receipts	418,000	400,000	612,000
Shipments ..	202,000	208,000	244,000
Corn—			
Receipts	470,000	520,000	522,000
Shipments ..	265,000	472,000	473,000
Oats—			
Receipts	335,000	.....	.....
Shipments ..	371,000	.....	.....

Crop Report.

Cron Expert Snow wires from Kansas: There is a very la ge acreage in western counties where the plant is very small and stands thin, and a material percentage where it is only beginning to germinate and where careful examination shows just at the very best the stand will be far below normal. Some fields are already seeded into oats and it is impossible to determinate at this stage whether enough will sprout to warrant any crop. At least 1,000,000 acres in the section covered that ranges from a fair prospect down to fields in which there is not a sign of green, altho the soil and moisture conditions are perfect.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 31c to 32c; No. 3, 30c to 31c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 80c to 81c, outside points.

Rye—No. 2, 65c to 66c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c to 53c; for malting, 60c to 65c, outside.

Buckwheat—48c to 49c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 97½c; No. 2 northern, 95c; No. 3 northern, 90½c, outside points.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, new, 52½c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 2, 80c to 81c, outside.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.20 to $3.25, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $21 per ton; shorts, $23; Ontario bran, $22 in bags; shorts, $24, car lots, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's.....	$4 60
do. St. Lawrence	4 60
do. Acadia	4 55
Imperial granulated	4 45
Beaver granulated	4 45
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's.....	4 20
do. St. Lawrence	4 20
do. Acadia	4 20
do. Acadia, unbranded	4 10

These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5c less. Prices in barrels are 5c more per cwt.

Chicago Markets.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Manufacturers' Life Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	90⅜	90½	91⅝	90⅜	91¼
July	88⅞	88¾	89⅞	88⅝	89¾
Sept.	88½	88¾	89⅜	88¼	89¼
Corn—					
May	49⅜	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
July	50¼	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
Sept.	51¼	51¼	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
Oats—					
May	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31¼	31⅜
July	31¼	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
Sept.	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼
Pork—					
May	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.05	17.05
July	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.27	16.27
Lard—					
May	9.00	8.95	8.97	8.90	8.90
July	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.82	8.82
Ribs—					
May	9.40	9.35	9.35	9.32	9.32
July	8.92	8.90	8.90	8.82	8.85

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co say at the close: Increased activity was noted in the market early in the week due to apprehension regarding the winter wheat crop in some sections and liberal decrease in available supplies, but at the close of the week the market lapsed back into dullness and was governed almost entirely by professional element. The market at the moment in our opinion is on debatable ground as we are approaching the crop maturing period where conflicting reports will probably cause erratic mavements and a trading position in the market still appears advisable with commitments of the July and September futures on all good declines.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, March. 18.—Closing—Wheat—Spot, dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures quiet, March 6s 8 7-8d; January 6s 3 3-8d; July 6s 9 3-8d. Flour—Winter patents, quiet, 27s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast) firm, £4 6s to £5 5s.

Beef—Extra mess easy, 107s 6d. Pork—Prime mess western quiet, 82s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet 54s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady 58s; short ribs, 18 to 25 lbs., steady 61s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady 55s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., dull 59s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., quiet 58s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., quiet 53s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull 48s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, easy 46s 6d; American refined, in pails, dull 47s. Cheese, Canadian finest, white, new, firm 61s 6d; Canadian, finest colored, new, firm 62s 6d. Tallow, Australian in London, weak 34s 7 1-2d. Turpentine spirits, strong 70s. Rosin, common, firm 15s. Petroleum, refined, steady 6 1-2d. Linseed oil, steady 50s. Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot easy, 30s 9d.

London Produce.

LONDON, March 18.—To-day's boat from Denmark landed 378 bales. Quotations are: Bacon, reduced 2s 6d for Canadian, with more doing at 56s to 64s; hams, long cut, were steady at 60s to 68s; cheese was in fair demand and ruled firm, finest white was 60s to 63s; colored, 62s to 63s; deep red, 64s to 65s.

AVIATION PRIZES

Many to Be Competed for This Year—Increase Number of Meets.

It has been computed that a sum of no less than $1,000,000 was awarded last year to the successful competitors in the long series of flying tournaments that opened in January at Los Angeles and terminated with the Michelin cup race. The coming aviation season promises to yield as rich a harvest to the exponents of the new science. Prizes amounting to over $70,000 are offered by The Journal of Paris for a flying race from the French capital, to Berlin, Brussels, London and back to Paris, the distance to be covered being roughly 1500 miles. The date provisionally fixed for the contest to open is June 4.

A sum of $50,000 is offered by The London Daily Mail for the circle of Britain, a thousand mile tour to Glasgow and return. This is to be competed for during the second week in July, the prize being awarded to the competitor who, starting from a point near London, completes the prescribed circuit in the shortest time. Thirteen towns are included in the itinerary, London, Harrowgate, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow, Carlisle, Manchester, Bristol, Exeter, Newport (Isle of Wight), Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, and again London, which forms both the starting and the finishing point. The longest lap is from the metropolis to Harrowgate, 182 miles, and the shortest from Stirling to Glasgow, 22 miles. No competitor must touch the ground when flying from one town to another, and the whole circuit of 1000 miles must be accomplished in one week.

Then there is the Hearst prize of $50,000 for a flight from one coast of America to another; The World prize of $30,000 for a flight from St. Louis to New York; the Chicago to New York $25,000 prize, offered by The New York Times and The Chicago Daily News; in addition to a host of smaller prizes in this country.

The Hearst prize is to be given for a flight across American from the Atlantic to the Pacific or in the reverse direction. The flight must be accomplished before Oct. 10 next, and within 30 consecutive days, by any route which includes Chicago. Any number of stops are allowed. Other prizes are:

The southern France circuit, for $40,000, taking in Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Lyons and Dijon.

The Rome to Turin cross-country flight, to be held June 12 to 18.

The Berlin to Hanover circuit and the Friburg to Wiesbaden circuit, bia Strasburg, Carlsrhue, Mannheim and Frankfort. Both theses competitions are open to German aviators exclusively.

Prizes are also offered for flights from Liverpool to Manchester and from London to Newcastle, and finally there will be in the autumn military selection trials of new aeroplanes in France, for which the French Government recently voted a credit of $200,000.

There will also be, of course, the Michelin cup contests, that for the world, and that for Great Britain, which Capt. Cody won last year with a flight of 195 miles.

You could tell a woman a hundred secrets without her failing to tell 200 of them.

Pearl Lake Gold Mines Limited

WE ADVISE the purchase of this Porcupine Stock at the market.

Three shafts start Monday. Rich Gold on surface. Ask for full particulars.

J. P. Bickell & Co.

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British and foreign correspondents in all the principal cities in the world. General banking business transacted.

FULL COMPOUND INTEREST PAID

on savings accounts of one dollar or more.

LIVE STOCK CENTRES OF THE UNITED STATES

Heavy Railroad Traffic to Interior Spring Movement is Large.

Spring movements of live stock comprise one of the most important features of railway traffic at the seven big markets of the interior. Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City stand in this rank and their traffic movements in and out give them a prominence quite unlike that of any other railway centers in the country. Last year they received 22,863,701 head of hogs alone.

How largely the railroads centering in these seven cities profit by live stock traffic, as a whole, is indicated below by the number of animals of all kinds which entered into the traffic of these markets in the past seven years. Among receipts 12,406,767 head were sheep, making nearly one-third of the total railway receipts at the markets mentioned.

Receipts	Shipments	Sheep
Head	Head	Head
1910 35,209,238	11,573,009	12,406,767
1909 39,545,725	10,980,190	10,284,905
1908 42,731,306	11,530,685	9,833,640
1907 40,218,468	11,341,467	9,857,577
1906 40,727,628	11,032,997	10,364,427
1905 40,569,340	11,262,237	10,572,259
1904 37,580,544	10,667,006	9,604,842

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 18. — Hogs.—Receipts, 16,000; market 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $6.55 to $7.10; good, heavy, $6.75 to $6.95; rough, heavy, $6.50 to $6.70; light, $6.75 to $7.15; pigs, $6.80 to $7.50; bulk, $6.80 to $6.95.

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; beeves, $5 to $6.80; cows and heifers, $2.50 to $6; stockers and feeders, $4.25 to $5.85; Texans, $4.90 to $5.80; calves, $6.50 to $8.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500 head; market steady; native and western, $2.50 to $5.40; lambs, $4.90 to $6.60.

Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, March 18.—Receipts, 75 head; market light and steady; prime steers, $6.40 to $6.75; butcher grades, $3.50 to $6.25.

Calves—Receipts, 225 head; market slow, 25c lower; cull to choice, $5.50 to $9.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3000 head; market active, lambs firmer; sheep steady; choice lambs, $6.75 to $7; cull to fair, $5.25 to $6.50; yearlings, $5.50 to $6; sheep, $3 to $5.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 2550 head; market slow and lower; Yorkers, $7.30 to $7.40; pigs, $7.40 to $7.50; mixed, $7.20 to $7.25; heavy, $7.10 to $7.15; rough, $6 to $6.30; stags, $5 to $5.50.

Liverpool Cattle Market.

LIVERPOOL March 18.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that trade at Birkenhead to-day was firm and last week's quotations ruled. States and Canadian steers from 12 3-4c to 13 1-4c per lb.

BLUE RIBBON SALE

At the Repository, Simcoe Street, on Thursday Next.

The annual Blue Ribbon speed sale will take place at The Repository, Simcoe-street, on Thursday next, starting at 11 o'clock. The catalog calls for the disposal without reserve of 125 lots, trotters, pacers, carriage and saddle horses, roadsters and ponies. There are stallions, mares, colts and fillies, mostly young and none beyond the prime of life. Probably a better lot was never offered in this city and consequently there never was a better opportunity to secure a fast stepper, either for private driving or for matinee or hack purposes. Such sires as Alcyonium Boy, Wildbrino, Prince Nuttingham, Sim Watson, Splinn, Reflector, Opposition, by Clear Grit, Keswick and other noted stallions are represented among the trotters and pacers, while among the Hackney-bred fellows, in which the sale will be exceptionally strong, such names of blue-blooded sires appear as Kiluwick, Fireaway, Warwick Model, Moreland, Barthorpe Performer, March Past, Ganymede and so on. There are also a number of extra good saddle, hunter and carriage horses to be put up. A hackney of exceptionad merit and blood that deserves special mention that will be offered is a handsome four-year-old chestnut gelding that won the reserve for the King Edward Cup at the 1910 horse show in this city and has landed firsts in other important shows. There are many others that will well bear inspection, including ten trotters and pacers, consigned by that far-famed speed merchant, George Brown, Leamington. Anybody in want of a good horse of any of the types mentioned is in danger of missing an opportunity that's not likely to occur again for another year at least. It should be borne in mind that many of the fastest matinee and track horses known to Canadian trotting and pacing men passed under the hammer of Auctioneer Charles A. Burns at the long celebrated Repository on Simcoe-street.

Peach Crop Severely Damaged.

MACON, Ga., March 18.—J. T. Baird, a well-known orchardist, says yesterday's "black frost" destroyed 75 per cent. of the peach crop in middle Georgia and caused a loss in the state of $1,000,000.

Auction Sale

Of Valuable Freehold Property

Broadview Avenue, corner Fairview Boulevard, Toronto, by the trustees of North Broadview Presbyterian Church.

Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to the act respecting the Property of Religious Institutions, Chapter 307 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that the trustees of North Broadview Presbyterian Church, Toronto, deeming it advantageous to sell the lands hereinafter described, which have become unnecessary to be retained for the use of the congregation of the said church, will offer the said lands for sale at public auction, after publication of this notice for four successive weeks, at the auction rooms of Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co., 58 King Street East, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 12th, 1911, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The said lands are part of Lot 1, Plan M303 filed in the office of Land Titles at Toronto, and are situate at the northeast corner of Broadview and Fairview Avenues, and are offered for sale as follows:

(1) Block 1, consisting of a frontage of 65 feet 7 inches, more or less, on Broadview Avenue, by a depth of 161 feet 4 inches on Fairview Boulevard;

If not sold as in Block 1, the said lands will be divided and offered for sale in the following manner:

Block 2, consisting of a frontage of 65 feet 7 inches, more or less, on Broadview Avenue, by a depth of 100 feet, more or less, on Fairview Boulevard.

Block 3, consisting of a frontage of 57 feet on Fairview Boulevard by a depth of 76 feet 7 inches, more or less, along the easterly limit of said Lot 1.

THE TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase price shall be paid to the trustees or their solicitors as a deposit at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase price within 20 days thereafter. The purchaser shall search the title at his own expense and save as to the written requisitions or objections made to the trustees or their solicitors within 15 days from the time of sale, shall be deemed to have accepted the said title. The trustees shall not be obliged to furnish title deeds, abstracts or other evidences of titles or copies thereof, except such as are in their possession or control, and if any requisition or objections are made in respect of the title which the trustees are unable or unwilling to answer (and whether or not they have attempted to answer the same), or if for any other reason they are unable to complete the sale, they may withdraw from the sale, and in that event any money paid by the purchaser shall be paid to him without interest, without any liability on the part of the trustees by reason of such failure to complete the sale.

The cost of the deed shall be paid by the purchaser, and shall contain only the covenant usually given by trustees.

The said sale shall be conditional upon the assent being obtained thereto of the said congregation. Possession of the said premises shall be delivered on completion of the purchase and payment of the purchase price by the purchaser.

The trustees shall not be obliged to accept the highest or any offer received at the said sale if, in their judgment, an adequate price is not offered for the said lands, which said lands shall be sold subject to restrictions, of which particulars may be obtained from the undersigned trustees or their solicitors.

Dated at Toronto this 15th day of March, 1911.

TRUSTEES:
James W. Young, Robert M. Craig, Samuel Maddaford, William N. Webster, William J. Moore, Trustees for the Congregation of North Broadview Presbyterian Church, Toronto.
ROWAN, JONES & SOMMERVILLE, 59 Victoria Street, Solicitors for the Trustees. 777

HUGE BUILDING FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL CAUSE

To Be Built in Chicago at a Cost of Half a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, March 18.—At a banquet of the International Sunday School Association last night, a campaign was started to erect in Chicago a half-million dollar building devoted to the cause of the Sunday school in all the nations of the universe. It was suggested that the building should be finished and dedicated in 1914, when the next International Sunday School Convention would be held in Chicago.

Clerk Was Embarrassed.

The efforts of a prescription drug clerk to follow copy caused him considerable embarrassment. He says that in future when prescriptions are given him to be filled, he will first ascertain whether there are any shopping notes written on the prescription. It came about this way:

A lady left a prescription with the clerk. She said she would call in a few minutes for the medicine. The clerk took the prescription and read it. One of the items was "Slippers, No. 5." He took the prescription and, dodging behind the prescription case, got busy putting up the medicine. When he got down to the last item, "Slippers No. 5," he scratched his head a few moments in doubt, and then a brilliant idea struck him. He proceeded to put the idea into concrete form.

Soon the lady called for the medicine. The drug clerk handed her a neat package of medicine. She took it and scanned one of the items, which read: "Slippery Elm Lozenges, No. 5."

"What is that last item?" said she to the clerk.

"Why, that's 'Slippery Elm Lozenges No. 5,'" replied the obliging clerk.

"Isn't that what you ordered?"

"No, sir," replied the lady, in a fit of laughter. "I ordered nothing of the kind. My mother wanted me to get her a pair of slippers, and she wears No. 5."

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MONTREAL

MONTREAL — GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM — MONTREAL

Only Double Track Line

4 TRAINS DAILY 4

7.15 a.m. carries Parlor-Library-Buffet Car.

9.00 a.m. carries Dining Car, Parlor-Library Car, etc.

8.30 p.m. and 10.35 p.m. carry Modern Pullman Sleepers.

Smooth Roadbed Finest Equipment

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$15.25 Return

From Toronto, via Montreal.

MARCH 18th

Return Limit April 1st.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOS ANGELES, CAL. MEXICO CITY. } $43.00

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Secure Tickets at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

Canadian Pacific Railway

From North Toronto —TO— Montreal and Ottawa

Lv. NORTH PARKDALE 9.15 p.m.
Lv. WEST TORONTO ... 9.30 p.m.
Ar. NORTH TORONTO ... 9.40 p.m.
Lv. NORTH TORONTO ... 10.00 p.m.
Lv. PETERBORO ... 12.10 a.m.

Daily, except Sunday—Will stop at Westmount.

Ar. MONTREAL ..... 7.00 a.m.
Ar. OTTAWA ..... 6.50 a.m.

Passengers may remain in Sleeping Cars until 8 a.m.

From Union Station TO Montreal and Ottawa

9.02 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. Daily.

All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping Cars for both cities.

$41.05 VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA

One way from Toronto March 10 to April 10

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE —No Change of Cars—

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ROYAL GEORGE, May 31st
ROYAL EDWARD, June 14th

Best Accommodation Open to All

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Single Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day.

Single Rooms and Bath, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

An additional charge of only 50c. per day when occupied by two.

Two Rooms and Bath, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day.

A modern, up-to-date hotel, with entirely new furnishings and decorations, the ideal place for you to stop when you are in New York either on business or pleasure. Comfortable accommodations, courteous treatment, reasonable prices. Try the Bristol on your next trip. Write for booklet and map of N. Y.

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High Grade Red Pressed Bricks

Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tile. Prompt shipments. Office and Works—Mimico.

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Single rooms or en suite. Hot water or steam heating. Vaults, lavatories, etc.

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MEN WANTED

Wages $25 to $50 a Week in Automobile Work—Thousands of Jobs Waiting for Competent Men in all Parts of the Country.

In addition to the immense number now in operation, about 300,000 Automobiles will be manufactured this year, and this means work for thousands of men qualified to Sell, Repair, Drive and Demonstrate Automobiles and Trucks. The Rochester Automobile School will fit any man in a few weeks to fill any of these positions, without interfering with his present employment; get him a job, and give him an opportunity to make $10 weekly while learning. For information write ROCHESTER AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 1473 Church street, Rochester, N. Y. 777

MEN or BOYS WANTED

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HOTEL ROYAL

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.

$3.00 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

NORTHWEST FARM LANDS, half a million acres, best selected lands in the west. Special inspection excursion in the spring. Write now. Stewart & Mathews Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. Agents wanted. ed 7

FOR SALE, $2800—Beautiful country home, on Yonge street; lot 85 x 325; frame house, eight large rooms, hardwood floors downstairs, stone foundation, good cellar; large lawn; cement walk; good water; garden, with a variety of small fruits and fruit trees; stable; three minutes' walk to car; forty minutes' ride to Toronto. Box 59, World.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TRUST this newspaper's irrigation experts. Our Sacramento Valley Colonies offer ideal homes. Fruit, alfalfa, stock of poultry. Crops should soon meet payments. Land Bureau, San Francisco Call, San Francisco, California.

BUSINESS CHANCES

IF YOU contemplate coming west to purchase a business and desire to sell your present stock, write at once to J. B. Semple, Brandon, Man. 4567

SYNDICATE Marseilles merchants have 1,000,000 francs for investment practical U. S. or Canadian interests; interview authorized; heads only. Address De Rosseau, 276 Fourth avenue, New York City.

LOST.

LOST—South Parkdale, small gold mesh bag, attached to gold chain; reward. Telephone Parkdale 889.

MEDICAL.

GALL STONES removed; appendicitis corrected in 24 hours, without pain; operations unnecessary. General agent, Mrs. Geo. Almas, Brantford. Toronto agent, Miss E. Oxley, Boston, Ont.

LIVE BIRDS.

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen-street West. Main 4959. ed7

HELP WANTED.

FREE sample. No splash waterstreigers are winners. Daily profit $5 upward. Let us prove it. Send 2c (mailing cost). Seed Filter Co., New York.

JOBBERS—To handle in Canada, largest selling metal advertising novelty ever placed on market. Over one hundred thousand sold in Iowa alone. Low prices to jobbers because of our automatic machinery and big output. Advertising Novelty Mfg. Company, Newton, Iowa, U.S.A.

LOCAL representative wanted—No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1260 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply by letter with references. Beardmore & Co., Front East. 4567

WANTED—County representatives for success hand vacuum cleaner, $20. We challenge all makes of hand and power machines to public contests, to be decided by disinterested parties; biggest kind of profits. Write for terms and territory. Hutchison Mfg. Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa. 777

WANTED—Scale-makers to work on all counter scales; steady employment for good men. The Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co., Ltd., Hamilton. ed7

WANTED—Good flower and vegetable gardener for small private garden. Employment either by the year or for the season. State experience and wages expected. Man with experience in old country gardens preferred. Apply by letter, Box 469, Haileybury, Ont. 671

WANTED—A young lady with good skin; $8 to $12 a week. Call Sunday, 40 Grove avenue.

WANTED—Good general; salary, $20 per month; good home, small family. 7 Oakland avenue, Toronto.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 35 Dundas. ed7tf

NORTHERN ONTARIO veteran land grants, cash. A. N. Hett, King-st. East, Berlin, Ont. ed 7 tf.

OLD MANURE and loam for lawns and gardens. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis-street. ed7tf

ARTICLES WANTED.

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS, located and unlocated, purchased for cash. D. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed7

VETERAN GRANTS wanted—Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Mulholland & Co., McKinnon Bldg. ed7tf

WANTED—Hundred Ontario veteran lots. Kindly state price. Box 35, Brantford. ed7

CAFE.

ORR BROS., dinner 20c, 25c and 35c. Every day, all you want to eat.

FLORISTS.

NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths, 554 Queen West, College 3769. 11 Queen East, Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5784. ed7

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

FAMILY of 4 adults wishes to rent for six months or longer, completely and modernly furnished house or apartments, preferably in suburbs; highest bank references can be furnished. It is essential that the house have all modern improvements. Immediate occupancy desired. Full details giving price and all necessary information should be addressed Box 66, World.

PERSONAL.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper, containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada; rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics; mailed, sealed, free. A. F. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. 77777

RETIRED gentleman, 57, very comfortable, would marry. E, Box 35, Toledo League, Toledo, Ohio.

SEND birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 499 Lexington-avenue, New York.

SPIRITUALISM—Mrs. Barrett's evening seances; Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays. Daily consultations, 99 Wood.

PRINTING.

BUSINESS CARDS, wedding announcements; dance, party, tally cards, office and business stationery. Adams, 401 Yonge. ed7tf

BUTCHERS.

THE ONTARIO MARKET, 432 Queen West. John Goebel, College 806. ed7

HERBALIST.

ALVER'S Tapeworm Cure, Alver's Nerve Tonic; Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Cure; Cream Ointment cures piles, eczema, ulcerated sores. 169 Bay-street, Toronto. ed7

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

MASSAGE.

MASSAGE (Scandinavian)—Instruction given; Madame Constantin, 30 Brunswick avenue. Phone College 6478. 357tf

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 3229. 7

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie gives treatment, 15 Bloor East, near Yonge. Phone, ed7

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

PROF. MULVENEY'S famous tape worm cure and other world's famous remedies, 167 Dundas-street, Toronto. ed7

FISHING RESERVE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to let a first-class trout preserve of nine acres for a term of years. Only one mile from railway station and easily reached over well-traveled road. Will also sell a never failing spring of pure water, with whatever land purchaser may require. Spring is close to C.P.R. and near railway station. For full particulars address Allen Maxwell, Melville Cross, Ont. 2345671

ROOFING.

GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal ceilings cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

PATENTS.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & Co., Star Building, 18 King West, Toronto; also Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Washington. Patents, domestic and foreign. "The Prospective Patentee" mailed free. ed7

BUILDERS MATERIALS.

LIME, CEMENT, ETC.—Crushed stone at cars, yards, bins, or delivered; best quality, lowest prices, prompt service. The Contractors' Supply Co., Ltd. Tel. Main 6859, M. 4224, Park 2474, Coll. 1372. ed7

Mining Stocks Quiet and Unchanged at the Week-End

UNCERTAINTY RULES MARKET BUT STOCKS ARE WELL TAKEN

Porcupine Issues Continue to Absorb Main Speculative Interest in Mining Exchanges.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, March 18.

The mining markets for the moment have drifted into a period of hesitancy, and the immediate tendency for the Porcupine and Cobalt issues promise to be more or less uncertain as a result. This is due to a number of influences which are at work in governing the trend of the list, and which combine to hold the market in a hesitating mood. The foremost reason to which the uncertainty can be attributed continues to be the liquidation from tired holders, who bought in some weeks ago, and who are taking advantage of any signs of buoyancy to get out of their holdings, rather than hold them for a later profit. It is also to be stated that there is undoubtedly a disposition on the part of a certain coterie to go short on the bulges, and the market is being held back by operations of this nature. It is altogether likely that a comparatively large short interest has been already built up in the new Porcupine stocks, in fact the market gives abundant proof of this fact. Public buying, while of better character than recently, is not yet of sufficient calibre to offset all these factors; meanwhile the market appears to be held in check by the adverse features in the trading. Stocks seem to be straining at the leash in a number of instances, however, and it is expected that the list will break away from its monotony without much difficulty.

* * *

Several new Porcupine flotations have made their initial bow to the public during the week, and various others are promised in the near future. The gold mining shares have established for themselves a permanent place in the minds of the speculative public, and already set a pace which it will take considerable effort to retain. The market in the near future promises to be the centre of a great speculative movement, and predictions that a boom of gigantic proportions is imminent, are by no means lacking. The public are taking an interest in the Porcupine flotations, and this is of no mean nature. There are many new companies which are to be put out, however, and the market will have to take care of these. The better class will find no difficulty in establishing a place for themselves, but it is equally certain that some of the "goats" will creep in among the "sheep." The public will therefore do well to look carefully into all propositions into which they are asked to invest, and to keep their money out of any concern which might by any possible chance be classed in the wild-cat list.

* * *

The Cobalt stocks have done little more than hold their own during the past week. Trading has been fairly substantial volume, but much of this has represented the transfer of funds from the silver into the gold mining securities. It cannot be doubted but that an active speculation in the Porcupine issues will temporarily depress the Cobalt shares, and the action of this section of the list, ever since the Porcupine put in an appearance, suggests that the movement has not yet reached its full proportions. It is as true, however, that many good opportunities for profit-making will be offered among the Cobalts. Bargain-day prices already maintain in various instances, and only a slight improvement in the public demand would be required to bring about an upward movement in these particular cases.

* * *

Market prognosticators are busy making their predictions regarding the La Rose dividend which will be declared on Monday of next week. The directors meet at the New York office of the company for the purpose, and there is no lack of statements to the effect that the disbursement both will be and will not be at a larger rate than the present two per cent. quarterly. The best argument which can be quoted against any improvement in the rate of distribution of profits is the action of the stock in the market of late. The security certainly gives no indication of inside buying, and on this account conservative market interests do not look for anyhing more than the accustomed dividend. The company has cash assets of over $1,200,000, an amount which, in the opinion of many of the shareholders, justifies an increase in the disbursement, and it is known that some of the directors are likewise disposed. The former record of the La Rose, which necessitated a cut in the dividend, is not likely to be repeated as long as the mine exists as a mine, however, and the directorate may be counted upon to put the finances in such shape as to preclude anything like a repetition of the former occurrence, before they agree to adopt the higher rate.

* * *

It is not expected that there will be any change in the Nipissing dividend, which is also declared on Monday. The last statement, that dated February 18, showed $1,125,816 in cash on hand, ore in transit, at smelters and at mine ready for shipment. The regular dividend of five per cent and bonus of two and one-half per cent. will call for $450,000, and with its payment on April 20, the company will have redeemed its capital in payments to its stockholders. In addition to the distribution of profits amounting in all to $6,490,000, including the next dividend, the company paid $400,000 in dividends when privately owned, that is prior to 1906, so that as a paying proposition the mine stands in the front rank, a total of nearly seven millions of dollars having been paid in a little over seven years.

* * *

A few of the Cobalt securities have made small advances during the week, but this has been the exception raaher than the rule, and the market on the whole has made no progress whatever. Liquidation still constitutes the leading factor in ruling the market trend, and, as long as this is in evidence to its present extent, no material change in tendency will be made. Hesitancy will be experienced until the public demand makes a more pronounced influence, and it will be necessary to scan the list carefully in order to pick out possible profits in the next week or so.

SILVER MARKET.

Bar silver in London, 24 5-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 52¾c oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c.

Cobalts Still Suffering From Disposition to Transfer Funds Into Newer Securities.

Britain First In Ship-Building

Struggle Between Naval Powers Means Prosperity in Industrial Circles.

LONDON, March 18.—The wisdom or unwisdom of a competitive policy in regard to naval armaments is a problem which time alone will satisfactorily settle. In the meantime we must rest content with the authoritative assurance that the struggle for supremacy between the great naval powers is counting immediately for a very large amount of prosperity in industrial circles thruout the length and breadth of Great Britain. The announcement at the recent launch of H. M. S. Thunderer that the construction of this leviathan vessel had provided work during ten months for 3000 persons and the distribution of $30,000 a week in wages shows that even preparation for war may have its compensation from the workers' point of view.

It is a fact that this country has always had four-fifths of the orders for warships not built within the country the flag of which they were destined to fly; but never was so great an aggregate of naval power entrusted to our builders as at the present moment.

Thru the courtesy of Mr. Alan Hughes Burgoyne, M.P., one of our most earnest students of navy politics, I have been supplied with some remarkably interesting facts regarding work which is now being done in British shipyards.

Building For Brazil.

Messrs. Armstrong are just completing for the Brazilian Government the battleship Rio de Janeiro, 32,000 tons displacement. The same firm also completed less than a year ago for Brazil a similar ship, the Minas Geraes, while, at the same time, Messrs Vickers supplied yet another vessel on similar lines. It will be recollected that it was the crews of these two mammoth craft who mutinied towards the end of the close of 1910. Quite recently Armstrongs despatched to the same country two scouts. The famous Yarrow firm have also been very busy at Scotstoun. They have just despatched the final unit of ten 700-ton destroyers to Brazil. In addition to these ships, four destroyers of about 1000 tons are under construction for the Argentine Government at the yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., at Birkenhead. The first of these, the San Luis, was launched a week ago. Then there are a couple of cruisers of 2400 tons under construction for China; while at the commencement of the year an immense battleship, cruiser was laid down for Japan. This mammoth vessel will cost at least two and a quarter millions of dollars.

To turn to the future, Brazil's first scout, the Ceara, is about to be commenced in this country, and tenders have only recently been sent in for two super-Dreadnoughts for the Chilian Government. These are to be opened in the first week in April. Even this is not the sum total of work being carried out for foreign powers by British builders. Three battleships are under construction at Ferrol in Spain by a British syndicate, in addition to four gunboats of 600 tons, three destroyers, and twelve submarines. Other huge ships of 23,000 tons are on the stocks in Russia, being built under the supervision of Messrs. John Brown & Co., of Clyde Bank. Moreover, it is confidently expected that orders will shortly be given for vessels to be constructed in this country on behalf of both the Turkish and Portuguese governments.

Supremacy of Britain.

Some idea of the supremacy enjoyed by this country in the matter of building of ships may be gathered from a comparison of the above-mentioned facts with the orders entrusted to foreign shipyards. America is constructing the Moreno and the Rivadavia, of 27,940 tons each, for the Argentine, and Japan is building a few destroyers and torpedo boats for Siam and a batch of small gunboats for China. Germany has on the stocks four destroyers for the Argentine, and France has just completed a similar order for the Argentine and is constructing a few torpedo boats for some of the Balkan states.

In the course of a conversation I had with him in the House of Commons, Mr. Burgoyne said that altho he was not in favor of excessive naval armament, he did not agree with those economists who state that the building of a ship is a pure waste of money that might more advantageously be used. "That is scarcely the fact," he said, "since of every two millions spent on a vessel to-day at least three-quarters is used in the payment of labor direct. Moreover, in the case of British ships, the money is British money spent wholly in this country, and the result of the money so spent creates money in this country until the vessel goes on the scrap heap. And then the building of a big warship touches at least 120 firms other than that which has her upon the slips. For instance, her compressor pumps would come from Peterborough, her torpedoes from Scotland, and so forth, meaning that money is distributed over a very wide area."

We feel sorry for a lazy man who lives in a hilly country.

Perhaps a rolling stone gathers no moss because it isn't on the level.

MINING SECURITIES

We are in daily touch with the two Ontario mining camps. **COBALT** and **PORCUPINE.** After a careful and conservative investigation we are satisfied the **BEAVER** is one of the best buys in Cobalt to-day. From Porcupine our information is highly favorable to **VIPOND** (Porcupine Gold Mines) and Pearl Lake, and we advise the purchase of these without delay.

WEST DOME made a good start yesterday, but this stock will see very much higher prices. Buy these shares at once.

J. T. EASTWOOD - 24 King St. West

PHONE M. 3445, 3446. MEMBER STANDARD STOCK EXCHANGE.

PORCUPINE STOCKS

Investors in good **PORCUPINE STOCKS** at the present time will make **LARGE PROFITS.**

We consider **SWASTIKA, PRESTON, PEARL LAKE, DOME EXTENSION** and **VIPOND** the best purchases in the market.

SCOTT, DAWSON & PATERSON

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

MAIN 129 and 130. 24 KING ST. WEST.

MINING STOCKS A SPECIALTY

PORCUPINE - - - COBALT

I BUY AND SELL ALL MINING STOCKS ON COMMISSION. ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY—CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

JOSEPH P. CANNON

Member Dominion Stock Exchange.

14 KING EAST — — — TELEPHONE M. 1446

TAKE YOUR PROFITS **SELL YOUR STOCK** TAKE YOUR PROFITS

We advise our clients to take their profits on their Porcupine stocks. When you can make a fair profit be willing to let the other fellow have a chance. Communicate with us and we will tell you what to sell and the reason why.

INVESTMENT EXCHANGE CO., 75 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

C. H. ROUTLIFFE, Mgr. Member Standard Stock Exchange

J. M. WALLACE

Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

Orders Executed promptly in all Porcupine and Cobalt Stocks—WEST DOME is good for $5.00, I advise its purchase.

42 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

PHONES MAIN 1944-5

H. H. Nightingale

Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

HIGH-GRADE PORCUPINE STOCKS

Correspondence invited.

33 Melinda St.

We advise the purchase of the better class

Porcupine Stocks

and will give full information on these on request, and especially recommend

DOME EXTENSION,
PRESTON EAST DOME,
PORCUPINE GOLD (Vipond),
MONETA,
SWASTIKA
and
GREAT NORTHERN.

Fleming & Marvin

Members Standard Stock Exchange.

Lumsden Building, Main 4028-9. ed7tf

Porcupine Prospects For Sale

I own mining claims in nearly every township in the Porcupine district. I do not sell on commission, but only claims in which I have an interest. Working options on reasonable terms.

JAMES F. REILLY
Mining Engineer, P.O. Box 162, Porcupine, Ont. 7123456717

PORCUPINE IMPERIAL GOLD MINING CO.

The Imperial is one of the Important Properties of Porcupine.

We strongly advise the purchase of Imperial at present low price.

30 CENTS PER SHARE

It offers wider latitude for quick advance than any other company in Porcupine.

Communicate with your broker at once, or the

PORCUPINE GOLD SYNDICATING CO.

67 Exchange Place
New York

P.S. We issue the best paper published devoted to Porcupine. A postal card will bring you a copy free. 1357tf

BIG MEN ON WALL-ST. OWN MILLIONS OF SHARES

Financial Powers Not Looking For Market Activity—Await Supreme Court Decisions.

Not since the supreme court rendered its decision in the famous Northern Securities cast ten years ago have the great capitalists of Wall Street been so completely in control of the situation on the Stock Exchange as they are now, writes Adams, in The Boston News Bureau. The charge is also heard daily that manipulation makes the market. The truth is that the market is perfectly natural. It is made not by manipulation, but by supply and demand. There is no bear crowd of any power. On the other hand, big men have recently made no special effort to advance stocks.

Nevertheless, they hold millions of shares. They are lending millions of shares to bears. They have sold millions of bonds and are arranging for the sale of millions more. Immediate speculative activity they do not want. Therefore, when minor interests push prices up, they sell. When bears mark quotations down, they buy. This spells dulness, which for the time is the policy of the financial powers. J. P. Morgan, John D. and William Rockefeller, Kuhn-Loeb and George F. Baker and his associates in the First National Bank coterie of financiers.

The decisions in the anti-trust cases now before the supreme court continue to be awaited eagerly and by no one more so than by John D. Rockefeller. Financially, and in a sense morally, the oil king has more at stake in this matter than any other man in the country. But the whole business world is waiting for them with intense interest. For months they have been a drag on enterprise. For over a year they have held up what in the aggregate must be an immense buying power in securities. When they come they will have to be drastic indeed to prevent at least an extensive proportion of this buying power from being exercised on the New York Stock Exchange.

Cotton Markets

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, reported the following prices on the New York cotton market:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	14.55	14.55	14.46	14.46	14.53
July	14.39	14.35	14.36	14.30	14.36
Oct.	12.71	12.65	12.64	12.63	12.65
Dec.	12.66	12.53	12.55	12.52	12.54

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following at the close:

Supporting orders were withdrawn today and prices eased on scattered liquidation, partly in the way of evening up for the bureau, and in response to private reports of rain in Texas and Oklahoma. There was little feature to the market and many were of the opinion that leading interests were not averse to a renewal of bear selling, which could be advantageously used on Monday, if the consus figures confirm popular estimates. In the absence of speculative interest we are of the opinion that bull interests will continue to scalp the market. The strength of the actual situation is too apparent to permit of short selling, except on rapid bulges, purchases on declines appearing to be the safer course.

The demand creates the supply. This, however, does not always apply to a wife's demand for money.

THREE SURFACE VEINS

On British-American Claim in Shaw—Have Other Holdings.

British American Cobalt Mines have started operations on a claim recently purchased in Shaw Township, on which three surface veins have been uncovered—one of the veins has been stripped for two hundred feet and measures about six feet in width. Surface samples have assayed $1.60 per ton.

There are two other veins of twelve and fifteen inches each on the same property, and in addition to this property, they own one in Delora and one in Whitney townships.

HOLLINGER'S METEORIC CAREER.

Playfair, Martens & Co. say in their fortnightly letter: Porcupine shares have suddenly jumped into prominence as evidenced by the amount of trading which really commenced last Monday week. While it was generally conceded these stocks would boom, it was not looked for until the early summer. Attracted by the rapid rise in Hollinger, the public eagerly sought after the lower priced stocks, consequently all have sold considerably higher than the price they were put out at. The volume of business has been enormous with wide fluctuations, and large profits have already been made by those who got in early. Perhaps the most important development in Porcupine has been the strength displayed in the stock of the Hollinger Gold Mines Company, altho no advance has been registered from the spurt of a week ago.

The reason for the meteoric and spectacular rise in the Hollinger was no doubt due to the fact that Bewick, Moreing & Co., for the Northern Ontario Exploration Co., bought a substantial block of the treasury shares. The control for the present is still in the hands of the Timmins-McMartenDunlop syndicate. At the same time there was a general buying by the public. It is understood that Bewick, Moreing & Co. endeavored to get control of this property together with the Miller Middleton claims, but the Timmins Syndicate thought so much of their main properties that they refused to give up control under a price which the Englishmen were not prepared to pay. Their engineer thought so much of the camp they induced Mr. Algeron Moreing to make a trip into Porcupine, which he did, and after spending two days looking over the Hollinger, was so much impressed with the property that he immediately cabled his house o buy a block of the stock, even if control could not be gained. In addition to buying this stock this firm has obtained a working option on forty-five of the undeveloped claims of the Timmins Syndicate. This is an unprecedented step for a house of their standing to take, and is more eloquent of the importance they attach to Porcupine than even their willingness to pay high prices for the Hollinger stock.

CHANGE IN BROKERAGE CHARGES.

The board of directors of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange have instituted a new schedule of brokerage charges, which will go into effect on Monday. The commission to be paid brokers for either purchase or sale will be as follows:

Shares selling under 5c, ¼c per share; at 5c and under 10c, ½c; at 10c and under 50c, 1c; at 50c and under $2, 1c; at $2 and under $4, 2½c; at 4 and under $15, 5c; at $15 and under $25, 10c.

Ambition is the only yeast that will make a man rise.

Among other uncertainties is being remembered in a will.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in Cobalt and Porcupine shares for the week on the Toronto market, as compiled by Heron & Co., totaled 1,630,048 shares, having a value of $716,097.08, as follows:

—Cobalts.—

	Shares.	Value.
Green-Meehan	175,600	$ 6,153 98
Great Northern	120,850	19,691 25
Cobalt Lake	98,487	18,552 82
Beaver	94,400	36,544 73
Timiskaming	53,535	39,532 51
Little Nipissing	49,400	2,067 25
Bailey	44,980	2,496 54
Gould	38,300	946 87
Right-of-Way	37,238	3,123 98
Chambers-Ferland	33,450	4,242 88
McKinley-Darragh	20,460	33,423 75
Silver Leaf	19,500	845 50
Peterson Lake	19,200	2,347 31
Rochester	18,700	718 37
Union Pacific	16,150	2,259 12
Wettlaufer	15,850	13,996 62
Hargraves	15,100	2,976 50
City of Cobalt	12,000	2,081 09
Otisse	9,700	134 25
Trethewey	5,900	5,748 25
Gifford	5,300	86 50
Foster	2,500	162 50
La Rose	2,210	9,966 85
Conlagas	2,000	14,786 00
Crown Reserve	1,210	3,145 10
Ophir	700	88 50
Nipissing	535	5,845 45
Cobalt Central	500	40 00
Kerr Lake	420	2,669 00
Nancy Helen	500	10 00
Silver Bar	300	3 00
Hudson Bay	10	1,020 00
Total Cobalts	943,488	$236,310 39

—Porcupines.—

	Shares.	Value.
Preston East Dome	286,665	$121,100 44
Swastika	133,150	88,544 74
Porcupine Gold Mines	120,250	70,828 37
Dome Extension	79,460	41,896 87
Pearl Lake	46,250	22,793 12
West Dome	11,975	37,735 50
Hollinger	11,220	90,364 90
Moneta	7,900	2,579 25
Porcupine Central	6,500	496 00
Porcupine Central	15,700	3,058 50
Porcupine Imperial	1,500	330 00
Total Porcupines	686,560	$479,786 69

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks:—

	Sell.	Buy.
Bailey	5¼	4¾
Beaver Consolidated	38¾	38⅜
Buffalo	2.46	2.15
Chambers - Ferland	12	11½
City of Cobalt	18	17½
Cobalt Central	...	...
Cobalt Lake	20	19¼
Conlagas	7.25	6.90
Crown Reserve, xd	2.65	2.33
Foster	8	5½
Gifford	3	2½
Great Northern	17	16⅞
Gould	4	2
Green - Meehan	4	3⅝
Hargraves	20	19¾
Hudson Bay	109	100
Kerr Lake	6.75	6.35
La Rose	4.80	4.67
Little Nipissing	4¼	3¾
McKin.-Dar.-Savage	1.76	1.75
Nancy Helen	3½	2
Nipissing	11.12½	10.90
Nova Scotia	17	14
Ophir	20	12
Otisse	1⅞	1½
Peterson Lake	12	11¾
Right of Way	7½	7
Rochester	4	3⅞
Silver Leaf	4¾	4
Union Pacific	2¾	2
Silver Queen	4½	3
Timiskaming	78	77¾
Trethewey	1.02	96
Wettlaufer	1.00	95
Porcupine Stocks—		
Hollinger	8.15	8.00
Moneta	35	28
Preston East D.	45½	45
Porc. Gold Mines	60	59
Porc. Tisdale	10	7
Porc. Imperial	30	21
Porc. Central	59	54
United Porcupine	10	8½
Swastika	65	63½
Dome Extension	49¾	49½

—Morning Sales.—

Bailey—1000 at 5.

Beaver Con.—150 at 38¼, 500 at 38⅜, 200 at 38⅝.

Cobalt Lake—200 at 19¼, 1000 at 19¼, 500 at 19⅛, 900 at 19¼, 500 at 19½.

Great Northern—500 at 16¾, 500 at 17, 500 at 17, 1000 at 17, 200 at 17¼, 100 at 17, 500 at 17, 700 at 17, 500 at 17, 1000 at 17, 800 at 17, 1000 at 17, 1000 at 17, 1000 at 17, 300 at 17, 1000 at 17, 1000 at 17, 1000 at 17, 500 at 17, 500 at 17, 1000 at 17, 1000 at 17, 500 at 17. B 60 days, 10.0 at 18, 1000 at 18.

Hollinger—100 at 8.10, 10 at 8.15, 25 at 8.15.

Hargraves—100 at 20, 500 at 20, 25 at 20.

La Rose—50 at 4.60.

Dome Extension—500 at 49⅝, 1000 at 49½, 200 at 49¾, 200 at 49¾, 2000 at 49½, 2000 at 49¼, 1500 at 49½.

Silver Leaf—2000 at 4¼.

Rochester—500 at 3⅞, 500 at 4¼, 500 at 4, 1000 at 3⅞, 1000 at 4, 200 at 4.

Preston East Dome—600 at 45½, 500 at 45½, 100 at 45¼, 100 at 46, 50 at 46, 500 at 45¼, 1000 at 45¼, 200 at 45½, 100 at 45½, 100 at 45½, 500 at 48, 1000 at 45, 1000 at 45, 500 at 45, 1500 at 48, 200 at 45.

Green - Meehan—1000 at 3¾, 100 at 4, 500 at 3⅞, 500 at 3⅞, 500 at 4, 2000 at 3⅞, 2000 at 3¾, 1000 at 3⅞.

Porc. Central—800 at 57.

Porc. Gold—100 at 60, 1000 at 61, 300 at 60½, 500 at 60½, 500 at 60½, 100 at 60.

Pearl Lake—500 at 50½, 1000 at 54¼, 500 at 54, 200 at 54½, 2800 at 54½, 100 at 53½, 500 at 54½, 200 at 54.

Swastika—200 at 65, 250 at 63.

West Dome—100 at 3.30, 100 at 3.29, 100 at 3.30, 100 at 3.28, 800 at 3.26, 100 at 3.25, 100 at 3.26, 100 at 3.26, 100 at 3.26½, 100 at 3.26, 800 at 3.26, 300 at 3.25, 270 at 3.15, 200 at 3.25, 200 at 3.25, 100 at 3.20½, 100 at 3.20, 500 at 3.20, 200 at 3.20, 100 at 3.15, 100 at 3.20, 100 at 3.20, 100 at 3.15.

Un. Pac. Cobalt—1000 at 2½.

Nipissing—5 at 11.00, 100 at 11.00.

Peterson Lake—1000 at 11½, 1000 at 11¾, 1000 at 11½.

Right of Way—500 at 7¾, 1000 at 7¾, 1000 at 7¾, 500 at 7½.

Wettlaufer—500 at 98, 400 at 98.

Timiskaming—1000 at 78, 500 at 78.

Crown Reserve—100 at 2.65.

United Porc.—1200 at 9, 1000 at 9, 2000 at 8½.

Chambers - Fer.—1200 at 11½, 500 at 11½.

McKin.-Dar.-Sav.—700 at 1.76, 300 at 1.76, 100 at 1.75, 100 at 1.75.

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.

—Morning Sales.—

Great Northern—500 at 17¼, 1000 at 18 (60 days), 1000 at 18, 1000 at 17¼, 500 at 17, 500 at 17, 100 at 17.

Swastika—100 at 63, 1000 at 62.

Carter Crume—50 at 33.

Steel Co. of Can.—25 at 89 pref.

Beaver—500 at 38¼.

Hollinger—100 at 8.05, 100 at 8.05, 100 at 8.05, 100, 100 at 8.05, 100 at 8.05, 33 at 8.00, 100 at 8.02, 100 at 8.00.

Porc. Tisdale—600 at 8¾.

West Dome—200 at 3.25, 600 at 3.25, 300 at 3.26, 100 at 3.28, 100, 100, 100 at 3.26, 100 at 3.25, 100 at 3.27, 200, 100, 100 at 3.27, 100 at 3.26, 50 at 3.26, 100 at 3.25, 100 at 3.25, 25 at 3.24, 100 at 3.24, 200 at 3.24, 100 at 3.22, 100 at 3.18, 500 at 3.17, 50 at 3.17, 100 at 3.15, 100 at 3.16, 100 at 3.16, 100 at 3.15, 300 at 3.14, 300 at 3.14, 100 at 3.19, 100 at 3.14, 100 at 3.19, 100 at 2.23.

Vipond—600 at 60½, 1000, 500 at 61, 300 at 62 (60 days).

Steel Co. of Can.—25, 50, 50 at 32¾, 25, 25 at 33, 50 at 32⅝, 50 at 32¾, 25 at 32¾, 5 at 33.

Timiskaming—200 at 78, 800 at 77½, 1000 at 77.

U. Pacific Cobalt—600 at 2⅜.

Peterson Lake—1000 at 11½.

Mexican Northern—100 at 29½, 100 at 29½, 100 at 29½.

Cobalt Lake—600 (60 days) at 20¾, 600 at 19⅞, 500 at 19½.

Silver Leaf—3050 at 4.

Preston East Dome—600 at 46, 200 at 46, 1000 at 46, 1000 at 46, 600, 1000 at 46, 500, 1000 at 46, 5000 (60 days) at 48, 400 at 46, 400 at 46½, 100 at 46, 100 at 46, 600 at 46, 2500 at 46

Dominion Exchange, Limited.

—Morning Sales.—

Cobalts:

Beaver—500, 100, 300 at 38½.

Cobalt Lake—500, 500 at 19⅝, 500, 500 at 19⅞, 500 at 20, 1000 at 20¾, 1000 at 20⅝ (sixty days).

Great Northern—500, 500, 1000 at 17, 500 at 17¼, 500, 500 at 17, 500 at 16⅞, 500 at 16¾, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 17, 1000, 400 at 16¾, 500 at 16⅞, 1000 at 17.

Green-Meehan—200 at 3¾, 1000, 500, 800, 500, 500 at 4.

Gould—1000 at 2½.

Hargraves—500 at 19¾.

La Rose—30 at 4.55.

Little Nipissing—500 at 4.

McKinley Darragh—100 at 1.76½.

Rochester—600, 500 at 4¼.

Silver Leaf—500 at 4¼.

Union Pacific Cobalt—1000, 1000, 500, 500 at 2½, 1000 at 2⅜.

Porcupines:

Preston E. Dome—1000, 1000, 500 at 46.

Swastika—500 at 63.

Vipond—500 at 60½.

West Dome—100, 50 at 3.25, 100, 100, 50 at 3.26, 100, 100, 100 at 3.27, 200, 200 at 3.24, 25 at 3.25, 20 at 3.24, 100, 100 at 3.23, 100 at 3.18, 100 at 3.19.

Total sales, 30,855.

New York Curb.

Charles Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Buffalo, closed 2 to 2½. Bay State Gas, ½ to ⅝. Cobalt Central, 7¼ to 8; 500 sold at 8. Granby, 33 to 35. Inter. Rubber, 30⅝ to 31. Kerr Lake, 6¾ to 6 7-16; 100 sold at 6 7-16. King Edward, 1 to 3. La Rose, 4 11-16 to 4 13-16, high 4¾, low 4¾; 500. Lake Superior, 30½ to 31. McKinley, 1⅜ to 1 13-16. May Oil, 68 to 70. Nipissing, 11 to 11¼. Nevada Utah, ⅞ to 1. Union Pacific, 2⅜ to 2½. Yukon Gold, 3¼ to 3 15-16. Preston, 45 to 47; 500 sold at 46. Vipond, 58 to 60, high 60½, low 58½; 3000.

GOLD CLAIMS HELD

Great Northern Silver Mines Recognize Importance of Porcupine Camp.

Speculators who are fully cognizant of the fact that the Great Northern Silver Mines, Limited, has made extensive purchases of claims in the Porcupine gold camp, have been in the market during the last few days, and the buying of the shares has been of a responsible nature on this account. On Saturday the shares made a further advance to 17 cents, or nearly three points above the price at the beginning of the week.

Great Northern has taken over several good claims in the gold bearing area, and in all holds some 600 acres in the Porcupine district. Only last week a bunch of claims in the Cripple Creek district was secured, and these are stated to have exceptional surface indications.

The company is capitalized at $1,500,000, in dollar shares, which at the ruling values represents a market valuation of only $250,000.

A friend in need is always wanting to borrow.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Mar. 17, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

	Mar. 17. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.		Mar. 1. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 17. Ore in lbs.
Barber	.....	66,000	King Edward	.....	40,000
Beaver	.....	551,513	McKinley-Darragh	65,190	1,312,940
Buffalo	.....	551,513	Nipissing	.....	1,606,240
Chambers-Ferland	.....	256,900	O'Brien	.....	271,320
City of Cobalt	66,000	252,280	Peterson Lake (Little Nip.)	.....	58,430
Cobalt Lake	61,420	1,146,990	Right-of-Way	.....	213,220
Cobalt Townsite	.....	288,740	Silver Cliff	.....	98,180
Conlagas	69,400	934,180	Standard Cobalt	.....	44,813
Crown Reserve	65,000	508,670	Timiskaming	.....	563,419
Hargraves	.....	41,100	Trethewey	48,100	229,709
Hudson Bay	.....	122,350	Wettlaufer	.....	60,022
La Rose	61,200	1,165,730			
Kerr Lake	.....	721,592			

The shipments for the week were 426, 310 pounds, or 213 tons.

The shipments from Jan. 1 to March 17 were 10,397,470 pounds, or 5443 tons.

In 1910 the shipments amounted to 34,420 tons; in 1909, they were 20,096 tons, valued at $12,455,301; in 1908, 25,463 tons, valued at $9,133,373; in 1907, 14,040 tons, valued at $6,000,000; in 1906, 5120 tons, valued at $1,900,000; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at $1,478,196, and in 1904, 153 tons, valued at $130,217.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say while prospects for general business continue good, there is heard some complaint regarding the way in which spring trade is opening out and there seems to be some disappointment in view of the fact that spring business has not started with quite the same vim noted this time a year ago. Some lines are showing a tendency to lag. While this was not so much in evidence last year, it is to be remembered that early March was much warmer than it has been this season and that, given a good season from now on, it is likely the total trade will not be behind that of previous years. A good trade continues to move in all kinds of hardware and builders' supplies. The demand for these lines from outside points is active, showing that the activity in building is not confined to any one part of the country. A steady trade is reported in groceries. Sugar and canned goods continue very firm. Country trade is fair and deliveries of produce good. The demand for leather is quiet and boot and shoe factories are not over busy at the moment. Collections are fair.

Toronto reports say on the whole, an excellent business seems to be moving in all lines of trade there. Retail business has kept up well for so early in the season altho the weather has been a little cool for a heavy movement of the higher spring goods. Expectations are that trade will be all the better a little later on. Wholesalers are doing a good business in millinery and general drygoods and are very well satisfied with the outlook for the future. Prices generally hold steady to firm. Hardware business is quite active in all lines. During the past week there have been further announcements of large buildings to go up in this city and at outside points there also seems to be much doing in this respect. Staple lines of groceries are moving well. Receipts of produce have been fairly large. Prices in most lines show little change. Hogs and their products are slightly easier. The demand for leather and hides is quiet and prices about steady.

Winnipeg reports say general trade there and thruout the West continues to move very satisfactorily. Railways are busy moving large quantities of freight and shipments of agricultural machinery, building materials and railway construction supplies are going forward freely. Retail trade seems to be brisk and in most directions spring trade is opening out very satisfactorily. Unusually large numbers of British settlers are arriving almost daily and the number coming in during the season promises to break all previous records. Money is in excellent demand and is offering fairly freely.

Sharp Recovery in Prices on the Wall Street Market

PRICES BEING MAINTAINED BY DRIVES AGAINST SHORTS

Temporary Flurry on Wall Street Traced to Operations of Professional Floor Traders.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, March 18.

The little upward flurry in New York stocks this week could only be traced to the ease in the money markets. Frequent reference has been made to this and the suggestion ventured that the various syndicates might seize upon it to try and make a market promotion. That there is shown to be something still wanted to hold prices up is proved by the shortness of time in which the rallies can be sustained. The public confidence has been lost and unnatural attempts to regain it cannot prove successful. Suspicion as to the judgments which might be handed out by the supreme court are doubtless withholding outside buying.

* * *

It seems to be conceded that the new congress will concentrate itself on the tariff. This is not to the liking of the financiers and the wise ones are getting out of the market as fast as they can without unnecessarily disturbing conditions. A fair inference as to the present condition of trade can be had from the continued increase in the number of idle cars. This kind of information can only make one impression upon those interested in securities, and to bring sales from those who think that commercial affairs are not so sound as some interviews given out by supposed au-

Disturbing Trade Conditions Not in Line With Supposed Authorative Interviews.

thorities indicate. These days are trying ones for those who have the exchange to care for, and neither they nor the traders are able to make any money. The one safe and only certain way to save losses for the present is to leave this market alone.

* * *

Missouri Pacific was thought to have gotten out of its troubles when the control was taken out of the hands of the Goulds. A further break in the stock this week points otherwise, however, and no surprise need be felt if a reorganization of the company should be announced later. A continuous stream of new obligations is being made by the railways. Pennsylvania proposes doubling its capital and other companies not so fortunately favored are putting out short term rates in default of being able to make any other security acceptable. These actions are not in line with a bull market, altho the new financing requires that the market be stimulated in special cases while this is in effect.

* * *

There are too few outstanding speculative long accounts to make it worth while to attempt a shake out by a break. Floor traders are maintaining their general method of operation, that of going short, and it is against these that the prices are being sustained by the outsiders. London is reported a seller on all favorable opportunities, and it might be remarked that London is seldom on the wrong side of the market. It will not be long before the crop will become a big factor in relation to stock prices. It will take at least a normal crop to keep the market on an even keel, and

Investment Purchases Holding Up Toronto Market—Speculation Continues Apathetic.

anything less than normal will work to the advantage of the bears.

* * *

Montreal retains its leadership for speculation in Canadian securities, the Toronto market being more concerned in the movements of mining issues, especially those of the Porcupine gold camp. An increase in the capital of "Soo" provided an argument for speculation in the shares of this company, and likewise C. P. R. this week. The reduction in the Bank of England rate was undoubtedly an influence on the price of C. P. R., and accruing rights on this company's holdings of "Soo" was also beneficial to bullish sentiment. Demand for the ownership of its public utilities is now agitating Winnipeg as well as Toronto, and there seems a fair reason to believe that the western city will compromise with the Winnipeg Electric Company. The Toronto Electric Co., after a long period of bluffing, is more than likely to accept the city's offer.

The F. N. Burt issues are among the strongest stocks on the Toronto market. Due consideration should be given to the fact that these are industrials, and thereby subject quickly to any changes in commercial conditions. Canadian affairs commercially are rosy, the only speck in the horizon being the reciprocity matter. Money is in good demand and it is on this account that the loaning institutions are still able to maintain a still fairly stiff rate for call loans. While the local market offers no encouragement to speculation at the present, there are inducements to investors and it is these who are providing countenance to current prices.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF UNION PACIFIC BOARD

Work on Cobalt Claims Will Be Pushed—Investing in Porcupine.

The new board of directors of the Union Pacific Cobalt Mines, Ltd., have announced a most aggressive policy to develop the company's properties. But little work was done the past year, except on the Peterson Lake claim, where the shaft was sunk to the depth of some 215 feet. The company expect to start work this month on this property and are negotiating with the Little Nipissing for the use of that company's workings. This arrangement effected, the Union Pacific would be able to be mining at 300 feet on their own property within a short time.

The new board consists of two Toronto men, two from Montreal and three from Ottawa, the home of the company. They announce that sufficient stock remains in the treasury to finance future operations, and that, after starting the Peterson Lake workings, the Michigan claim will also be worked. The Michigan claim has always been thought very highly of by mining interests and its location is right in the heart of the producing areas.

The board are also negotiating for the acquisition of two Porcupine claims and intend to enter this field. A large amount of the stock of the Union Pacific is held in and around Toronto, so that considerable interest is felt here in the future of the company.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY TO BE ORGANIZED

Huge Corporation May Increase Capital to $500,000,000—Profits Are $80,000,000 a Year.

The Supreme Court of the United States is conducting an investigation into the affairs of the Standard Oil Co., and a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, whether it be favorable or unfavorable to the corporation will result in a capital reorganization.

Should the decision favor the Standard Oil Co., an increase in the capital stock from the present $100,000,000 to $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 will probably be voted upon. The Standard is showing net profits available for dividends at the rate of $80,000,000 a year, and is paying to shareholders $40,000,000 a year.

Present profits available for dividends are equal to 16 per cent on a capitalization of $500,000,000. The payment of 8 per cent a year on that amount of capital stock would require $40,000,000 a year, the same amount that has been paid annually on the present $100,000,000 capital for the last six years.

Should the Standard Oil Co. be forced to dissolve, there might follow a reorganization that would result in the creation of several distinct companies. The present shareholders of Standard Oil would then receive equal participation in the shares of the different concerns. The Standard, at present, is made up of close to 125 subsidiary companies.

Shareholders of the Standard Oil Co. need fear no heavy loss, compared with the present market values of the stock, should there be a forced sale of properties and distribution of assets. The Standard Oil Co.'s current assets are to-day in excess of $500,000,000, or approximately $126,000,000 below the current market value of the stock. Should the company go into liquidation, it could easily pay shareholders a sum equal to the present market value of the stock.

The business of the Standard Oil Co. has shown a large increase since the Government started its investigation. It is in a position to greatly increase its dividend payments, but had refrained from doding so on account of litigation.

Assets of the Standard Oil Co. at the close of each year from 1899 to 1910, inclusive, follow:

Year	Assets
1910	*$530,000,000
1909	*490,000,000
1908	*450,000,000
1907	*410,000,000
1906	371,664,531
1905	337,198,105
1904	303,367,225
1903	275,949,774
1902	235,445,822
1901	214,764,856
1900	209,140,331
1899	200,791,623

*Estimate

FEW GRANTS OF FINANCE CONTROL SITUATION

Dual Control of Steel Trust and Great Railroads an Established Fact.

Little has been heard of late of the dual control of the United States Steel Corporation and the principal railroads by the same men,—half a dozen giants of finance whose combined fortunes total no less than a billion and a half of dollars and who control institutions having an aggregate capital and backing of at least $10,000,000,000. The interstate commerce commissioners referred pointedly to this situation in their rate decision. But in the commotion caused by the resultant foil in stocks the commission's comments on the matter were pretty generally ignored. In view of expectations entertained in inner circles of a reduction in the price of steel rails this year it is pertinent to reprint those comments:

"It is well understood that in recent years the price of structural steel in larger sizes and of steel rails has been uniformly maintained. It is also well understood that the same men who are potential in the United States Steel Corporation and the American Locomotive works are influential in directing the policy of our railroads. Now, if the steel trust is to determine the price which shall be paid for rails and for bridges, and if the locomotive trust is to determine the price of engines, the car trust of cars and the labor trust of labor, and if the railways have only to meet the demands made by these combinations and charge over to the public by an increase of rates whatever is paid, a most unfortunate situation has developed. There is nothing in all this which enables us to say that railways do pay extravagant prices, and if we are satisfied that the present rates do not yield an adequate return we should, notwithstanding these conditions of monopoly we unhesitatingly approve an advance, but in view of the monopolistic character of the business we should proceed with caution."

LLOYDS WILL INSURE AGAINST ANYTHING

Bizarre Risks Underwritten at London's Famous Insurance House.

These are fairly busy and prosperous days for Lloyd's in London. This refers not so much to its routine maritime business as to its unique custom of affording a very speculative sort of insurance against almost any contingency in human affairs.

Insurance itself is inevitably speculative as regards each separate transaction, but not against a given mass of risks of sickness, accident or death. Regarding these, actuarial skill has worked out infallible averages of probability from a multitude of instances. The company is sure of its profit and its solvency; the only speculation left concerns the individual policy holder who must "die to win."

But the Lloyd brokers and their clients make excursions into the unchartered realms of chance. The volume of new business written depends on the unusual risks or crises that appear in the path of individuals, classes or communities.

Apparently there is nothing too bizarre to underwrite, if the applicant will pay the premium. Pianists' fingers, athletes' muscles, singers' voices, are trite cases. These approach standardization. It is the possibilities of what we call "history" that approach the other extreme of necessary gambling. Politics, war, travel, trade, amusement, weather, all create opportunities. Lloyd's bought chances on blockade runners in the civil war; and was in a blue funk during the Russo-Japanese war when it appeared that insured ships bound to Vladivostok could hardly elude the Japs.

To-day it is accepting policies on the chances of harm to foreign investments in Mexico. It tries to read the diplomatic mysteries that veil that situation and to weigh the political and military probabilities involved. In the past it has made many profits on "war in the Balkans" and on tropical troubles.

In home affairs the "room" is usually busied at this season in forecasting the British budget. This year, with the treasury revenues for ten months $1,121,000,000 against $850,000,000 a year before, it is selling protection against reduced or abolished instead of increased taxes. Thus it is charging 25 to 100 per cent if the sugar duty is wiped out, and 35 per cent against any reduction.

King George will be crowned in June. If fate prevents the scheduled coronation, a host of Britons will lose much business and money. Hence they are busily taking out Lloyd policies.

A new wrinkle in business risks has developed in purchase of financial protection, provided proposed or rumored company mergers do not eventuate. In one current case 40 per cent is charged. It would be entertaining to get a Lloyd valuation on many Wall Street rumors of the sort.

MARKET LETTER.

T. O. Anderson & Co. say in their weekly circular: An offer from the city to take over the Toronto Electric Light stock at 125, while it may not be altogether satisfactory to holders who have bought at higher figures, deserves consideration. We believe that an arrangement should have been made between the city and the company before the municipality undertook any expenditure, but seeing that this was not done, and that competition is inevitable, a compromise between the company and the city would be a satisfactory solution of an unfortunate situation.

There are several stocks in the local market which we think are worthy of consideration. To investors, these particularly apply because of the dividend returns available, and this fact may cause speculation later on.

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 3 per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 2¼ per cent. New York call money, highest 2¾ per cent., lowest 2 per cent., ruling rate 2¾ per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5 to 5½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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

	—Between Banks— Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	3-64 dis.	1-64 dis.	¼ to ¼
Mont. funds	10c dis.	par	¼ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	8 27-32	8¾	9¼
Ster., demand	9 5-16	9 11-32	9 9-16
Cable trans	9 13-32	9 7-16	9 11-16

—Rates in New York—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days	483.85	485
Sterling, demand	486.10	487

The Stock Markets

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

	March 17. Ask.	Bid.	March 18. Ask.	Bid.
Amal. Asb. com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Black Lake com	16	15½	18	15½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
B. C. Packers A.	...	86	...	86
do B.	...	94	90	...
do. common	...	45	...	45
Bell Telephone	...	...	...	...
Burt F. N. com	107½	107	...	107
do. preferred	...	112¾	...	113½
Can. Cement com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
C.C. & F. Co., com	...	...	...	...
Can. Cereal com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Elec	...	102	...	102¼
Can. Mach., pref	92½	91½	...	...
C. P. R.	217	216	...	216
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com	38	37	38	37
do. preferred	...	100½	...	100½
Consumers' Gas	199	198	199	198
Crow's Nest	74	...	74	...
Detroit United	...	69½	...	69½
Dom. Coal com	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	104¼	...	...
Dom. Steel Corp	61	60	60½	...
Dom. Telegraph	...	...	...	...
Duluth - Superior	84	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝
Elec. Dev. pref	...	...	...	...
Illinois pref	...	93¼	...	93¾
Int. Coal & Coke	64	61	64	61
Laurentide com	...	210	...	210
Lake of Woods	...	...	...	...
London Electric	...	...	...	...
Mackay common	92½	92	92½	91½
do. preferred	75½	75	75¼	...
Maple Leaf com	43	39½	42	39¾
do. preferred	95½	93¾	95½	94
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...	...
M. St. P. & S.S.M.	...	...	...	...
Niagara Nav	135	...	...	...
Northern Nav	...	122	...	...
N. S. Steel com	...	94½	...	94½
Pac. Burt com	...	47¼	...	...
do. preferred	...	95¼	...	95¼
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico Ry	58	56¼	58	56
Quebec L., H. & P.	...	...	...	...
R. & O. Nav	111	110	111	...
Rio Jan. Tram	107	...	106¼	106
Rogers common	...	177½	...	177½
do. preferred	112½	...	113½	...
Sawyer-Massey	34	31	...	33
do. preferred	90¾	90½	90¾	90½
St. L. & C. Nav.	...	...	...	...
Sao Paulo Tram	157	156½	157½	167
S. Wheat com	...	57¾	59	57½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Tor. Elec. Light	128	127	130	127
Toronto Rail	...	124½	...	...
Tri-City pref	...	...	...	...
Twin City com	108½	...	108½	108¼
Winnipeg Railway	199	...	199	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	2.62	2.57	...	...
La Rose	...	4.50	4.75	4.60
Nipissing Mines	...	11.00	...	11.00
Trethewey	100	96	99	97
—Banks—				
Commerce	222	...	222	220¾
Dominion	240	239	...	238½
Hamilton	...	204½	...	204½
Imperial	...	227	...	227
Merchants'	...	188	...	188
Metropolitan	...	195½	...	195½
Molsons	...	207	...	207
Montreal	...	250	...	250
Nova Scotia	276¾	...	...	274
Ottawa	210	208	210	208
Royal	...	237	...	237
Standard	228	227	228	226
Toronto	212	...	212	...
Traders'	...	143	...	143
Union	...	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	132	...	...	131
Canada Landed	...	167½	...	167½
Canada Perm.	...	169	...	169
Central Canada	200	...	200	...
Colonial Invest	...	66	...	66
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm	...	124	...	124
Hamilton Prov.	...	133	...	133
Huron & Erie	...	203½	...	202
do. 20 p.c. pd	...	...	...	...
Landed Banking	...	134	...	134
London & Can.	118	115	116	115
National Trust	...	202	...	202
Ontario Loan	...	157	...	157
do. 20 p.c.	...	145	...	145
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	175	...	176
Toronto Mortgage	...	131	...	131
Toronto Savings	...	160	...	160
Union Trust	170	...	170	...
—Bonds—				
Black Lake	75	...	75	...
Can. Northern Ry.	...	95	...	95
Dominion Steel	86	...	...	...
Electric Develop	82	...	82	...
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	...	89	...	89
Mexican L. & P.	90	89¾	90	89¾
Penmans	...	91¼	...	91½
Porto Rico	...	88	...	88
Prov. of Ontario	...	...	...	...
Quebec L., H. & P.	85½	85	...	85½
Rio Jan., 1st mort	99	...	99	...
Sao Paulo	...	...	...	...

—Morning Sales—

Twin City.	Saw.-Massey.	Maple L.
1 @ 108¾	50 @ 33¼	10 @ 39
25 @ 108¼	50 @ 33½	4 @ 93*
25 @ 108¾	25 @ 33	20 @ 94*
	25 @ 90½*	24 @ 94½*
Burt.		1 @ 94½*
200 @ 107¼	La Rose.	
10 @ 107½	100 @ 460	15 @ 92¼
11 @ 113¾*		32 @ 75*
40 @ 113¼*	Nipissing.	50 @ 75¼*
	250 @ 11.10	
Rio.		S. Wheat.
17 @ 106½	Trethewey.	25 @ 58¼
75 @ 106¼	500 @ 98	10 @ 58¾
City Dairy.	Black Lake.	Union.
15 @ 37	$1000 @ 75	13 @ 180
Sao Paulo.	Tor. Elec.	N. Scotia.
200 @ 157	50 @ 127	20 @ 274
Fac. Burt.	Detroit.	Commerce.
5 @ 47¼	5 @ 70½	50 @ 221
Mex. Elec.	Cement.	Mex. L.-P.
$5000 @ 87½2	5 @ 97¾*	$1000 @ 80½2
	Con. Gas.	
	10 @ 198½	

*Preferred. zBonds.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $21,375,275 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is a decrease of $3,224,100, in the proportionate cash reserve, as compared with last week. The statement follows:

—Daily Average.—	
Loans increased	$11,430,800
Specie decrease	1,871,000
Legal tenders, increase	1,175,900
Deposits, increase	10,226,000
Circulation, decrease	64,800
Reserve, decrease	695,100
Reserve required, increase	2,559,001
Surplus, decrease	254,100
U. S. deposits, increase	52,700
—Actual Condition.—	
Loans, increase	$1,976,900
Specie, increase	1,092,800
Legal tenders, increase	1,672,600
Deposits, increase	3,095,600
Circulation, decrease	45,200
Reserve, increase	2,105,400
Reserve required, increase	773,900
Surplus, increase	1,331,500
U. S. deposits, increase	110,600

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York not reporting to the New York clearing house:

Loans, increase	$5,724,400
Specie, decrease	909,100
Legal tender, increase	71,600
Total deposits, increase	12,951,300

Bullion in London.

LONDON March 18.—Bullion amounting to £37,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premium at Madrid 850, at Lisbon $00.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Erickson Perkins & Co (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King-street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Ails. Chal.	...	...	...	...	...
Amal. Cop.	63¾	64	63¾	64	1,900
Am. Beet S.	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	600
Am. Canners.	9½	9½	9½	9½	200
Am. Cot. Oil.	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60¼	500
Am. Lin. pr.	32	33	32	33	300
Am. Loco.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	100
Amer. Tel.	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	300
Anaconda	...	...	...	...	...
Atchison	107¼	108	107¼	108	2,800
Atl. Coast.	119½	119½	119½	119½	100
B. & Ohio	103	103¼	103	103⅛	500
Brooklyn	77⅛	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	600
Car Fdry.	...	...	...	...	...
C. C. C.	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Leath.	29	29	29	29	100
Ches. & O.	82	82½	82	82½	900
Col. Fuel	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	200
Col. South.	...	...	...	...	...
Corn Prod	...	...	...	...	...
C. P. R.	216⅝	216⅝	216	216⅝	2,500
Del. & Hud.	167⅛	167⅞	167⅛	167⅞	100
Denver	31	31	31	31	100
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Distillers	...	...	...	...	...
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	800
do. 1sts	47⅝	48	47½	48	700
do. 2nds	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	143¾	143¾	143¾	143⅝	2,700
Gen. Elec.	...	...	...	...	...
Goldfield	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	400
Gt. Nor. Ore.	59	59	59	59	100
Gt. Nor. pr.	126⅜	127	126⅜	127	1,900
Ice Secur.	23½	23½	23½	23½	200
Illinois	135	135	135	135	300
Interboro	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	2,000
Int. Paper	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa Cent.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	200
Kan. South.	34½	35	34½	35	200
L. & N.	...	...	...	...	...
Lehigh Val.	173	173	172¼	172⅞	2,700
Mackay	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	75¾	75¾	75⅝	75¾	100
Mex. C. 2nds.	...	...	...	...	...
M. K. T.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	100
Mo. Pacific.	51⅜	51⅝	49⅞	51½	35,100
M. S. P. & S.	147¾	147¾	147½	147⅝	400
N. Amer.	71	71	71	71	100
Natl. Lead	51⅛	52⅜	51⅛	52¼	200
Norfolk	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107½	700
Nor. Pac.	123½	124	123½	124	3,100
Northwest	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	100
N. Y. C.	107	108	106¾	107¾	1,200
Ont. & West.	...	...	...	...	...
Penna.	126⅞	126⅞	126½	126⅞	2,300
Pac. Mail	...	...	...	...	...
Peo. Gas	106	106	106	106	300
Pitts. Coal	21	21	21	21	100
Press. Steel	33	33¼	33	33¼	200
Reading	156¼	157	156⅞	156⅞	24,600
Rep. Steel	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¾	800
do. pref.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	100
Rubber	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42½	400
do. 1sts	...	...	...	...	...
Ry. Springs	...	...	...	...	...
Sloss	...	...	...	...	...
Smelters	75¾	75¾	75	75¾	1,700
South. Pac.	116	116¼	116	116½	1,900
South. Ry.	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26½	600
do. pref.	64½	64½	63¾	64	300
S.L.S.F. 2nds.	...	...	...	...	...
S. L. S. W.	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	900
Sugar	119	119¾	118	119¾	1,500
Tenn. Cop.	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	300
Texas	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	200
Third Ave.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	700
Toledo	23½	23¼	22¾	23¼	400
do. pref.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	100
Twin City	...	...	...	...	...
Union Pac.	174¼	175¾	173¾	175⅝	17,000
do. pref.	91	91⅞	91	91⅞	200
U. S. Steel	77⅜	78¼	77¼	78¼	21,300
do. pref.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	200
do. bonds	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	...
Utah Cop.	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash	16¾	17	16¾	17	200
do. pref.	37¼	37½	37	37½	300
Virg. Chem.	65⅞	67¼	65⅞	66¾	1,500
Westinghouse	67	67	66¾	66¾	200
West. Union	...	...	...	...	...
Wis. Cent.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	100
Woollens	34½	36¾	34½	35⅝	1,900

Total sales, 172,700.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

	Ask.	Bid.
Twin City	109½	107¾
Winnipeg Railway	198	195
Ottawa Power	130	...
Cement	22¼	22⅜
Can. Cereal	23½	21
Steel Corporation	59¾	59⅝
Mackay preferred	93¾	90½
Nipissing	11.25	10.75
Ogilvie	128½	127½
Penmans	62	60½
Nova Scotia Steel	97	96¾
Canadian Pacific	...	216¾
Detroit United	70¼	70
Halifax Electr ;ac..S mfwyp	mfwyp	pu
Halifax Rails	144	85
Mexican L. & P.	86	150¾
Montreal Power	151	60¼
Quebec Railway	61	110½
Richelieu & Ontario	112	106⅝
Rio	106¾	146½
Soo	143	82
Duluth - Superior, xd.	85	156
Sao Paulo, xd.	157½	231¾
Montreal Rails	232	145
Bell Telephone	...	126
Toronto Rails	127	89¾
Cement preferred	87	93
Illinois preferred	...	104¾
Dominion Steel pref.	105	75¼
Mackay preferred, xd.	76	...
N. S. Steel preferred	125	127
Lake of Woods preferred	...	

—Morning Sales.—

Richelieu & Ont.—135 at 110¼, 100 at 110¾, 75 at 110¼, 16 at 110, 30 at 110.

Detroit—85 at 70, 15 at 69¾, 50 at 70¼.

Montreal Power—100 at 150½, 25 at 150¾.

Toronto Railway—75 at 127.

Twin City—50 at 108.

Ottawa L. & P.—18 at 130.

Quebec Railway—30 at 60.

Shawinigan—7 at 112.

Canadian Pacific—50 at 216½, 25 at 216¼, 25 at 217.

Steel Corp.—150 at 60¼, 115 at 60, 25 at 60¼, 25 at 59¾, 50 at 59⅝, 125 at 59¾.

Cement—9 at 22½, 150 at 22, 25 at 22¼.

Scotia—8 at 97, 50 at 96¾.

Crown Reserve—100 at 2.62.

Ogilvie—25 at 128.

Iron preferred—50 at 105.

Textile common—15 at 72¾.

Cement preferred—31 at 87, 1 at 87½, 4 at 88¼.

Asbestos—50 at 11½, 15 at 12.

Montreal Cotton—10 at 154.

Coal preferred—2 at 110.

Banks:
Royal—5 at 228, 10 at 237, 14 at 237.
Quebec—42 at 142, 10 at 141, 39 at 140.
Merchants—18 at 190, 10 at 191.
Union—4 at 150.

Bonds:
Cement—600 at 100.
Textile—$1000 at 100, B; $1000 at 94, D; $250 at 97½, A.
Power 4½ bonds—$1000 at 99¼.
Coal—$500 at 97.

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase.
Mo. Pacific, 2nd week March	*$42,000
Texas & Pacific, 2nd week March	*32,577
C.P.R., 2nd week March	284,000
Duluth Sup., 2nd week March	1,284
do. month to date	2,439
Soo, January	*$48,554

*Decrease.

Will Reduce Capital.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Directors of the American Woolen Co. voted to reduce common stock of $30,000,000 to $20,000,000, a cut of 33 1-3 per cent. Action will be submitted to stockholders for approval at special meeting called for April 28 in Jersey City.

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WALL STREET POINTERS.

President Diaz reported confident of victory.

Mayor Gaynor denounces strike as inexcusable and criminal.

Mexican insurgents threaten to destroy bridges to prevent Limantour from reaching Mexico City.

Samuel Gompers coming to take personal charge of general teamsters' strike.

U. S. Steel Corporation's annual report shows balance for common dividends equal to 12.25 per cent. compared with 10.48 per cent. in 1909.

Harriman roads may offer stock subscription rights in connection with coming financing.

Dunn and Bradstreet's report only slight improvement in trade conditions, with extremely conservative buying.

President Taft's arbitration proposal continues to be warmly endorsed by British statesmen.

Danish foreign office accepts American invitation to appoint commission to promote arbitration.

New York State trust companies report increased resources of 60,000,000 and increased deposits of sixty-five million from November 10 to February 28.

Bradstreet's says distributive trade is still quiet, more so perhaps than in recently preceding weeks.

Dunn's Review says recent improvement in trade conditions very slow, irregular and conservative, and is chiefly in evidence in iron and steel.

Josepr says: The showing in the Steel Company for last year was, all things considered, most extraordinary, Steel common will eventually cross 100. There is very little prospect of any importan Supreme Court decision next Monday. Interboros are very good. Phenomenal earnings must tell in the long run. Specialties: Average long Northern Pacific, and do not be afraid to buy Cons. Gas.

ON WALL STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following at the week-end: The stock market has had a sharp rebound this week followed by a recurrence of stagnation, but at a little higher level than a week ago. We are now at a point where many seriously believe that a decision in the trust cases is eminent and that the United States Supreme Court may hand it down next Monday. There is little inducement to buy, under the circumstances until we see what Monday has in store.

It has been a manipulated market for some days past—probably by the same operators who put up prices the last several times, altho finding a small market for their holdings. We grant that there has been a little improvement in general business, but several important lines have shown a falling off from the level that was established before the inter-state commerce commission, on February 24 denied the application of the railroads for increased freight rates. The steel trade is a case in point. Yet, in the face of this steel stocks have been run up. All that we have to say to this is that it is exceedingly unwise and we cannot advise following the market upward. There will, doubtless, be chances to make some moderate turns by buying stocks on drives. That is all there is in it. Sell out on the bulges.

* * *

Chas. Head & Co. to R. R. Bongard: Disappointment regarding the rate decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission has already worn away thru the iron and steel industry may possibly be feeling the effect in the falling off in new orders. As it is, however, the operated capacity of the mills is the fullest since last October. Considering the sitation in all its various phases we see every reason for being bullish and would counsel the purchase of the better class of stocks for much higher prices. The inception of a movement is the time to buy and not at its climax.

London Stock Market Dull.

LONDON, March 18.—Money was in demand and discount rates were firm and higher to-day. The stock market was dull and featureless. Consols hardened a fraction, but Kaffirs, copper shares and home rails were inclined to ease off on profit-taking. Only a limited amount of business was done in the American section. The closing was steady with prices a small fraction higher than yesterday's New York closing.

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.
Consols, for money	80¾	81
Consols, for account	81 1-16	81⅛

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MADAM BUTTERFLY
(IN ENGLISH)
ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK

PASSING OF SERVANT GIRL—WHY?

Housework is Easiest and Most Natural Avocation for Women, Yet They Prefer Harder Jobs With Less Pay—Writer Suggests Remedy.

By EMMA P .EWING. ..

The home is the pre-eminent institution of this country. It is the heart of society, the most important training school for the future citizen, and its influence for good or evil is far-reaching and everlasting.

Housework is the most important work in the world to-day, and every department of it becomes interesting to the earnest, intelligent worker. It is far less monotonous than most work, and its compensations are greater and more enduring.

A popular writer, a man who seems to have made a careful study of domestic service conditions, says: "Housework is the easiest of all work, and its pay is more than twice as much as shop work. It is the most attractive and natural avocation for the gentler sex; but is one greatly disliked and avoided by women. Girls prefer any kind of toil, no matter how poorly paid, rather than housework, they are prejudiced against this, and shun it."

She Chose Smaller Pay.

A paper box manufacturer in an eastern city had an application for work in his shop from a nice, sensible looking American girl. When he told her he could pay but $2 a week, she looked troubled and disappointed. Then he said to her: I have a small family, my wife and two children, and my wife needs someone to help her do the housework. If you will help her, I will give you a nice room and board and pay you $4, but in the factory, here I can pay you but $3, without room or board." For a moment she seemed to be thinking; then drawing a long breath, she looked into his face sadly, and said: "I'll take the $2."

What is the matter with our homes? Why did not that nice, sensible girl want to do housework and earn three times what she could earn in the factory?

Domestic Service Unregulated.

We Americans say that labor is honorable—all labor that is useful and well done. We say proudly that no one is looked down upon in this country because he works; that all honest work is ennobling to the worker; ah! pardon me! with one exception! There is one kind of work that is dishonorable. Instead of ennobling the worker, it drags her down and degrades her. She becomes a servant, a menial—and the conditions surrounding her are those of servitude. She may, or may not have regular hours—that depends upon the "mistress." Her pay does not necessarily represent her ability in the least. This department of work known as "domestic service" is unregulated, and without any special or uniform system. When a person takes hold of it, at what point she will begin her work depends upon the mistress who employs her. Perhaps no two mistresses living in the same block and belonging to the same grade of society have the same work done in the same manner. Work in domestic service is to a great extent haphazard. One may begin it anywhere, do it any way, but it is never finished, there is no end to housework.

There are no promotions in it, it leads nowhere—save to cap, a badge of servitude.

The Struggle With Servants

Years ago a prominent American writer said: "Since the earliest syllable of recorded time, women have been struggling with servants." The twentieth century finds her still struggling. Can the crude, uneducated servant of the ages do the work of the cultured American citizen of to-day? Can the labor system of the dead past be adjusted to fit the social and economic conditions of the living present? Has a "servant" any appropriate place in our democratic institutions? Why should not labor in the home be subject to the laws which govern it elsewhere?

Why should a family have half a dozen or more helpers when one, or possibly two, are all that are needed at night? Why should not homes be provided in all our cities for household helpers where they can have a free and independent social life, and when out of employment find temporarily, instructive labor?

The Name an Obstacle.

"Names are things," and the name "servant" is a big thing, which becomes an impassable stumbling block to the average American girl! But it is not only a name, it represents a menial condition. Is it not easy to discover reasons why social equality has become a disturbing factor in domestic service? Does this question disturb other departments of work?

Men employ no servants excepting those connected with the home, where woman's rule has unquestioned sway. Men seem to have discovered an important difference between badges of servitude, and uniforms representing advancing service. Why should not household helpers wear uniforms, and be promoted, step by step, from the scullion in the kitchen to the cook—the housekeeper—and finally, when they reach the summit, and are worthy to graduate as home-makers—why should they not be entitled to wear a uniform of blue, decorated with at least a trinity of white stars?

Is there any cluster in the blue heavens above that would look brighter or be more alluring to the young men of this country? Have the conditions in our homes to-day nothing to do with the "prejudice against housework"—with the "dislike for domestic service?" Is it any marvel that a nice, sensible American girl said to the box manufacturer, "I'll take the two dollars?"

Why Not Systematize?

Who is responsible for the continuance of these degrading conditions in the home? Is it not our best home-makers who are popular club members all over the country?

Why should not these women organize and systematize housework and by so doing eliminate at least one-half the time and labor now employed in the average home? Why? Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, in a recent article, plainly indicates that in her opinion women do not know how, for she says: "Until the men of America establish a practical working system of domestic service, putting it on the basis of the other systems for which they are responsible, one fears it will not be done."

What think the women who are demanding equal suffrage of this statement? And those other women, who have proposed, time and again, to help men in their municipal housekeeping, what do they think of Mrs. Bacon's statement?

Are not women to-day doing successfully most of the various kinds of work done by men? And have not the best women in the country, home-makers who are clubwomen, been for 40 or 50 years (unwittingly, perchance) educating, arming, equipping and training themselves to do this most important work? For this they were permitted to study Browning unceasingly, while breadmaking was still unlearned, and the staff of life in their homes a flimsy affair for their hard-working husbands and sons to lean upon!

"The mills of the gods grind slow," but is not the time now come for those women to gather all their garnered wealth—all their treasures of mind and heart—all their skill and power into the reconstruction of the American home, and thus save it from disintegration, possibly from destruction?

Let Women Do Their Work.

The passing of the servant girl opens the pathway to a new life, and when the clubwoman takes up this work, the dawn of a new era will have come. The reign of slovenly domestic ignorance will give place to a reign of orderly intelligence, and housework will become "attractive" and will be "the natural avocation for the gentler sex." And then our native-born young women who desire remunerative employment, will gladly seek it in domestic service, having graduated from the high school, where they have been taught domestic science. "Household drudgery" will become a forgotten phrase, and the brightest, sweetest, most delightful place on earth will be an American home. In that good time the hand that will wield the most potent influence in moral, social and political affairs will be the hand of the successful home-maker.

And then the American woman, having found herself and taken possession of her neglected inheritance, will discover that there is no nobler work than housework; no grander sphere than the sphere of domestic duty, and with clearer mental and spiritual vision will realize that to make a pleasant, healthful, happy home requires noble aspirations, broad intelligence, fine executive ability and rare artistic skill; and that it is the greatest achievement possible for woman.—Minneapolis Daily News.

Big Fee for Vaccination.

Complaint is made of the increase in fees for surgical operations. But the old records require a good deal of beating. For instance, £12,000, the pension of £500 a year and the barony which Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, the Hertfordshire physician, received from Catharine II. of Russia for vaccinating her at St Petersburg in 1762. Sir Astley Cooper once earned 6000 guineas in a single week for performing six operations, and later £5000 for visiting Vienna to attend Prince Esterhazy.—London Chronicle.

Provincial Appointments.

Dr. Andrew F. Demary of Toronto has been appointed an associate coroner for Toronto and the County of York.

J. S. Jephson of Pickering succeeds Major Harper as police magistrate for the Township of Pickering.

Elida Leblanc of Chelmsford has been appointed bailiff of the second division court of Sudbury.

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The Greatest Missionary of the Empire--Dr. Grenfell of Labrador

BY H. M. MOSDELL

The cold, clammy fog blew landward on the wings of the raw east wind. Wild masses of water, lifted from the depths of old Atlantic by the tempest, were piled with thundering sound on the bleak, forbidding Labrador coast. Within the land-locked haven scores of small fishing-craft, fleeing like frightened birds before the storm, had found refuge, and tugged at their anchors as they pitched and tossed on the subdued swell from the rage of waters outside. Small huts of logs and sods were scattered here and there at wide intervals on the bare, rocky foreshore that sloped gradually upwards to the encircling hills. Trees there were none; the bareness was unrelieved by kindly shrubs; the sparse lichens and mosses made scant, inadequate covering for the dull-grey rocks and high, beetling cliffs. Fog and rain enshrouded the whole in melancholy and discomfort. Small wonder that scarce anything living was to be seen abroad.

Down in the landwash a few fishermen, clad in black sou'-westers and yellow, gleaming oilskins, looked to the safety of the small fishing punts moored off the "stage heads" which did duty as piers.

"They's more'n a capful o' wind outside, seemunly to my thinkin'," opined one weatherbeaten patriarch, viewing with perceiving eye the fast-drifting storm-scud overhead.

Shrill on the north-easter sounded the blare of a steam whistle, and the little rain-soaked group looked to windward to see a small, two-masted steamer make her precarious way in between the lines of foaming breakers that marked the shores of the harbor entrance.

"Blest if t'ain't th' 'Strathcona! Dr. Grenfell's wuss'n a Mother Carey's chicken, he be. Blows along wi' every no'd-easter we gets. Mus' a-had a narsty time outside," observed a grizzled fisherman, and the little group, augmented by numbers of others from the houses round about, watched with critical eyes as the diminutive hospital ship rounded-to and anchored in the midst of the fishing fleet.

Next morning every available punt in the harbor seemed to have made for the "Strathcona" and the limited space on her deck was thronged with men clad in brine-whitened clothes and heavy fishing boots. For the coming of the doctor was always a rare and welcome break in the monotony of the fishing season and there were many of both sexes and of all ages sadly in need of his ministrations.

A father and mother bring on board a little girl, with thin, pinched face and anxiously seek the advice of their good physician as to its ailment. "I'm afeared she's a-goin' into a decline," wails the mother. A brief examination and the doctor learns that the child is suffering from ill-nutrition. Only the hospital with its abundance of pure milk and other nourishing food can save her from impending tuberculosis, and, half tearful, half doubting, the parents consent to her transportation thither in the "Strathcona." An old fisherman sidles up hesitatingly to the doctor, an enormously swollen hand swathed in coarse, dirty bandages. A wound from a fishhook had become festered and days and nights of fevered pain had resulted. His case is speedily attended to and he goes over the side of his punt, a look of relief and gratitude replacing the tense, haggard expression of suffering with which he had come on board. Here's a patient who almost severed his foot while felling firewood up the coast; another who fell from the rigging of his schooner and fractured several of his ribs. A young man, nursing a much-swollen jaw, complains of "toothache" and is soon relieved of an abcess caused by decaying teeth. A whole half-score of ailing men and women are there relieved of pain and distress. And then the needy are clothed and books and magazines, most welcome gifts in that isolated spot, are handed out to such as want them.

His "office duties" at an end, the doctor begins an itinerary of the fishing fleet in the tender of the "Strathcona." Down in the vilely unclean, dank, evil-smelling forecastle of one schooner he finds a poor chap almost in the last stages of consumption. Not much can be done for him, except to ameliorate his surroundings a little. It is also necessary to point out to the other members of the crew who use the same sleeping quarters the danger of infection, one of which they appear to be entirely ignorant. In another of these dark holes, the "bunk" or shelf bed contains a young man with ulcerated throat and the coming of the doctor brings him release from his distress. And so on from ship to ship the good physician goes bringing help and cheer to the needy and downcast.

On shore, in one little unwholesome sod hut, he finds an old "granny," blind for a number of years with cataract of the eyes, and to her partial sight at least is restored. A man has had the misfortune to blow part of his hand off with an exploding gunbarrel and the doctor's visit here came just in time to save his life from blood-poisoning. One or two patients are found whose cases are too serious for summary treatment, and these are removed to the ship for transference to the nearest coast hospital. And next day Dr. Grenfell is away to another fishing port on his errand of mercy and succor.

Every season, early in June, upwards of twenty thousand of Newfoundland's population visit the Labrador coast to engage in the cod fishery. And for four months they either live on board small schooners or settle on the rocky coast in rude, uncomfortable and insanitary huts. The fishing grounds stretched from the Straits of Belle Isle northward for about one thousand miles to Cape Chidley at the entrance to Ungava Bay and over this great expanse of water cruises the "Strathcona" every summer, visiting the fishing fleets and touching at the hundreds of little settlements along the shore.

For several generations the thousands taking part in this great annual migration had been comparatively neglected, physically and spiritually. Their ailments were unattended, their sufferings often intense and always unrelieved. The fisherman whose habitat was always on the sea and these who had built themselves rude dwellings on the land were equally in evil case when sickness came or frequent accidents occurred.

Only a few thousand settlers—"livyers" in their vernacular—remain on the coast all the year round. For the most part they are half-breds, offspring of the union of white man and Eskimo maid. And practically all are on the same ignorant, illiterate, poverty-stricken level. With no schools, few religious teachers, and no parliamentary representation, their lot on this isolated coast is hard and often degrading. Life and want are to them synonymous terms.

Twelve years ago, Sir Francis Hopgood visited Newfoundland and his attention was called to the tens of thousands who annually migrated to the Labrador coast. The suggestion was made that the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, of which he was a director, do something for these needy and neglected fishermen, and next year the "Albert," a mission yawl, visited the Labrador coast with Dr. W. T. Grenfell on board. This was the beginning of one of the most wonderful philantlropic undertakings of the century. Now four fully equipped hospitals are operated on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts and several hospital steamships and launches cruise these waters continually as long as the fishermen are abroad on the sea. And when winter comes Dr. Grenfell and his assistants are always on the move, traveling snowfield and icefloe with dog team and sled, ministering to the manifold needs of the isolated inhabitants of the bleak, cheerless north.

Now all of this open-handed philanthrophy was in the first place made possible by the munificence of the R. N. M. D. S. F. referred to, which does a somewhat similar work amongst the fishers of the North Sea, of the British coast. But this parent organization is overshadowed by the man, because "Grenfell of Labrador" is the outstanding feature of the great work. It is his name that thrills the souls of upwards of a hundred thousand Newfoundlanders. "Grenfell" is the open sesame to th epurses of millions of intelligent, sympathetic men and women in Canada and the United States. Grenfell is not merely superintendent of a medical mission or director of one or two hospitals, he is the moving spirit in numerous enterprises that make for the uplift of the people amongst whom his lot is cast and the great genius and keen perceptiveness of the man are to be seen in the manifold works of his hands and brain.

Thru his efforts the original and only Labrador hospital ship "Albert" has been replaced by a whole fleet of steam and sailing yachts which visit every part of the fishing grounds each season. On Labrador north, at Indian Harbor, is a splendid hospital and similar institutions have been founded at Battle Harbor in the Straits of Belle Isle, at Harrington, on Canadian Labrador and at St. Anthony, in northern Newfoundland. Doctors and trained nurses are at all these stations during the fishing season and of recent years some eminent United States and English specialists have also located on the coast for a month of two giving free treatment to all who sought their services. Indian Harbor hospital alone is closed in winter; the others receive patients all the year round.

But the medical field, wide as it was, did not satisfy the tireless genius of the man Grenfell. People were starving and poverty-stricken because unfair business methods and exorbitant prices were depriving them of the fruits of their hard toil. For their present relief he gave them opportunity to earn food and clothing, but he also took steps to assure them independence of the old system. So Grenfell established co-operative stores, businesses owned by the people and giving the fisherman a square deal in selling his catch and purchasing his supplies. The Newfoundland and Labrador settlers are people of one industry, the codfishery. As often as not it is a blank failure and then the fishermen are penniless and foodless. Hence the establishment amongst them of the weaving industry, of small manufactories for seal-skin boots, of co-operative saw mills and ship yards and of the importation of Angora goats and other animals. The sea took sadly frequent toll of the army of fishermen and then scores of orphan children were left without providers, to either succumb to the hardships of poverty or develop into men and women, stunted mentally and physically. These waifs and strays have been adopted by the Grenfell orphanages associated with the hospitals and trained to take a creditable place in life. Cattle raising in northern Newfoundland was an impossibility because of the hundreds of wolfish, half-starved dogs maintained by the people for purposes of draught in winter. So little children were starving for pure milk and Grenfell, with the aid of numerous friends on this continent, bought a herd of two hundred reindeer in Lapland and had them transported to Newfoundland to replace the dogs and provide old and young with meat and milk.

And, amidst these labors abundant, the "Doctor of the Labrador" finds time to act as magistrate to the fishing population of the coast and oftimes the "Strathcona" is transformed into a floating court of justice wherein decisions, perhaps are oftener more equitable than legal. Liquor-selling, ever the bane of a fishing people, Grenfell has stamped out on the Labrador coast and to combat the saloon, in St. John's, the only Newfoundland port wherein strong drink can now be legally offered for sale, he is erecting a splendid Seamen's Institute at a cost of $100,000, which sum he has raised by lecture tours thruout the English-speaking world.

From all of which it may be gathered that Grenfell is pre-eminently a worker. Also he is every whit a man. Nothing else coould satisfactorily explain his life of self-sacrifice and continual hardship, working for the well-being of others. There is no other explanation of the marvellous hold he has upon the hearts of the people he labors amongst. It is related how when a party of fishermen chanced to rescue Dr. Grenfell from a position of extreme peril, after he had spent a bitter cold night and almost a whole day on a drifting icefloe, they wept like little children for very joy of his having escaped death. And the world at large has recognized something of the worth of the man. He received the C.M.G. at the hands of His Late Majesty; Oxford made him an honorary M.D., and Harvard conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D. "Heal the Sick; Preach the Word" is the motto emblazoned on the bows of the hospital ships. Their preachments, take the form of good works. This, their doctrine, is a pandenominational one and Grenfell is the striking exemplification thereof. One of his biographers relates that somebody once asked him for his favorite Bible selection and that he quoted Micah VI.:

"Wherewith shall I come before the Lord,
And bow myself before the high God?
Shall I come before Him with burnt offerings,
With Calves of a year old?
Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams,
Or with tens of thousands of rivers of oil?
Shall I give my first-born for my transgression,
The fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?
He hath showed thee, O man, what is good;
And what doth the Lord require of thee,
But to do justly,
And to love mercy,
And to walk humbly with thy God."

And no one, knowing the man, can doubt that it has been the actuating principle of his whole busy useful life.

A TRUE MISSIONARY OF EMPIRE, DR. GRENFELL OF LABRADOR

The Dak Bungalow.

The Dak Bungalow of India is a blessed institution for the weary Dak, as the natives call the traveler. He finds these little shelters dotted over many of the out of the way parts of the country, generally not more than one long day's march apart. They mean warmth when one has been chilled to the bone by biting winds, or shelter from the driving rain and hail storms, the latter so common in northern India that planters insure their crops against them, and go violent that both men and cattle are often killed by them. The bungalows usually consist of two bedrooms and a dining room, with rough outside buildings, providing a kitchen and sheds for horses and coolies. After our life in the untrodden forests of South America it was camping de luxe.—Harper's Magazine.

GREATER AND BETTER THAN EVER
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
T.M.A.
(THEATRICAL MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION)
BENEFIT
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
MARCH 24, 1911
AT 2 P.M. SHARP
COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE
MUSIC, DRAMA, ETC.
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The Mutt and Jeff Comics are run in series, you must get The World every day to complete the picture story. Better have The Daily World delivered to your house address, only 25c per month—early delivery.

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....MUTT AND JEFF CARNIVAL....
Tuesday, March 21st By special arrangement with The Toronto World 4 prizes for Mutt and Jeff either in Broadway or Mexican Dress. 4 for Fancy Dress, Ladies' and Gents. Also prizes for Hobo, Burlesque and Orlginal Costumes.
Don't Miss the MUTT and JEFF CARNIVAL THE FEATURE OF THE SEASON.....
A Old Time All the Time. The Rink That Pleases the People

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8. TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 19 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TORONTO'S TINY TOTS—A Sample of the Youth of the City, Careless, as Yet, of Coming Responibilities

YOUNG TORONTO

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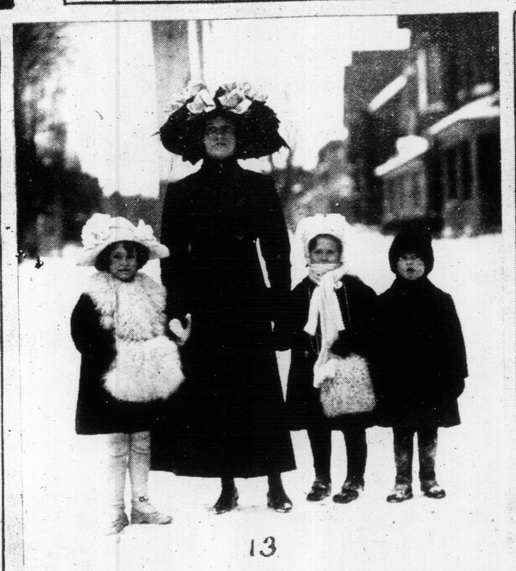
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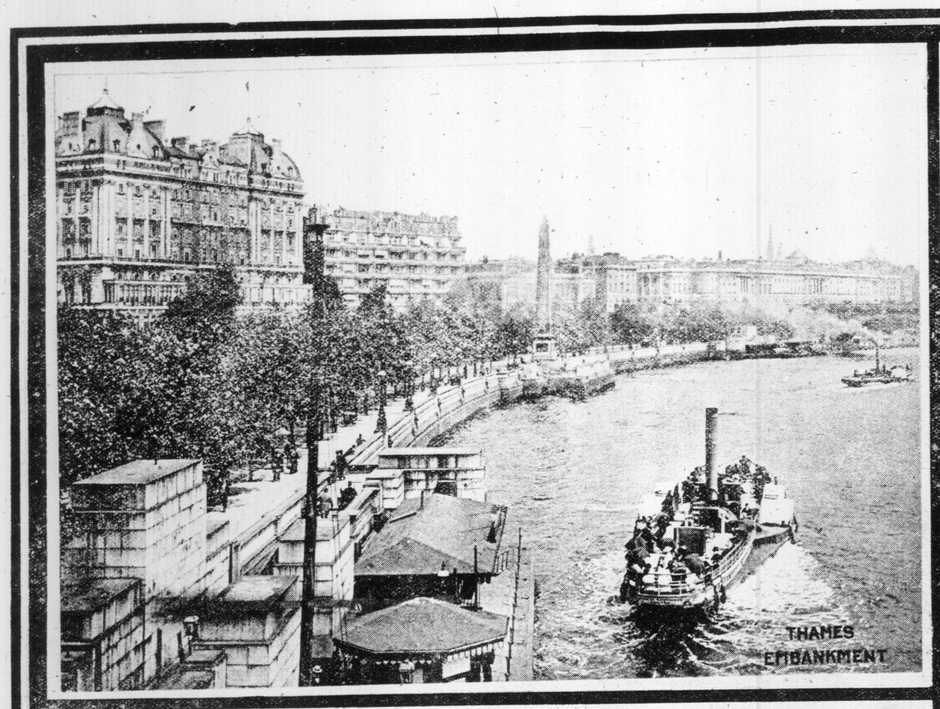
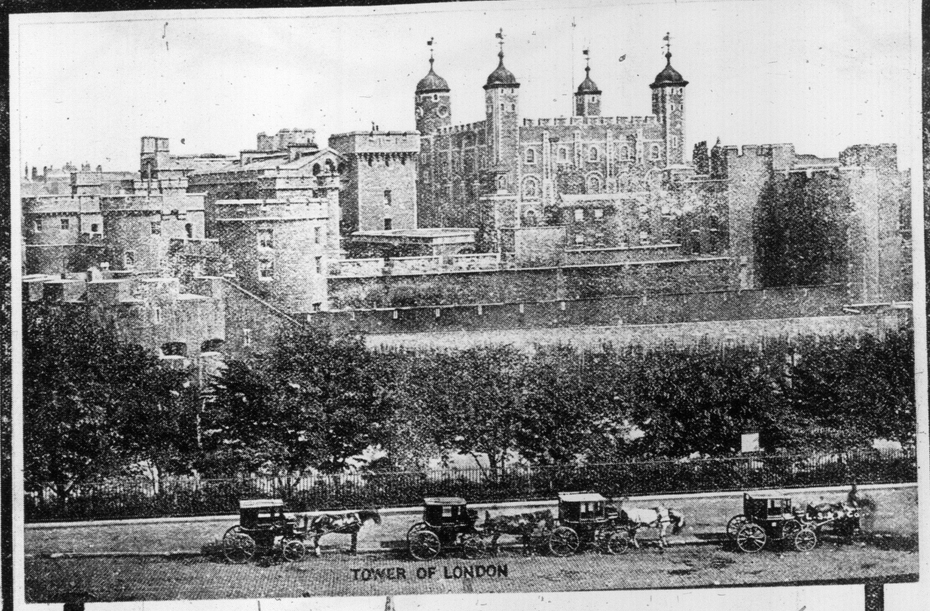
KEY TO YOUNG TORONTO: 1—PAT AND JOHN BOGERT. 2—DORIS, NOEL AND HERBERT SMITH. 3—PERSIS, BILLY AND NORMAN SEAGRAM. 4—HOPE LUDWIG. 5—LILLIE AND FRANCES CORNEY. 6—HELEN PARSON AND RESTON PARKER. 7—LILLIAN CROMBIE. 8—GRAHAM STEWART. 9—CONSTANCE WILSON AND ARTHUR JACOBI. 10—DORIS STRICKLAND AND JESSIE BALL. 11—LILLIAN McVITTEE AND KATHRINE BALL. 12—BARBARA DOVE. 13—HELEN AND HARCOURT CHADOW. 14—DOROTHY BUTLER. 15—MARGARET AND JACK SNETSINGER.

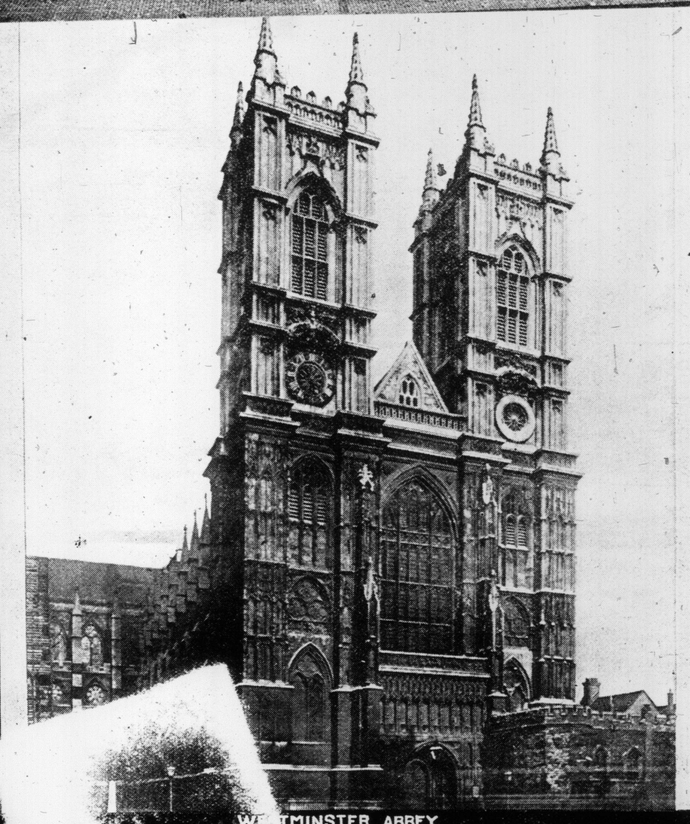
Sunday World Travel Series—The Capital of the Empire


THAMES EMBANKMENT

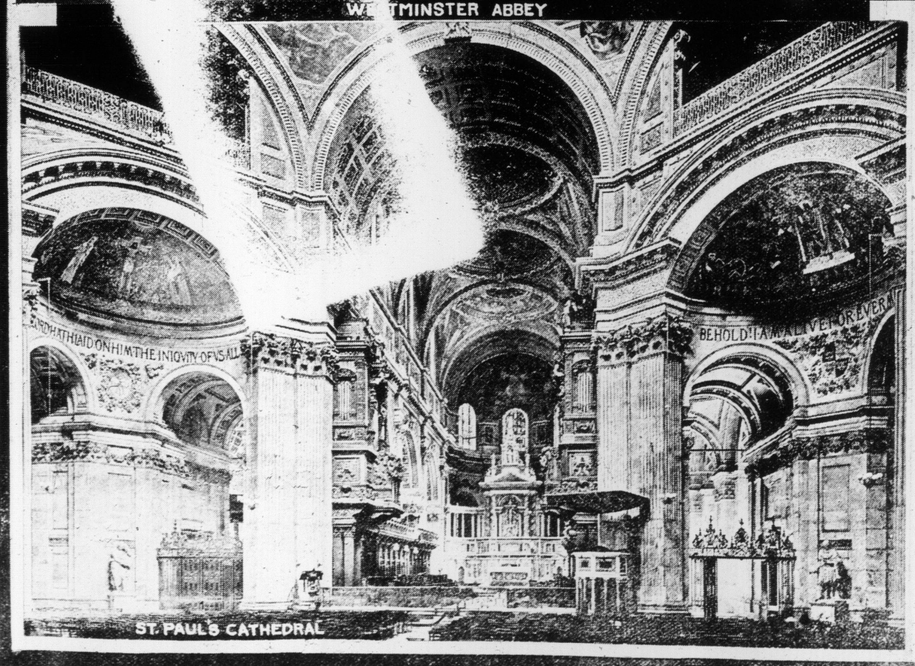

TOWER OF LONDON

IN OLD LONDON

TOWER BRIDGE


WESTMINSTER ABBEY

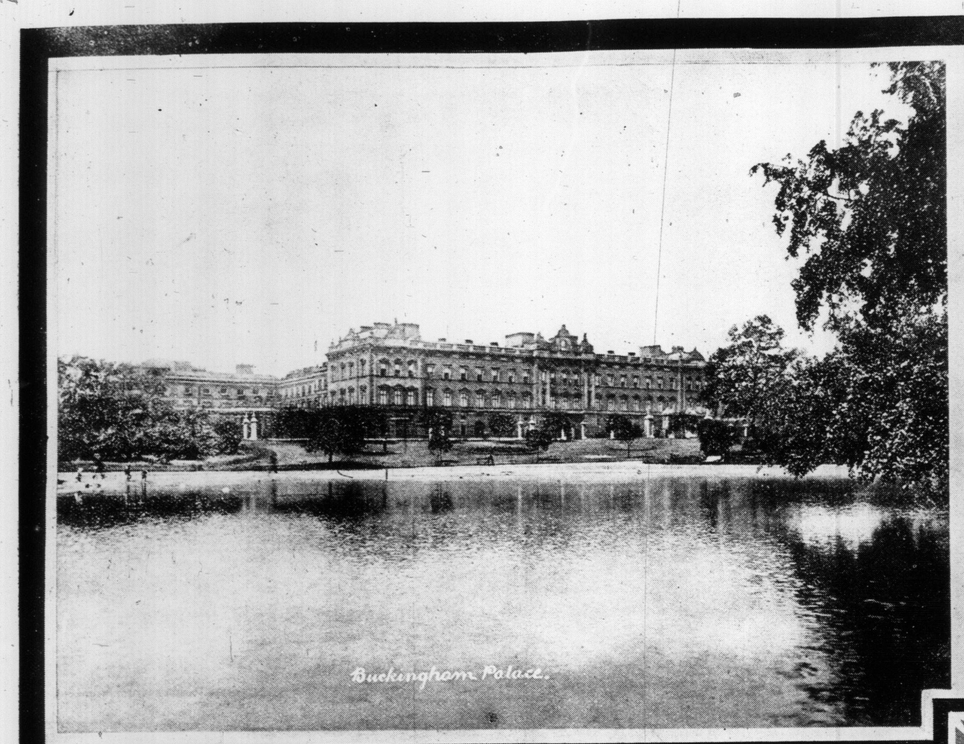
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

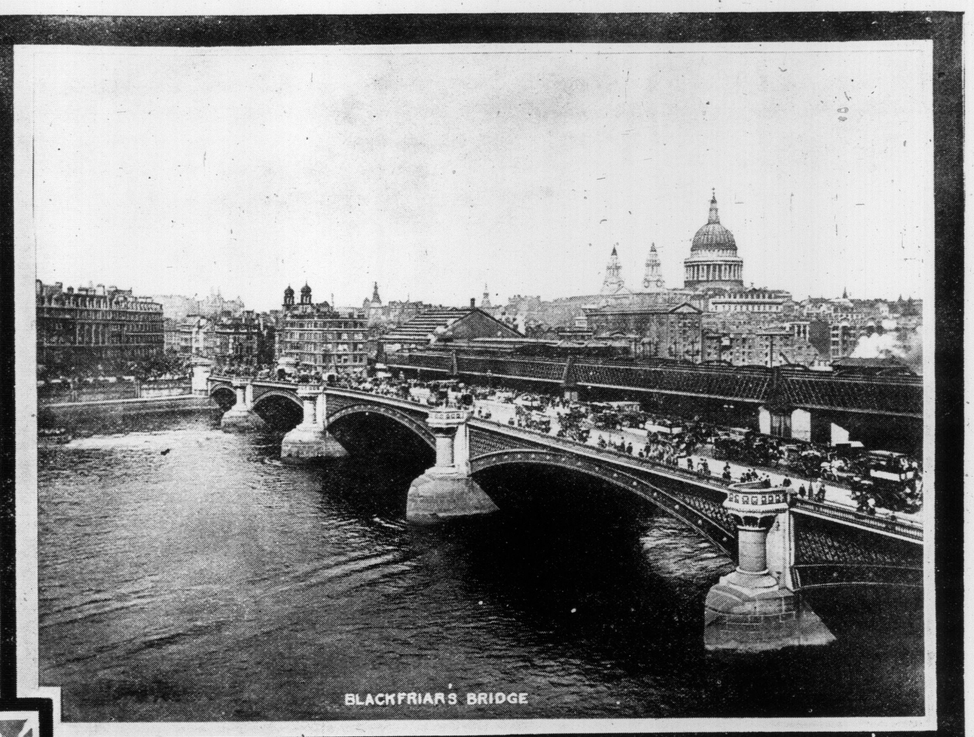


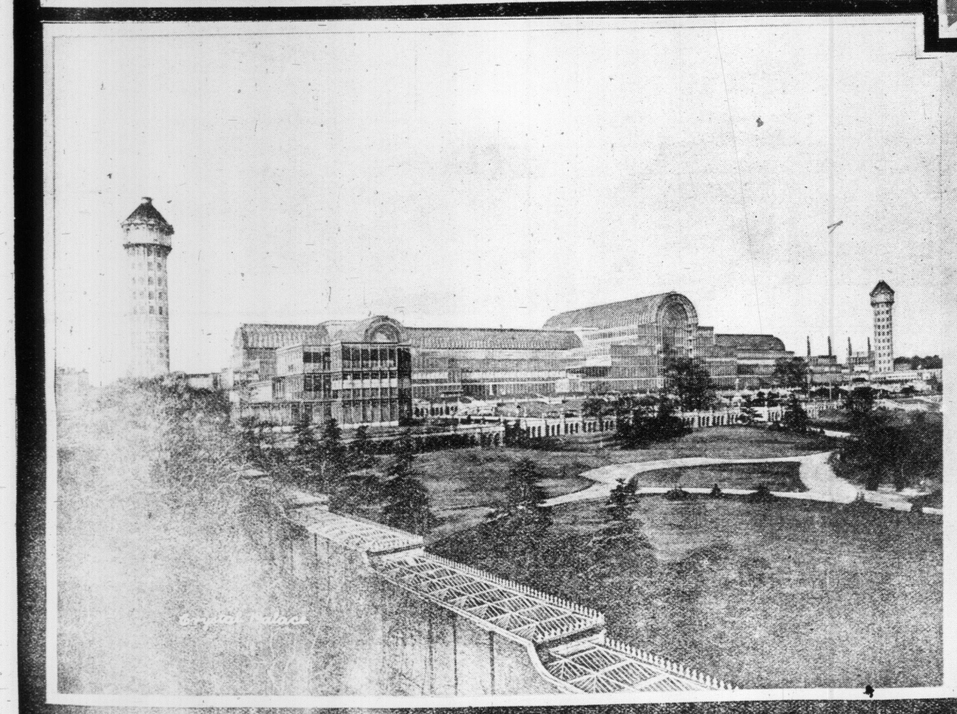
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

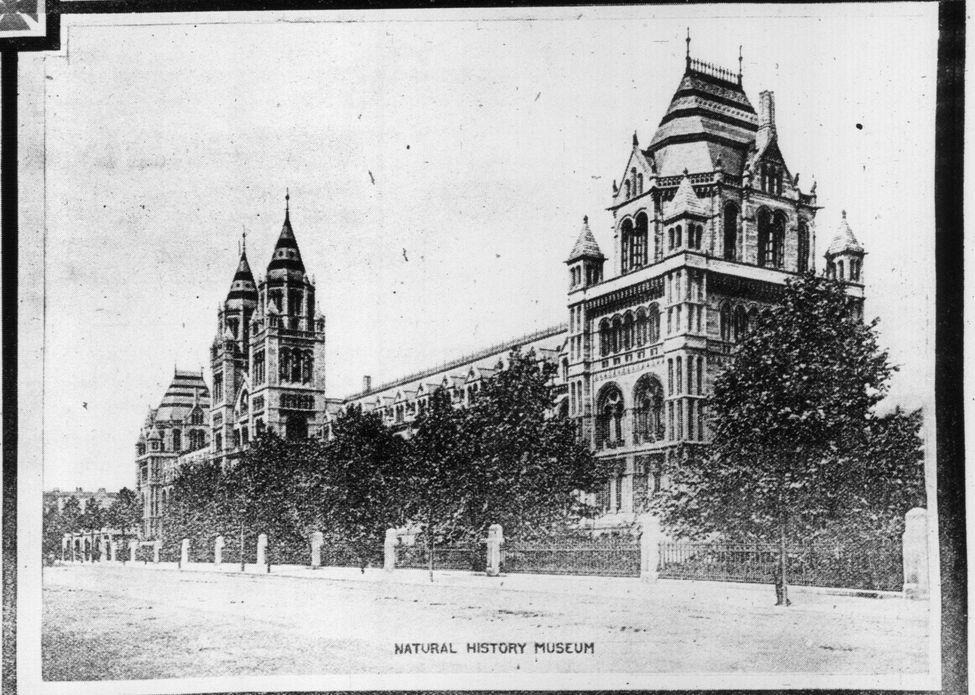
ABOVE ARE SOME OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HISTORIC SPOTS IN OLD LONDON. THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, SHOWING THE CECIL AND SAVOY HOTELS, THE TOWER OF LONDON, TOWER BRIDGE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, DICKENS' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. WITH REGARD TO THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, THERE IS NO PROOF THAT THIS IS THE PLACE IMMORTALIZED BY CHARLES DICKENS. HOWEVER THE JOB STATIONER WHO OCCUPIES THE BUILDING IS GETTING ALL THE ADVERTISEMENT HE CAN OUT OF IT.

Other Wonderful Sights in the World's Metropolis



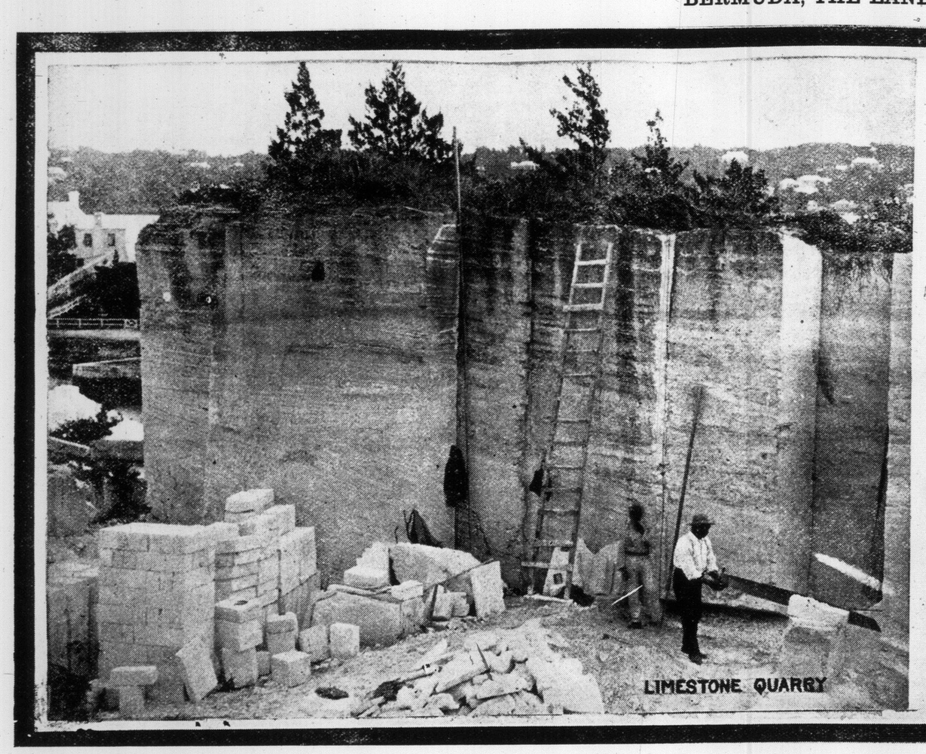






BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE HO ME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, BLACKFRIAR'S BRIDGE, ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE STRUCTURES SPANNING THE THAMES, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

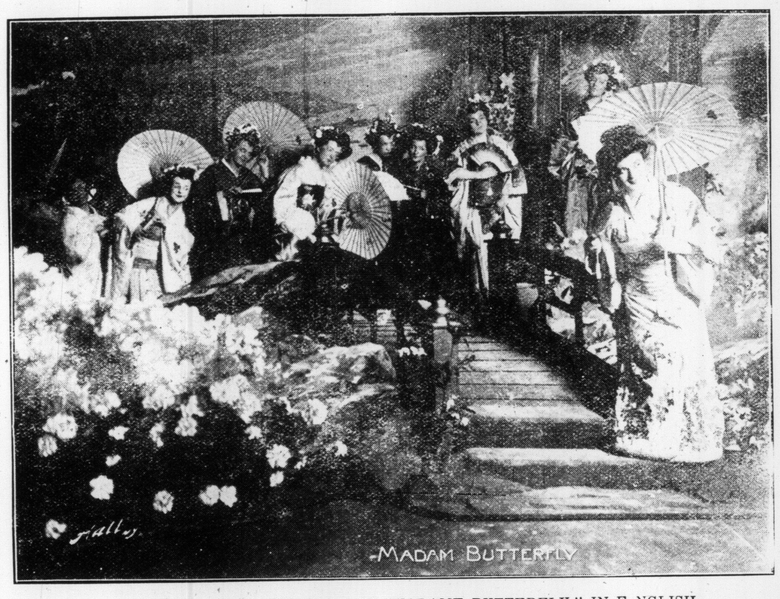
BERMUDA, THE LAND OF THE EASTER LILLIES.



LIMESTONE QUARRY.

TWO NATIVES.

MISS GRACE SMITH, PIANIST, WHO RECENTLY GAVE A RECITAL IN THIS CITY, WHEN HER PLAYING WAS COMPARED TO THAT OF PADEREWSKI.



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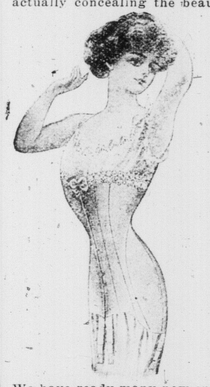
The discovery of the possibilities of your figure can only be revealed to you by wearing a Woolnough Tailored-to-order Corset. You may believe that you are wearing a satisfactory Ready-made, and yet you are actually concealing the beautiful lines of your figure.



Particularly at this season, when the prevailing fashions require that your Corset must form a perfect foundation for your new spring suit, coat or dresses, it is essential that your figure must be properly corsetted.

WOOLNOUGH TAILORED-TO ORDER CORSETS

$3.50, $6, $10, $15

They assure a perfect fitting corset, designed to meet the particular requirements of your individual figure; they will control superfluous flesh or give graceful rounded off lines to a slim figure, not by padding, but by causing an even distribution of your flesh; they give a flexibility, ease, and are absolutely hygienic.

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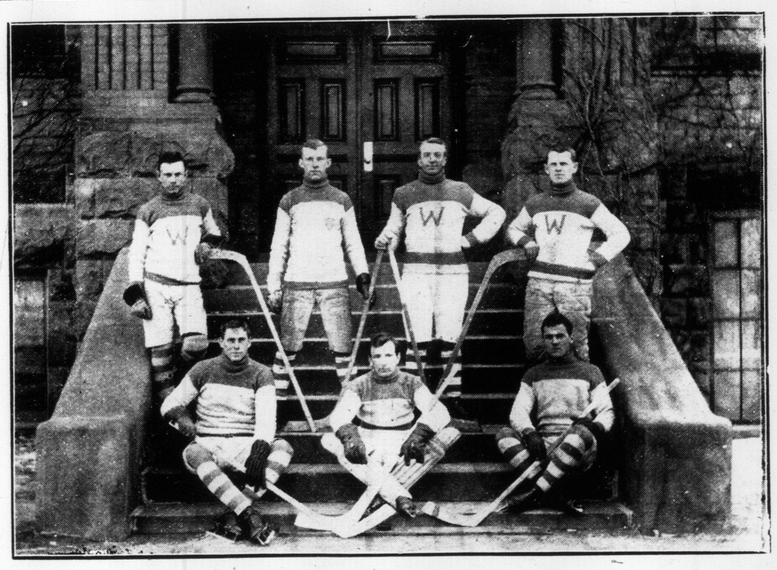
104 King St. West - - Toronto.

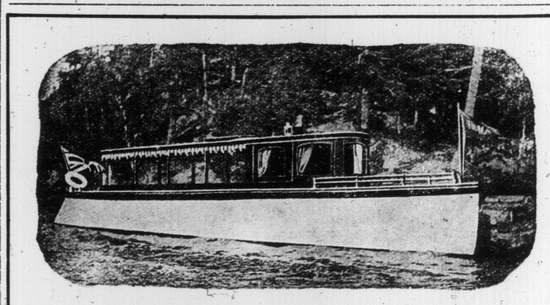
THE JUPE-CULLOTTE IN TORONTO—HOW THE HAREM SKIRT LOOKED ON RICHMOND-STREET.



WYCLIFFE COLLEGE HOCKEY TEAM.

Scott's Original "Rebecca."

The character of Rebecca in Scott's "Ivanhoe" was taken from a beautiful Jewess, Miss Rebecca Gratz of Philadelphia. Her steadfastness to Judaism when related by Washington Irving to Scott, won his admiration and caused the creation of one of his finest characters.



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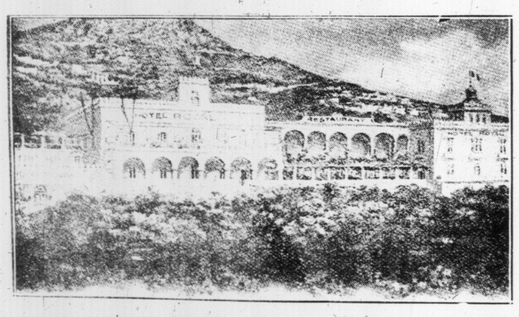
JUTTEN'S BOAT AND LAUNCH WORKS HAMILTON

PICTURESQUE ITALY.



MRS. MABEL BILLARD, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT STARK, 18 DENISON-SQUARE, WHO IS AT CAPRI, ITALY, WRITES: THIS IS A VIEW OF THE ISLAND, SHOWING HOW NEAR TO SHORE THE BOATS COME. OUR HOTEL IS DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED OVERLOOKING THE SEA. THE MEALS ARE GOOD AND THIS IS IMPORTANT AS OUR APPETITES ARE ENORMOUS, THE AIR HERE IS SO STRONG AND BRACING.

CHOIR OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH IN PRESENTATION OF "H.M.C.S. NIOBE"—A SATIRE ON TORONTO'S MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

We present this week an example of straight-forward home planning. In the residence herewith illustrated there has been no pretence made at ornamentation, but marked attention has been given to plan and color scheme. The building has been designed in brick, the upper half being covered with white pebble dash and the woodwork treated in dark brown.

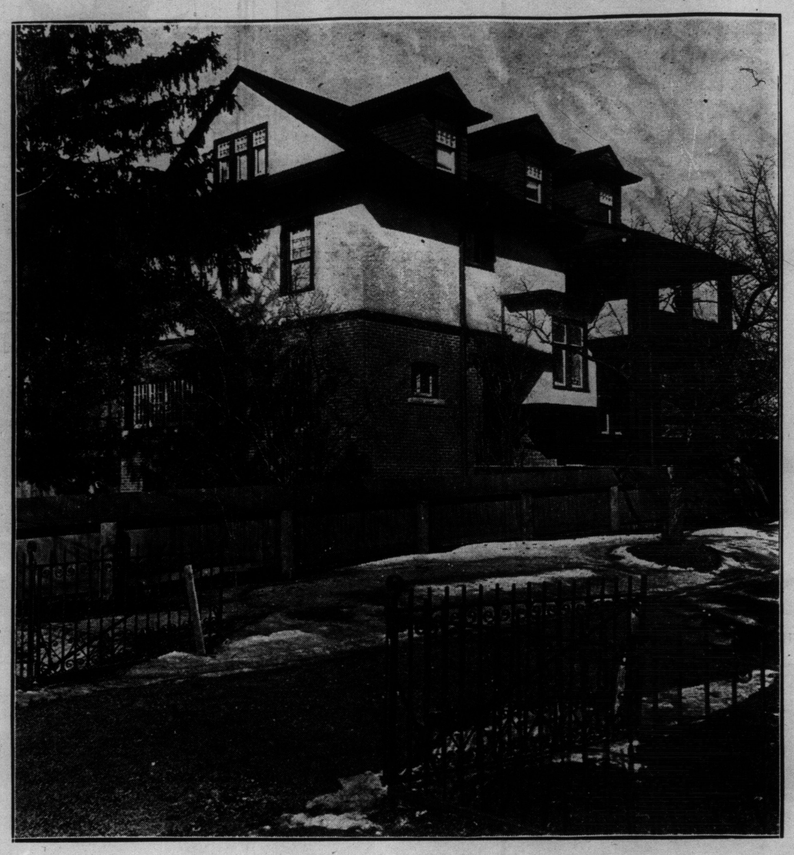
As the house faces south it was desirable to have the living room in front and this has been accomplished by placing the main entrance on the side. Thru a vestibule you enter a small, square hall, from which you seem to be but a step from all other portions of the house, so compact is the arrangement.

Immediately to the left of the entrance is the reception room entered thru a wide arch. Directly opposite the entrance is the door to the living room, and these two rooms are connected by sliding doors.

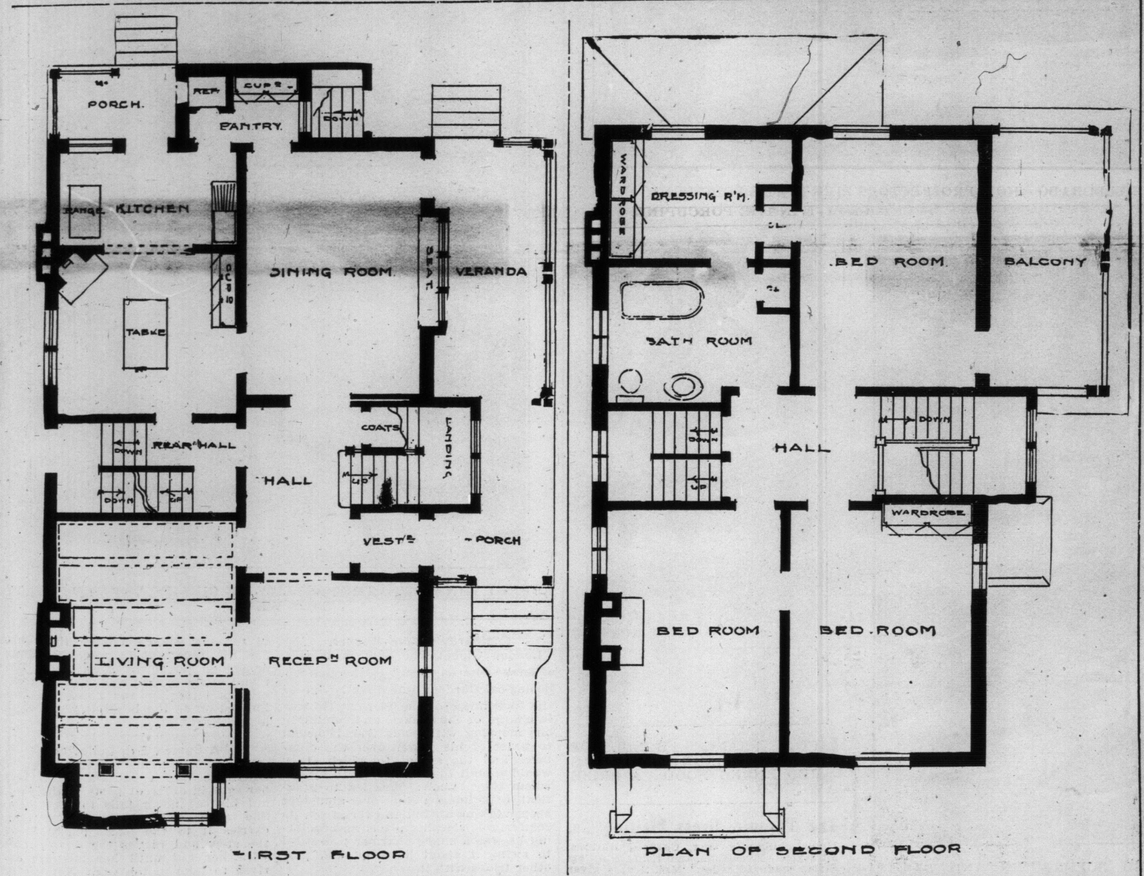
Immediately to the right of the entrance is the main stair and beyond is the dining room. This room is beautifully lighted from the east and opens on to a spacious verandah. The arrangement of kitchen and rear hall and stairs is a feature of the house. The kitchen is divided by an archway, one portion being the working space and the other so arranged as to serve as a maids' dining room.

On the second floor are three large bedrooms, a large bathroom with dressing room adjoining and ample closets and wardrobes. In the attic are three rooms and a bathroom, the front room being suitable for billiard room. The basement is light and airy and more elaborately finished than is usual in houses of this class.

A carefully studied scheme of decoration has been carried thruout. The reception room is treated in white enamel, with a very delicate paper in champagne and pale blue. The living room has an all-tile mantle in Dutch blue and a beam ceiling. The paper is a narrow-stripe effect in two tones of brown, with a crown foliage and buff ceiling. The dining room has a dado of open paneling, the panels being a strong Dutch blue and the upper wall a conventional design in paler blue and brown. The main hall is darker, but combines in the Venetian silk paper the tones and colors of the adjoining rooms, all blending nicely with the mellow brown stain on the Georgia pine trim. The bedrooms all finished in white enamel and delicate chintz effects.



HOUSE BUILT FOR MRS. J. THOMAS, DE LISLE-AVENUE.



A Raconteur.

As we understand it, a raconteur is a man who can tell an old joke so it sounds like he made it up.—Galveston News.

Wreyford & Co.

Underwear Specialists

Importers of fine makes French Lisles $1.00 garment.

Medium and light-weight Natural Wool 75c to $1.50 garment.

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85 King St. W.

CLEANING THE HOOK AND LADDER AT THE OSSINGTON-AVE. FIRE HALL AFTER A RUN TO A FIRE.

ALICE NEILSEN, NOTED PRIMA DONNA, WHO WILL APPEAR WITH HER OPERATIC CONCERT COMPANY IN MASSEY HALL, APRIL 3.

LUELLA TEMPLE, WITH "THE JOLLY GIRLS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

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Let Us Estimate on Your

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WE employ a special artist who will submit estimate and design your entire Trousseau—

You can confidently leave us in charge, which will relieve you of all trouble and worry—

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G. L. MacKAY

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195 Yonge Cor. Alexander.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Is good for Growing Girls and Boys—and they like it. It nourishes their little bodies and makes them healthy and strong.

Cowan's Cocoa, as you get it from your grocer, is absolutely pure. Its delicious flavor is obtained by the use of the highest grade of Cocoa beans, skilfully blended. Nothing is added to impair the health-building properties of the Cocoa.

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Do You Use Cowan's Cocoa?

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—At Sunnyside—

Afternoon Teas—Daily 2 to 5 p.m.
Fish Dinners—5 to 8 p.m.
Weekly Saturday Dance—8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

—Fralick's Orchestra—

P. V. MEYER, 1801 W. Queen St.

Not So Warm.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband is a perfect crank.

Mrs. Buggins—All husbands are, my dear.

Mrs. Muggins—But fancy a man who complains that my mustard plasters are not as strong as those his mother used to make.—Philadelphia Record.

Why the Heathen Rage.

"Me no talkee Chinese velly well," exclaimed the hostess, upon greeting the visitor from the Flowery Kingdom.

"No matter," responded the latter. "I can converse tolerably well in English."—Pittsburg Post.

Not the most costly, but the most stylish

and beautiful of all wall decorations. Alabastine tints make a room glow with warmth and cheerfulness. With the 21 tints and white you can best produce those soft, velvety effects which are found in the most fashionable homes to-day. Anyone can apply Alabastine. Just mix it with cold water and brush it on the wall. No glue or paste required. While quite inexpensive, Alabastine is the most sanitary and durable wall coating known. Hardens with age. Will not rub off or fade.

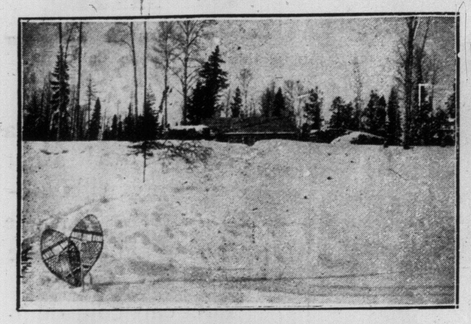
Free Stencils Let our staff of expert decorators draw up Color Schemes for you, free of charge. We will also supply Free Stencils for attractive art panels and friezes (the border of this ad shows one of our stencils). Write to-day for full particulars and handsome booklet

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

To make sure you get what you pay for, look for the "little church on the label." None genuine without it. At all Hardware and Paint Stores.

The Alabastine Co., Limited
22 Willow St., Paris, Ont. 11

IN PORCUPINE, ONTARIO'S WONDERFUL GOLD CAMP.

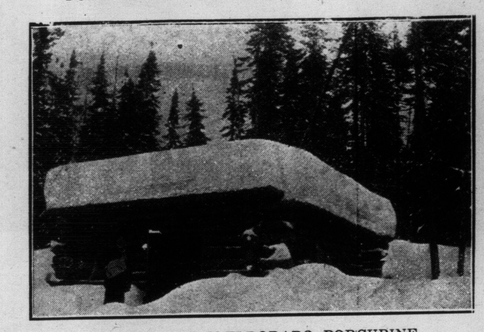


LIVING ON THE SHORE OF LAKE PORCUPINE—THE GREEN COTTAGE.

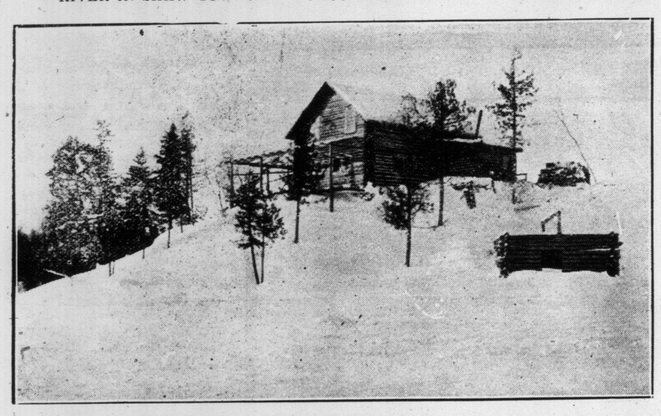
CAMP ON REDSTONE RAPIDS ON THE REDSTONE RIVER IN SHAW TOWNSHIP. PORCUPINE.

A PORCUPINE BELLE IN A WINTER COSTUME.

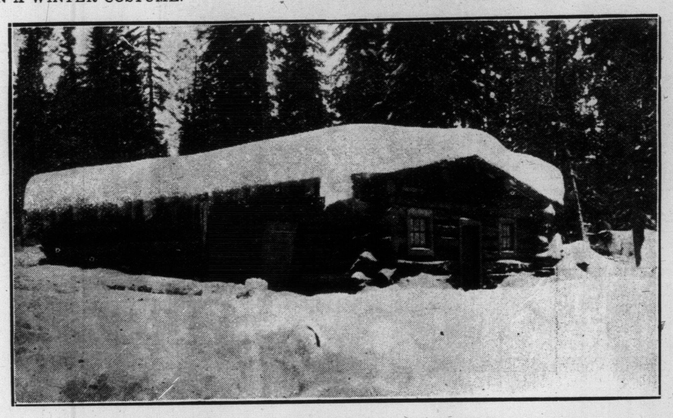
MISS MAUDE WILLOCKS AT SCOTTISH ONTARIO AND HER "WEE" DOG TEAM, THE SMALLEST IN PORCUPINE.



CAMP SCENE IN ELDORADO, PORCUPINE.



POWELL'S POINT, COMING RESIDENTIAL PART, PORCUPINE CITY.



CAMP IN ELDORADO—HOW PROSPECTORS LIVE IN THE PORCUPINE.

EATON HOCKEY CARNIVAL—TEAMS REPRESENTING THE MANAGERS OF THE BIG STORE LABELLED SUFFRAGETS AND GAS JETS CONTESTED FOR THE ALIEN CUP, AT MUTUAL-STREET RINK. MR. J. C. EATON, A HOCKEY ENTHUSIAST, IS IN THE CENTRE OF THE PICTURE.

LITTLE FRANCES HOLDEN OF NORTH YONGE-STREET, AS RED RIDING HOOD. A PRIZE WINNER.

The Toronto Dress Plaiting Co.

Hemstiching, Tucking, Covered Buttons, all styles. Accordion and Knife Plaiting. Skirts made to order. Mail orders given prompt attention. Tel. N. 3843.

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions. 1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

AUBREY LANG, WITH THE "ROLLICKING GIRLIES," AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

Foolhardy Snake Keeper.

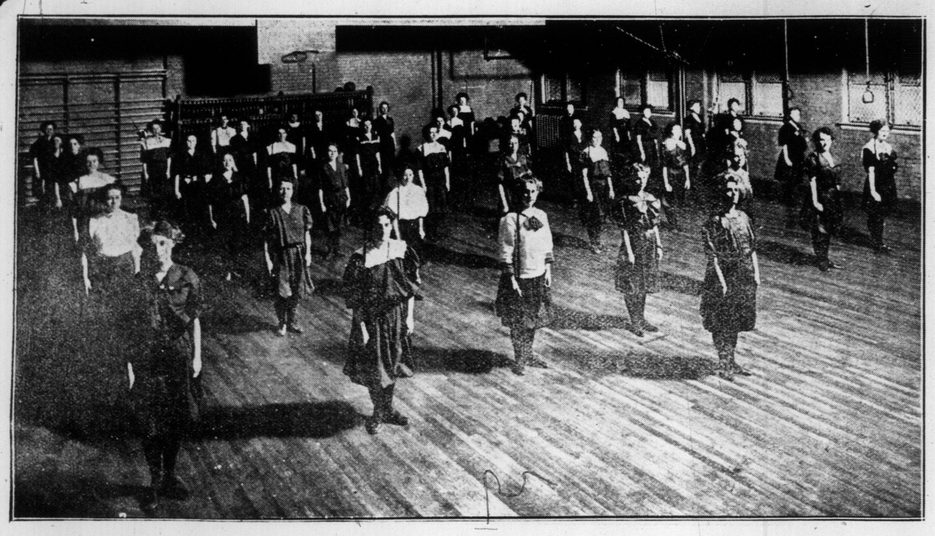
London Globe: The only fatal case of snake bite on record in the London Zoological Gardens was directly due to the foolishness of the victim. He was in charge of the snakes, and coming in one morning with some friends began to boast of his power over the creatures and the extent to which they would submit to be played with by one whom they knew. This led to practical experiments, the over-confident keeper taking an Indian cobra from its comfortable sleeping place, and declaring he was a snake charmer proceeded to swing it about his head and play other tricks with it.

A native snake charmer would have known there was no more certain way to rouse a snake's temper than this, for the race abhors rough handling or sudden movement of any sort. The result of the exploit was that the keeper was bitten on the nose. He was hurried off to the hospital, but died in a few hours.

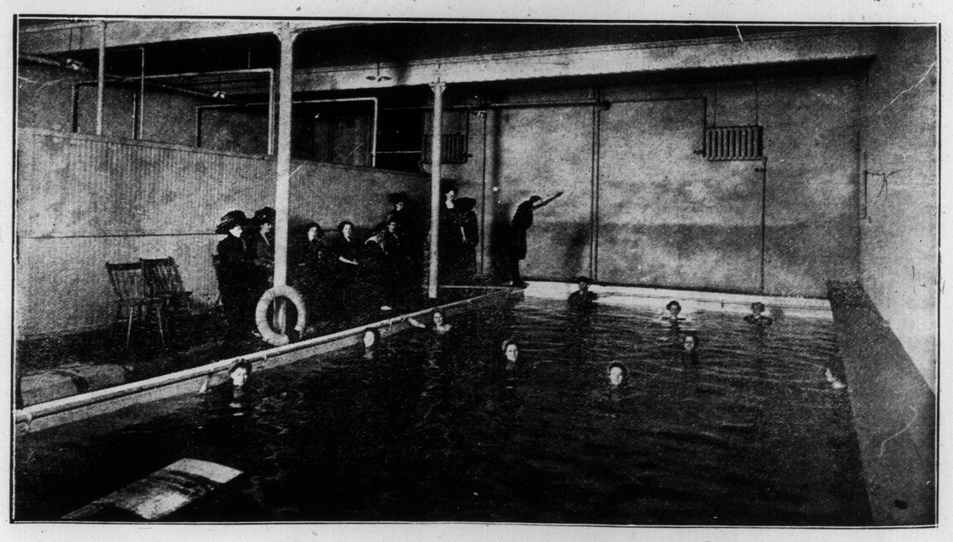
A Sussex Egg Collector.

Mr. A. J. Gorringe, a tradesman of Ditchling, has a bantam which lays her eggs in different parts of the yard, but his cat never fails to find them. She takes the egg between her teeth, carries it to the back, places it on the step, and rattles the door handle with her tail until her mistress arrives to take in the egg. Not one of the eggs has yet been broken.—London Daily Mail.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN GUILD, McGILL-STREET.



VIEW OF THE CALISTHENICS CLASS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN GUILD. THE GUILD HAS A WELL EQUIPPED GYMNASIUM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUSCLES OF THE YOUNG WOMEN.



SWIMMING IS A FORM OF EXERCISE INDULGED IN BY THE YOUNG WOMEN OF THE GUILD. THIS IS THE TANK. LESSONS ARE GIVEN BY AN EXPERT SWIMMER.

911

ESIGN

rt of guiding Nature to the home surroundings

nt mistakes by starting Save time, anxiety and by consulting our land- ept., relative to the im- ent of your property.

ry Places, Suburban , Parks, Cemeteries, ientifically and artistic- gned.

estimates, superintend- d nursery stock furn-

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TUTE 1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

RLIES," AT THE GAYETY

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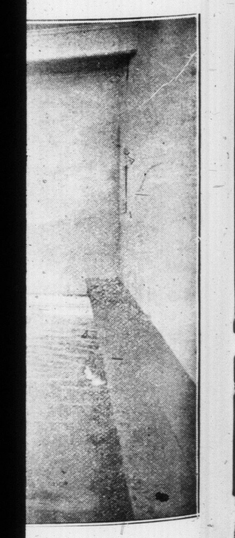
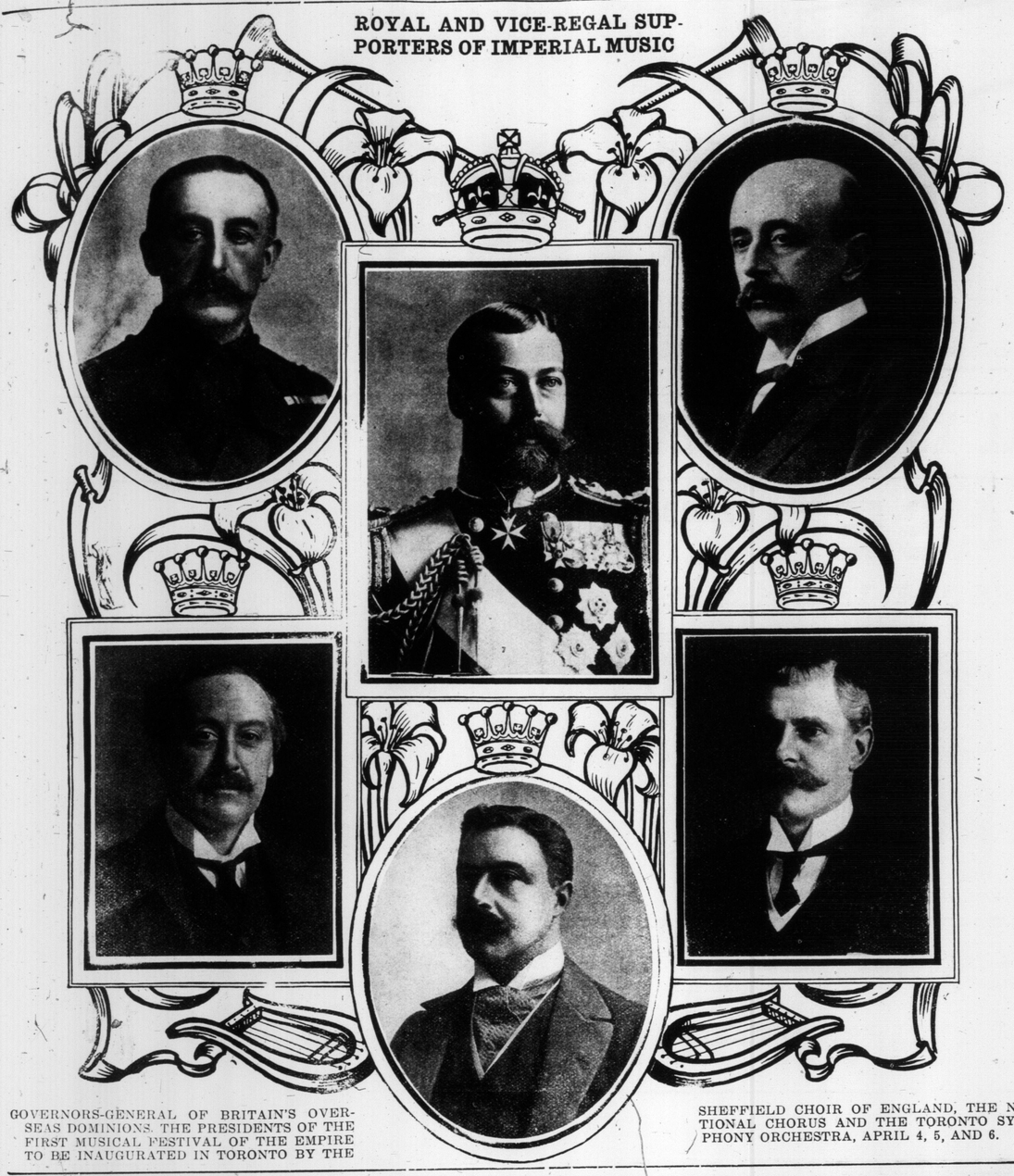


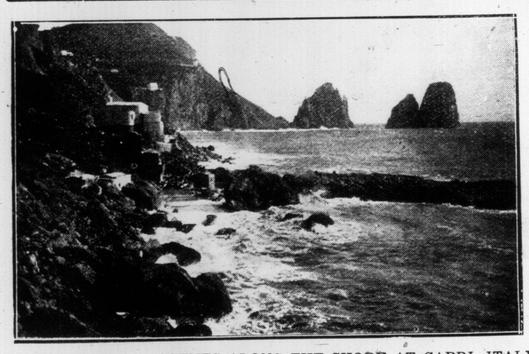
GUILD. THIS

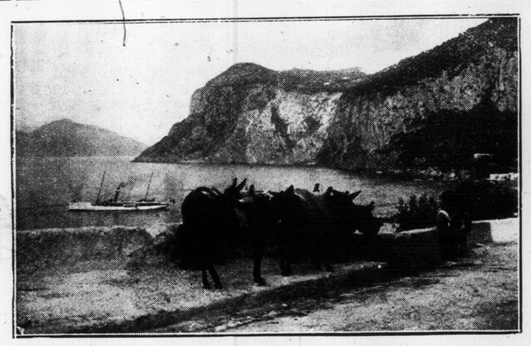
ROYAL AND VICE-REGAL SUPPORTERS OF IMPERIAL MUSIC



GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS DOMINIONS, THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FIRST MUSICAL FESTIVAL OF THE EMPIRE TO BE INAUGURATED IN TORONTO BY THE SHEFFIELD CHOIR OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL CHORUS AND THE TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, APRIL 4, 5, AND 6.

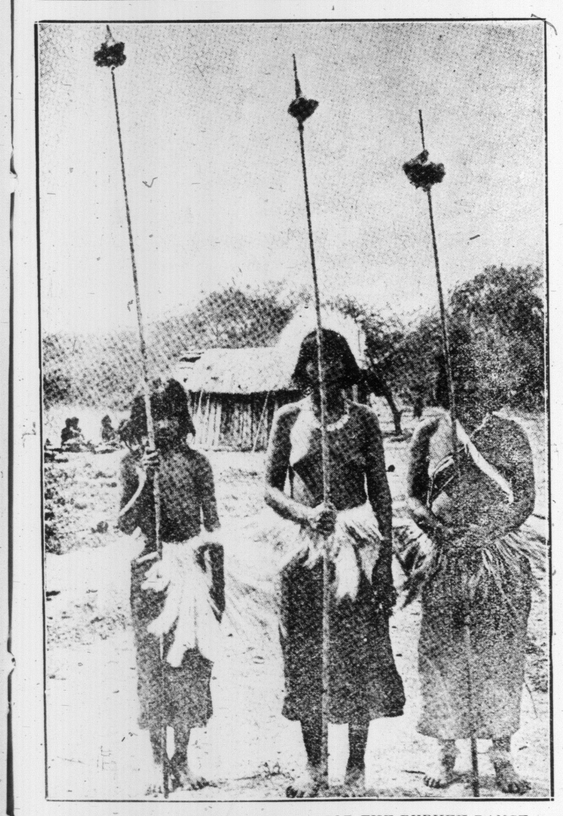
AUDREY MAPLE, IN "MADAME SHERRY," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.



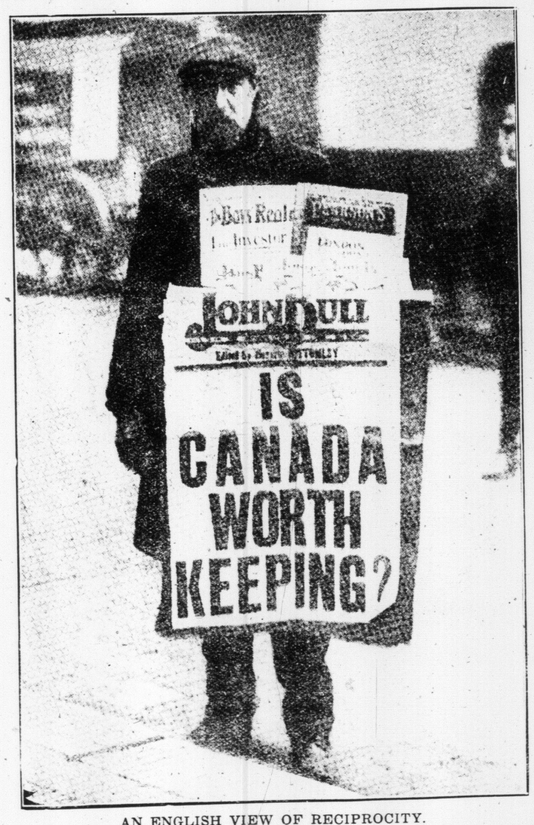


IN SUNNY ITALY—SCENES ALONG THE SHORE AT CAPRI, ITALY. PHOTOGRAPHS WERE SENT BY MABEL BILLARD TO HER FATHER, ROBERT STARK, 18 DENISON-SQUARE.

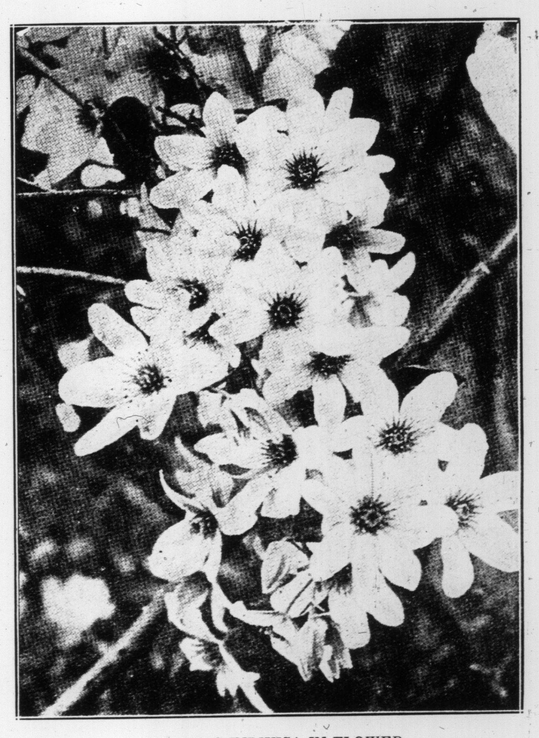
GEORGE LAWRENCE, BAKER, WHO GAVE $1000 TO THE ATHLETES CHURCH WHICH REV. J. D. MORROW IS ERECTING AT QUEEN AND BELLWOODS.



PARAGUAYAN WOMEN READY FOR THE PUPHEK DANCE.
This particular dance, which takes place at a girl's coming-of-age feast, takes its name from the bunches of deer-hoofs attached to the long canes. When struck on the ground they produce a loud jangle.



AN ENGLISH VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.
After the announcement of the proposed treaty, newspaper vendors in London appeared with signs like this. They lined the Strand and Fleet-street.



CLEMATIS INDIVISA IN FLOWER.

EDDIE STEWART, A TORONTO BOY WHO DIED RECENTLY AT VANCOUVER, B.C., SON OF DR. STEWART, WILTON-AVENUE.

More and more women are using our bank for their personal savings. The bank not only offers safety from theft or loss, but removes the temptation to spend money foolishly. There is no way to accumulate the money necessary to purchase some desired article like depositing small sums from week to week.

THE TRADERS BANK of CANADA

CAPITAL and SURPLUS.... $6,650,000

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS

M s economical, healthf and satisfactory, for old o new houses.

If you contemplate building or refurnishing, it is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and enrich a dwelling as fine hardwood floors.

I have 18 years exp rience in Toronto and know how. Estimates Free. Write for prices.

George Knowles 51 Howitt Avenue, Toronto (High Park)

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative will bring your gray hair back to its natural color and keep it so. Two persons might use from the same bottle and the hair of one become black and the other blonde, just as they were in youth, so it is not a hair dye, will not injure the scalp, and is no trouble to apply. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Price, one dollar (postage paid). THE TREMAIN SUPPLY CO., 7 Maitland-street, Toronto.

FITS CURED By TRENCH'S REMEDY! A simple home treatment; over 25 years' success. Senator Kerr, K.C., says: "My gardener has had no attack for past year and a half." Price, $3.75, $6.50, $12.00, postage extra. Pamphlet free from TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED, St. James Chambers, Toronto.

HATS CLEANED-HATS DYED
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
NEW YORK HAT WORKS
566 Yonge st. Phone N. 5165

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Ambulance Service
455-57 Queen St. West.
Phone Main 2581.

MOORHOUSE BROS.
SCENIC ARTISTS and CHURCH DECORATORS.
Stencil Manufacturers to the Trade.
ALL NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
194 GIVENS STREET.

How Blue Beard Suffered.

Bluebeard explained the mystery.

"It was the kitchen, and the cook killed all my previous wives when they entered it."

Thus we see how Bluebeard was slandered.

Whooping Cough
CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
ESTABLISHED 1879
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.
Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 309
ALL DRUGGISTS
Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.
Vapo Cresolene Co.
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MONTREAL
Cures While You Sleep

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50 C.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50 C.

RETURN OF THE BOOK PLAY YOU ALL KNOW SO WELL AND WANT TO SEE AGAIN

THE BIG ORIGINAL VAUGHAN GLASER PRODUCTION AND COMPANY

IN THE SCENIC ROMANCE OF PICTURESQUE TENNESSEE

"ST. ELMO"

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF VAUGHAN GLASER HIMSELF

WITH THE TALENTED CHARACTER ACTOR MARTIN L. ALSOP IN THE ROLE OF ST. ELMO

THE SWEETEST STORY EVER TOLD

THE ONLY CORRECT VERSION OF AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON'S WORLD FAMOUS BOOK

MARTIN L. ALSOP AS "ST. ELMO"

NEXT WEEK—DENMAN THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED RURAL PLAY "THE OLD HOMESTEAD"

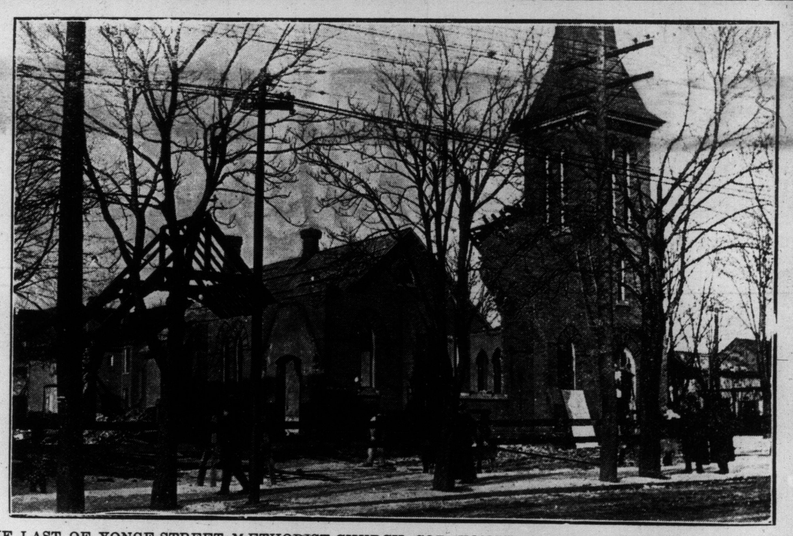
THE STORY OF "ST. ELMO."

For the benefit of those who have not read "St. Elmo" recently, everybody seems to have read this famous novel sometime during the forty years it has ranked as the "seventh best seller") it may be stated that Willard Holcomb's stage version, which is the only one that ever received the sanction of the authoress, Mrs Augusta J. Evans Wilson, preserved as far as possible within dramatic limits of time and space the main incidents and atmosphere of the original romance.

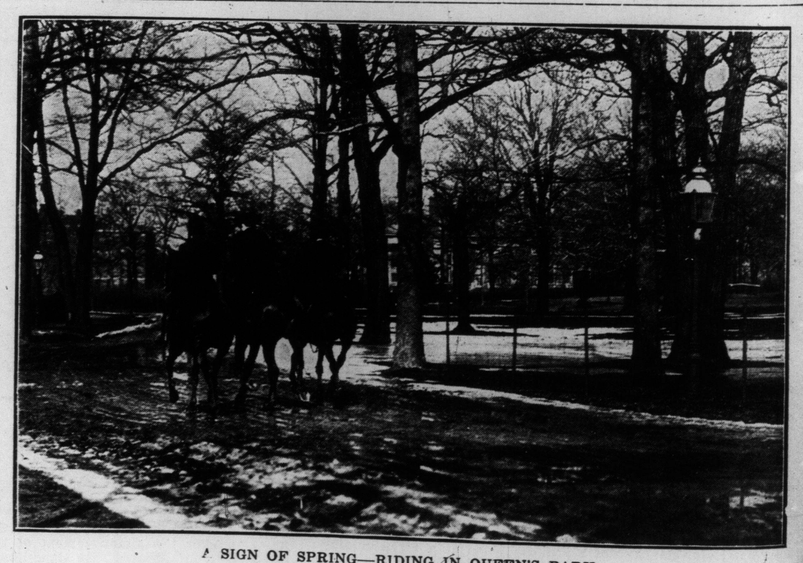
According to this, Edna Earle, granddaughter of the poor but worthy old blacksmith of Chatanooga, is the unintended witness of a duel in which St. Elmo, a young aristocrat of Georgia, kills Murray Hammond, his boyhood chum and son of his old tutor, the Rev. Mr. Hammond. It afterward transpires that St. Elmo had ample justification for seeking satisfaction under the then prevailing code of honor, but when in after years accident and ambition combine to make Miss Earl the protege of his mother, and the pet pupil of the Rev. Hammond, she regards the young aristocrat with fear and aversion, based upon her belief that he is a murderer, whose wealth and social position have enabled him to escape just and due punishment. For three acts thereafter it is a duel between St. Elmo and Edna, aristocrat and ambitious plebian, the old South versus the new, a contest complicated by their love, which now grows stronger thru the rivalry and interference of interested persons, until it eventually overrides pride, difference in social rank and wealth, and is brought to a happy if totally unexpected conclusion on a basis of mutual respect and spiritual rather than physical love. In this respect, the play, while abounding in sponteneous comedy quite in the picture of the period, is said to rise to heights of dramatic intensity not surpassed by a drama since the days of "The Christian." The scenes of the play are all laid in the south before the Civil War, which gives opportunity for a picturesque scenic investiture and quaintly effective costuming, not only for the ladies but also for the men in the play. In staging and mounting the play Messrs. Glaser and Holcomb have spared no expense to make it complete, as will be seen at the Grand this week.

MARTIN L. ALSOP, TALENTED CHARACTER ACTOR, WHO WILL BE SEEN IN THE TITLE ROLE OF "ST. ELMO," IN THE POPULAR BOOK PLAY, AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK.

AN UNREHEARSED EVENT—Jupe-culotte does not invariably meet with favor, and, moreover, the curiosity of the crowd is apt to take active form. Hence, certain of its wearers have not found it conductive to mental comfort, however satisfactory they may find the freedom it gives to the limbs. In Madrid the skirt has proved so unpopular that, at the request of Senor Canalejas, the governor has detailed fifty policemen to protect ladies wearing it in the streets. Our drawing is reproduced by courtesy of "L'Issustration," of Paris, which publishes it under the title "Les courses d' Auteuil."—Illustrated London News.



THE LAST OF YONGE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, COR. YONGE AND MARLBOROUGH, UPON WHICH SITE THE BANK OF MONTREAL WILL BUILD.



A SIGN OF SPRING—RIDING IN QUEEN'S PARK.

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

31ST YEAR | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 19 1911 | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THIS MAN IS YOUR FRIEND

Nobody will admit till he needs him that the Policeman is anything but an interfering and impudent bully. Everybody should learn that he is in reality the god from the machine, a very present help in time of trouble.

IT'S STRANGE, but true, that the average man regards the policeman with an adverse regard. It is not only the one who has occasion to fear him who hates the officer of the law, but nearly every quiet and respectable man and woman can be heard at one time or another attacking waht they are pleased to term the brutality, the inefficiency, stupidity or corruptness of the policeman.

It is hard to see whence comes this general opposition to this man by those who have armed him and pay him to protect their lives and property unless it arise out of sympathy for those with whom in thei rinterest he is compelled to deal. This attitude is not unusual. The busy housewife does not regard with favor the cloths with which she keeps her kitchen clean and in the same way the busy citizen does not seem to love the officer who preserves his peace.

Then, too, the police must come in constant restraining touch with the general body of citizenry. When there is a fire he bars their way and insists upon a detour. It is true that this is done to ensure the safety of the citizen, but this is not the feature which is borne in upon his mind when he finds his way blocked by a uniformed arm and is told to go another way. When there are ructions on hand, it is this same uniformed arm which hustles the pedestrian along and will not let him stop to see the fun. The hustled on sees this interference with the chance to gratify his curiosity, but does not often ponder that should he have been allowed to stand he would, with others like him, have formed excellent cover for the few rowdy spirits who are the active part of a riot and who would be a joke for the police were they not so protected by the gaping loiterer.

For whatever reason it may be, this general hostility to the police exists and it is a shame to the citizen that it is so. The police are not angels, either of accuracy or virtue, but taking them by and large, they are efficient, good natured, hard worked and far from overpaid. Those who know the policeman best do not share this dislike, but cherish a very warm regard for a body of strong, good natured and kindly men who perform unpleasant, but very necessary duties, with general diligence and good humor.

The average man becomes as used to the policeman in the streets as he is to the telegraph poles, so that he notices neither as a general thing. Should he collide with the pole he will curse it or ruefully rub his bruised anatomy according to his temper and temperament and it is the same with his attitude regarding the policeman. If the light be not shining at the top of the pole and the citizen steps into a puddle in the darkness, he is not pleased with the system represented by the pole and abuses it or the light, when the policeman is not promptly on the spot he makes remarks about the absentee which are far from complimentary.

Almost any other man is a human being to his fellow citizens but perhaps it is the uniform and the number which have done so much to detract from this sympathetic understanding of the constable and his work. Other men are considered as men, even while engaged at their daily tasks, but few, indeed, who do not have a near neighbor who is a member of the force ever consider a policeman as a man with a family, who eats, drinks and is as merry as often as he can find the time, and who, like the rest of us, to-morrow must die.

Kindness is a common characteristic of big men and policemen are big men. Neither are they any exception to this rule and the number of their deeds of kindness and helpfulness are legion. They are not all written either, in the book of duties, but are for the most part done at the promptings of the hearts beneath the tunics.

There are many and many among the poor who can tell of kindnesses done and unrecorded by the policemen who on their daily rounds have seen where there was real need of help and have seen that help was given. Often it has been given out of the policeman's own none too bulging purse and many and many a time has it taken the form of kindly words of cheer or direction out of difficulty.

But there is one whom the policeman can always help if only given the opportunity and this is the little child, lost and terribly frightened. Too often he is not aware that the youngster has lost his bearings and is so badly scared that he cannot give the slightest help toward his own relief. This strangely enough is generally the fault of the parents of the child who have, for want of a sane reason for frightening the child into obedience (for there is no sane reason for frightening a child at all,) told him that the policeman will get him if he does not refrain from this or that forbidden practice. Then the child is lost one day and had he gone directly to the first policeman before he was too scared to remember anything, he could have given name and address which would have saved his tears and his mother's. But no. The policeman is his bugaboo who has been used to scare him from chasing the neighbor's cat or stealing the family preserves. He will not go and when the policeman, drawn by his outcry or by some citizen too busy to handle the matter himself, to the assistance of the poor frightened little tot, the presence of the uniform adds the last touch to reduce the child to a state of dumb and gasping terror.

Take this from me, the policeman's beat is no primrose path of ever-recurring pleasure. There are bumps, lumps, stones, barbed wire and all manner of untoward obstructions on it from day to day or night to night. It is hard work and lonely work, and as has been previously mentioned, it is not remunerated by any princely stipend. Wherefore it behooves those whose guardian and protector he is to help the policeman all he can by friendly word and an attitude of friendliness which shall make itself felt at all times in the shape of support in the performance of his duty at any and all times.

Even the thieves, loafers and others whose names are naturally against the policeman by reason of their ways of life, will often tell you of kindness and consideration received at the hands of the police while many a wife owes the presence of her somewhat tipsy hubby to the helping hand of the "cop." Even when he does not turn up until the next morning after a night in the cells both he and his wife have to thank the policeman that he was not frozen in an alley or robbed of his roll, but was escorted to the station where both life and cash were safely preserved.

Remember this, too, when tucked away in and listening to the rain pattering or storming on the window-pane, the policeman is patiently plodding away thru weather which would wreck the temper of the angels. He is there rain or shine. He is there when he feels right up to the mark, and he is there when he feels far from fit. And because he is there you are safe to sleep the sound sleep of the taxpayer.

The kindly offices of the policeman are well nigh without number. The appreciation which is usually drawn from the average man would not be gracious thanks for the kindly offices of a tight boot. But the policeman goes right on doing the best he can for you, even while you are calling him names which the discipline of the force will not let him openly resent, or even answer. If you are called names you may go out and take a fall out of your enemy. The policeman, tho, perhaps, better able, is not so fortunate as to be allowed to do this.

Anyone who has come into daily contact with the policeman will tell you that he is, on the whole, a mighty good fellow who has helped hundreds where he has hurt one, and that that one usually deserved far more than he got. Give the blue coat an even break and you will find that he is just what you are and what your neighbor is, an average, decent sort of chap, who is doing his best to do the best he can and to be no further from the best there is than he can help.

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W. E. Remion, Secretary-Treasurer.
Subscription by mail $2.00 per annum. Telephone Main 5308.

EDITORIAL

Test Public Opinion

The supporters of reciprocity are quoting individual opinion in a few localities as favorable to the government's reciprocity deal. Like everything else reciprocity will benefit some sections of the country and prove a detriment to others, but it is the general effect on the business of the country that should be considered. The big business interests of Canada have uttered a fairly vigorous protest against the bargain. We can admit that in a province situated as is Saskatchewan there might be practical unanimity for freer trade with the adjoining states of the American Union. Saskatchewan is far removed from the big cities of the Canadian east. A large percentage of her people are American citizens who are naturally predisposed towards an arrangement which would turn the tide of business from old established routes towards the states to the south. But it must not be supposed that the whole west is bent on this diversion of trade. The Manitoba Legislature has declared against it. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has condemned the pact and we know that many Liberals of that city are opposed to the Fielding proposals. British Columbia is also adversely inclined. The leaders of political opinion in that province assert that the arrangement will upset conditions there. As for Alberta, we know little except that it is stated that there is a strong feeling in some sections against the pact.

Indeed, there is such diversity of opinion on the question that an appeal to the electors on the issue raised would seem to be the proper course for the government to pursue. There could be no injustice in this. The United States Congress expired without taking action and the proposals must wait for ratification at an extraordinary session. Canada, too, can wait. Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier wind up the ordinary business of parliament before the coronation. When he returns from England the enumerators will be engaged in taking the decennial census. That operation concluded parliament could be called in special session to pass the redistribution bill, after which an appeal could be taken to the people on the momentous question of reciprocity.

If the people favor the proposals Sir Wilfrid can find that out before the next regular session of parliament in November. If they are opposed it will be for the successors of the present administration—for rejection of the new tariff would involve the defeat of the government—to continue the National Policy.

The people can be trusted to vote in the interests of Canada. Will Sir Wilfrid trust the people?

Why all this fuss about Tom Robinette becoming a supporter of reciprocity in a night. Doesn't everybody know that reciprocity was not a party measure in November last?

Aviation and Matrimony

Should aviators marry? The question is at present being discussed by the flying-men of France. It was raised apropos of the marriage of Jacques de Lesseps to Miss Grace Mackenzie, and another well-known airman, M. Dubonnet to the girl of his choice.

Before Dubonnet led his fiancee to the altar, he made a solemn vow that he would never fly again.

The promise was not an easy one, for he is passionately fond of the new sport, and has won a name for himself in the air. But his future wife had begged him to remain on terra firma once they were married, and so, with a heavy heart he went for a last long flight, and, after a joyous exultant canter in the air, he imprinted a passionate kiss on the wings of his beloved aeroplane, and bad it farewell for ever.

Some of his sporting friends said he was wrong to listen to his wife, while others—older and more sedate men—said he did quite right, that a single man might risk his neck if he liked. His life was his own, and, so long as no one was dependent on him, he had only himself to consider. But if he married, the position was no longer the same.

The aggravated form of bifurcated garment worn by the soubrette on Yonge-street last week was some novelty, but is not likely to be popular here for a while.

Reciprocity and United States Politics.

Opposition to the reciprocity agreement is developing in the United States among advanced tariff reformers. They are beginning to realize that ostensibly a measure making for freer trade the main objective of President Taft was the opportunity its passing would afford him to sidetrack any attempt on the part of the Democratic Party to move in the direction of genuine and general tariff reduction. This side of the question is effectively dealt with in the current number of The American Review of Reviews, a magazine that has consistently advocated freedom of trade. To it the Canadian arrangement is conspicuous rather for what is not done than for what is proposed to be done. The Review of Reviews strongly objects to jamming tariff proposals requiring explanation and discussion down the throats of congressmen and senators before they even know what the measure contains, and quotes with approval Senator Dolliver's witty definition of an "insurgent" as a man who insisted that a bill should at least be read before finally voted upon.

There are a great many people besides Senator Cummins, The Review of Reviews continues, who wish to know why this treaty admits to the United States Canadian cattle but excludes Canadian beef. "It would be much better for American consumers if the beef as well as the cattle were admitted free of duty. It is nothing to us in this country whether the Canadians allow a reciprocal arrangement or not. Our tariff arrangements should be made for the benefit of our own people. And it would be most desirable that they should be well discussed in detail, and thoroly understood before being adopted." This is perfectly sound logic, applicable to Canada equally with the United States. The tariff arrangements of the Dominion should be made for the benefit of its own people irrespective of any reciprocal action on the part of its neighbor. Their details should each of them be subject to thoro discussion and their bearings and possible effects on Canadian interests thoroly discussed and understood before they are permitted to come into effect. Yet both Mr. Taft and Sir Wilfrid Laurier insist that this particular agreement suddenly sprung upon both nations shall be jammed thru parliament and congress holus-bolus and that not one jot or tittle of it shall be varied by so much as the poor scruple of a hair's breadth. Procedure so straightly contrary to constitutional principle and tradition may well raise the ire of those who think fiscal issues of supreme importance, whether their point of view be that of protection or free trade.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, thanks to Canada's parliamentary system, occupies a better vantage ground than President Taft does or can do. His mechanical majority can be relied upon to sustain him in office without regard to the probable or possible consequences to Canadian interests of his reciprocity bantling. With the president it is otherwise. He can only recommend, and fortunately for both countries, there are, in the words of The Review of Reviews, "senators who are still old-fashioned enough and dignified enough to insist that great public measures must have consideration in congress before they are enacted into law." But so rabid is the partizan press of Canada that the organs of the Dominion Government find ground for complaint that the opposition rebel against the stand and deliver attitude adopted by the premier. As The Review of Reviews puts it, "there is at the moment no need of a reciprocal trade agreement merely to promote good feeling. There is ample good feeling already."

President Taft is not going to have his own way at the special session of the new congress. Less inclination than ever will be felt by the senate, and the Democratic House of Representatives will this time share the sentiment, to accept the measure embodying the tariff agreement without ample discussion and even amendment. This is plain enough when the real tariff revisionists in the United States openly state that there can be no desperate rush about a reciprocity measure that is not in its main features all that could be desired by the United States. To quote again from the editorial remarks in The Review of Reviews:—"The best way to secure the Canadian markets for our manufacturers is to begin by opening our own markets to those Canadian products that our people need and ought to have. It is not so much what this particular trade agreement contains, as what it omits, that has so profoundly stirred up the American farmers. If they are to see the tariff removed from farm products which they produce they would like to see it taken from some of the things they have to buy. It is not sufficient for congress or for the country that Mr. Taft personally demands the passage of this measure. His state of mind toward Canada is most commendable but he certainly would not pretend that he had considered this measure in its details. A delay in ratification would mean no affront to Canada, inasmuch as this treaty is of our seeking, rather than our neighbor's. Furthermore the real question is not whether we are conceding too much to Canada, but whether we are denying too much to our own people."

We have quoted this passage because it illustrates strikingly the fact that by rushing into this reciprocity deal the Dominion Government simply played into the hands of President Taft and lent itself to the ingenious but disingenuous plan by which he hoped to provide himself with a sufficient excuse to veto any general measure of tariff reduction. The president recognized that the public revolt against the spurious relief provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff was threatening the future predominance of the Republican Party. As a convinced protectionist he had no stomach for real tariff revision, but he conceived that by negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement he might at once placate discontented party opinion and make it the reason or one of the reasons for refusing or delaying relief legislation. He found the Canadian representatives only too willing to become his allies in dishing the Democrats. But Mr. Taft failed to jam the agreement thru and he is now faced with a situation which cannot be evaded. United States tariff reformers know how the president failed to act effectively during the spring and summer of 1909 when he might have obtained very different schedules from those then adopted. The Dominion Government was not sharp enough to see the true inwardness of President Taft's proposals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have acted more wisely and prudently had he left the president and the Republican Party to work out their own fiscal salvation and stood pat for entire control of the Canadian tariff for the benefit of the Canadian people.

The Wild Life of the Mighty Deep

BY H. M. MOSDELL

Morunga—the Sea-Elephant

The seaward rocks opposed a bare, slimy front to the ravages of the free-booting waves. Shoreward from the fog-laden regions of the great deep, came these children of the strife-loving tempest and as they reared their tall heads out of the thick mist they looked like irresistible giants of destruction. Dark were they and menacing in appearance, even as the depths from whence they sprung. Each crest was crowned with salt spume that gleamed white in the semi-gloom as the storm ruffled the mane of old ocean.

But the submarine reefs, many-told, reached far out to sea and as the impetuous billows rushed blusteringly landward, with hiss and roar, they were tripped and tossed headlong to the rocky strand. The mighty voice of the baffled waves sounded high above the howl of the spume-laden gale, and the noise of their impact with the shore was as that of an earthquake and mighty thunderings, and the rocky ribs of mother earth quaked and trembled exceedingly.

Just a few yards landward from the broken, foam-flecked water that fringed the shore, rested Morunga, the sea elephant. With his mountainous bulk laid prone on the flat rocks, he looked almost like some huge, rounded boulder rearing a sentinel-head against wind and wave. And round about him lay the motionless forms of scores of his fellows, shapeless and elephantine. The furious gale smote unhindered their unprotected bodies, but they heeded not the bickerings of the unstable wind; the wrathful waves, hurled headlong shoreward, covered them in a smother of cold, salty spray, but the sea-elephants did not stir even to shake off the copious showers. They seemed almost to enjoy the experience even as a lounge in the rays of the kindly sun.

Next day the fury of the storm had spent itself. The ocean, no longer incited to lawlessness, had taken on more semblance of quiet. The belt of fog had receded farther seaward and fitful sunbursts came thru the flying storm-wrack overhead, touching the dripping rocks with sparkle and gleam of gold. Slowly and clumsily and with many a dissatisfied grunt, Morunga shambled seaward over the slippery, uneven rocks. Behind him came his harem of half a score wives and round about him on the shore the other members of the great herd waddled toward the edge of the rocks. With many a puff and splash they plunged into the sea and soon were ranging actively over the surface of plunging deep in search of food.

Down on the bottom Morunga nuzzled contentedly in the soft mud for the lowly creatures that formed his food welcoming even the tiny mussel. Carefully and cautiously he explored every nook and cranny and finally chanced upon a small hollow wherein dwelt a feast of feasts. The cuttle-fish, with malevolent eye, saw him coming and reached out a couple of snaky feelers that took fast hold on his huge body. But such trifles bothered Morunga not nor influenced his headlong course a whit. Straight into that soft, musky mass he plunged and those powerful jaws which sportively crushed pebbles, snapped and bit until the spineless creatures had been torn into succulent morsels.

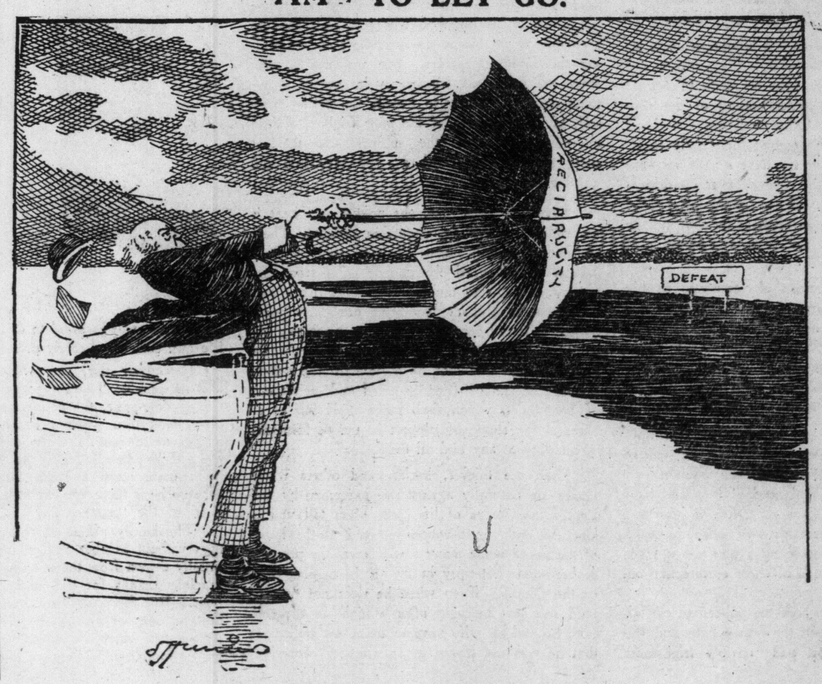
A season of ocean ranging and the sea elephant herd repaired shoreward again, this time to take up more permanent abode. And now a singular and radical change came over Morunga and his fellows. Formerly they had been most sociable and mixed and intermingled freely, resting together on the rocks, swimming sportfully thru the waves or hunting food in the depths of the sea. But mating-time altered all this. Morunga and the other males of the herd, took their collection of wives apart to their own territories and abode there in independent isolation, resenting the slightest encroachment; so that the herd was now several score of unapproachable colonies, each defended by a quarrelsome, highly suspicious master.

Fights were the order of the day, for the male sea-elephants were not only quarrelsome, but covetous. So it happened that frequently one invaded the territory of the other with the fell intent of ousting him and usurping his place in the household. The battles were fierce, strenuous and long-protracted, and caused grievous damage to both combatants. Over his nose the sea-elephant wore a hood, like an abbreviated elephant's trunk, and this he inflated when he went into the fight, thereby assuming an aspect of weird and appalling fierceness. The combatants gnashed at each other whole heartedly with their powerful jaws, roaring the while like infuriated lions. Round about the field of fight were ranged the females, smaller than their lords, hoodless and apparently indifferent as to how the struggle terminated. They struck no blow, interferred not at all in the fight—merely waited the issue. And then as one of the combatants shuffled off, defeated and grievously wounded, they contentedly added themselves to the household of their new lord and master.

Then the young sea-elephants were born, miniature reproductions of their parents. Then Morunga had much ado to keep his household together. For his many wives persisted in most unmaternal fashion in attempting to forsake their offspring. So the lord of the harem had most assiduously to guard the approaches of the sea fighting back deserting mothers to their babies. So for three weeks they sojourned on the rocks and a long time it must have seemed to the mother sea-elephants, who were forced to fast during all this time. But the youngsters grew apace and at last Morunga lifted the blockade on his household and there was a wild ungraceful scramble for the sea and much-needed food. A few lessons in swimming and the youngsters were in condition to join the main herd, but meanwhile Morunga was much exercised in keeping watch over his numerous offspring. Down in the black waters lurked the cunning implacable sword-fish and much deadly toil did he exact from these sea nurseries. But instinct and assiduous training soon made the young sea-elephants wise in the ways of the sea and they became cunning, cautious and capable as their elders. For three years they were herded together without distinction of sex, the young male hoodless as the female. But, his time of probation at an end, the sea-elephant developed his characteristic badge of lordship and took his place in the herd as ruler over his own particular household party.

"The Sea-Elephant rested his huge bulk prone on the ice at the water's edge."

TIME TO LET GO.



CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

Last week we had a glimpse at the solution which ancient physics presents for the problem of the universe, its unity as a system, and the harmony of its parts. What is the use of talking of such things, says one reader. Those who read them do not understand them, and those who could understand them won't read them. To a large extent this is true, and when Kepler has been ignored for 300 years one must not expect a ready acceptance of any advance upon Kepler, or any radical application of his principles. However, there are many students who work independently of official science, accepting all that official science can give, and realizing that the prejudices of official science serve a useful purpose in concentrating effort upon fields which an unobscured view ahead would tend to leave lying neglected. It is only in the last 300 years that we have learned the importance of particulars, and it is not surprising that having gained so much from that knowledge a prejudice has arisen in the other direction against generals. It is neither in the one nor in the other that the whole truth lies, but in knowing both and realizing their harmony. Moreover each keeps the other from falling into error for what is true in one must agree with the other. If there be disagreement anywhere, there must be some error. Such a check as this is of the greatest possible value, and ought to be more highly estimated. It is this check, indeed, which lends such assurance to the occultist, who sees the Platonic and the Baconian results agreeing with each other perfectly. The engineers boring thru the Simplon from opposite sides agreed to the eighth of an inch when they met in the middle of the mountain and occultism with its generalizations, and science with its particularizations must meet in perfect agreement in the heart of Mount Meru.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago the ancients knew in their general way the broad plan or scheme of the constitution of the universe. The details only appealed to them as they directly affected human development. Nowadays we perhaps fail to appreciate how very little human life and happiness is affected by cosmic detail. It is of all importance to know that we bear a direct relation to the universe: but the knowledge of the number of miles from us to Heaven, or of the force in tons of gravitation holding us to earth, or of the kind of element that underlies our corporeal nature does not appear to affect our ability or willingness to do justice and love mercy and walk humbly. In the moral world the general's appear to have more importance than the particulars. Perhaps the time has come when the general knowledge of the ancients may be united to the special and detailed information which modern science has been accumulating, to the benefit of our moral philosophy. Henry Drummond perceived this in some degree in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," but his thought dealt with scientific detail and principles of evolution rather than with the contrary broad generalizations and principles of involution, which lie behind the moralizings of antiquity. They saw in those old days that no effect could be without a cause, and no cause could fail of its effect. We have only recently come to realize this law on the outer material plane, and do not dream yet of applying it as they did in things moral and spiritual. They were equally clear about the conservation of energy and the indestructibility of matter, but they followed these laws beyond the limits we set, and were not afraid to be logical when energy appeared to emerge from nowhere and matter vanished apparently into space. With exceptions like Sir William Crookes, Sir Alfred Wallace, Sir Oliver Lodge and a few more our modern scientific men refuse to be logical and simply deny that such problems exist.

The ancients, as we saw, had very definite ideas about four worlds, the first of which was our earth, revolving on its axis, and carried round in a great sphere of ether whose centre is the sun. The sun in its turn was carried round in a great sphere of more subtle ether whose centre is the star Alcyone. And that star is set in a sphere of still far more refined ether which revolves around the centre as far as the ancients could tell of the visible universe. And we saw how Kepler came along 300 years ago and set down the laws which govern the motions of these spheres and their relation to each other. There is no getting away from Kepler's laws. They agree with the observed facts, and they agree with the ancient beliefs. Those who accept Kepler's laws must sooner or later see the harmony that exists between the ancient science and the modern. But the ancients were more concerned about conduct than science, so that they saw in the existence of these several etheric spheres an explanation of the infinitely varied and complex characters of men. They learned, and they determined by observation and experiment that every man had or was intended to have a body for the other worlds in which he dwelt as well as the outer physical one. His physical body corresponded with the physical earth globe, but he had a finer body, they said, which corresponded with the first ether globe, and had the properties which maintained permanency of form or shape, and in fact they called it the form-body. There was a greater sphere than this sphere of the ether of form, and they regarded it as the sphere of the vital ether, and they held that man had a body for that sphere also. And beyond that was the rarer ether sphere of the mind-body which they regarded as necessary to man's participation in the consciousness of the mental world. So that man had four bodies according to their view. Each one corresponds to the globe or sphere or world out of whose material it is organized, and its functions are subordinate to the laws of the globe to which it belongs.

No one can ever expect to understand ancient metaphysics or ethics or morals or philosophy without first understanding this basic scheme of the ancient physics. For all phenomena are evidently the result of the interplay of forces belonging to these four spheres, and this is true of vital and mental phenomena as well as of physical phenomena. Of course, official science sets its nose in the air and it declares it knows nothing about such things, and does not believe in them. And official philosophy, which in these days has to tag along after official science in spite of itself, is equally haughty when the wisdom of the ancients is in question. But there is plenty of evidence for those who are not barred from its examination by prejudice. Kepler alone, with his law that the squares of the times are as the cubes of the distance is quite enough to settle the point with the open-minded, but there is plenty of other material. The law of the rhythmic breath, for example, must have its root on the vital globe. There is nothing in our consciousness or the laws of the physical world to control a man's breathing so that it changes at intervals of 1 hour 56 minutes and 8 seconds from one nostril to the other; or that provides that while all men breathe thru the right nostril all women breathe thru the left, and vice versa, except in cases of disease. But if we appreciate the existence of the four worlds and our possession of four bodies corresponding with them we may receive a great deal of light on these and other problems. The transfer of consciousness from one world or sphere to another, and the location of the consciousness in one body or vehicle in the waking state, in another in sleep, in another after death, while common-places in the realms of poetry and religion are not regarded as having any foundation by modern science. Science indeed has tried hard to prove that thought is secreted like milk or saliva or tears.

The differences in people are the result of a difference in development of these several bodies. As there are infinite octaves of expression it follows that the possible combinations of character, talent, genius, moral temperament and so forth are infinite. The most perfect men are those whose bodies are all more perfectly developed, and in most perfect alignment with each other. Truth is that which brings them all most into harmony. And it is clear that a man's development in his thought body can not be made apparent on the physical plane if his vital body is in a state of anarchy thru the loose control he exercises over his passions and desires. St. Paul tells us more about these states than any one else easily accessible, but his Greek is not rendered in intelligible English and no scientific man would ever dream of going to St. Paul for a suggestion. Yet Paul knew more than the scientific men about the third heaven, the world of the mind-body, if we are to accept the record. And he had a great deal to say about bodies celestial and bodies terrestrial, and the differing glory of sun and moon and stars. But nothing is of more importance than the fact that this knowledge enables every man or woman to rely directly on the source of life and light and love, whatever they may suppose that to be. It is true that only one or two in 10,000 are interested in these questions, but the one or two who know are worth the rest of the ten thousand, and will put them to flight. Those who from the physical plane try to exert control over, and dominate the minds of others naturally object strongly to ideas of this kind so subversive are they of all sacerdotal or other dogmatic authority. But there is a compensating principle at work here also, for those who have little mental development cling to any authority which relieves them of responsibility, and the great mass of humanity prefers to believe in a formula than to know the facts, if knowing the facts involves moral responsibility and mental independence. So the people in authority need not be afraid of losing their influence before they are ready to use it in a more enlightened way.

The Real Harem Skirt

There is expert authority for saying that in its legitimate form the jupe culotte or harem skirt will be popular. The garments that have raised the derisive smiles of Toronto and Paris are not, properly speaking, "jupes culottes," because they are knickerbockers without the skirt. They are doomed already, because the fashionable woman realizes that her figure is rendered heavy and unattractive thereby. Trousers, especially the Turkish variety, are not pretty objects; they have the effect of increasing the bulk of the limbs and of spoiling the slimness that is every woman's pride, if she is so endowed by nature.

But the real "skirt-trousers" will probably be worn, this summer, by the pioneers of fashion. This garment will consist of a skirt and trousers beneath entirely concealed when the wearer is in repose, but visible, by reason of the division in the skirt, when walking.

Naughtiness Removed by Massage

Writing to The London Times recently on the subject of sulkiness a correspondent refers to the possibility of treating children medically for naughtiness.

"This," she says, "is actually done in Japan. I had charge of some Japanese children, and if they proved unamendable to discipline, or gave way to prolonged fits of naughtiness, they were taken away for a day or two and, invariably came back to me cheerful and good-tempered. On inquiry I found they had been massaged either once or twice, and that it was a very generally practised remedy, all naughtiness being held to proceed from a disordered stomach."

CASUAL COMMENT.

There was so little news in the local paper I happened to be reading that I was glad to be interested in some light airy gossip reported from the St. Lawrence Market. The dealer in eggs is explaining to the lady who is investigating as to the current value of hen-fruit that they have come down in price from 40c. to 30c., and, the lady, having, like the late Mrs. John Gilpin, "a frugal mind," responds that she can get them at an adjoining stall for 28c. The story is charmingly told in the bright crisp style of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues." Of course, it is natural that now the weather is getting so much milder eggs should throw off the yolk of high prices.

* * *

At first glance the action of a bunch of Kansas farmers seems a little silly. A negro postman had been appointed to deliver their letters. They kicked—objected to brunettes—wanted a blonde postman. So they pulled down their mail boxes and refused to receive letters from the brunette. Of course, they may have been merely registering their protest against what they regarded as "black-mail."

* * *

Hartley Smith of New York stands over six feet in his stockings. Most other people only stand over two in theirs—but that's no part of this story. Hartley is going to marry a little lady who stands just two inches more than four feet. The report of this happy arrangement does not mention whether the lady was wearing her hose when measured, but, in any case, it looks as tho Hartley will have to shed those stockings when he wishes to kiss his wife good night.

* * *

If The Star proposes to continue printing such horrible news items as the following paragraph, there will shortly be a howl for a press censor. I hardly like to reproduce it, but I think public attention should be drawn to the matter. I therefore give it without alteration, except that I have accented the part of it that has aroused my indignation.

"More than a score of girls and about as many men, cut off from escape on the sixth floor of a New York factory by fire LEB WOSSEC. EANDSO NFW RFD-WLLL."

I call it scandalous to make such horrible details public. How does The Star know that this sort of thing might not fall into the hands of some young girl.

* * *

An aviator called Mars has been giving an exhibition of aviation flights in Osaka, Japan. Only a short time back "A Message From Mars" was thought to be but the wild dream of a dramatist. So quickly do dreams become realized now-a-days.

* * *

Here is "Jane" in a terrible quandary. She writes to an omniscient Toronto editor asking "If a boy spills a cup of tea, when visiting, what would be a good thing to say to carry off the situation?" I would like to know what the Editor replies, but I am pretty sure to forget to look his answer up. However, Jane, I remember when I was a boy of 16 or thereabouts. I split a cup of tea over my knees. The tea, I remember distinctly, was very hot. I don't recommend my instinctive casual comment on that occasion to your boy, but I said "dammit!"—just like that. Neither can I affirm that it was, in the strictest sense of the word, a GOOD or even, Jane, an ADEQUATE thing to say—but it was certainly the most satisfactory exclamation I could think of at the moment, and, as far as I was concerned, it did more to "carry off the situation," as you so neatly put it, than any large sentence I have been able to think of, as more appropriate, since.

* * *

ACCORDING TO HOYLE.

Did you ever see a fish upon a bicycle—
The sort of fish they serve to you at meals,
It sometimes makes me grin
When I read upon a tin
That it purports to contain "Sardines en huiles."

* * *

Wonderful how closely The Globe man reasons. A man was killed by a motor car on Bloor-street. The motorist got away, and cannot be traced. The Globe man argues that "the process of elimination" would lead to his discovery. But this process has already been tried. The chauffeur himself tried it with a good deal of success on his victim, and it only led to the discovery of said victim—not to the discovery of the chaffeur.

* * *

An advertisement reads: "Wanted, Man to excavate a cellar." I do not believe that any one could do it. A cellar, that is an ordinary well-conducted cellar must be excavated before it can be properly licensed as a cellar. To cellar—beg pardon—sell a man a cellar which isn't properly excavated is a matter which needs to be enquired into with cellarity—I've got such a bad cold I can't even spell correctly—celerity.

* * *

Some one recently died and left quite a considerable sum of money to establish a Chair of Eugenics at London University. I do not know what Eugenics means, and I don't suppose you could tell me without consulting a dictionary. A headline over the news, however, reads "For the improvement of the human race." Seems to suggest that old familiar ditty: "I Love My Wife, But, Oh! You Genics!"

My friend The Fool has evidently succeeded in arousing the anger of a lady I know nothing of the merits of the dispute, but, yesterday, he showed me a depressed countenance and the lines which follow:

IMPATIENCE.

Little crimson, cherry lips were never
meant to make alarming
Sounds with sharply indrawn breath
as angry snakes do when they're
hissing;
Little crimson, cherry lips were carved
in curling curvings charming
So that they might occupy themselves
with Cupid's mission—kissing.

* * *

Probably some mouldy old precedent is being followed, but it seems to me curiously unlike the usual British welcome to invite the Canadian members of parliament to attend the Coronation as private guests. If, however, I know my fellow-Bronchos—and there are some pretty good Bronchos in the liveries of the city of London, he will take especial pains to make it clear that, officially or unofficially London's Canadian guests are very welcome in The Little Village. 'Arry's letter to me on the subject puts it, perhaps a little crudely, but—

* * *

'ARRY ON LONDON'S GUESTS.

Dear Charlie,
Wot sacksful o' bunkum
This bloomin' ole city do use
These yer guilds wot we've got
Why! the o-e bloomin' lot
Seems ter jest rule the roost ez they choose!
They aint sech a bad lot tho' mind yer,
Good 'earted—rite from the initial,
But they gits their-selves mixed
Suthink 'orrid betwixt
The official and the unofficial.

Now—serposin' wen your little party
Wot's comin' across fer the spread,
Thet is—comin' ter Town
When they fixes the Crown
On the top of our King's Royal 'ead,
Serposin,' I say, that the Council
Goes down, ez they will, fer ter meet 'em,
Dressed in Furs an' fal-lals
I'll bet, like good pals,
They trots 'em rite orf fer ter treat 'em.

Rite there, on the station, most likely,
(I know thet ole Cherding Cross bar)
Then it's "quartern—two out,"
Or, praps, "two 'arves of Stout—"
An they're pals 'fore they knows where they are;
Then one calls up a taxi—or, p'raps, 'e
Will 'ave 'is car round at "The Cecil."
If so—orf they both starts
An' lorblessyerorite 'earts!
Well! thet night wouldn't look well official!

Fer I know quite well where they'll go to—
Rite strait up the Chering Cross Road,
Then "Alhambra" or "Pav"—
Jest the best thet we 'ave!
Where, per'aps, arf-a-quid will be blowed—
After thet, say a drop er good "dogs-nose,"
Then a nice bit er supper at Scott's
Then a call at the club,
When they've closed the last "pub"—
Then it's 'ome to their virtuous cots.

Thet ain't quite the way the Lord Mayor, an'
'Is pals spends their nites ordinary
But—you take it from me
Thet's jest 'ow it'll be
When this bunch gits tergether.
Yours
'ARRY.

* * *

I read an account last week of a Swedish girl who has just wakened up out of a sleep extending over thirty-two years. What a ghastly experience it must have been! A doctor at the Stockholm hospital has described the case. The poor girl was 14 years old when she went to sleep in 1877. She knew nothing—recognized nothing when she wakened—not even her father, or the room she had gone to sleep in, and the almost incredible part of the story is that during all these thirty two years she had no food! When consciousness came to her, she asked for food, and, after eating, she said she FELT TIRED! Can you imagine that—practically just born, and felt tired! When the story is reflected upon seriously, its awfulness, if it be true, begins to dawn on one.

G. T. B.

The Prodigality of the Poor

By Nell Brinkley

Did you ever see this picture? It's old and familiar. The shimmering crowd drifting by the brave little clink of a begging tambourine, with a frozen shoulder and a bright, hard eye, while the only coin fell from the fingers of a frayed, shy man with a happy, equally frayed and adoring little wife on his arm.

Maud, the Party Girl

I did not feel my best—I was ennuye',
and the strain
Was really almost more than I could
bear,
At that Party, where Frivolity was given
fullest rein.
So I sought a quiet corner and a chair;
I was cogating calmly—and I lit a cigaret,
Detached, remote from Folly's giddy whirl,
When appeared a dainty Vision,
Or—to speak with pure precision—
There came to me-ward—Maud the Party Girl.

Demure she was, and restful—formed of soft and gracious curves,

Her eyes were melting, dewy as the doe's
A lying, breathing sedative to tired and frayed-out nerves,
Emb dying the Goddess of Repose:
She bade me, very graciously, to still enjoy my weed,
She said she liked to see the smoke-wreaths curl—
And it wasn't like the same
As it was before she came,
Life looked rosier with Maud the Party Girl.

Her gown was very dainty, draped in soft and tender folds,
Her hair—her glorious hair was golden haze,
Her slender figure, formed in one of Nature's fairest moulds,
Was lissome as Titania's, or her fays';
She spoke—her voice was smooth and clear, and very, very sweet,
A veritable lullaby of sound,
As of soft church-bells pealing,
Thru' the summer eventide stealing—
Delicious, quietly resonant and round.

She's more exquisite than flowers are—
more restful than the dusk,
More soothing than the little breeze at eve,
As welcome as the fragrance of the modest sprig of musk—
As comfort to the sorrowful that grieve;
When not a shell I open holds a pearl,
ev'rything's askew,
When not a shell I open holds a pearl,
I can gaze beyond the skies,
Thro' the honest, hazed eyes—
The steadfast eyes of Maud, the Party Girl.

Why a Horse Rolls.

Horses are fond of rolling on the ground, and no animal more thoroly shakes itself than they do. After a roll they give themselves a shake or two to remove anything adhering to the coat. The habit is of much service to horses living in open plains.

On being turned loose at the end of a journey an Arab horse rolls in the sand, which acts as blotting paper, absorbing exudations from the body. A shake removes the sand, and the coat soon dries. Cavalrymen in hot climates sometimes put sand on their horses as the simplest and quickest way of drying them.—Selborne Magazine.

CAN MADNESS BE CURED

Striking Discovery By a German Professor.

BERLIN, March 18.—It madness curable? The question is again brought to the front by the announcement of Dr. Osold of Glasgow that a serum has been discovered which promises to provide a certain cure for mental diseases.

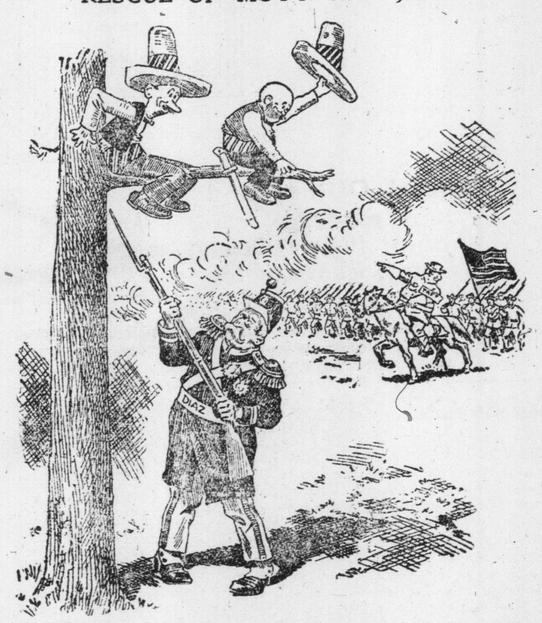
It is claimed that the substance, when injected into the blood of a patient suffering from madness not only cures but makes the patient immune from would be one of the best in this aginst further attack. The discovery was first made by a German professor, and has been perfected by the research departments in Germany and Glasgow.

The details of the discovery, which have been laid before the medical profession, are still somewhat meagre, but it is the general opinion that certain forms of mental disease may be quite amendable to such a form of treatment. A few years ago Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh startled the medical world by the epoch-making discovery of a microbe which he believed to be the cause of "general paralysis of the insane,' and he cultivated a serum for its destruction. So far he has had no marked success.

It is well known to medical men that "general paralysis" is very frequently the direct result of the advanced action of another offensive disease, and on insanity expert suggested to "Reynolds" that the new discovery might be the direct outcome of this knowledge. An important German discovery connected with the disease is at present going thru the test of practice in this country, and it will probably be found that there is some association between this and Dr. Oswold's announcement. "Geeral paralysis" forms only a small portion of the cases treated in asylums, but so far they have been regarded as the most hopeless, and further proof of the efficiency of the new remedy will be welcomed by mental practitioners.

Medical men are somewhat sceptical about the universal efficiency of the remedy in insanity cases. It is well known that the greater portion of mental diseases are not due to a microbe at all, and here the new remedy would certainly prove ineffective. It may also be pointed out that the prevailing opinion is that insanity is accompanied by structural changes in the brain and that therefore a serum is likely to be of little use. Despite these doubts it is admitter that if a cure has been found for "general paralysis" a striking advance will have been made in the treatment of mental disease.

RESCUE OF MUTT AND JEFF.



Is this the real reason for Taft ordering U. S. troops to the Mexican frontier?

A Contrast in Comfort

(The Lament of an old Whip.)

Coaches resplendent in color and gilding,
All brave in bright brass-work and silver that shone,
Carriages cosy that showed in their building
That Art remained with us—that Skill had not gone;
Cushions on which one might stretch out quite lazily,
Watching a Sunrise, or Sunset that glowed
Over the fields or the distant hills, hazily
Over the Road.

Horses—a pleasure it was just to gaze at 'em,
All doing their share at the work on the trace,
Scaring the pheasants—one wanted a blaze at 'em—
Wanted to get out and bag just a brace;
Rabbits and hares hopping into the hedges
Where dog-rose and hawthorn, alternately, showed,
Hanging o'er ditches, with sombre-toned sedges
'Longside the Road.

Ugly—distorted—you've got to be good to it—
Arrogant, blatant—a Nightmare of Noise,
Lets the Four Winds in, unless you've a hood to it,
Jolts from your journey the whole of its joys;
Just when you're certain it's running quite easily,
Just when you're sure that you've captured a "filer,"
BANG-POP! goes something—you find it's a measly
Punctured old tyre.

It is quite evident many have taken up
Ways that are dark—in an effort quite vain,
Hoping to travel without being shaken-up
I did so once—I'll not try it again;
Petrol and leather coats, goggles and all of the
Paraphernalia that has to be stowed—
Can these compare with the teams and the call of the
Coach on the Road?

—G.T.B.

The Telegram says "There were 1227 crimes reported in Leith (Scotland) last year, a decrease of 194." This interesting statement is made under the heading "Scotia's Songs and Sobs." I think The Telegram might have found out and told us whether Scotia is making a song about there being so many cases, or sobbing because of the decrease. The heading almost leads one to believe that Scotia was a trifle hysterical about something.

OUR LIMERICK COMPETITION

THE WINNERS.

1—L. G. Hope, Toronto University.
2—J. G. Howard, 343 Manning Ave.
3—Miss Muriel Waterhouse, 363 Barrie St., Kingston.

In this column each week there will be published four lines of verse, and competition is invited for CASH PRIZES for the fifth, completing line. Each effort must be WRITTEN ON or GUMMED TO the coupon from the paper on which the verse to be completed appears, and with each entry 10 (ten) cents must be enclosed.

The whole of the entrance money will be divided amongst the senders of the three best last lines in the proportion of:

For the best last line 50 per cent.
For the second best last line 30 per cent.
For the third best last line 20 per cent.

The line sent in should show some degree of wit, either in the way of a play upon words, or otherwise. Just merely continuing the story of the verse and rhyming are not necessarily sufficient to win the prize. Originality and humor are the most likely winners. Fill in your last line, and mail the coupon with a 10 (ten) cent stamp, address-to

Limerick Editor,
Sunday World,
West Richmond St.,
Toronto.

and mark your envelope LIMERICK COMPETITION in the top left head corner, over the address.

All entries must reach this office not later than midday next Wednesday.

Every competing line is accepted on the distinct understanding that the judge's award is absolutely final, and competitors must understand that they enter, bound by that condition.

The judge reserves the right to divide prizes as may seem fair and reasonable to him in the event of any ties.

No employe of this paper is eligible to compete.

In the meantime all last lines must be in English only—tho we may, later, announce an enlargement of this rule to include some other languages.

The verse for Competition this week is:—

A sailor who sailed from Quebec,
Spent all day and night on the deck,
When out on the deep
He never could sleep,
.....
Name .....
Address .....
.....

* * *

The "last lines" sent in to last week's verse were in many cases funnier than their authors knew. The verse was:

A pretty young lady of Sault,
Made eyes that are known as gault-gault,
Till her friends said such tricks
Would eventually fix

Below are given a few of the lines sent in. The writers of these do not seem to have quite grasped the idea, but perhaps if they will read, carefully, the winning lines, they will understand better how to fix a final line to this week's verse. Here are some efforts that DID NOT win a prize:

"Her harem and scarem to Galt."
"Her eyebrows with crows-feet entwined."
"Every man she met in her walks."
"Her in a tight corner some night."
"P-A-Y-E abstract O."
"Laurier and his Reciprocity Faults."
"The intake pipe with a handful of salt."

The lines that HAVE WON the three prizes are:

FIRST—"A hault-dault or tault tault pur sault," sent by L. G. Hope, East University Residence, Toronto University.

[This is a very excellent specimen of a last line]:

SECOND—"The date she would doss her trault-sault," sent by J. G. Howard, 343 Manning-avenue, Toronto.

THIRD—"All the old men as well as the nault," sent by Miss Muriel Waterhouse, 363 Barrie-street, Kingston, Ont. to whom the prizes will be sent on Monday.

The competition drew a fairly large number of entries, which I expect will increase as it becomes better known. I am sure also that a much higher average of "last lines" will come. Don't rush for a pen and paper as soon as the idea strikes you—let it simmer a while and put it on paper only when you have given it the highest polish it will take.

No Exaggeration.

"Hank," chided Jason, the storekeeper, "you ought to belong to that thar Ananias Club. What did you want to tell me the snow was over two feet for? Why, it's only about ten inches."

"Wal," chuckled the old codger, as he helped himself to the dried raisins, "I reckon that be over my two feet, ain't it?"—Chicago News.

CAGED TILL MARRIAGE

New Britain Natives Keep Young Women in Strict Seclusion.

LONDON, March 17.—In some parts of New Britain the natives have a custom of placing young women in strict seclusion before marriage by imprisoning them in cages for several years until they reach a marriageable age. The Rev. George Brown, D. D., who has spent many years of his life in the South Sea Islands endeavoring to stamp out polygamy and cannibalism among the natives, describes how on one occasion he inspected a number of these human cages.

"The atmosphere inside them was hot and stifling," he says. "The cage was quite clean, and contained nothing but a few short lengths of bamboo for holding water. There was only room for a girl to sit or lie down in a crouched position on the bamboo platform, and when the doors are shut it must be nearly or quite dark inside. They are never allowed to come out except once a day to bathe in a dish or wooden bowl placed close to the cage. They are placed in the cages when quite young, and must remain there until their marriage."

Motors

Many Famous Auto Pilots For Long Speedway Race

Five-Hundred-Mile Event at Indianapolis Speedway Will Have Best American and Continental Drivers.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.— The preliminary entry list for the five hundred mile automobile race to be decided on May 30 at the Indianapolis Speedway, which closed on March 1, includes the nominations of the best known American drivers and several of the European pilots who have become famous. The race will be worth about $18,000 to the winner, and its value has attracted an unusual list of starters. After March 1 the entry fee was raised from $500 to $750, so that nearly all the probable starters have been named. The gross value of the fixture is likely to reach $35,000.

All of the great winners of 1910 who are still actively engaged in automobile racing are entered, included David Bruce-Brown, who won the 415-mile international road race for the Automobile Club of America's grand prize gold cup at Savannah on Nov. 12; Harry Grant, twice winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race over the Long Island course; Joe Dawson, winner of the Donor's trophy in the Vanderbilt, the Cobe trophy, the Remy trophy, City of Atlanta trophy and the Savannah challenge trophy; Johnny Aitken, the winner of the 301 to 450 class race at Fairmount Park, third in the Vanderbilt Cup race, winner of the 200-mile free-for-all at Indianapolis, 200-mile Atlanta trophy race, and many short speedway events; Eddie Hearne, winner of the fifty-mile free-for-all at Indianapolis, twice winner of the Indianapolis speedway helmet, and the Fox River cup at Elgin; Louis Disbrow, who finished fourth in the Vanderbilt Cup race, and winner of many short speedway events; Louis Strang, who performed the wonderful feat of winning three great road races in one season, when, in 1908, he won the 342-mile Savannah race, the 259-mile Briarcliff race and the 250-mile Lowell race, and from that time on has been one of the greatest drivers in the racing game; Joe Jagersburger, who drove the giant Mercedes to a place in the Fairmount Park race, and many others.

All the Drivers In.

There are only four great American drivers who are not included in this list, and each of these has assured the speedway management that he will drive a car in the long race. These are "Wild Bob" Burman, Herb Lytle, dean of all American drivers, who started his career back in 1895, when he drove on the Brooklands English track; Ralph de Palma, mile track champion of 1910, who robbed Barney Oldfield of many of his records, and Ralph Mulford, who won the national stock chassis championship at Elgin. While these men have not been nominated, the cars which they will drive either have been entered or will be, and the driver will be declared later.

This formidable list of American wheelsmen contains every driver of note except Louis and Arthur Chevrolet, who, it is rumored, will be seen at the wheels of the two Buick "100" cars. Louis Chevrolet announced his retirement, but it is stated on good authority that he has decided to drive for his former manager in the long race.

Pitted against this array of American speed merchants will be the cream of the driving talent of Europe. Present indications, according to advices received from the European representative of the speedway, are that the foreign drivers who will appear are Hemery, who finished second in the American Grand Prize race last season; Lancia, who won the Vanderbilt Cup in 1907; Nazarro, who won the French Grand Prize in 1907 and who holds the world's road race record of 74 3-10 miles an hour, which he made in the Florio Cup race in Italy in 1905; Wagner, winner of the American Grand Prize in 1908 and of the Vanderbilt Cup race in 1906; Boillot, who won the Voiturette Cup race in Sicily in 1910; Zuccarelli, winner of the Boulogne Cup, France, 1910, and the Ostend Cup, in Belgium, last September; Goux, winner of the Normandy Cup, in France, and of the Catalogne Cup, Spain, and Regal, of the Clement-Bayard team.

Foreign Pilots.

These foreign pilots have been making negotiations to come to America, and in most instances their decision rests entirely upon their ability to finish their speed creations in time to ship them to America for the race. Boillot, Goux and Zuccarelli compose the Lion-Peugeot team, which probably will bring three cars, according to the advice of the speedway European representative.

The other drivers who are entered in the long event are C. B. Baldwin, in an Inter-State "50"; Frank Fox, in a Pope-Hartford; Harry Knight, in a Westcott; Louis Larsonneur, in a Case; Gilbert Anderson, in a Stutz; Spencer Wishart, in a German Mercedes; W. H. Turner, in an Amplex; Frederick Belcher, in a Knox; Frederick Ellis, in a Jackson; Harry Cobe, in a Jackson, and Lee Frayer and Eddie Rickenbacher, in a Firestone-Columbus. Ten cars have been entered without drivers—a Simplex, which probably will be driven by Joe Matson; a Marmon, two Buick "100" cars; two Nationals, which probably will be driven by Ralph De Palma, Charles Merz or Howard Wilcox; two McFarlan "6" cars; a Jackson, a Cutting and a Marquette-Buick "100." Drivers for all of these will be nominated before the final closing of the entries May 1.

One of the interesting features of the early entries was a confirmation of the rumor that David Bruce-Brown would be seen in a Fiat this year. The car which the winner of the 1910 grand prize has entered for the Indianapolis race is now being built at the Fiat factory, and will have 597 cubic inches piston displacement, within three inches of the limit placed on cars entered in this event.

HOW GRANT WON VANDERBILT.

The American Locomotive Company, makers of Alco cars and Alco trucks, has recently issued a most attractive little booklet, written by Harry Grant, who won the Vanderbilt Cup two years in succession with the same identical Alco car.

It is a very well written and a most "human document." Beyond most racing drivers, Grant has the ability to analyze the conditions surrounding the riding of a race and the book is a most interesting bit of reading to every one, whether he is interested especially in automobile racing or not.

The Wonderful

Overland Cars

OVERLAND MODEL 37
EXPRESS BODY

Model 37 is made in two style bodies—the enclosed, and an open express body. It is a light Delivery Wagon combining reliability, economy, ease of control and carrying capacity. For two years, Overland Delivery Cars have been used in the U. S. Mail service at Indianapolis; each has done the work of three horse-drawn vehicles and has covered from 60 to 75 miles daily without missing a single trip. These cars have stood the test of time; they are fast, powerful, always ready for instant service, and have recently won the U. S. Government test at Philadelphia for automobile mail wagons in competition with practically all other makes of similar automobiles.

SPECIFICATIONS

Wheel Base—102 in.
Tread—56 in.
Seating Capacity—Two passengers.
Body—Light delivery type.
Motor—3¾x4½.
Horse Power—25.
Transmission—Planetary, two speeds forward, one reverse.
Clutch—Multiple disc.
Ignition—Remy.
Brakes—Internal expanding, external contracting.
Springs—1¾ in. semi-elliptic front, full elliptic rear.
Steering Gear—Worm and segment adjustable.
Front Axle—Drop forged I section.
Rear Axle—Semi floating.
Wheels—Artillery wood.
Tires—32x4 in.
Frame—Pressed steel.
Lamps—Two oil side lamps, one oil tail lamp.
Color—Dark blue with cream trimming.
Capacity—800 pounds, exclusive of passengers.
Gas headlights and generator $25.00 additional.
Price—$1325.00.

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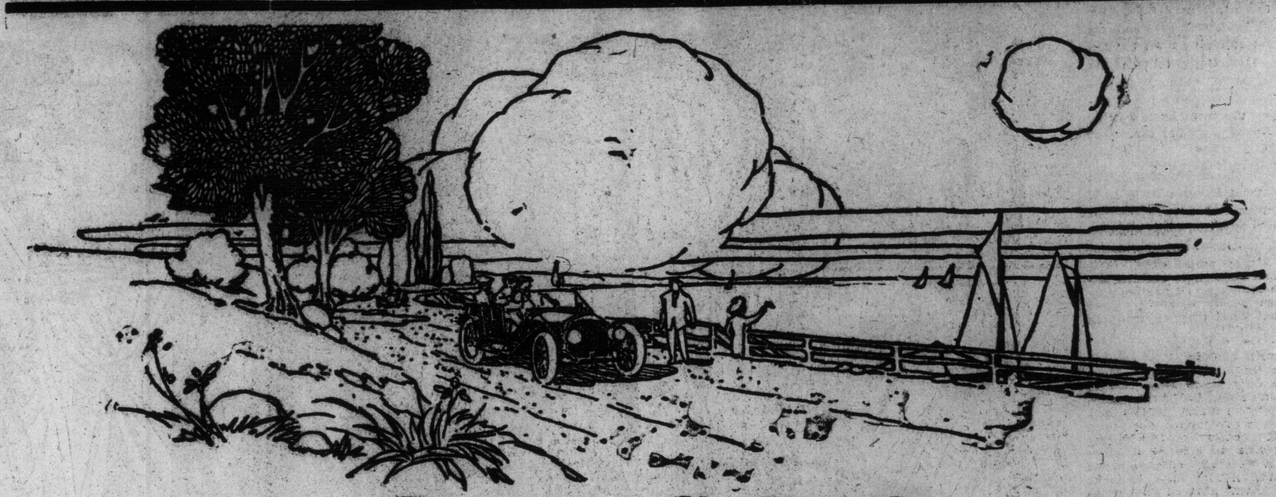

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Canada Cycle Catalog

The auto editor is in receipt of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company's "accessories catalog" for 1911. This is a most interesting and comprehensive list containing everything the motorist needs, from cigar lighters to springs. Pumps, dynamos, carburetors, and tire accessories are all listed at reasonable prices, and this catalog should be in the possession of every motorist as it is a great aid in telling him how and what to buy.

KNOX RACER.

One more well-known automobile racing pilot has decided that the 500 mile, 25,000 dollar Indianapolis race is the quickest route to fame and fortune. Fred Belcher, victor in over twenty-five contests, has purchased the 60-horse power, 6-cylinder Knox car which he drove in the Vanderbilt Cup race, sent in his application and entry fee for the big event and will embark on a career as an independent racing driver.

Belcher has been in two Vanderbilt Cup contests, has won the Hollenback Trophy two years in succession and has done well in many contests of less importance. His eleven years automobile driving experience has developed that most necessary judgment and speed sense without which no driver can ever hope to rank among the winners while his splendid physique and endurance carry him thru the hardest contests.

The Knox car he will pilot has a record of 94 miles an hour and is the same machine that he drove in the Vanderbilt Cup race. This is a strictly stock car built at the famous Knox power plant and capable of great speed. It is similar to the one which Barney Oldfield used on Ormond Beach when he established the world's stock car record, a record which was later broken by Belcher unoffically on the Vanderbilt course.

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Motoring

AUTO INDUSTRY OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

Auto Expert Explains the Many Chances for Young Men in Motor Manufacturing.

NEW YORK, March 18.—That automobile manufacturing and selling offer excellent opportunities for young men and that many of the greatest successes in the trade have been scored by men under 40 years of age, is the statement of Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, in an address before the automobile school of the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Brooklyn last week.

Mr. Reeves said that the average age of the presidents of the 80 factories in the A. L. A. M. is not more than 42 years, while the youngest president, who is only 31. He mentioned the men who have made names for themselves in the engineering as well as in the business end of motoring, and supplied some interesting figures showing the importance of the making and marketing of motor cars. He expressed the belief that ten years from now a horse would be as rare on the streets of New York as motors cars were ten years ago. There are plenty of factories for making cars, but there are opportunities galore for young men to improve even what seem to be the perfect motor vehicles of to-day. Among other things he said:

"As the motor car is now the tool of civilization and forms a most important part of our everyday life, its making and selling offer excellent opportunities for young men of character and ability. It has been well said that any one who aids in the transportation of people, merchandise or thought, is a public benefactor, so surely the makers of motor cars and those in that trade, have earned that title.

A Young Man's Business.

"The automobile trade has been a young man's business since its inception and the greatest successes have been scored by young men. Among the eighty factories in the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, which I have the honor to represent, the youngest president, and he heads a successful million dollar company, is only 31 years old, while the average age of the presidents of these companies is not more than 42, with a few older and very substantial business men who have made great leaders. This record is unequalled, for in most industries a man be omes old and gray before he reaches the highest chair in the organization.

"The record growth of the automobile business during the past ten years has been startling to the conservative business man who could not bring himself to believe that motoring was more than a pastime and that the motor car is just as much a necessity as the telephone, the telegraph or transportation lines. For a number of years these conservatives have predicted failure, yet each year has seen more and more and better motor cars produced and more men employed, until now we have such startling figures as the following:

"300 automobile factories in America of which 125 are beyond the experimental stage and are producing 50 or more machines a year.

"$475,000,000 capital in the motor car and accessory business, of which $285,000,000 is in motor car factories alone.

"410,000 automobiles manufactured during the past ten years, almost all of which are in use.

"278,000 men employed in the various branches of motor car making and selling.

"2400 dealers in America, most of whom maintain salesrooms or garages.

"25,000 registered automobile drivers and almost 70,000 machines in use in the State of New York.

Motor Car Universal.

"Motor cars are now used the world over, even in the most remote parts of Asia and Africa. So far as I know, there is only one place where motor cars are not used, and that is in Bermuda, where the roads are so narrow as to make motoring unsafe. The authorities have therefore prohibited their use on the islands.

"The normal demand for cars in future is expected to be about 175,000 pleasure cars annually, many of which will go to the farmers. As to the number of freight-carrying machines that can be used, only time will tell. It is a fact, however, that with 7,000,000 horse-drawn vehicles in the country, a very large number must be replaced with motor cars, and that field offers the greatest future. Motor-driven vehicles will solve those many problems involved in our present wasteful method of transferring merchandise by horse-drawn vehicles. Using a motor car which will carry twice the load at twice the speed and requiring only half the space will be like increasing the width of the streets six times.

"As a willing slave for all sorts of work, the motor vehicle is now entering that broad commercial field which will bring quicker and more economical distribution of merchandise. It foretells the well-deserved emancipation of the horse and brings close to hand the time when the noble animal will become the pet of mankind instead of the slave of a cruel business world. Horses will not be relegated quickly, however, for there are 31,000,000 in the country; yet the displacement proposition must go on at a steady pace. I have frequently expressed the opinion that ten years from now a horse on the streets of New York or London will be as rare as was the motor vehicle ten years ago."

MOTOR VOTE CATCHING IN ENGLAND

ELECTION MOTORING IN ENGLAND.—SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE LAST ELECTIONS CAME HEAVY RAINS, WHICH, BUT FOR THE MOTOR CAR, WOULD HAVE KEPT MANY VALUABLE VOTES FROM BEING RECORDED. OUR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS

BROUGHT IN POTATOES.

Express service with a Packard truck is conducted between Philadelphia and Paulsboro, N. J., by Mr. C. C. Thompson, of the latter place. A farmer living on the route gave Mr. Thompson a contract to haul a load of potatoes to the Philadelphia market, about miles.

An hour before the truck started, however, he sent a team to town with another load, as he was somewhat skeptical of the truck's ability to get thru the snow drifts.

Mr. Farmer left on the train shortly after the truck started, reached the Philadelphia market in due season and proceeded to wait for "that danged truck."

He waited quite a while before he found out from the commission houses that the truck had been him to it, and his potatoes had been delivered and sold before he got there. A telephone message from the driver of his team saying he couldn't get in on account of the heavy snow confirmed the agriculturist's newly-borne opinion that Packard trucks are reforming produce hauling.

The Language of Love.

"You appear to be greatly interested in your daughter's love affair."

"I am so," said the professor. "I have been listening intently for some time now, and that young fellow seems to have a vocalubary of only eight or nine words. I intend to write a monograph on the subject."—Pittsburg Post.

Economy of Motor Truck

Among the interviews elicited by reporters at the time of the Madison Square show, was one in The New York Times, in which the authority quoted declared that to-day the motor-truck is "commercially perfect." Until within two years, however, it did not show economy over the horse. Makers were still "in the experimental stage," but now the truck has been developed "to a point where it can show 100 per cent. economy over the horse in almost any line of work." The field where it shows the greatest advantage is one which it has made for itself. This is what would be called for horses "a long haul," and for railroads "a short haul"—that is hauls from cities to points within a radius of 50 miles from the place of business. Many concerns for this work now use motor-trucks exclusively. The railroad for such distances is being eliminated entirely; money as well as time is thus saved. As to the cost of running a motor-truck, the following statement was made:

"A large contractor has been running a big five-ton truck during the past year and averaging forty miles daily at a cost of $6.47 per day, including every item of expense. This is the lowest operative cost that has come to the writer's notice. The other extreme is that of a general trucking concern that averaged 25 miles per day at a total cost of $22 per day. The first case cited shows what can be done with the motor-truck with proper care, and the last what will always happen if the truck is run without oil, overloading, and with general neglect.

"A New York firm selling goods in Westchester County and various points on Long Island and in New Jersey, delivering them to the doors of its customers, report that the cost of doing this work by motor-truck is less than one-half what it was when these goods were hauled to the railroad station, sent by freight, unloaded again into wagons, and delivered.

"Another New York concern in answer to an inquiry said that their five-ton truck showed an actual saving of $124.24 a week of what it had previously cost them to do the same work with horses; that they not only paid for the truck the first year, but showed a profit also of $1212, or 24 per cent. The firm figured that the truck has cost them nothing, and is saving them over $6000 a year.

"The economy of the motor-truck and the various uses to which it is adapted is illustrated by an up-to-date farmer of Beach, N.D., by the name of Smith. His automobile truck draws his plows, harrows, and seeders, making one operation of the putting-in of the crop. When the grain is ripe the motor truck draws the reaper that harvests it. The motor of the truck runs the threshing machine, and when the threshing is done the truck is used to haul the crop to the market, 1000 bushels at one time. It costs this farmer $5.55 per acre from the time of the breaking of the ground to the landing of his crop at the market. He keeps one horse on his farm—why, he does not state—but it is presumed, unlike David Harum, he enjoys the gentle exercise of horseback riding."

ENGLISH CARS IN FRANCE

English Drivers Will Compete in a French Road Race.

LONDON, March 17.—For the first time in the history of European motoring there is the possibility of a big British entry in a road race held in France. The event is the light car race to be run at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Sunday, June 18, by cars of not more than three liters cylinder capacity, or four-cylinder models of three to three and one-half inches bore. Arrol-Johnston of Paisley, Scotland, has entered a team of three cars to compete against the Frenchmen, and it is confidently expected that the other British firms who will follow this lead are Argyll, Vauxhall, Calthorpe, and probably Star.

At present the cars regularly entered are four each from Lion-Pugeot, Gregoire and Excelsior factories, and the team of three from Arrol-Johnston. The race has appealed to manufacturers to such an extent that it is confidently believed that sixty cars will line up on the seashore course next June, the racers coming from France, England, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Spain. It is interesting to note that the big firms—those firms which supplied all the interest during the active racing season from 1900 to 1907, will not compete. There will be no Renault, Panhard, Darracq, Delaunay-Belleville, Brazier, Mors, or Hotchkiss entries, altho these firms build the type of car for which this race has been organized. Their place will be taken by the younger and more vigorous firms such as Gregorie, Sizarie, Alcoyn, Roland-Pilain, Delage, etc., in France; Hispano-Pilain, Delage, Spain; Fiat from Italy, and Opel and Benz from Germany.

A FORD PARADE.

Residents of Sturgis, Michigan were very agreeably surprised last Thursday to see a procession of twenty-three brand new Ford Model T cars come quietly and swiftly into their city. From the dust and dirt on the wheels of the twenty-three cars it could be seen that they had done some traveling; one hundred and seventy miles from the Ford Motor Factory in Detroit over the country roads to Sturgis. Each car was decorated by a large white banner bearing the inscription, "Watch the Fords go by to Sturgis," and was driven by the purchaser of the car, each a resident of Sturgis.

On Wednesday the eighth, the twenty-three purchasers of the cars, headed by Mr. E. C. Wright, the Ford dealer at Sturgis, arrived in Detroit, coming by train, and immediately went to the new salesroom of the Ford Motor Company. Here Manager Doyle and his group of assistants had arranged the twenty-three Ford model T's so that all would be in readiness upon the arrival of the men from Sturgis. Some of the new owners were unaccustomed to the handling of a car, which necessitated some speedy lessons in driving, given by the Ford salesmen. Dinner was served at one o'clock at one of Detroit's most popular cafes, the "Penobscot Inn," and it is needless to say that the twenty-three Ford cars with their flying banners made much comment on the downtown streets. An afternoon trip out to the Ford factory was then enjoyed and a visit thru the immense plant proved of much interest to the Sturgis owners. The evening was given over to a theatre party at the Temple, arranged for by Manager Doyle and was enjoyed thoroly by the motorists.

The start for Sturgis was made Thursday morning at six o'clock and it did not take long for the drivers, headed for home, to leave the dust of Michigan-avenue, far in their wake.

GLIDDEN TOUR TO BE WASHINGTON TO OTTAWA

Weak-kneed Attempt to Give Annual Event a Fiscal Significance.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Glidden tour, the big annual event in the automobile world, this year will be known as the "reciprocity run," and will extend from Washington to Ottawa, starting June 15. The route will be thru Baltimore Wilmington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Burlington and Montreal to Ottawa, arriving there not later than July 1. The distance is estimated at 1088 miles. A pathfinder car will leave Washington May 1 to cover the route for the purpose of mapping it, and gathering information of value to the tourists.

The sweepstakes prize will be the Glidden trophy, but there will be also two cups to be known as the "President's Cup" and the "Premier's Cup." Several other trophies will be offered.

One of the features of the "reciprocity run" will be the presence as observers of the United States army officials from the Signal Corps and Engineers Corps. Information of considerable value is expected to be obtained by these army officials.

In order to acquaint contestants with the obstacles along the highways from Washington to Ottawa, an illustrated lecture will be given the night before the tour starts. Stereoptican views of dangerous places will be presented.

On account of the "reciprocity run" conflicting with the date of the endurance run of the Automobile Club of Washington from this city to Cleveland, another date will be set by officials who will meet Wednesday.

AN E-M-F STUNT.

In an attempt to save the life of a lumberman who had been wounded in a mountain saw-mill and to get a physician to him, Wallace Link of Fort Collins, Colorado, drove an E-M-F touring car to the extreme upper reaches of Buckhorn Canyon, where an automobile had never gone before. Sherwood Hill, well known to those familiar with the territory surrounding the Buckhorn Canyon, was climbed over snow, ice, rocks and stumps of trees without falter and the conquering of another mountain trail was added to the already long list of E-M-F '(30" accomplishments.

The precipitous and dangerous climb to Ballard's sawmill in the Rockies was forty-five miles in length. Five miles from the saw-mill Buckhorn road is nothing but a lumber trail and was covered with a foot of snow.

In describing his experience in a letter to the E-M-F Company of Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Link says:

"Mountaineers told us we could never reach the mill but we were determined to save the man's life if possible. To one not accustomed to mountain trails, especially Rocky Mountain trails, this may not seem to contain anything remarkable, but to those who are familiar with the Buckhorn Canyon this climb will be of interest. I have climbed many trails and mountain passes in this vicinity with my E-M-F "30" but I never experienced anything like this forty-five mile climb. Incidentally, it might interest you to know that I have driven by E-M-F "30" 13,000 miles mostly over mountainous roads, without accident to the car or passengers. The up-keep of the car has been so small that it is not worth mentioning."

King Alphonso

Uses the Knight Motor

THE young Spanish Monarch is an enthusiastic motorist. His selection of the Knight Motor for his private use is in line with his reputation of possessing the best the world's market offers.

When it is remembered that a single instance of Royal patronage is considered significant of a product's merit, the fact that about every monarch in Europe is using a Knight Motor is immeasurably convincing.

Quite as convincing, however, is the motor's success in the hands of thousands of experienced motorists on both sides of the water and under every driving condition.

We own the Knight Motor rights for Canada.

Russell "38" is our finest Knight Motor model.

Carries 7 passengers. Price, $5,000, fully equipped.

"Made up to a Standard— not down to a Price."

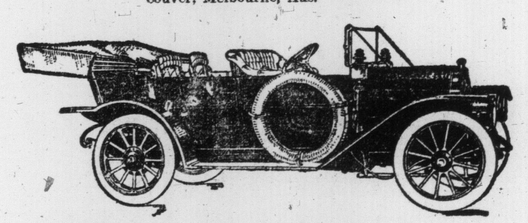
We invite you to see it.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED.

Makers of High Grade Automobiles, West Toronto.

TORONTO BRANCH:—100 Richmond Street West.

OTHER BRANCHES: — Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aus.



RUSSELL "38," $5,000, Fully Equipped

A SPEEDWELL CLIMB.

The Dayton (Ohio) police department has just installed a motor patrol, built by the Speedwell Motor Car Company of Dayton.

The first day the car was in commission, it was taken out for a trial spin, with nine policemen aboard. There were no restrictions, of course, and a merry clip was maintained. As the car approached the Wayne-avenue hill—one of the stiffest climbs in Dayton—one of the cops could restrain his enthusiasm no longer and exclaimed, "Oh, let her out; let's see what she will do on the hill!"

With the throttle wide open and the motor purring, the car gained speed even on the rise. Half way to the summit the speedometer showed a gait of 40 miles per hour, and maintained it to the top—which the policemen agreed was fast enough.

NEW MAXWELL FACTORY.

Kingsland Cove, once a picturesque dent in the east shore of the Hudson River at Tarrytown, is no more. Its twenty-four acres have been filled in to make room for the expansion of the Maxwell automobile factories. Roads of macadam, some of cinders and others of concrete now entwine the new building in course of construction and the sites of those eventually to be built. What was once an unnavigable inlet, guarded by Kingsland Light, is now a chain of barges, placed endwise across the mouth of the cove and forming a permanent deep water bulkhead.

The new administration building of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company will surmount the spot known as Kingsland Knoll, overlooking the entire area.

Wholesale.

Mrs. Hubb—Did you marry for love or money?

Mrs. Shecawgo—Oh, alternately.—Exchange.

Now is the Best Time

HAVE your automobile body remodelled to 1911 lines by having deep FORE DOORS built to the front seat entrance.

Practically the only difference in the lines of 1910 and 1911 cars is the fore doors, and an automobile without them will be conspicuous.

Doors can be made and fitted during the process of REPAINTING the car.

Prompt Attention Given to All Orders.

The CONBOY CARRIAGE CO.

LIMITED

QUEEN STREET EAST and DON

Auto entrance during bridge repairs off Queen Street at extreme east end of our building.

JACK MASON'S
ROLLICKING GIRLIES WITH JIMMIE CONNORS

GAYETY DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

THE WHIRLEY-TWIRLEY-GIRLIE SHOW
A MERRY GO ROUND OF FUN AND MUSIC PRESENTED BY THE
RENTZ-SANTLEY CO.
Next Week—JACK SINGER'S "SERENADERS"

THE Stage

STAGE RETROSPECT WITH MUSICAL NOTES

I saw two shows during the past week, and enjoyed both of them. Kyrle Bellew was at the Princess Theatre, in "Raffles," and Mrs. Leslie Carter was at the Royal Alexandra with "Two Women." I suppose it is bound to be one of the disadvantages that the system of "star" touring must always suffer under, that the play which the "star" selects is chosen are a vehicle for the display of his or her own individual qualities rather than as a unified study of human possibilities. The two plays I have mentioned were, as plays, somewhat crippled by having to conform to this necessity, and so, altho, in both cases, the "star" was brilliant, the supporting characters had not been catered for by the dramatist so as to have any opportunities worth mentioning, and the real interest was therefore all round Kyrle Bellew in "Raffles," and Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Two Women."

• • •

Modern plays seem largely to have this root idea, and modern plays—it possibly may be for that reason, do not last. In the scheme of Life, in the ordinary relations of neighboring men and women, it is very seldom that one man or one woman takes the spotlight thru all the Acts of their little comedy or tragedy, and to try and show Life as if anyone did, is not, I take it, exactly holding the mirror up to Nature.

• • •

There are two qualities possessed by Kyrle Bellew which are as quietly insistent now as they were when I first saw him in London many years ago. These are artistic niggardliness of gesture and clarity of enunciation. Expression by quiet accentuation, rather than by boisterous declamation, carries with it, and enforces, a point; and the receptive among the audience are grateful not to have to listen to passion torn to rags. In like manner Mrs. Carter makes her points. Only in one dramatic—almost tragic— moment, and there the exigencies of battling emotions made this obviously natural, did she appear to raise her voice above the well-bred modulation of a woman accustomed to the atmosphere and usages of the drawin-room—and the occasion, the tense moment of a woman slighted, surely warranted this and made it true. It was the only possible convincing note.

• • •

So, having considered, slightly, the artistic methods of these two, and, I trust, without boring you, we may now weigh the plays they appeared in. Of the two I think there can be little doubt that Mrs Carter's selection was the better. It has a human story, is consistent, and it's effects are co-relative. "Raffles" is, on the contrary, improbable, and tho, perhaps, not broader melodrama than "Two Women," it is less convincing and less interesting.

• • •

"Raffles" is an educated man. In outward appearance a gentleman, but, blood will tell, he is the son of an Australian bushranger, with an adventurous love of "the game" born in him—not that necessity forces him to play it—rather he plays it to satisfy his out-of-the-plumb conception of sport. So he lives in chambers in an exclusive quarter, visits at the best houses, and annexes at odd moments, unconsidered, but valuable trifles, being—herein lies his eccentricity—in quite no need either of them or their value. That is the essence of the whole play, and, obviously, he is the only character of any vital interest or importance.

The story of "Raffles" is this: Raffles is visiting Lord Amersteth with his school "fag" Bunny. Lady Amersteth has a valuable diamond necklace. Raffles steals it. A Captain Bedford, who is a detective, discovers by some process of deduction which he was too hurried to explain lucidly, that Raffles is the thief. Raffles bolts into an adjoining room, locks the door, fires a pistol, all think he has committed suicide, and while they are, somewhat inconsistently, bewailing his decease, he jumps thru what purports to be a solid brick wall, and runs off O.P leaving the girl to whom he just becomew engaged, weeping. Then the final curtain descends, and a somewhat bewildered audience goes home wondering mildly how the story really ends.

• • •

Regarded dramatically, the incident is altogether too thin for a four act play, and, honestly, the lack of motive, the want of live interest is not compensated for by any marked merit or originality in the conversations of the characters. Kyrle Bellew played his part as artistically as he plays any part he undertakes, but the part is not worthy of the actor. His sweetheart, Gwendolin Conroy (Miss Gladys Hanson) was sympathetic, and, at times, strong emotionally, but there was practically no one in the picture except Raffles, and that character was neither sufficiently bad nor sufficiently good—indeed it was not sufficiently anything—to excite any great interest.

One would think, on looking over a program on which thirty-two characters appear that there is going to be something doing. There was twice an assembly of all these characters on the stage and many fancy-dressed people tried to give it a semblance of spontaneous, Bohemian hilarity, but they failed to convince.

This was in Mrs. Carter's choice "Two Women." She played both. In the first act she was Jeanette Moreau, the wife of Comte Remy de Margyl, who is, at the commencement of the action, passing, for no very apparent reason, as Remy Moreau, an artist. They are very ardently in love, very happy, and, therefore, of course, very poor. Strange thing, isn't it, that, dramatically, poverty and happiness, riches and misery, always strut upon the stage hand-in-hand. There is a divinty that shapes our dramatic constructions that way. In "Two Women" the dramatist falls out with that divinity at the end of Act I, and poor Jeanette, the wife, dies. Mrs Carter died in a very ladylike way—no heart-breaking realism, just a calm, peaceful passing away in her husband's arms, which was likely due to a foreknowledge of the fact that she was to be resurrected in time for the next Act. Then, again, the story dwindles. I cannot spin it out longer than this: Count Remy, the widower goes to Paris, and meets a demi-mondaine ballet-dancer, Jeannine, who is, physically, so much like Jeanette that he asks her down to his cottage to pose for him, so that he may complete the picture that he was painting of Jeanette when she died. This resemblance, be it noted, is no chance likeness, for Mrs. Carter clinches the illusion by playing both parts. She goes, and love for him springs into life in her somewhat scarred heart. He is able to think of no woman save his dead wife, and so is adamant when his model pleads for his affection. Mrs. Carter, in this passage, overcame the "unnaturalness" of the scene by the force of living dramatic understanding and expression a little eighteen year old lady in this passage, overcame the "threat-during this episode that I thought seriously of the necessity of turning up my trousers.

From that point onward the play continued in that subdued lachrymose tone which just falls short of virile tragedy. The Count fights a duel, and, in the result, loses his sight. I doubt if a man could be shot thru both eyes in a duel, but, if he were so damaged, it is hardly conceivable that he would survive. In some way the Count Surmounts that little difficulty, but the author simply has to make him blind. When Mrs Carter next meets him in the cottage where she had posed, he is still blind, physically to the world, and wilfully to her love for him but he has come to know something of her rather spotted history, thows her off, and, so to speak, breaks off diplomatic relations. His doctor is in the room, and, when she is leaving the cottage, opens the door for her. Then, holding her back inside the room, he slams the door, giving, the Count the impression that she has gone out. The Count then suddenly discovers that he cannot live without her—altho he had just told her that was the only way he wished to live—and he says so, loudly. She hears, throws her shapely arms around him, and all is bliss. I put the little girl, who sat in the next seat to me, into her mantle, very tenderly, and came out into a cold, snow-clad, heartless world.

—TRAFFORD

NEXT WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

ALEXANDRA—
"MADAME BUTTERFLY."
PRINCESS—
"MADAME SHERRY."
GRAND—
"ST. ELMO."
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"
STAR
"THE JOLLY GIRLS."
GAYETY—
"ROLLICKING GIRLIES."

"Madame Butterfly" Sung in English

Aborn Opera Company Will Give Eight Performances at Royal Alexandra.

Desciples of the movement to advance the cause of opera in English will be upon the Belasco-Long Japanese tragedy will be given eight performances.

This organization, which has just ended its New York run, is the third one under the management of Milton and Sargent Aborn to appear here this season, the first being the one which presented a repertoire of five older attracted to the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week beginning Monday, when the Aborn English Grand Opera Company's production of "Madam Butterfly," the modern opera of the Italian composer, Giacomo Puccini, based operas at the Royal Alexandra early in September, and the second one appearing in a spectacular revival of "The Bohemian Girl."

This Aborn aggregation in "Madam Butterfly" was highly praised by the New York critics, who expressed surprise at so worthy a presentation at what are known as popular prices for grand opera: the $1.50 scale. It embraces what has been pronounced a most proficient cast of English and American artists, a large chorus, an orchestra of thirty-five, and a production of elaborate scenery and costumes which Messrs. Aborn made for their memorable season at the Boston Opera House last spring, and it was staged under the direction of Edward P. Temple former stage director of the New York Hippodrome, and who staged "Madam Butterfly" for Henry W. Savage several years ago. Mr. Temple also put on the Aborns' revival of "The Bohemian Girl," which was seen here.

The title role of Cio-Cio-San is taken at alternate performances by Dora de Filippe, who had the same part in the Savage presentation and Rose Vincent, who made her first notable success in the prima donna role of "The Merry Widow" during its first season.

The tenor role of Lieut. Pinkerton, U. S. N., is portrayed by George Tennery, who was one of Alice Neilsen's leading support in light opera, and who has just returned from successful grand opera engagements in France. Sharpless, the U. S. Consul, is in the hands of Louis Kreidler, a baritone who was recently brought out in grand opera by the noted instructor, Oscar Saenger, of the Metropolitan, following Mr. Kreidler's marked success in oratorio and concert. The contralto role of Suzuki will be assumed by Ellen James, a native of Toronto, who has been quite successful in English grand opera, and who had this role in the Savage presentation. Others in the cast are Zoe Fulton as Kate Pinkerton, Rudolph Koch as Goro, Arthur Rollins as Prince Yamadori, Saul Roselle as the Bonze, Arthur Douglas as Yakuside, Fred Chapman as the Commissioner, William Ormsby as the Registrar, Kate Regan as the Mother, Julia Lambert as the Cousin and Mary Okin as the Aunt, and Caesar Sodero will conduct at all performances.

"Madam Butterfly" was revived by this organization as the first of a series of offerings at the Majestic Theatre in New York, and the intention was to keep it on for one week, to be followed by other operas for one week each, but this production attracted such large attendance that it was kept on for four weeks instead of one, and this success persuaded Messrs. Aborn to send it out for a short tour including a week each in Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. These five cities were selected for this short spring tour on account of the approval won in these places by the other Aborn organizations this season.

"Madame Sherry" Princess This Week.

Most Sensational Musical Comedy of Years Secured by Manager Sheppard.

In bringing "Madame Sherry" to the Princess Theatre this week, Messrs. Woods, Lederer and Frazee have given local theatregoers a treat they have been looking forward to for many months This sensational musical comedy which has been the talk of the entire civilized world for the past season, is credited with having the most irresistible score ever written. Its theme song entitled "Every Little Movement Has A Meaning All Its Own," has been the rage in town here for months. In Dorothy Morton, Wilmer Bentley, Audrey Maple, Virginia Foltz, Frank Johnson and a chorus "de Luxe." This is the alternating New York New Amsterdam Theatre Company, which with its companion organization has been playing to overflow audiences, at the New Amsterdam Theatre, since last summer. All New York authorities agree that no such sensational musical comedy success has been scored in the past twenty years.

Some of the musical gems are: "You Can't Argue, Can You"? "The Kiss You Gave," "Uncle Says I Mustn't and I Won't," "The Birth of the Butterfly," "The Smile She Means For You," "The Love Dance," "The Dublin Rag," "Put Your Arms Around Me Honey," "I'm All Right," "I Want to Play House With You," "Off For A Sail," "We Are Only Poor Weak Mortals After All," etc.

Some of the terpsichorean novelties are: "The Birth of Passion," "Athletic Prancing," "The Seduction," and the famous "Danger Dance."

"Madame Sherry" will have a special orchestra of twenty pieces. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

WILMER BENTLEY AND VIRGINIA FOLTZ IN "THE DANGER DANCE," IN "MADAME SHERRY," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

Vaughan Glaser's Famous "St. Elmo"

Fascinating Book Play the Offering at ihe Grand Opera House All This Week.

The dramatization of "St. Elmo" as presented by Vaughan Glaser's Company follows the original story by Augusta J. Evans Wilson dramatized by Willard Holcomb with the fidality that will readily be recognized by the numerous readers of this popular novel The sequence of events and characterizations of the play are practically the same as in the novel with the only condensation necessary to tell a story that fills 565 printed pages within the limits of an ordinary theatrical performance, and to preserve the unities of time and place. The novel extends over a period of 15 years and ranges in locales from Tennessee and Georgia to New York and Italy. Mr. Holcomb's play begins and ends in the shadow of Lookout Mountain with scenes at "La Bocago," the home of the Murrays, where the heroine finds refuge; and at the parsonage of the Rev. Mr. Hammond. There are three exterior scenes and the the opportunities for setting the stage with the picturesque reproductions of nature as she luxuriates in Dixieland have been fully improved by the scenic artist, while the one interior setting is an elaborate production of an artistic Southern home of the period of "befoh' the wah."

The one break in the continuity of the story is an interval of five years, which is supposed to elapse between the first act—which is practically a prologe—and the second: after that the action is swift and almost continuous. What has happened in the interval is explained by Shadrach—an old negro servant, who is the only new character introduced by Mr. Holcomb and serves to enliven several scenes with legitimate comedy as well as knitting up the story from a dramatic standpoint.

The curtain rises on Aaron Hunt's blacksmith shop near Chattanooga, but this peaceful pastoral scene, with the clanging anvil mingling with the morning song of the birds, is disturbed by an angry "gentleman" seeking satisfaction according to the code duello. Edna Earl, the little granddaughter of the blacksmith, comes on the scene in time to witness a duel in which St. Elmo Murray kills Murray Hammond, son of the venerable minister. It transpires afterwards that the young aristocrat had ample justification for this act, altho it makes a cynical misanthrope of him, while the girl regards him as a murderer who is saved from punishment only because of his wealth and social position. Nevertheless, from sheer womanly sympathy, she saves St. Elmo from the sheriff who seeks to arrest him, but she believes that the death of her beloved grandfather shortly afterwards is her punishment for lying to shield a murderer.

Such is the situation when St. Elmo's mother adopts the girl. Partly as a test of her trustworthiness, partly to restrain Agnes Powell, the polite villainess of the play, St. Elmo places in Edna's hands the key to a small marble model of the Taj Mahal, where he keeps his private papers, including some incriminating correspondence which Agnes is anxious to get. The little temple is really a trap set with a sort of spring gun, which explodes when anyone tries to open it; therefore when an attempt was made to wrest the key from Edna's hands. Agnes fires a derringer, St Elmo jumps to the conclusion that he has been betrayed.

On finding that the girl has been true to her trust, he reverses his opinion of women so far as to fall in love, but finds Edna adamant against his pleading. For, altho she reciprocates his passion, she absolutely refuses to marry him until his regeneration is completed by repentance and reconciliation with the Rev. Mr. Hammond, father of the man he killed and a fine example of Christianity.

In the third act the play rises to a pitch of almost spiritual emotion in which merely physical love is subordinated to the higher moral law, and the scene where Edna takes sanctuary in the church to save St. Elmo, no less than herself, is one of the most powerful since "The Christian."

The last act, while containing one of the best comedy scenes of the book, maintains this suspense until just two minutes before the final curtain, and while the ending is a happy one, it is both ingenious and unexpected.

DORA De FILLIPPE, WITH ABORN ENGLISH OPERA CO, IN "MADAME BUTTERFLY," AT THE ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

Geneva Correspondence London Chronicle: Chanoine (Canon) Camille Carron, aged 59, chief of the St. Augustine Order, to which belong the grand St. Bernard and Simplon hospices, has just died at Martigny, where he recently descended on account of bad health.

Canon Carron was in command of the two hospices for the last 25 years, and during this time saved the lives of hundreds of travelers on the two passes by his wise precautions and entertained, free of cost, thousands of guests.

MISS ETHEL WORTH, WHO WILL BE SEEN AS "EDNA EARL," IN VAUGHAN GLASER'S PRODUCTION OF "ST. ELMO," AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE ALL THIS WEEK.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

SEATS BELL PIANO CO. 146 YONGE STREET

THIS WEEK FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES EVENINGS—50c, 75c. $1, $1.50 MATS.—WED., 25c to $1. SAT., 50c to $1

THE ABORN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.

(MILTON and SARGENT ABORN, Managing Directors)

PRESENT THEIR LATEST NEW YORK SUCCESS

GIACOMO PUCCINI'S MASTERPIECE

MADAM BUTTERFLY

IN ENGLISH

FOUNDED ON THE BOOK OF JOHN LUTHER LONG, AND THE DRAMA BY DAVID BELASCO

GRAND DOUBLE CAST OF GRAND OPERA SOLOISTS

GORGEOUS SCENERY

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES

SPECIAL ORCHESTRA OF FORTY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OE CAESAR SODERO
STAGED BY EDWARD P. TEMPLE

NEXT WEEK SEATS THURS.

"A constant joy."—N. Y. Mail.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

"Back to nature with roars of laughter."—New York Sun.

In the most original, unique and mirth-provoking comedy of our time,

THE FAUN

"The Faun scintillates with crackling fine speeches."—New York Herald.

FROM MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE:

"Refreshing is just the adjective with which to describe The Faun. One could tell from the kind of laughter in the theatre that people were letting themselves go in mirth of a sort that is rare nowadays."

Giant Melons in Asiatic Turkey.

Both the water and musk melon of Diarbekir are the largest I have ever seen, says The American Consul at Harput, Asia Minor. Watermelons grow in Diarbekir each as large as a flour barrel, and muskmelons but little smaller, only the muskmelon is rounder, like a pumpkin.

These melons are raised in the bed of the Tigris, as after the spring rains are over and the snows have all melted from the mountains the river shrinks to comparative insignificance, and large tracts of the bottom land are thus exposed. This land is plowed, and in each hill where the seeds are planted a quantity of pigeon manure is mixed with the earth. There are people in Diarbekir engaged in breeding pigeons for no other purpose than to sell the manure to the melon growers.

As the melons are growing over the moist soil of what was a river for six months of the year, no irrigation is necessary and, tho it seldom rains during the summer, the melon vines never dry up. The meat of these water and musk melons is, however, very coarse and not nearly as sweet as the melons of smaller varieties grown in other districts of this country.

His Little Pleasantry.

The old gentleman was astonished at the price of the steak.

"You throw in a piece of liver with it, don't you," he asked.

"Throw in a piece of liver!" said the butcher. "Say, what's your name?"

"My name is Ripley."

"No, it ain't; it's Rip Van Winkle! Wake up, old man! You're 20 years behind the times!"—Chicago Tribune.

Jack Mason's New Rentz-Santley Co.

"The Rollicking" Girls, a Delightful Musical Comedy at the Gayety This Week.

A real new theatrical treat is promised in Jack Mason's New Rentz-Santley Company's "The Rollicking Girls." The delightful musical comedy success "The Rollicking Girls" with Jimmie Connors and Arthur Van the popular comedians has achieved a big hit so far this season, and the theatregoing public seem to recognize a good thing and a theatrical offering without much coaxing. Seldom in the history of the American stage has there been such a decisive success as "The Rollicking Girls." The reason is apparent, however, something new and different, worth going to see, and one's money's worth—that is the answer.

Jack Mason has always been regarded as one of the foremost producers before the American public to day, and he has given this, his own show, his personal attention and has spared no pains and expense to make it a winner. The cast includes some of the big favorites now appearing on the American stage and who have created admirable acting parts in their respective characters, which not only gives new opportunities, but serves as an excellent foil for the many capital characters of "The Rollicking Girls."

There is a wealth of music, uproarious comedy, pretty girls, rich costumes, elaborate scenery and the critics and public alike have described it as a very original and satisfying entertainment.

"The Rollicking Girls" will be presented at the Gayety Theatre, this week.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

PRINCESS WEEK OF MAR. 20th

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

WOODS, FRAZEE AND LEDERER PRESENT

THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL SENSATION

THE NEW YORK NEW AMSTERDAM PRODUCTION OF

MADAME SHERRY

THE MONTREAL STAR, Tues., Mar. 7th, said:

"Madame Sherry" is one of the brightest, cleverest, wittiest, prettiest entertainments ever seen on any stage. It sparkles; it has humor, melody, color, spirit and a waltz theme which, for sheer lilting, seductive fascination, excels anything since the days of "The Blue Danube." Compared with "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning All Its Own," the "Merry Widow" is a poor wisp of melody. It is a gem of rhythmic daintiness, something at once exquisite and incomparable.

"EVERY LITTLE MOVEMENT HAS A MEANING ALL ITS OWN."

With Marie Flynn, Mortimer Weldon, Hallen Moston, Dorothy Morton, Audrey Maple, Wilmer Bentley, Virginia Foltz, Frank Johnson, H. J. Jewitt, and

CHORUS "DE LUXE"

PRICES: EVENINGS—Lower Floor, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 MATINEES—Best Seats, $1.50

"The Jolly Girls" Big Hit at Star

Twenty-Five Dashing Damsels, Who Sing and Dance Well, Here This Week.

Success in the burlesque field must be won on merit alone, as the day of catching the public with flaring posters and misleading statements is past. The company that gives the best entertainment is sure of the patronage and managers this season are striving hard to obtain the very best talent available for presentation. The management who will direct the tour of "The Jolly Girls" Company has secured a company that is second to none on the road and has equipped it at a great expense with a beautiful scenic outfit and costumes that compare favorably with those of the big productions in the higher class houses. "The Jolly Girls" for many seasons have been regarded among the leaders in the burlesque field, and this year the company is said to be stronger and better than ever. The company is composed of a bevy of 25 dainty, dashing damsels all of whom can sing and dance well, a fact that adds greatly to the success of the entertainment. The vehicles which will present the company to advantage are two new and highly amusing burlesques entitled, "The Flying Man From Mexico," and "An Irish Pasha," which will be found brim full of good comedy situations, witty hits on the topics of the day, and which are so constructed that every member of the company is given an opportunity of displaying his or her talent to the best advantage. The chorus will be seen in charming musical numbers and dancing innovations which will be greatly enhanced by magnificent scenic settings, gorgeous costumes and unique and brilliant electrical effects. The entire entertainment will be a Broadway production at a reduced scale and the patrons of the Star Theatre will witness one of the best performances ever given at popular prices. The vaudeville portion of the "Jolly Girls" Company consists of an olio of exceptional merit, and would in itself make an excellent show. Among those that have been engaged by the management are: The Three Armstrongs, sensational comedy soubretadn oft,zxy, making makin soubret; Tony Kennedy, the eccentric Irish comedian and Miss Mildred Stoller, whose return to burlesque is a treat in itself. The most capricious patrons will have little room for criticism in the splendid bill that will be presented at the Star Theatre week commencing Monday, March 20.

An Appealing Title.

"How did Mrs. Lowbrow ever happen to buy a set of Sheridan's works?"

"In looking over the books on a bargain counter she noticed the title 'School for Scandal.'"

Denman Thompson's 'The Old Homestead'

Celebrated Rural Play to Be The Offering at the Grand Opera House Week of March 27.

"The Old Homestead" was first produced at the Boston Theatre in April, 1886, and since then every year it has gone steadily forward exerting an extraordinary hold upon the affections of theatregoers all over the country. The production is under the personal supervision of Denman Thompson himself, who, altho he does not travel with the company, directs the rehearsals before the season begins and selects the members of the cast personally. Mr. Edward L. Snader is playing the part of Uncle Josh, and Fred Clare, who has been a member of the company for twenty years, is still playing "Happy Jack," and lends his famous bass voice to the double quartet orgnization. Gus Kammerlee, who was one of the original members of "The Old Homestead" company and its original quartet, still maintains his place, as does also Charles Clarke, the Seth Perkins, one of the "old boys," who with Walter F. Kelley, who is the other of the "two boys," contributes no small portion of the humorous episodes of the play. Other favorite old-timers of the cast are Fred Knapp, George Patch, Maggie Breyer and Anita Fowler.

STAR THEATRE WEEK MONDAY MAT. MARCH 20

THE SHOW OF ALL SHOWS

THE JOLLY GIRLS

IN TWO RIPROARING BURLESQUES

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO" AND "AN IRISH PASHA"

HEADED BY

TONY KENNEDY, MILDRED STOLLER, LUELLA TEMPLE, 3 ARMSTRONGS, GEO. SCOTT, ETTA VICTORIA

AND

MANY, MANY REGULAR GIRLS

AN AGGREGATION OF CHARMERS

EXTRA ADDED FEATURE

THE INTERNATIONAL FAVORITE

LOTTIE GILSON

THE LITTLE MAGNET

A CONGRESS OF FUN PROVOKERS

NEXT WEEK—"NEW CENTURY GIRLS"

HELEN SCOTT, WITH "THE ROLLICKING GIRLIES," AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

An All-Star Bill at Popular Prices

Seven High-Class Acts Comprise Majestic's Program for the Current Week.

For the current week commencing to-morrow afternoon, the management of the Majestic Theatre will offer a variety of vaudeville acts which will be on a par with the excellent bill which was presented at this popular playhouse last week, playing to capacity business at every performance. The Harmony Singers, a combination of high-class vocalists, are at the top of the program. They have appeared with great success in several big Broadway musical productions, and their repertoire embraces Wagnerian selections and popular songs given, together with a touch of bright comedy, of an exceedingly clever and amusing character. Ansell and Dorain, the purveyors of artistic physical accomplishments and feats in head balancing will share the headline honors. Their turn is spectacular in many respects, and they introduce a new and novel specialty in head balancing which is of a daring and astonishing character. Their exploits have been much applauded, not only over the various vaudeville circuits, but with some of the biggest circuses in America and Europe.

Another important feature on the bill is that of Johnson and Kew, who will appear in an original rural sketch of unparalleled brilliance. It is one of the best acts of its kind in vaudeville and highly amusing. The story is built around a little matrimonial farce which is exceedingly clever and amusing. Johnson, of Quincy Adams Sawyer fame, portrays the role of a New England farmer in search of a wife. He becomes infatuated with a young widow who is looking for a husband possessing musical talents. The farmer declares himself capable of playing a variety of musical instruments. The old chap demonstrates his qualifications in this respect and incidentally introduces some rural jigs, which keep the audience in a distinctly happy frame of mind thruout. The remainder of the bill includes some classy numbers, embracing Gordon and Moore, the clever songsters and delineators of character dances; Bonni Mack, an artist of superlative natural talents who sings fluently and with excellent expression; Emory and Emory, comedy and dramatic specialists, presenting humorous characterizations, and Hardy and Lewis, renowned whistlers, who also add terpsichorean accomplishments to their clever specialty.

These numbers will be supplemented by a distinctly fine lot of animated motion pictures on the "Majesticograph." Four performances are given daily at popular prices.

MAJESTIC
..THEATRE..
VAUDEVILLE OF QUALITY

POPULAR PRICES
Matinees: 2500 Seats at 10c
Evenings: 10 and 20c

4 - SHOWS DAILY - 4
1 and 3 p.m. 7 and 9 p.m.

THIS WEEK'S BILL

THE HARMONY FOUR
A quartette of singers who have made the world ring with laughter.

Bonni Mack
An artist of superlative natural talents.

Johnson & Kew
Presenting a rural playlet of unparalleled brilliance.

Gordon & Moore
Songsters, patterers and character dancers.

Emory & Emory
Offering a delightful comedy and dramatic sketch.

Hardy & Lewis
Renowned whistlers and wooden shoe dancers.

Ansell & Dorain
Presenting artistic physical accomplishments and feats in head balancing.

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES.

Nat C. Goodwin Shea's This Week

America's Most Popular Comedian Will Be Seen in "Lend Me Five Shillings"

The most important engagement of the season at Shea's Theatre has been made by Manager Shea this week in presenting to his patrons as a headliner America's most popular comedian, Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin. Two generations have been delighted with the splendid art of this clever actor, and his host of friends will welcome him this week in one of his earliest and cleverest roles, Mr. Golightly, in "Lend Me Five Shillings." This well-known farce has been many times sufficient in itself to attract audiences, and with Mr. Goodwin in the title role has always been considered one of the strongest attractions of the legitimate houses. Mr. Goodwin is supported by his own capable company of players and is sure of a warm welcome. Manager Shea secured Mr. Goodwin for his Toronto patrons for one of the few weeks he is appearing in vaudeville and he is receiving the largest salary ever paid a comedian who for a few weeks makes an excursion on to the vaudeville stage.

The special extra attraction on the bill for the week is that dainty, original pianologue girl, Augusta Glose. There are few more beautiful women on the American stage; she has a charming personality and her clever story songs are always sure to delight her hearers. She wears stunning gowns and her offerings are always new, and each time she has appeared here Sheagoers have warmly welcomed her. Augusta Glose is always, in a word, delightful. Raymond and Caverly will be a feature of the bill. These German comedians are the best in their line of work. They keep their material up to a high standard, always present something new and they are both immensely clever; their burlesque is always screamingly funny. Their fun is never vulgar and they keep their audiences in one long laugh every moment they are on the stage.

Flannagan and Edwards will be warmly welcomed in their merry skit, "On and Off." This issone of the best stage stories told in vaudeville. The two vaudevillains appear in black face in song and dance. They quarrel over their act and decide to part. The drop raises showing their dressing room. They remove the burnt cork and dress for the street in full view of the audience. They patch up their difficulties, but in the meantime, produce many, many laughs and clever songs and dances.

Billy Smythe and Marie Hartman, The Ginger Comedy Duo, will be seen in their merry musical comedy skit, "Before and After." They promise some new, up-to-date and original comedy songs, among which are: "Welcome to our City," "Anybody Want a Wife?" "You Never Can Tell From Where You Sit," and "Before and After," each of which is said to be an individual hit. They will also give the latest rag-time craze, the "Grizzly Bear" dance, and promise a sure cure for the blues in their comedy satire, "Before and After" marriage. The Schaar-Wheeler Trio are an out of the ordinary bicycle act and do all sorts of unusual stunts on wheels. The Six Abdallahs are sensational tumblers, who have lately returned from a tour of the world and have made audiences in all countries gasp at their daring. The bill closes with new pictures on the kinetograph.

MILDRED STROLLER, WITH "THE JOLLY GIRLS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

The Pathetic Story of Madame Butterfly

The beautiful and pathetic story of "Madam Butterfly," Puccini's fascinating grand opera that will be presented at the Royal Alexandra this week under the direction of the Aborn English Grand Opera Company, is one that has touched the hearts of operagoers since it first appeared as the little one-act playlet in which Puccini found the inspiration for his beautiful three-act opera.

An American naval officer, who thought himself immune from the charm of Japanese maidens, succumbs to the fascinations of Butterfly, the geisha girl, while his ship was stationed at Nagasaki. He married her with all the ceremonies dictated by Japanese custom and took her to a little villa, set amid the purple wistaria and fragrant cherry blossoms. There he passed the time of his furlough, amused and distracted by the pretty airs and graces of his winsome girl wife. Butterfly was devoted and planned her life to please his every whim. She sent away her friends and kinfolk, renounced the religion of her fathers, secluded herself from all associates and sacrificed her right of protection from her family. But her happiness was brief. Her hero gaily sailed away at the expiration of his term with an idle promise to return "when the robins nest again."

Desertion constitutes divorce in Japan, and the officer considered himself released from his wedding contract. But Butterfly was faithful. "I am Messus Benjamin Frankleen Pinkerton," she exclaimed, "and some day he come for his leedle Butterfly! Say so, Suzuki."

Sitting day by day in her picturesque little home, she laughed and chatted with the maid and lovingly awaited Pinkerton's return. Then came the beautiful little golden haired boy, whose blue eyes reminded her a thousand times a day of the absent lover.

As the nesting time of robins came and passed, Butterfly was assailed with doubts, but bravely crushed them down. Three years went by and she became more sad and despondent with no news from Pinkerton.

Disowned by her family, scorned by her former associates, attended by her maid, Suzuki, who alone remained faithful, she waited, until one day the boom of a ship's gun announced the return of her lover's ship. Then Butterfly's heart bounded with joy. She robbed her poor little garden of every blossom to decorate the house. All night long, with her child and Suzuki, she stood at the shoji and watched to greet the tardy lover. But he did not come.

In the morning the American consul called with the American wife of the naval officer. Butterfly did not scream out, or faint, or create a scene. She was too brave. When they asked for the child, she clutched her breast, then solemnly said: "Tell him to come in half an hour and he may have his boy."

Heartbroken, she kissed the laughing child, gave him his doll; then blindfolded him and retired behind the screen with her father's dagger, sent once upon a time by the Mikado and bearing the legend:

"To die with honor,
When one can no longer live with honor."

When she emerged she had just enough strength to crawl to the baby's side, where her life went out as Pinkerton rushed into the room.

Even without it music of so much tender charm, the opera would be a success. When combined with the wizard Puccini's gorgeous harmonies, "Madam Butterfly" becomes a work of overwhelming fascination.

Gotham Press on "Madame Sherry"

Significant is Lavish Praise Bestowed on Big Musical Play by Critics.

A significant feature of the overwhelming success in New York of the new musical production "Madame Sherry," is the lavish praise the production elicited from the town's theatrical reviewers, excerpts from which follow: Herald—"Welcomed with laughter and applause. It rivals 'the Merry Widow,' and is one of the best musical shows in New York in oh! ever so long!" World—"Easily the brightest and most diverting musical production New York has seen in many a day, or is likely to see in as many more. At last a musical show that's novel." American—"A new 'Merry Widow.'" SUN—"Audience applauded every musical number and laughed at everything the comedians plainly labeled as a merry jest." Tribune—"All the restaurants will be playing the score in a week." Telegraph—"Registered a real success." Times—"A gay French vaudeville. Another very important thing about it is that altho it has stars, a great many other people have a great deal to do." Post—"Audience could not help humming the score, and it was heard in the cars and in the subways long after the curtain fell." Telegram—"The funniest musical play that has come to town for a long time." Journal—"Nobody can get enough of it." Globe—"Twenty-two numbers make up a feature list of a dazzling, dashy nature." Evening World—"Younger sister of 'The Merry Widow.' Likely to stay the season out in New York. Huge audiences fairly yelled its approval." Mail—'Madame Sherrys' music will go to your toes." Evening Sun—'Madame Sherry' is the talk of the town. 'Every Little Movement Has A Meaning All Its Own' is bound to be as great an epidemic as 'The Merry Widow' waltz." Town Topics—"Coming from Paris 'Madame Sherry' arrived at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Tuesday evening in a blaze of glory. Not since the 'Widow' of Lehar have we been entertained by any such person as the dainty, bewitching convent girl, Yvonne Sherry, and the reception that was given her foretold a long sojourn in our midst."

"Madame Sherry" will be played here by the New York New Amsterdam Theatre Company starting Monday, March 20, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday for one week.

ALFRED A. FARLAND, THE MAGICIAN OF THE BANJO, WILL ASSIST IN THE MacFADDEN RECITAL AT MASSEY HALL MARCH 21.

The Origin of the Faun.

The coming of William Faversham to the Royal Alexandra Theatre week of March 27 in Edward Knoblauch's play, "The Faun," brings about the question as to the origin of the faun. This rural deity is known almost entirely in Italy where each year in December Faunalia is celebrated. There seems to be, however, a vast variety of opinion as to the origin of this god. He is sometimes represented as a naked person skipping about and playing upon a pipe. He is sometimes provided with a tail and again he is not, and with and without goat's feet. Webster mentions the faun as being a rural deity among the Romans,—the protector of the shepherd and agriculturist. The Century Dictionary has a more elaborate account, saying that the faun is a Roman myth,—the protecting deity of the agriculturist and shepherd, and in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly with horns and goat's feet. In Roman mythology the faun was one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with Satyrs. The faun was originally a human, but with short horns, a tail, and pointed ears. Later he is represented with the hind legs of the goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan. It will be recalled that Hawthorne, in his Marble Faun, represents Donatello as having pointed ears, but makes no reference to the feet of the goat. Anthon's Classical Dictionary also gives the faun as being a rural deity of the ancient Romans, resembling the Grecian Pan, but to whom he is not very dissimilar in name and with whom he is often identified. Anthon says the same writers think that the worship of the faun was originally Pellasgic.

He was brought by this race from Arcadia, the well-known centre of worship of Pan. The faun, among the Romans, was held to have the power of foretelling the future. In later times he was immortalized like all the other Italian gods and was said to have been a just and brave king, greatly devoted to agriculture,—the son of Picus and father of Latinus. Ancient writers make his shape half human and half like a goat. Encyclopaedia Britannica says that the faun is a rural deity, residing in woods and groves where they sport with the nymphs. Harper's Latin Dictionary, in its origin of Pan, said that he was the mystic son of Picus, grandson of Saturn and father of Latus, king of Latium. He instituted tillage and grazing and after death was the protecting deity of agriculturists and of shepherds. He was also the giver of oracles. This authority also says that after the introduction of the worship of Pan in Italy he was identified with Pan and accordingly later represented with horns and goat's feet.

It is this singular character that Mr. Faversham will be called upon to impersonate in Mr. Knoblauch's play. Mr. Faversham spent considerable time in Italy during the past summer with the author, Mr. Knoblauch, with the result that he gained some first hand knowledge on the subject. In the play this particular faun is captured in a London garden bathing in a fountain.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, IN "THE FAUN," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA NEXT WEEK.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25c | WEEK OF Mar. 20 | Evenings 25, 50, 75c

First Vaudeville Appearance Here of
NAT. C. GOODWIN
and Company
In "Lend Me Five Shillings," as Golightly
FLANAGAN & EDWARDS
"On and Off."
SMYTHE & HARTMAN
"Before and After."
FOUR McNALLYS
Wire Wonders
RAYMOND & CAVERLY
German Comedians
THE ABDALLAHS
Six Sensational Tumblers
THE KINETOGRAPH
All New Pictures.
Special Extra Attraction
AUGUSTA GLOSÉ
The Dainty, Original Pianologue Girl

YOU CAN NOW SECURE SEATS BY MAIL
ALICE
NIELSEN
AND HER
OPERATIC CONCERT
COMPANY
ONLY APPEARANCE IN CANADA
MASSEY HALL | MONDAY APRIL 3 | PLAN OPENS MARCH 29
1000 RESERVED SEATS $1.00 | BEST SEATS $1.50

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

Miss Alice Ramsay is giving a tea on Thursday, March 23, in honor of her friend, Miss Marie Flynn, who is playing the title role in "Madame Sherry" this week.

* * *

Mrs. R. H. Watson entertained at a progressive euchre on Tuesday afternoon at her house, 31 Euclid-avenue. Those present were: Mrs. W. W. Digby, Mrs. Thomas Ingram, Mrs. A. Ingram, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Cudmore, Mrs. Whetter, Mrs. Ironside, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ingles, Mrs. Goudy, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Harston, Mrs. Vandervoot, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Clemmer, Mrs. Gable, Mrs. Elsser, Mrs. O'Conner and Miss Thompson. The prize winners were Mrs. Cudmore, Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Rose. A most enjoyable time was spent.

* * *

Mrs. Lothar Reinhardt and the Baroness Wurl Von Seutin will receive on Monday for the last time this season.

* * *

Mme. Rivert, with the patronage of Lady Moss, Principal Hutton, Prof. and Mrs. Ramsay-Wright, M. and Mme. Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mr. Bell-Smith, etc., will give a Causerie et Declamation musicale at the Woman's Art Galleries, 594 Jarvis-street, Monday, March 27, at 8.15, on Victor Hugo's dramatic masterpiece, "Hernani," preceded with some of the best numbers of her classic repertory. Miss Josephine Scrubly and Mme. Bivert will sing.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. A. R. Creelman, Montreal, has issued invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Isabel Margaret, to Mr. Howard Sudlow Ambrose, on Wednesday, March 22nd, in St. Paul's Church, Montreal. The bride will be attended by her two sisters, the Misses Marion and Edith Creelman, and her cousin, Miss May Jennings, Toronto. The best man will be Mr. Percy Bellhouse, and the ushers will be Dr. Callaghan, Mr. Kippen, Mr. Logie Armstrong, and Mr. E. B. Savage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Nairn, Montreal, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Helen Muriel, to Mr. Harold H. Sheppard, Sorel, Que. The marriage will take place the middle of April.

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Miss Bertha McDougall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McDougall, McLaren-street, to Mr. Elbert Soper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper, of Lornado, Rockcliffe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baines announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Wyatt, to Mr. Phillip C. Armstrong. The marriage will take place quietly in the Church of St. George the Martyr, on Easter Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hunter, Madison-avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Bessie, to Mr. Eric de Sherbinin, son of Prof. de Sherbinin, Winnipeg. The marriage will take place in May.

The engagement of Captain Ralph Bingham, A.D.C. to his Excellency, to Miss Dorothy Frate of Norfolk, was announced the same day as the wedding of Captain Bingham's father, General the Hon. Cecil Bingham, to Mrs. Chauncey, sister of Lady Newborough, in England.

Mrs. James Denison Hazlett, Chippawa, announces the engagement of her eldest daughter, Millie Evelyn, to Mr. F. Harvey Farmer, Winnipeg, third son of the late Mr. J. H. Farmer, Liverpool, England. The wedding will take place quietly on March 23.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel M. Irvine, second daughter of Mr. Robert Irvine, Orangeville, to Rev. Frederick S. Dowling, of the Church of the Redeemer, Deseronto. The marriage will take place Easter week.

Piles, Fissures, etc. successfully treated without an operation. Write for free booklet and references, Dr. Hawke, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. 37tf

HEBREW SEWING CIRCLE BALL.

The ball in aid of the local hospitals given at the Temple Building by the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Circle on Monday evening was one of the most successful entertainments held there this winter, and was attended by several hundred guests who enjoyed a delightful dance on the good floor to the music of a splendid orchestra. The platform was draped with flags and banked with palms, and a buffet supper was served from tables decorated with pink and white carnations in silver and cut glass vases. The patronesses present were: Mrs. Geary, accompanied by the Mayor of Toronto, Mrs. Edmond Bristol and Mrs. Jacobs. Mrs. Geary was wearing a becoming black satin gown with white marabout ruff and pearl ornaments; Mrs. Bristol was in rose satin with gold and diamond ornaments, and Mrs. Jacobs was in black silk repp with embroidery of sequins and diamond ornaments. The reception committee were: Mrs. Fremes, in rose colored panne with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Siegel, in cream lace over pink satin with hand-embroidery and diamonds; Mrs. Hansher, black chiffon embroidered over blue satin and amethyst and pearl ornaments; Mrs. Levinne looked well in white lace with pearl and silver embroidery over satin and pearl and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Rafienan wore black satin and real lace; Mrs. Sapero was in pearl grey brocade with diamonds. A few of the guests were: Mrs. Zeiter of Rochester in black panne princess gown, Mrs. Bloom, Jr., of New York wearing a handsome cafe au lait satin dress with embroidery of the same shade; Mrs. Brodie in black ninon hand embroidered and mounted on royal blue satin, diamond ornaments; Miss Franklin in rose satin with hand embroidery, diamond necklace and other ornaments; Mr. Hyman Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Lavinski of New York, the latter very handsome in a white satin gown with real lace and silver embroidery, pearl and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Martin in white chiffon and lace with an old rose scarf; Miss Ritchie in pale pink; Miss Pullen, white satin trimmed with pale pink swansdown and silver; Miss James, Irish lace gown over white satin; Miss Mendelssohn, wearing white ninon over satin; Miss Florence Danson in black velvet with red bandeau in her hair; Miss Epstein, pale grey embroidered with bands of roses and foliage; Miss Beerbohm in pink satin with pearl ornaments; Miss Shaw in white satin; Miss Frieman in rose satin with embroidery of a darker shade; Miss Dralman in pale grey charmeuse with embroidery to match, and her sister in reseda corded silk with bands of sable and gold roses; Mrs. Taube in black, and her daughter in white satin and lace; Miss I. Cohen wore a becoming pale blue frock; Miss Rosen in white; Miss Jessie Bloom looked charming in a pale blue satin frock with bouquet of American Beauties; Miss Rittenberg was in white lace with red roses; Miss Mendelssohn wore white and silver with corsage bouquet of roses and lily of the valley; Miss Lynes in flowered chiffon; Mrs. Voss, white ninon and lace with pearls and roses; Mrs. Wilinsky in apricot satin; Mrs. Levy, white charmeuse; Mrs. Telch, black chiffon over pale blue; Mrs. Simonski in a black velvet gown with beautiful ornaments of diamonds and rubies; Mr. Isadore Simonski, Miss Owen in lavender; Mrs. Gelber in pink satin; Miss Kaplinmin, white lace and pink satin, Mrs. Graustein wore paisley chiffon over satin with diamond ornaments; Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Lewis in pale grey; Mrs. R. Cooper, Mrs. Lavigne, Miss Taller, Mrs. Fanman, Mrs. Helpert, Mrs. Shane, the Misses Cowan.

ATKINSON—BROWNLEE.

A quiet wedding took place at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brownlee, "Centre View Farm," Woodbridge, when their eldest daughter, Pearl, was united in marriage to Mr. Elmer Atkinson, youngest son of Mr. J. Atkinson, Edgely, in the midst of fifty of their relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, Woodbridge. As the wedding march was being played by Miss Maude Johnston, Coleraine, the bride entered the room on the arm of her father, and looked very pretty gowned in white lawn trimmed with insertion and lace, and wearing a tulle veil. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Rena Phillips, Woodbridge, who looked well in pink muslin, the groom being assisted by his cousin, Mr. Fred Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome fur-lined coat. To the bridesmaid a gold bracelet, and to the groomsman gold initialed cuff links.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson left to spend a few days with his brother in Embro, the bride traveling in a taupe gown with grey velvet and lace blouse and wearing a grey silk hat. Their presents were numerous and useful. On their return they will reside at Edgely.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at dinner at Government House on Thursday evening, when the following had the honor of being invited: Mr. Justice Latchford, Hon. J. R. Stratton, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Mr. A. A. Richardson, M.L.A., Mr. G. C. Wilson, M.L.A., Mr. H. P. Innes, M.L.A., Mr. A. A. Aubin, M.L.A., Mr. G. H. Pharand, M.L.A., Mr. J. A. Ross, M.L.A., Mr. G. H. Ferguson M.L.A., and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. W. A. Preston, M. L.A., Mr. D. R. McDonald, M.L.A., Mr. R. A. Norman, M.L.A., Mr. C. N. Anderson, M.L.A., Mr. R. M. Mason, M.L.A., Mr. J. W. Doyle, M.L.A., Mr. J. C. Elliott, M.L.A., Mr. N. Reid, M.L.A., Mr. G. W. Sulman, M.L.A., Mr. S. G. M. Nesbitt, M.L.A., Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. A. Grigg, M.L.A., Mr. J. R. Howitt, M.L.A., Mrs. Hugh Clark, Mrs. H. A. C. Machin, Mr. H. P. Eckardt, Rev. Soloman Jacobs, Mr. L. K. Cameron, Mr. J. P. Downey, Mr. F. R. Heakes, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Mr. R. T. Coady, Mr. C. J. Holman, Dr. Albert Ham, Mr. George Ross, I.S.O., Mr. Isadore Hellmuth, Mr. George McMurrich, Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, Dr. Bruce Smith, Mr. D. Henderson, M.P., Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. John Richardson, Mr. A. J. McGee, Prof. J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hawkins.

The Choicest Assortment
of Cut Flowers in Canada can be found at
Dunlop's
96 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Their stock is guaranteed fresh and delivery promtp.
They have agents in all cities on the continent and the large cities of the world, making it possible to deliver *anywhere*.
Decorations Designs

Marie Tempest, the popular English actress, who is trying desperately to obtain an absolute divorce from her husband, Cosmo Gordon-Lennox. They were legally separated last year, the immediate cause of the rupture being Marie's leading man, Graham Browne, whom she now wishes to marry.

Commercial Car Contests

Much Interest Aroused and Tests Will Be Continued.

The tests begun with commercial cars last fall in a few large cities will be continued in the spring, and it is believed will be more numerous. Much interest has been aroused by the earlier contests. Motor Age declares that almost every city is talking of its commercial run this spring for heavy trucks, light trucks, and delivery wagons, while builders "have tasted the measure of publicity which attends these contests and have become infused."

An important point in these contests will be the rules established to govern them. These must be different from those imposed upon contests among pleasure vehicles. Last fall the rules employed were inadequate, having been fashioned largely after the rules that govern pleasure-car contests. Many of the contests were little more than demonstrations to see which truck can travel the fastest," in others "consumption of fuel has been practically the only consideration," and again electric cars have been allowed to compete against gasoline cars. In the latter, the electric truck was permitted to carry an extra battery as a part of its load and fitting a switch, so that when the regular battery was exhausted the other could be switched on. Rules like these discourage makers and give wrong impressions to buyers.

Fuel Only 10 Per Cent.

In the operating cost of a truck, since gasoline and oil represent only 10 per cent., it is questioned if 10 per cent. should be a "leading factor in the determination of a winner in a truck contest." The other factors, representing 90 per cent., should have their places. For example, makers have agreed that tire maintenance is one of the biggest factors in truck operations, from which it is inferred that a one or two-day run "does practically nothing to give the buyer a real clue to the merits of one truck over another." A truck, for example, may be under-tired, that is, may not have large enough tires for its weight and load, but this fact can not be discovered in a short trial. So also the size of the wheel is an important factor, since there is a distinct difference in tire life on a forty-inch wheel as compared with a thirty-six-inch one. Tests, as hertofore conducted, do not take these facts into consideration. Commercial contests, says Motor Age, "should be carried on in the zone of operation of the truck, and not from city to city, excepting when the test is looked upon in the form of a national demonstration. It is one thing to drive a truck hour after hour over country roads with its load, and it is an entirely different one to operate with the same load in the zone of city traffic and congestion. The fuel consumption in one case is double that of the other, as has often been demonstrated."

DISAPPOINTMENT SAVED HER LIFE.

Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, wife of the traction millionaire, had booked passage on the French steamer La Bourgoyne when the noted ladies' tailor, Mr. Matthew Vise, then at 535 Fifth-avenue, New York, whose patrons were the exclusive smart set, and having to make several costumes for Mrs. Yerkes, was unable to complete them in time for sailing, she was therefore obliged to cancel her booking for that steamer. Just two days later news of the collision which occurred in mid-ocean reached Mrs. Yerkes, who was then very grateful for her disappointment. Mr. Vise is now in Toronto at 50 College-street, where he desires to meet those ladies who require elegant costumes at very moderate prices. Phone North 3605.

Empty House.

"Need any talent for your moving picture dramas?"

"Well, I don't know. Have you ever acted without audiences?"

"That's what brought me here."—Washington Herald.

Society at Hamilton

Matters socially are very quiet in Hamilton.

Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite, Toronto, has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hendrie, Holmstead. Mrs. Hendrie entertained at dinner in her honor.

Alex. Gates left this week for the northwest. Before he went sixteen of his friends gave him a jolly surprise party at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gates.

Mrs. Warren Burton, Toronto, has been in the city and numerous dinners and luncheons were given in her honor.

The amateur opera of Robin Hood, which was given under the auspices of the combined chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, was a grand success musically, artistically and financially. William F. Robinson was conductor, Will H. Smith of New York was stage manager. The three performances gave about $950 over expenses.

The annual at-home of Paardeburg Chapter, I. O. D. E., was held in the armories on Saturday afternoon. The guests were received by: Mrs. J. S Atkinson, regent; Mrs. (Col.) Logie, Mrs. (Col.) Bruce, Mrs. (Dr.) Griffin, Mrs. Edward G. Zealand being matron of honor. The tea-room was presided over by Mrs. T. C. Mewburn, Mrs. John I. McLaren, Mrs. Gordon Henderson, Mrs. C. R. McCullough, Mrs. Harry Roberts, Mrs. Rennie and Mrs. Labatt.

Mrs. Thin, Chicago, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. W. Gates, has returned home.

Miss Marjory Horrocks, Toronto, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Smart.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Watkins and Miss Rosalind De Long have started for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hobson and Miss Cotter have started for Naples.

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tf

Terribly Astonishing.

Farmer Southslope: Yessir, I wuz in New York for two hull days, an' didn't see anybody I knew; and what's more, I didn't see anybody that reminded me uv anybody I knew.—Puck.

Regina Badet, the "naughty" Parisian dancer, who has added another number to her repertoire, which has made even Paris gasp.

Society at the Capital

The continued wintry weather of Saturday afternoon gave another opportunity for one of Her Excellency's delightful skating parties at Government House, and all the members of the Minto Club as well as a large number of others enjoyed an afternoon's sport. On Saturday evening the members of the Minto Club met at the Arena, where the ice was in good condition, probably for the last time of the season.

Dr. H. C. Burritt of Toronto, who has been in town for the last few weeks, owing to the illness with typhoid fever of his son, Mr. Claronce Burritt, returned to Toronto at the end of the week, leaving his son convalescent.

Several charming dinners were bright events of the week. Among those who entertained in this manner were Hon. Sydney Fisher, whose guests were Sir Louis, Lady and Miss Davies, Mr. Gilbert McIntyre, M.P., and Mrs. McIntyre, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. H. E. Allen, M.P., and Mrs. Allen of Waterloo, Mr. Frederick Congdon, M.P., and Mrs. Congdon, and Col. and Mrs. J. W. Woods, who gave a bright little dinner at the week-end, their guests including General and Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, Hon. L. P. and Madame Brodeur, Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver, Col. and Mrs. Benson, Miss Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ewart, Col. and Mrs. Douglas Cameron, Mr. Cameron Edwards and Mr. W. H. Rowley.

Mrs. J. W. Woods, accompanied by Miss Le Grand Cramer of Troy, N.Y., left on Thursday for New York, whence they sailed for England at the end of the week.

Luncheons of the week were given by Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber, whose guest of honor was the Dowager Countess of Arran, and covers were laid for twelve guests: Mrs. Charles Reade, who entertained sixteen guests at the Golf Club; Mrs. Molson Crawford, who entertained on Tuesday; Mrs. Frank Oliver, whose gathering was in honor of several sessional guests, and Mrs. Charles Brennan.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Slater have returned from a trip abroad, having been hastily summoned home on account of the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. Foster Wilson, who, however, is now recovering.

Lady Tilley of St. John, N.B., who is spending the winter in Ottawa, has been much feted during her stay. Mrs. W. B. Northrup gave a large tea in her honor in the early part of the week in her pretty apartments in The Aylmer. Mrs. Jack Reeves of Quebec and Mrs. Edgar Rhodes of Amherst, N.S., both popular visitors in town, presided at the tea table, which was very prettily arranged with myriads of cut flowers, and were assisted by Miss Ida Austin, Miss Fanny Pipes of Amherst and Miss Pansy Mills. Lady Tilley was also the cause d'etre of a tea given at the Golf Club by Mrs John Gilmour. Lady Tilley will shortly return to her home in St. John, N.B.

Many Ottawans are leaving this month for short sojourns in southern points. Mrs. Douglas Cameron and Mrs. Gordon Edwards have gone to Atlantic City; the Misses Evans are leaving this week for Bermuda; Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara is spending several weeks at Old Point Comfort with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corby of Belleville; Mrs. George Bryson left on Monday for Atlantic City; Mrs. Thomas White, accompanied by her daughters, the Misses Milly and Laura White, left on Tuesday for a visit of six weeks in Atlantic City.

Capt. Bingham, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General, has sailed for England, where he will spend several weeks. Capt. Newton, ex-A.D.C., spent the week-end at Government House, the guest of Their Excellencies.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Helen Alberta McDougall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McDougall, to Mr. Elbert Newsome Soper, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper of "Lornado," Rockliffe.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Reeves and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Reeves' mother, who have been spending the winter at the Roxborough Apartments, are returning to their home in Quebec shortly.

Among the many invalids who are recovering from typhoid fever are Mr. Alex. Hill, Mrs. Adolphe Caron, Miss Antoinette Parker, Mr. Percy Bentley and Miss Benson, all of whom expect shortly to be up and about.

Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, has gone to Vancouver, B.C., on a business trip.

Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, also left last week for Vancouver on official business.

Captain T. Rivers Bulkeley of the Scots Guards, equerry to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and Hon. R. Fellowes, son of Lord Ramsay, are guests at Government House, having come to Canada to make certain arrangements in connection with the arrival of the Duke of Connaught.

Mrs. J. G. Foster entertained at a charming bridge party on Wednesday afternoon, a number of additional guests coming in later to tea. Cards were played at nine tables and the prizes were won by Lady Laurier, Mrs. Frank Anglin and Mrs. John Pugsley.

Lady Laurier is giving a bridge party on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. (Trooper) Lorne Mulloy have been guests in town for several days and Mrs. Fred Booth entertained in their honor at a charming dinner. Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy McGee also gave a luncheon in their honor, and all those who had the honor of meeting the ex-soldier and his bride speak most enthusiastically of their charming personality.

WHY ONLY MAN WAS VILE.

London Globe: The famous missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which it is proposed to eliminate from the American Episcopalian hymn book on the ground that the sentiments expressed by the author are now superannuated, was written in 1819 at Wrexham. The author, Reginald Heber, was staying with his father-in-law, Dr. Shipley, rector of Wrexham, at the time. Dr. Shipley had to preach a sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts on a certain Sunday and a few friends were sitting in the library of the vicarage when the vicar asked his son-in-law to write something for them to sing in the morning—something appropriate to the subject of foreign missions. Fifteen minutes later Heber read aloud to the surprised and admiring group the verses of the now celebrated hymn. Particular exception is now taken by the Americans to the affirmation that "Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile"; and, indeed, reference to Heber's biography shows that the latter half of the phrase is a hasty generalization, founded on a single instance. A Cingalese hotelkeeper presented the great missionary bishop with an unduly exorbitant bill, and that was how he came to the conclusion that man was vile in Ceylon.

CZAR ENTERS NEWSPAPERDOM.

"A recruit has come into the army of journalism," according to The Russische Korrespondenz, "in the person of the czar. Some time ago The Russkoje Snamja, which was supposed to be the organ of the Black Hundred, got into financial difficulties and was compelled to suspend publication. Dr. Dubrowin, the editor and publisher, withdrew from public view and ceased to be a political power. But the paper has been rescued from the grave and the czar is credited with the heroic deed which once more makes the aggressive editor of The Snamja a power. The imperial publisher's first investment is said to have been 40,000 rubles. With such a power at its back the life of the paper is safe."

Smart Gowns and Millinery
at the Cavendish House, displaying the latest Paris and New York creations in Dress and Suit Hats. An early inspection solicited, as all models are exclusive and will not be duplicated. Our Ladies' Tailoring and Dress Making Departments are now complete with a competent staff of help and a select stock of the leading novelties for Tailored and fancy Gowns, imported direct from Europe's fashion centres in individual lengths only. Wedding Trousseaus a specialty. Out of town orders receive prompt and careful attention.
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Phone College 366 Cavendish House
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Dancing — Physical Culture — Fencing
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Consideration given to every detail.
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ARTISTIC
Dinner and Evening Gowns
Wedding Trousseaux
ADVANCE
Consignments of Spring Suitings are now ready.
MILLINERY
New Models are now being shown.
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Gloves in the newest shades
Evening Gloves in all lengths
Ladies' Silk Hosiery a specialty.
REDFERN—CORSETS—LA SPIRITE
11-13 King St. East. - - Toronto, Ont.

A PROPHECY

We believe that the story of wonderful industrial growth told on this page, copied from the leading Welland newspaper, published last week, means that the Town of Welland is today developing into what will soon be **Canada's greatest manufacturing city.** We prophecy that Welland will in a few short years be CANADA'S BIRMINGHAM and CANADA'S PITTSBURG.

This page is just the handwriting on the wall, indicating what the future has in store to those who can see the vision of the great city, which this town will be in a few years.

WHY?

BECAUSE

WELLAND has seven railroads (it is the greatest railroad centre in Canada.)

WELLAND has the cheapest power in Canada ($12.00 per h.p.)

WELLAND has the cheapest gas in Canada (30c per thousand.)

WELLAND is on the Welland Canal (the gateway between Eastern and Western Canada.)

WELLAND has had a greater industrial growth during the past three years than any other Canadian town or city.

WELLAND has secured a new factory every 60 days during the past two years.

Factories are the Life-Blood of a City

Welland has 25.

Welland needs 5000 men this year.

Welland needs 2000 houses this year.

We offer as the best real estate investment in Canada a few choice lots adjoining the factory section of Welland, for a few days only, at from $70.00 per lot up.

They should **double** and **treble** in value very quickly.

If you wish to plant a few hundred dollars where it will make you a fortune, according to the amount invested and yet be **safe,** as only a good real estate investment can be, then drop us a line at once for full particulars.

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The Welland Telegraph

Vol. XLVIII. (Copied from "The Welland Telegraph.") WELLAND, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911 No. 20

Welland Will Build More Factories, More Houses, More Stores, More Public Buildings in 1911 Than in Any Former Year

WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT WELLAND'S PROSPECTS IN THE YEAR 1911.

Brief Opinions By B. J. McCormick, Mayor Sutherland, D. Ross and Judge Laughlin.

FROM INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER, B. J. McCORMICK

I want to see five hundred houses put up in Welland this year, and we are going to need every one of them and more. Welland is already away behind in grappling with the house problem, and the industrial development of 1911 is going to make the situation worse than ever, unless we get busy and put up several hundred homes. It is gratifying to know that one firm has already arranged to build two hundred houses, but we ought to have at least three times that many.

This is the banner year. Welland's record for the past five years has been a new industry every ninety days. This year we are going to beat it, and already several proposals are about ready for closing. And we are off to a good start.

Let us all pull together for a bigger and better Welland.

B. J. McCORMICK.

BEST IN NORTH AMERICA.

Judge Laughlin: "There is no town like Welland in North America. Its advantages are unexcelled. The coming year looks to me as if it would be the greatest in Welland's history. Factories are coming, one after the other. Not only will next year be a great one, but the next five years also. The business section will expand as the population increases. The housing problem is a difficult one, but it will be solved. There are a number of men coming, who, I believe, will put up homes for the workingmen. I don't think any man would make a mistake to put up houses in Welland for rent."

CITY IN THE MAKING.

Mayor Sutherland: "The year 1911 has every indication of being the best year, industrially and otherwise, that Welland has ever had. Many factories are coming. The business section of the town is expanding. A street railway is to be built. We are to have additional water power. I will do my best to have the main streets paved just as soon as we lay the new water main on East Main-street. Paving is bound to come, just as cement sidewalks, and, once started, all will be plain sailing. We will have a town engineer, too. And, to add to this, a street railway will be built this year.

"We will have a young city before the year is over."

GREATER THAN HAS BEEN.

D. Ross, president board of trade: "I think the prospects for a great industrial year were never so bright. The number of manufacturers who will establish industries here was never greater, and many of those which are located here are planning to enlarge. The new industries have purchased their land, and the bylaws have been passed. Everyone seems to be preparing for great activity in the spring.

"A large amount of vacant property has been purchased by those who intend erecting houses, so that there will be no trouble in that regard. Everything points to a great year for Industrial Welland, the coming metropolis of Canada."

WILL BUILD THIS SUMMER.

Auto Factory to Have Output Ready for Season of 1912.

The factory of the United Motors, Limited, will be erected in Welland the coming summer.

This announcement was made by Frederick Sager to a Telegraph reporter on Wednesday.

Mr. Sager stated that the company expected to have an output of autos ready for the season of 1912. The entire factory will be erected this summer.

TO BE DOUBLED IN SIZE.

Large Addition to Be Made to Plant of Electro Metals to Handle Increased Business.

The plant of the Electro Metals, located in the factory district of Welland, will be doubled in size next spring. The company have been exceedingly prosperous, and have found it necessary to have increased accommodation.

The present factory building is being rushed to its capacity.

Plans for the new addition are now being prepared.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

One New Line Opened, the Other Beginning to Build.

Welland Traction Company to Give a Fifteen Minute Service in Welland Town.

After many delays and postponements, the trolley line between Welland and Port Colborne has been opened. This new link completes a continuous line between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The road is perfectly constructed, ballasted with stone instead of gravel, making the road absolutely solid. All new rails were used, and the diamond put in at the M.C.R. was brought from England at a cost of eight thousand dollars. D-rails have been placed on the tracks at the M.C.R., Wabash and G.T.R., insuring perfect safety. The bridge constructed over the Feeder is only a temporary one, however.

After crossing the Feeder the line is perfectly straight until it reaches Port Colborne. The Port Colborne elevator can be seen immediately after the car crosses the M.C.R. at Welland.

The track is laid about half a mile west of the Welland Canal, and enters Port Colborne at the west side of the town.

Station and Power House.

Stations will be erected at Humberstone, Port Colborne, Dain City. A powerhouse will be erected at Port Colborne. At the present time one of the company's old cars is being used. After the powerhouse is erected, the new and heavier cars will be used. Freight will also be handled on the line.

Fares.

The return fare between Welland and Port Colborne will be 40 cents, and between Welland and Dain City 20 cents.

Cars leave Welland going south at 6.10, 8, 10 a.m., 12 m., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 p.m.; going north 50 minutes after each of the above hours.

Jack Ferry was conductor of the first car over the line, and Orn Nunn the motorman. Albert Fischer will be in charge in future.

An hourly service with two cars is contemplated by the company. This will be put on in the spring if the travel warrants it.

LOCAL SERVICE THIS YEAR.

Now that the Welland Traction Company have practically secured a Dominion charter for the operation of their street railway in Welland, preparations are being made for the construction of the line.

C. J. Laughlin, the promoter of the railway, told a Telegraph reporter yesterday that the construction of the line would be commenced in the fore part of May. Although the company had been granted a charter to run from Niagara Falls to Port Colborne, through Welland, they have not decided when the construction of that line will be commenced. The local line will be built first.

"We are making all preparations for building the line, and are getting our material ready. We will begin the construction work the first of May, and possibly before that time. It will be in operation before fall.

Construct Entire System.

"The entire system will be constructed at once. Tracks will be laid on East Main and Muir-streets, between the G.T.R. and M.C.R., and on West Main-street to the N., S. & T. depot. We will also construct a line on North Main-street to the city limits."

"What service will you put on?" Mr. Laughlin was asked.

"It will be a 15-minute service to start with. We will have four cars on the line. Extra cars will be here to be used when necessary."

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

Sons of England to Erect Large Modern Lodge and Office Building.

As soon as arrangements can be completed, work will be proceeded with on the erection of a large brick building by the Sons of England Lodge. The first floor will be rented as offices, while the second floor will be used as lodge rooms.

The enterprising members of this lodge have been making arrangements for the erection of this building for some time.

Committee meetings are being held to complete plans and arrange matters as to cost, size, etc.

Several sites are known to be available, but as yet no site has been purchased. It is said that the building will be of the latest and most modern design.

1911
Welland's Banner Year

The record of Welland's growth in the past five years exceeds anything Ontario has ever known. Gratifying as this may be to those interested in Welland, it is still more gratifying to realize that of all the good years, the year 1911 is to be the greatest in the history of our town. Look over this list of prospects:

FACTORIES

Quality Beds, addition to factory, $10,000.
Chipman-Holton factory, enlargement.
Page-Hersey Company, new Pipe Mill, $250,000.
Page-Hersey Company, office, $8000.
John Deere Company, erection of complete new factory.
Bemis Bag Company (probable).
Automatic Transportation Company.
United Motors, erection of Auto factory.
Chemical Laboratories, offices and works moved to Welland from Toronto.
Hamilton Industry (name not yet made public).
Erection of Blast Furnace (reported).
Billings-Spencer, addition to factory.
Announcement of the location in Welland in the spring of an Industry that will eclipse all others located here or proposing to locate. This factory is looking toward Welland, and The Telegraph learns that negotiations are in progress to have it locate here.
Cordage Works, addition to factory in spring.
J. E. Cutler, Planing Mill, North Main Street.
New Way Motor Company.
Canada Steel Foundries Company, improvements and additions, $100,000.
Electro Metals, plant to be doubled in size.
Welland Machine & Foundry Company, improvements to factory.

HOTELS

Remodelling of Rice Hotel into three-storey structure.
New York man, erection of $60,000 hotel.
George Vanderlip, modern hotel.

PUMPING STATION

The location of a new Pumping Station on the east side of the canal.

STREET RAILWAY

The construction of a Street Railway on the principal streets of Welland.

PAVEMENTS

Paving of part of East and West Main Streets and Muir Street.

CLUBS

Welland Club on banks of Welland Canal.

SCHOOLS

Erection of a $22,000 school in Ward Two.
New High School in two years.

BUSINESS BLOCKS

W. L. Near, East Main Street, brick block.
Goodwin & Ross, three-storey brick block, East Main Street.
Enlargement of Ross Block, East Main Street.
Col. Raymond, brick block, Division Street.
Pierson Block, Griffith Street, two-storey block.
Brick Block, Division Street (name withheld).
Two-storey office and lodge room for the Sons of England Lodge.
Two-storey brick block, East Main Street, Patterson & Darte.

PARKS

New fifteen-acre park in Garden Ward.

HOUSES

Two hundred houses to be built by Syndicate east of G.T.R.
Houses being erected in many parts of the town.

CHURCHES

Erection of $12,000 Catholic Church.
Erection of new Episcopal Church.
Proposed addition to Presbyterian Church at cost of $10,000.
Proposed School Room for Methodist Church.
S. A. Barracks, Division Street, brick block.

MISCELLANEOUS

Canadian General Securities Corporation, Limited, improvements at Welland South, $70,000.
M.C.R.R. new swing bridge, $100,000.
Highland Park, lay out of walks and macadam roadways.

PAGE-HERSEY COMPANY TO SPEND $250,000.00 IN ADDITION THIS YEAR.

Contracts to Be Let in a Few Days—New Office Building Now Under Way.

The contract for erection of additions to the Page-Hersey Iron and Tube Works are to be let next week. The additions contemplated will double the size and capacity of the company's mill here.

The cost of these additions will be a quarter of a million dollars.

Machinery and furnaces for the new building have been purchased in the United States, and are ready for installation.

Two hundred and fifty additional men will be employed, making a total of 450 hands.

The new plant will be in readiness by the first of August of this year. Active work will be commenced as soon as the contracts have been let. The products of the firm will be pipe of all sizes, ranging from quarter-inch to ten inches.

"We have a large market for our products, and practically all will be used in Canada. We do little exporting," said Mr. Mosley, manager of the Page-Hersey works, on Wednesday. "A galvanizing plant is included in the additional buildings to be erected."

The foundations for the office building, which is being erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars, have been laid, and it is expected that the office will be ready for use in a month's time.

A $60,000 HOTEL FOR WELLAND.

New York Promoter Wants to Buy the Commercial Hotel —Also George Vanderlip Likely to Erect Modern Structure.

The New York capitalist who was in Welland several weeks ago looking for a site on which to erect a hotel, was here again last week. This time definite steps were taken toward the erection of a hotel building.

An offer was made to the owners of the Commercial House, on the corner of South Main and Division-streets, for the purchase of that building. It is learned that a handsome offer was made for the property.

The statement was made by the capitalist that should he be successful in purchasing this building he would at once take steps to put up a modern hotel, costing in the neighborhood of sixty thousand dollars.

Welland is likely to have another hotel.

George Vanderlip, who recently sold his liquor store on East Main-street to Wm. Radigan of Guelph, was seen by a Telegraph reporter on Friday.

Mr. Vanderlip stated that there was a proposition on between himself and an outside man to put up a modern structure.

"Is it to be a hotel?" Mr. Vanderlip was asked.

"Yes, probably it will," was the reply.

Further than this he would not discuss the matter.

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

To Be Erected by Patterson & Darte on East Main-street.

The furniture store of Patterson & Darte, East Main-street, will be enlarged in a few weeks by the addition of another building in the rear.

Mr. Darte stated on Monday that the erection of a large brick building to take the place of the present structure would be gone on with within a year's time.

East Main-street is gradually building up, and this addition will greatly improve the appearance of that section of the street.

FREQUENT SERVICE.

Grand Trunk to Inaugurate New Time Table.

Trains, Exclusively Passenger, will Run From Welland North and South to Compete with Electric Line.

A complete change in the train service on the G.T.R., between Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, through Welland, is being planned.

A new time-table is being prepared, and will be put into effect in a few days. It is proposed to run more faster trains on this line and to separate the passenger and freight business entirely. Coaches of a better class will be put on, and the trains will be run at more convenient hours. It is possible that trains will be run every two hours.

Station Agent Harvey states that this change will be put into effect in a few days.

SEEK TO RAISE $10,000.00

Salvation Army to Start Money Raising Campaign in Welland.

The Salvation Army have started a campaign to raise ten thousand dollars for the erection of a new barracks in Welland. Adjutant Bloss of Hamilton, financial secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada, is in charge of the work.

At the present time all the business houses are being canvassed, and liberal donations are being received. Following this, a campaign will be started, and the general public will be asked to contribute.

It is proposed to erect a modern two-storey brick block on the corner of Division and Cross-streets as soon as sufficient money has been secured to begin the work. The new building will be strictly modern and complete. The lower floor will be used as a church room, while the second floor will be used as a residence for the officers in charge of the Army.

Adjutant Bloss has had charge of a number of similar campaigns in other cities and towns, the most recent being in Vancouver, B.C.

ADDITION TO FACTORY.

Quality Beds Enlargement to Be Started in Two Weeks.—Size 60 x 80.

The erection of the addition to the factory of Quality Beds, Limited, is to be started in a few weeks. It is to be constructed of brick, one storey in height, with a floor space of 60 by 80 feet. The construction will be fireproof. The contract for the erection of this addition was let a few days ago to Marcus Vanderburg.

STOREHOUSE AND MACHINE SHOP.

Plant of Canada Steel Foundries to Be Enlarged at a Cost of $100,000.00.

Improvements and additions to the plant of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, are to be made this spring, at a cost of $100,000. This plant was formerly known as the Ontario Iron & Steel Co., but has since been purchased by the Canada Car & Foundry Co.

L. H. Curry, general manager of the local factory, told a Telegraph reporter on Wednesday morning that the additions to the plant, which are to be made this spring, would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

"We will erect a storehouse and machine shop as soon as possible," he stated. "For the present, however, we will employ no additional men. The product of our mills will be the same as under the old management."

Three million dollars in six per cent. bonds are being raised for the purchase of the plant.

N. W. Curry, president of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., is also president of the newly incorporated Canadian Steel Foundry Company, Limited. Other directors of the Car & Foundry Co. are also on the board of the new merger. It is understood that the Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, will soon issue three million dollars of six per cent. bonds, to be guaranteed by the Car Company, and that the money will be expended on extensions.—Canadian Manufacturer.

This is the company controlling the Ontario Iron & Steel plant, and the above evidently means that a good part of the three million dollars on extensions will be expended here.

CAPACITY THREE MILLION.

Welland Secures Right for Model Waterworks Plant.

The Welland Water Commission and W. M. German, M.P., did a good stroke for the City of Welland when they bearded the Hon. George W. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, in his den at Ottawa, and secured from him power and water rights on the Welland Canal that will give the Town of Welland the finest municipal waterworks plant in the Province of Ontario.

Following the concession made by the government, the commissioners will set on foot plans for the building of an entirely new waterworks plant on the east side. This will be located just north of the aqueduct.

The commission purpose building a 30-foot intake, and the plant will have immediate capacity of three million gallons per day with facilities for economically doubling this capacity. The waterworks intake will be adjacent to the power intake, and the outlet will be across the river, connecting with a 14-inch main at the north end of Hellems-avenue, or Burgar-street, a point that has not yet been decided.

The powerhouse will have installed two water wheels, which the commissioners estimate will prove sufficient for at least twenty years, at which time, or at any time sooner, if needed, two additional water wheels can be installed. Provision is also made for the installation of an additional pump at any time.

The intake and tail race will also be sufficiently large for the big City of Welland, which is soon to be.

The commissioners will install an electrical auxiliary, so that no set of circumstances can ever deprive Welland of a sufficient water supply and a high pressure.

THE RESTORATION

Sermon By Bishop R. C. Evans.

Permit me to drawn your attention to the 18th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, 40th and 41st verses, where you will read these words: "Beware, therefore, lest that come upon you which is spoken of in the prophets. Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish, for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in nowise believe, tho a man declare it unto you."

It would seem from this statement that God some time in the future would perform a work thru human instrumentality that the children of men would wonder at, they would ridicule it; they would despise it and finally would perish because they rejected it. In my first lecture on priesthood here I showed that Christ organized a church, and that the ministry or priesthood of His church was not selected by man but called of God by revelation. In my lecture on the apostacy of the church I showed that the open sins of the church and the false doctrine taught, led the church into darkness and shame till God withdrew His spirit from the church. In my lecture on the Reformation I showed that the reformers were acting under the order of priestcraft, and that while the Reformation did much good—and I wish to be understood aright, that I thank God for much that was said and done by the reformers, God blessed every honest effort to break the chain of priestcraft, superstition and idolitary—yet the reformers acted under ordinations had from Rome which were spurious, and they did not restore the church as we find it in the New Testament history either in doctrine, church organization or spiritual power; but they largely, (as might in all charity be expected that they would) followed in the wake of their mother, the Roman Church, acting frequently just like she acted when she had the power. It was a case of first the mother inhumanly treating her children and then the children getting big enough and strong enough to strike back until the crimson river has flowed down thru Romanism, and the Reformation, and the doctrine of retaliation, spite, hatred and murder has stained and scarred the history at almost every step. Because of these things we discover that the spirit of God left the church, and she became dead, and is to-day in all her parts a human organization without the Divine authority. And the best proof of that is in the conglomerated confusion that she presents before the world and the clashing contention that she is suffering from internally.

God Promised a Restoration.

I promised to show you so far as I have time to-night, that according to the promises God would restore the church in the latter days in the hour of God's judgment just before the end of the world, that in its restoration it would come in the power and spirit that actuated it during the first century, bringing men and women back from the thraldom of priestcraft, idolatry and superstition into the sunny path of righteousness and peace. To this task I betake myself to-night.

The word restoration means a renewal, restitution, re-establishment, the restoring of a thing or institution to its original state or form. "Webster." We take the position that Christ under the command of His Father organized a church and gave to us a system or divine plan of religion which He called the gospel, which was to be the power by which God would save them that obeyed and we strenuously contend that no council, synod, conference or individual has any right to make any alterations or emendations to that church organization or gospel plan. To insinuate a change in any regard is to offer an insult into the face of the Master of men who declared: "I will build my church," and "except the Lord build the church, they labor in vain that build it." And so if the church is to be restored in the latter days we must find it just such a church as He organized in the dear dead years of the silent past.

And Reformers Foretold It.

I shall now show you that while the reforms acknowledged that the Reformation failed to reform the church and bring it back to its original splendor and power, many of them at least foretold the coming forth of the Latter Day Saint Church; they looked for it; they prayed for it. They saw in the dimming twilight the approach of the day that was to baptize the world beneath the halo of its glory, and bring back a system that would enable us to develop a character in the likeness of Christ in us, the hope of glory, that when He came we might be like Him and be accepted of Him.

Martin Luther said: "I know not what to say of myself. Perhaps I am a precursor or forerunner of Philip Melancthon, and like Elias, am preparing the way for Him in spirit and in power, and it is He who will one day trouble Israel and the house of Ahab, 'D'Aubin." Great Reformation, page 157. Here you will discover that Luther had no definite mission; he was unsettled in mind as to what God really wanted him to do. He was fighting Rome but he says: "Perhaps I am a precursor of some great individual." It may be Philip Melancthon. But it was not Philip Melancthon. It was some one later than him that I will introduce to you to-night. I just bring this up here to show you that the spirit within the man foretold the coming of the latter day glory. Luther further said: "The ancient and primitive church of the apostles must on the one hand be restored in opposition to the papacy by which it had been so long oppressed." (D'Aubgin's History of the Reformation; vol. 3, p. 89). Don't forget this point: he predicts the restoration of the true church.

The Time Is At Hand.

John and Charles Wesley both in story, sermon and song foretold the latter day glory. Listen to them: "What could God have done which He hath not done to convince you that the day is coming, that the time is at hand, when He will fulfil His glorious promise and will arise to maintain His own cause and set up His kingdom."' (John Wesley; sermon 71; vol. 2). Again, "I trust this is only the beginning of a far greater work, the dawn of a latter day glory." (John Wesley; sermon 65). Again: "The time which we have reason to believe is at hand is what many pious men have termed the time of the latter day glory, meaning the time when God would display His power." (John Wesley, Sermon 65). He calls it the latter day glory. He says that he among other men have foretold the LATTER DAY GLORY. No wonder when it came it was called the latter day glory, and the subjects of it were called the Latter Day Saints. Charles Wesley, his brother, the great poet, composed these verses on the com-

BISHOP EVANS.

ing of the prophet and the organization of the church with apostles selected by the divine call from heaven:

Previous to the dreadful day,
Which shall thy voice consume,
Jesus Christ prepared thy way,
Let the lost prophet come.

Wesley knew that in the restoration of the gospel a prophet would be selected thru whom God would speak, declaring His mind and will, prior to the coming of Jesus Christ. But listen. Again he says:

Almighty God of Love,
Set up the attracting sign,
And summon whom Thou dost approve
For messengers divine.
Immortal power bestow,
The new apostles choose
In isles and continents to spread
The soul-reviving news.

When reading those hymns on one occasion, a Methodist clergyman said to me, "Yes, Wesley did write those verses, but we have not got them in our hymn book any more. We don't need them now." "Sure thing," I said, "God has answered Wesley's prayer; the prophet has come; the new apostles have been chosen. You don't need to ask for that which has come." "Oh, says one, "it says 'from favored Abrah ams' seed, the new apostles choose. Well that would be of the Israelites." "Yes, but who are the Israelites?" As many of you as have been baptized into Jesus Christ, have put on Christ and become Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise; so that from those who would hear the tocsin of alarm and render perfect obedience to the perfect law that emanated from the perfect God, from them would be selected the apostles as the chief mechanics of the restored church of the nations of the world.

"The primitive gospel in its effulgence and power has yet to shine out in its original splendor to regenerate the world." (Alexander Campbell in History of the Disciples' Church by Hadyn; p. 36). Here is the founder of the Disciples' Church declaring that the gospel has yet to shine out with its original splendor. He further continues: "The practical result of all creeds, reformations and improvements and the expectations and longings of society warrant the conclusion that some new revelation or some new development of the revelations of God must be made before the hopes and expectations of all true Christians can be realized or Christianity can save and reform the nations of this world." Now what is going to produce that? He says that the world is longing for it, expecting it and is wanting some new revelation. What is going to bring that about? He answers: "We want the old gospel back and sustained by the ancient order of things." (Alexander Campbell, Christ's System; page 294).

New Testament Church System.

God had a prophet in his church; God had twelve apostles in the church; God called His ministry by direct revelation. He had not one man going over to his corner and getting an education and learning to be a Catholic priest, and another learning to be a Church of England parson, and another learning to be a Presbyterian and another a Methodist minister, and so on, with the shakers and Quakers and Baptists and all the rest of them that make up an ecclesiastical hotchpotch with each man contradicting the other; each man denouncing the other; each man in open rebellion against the other; with all of them claiming that God sent them to carry on this contradiction that has made the reformation the laughing stock of the Roman Catholic world and infidelity at large.

To restore the ancient order of things, we must have the original organization of the church with a prophet thru whom God would speak, and all the other officers mentioned in the New Testament, such as apostles, bishops, elders, priests, teachers and deacons (referred to in my lecture on Priesthood), called by direct revelation and by having the same spirit they will all speak the same thing. As the Bible says: "See that you all speak the same thing, that there be no division among you. One Lord, one faith, one baptism." That is what the world is longing for. God grant that the efforts we are making here may rebound to God's glory and your salvation, and that you will believe and obey the truth, that you may be made free is my prayer.

With Apostolic Gifts.

"The preaching that is to bring America into the fellowship of the apostolic church must be accompanied by a revival of apostolic gifts, and I believe it will be." (Rev. T. Watson in the Pulpit of the Cross). You will remember a few nights ago I read from Cardinal Gibbon's work showing that the church formerly had these spiritual gifts to which the Rev. Mr. Watson refers, but he says, "They are no longer needed." (Faith of Our Fathers, page 322). Great God! Can it be possible that the world be so good, know so much, that they have reached such a complete unity of faith that we do not require the gifts of the Holy Ghost that will take the things of the Father and reveal them unto us! That is what the world needs; that is what we are suffering for and when the learned cardinal admits that they are not in the church and whimpers out that miserable statement that "we do not need them now" he portrays the awful condition into which Churchianity has led the people.

"And should the apostolic church finally be reproduced, thereby bringing Christ to the earth again, in personal power and rest-giving influence, what a precept that would be for us. The full realization of this splendid ideal is what the world is waiting for and until it is realized we must continue to trust, and pray, labor and hope and patiently wait." (W. T. Moore in The Christian Evangelist, Dec. 18, 1890).

"We must restore the gifts of Christ (apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers) to their proper places and power if we would have His peace and rest upon us and be once more in Him." (T. H. Gill, editor in Christian Evangelist). You remember last Sunday night I referred to Roger Williams, the founder of the Baptist Church. I told you that he organized the First Baptist Church in America; that he claimed that he had not been sent of God, nor had he seen a man that had been divinely commissioned to baptize according to the Scriptures and that he left the church. Listen to what he says on this question: "In the 1000 small span of my life I have desired to be a diligent and constant observer and have been myself in many ways engaged in city, in country, in court, in schools, universities and churches in the old and New England and yet can not in the holy presence of God bring in the results of a satisfactory discovery that either the begetting ministry or the apostles to the nations, or the feeding or shepherding of the ministers, pastors and teachers according to the first institution of our Lord Jesus is yet restored extant. These imperfections in the church in its reviving condition could be removed by a new apostolic ministry alone." (Hireling Ministry, by Roger Williams). One of the writers of the Baptist Church says: "He (Roger Williams) conceived that the apostle of Anti-Christ hath so far corrupted all, that there be no recovery out of the apostacy till Christ should send forth new apostles to plant the church anew." (Struggles and Triumphs of Religious Liberty; page 239; and Knowles' History of the Baptist Church; page 172).

Founder Admitted Baptist Church "Man Made."

If there is a Baptist among my friends to-night, let this burn into your hearts, that the Baptist Church is a human institution organized without the command of God, and the man that organized it declared that it was a human institution. He left it and for years had nothing to do with it and declared that the imperfections could only be removed by God speaking from heaven and restoring the new apostles and organizing a church as in the first century. I could keep you here all night on these matters but I will hurriedly cite you this one statement.

"The Waldenses, Wycliffites, Hussites and the Mennonites, perceiving that such a church as they had formed an idea of would never be established by human means, indulged the hope that God Himself would in His own time erect for Himself a new church free from every blemish and impurity and that He would raise up certain persons and fill them with heavenly light for the accomplishment of this great object." (Mosheim; book 4; page 201).

Now friends, I have given you the largest, the best and the most honorable churches of the Reformation and last Sunday night of Romanism itself, all declaring that the churches of to-day are in apostacy and that nothing could heal the wound but God Himself by a restoration of original Christianity as described in the New Testament. It is with great pleasure that I go to a task that my former sermons and my duty towards you and my commission from God enable me to present: The restoration in these latters days of the church according to the New Testament pattern by divine authority.

Joseph Smith.

It is not to be expected that to-night I can clear up every objection and present all the facts, but if I have the health and strength, and you the patience and the inclination we will continue till everything will be perfectly clear to your mind and you will see that the church has been restored, but don't denounce before you examine. Remember the text: "Behold ye despisers and wonder and perish; for I work a work in your day; a work which ye shall in no wise believe, tho a man declared it unto you."

Joseph Smith was born December 23, 1805, in Sharon, Windsor County, State of Vermont. His parents were law-abiding citizens. When he was about fourteen years of age a great revival commenced in their neighborhood and several of the Smith family professed conversion. The mother, one sister and two brothers joined the Presbyterian church. Joseph was visibly affected but before he got the consent of his mind as to which of the churches to join the revivals came to a close and then to use an Irishism, "And thin the row began." It began in this way. While the ministers professed a lovely unity on the platform they were wire pulling for converts to their churches until there was considerable feeling and discussion. Joseph said to himself, "Can they all be right when they all differ?" and finally decided: "I will join none of them but I will search God's word and do the best I can walking in the light reflected from that word." While reading the epistolary address of James 1, 5; he came across these words: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." In his history, as he wrote it years afterwards, he declares that that passage of scripture loomed up before him as a golden, glittering promise direct from God to man; that upon the earnest prayer on the part of humanity, divinity would make reply.

Poor little Joseph! He believed that God told the truth about it; that he really was invited by the Almighty to ask Him, and that He, independent of any parson or priest would reply to it. And so he betakes himself to a sequestered spot in the rear of his father's farm, amid a clump of wood. I have a number of times bowed neath the selfsame tree just out from Palmyra in the State of New York. This was in the year 1820, and I want you to keep these dates in mind because I am going to use them. Now I cannot tell you in any detail the visions he received, to-night, but suffice it to say he received his first great visitation from the eternal world. Two glorious personages appeared to him and both addressed him, and among other things one of them said to him: "The creeds are an abomination before me." And he was commanded not to join any of the churches then existing. He received communication in 1823 and still another in 1829. In the year 1820 till 1830 he declared that God the Father, Christ the Son, John the Baptist, Peter, James, John, Moroni and Michael all appeared to him from time to time and gave him instruction so that on the 6th day of April, 1830, the Church of Jesus Christ was organized.

There Are No Angels Now!

When I was relating these facts in a discussion up here in Hillsburg a few years ago during a debate with Rev. Mr. Kelley of the Baptist Church, I came into the place where an angel ordained Joseph Smith. I will tell you more about it later on in this discourse. The reverend gentleman came before the audience and he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, we are asked to believe that an angel appeared to old Joe Smith. Why, ladies and gentlemen, the idea is simply preposterous; it is bordering on blasphemy. There are no angels now." Well, if he told the truth, then the Latter Day Saints are a delusion and a snare. There is no doubt about that. But the first thing that caused me to think he was perambulating around the suburbs of veracity and economizing the truth was when he referred to Joseph Smith as "Old Joe Smith." You will remember that in 1820 Joseph Smith was only fifteen years old and so it was not quite fair to speak of him as Old Joe Smith. When I had my discussion with T. L. Wilkinson in 1888 he trotted out the words "Old Joe Smith" so continually that I thought I would teach him a lesson. In my next speech I had occasion to refer to John Wesley and I said "Old Jackie Wesley." He almost fainted and said: "That shows the bringing up you have had, sir." It seems perfectly respectable to say Old Joe Smith when Joseph was only fifteen years old, but when you stop to think you will see that R. C. was just right when he spoke of John Wesley as "Old Jackie Wesley," for in the "History of Methodism" by Daniels, we see that John Wesley lived to be a very old man and so could be spoken of or addressed as an old man, and his mother, when referring to John, always called him Jackie or Jacky. So if I was only doing what his mamma did, I was not so bad after all; and besides I did it to teach the great debater a lesson.

What's Become of Them, Then?

Now let us examine this statement: "There are no angels now." That audience was expected to believe that my story about the angel appearing to Joseph Smith was false and the proof that it was false is found in these words: There are no angels now. Well, may be that is true. Let us see. The Bible will be accepted by this audience as a reliable witness. Matthew 26, 53: "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" Twelve legions! A legion is 6000. "Gardner's Christian Encyclopaedia and Smith's Bible Dictionary, page 605." Twelve times six is seventy-two. Here then if Jesus is good evidence there were alive and well 72,000 angels at that time. Second Kings, 6, 17: "And the prophet's eyes were opened and he looked upon the mountain and he saw the mountain full of angels." I don't know how many there were there. In Daniel 7, 10, we are told ten thousand times ten thousand angels. Revelations 5, 11, shows that there were millions of angels and Paul in Hebrews, first chapter, declares that angels are ministering spirits sent forth to minister unto those who are heirs of salvation. Now, just look. Take the parson's words: "There are no angels now." and think that the business, the occupation of an angel is to minister unto those who are heirs of salvation. Are there any heirs of salvation in this generation? If so; if they believe the conditions prescribed by the Almighty, they have as much right to angelic administration as any other man or woman had in the past, for God is no respector of persons. Did you ever hear tell of the death of an angel? Millions of them were well and ready for action a few short years ago according to John the Revelator, and the churches say that God has not revealed anything since the Bible. So the last advices we have from heaven are to the effect that millions of angels were well and about their business when last heard of.

I have heard that prejudice and hatred would slander the north star out of the heavens, but I tell you that prejudice and hatred and malice and priestcraft have grown so big that they would sooner believe and sooner teach that millions of angels have died rather than admit the bare possibility that one of them was still alive and well, and might appear to Joseph Smith.

That is what that preacher wanted these people to believe rather than believe that an angel would appear to Joseph Smith, and he would have them believe that every angel that ever lived had been annihilated. There are no angels now!

Angels Have Appeared Before.

Now why should it be incredible that an angel should appear now? Angels appeared in the days of Adam, Enosh, Abraham, Jacob, Daniel, Zachariah, Joseph, Peter, Paul, John, and let me say that whenever God's true church was upon the earth and men and women were worthy of the vocation wherewith they were called angels appeared to them. But they would have no angels appear now because the church has taken the place of the place ofChristianity and the creed has taken the place of the Bible, priestcraft has taken the place of priesthood, and the world has said: "We will run our own affairs. We do not want, nor do we need that heaven should interfere."

Ladies and gentlemen, if ever there was a time in the history of the world that we need the divine interposition, the divine communication, it is now. If ever there was a time when the silence of ages should be broken and God should come out and perform the marvellous work and wonders that He promised to do, it is now.

Joseph Smith testifies that on the 15th day of May, 1829, an angel came down from heaven, laid his hands upon him and his associate, Oliver Cowdery, and ordained them to the Aaronic priesthood, and that he came in the spirit and power of Elias and that the church was to be restored as found in the prophecy of Malachi. More of this vision later.

Now to prove to you that John the Baptist was to come back to earth I subpoena Jesus Christ and the apostles as witnesses. Matthew, 17 chapter, 10-13 verses inclusive: "And his disciples asked Him saying: Why then say the scribes that Elias must first come? And Jesus answered and said unto them, Elias truly shall first come and restore all things, but I say unto you that Elias has come already and they know him not, but they have done unto him whatsoever they listed. Likewise shall also the Son of Man suffer of them. Then the disciples understood that he spoke unto them of John the Baptist." Not only has John already come, but Jesus predicts his second coming. "Shall."—that is in the future. That was fulfilled when he came and restored the priesthood to Joseph Smith. "Well," says one, "that is my part of all this is, I did not anybody else see the angels besides Joseph Smith. If you can produce evidence along that line, I will believe." "Oh, would you? Then I will believe." Don't forget my text: "Ye shall in no wise believe tho a man declare it unto you."

Let me show you now that you may be prejudiced and not know it. Angels appeared to Daniel when he was all alone. You would take Daniel's evidence. Angels appeared to Abraham. You would take Abraham's statement, or at least Moses' statement of it. Angels appeared to John, to Joseph and to Mary, to Peter and Paul. Did anyone else see the angel at these particular times? You never saw the angel nor anybody else that saw anybody else that did see the angel except the one to whom the vision occurred. But you believe it. Why do you want more evidence from Joseph Smith than you want from some man who lived six thousand years ago?

And to Worse Men.

Well, Joseph Smith tells the story that while he was praying in the woods a light shone about him, and the heavenly messengers came down and testified to certain things. "All that is so incredible." Yes? Let me tell you another story long before Joseph Smith was born, there was a boy born under very peculiar circumstances and they hid him in the bulrushes and he was found under very peculiar circumstances. He was raised as a kind of adopted son and by and by he saw two men having a little fuss on the roadside. And the Bible (Exodus 2: 11-12) says he looked this way and then looked that way and when he saw there was no one watching him, he recognized that blood was thicker than water, for one of these men was his own brother and he hurried up and gave the Egyptian a solar plexus and killed him on the spot; then hid him in the sand. Now you cannot say he did it in passion. You cannot say I am slandering him because he tells the story himself. You cannot say that it was not premeditated for he looked this way and that way before he put the thought into action. Now he had done his worst did he go to the man's widow and offer to provide for her? Did he say, "Don't fret, I will see your children are well educated." No, he skipped the country; he went off to another country and hired himself to a man to watch sheep and eventually married the man's daughter. He tells that one day he was watching the sheep when he looked towards a bush. He says it was all in a blaze and he walked over to it and the first thing someone said: "Moses, take off they shoes for the ground upon which thou standest is holy ground." Every Bible believer takes that down surely. Now here was a young man escaped after committing a crime. There is not a single sentence in all the Bible that says he was sorry for it. There is not a single sentence in all the Bible that says he ever asked for giveness for doing it. There is not a sentence in all the Bible to show that he ever offered a prayer until that time, but you believe an angel could appear in the woods, a great big light shine around and that an angel appeared to that man. "But," says one, "there is a difference between Moses and Joseph Smith." Yes, there is, but in whose favor does the difference lie?

In the one case an angel appears to a man who had committed a murder and skipped the country and as to whom there is no evidence that he ever prayed. On the other hand we have a boy attending a revival meeting; we have him reading the Bible; we have him searching for light; we have him reading the promises of God. He believed them to be as invunerable as the God that made them, taking God at His word and livin in the golden, glittering promise that God Himself has made.: "Ask and ye shall receive. Seek and ye shall find. Knock and it shall be opened." He went to a sequestered place where none but God might hear him. There neath the leafy bowers in nature's temple, he prays and God keeps His promise and th answer comes. There is a difference but it is all in favor of the stripling and any unbiassed jury would say I have that case no matter what your religious prejudices might say concerning it.

The Doubting Thomas.

"Well," says one, "that looks pretty good, but is there anything in the Bible that shows an angel was to appear in the latter days?" Suppose I was to say I know nothing to that effect. Is that any proof that there was none to come? Just try that out and find me the place where it says an angel was to appear to Moses, or Abraham or to Peter or Paul or James. Oh, you believe that without putting on these restrictions but you want to put up a barrier so you won't have to believe it about Joseph Smith. Does not that show you are prejudiced? The Bible does show that the gospel is to be restored in the latter days and that the authority will be conferred by the hand of an angel. Jesus in Matthew 24 says: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness and then the end shall come," showing that just prior to the end the gospel shall be restored for I have already shown you from His own lips that the church was to suffer violence and the violent would take it by force (Matthew 11.), but that it was to be restored. And he was it to be restored?

How Would It Be Restored?

Go with me to the 14th. chapter of Revelations and the 6th. and 7th. verses, where you will read these words: "And I saw another angel flying in the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth and to every nation and kindred and tongue and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God and give glory to him for the hour of his judgment is come, and worship him that made the heavens and the earth and the sea and the fountains of water." John is here speaking of that which is to come to pass in the latter days. You remember what the vision opens with. He is told to "come up and I will show you what is to come to pass hereafter," showing that after John's time, an angel would restore the gospel. He declares he sees an angel coming from heaven with power, with the right and authority to preach the everlasting gospel who is to confer the authority upon humanity that his work may result by reason of this message.

The Creeds Are An Abomination.

I have just got started on this sermon, but I will take time to answer one objection before closing: that is, the messenger from heaven is reported to have said to Joseph Smith that the creeds are all wrong and were an abomination in the sight of God. "Ah, says one, "that is so uncharitable." Oh, is it now? Well, there is one thing you must admire in Joseph Smith and that is he did not try to go as a sheep in wolf's clothing, professing to endorse creeds and churches in order to ingratiate himself in their good graces. He told them they were wrong right from the start to the close.

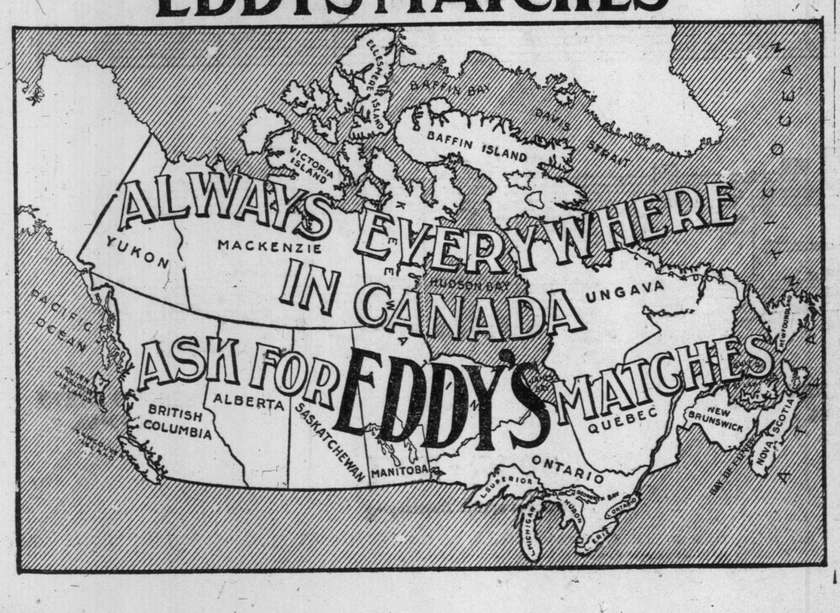
Now I will show you that the creeds are wrong and I will prove it by the best churchman of the 19th century. An Indianapolis paper for February 23, 1890, speaking of the Methodist creeds, says: "The following paper was read by Rev. T. A. Goodwin at the meeting of the Methodist ministers. (This comes from the preacher himself.) For more than seventeen hundred years the church has been tinke-ing at her creeds, now adding, now subtracting, and then revising until the creeds of to-day are theological hotchpotch rather than the faith of the church." Dr. Thrall, in The New York Sun of October 11, 1874, said: "The different sects are looking away from the creeds or catechisms to the absolute sufficiency of the Bible and are learning that church government, as described in the Bible, does not exist upon the earth." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 3, 1890, containing a sermon entitled "Why a New Creed is Needed," and represents him as saying: "The unfortunate thing now is that so many Christians are only half liberated. Many have been bound hand and foot by religious creeds. Now that the old creeds have been put under public scrutiny something radical must be done. Some would split them up; some would carve them; some would abbreviate them. At the present moment and in the present shape they are a hindrance. If you want one glorious church, free and unencumbered, take off the cerements of old ecclesiastical vocabulary, loose her and let her go."

And do you know tha tthe creeds are changing almost as rapidly as your yearly almanacs? Every synod and conference is making something new, introducing some changes until your most brilliant preachers are telling you that this Bible is not what our fathers believed it to be—the word of God. Many of them have denounced the story of creation; the story of Adam and Eve; the story of Abraham; and one of your city preachers has been bold enough to say that when Christ referred to those mystical personages and to those stories, narratives and legendary affairs, it was because He was limited in knowledge and that if He stands up for that which science denounces so much the worse for Him. Surely it is time we had an authoritative priesthood. It is time we had a church brought back to the the original conditions.

Now this question is so big I cannot finish it to-night. In my following lectures I shall continue to bring out the evidence touching the organization and the time of the organization of the Church of Christ, that it was to be in 1830 and the work shall proceed just as fast as I can make it plain to you. I thank you.

To-night the bishop will preach on "The Angel's Message."

EDDY'S MATCHES



International Press Bible Question Club

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY REV. DR. LINSCOTT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.
(Copyrighted 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson, by Rev. Dr. Linscott, in this issue of The Toronto Sunday World.

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Date, March 19, 1911.

THE CONTEST.

The most popular and the most practical plan for Bible study, together with a prize Bible contest, is running in The Sunday World.

In short, the Sunday School Lesson must be read each week for 52 weeks, also the "Suggestive Questions," and the coupon should be cut out each week and signed, certifying that this has been done. Then any five of the questions that are indicated to be answered in writing must also be answered, and at the end of the term the coupons and written answers, duly signed with name and address, must be delivered to this office. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of coupons sent in, and the merits of the written answers. You can get all the help you want with the written answers.

Go in to win one of the solid-gold medals. If you complete the course, you will get a beautifully engraved Diploma, in three colors, in any event. Get all you can to join you in this course of Bible study.

March 19, 1911.
(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Defeat thru Drunkenness (Temperance Lesson.) 1 King xx: 13-21.

Golden Text—It is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink. Prov. xxxi:4.

(1.) What is the general effect of drinking on kings and princes?

(2.) What battles can you mention that have been lost, or wars which have been jeopardised thru drink?

(3.) What great men can you recall who have been ruined thru drink?

(4.) Verse 12—Who was Benhaded and what were the circumstances which "this message" referred to?

(5.) Is a king, the general of an army, a business man, or any other man, when under the influence of drink, in a condition to wisely decide on great issues? Why?

(6.) Would this war, which proved so disastrous to Benhaded, likely have taken place if he had not been influenced by drink?

(7.) Verses 13-14—How did this prophet know, in advance, that Ahab was going to conquer the powerful Benhaded?

(8.) Which army is more likely to win, in a battle, and why, one of ten thousand with its officers drunk, or one of five thousand with its officers sober, other things being equal?

(9.) What part does God, or the laws of God, play in modern warfare?

(10.) Verses 15-16—What forces were working in favor of Ahab, and what forces working against Benhaded?

(11.) What are the chances for a man founding a happy family, conducting a successful business, or winning in any battle, if he "drinks himself drunk," and consorts with men who drink?

(12.) What proportion of sensuous men attain distinction and hold the love and confidence of the community?

(13.) Verses 17-18—Wherein were the instructions of Benhaded worthy of a drunken man?

(14.) If Benhaded had been sober what would his instructions probably have been?

(15.) How does drink influence the judgment, the motives and the ambitions of a man?

(16.) Verses 19-21—What would you say was the chief cause of the defeat of the Syrians?

(17.) There are many foes to-day which conquer and defeat men, including strong drink. Say which you consider the worst and why? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(18.) How many men do you personally know who have been defeated by drink and how many do you know who have been injured by total abstinence?

March 26th, 1911.
(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)
REVIEW.

Golden Text—Happy is that people whose God is the Lord. Ps. 144:15.

The following review may be used as a complete lesson in itself or as a review of the twelve preceding lessons.

The date and title of each lesson, where found, the Golden Text, and one question from each lesson follow.

Jan. 1. The Kingdom Divided. 1 Kings xii:1-24. Golden Text—He that walketh with the wise shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed. Prov. xiii:20.

(1.) Verses 12-24—What resulted from Rehoboam's answer, and what would probably have been the result if he had granted the request of the people?

Jan. 8. Jeroboam Makes Idols for Israel to Worship. 1 Kings xii:25—xiii:6. Golden Text—Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven images. Ex. xx:4.

(2.) Verses 31-33—How much aid are pictures, paintings, or statuary of the saints, or high class music, to the spiritual worship of the unseen God?

Jan. 15. Asa's Good Reign in Judah. 2 Chron. xv:1-15. Golden Text—Be ye strong, therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded. 2 Chron. xv:7.

(3.) Verse 3—What is the effect of education, and true religion upon the nation?

Jan. 22. Omri and Ahab Lead Israel Into Greater Sin. 1 Kings xvi:15-33. Golden Text. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. Prov. xiv:34.

(4.) Verses 17-20—What reason is there to believe that God some times brings about civil war when he wishes to destroy a nation, or to reform its abuses?

Jan. 29. Jehoshaphat's Good Reign in Judah. 2 Chron. xvii:1-13. Golden Text—Seek ye, first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Matt. vi:33.

Now you cannot say he did it in passion. (7.) Verse 21—Why did not Ahab slay Elijah when he had him in his power and seeing he had been instrumental for this purpose?

Feb. 5. Elijah, the Prophet, Appears in Israel. 1 Kings 17. Golden Text—They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing. Ps. xxxiv:10.

(5.) Verse 1—What is the reason, is there to suppose that the spirit of prophecy is a thing of the past?

Feb. 12. Elijah's Victory Over the Prophets of Baal. 1 Kings xviii:1-2, 17-40. Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve. Josh. xxiv:15.

(7.) Verse 21—Why did not Ahab slay Elijah when he had him in his power and seeing he had been instrumental for this purpose?

Feb. 19. Elijah's Flight and Return. 1 Kings xviii:41—xix:21. Golden Text—They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. Isaiah xl:31.

(8.) Verses 3-4—Why is a good man more liable to be tripped by the Devil when he has been having unusual success than at any other time?

Feb. 26. Elijah Meets Ahab in Naboth's Vineyard. 1 Kings 21. Golden Text—Take heed and beware of covetousness. Luke xii:15.

(9.) Verses 17-24—What hope is there that any who persist in wrong doing, will be able to escape the legitimate penalty?

March 5. Elijah Goes Up By a Whirlwind Into Heaven. 2 Kings ii:1-18. Golden Text—Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him. Gen. v:24.

(10.) Verse 1—Where is heaven? Is it a place or a condition or both? Why? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

March 12. Elisha the Prophet Restores a Child to Life. 2 Kings iv:8-37. Golden Text—The gift of God is eternal life thru Jesus Christ, our Lord. Rom. vi:23.

(11.) Verses 9-11—If a woman of godly character frequently entertains a man of God, in these days, what effect does it have upon the neighbors, and why is it so?

March 19. Defeat Thru Drunkenness. (Temperance Lesson.) 1 Kings xx:12-21. Golden Text—It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink. Prov. xxxi:4.

(12.) Verses 15-16—What proportion of drinking men attain distinction, or hold the love and confidence of the community?

Lesson for Sunday, April 2, 1911. Elisha Heals Naaman, the Syrian. 2 Kings 5.

THE
BANSHEE

Words by
EARLE C. JONES

Music by
NEIL MORET

JEROME H. REMICK
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NEW YORK DETROIT

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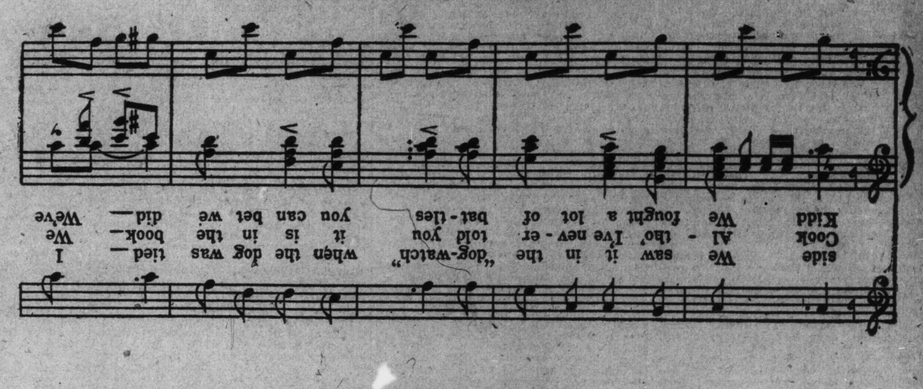

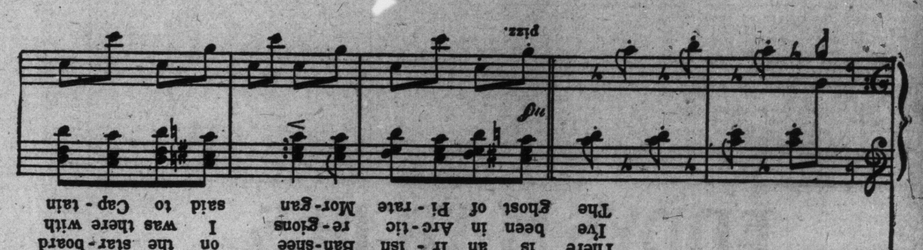

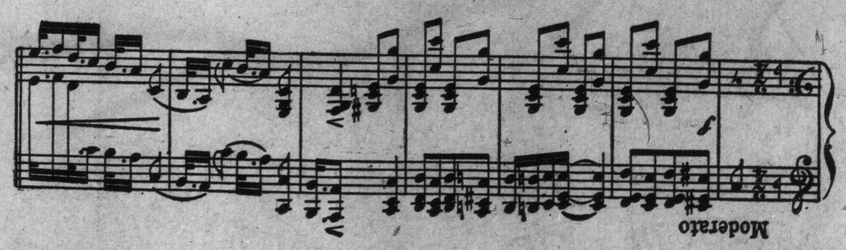

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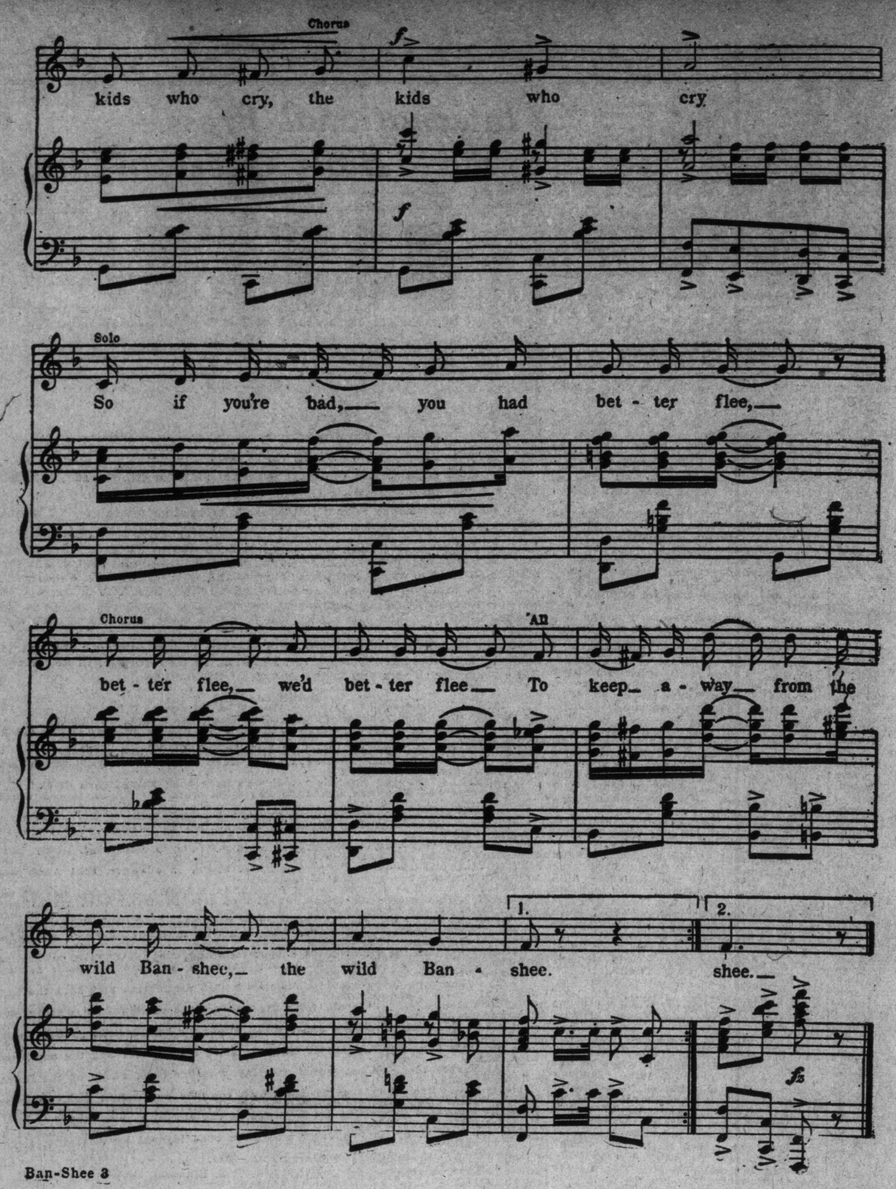
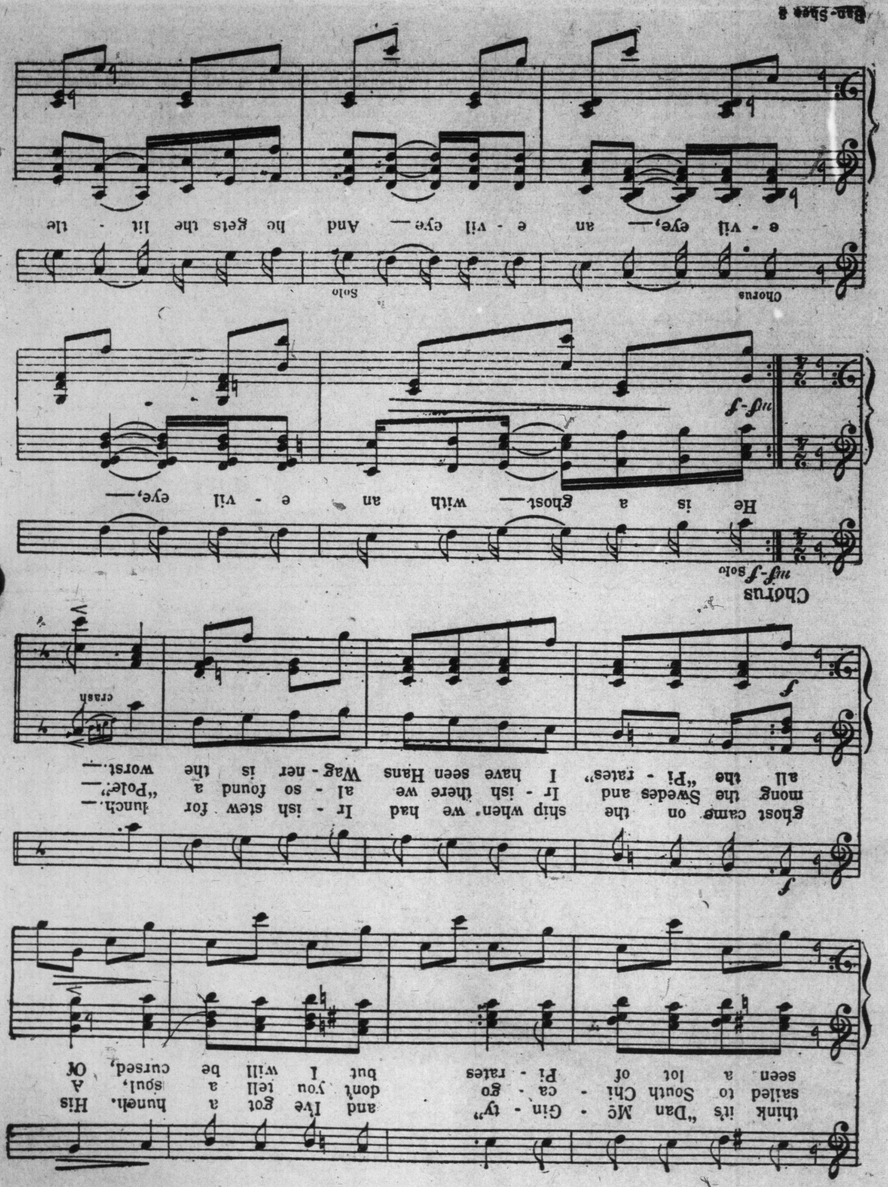
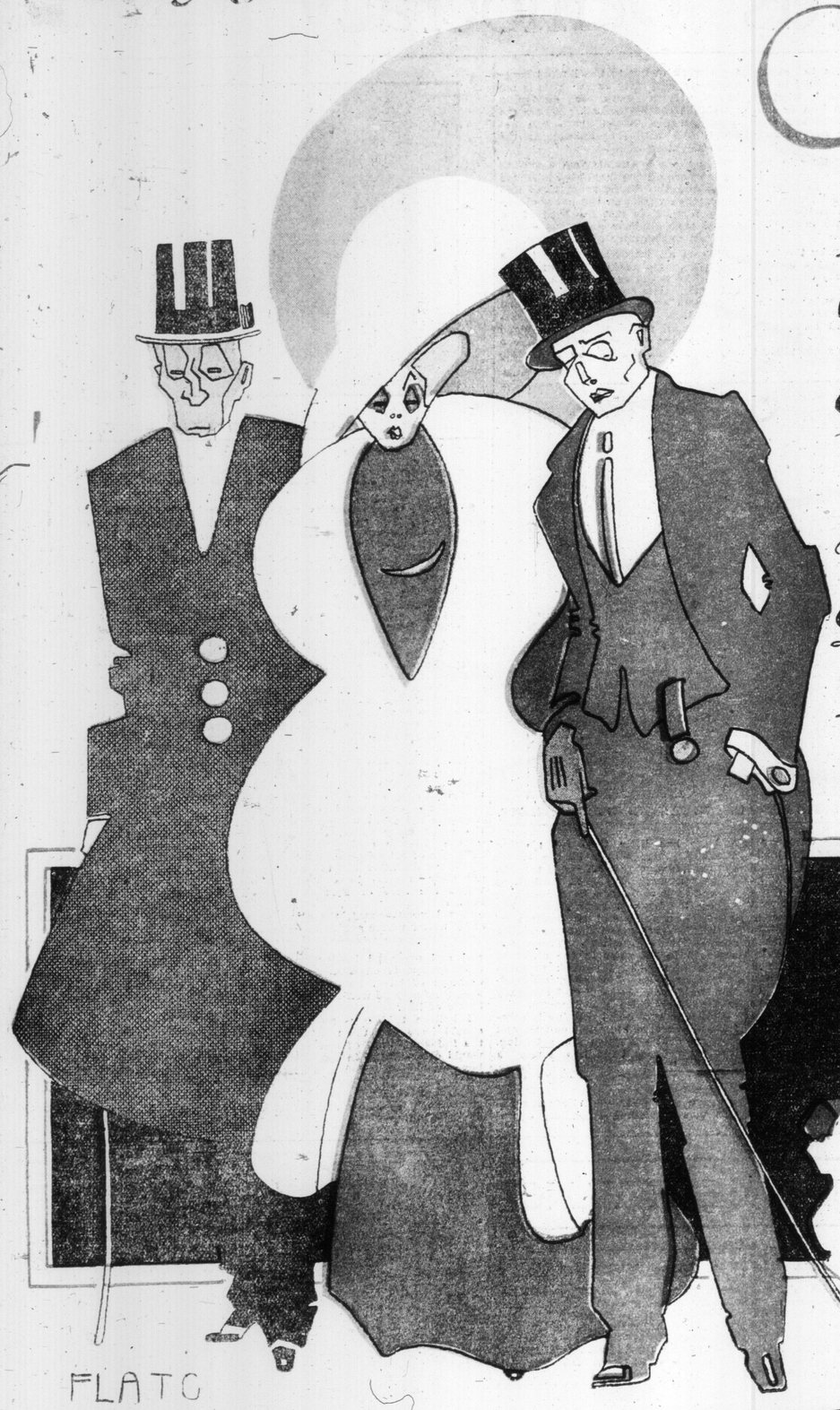




Magazine Section of The Toronto Sunday World

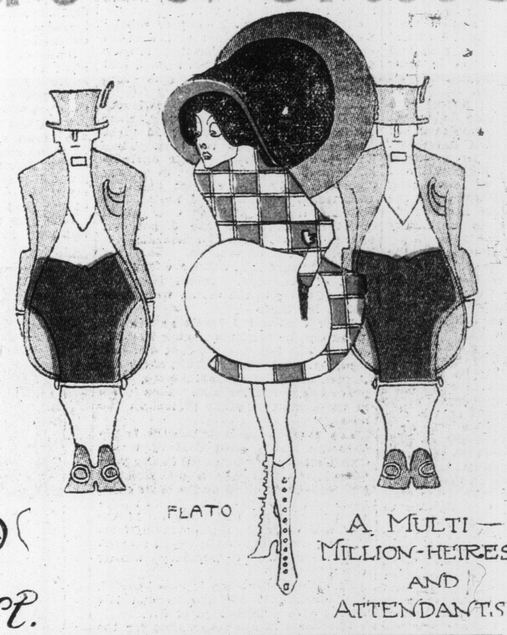
On Fifth Avenue

Impressions of New York's Fashionable Thoroughfare by Hans Flato the Distinguished German Artist.



FLATO

WHY DO FASHIONABLE WOMEN ALWAYS HAVE TWO ESCORTS?



FLATO

A MULTI—MILLION-HEIRESS AND ATTENDANTS

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A CUP OF TEA.

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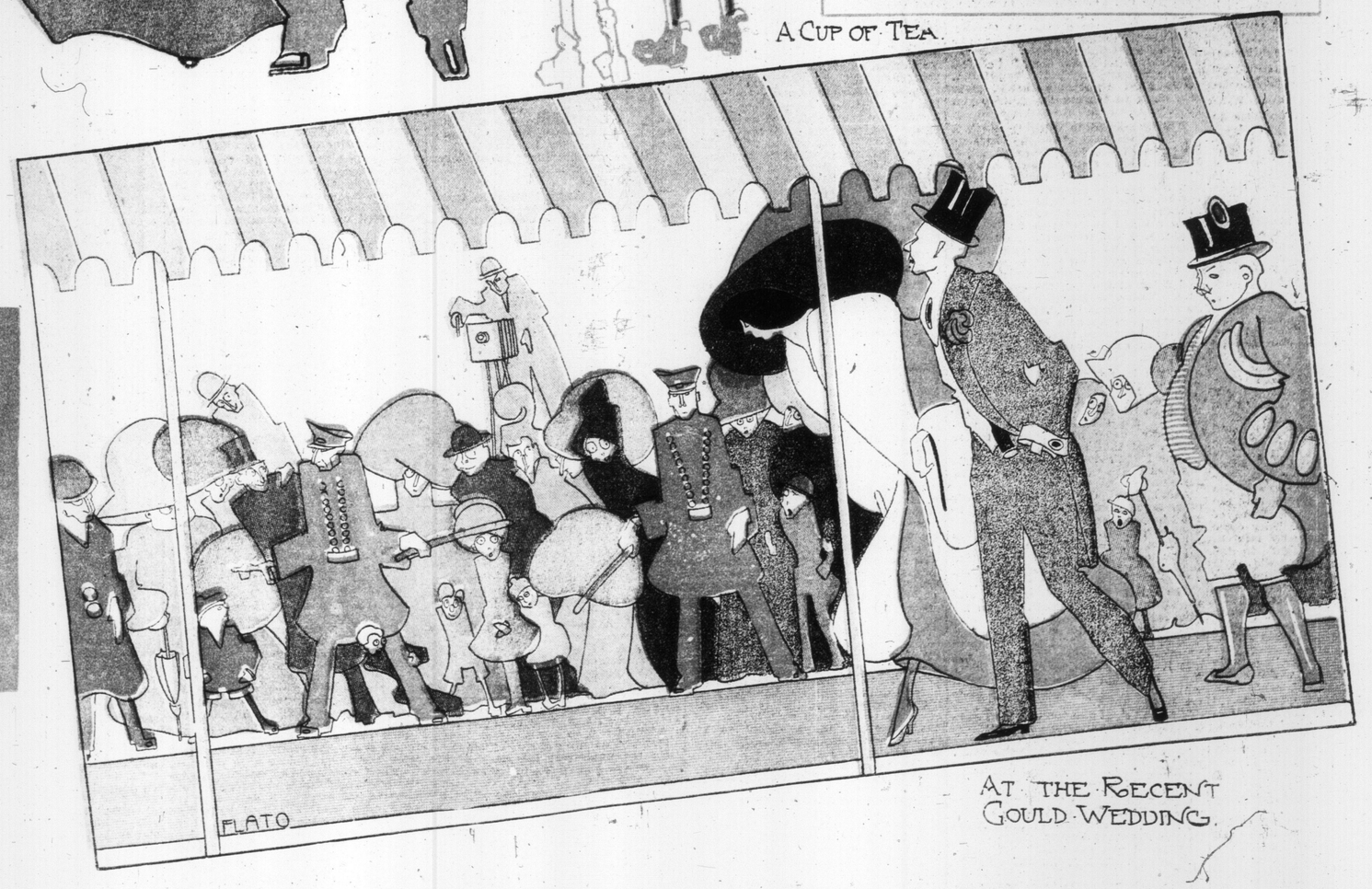
YOUNG AMERICA



FLATO

AT THE RECENT GOULD WEDDING.

The Open Road Towards Democracy

By Flora MacD. Denison

Victoria Industrial School.

Having written so much about women and their possibilities if given a running chance with men, about girls and their protection and development, it is only natural that I should be keenly interested also in men and their possibilities and boys in their protection and development since all are equally human beings.

The Victoria Industrial School is a provincial institution where delinquent boys are sent not to be punished but to be reformed, built and developed. In all the institutions I have visited, the idea of education, industrial and literary, to the end of developing strong, useful men and women is the moving spirit of the place and punishment as nunishment is absolutely tabooed.

As can easily be imagined, the superintendent of any school for boys needs to be a man of keen insight, large sympathy and a thoro appreciation of the need of varied knowledge to fit the boys for the battle of life. But when the boys have already proven themselves to be delinquent, when they have broken the law of the land and must not only be educated but reformed, the task is a difficult one indeed, but Superintendent Ferrier is a man evidently equal to the difficult position he occupies and as I went from workshop to workshop with him and saw how he treated the boys, just as a brother and chum, interested in their work, interested in their health and interested in their play, I felt that the boys were indeed fortunate to come under his kindly influence.

Most of the boys committed to this institution have first of all been truants, and before giving Mr. Ferrier's reasons for the causes of delinquency I want to express the opinion that there is in our public schools too much books and studying and not enough doing. The brain of the average boy only assimilates just so many ideas at one time just as the stomach only assimilates just so much food at one time. Overload the stomach, nature rebels and the boy is sick.

Overcrowd the brain—nature rebels; makes the boy restless and nervous and the boys, only heeding natur's message, stays away from school, and then, without direction, gets into mischief.

Many of the boys are seriously handicapped, says Mr. Ferrier, their opportunities for developing on right lines have not been the best. They have become twisted, their energies have not been directed in proper channels; they are subject to many weaknesses that make the work of reclaiming them a difficult one. Some of these weaknesses are dishonesty, untruthfulness, lacks of education, low ideals, the use of tobacco.

These in part or in whole are found in most of the boys. About fifty per cent. of those in the school were committed for theft.

Every time a lad steals and is not found out, he becomes weaker in character. The temptations that confront a boy in the display of fruit, along our streets, in the departmental store, often prove too strong for him. Low ideals in these matters often prevail in the home.

The tobacco habit indirectly is responsible for a good deal of wrong doing, especially when used in the form of cigarets. It has a demoralizing and weakening effect on the boy's character and is a habit that grows rapidly, undermining will power. If the law against selling tobacco in any form to boys were enforced it would materially lessen the delinquency among them.

Pernicious literature is also baneful, the sensational newspapers and low novels give a false idea of life.

The home life is responsible for the presence of a large number of the boys in this school. The home is too often unkempt, squalid, poor.

Frequently the father or mother drink. Drink in the home means an increase in the attendance here. The children are neglected and then drift.

Many of the boys are subject to neglect in some form. Are they bad boys? Not at all. I have really met very few really bad boys in my fifteen years' experience in this work. Indeed, a bad boy under fifteen years of age is an unknown quantity. They have got some of the virtues and vices of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde; but a great deal more of good than evil is in every boy. It is our business to get at the good and develop it.

It is easy to recognize the difficulty, however, in training and developing these boys to get the best results.

What are some of the methods that find place in a well organized Industrial school? The four essentials in reformatory work are—work, play, education and religion.

They need to be taught regular, systematic methods of work. For this purpose there are the industrial departments.

These include carpentering, tailoring, shoe-making, printing, engineering, baking, farming, gardening. In these the boys receive a good all-round training These departments are in charge of experienced instructors These industrial pursuits are important for their educational value. They serve a purpose in training a boy in regular habits.

The most careless and indifferent soon display a keen interest in the making of a pair of boots, a coat, setting type, handling tools in repair work. Get a boy so interested in his work that he will pursue it whether his instructor's eye is on him or not, and you have taken an important step in his restoration to the normal condition of life.

Thirty boys work half-time in the tailor shop and what they produce is a credit to them and their instructor: 607 school coats, 1105 school pants, besides overcoats, smocks, half-sleeves, braces, school bags, white coats, besides numerous repairs.

The neat uniforms worn by the boys of the brass band were made by our young tailors, which is very commendable work.

In the shoe shop the value of the work done by the boys was over $2500. The boots are strong and serviceable and are all hand-made.

The carpenter shop has accomplished a large amount of repair work. All the general repair work of the institution is done by the pupil carpenters and the value of this training will be of great service in after life to the boys. In the printing department there is a new well-equipped shop and the reports of the school together with a monthly magazine are published here besides several hundred dollars' worth of job printing. Boys get a knowledge of typesetting, composition and press work and it is pleasing to know that a large number of the boys trained here are now following the trade with excellent success.

In the baking department is made all the bread required by the school as well as the pastry and cake. The young bakers produce excellent food and a total of ninety thousand pounds of bread is eaten annually.

A limited number of the boys are at farm work owing to the limited acreage being only fifty acres. This is too bad for farm work or gardening should be the best of all. Where the boys can see things grow, can get acquainted with live animals is the most elevating of all.

Then there is engineering, a sewing room where all the linen etc., is looked after, and the dining-room work and the kitchen work and the house cleaning. Why, it is just the kind of a school that all boys and girls should have an opportunity of attending.

Play is an important factor in a boy's life. He needs plenty of recreation if he would develop the best that is in him. His surplus energies must find some opening. The playground affords this. During our summer season baseball and football is indulged in and in the winter skating. Give a boy plenty of work, play and sleep and he has little time for plotting mischief. The pupils in the school compare favorably with other schools.

The president, Mr. H. P. Dwight, in his endeavor to foster a keener interest among the boys in their studies, has interested a number of gentlemen with himself to give two handsome bronze medals for competition. These are awarded to the boys in the different grades who make the most progress in the subjects of writing, composition, spelling and speed and accuracy in the simple rules of arithmetic.

Religious and moral training is careful and thoro, and physical culture and military drill are given due attention. The boys' brass band has made a name for itself.

Does not all this sound good? Good enough for your boy and mine. Should we give only delinquent boys the advantages of such a splendidly equipped and arranged institution for the development of character and for the training of head, hand and heart so that they may be well-equipped for the battle of life?

I believe that our public schools should have half the time devoted to the industrial side of education nor I would discriminate in connection with boys and girls. I would let girls handle carpenters' tools and I'd let boys wash dishes. I'd let girls mix mortar and lay bricks and I'd let boys make bread.

Carpentering work and gardening is delightful, what have girls done that they should not know how? Washing dishes, cooking meals, keeping a place clean is absolutely necessary and useful and has to be done to keep us respectable. What have our boys done that they should not know how? Let boys and girls be trained all round in elementary knowledge and industry and then when they show a special aptitude for one thing more than another, give them a chance to specialize.

THE SCHOOL BAND, SPLENDIDL Y UNIFORMED, WITH SUITS MADE IN THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE WORKSHOP WHERE TAILORING, SHOEMAKING, PRINTING AND ENGINEERING IS TAUGHT.

A WELL-EQUIPPED SCHOOL HOUSE.

Editorial.

So Guy Demaupassant and the great Balzac are under the ban. Well so were Shakspere and Burns and Byron, but to-day the glory of the British Empire rests more on these names than on all the dreadnoughts ever built. Balzac is truly a mirror of French life. He ran the gamut of every human emotion, deftly placed love, hope, joy, hate and fear and anger side by side in the human being and let all passions loose to mix and contend for supremacy. The strings of the human heart he plays on and produces music in a minor key or a joyous strain according as his master mind wills. Our histories are records of climaxes as shown by battles fought, bills and treaties signed and passed, but Balzac writes a story of people—real people, telling how they loved and hated, worked and played, were weak and strong, were degraded or spiritualized. No detail in the life of a human being was too trivial to be noticed and commented on by Balzac.

Balzac the great universal observer, the great story teller, the enchanter of the French nation and the entertainer of all nations. At the name of Balzac the literati of the world take off their mental hats and yet his works are here in Toronto under a ban.

Guy Remaupassant, the great short story writer whose genius sparkles and scintillates, has brought laughter and tears—yes and disgust—but so has human nature. He over-rated one phase of human experience but to place a ban on such a great genius is like putting every drug store out of business because there is poision on the shelves. We as human beings have to discriminate and know. Is it not time that the old Jewish stories of murder, and slaughter, and revenge and hatred and superstition and tyranny and cruelty were under a ban. Instead they are freely given to our children in our schools and the word holy marked on the cover.

The critics all place Demaupassant and Balzac among the classic writers. They have their place in the ranks of pure French genius along with Regniers, La Fontain, Mallers, Rouseau, Voltaire. Both writers lose by translation. In the original there is a French "tang" absolutely indescribably fascinating. Demaupassant has made the French nation realize the dangers that are in her very heart and by baldly telling of them with a masterly cleverness has awakened a social revolt in France which will undoubtedly tend to purify social conditions. Dickens performed a similar service for England, only English conditions were different. Anyway there is a great deal in our motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

PLUNDER ISLAND

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

While making for New Orleans on the schooner Colleen, Peter Cadogan and his servant, Terry Creagh, pick up in a dory Jane Todd, unconscious from exposure.

She is the daughter of the lighthouse-keeper on Cedar Island, whither they take her. At the other endof the island is a deserted house which Willing, the assistant tender, declares to be haunted, having seen mysterious lights there. Cadogan makes a midnight excursion there. He is knocked down by an uncanny creature, and when he comes to his senses the yacht, with him on board, has drifted to a remote bayou. In New Orleans, Cadogan buys Cedar Island at auction.

In the excitement of the sale Cadogan pays the absurd price of $35,000 When Cochrane, a suspicious character, attempts to buy back the island Cadogan thinks there may be treasure there. He also believes that Cochrane and Willing are accomplices. Returning to the island, he leans that Jane's father's real name is Topelius, and that the island was his. Jane and he are in love.

On going to take possession of the house, a rattlesnake is flung at Cadogan. He explores the house, but can find no one. With his servant he spends the night in the hall. While asleep they are overpowered and bound by Willing and a half-witted, deformed black who helps him. Then Willing imprisons Jane in the lighthouse tower and drugs Topelius. Escaping by a rope from the tower, she hastens to the house. Willing and the negro have uncovered a treasure of great value in the cellars. They come to blows, and each is badly injured. Willing puts a green light in the cupola of the house, and while he is gone the girl releases Cadogan from his fetters. The wounded black crawls into the room hunting for Willing.

As Willing, pistol in hand, descends the stairs, the deformed and wounded black springs to the encounter and is shot dead by the assistant keeper. Before being killed, however, he hurls a huge club at Willing which takes the man off his feet and sends him in a heap on the stair unconscious.

Jane hurries back to the lighthouse to look after her father, and Cadogan, after reviving Willing, tries to make him tell the significance of a green lamp which he had placed in the cupola of the house.

Continued From Last Sunday.

"I want to know," continued Cadogan, hardening his heart with the memory of the violence with which the man had treated Jane Topelius, "and I am going to, Willing. You're going to tell me. Do you understand?"

The man attempted a mocking laugh—pitifully grotesque. "You," he said, with extreme difficulty, "be—damned."

Cadogan thought better of the reply that rose to his lips, and regarded the man for a moment in silence. His attitude was not unreasonable, in a way. Cadogan was not of the sort that could force speech from a man so terribly done up—tho doubtless it could be done by some one callous enough.

"You'd better come down," he said, at length, more pacifically, "and wash yourself off. There's a bucket of water over there in the corner. It'll do you good."

Willing seemed to thing it worth a trial. He put a hand on the banister, and with exertion visibly great pulled himself up to a standing position. Then he came limping down, his head hanging, his every movement testifying to the brutality of the treatment he had brought down upon himself.

He avoided the carrion as best he might, and not without a quiver—tho whether it was due to compunction or to disgust would be hard to say—and reeled over to the bucket which Terry had filled at the well the evening before. There, dropping upon a stool, he seized a tin cup and drank greedily, afterwards sousing his face and washing out his mouth repeatedly, seeming to derive some comfort from the operation.

Creagh looked on with a jaundiced eye, plainly out of sorts with his Misther Peter for having so much mercy on the man. Cadogan, watching him in the act of glowering peremptorily bade him ascend to the cupola and take away the lantern.

"Tho I don't doubt it's too late," he said, as much to himself as to the servant.

Accordingly, Creagh lighted their other lantern (two had been brought to the house), and with disapproving mien proceeded to climb the stairs. Cadogan found his pocket flask, poured a liberal dose of spirits into the tin cup and offered it to Willing.

"That'll help some," he told him.

The man gulped it eagerly and swung round on the chair, resting his back against the wall.

"Thanks," he said, sullenly.

"The game's up, Willing," Cadogan premised his argument. "Why not play it squarely? We've won and you've lost. Now, I'll make it worth your while to tell me why you put the lantern in the tower."

"You can't. If you can't guess, you're a bigger fool 'n I take you for."

"Money doesn't interest you?"

"Not when I stand to lose the whole pot."

"Immunity?"

"Oh, go to h—l!"

Cadogan lifted his shoulders expressively, and on the thought took from his pocket the documents he had found on the assistant keeper.

"Where'd you get this?"

"Looked until I found it."

"Here?"

"In a secret drawer in a bureau upstairs, if you've got to know."

"Who translated it?"

"Man in Bay St. Louis."

Cadogan ran his eye hurriedly over the translation. It set forth in stilted antique phraseology the information that the writer (it was unsigned) had that day, with his own hands, deposited in a secret vault beneath the building the following memoranda, of articles. The said memoranda were staggering, in view of the wealth that they suggested.

There followed directions for locating the vault and exerting the proper leverage on the masonry to cause it to open—"this in event evil befall me or I be suddenly taken off, in which case my son will know where to find this."

Whistling low, the young man folded and put away the papers. There was no time for a thoro examination.

"Why did you put the lantern in the cupola, Willing?"

"That's none of your business, Mr. Cadogan."

"Where'd you get hold of that negro?"

On all points save one, it seemed, the man was not averse to being communicative. Indeed, he seemed a little eager to talk—with a motive not difficult to understand in the light of subsequent events.

"He drifted here in a leaky boat a month ago. Been hunted for arson with bloodhounds on the mainland. I fed him and trained him." A gleam of satisfaction colored the man's bruised countenance, and a wave of rage succeeded it in a flash. "The devil!" he growled, angrily. "After all I'd done for him!"

"You won't tell me"—

"But the light? Not a word."

Cadogan became simultaneously aware of three things—that he was wasting time to no purpose, that a step had sounded on the veranda and that Willing was staring past him with a look of sinister anticipation.

He swung on his heel in a breath, feeling for his pistol. Before he could draw it he heard Willing, behind him, curse with disappointment, he saw the great doorway filled with the giant figure of John Topelius.

"Thank Heaven!" he murmured, fervently, the amazement he felt at the old man's appearance mitigated considerably by the fact that it had surprised from Willing a betrayal of his hopes. Undoubtedly the man was looking for relief from the sea. There could be no question that he had set the green light for a signal to his associates—Cochrane, presumably, with others.

"Mr. Topelius!"

"Where's my daughter, Mr. Cadogan."

Topelius paused, with a hand on the door-jamb unsteadily supporting him. His eyes were a little dull, but otherwise he did not seem much the worse for the drug Willing had administered.

"She left but a few moments ago, to return to you."

"Then she will understand that I came here to look for her. I have had a most curious experience. Mr. Cadogan."

Topelius passed a hand dazedly across his eyes, rallied, and seemed for the first time to appreciate the meaning of that which lay before him. He started back with an exclamation.

"Please come in for a moment and I'll explain."

Cadogan crossed the room to the old man's side and took his arm with gentle persuasion. At the same time, he was as good as his word, and began to outline as briefly as he could the events of the night. While he was speaking Creagh descended the stairs, bringing with him the green lantern.

"Did you see anything?" his employer broke off to ask him.

"Nothing, sir."

"But this treasure," Topelius insisted, querulously. "This—or—the most remarkable thing I ever—I had heard—never believed"—

"Perhaps we'd better have a look at it." Cadogan took the lighted lantern from Creagh's hand. "I've a strong suspicion," he continued, "that we had better get it away as soon as we can if we want to keep it. Willing's gang is likely to be here at any moment. Creagh, stay here and keep an eye on the gentleman."

"Very good, sir."

Creagh would have experienced difficulty in keeping his gaze away from Willing. Regarding him as the author of their troubles, of most of the evil in the world, and if not the devil himself, at least his mighty efficient deputy, he watched the man with the suspicious intentness of a prize-fighter waiting for his antagonist to lead.

"And Creagh, if anything happens, if anyone should attempt to enter the house, make sure that it is not Miss Todd, then fire."

"To hit, sir?"

"If you think best. Now, if you're ready, Mr. Topelius."

Cadogan led the way. He had given the cellr a cursory survey late in the afternoon and had dismissed them as of no consequence. The Girl's description of her adventure, however, filled in the blanks in his knowledge of the place, and he found the right turning without delay.

Topelius dogged his steps, trembling with eagerness. Latent in his nature, perhaps, for all his uprightness, there was a strain of cupidity and avarice, which had been quickened by the assurance that the treasure existed in actuality—that it had been seen by trustworthy eyes.

Quickly as they found their way thru the unfamiliar labyrinth of the gloomy vaults, it was none to quick for him, and when at length they were at the door of the treasure chamber, with the dirt floor about them littered with the plunder which Willing had tunmbled about for the simple joy of handling it, the old man's joy took the form of a babbling monotone of child-like delight.

He stooped and, as the negro had done, ran his bony, gnarled fingers thru the mass of coin which the final break between Willing and his creature had left outside the bag. He snatched up and fondled the golden vessels, uttering queer broken cries. Yet consider what it meant to him—rehabilitation in the eyes of men, a secure and tranquil old age, an honored grave and, most of all the saf guarding of his child from the trials of poverty.

And even Cadogan, to whom it meant much, but who, notwithstanding, set far less store upon it than he did upon the golden dream that had come into his life—even he was for a moment stunned, thunderstruck, appalled, by the immensity of the find.

He carried the light into the secret vault, where its rays discovered three huge chests, all of oak and bound with iron—chests whose tops Willing's impatient axe had hacked and split and splintered until their contents lay exposed.

Only two seemed to have been explored however. One was crowded with decaying canvas bags thru whose moldering sides the untarnished metal gleamed and glinted seductively; the other seemed to contain naught but vessels of gold and silver. The third chest, standing against the back wall of the chamber, the farthest from the opening, was packed tight with glittering and bejeweled vestments, heavy with bullion—spoils ravished from some church, belike, by a sacrilegious buccaneer to whose store Lafitte, the adventurer of a later time, had fallen heir.

Into the chest Topelius delved with lustful hands, turning out the splendid regalia in tumbled heaps upon the floor, reveling in an orgy of possession. Near its bottom he paused with a shrill cry, holding aloft a bag of silky Cordovan leather, richly lacquered with gold, as if he had been searching for it alone from the beginning.

"And what's that?" demanded Cadogan, trying to steady his voice and speak in a matter-of-fact- manner.

"Heavy—heavy—and not coin."

The aged fingers fumbled ineptly with the draw-string, untied it, and into his hollowed palm flashed a coruscating rainbow of jewels, rubies, sapphires, emeraids, opals, pearls, topazes, diamonds white and green and yellow and black, set and unset, in rings and bracelets and uncut, of every shape and size and cutting and luster—a treasure beggaring description, flouting the imagination, demeaning the wealth of princes.

And one so stupendous, so terrible in its sheer immensity, that it acted upon their high humor as a sedative. Topelius' shaking hand steadied, Cadogan's bemused brain cleared, they exchanged an awestruck look, and the older man soberly poured back into the leather bag the first handful of the jewels. Both appreciated stupidly that it must hold a dozen handfuls more.

Topelius tightened and tied the leathern draw-string.

"I think," he observed, in a dry voice, "I think that this is enough."

"Yes." Cadogan lowered the lantern and backed out of the vault.

"A man wants open air after this," he laghed nervously. "I think we'd better shut up this place and go for a while. Its obviously impossible to take it all with us. If we got nothing but that—We'll take that, for the luck of it."

He meant the jewel-hoard. Topelius sighed his agreement, following him out into the cellar.

They stood staring at each other in a daze, the glamour of the treasure blinding them.

Cadogan remarked the singular effect produced by the lantern light striking upon Topelius' worn, flushed face.

Topelius moistened his lips nervously. With some difficulty he managed to enunciate:

"We will get a wheelbarrow; there's one at"—

A dull, smart explosion literally cuffed their minds awake.

Continued Next Sunday.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

An indication of Queen Mary's dislike for the American element in British society is her failure to choose the Duchess of Marlborough as one of the four duchesses, who are to carry the Queen's canopy, at the coronation ceremony. The duchess, who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, had this high honor at the coronation of Queen Alexandra in company with the Duchesses of Sutherland, Portland and Montrose. These three have been selected for this honor at the coming coronation, while the Duchess of Hamilton has been chosen in place of the Duchess of Marlborough.

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY

"A strengthening exercise, giving suppleness to the body, is this training game of ball."

By Lina Cavalieri.

BEAUTY is lessened by lack of grace, and grace is not possible without poise To appear at her best, a woman's body must be well poised. A clever writer has given for definition of gentlemen and gentlewomen a short, expressive phrase. They are "poised people."

A graceful poise of the body lends dignity to the bearing. It imparts a distinguished air, which lends emphasis to beauty as an exclamation point or italics lend emphasis to a word.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

A plain girl can attract admiring attention by her good carriage, and a pretty girl will attract only censure by a careless or slouching gait, poorly held shoulders, a lazily stooping back or shoulder blades revealed when they should be hidden.

Nothing makes me more impatient with a person than a poor carriage. We are born with good features, fine eyes, or a marblelike skin, but our carriage we acquire. It is self-made. If it is bad it is our own fault. If you have not a perfect carriage acquire it, and begin this moment. First look to your shoulders. Contrive somehow to lighten their real or imagined load.

If you have acquired the bad habit of stooping and your will power is not strong enough to correct the habit, secure the artificial aid of self-made shoulder straps. They are made from a band of strong muslin. Place the band around the back of the neck, letting the loose ends hang down in front. Draw these ends under the arms in front, beneath the shoulders. Cross the ends at the back. Bring them front and tie them tightly, or if worn next the skin it will be more comfortable to fasten them with a pair of nursery pins. This can be made tighter or looser, according to whether, when you are dressing, you know that the day will be one of vigorous exercise.

It can speedily be adjusted, loosened for hard work, tightened if you are going for a walk or drive. It can be controlled by yourself as you are controlled by circumstances. These bands, usually about four inches wide, can be made of heavy muslin and stitched, or of heavy belting. The muslin ones, if not quite so strong, have the advantage of being easily and quickly laundered.

Wear this until your muscles have been trained to obey your will to stand straight. Then discard them. They are valuable, especially for children, in whom the will is slight, or is applied to lesser things.

It is a slow process. Don't expect to bring drooping shoulders to a correct position in a few days or weeks. It may be that they must be worn for months, perhaps for a year or two. When you have discarded them keep them in some convenient place to be resumed when needed. Study your figure in silhouette. By that I mean stand sidewise before a mirror and see whether your shoulders are held well back. If you see any signs of the old disfiguring droop go back to your braces.

Do not carry heavy weights, or those that are beyond your strength. When you do carry weights let the balance on the shoulders be exactly even. Carry the weights in each hand, not in one, or if this isn't practicable, shift it often from one to the other. Else you will bring about that fault in the figure of which dressmakers constantly complain, one shoulder being higher than the other, and one hip higher than the other. This fault can also be created by careless habits of standing. You have seen how a tired horse leans all of his weight on the right shoulder or the left, and how ugly is the posture. Yet it is not uglier than ours when we let our figures slouch upon one side.

"To cure the bad habit of stooping, secure the aid of self-made shoulder-straps."

"Be careful how you sit. The spine should be nearly erect, the shoulders up, the feet flat on the floor."

I give you today a list of exercises that I have known in a half-dozen instances to practically make over a slovenly figure by giving straight shoulders. And given straight shoulders the rest of the body unconsciously follows. The shoulders are the commanding officers of the body, so far as carriage is concerned.

Stand straight, with the left foot slightly in advance of the other and resting firmly upon the ball of the foot. Bend the trunk slightly forward and toss a small rubber ball in a half circle from one hand to the other. Shift the left foot back and the right one forward, and toss the ball from the right hand to the left. Bend the trunk slowly forward, continuing to toss the ball regularly from one hand to the other. Bring to an erect position, sway it slowly from side to side, continuing to toss the ball. This is one of the most strengthening of exercises, besides giving suppleness to the body.

Be careful how you sit. Never sit on a chair so high that your feet do not touch the floor. This impedes the circulation, weakens the spine by throwing too great weight upon it, and interrupts the circulation of the blood. The feet should be permitted to rest flat on the floor. The spine should be held nearly erect. The shoulders should be held well back and up. The shoulders should be held exactly even.

From Montreal comes the query: "Will you kindly give advice to a very worried young lady? I am eighteen years old, and while I have not a wrinkle on my face it feels strained and rigid. It not only gives me a strained expression but also feels painful at times. My eyes are also affected by it. Sometimes they feel strained."

I should say that a nervous strain caused the corresponding strained expression of your face and eyes. I should consult a physician if that were a chronic condition. If it only appears now and then it may merely indicate that you need a rest. A few hours' extra sleep will relieve that strain in such cases. Resting in a reclining position in a dark room with a bandage of witch hazel across your eyes, will serve such purpose.

A local aid will be gentle patting into the skin of a good cold cream, as for instance the following:

Rose water, 2 ounces.
Almond oil, 2 ounces.
Spermaceti, ½ ounce.
White wax, ½ ounce.

A New York correspondent asks how to treat blackheads and pimples. Blackheads are caused by the face not being thoroughly cleansed. A little dirt remains and this settles into the oil follicles. Gradually the follicles are distended. The dirt, being foreign matter, causes irritation, and the result is a pimple. Cleanse the face thoroughly with warm water and cold cream in the way I have many times described on this page. If some of the black points remain dip a piece of clean linen or cotton cloth into

Cologne, 1 ounce.
Water, 1 teaspoonful.

and gently press them out.

This being a good astringent, will not only help to remove the blackheads, but will close up the pores afterward:

Alcohol, 1 ounce.
Water, 1 teaspoonful.

Pimples may be driven away, unless the case is an obstinate one, by the application of

Bicarbonate of soda moistened with a little cologne or rosewater and the paste applied frequently to the pimple. Ordinarily it is better to let the pimple come to a head and press it out, with the dull side of a small knife, which you have sterilized by dipping into boiling water, or with a needle that has been made antiseptic in the same way.

No. 116—THE VALUE OF BODILY POISE—By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

When Business Was a Fraud

The Hostess Shows Adele How She Proved It Despite Father's Teachings

WHEN the delivery man had pocketed his bulging book and gone pounding on his way, the oldest daughter of the house shrugged her pretty shoulders and returned to her guest in the parlor.

"Business is a great fraud," she declared.

"I've always said so," responded her friend with some emphasis.

"I've just signed an expressman's book to show that I've received something," the daughter of the house explained. "Now, why sign? I don't know what's in that box. It's large and heavy, but it may be empty. And yet a delivery man would drop dead if you stopped to look inside before you signed. No one ever does."

"Certainly not," said her friend, warmly. "That would be quite unprofessional. What that box contains is a small matter, after all. The point is, did it come? When you are as old as I am, my dear, you will begin to understand how many yards of red tape men need to be truly businesslike. They put up an appearance of great caution"——

"And do the saddest things ever heard of!"

"Exactly. Leases that everybody breaks"——

"Checks that any one can cash"——

"Contracts that no one pays any attention to"——

"Deposit slips that you always lose"——

"Passes for the bearer only—but any one may be the bearer—and cards not transferable"——

"Adele, I'm so glad to hear you speak so," cried the hostess. I've always believed that business was so much pretense."

"A most cursory knowledge of business methods—improperly so called—shows how shallow they are."

"I'm so glad you feel as I do, Adele. It's such a comfort to hear you express those convictions. Father has always scolded us girls for not being businesslike, and I've always tried to conceal my ignorance more or less. It seemed such a matter for scorn."

"Scorn? My dear," said her friend in a tone of finality, "business is incompatible with high thinking."

Over the face of the oldest daughter of the house spread a beautiful smile.

"Adele," said the girl suddenly, "how do you send money?"

"Seal it up," snapped her friend. "How else?"

"You darling! Of course how else! But as long as I can remember, whenever we sealed up money in an envelope and father found it out he would throw up his hands and implore the fates to help us. Then he has gone about for days after, uttering instructions about 'money orders' and registered letters! But neither Ethel nor I had ever paid any attention to him until last Summer when I went to the country. It was very funny.

"I had been away only a short time when Ethel wrote in a rather superior tone that she had sent me a registered letter for $10. Just as if she had been in the habit of doing those things every day of her life! The money didn't surprise me, you know, because she owed it to me. But 'registered letter' sounded entirely too ambitious for our little Ethel.

"Well, I went down to the postoffice every day for a week, insisting that there was a registered letter for me. The postoffice there was a poor excuse of a place, and it had a lot of suspicious looking clerks. So when my letter was overdue I just drew myself up and insisted that the letter was there, and so was the money. But they did not seem greatly excited.

"The people of the town began to interest themselves in my financial condition. It was rumored that I was expecting a lot of money that hadn't come, so I had to spend money lavishly to show that I didn't really need it. Then I wrote Ethel that something was wrong. And I didn't hint that it served her right.

"Her next letter was suitably humble. She couldn't understand what was the matter, but she inclosed a little paper, which, she said, the man at the post office had given her as a receipt for her money. She said she had given my name and address quite plainly and she suggested that if I showed the receipt they might be able to trace the letter. So down I went to the post office with the little paper.

"'Here's the receipt,' I said. Then Adele, you never heard such a noise as those crazy men made. You'd have thought they had been saving up that guffaw for the best part of their lives.

"As soon as they could frame words they asked me in a sort of chorus who I wanted. Naturally, I told them, when my sister had given my address and paid her money she expected that it would be sent to me. I can't tell you all they said. They showed me all the reading matter on that paper, which was enough to drive any one insane.

"But it seems, Adele, after giving your money to the clerk at the post office you have to send on the little receipts yourself and put the person that gets it to the trouble of having it made back into money again. Could anything be more roundabout?"

"Then you haven't seen the new form for money orders.

"Don't tell me"——

"I won't. Only they've added some other kind of ticket—which makes three.

"Goodness, Adele, what's the point? But tell me—if all that performance is only a money order, what in the world is a registered letter?"

HE SIMPLY MUST.

"So you think that Baron Fucash is likely to propose to me?" said the beauteous heiress.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox. "I think there is a probability. You see, his creditors are pressing him and he's got to propose to somebody."

THEY WERE "HUNG UP."

"I like you, Jim," said the practical girl, "but you've been a bachelor for so many years that I fear you have fallen into disgraceful habits. You must be awfully careless, for instance, about your wardrobe."

"My dear," answered the suitor, "I give you my word that every rag I am not wearing now is hung up."

She believed him and accepted him. But what he meant by "hung up" and what she understood by it were two different things.

AS TO ECONOMY.

"You approve of economy, don't you?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "only so many of us are apt to economize on the cigars we hand our friends instead of those we smoke ourselves."

AT THE SHOW.

First Horse—I tell you, far from being outclassed, we are right in it with those birdmen.

Second Ditto—How do you make that out?

First Horse—Because any aviator will tell you it takes horse sense to fly.

"What sort of a speech is he to make at the banquet?"

"Not bad. He was allowed only three minutes to talk, you know."

The Bore—One thing I have always dreaded is that I may be buried prematurely.

The Bored—How could you?

Earnest Pilgrim—Please send a large bunch of red roses to this address and charge it to me.

Clerk—Yes, sir; and your name?

Earnest Pilgrim—Oh, never mind the name. She'll understand.

"How does my son suit you?"

"He seems wide awake. I never thought a college education would make a man so alert."

"Oh, two years on second base won't hurt any man."

"There goes a young fellow with a very interesting history," said the assistant in a bookseller's shop.

"You don't say so?" inquired a customer. "How do you know?"

"I just sold it to him."

"So you tell me that that mild young Smithson has become wealthy. Made his money out of drugs, you say?"

"Yes; his grandaunt took an overdose of laudanum and he inherited the property."

She (at the amateur theatricals)—"What a fuss she makes about letting him kiss her!"

He—"It shows that she is a born actress.

Boy—Please, mum, I've come for the reward you offered.

Lady—Yes, but it was for my canary, not for the cat.

Boy—Yes, but I've just seen this cat eat the canary, so I brought him along.

A Wise Man

A COUPLE of Kansas men were talking of fearlessness the other day.

"All this talk," said one of them, "reminds me of a peace officer I knew a number of years ago in Western Kansas. This officer was entirely fearless; in fact, he was the kind of a chap who would have charged hell with a single bucket of water. To look down into the barrel of a gun in the other fellow's hand was as placidly accepted an affair for him as to light his pipe. He was sent for one day.

"'What's the matter?' he asked.

"'Cowboy in that room,' said a citizen, designating the place. 'He's wild and dangerous. He's locked himself in and we're afraid he'll break out and do us harm.'

"So this officer opened the door of the room and looked in. The cowboy had a six-shooter in one hand and a stick of dynamite in the other, and calmly remarked that he would turn them both loose in case the officer came into the room.

"The officer considered the thing for a minute. Then he backed away and as he did so remarked: 'Let him sleep it off. They is times when a man who ain't afraid is a d—n fool.'"

Up-to-Date Jokes

A motor car came pelting down the high street of a little country town the other day, and in turning a corner at the bottom it collided with and knocked down a pedestrian who was carrying a basket of potatoes on his shoulder. When he had recovered somewhat, a spectator said to him:

"That was a narrow escape."

"Yes, so 'twas," replied the victim, groping for his potatoes. "'Spose I'd been carryin' eggs!"

• • •

"Our big old cook has a unique, not to say paradoxical, way of wiping the cobwebs away from her better half's brain when he comes in with said brain full of cobwebs."

"How does she manage?"

"Says she gives him a bang or two over the head with her kitchen 'spider.'"

• • •

"I understand you have paid the mortgage off your place."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel.

"Then why do you complain of hard times?"

"All the neighbors have done the same thing. That leaves me with money on my hands that nobody wants to borrow."

• • •

"I understand that in some cities votes recently sold as low as $1 each," said the foreigner who is writing a book.

"Yes," replied the practical politician; "and if we had bargained a little more closely we could have had them marked down to 98 cents."

• • •

"I say, old boy, lend me an X."

"Would if I could, dear chap, but there's an algebraic difficulty in the way."

"What is it?"

"An X with me is an unknown quantity."

• • •

"Ha!" said the tailor when his assistant brought back the badly made suit from his customer, "this, indeed, is my appropriate fate!"

"How so?" asked the assistant.

"It is," answered the tailor, solemnly, "a fitting rebuke."

• • •

"How did you get that colored man to go through those Arctic hardships with you?"

"I had to prevaricate a little," replied the explorer, regretfully. "I told him that the North Pole was a chicken roost."

Ideal Orchid Perfumes

"The Breath of Far Away Borneo Orchids"

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MISTAKES OF WOMEN

Few women realize that the great secret of success in keeping the skin and complexion, the hair and scalp, neck and hands, in perfect condition, is to treat each separately. Not one preparation can be made to cure or even benefit all kinds and conditions of skins.

Princess Skin Food

is a most reliable nourisher of the skin. Aided by complete massage directions, it removes lines and wrinkles, restores the withered skin, and keeps the complexion youthful-looking. An unequalled emollient. $1.50 Post paid.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc., permanently eradicated by our successful treatment, Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

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HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

LITERATURE · SCIENCE · EDUCATION

EDITED BY DONALD G. FRENCH.

"The Most Valuable Things Are Useless"

Three types of men have made all beautiful things. Aristocracies have made beautiful manners, because their place in the world puts them above the fear of life, and the countrymen have made beautiful stories and beliefs, because they have nothing to lose and so do not fear, and the artists have made all the rest, because Providence has filled them with recklessness. All these look backward to a long tradition, for being without fear, they have held to whatever pleased them.

The others being always anxious have come to possess little that is good in itself, and are always changing from thing to thing, for whatever they do or have, must be a means to something else, and they have so little belief that anything can be an end in itself, that they cannot understand you if you say "All the most valuable things are useless." They prefer the stalk to the flower, and believe that painting and poetry exist that there may be instruction, and love that there may be children, and theatres, that busy men may rest, and holidays that busy men may go on being busy.

At all times they fear and even hate the things that have worth in themselves, for that worth may suddenly, as it were a fire, consume their book of Life, where the world is represented by cyphers and symbols; and before all else, they fear irreverent joy and unserviceable sorrow. It seems to them that those who have been freed by position, by poverty, or by the traditions of Art, have something terrible about them, a light that is unendurable to eyesight. They complain much of that commandment that we can do almost what we will, if we do it gaily, and think that freedom is but a trifling with the world.

If we would find a company of our own way of thinking, we must go backward to turretted walls, to courts, to high, rocky places, to little walled towns, to jesters like that jester of Charles the Fifth who made mirth out of his own death; to the Duke Guidobaldo in his sickness, or Duke Frederick in his strength, to all those who understood that life is not lived at all, if not lived for contemplation or excitement. —W. B. Yeats.

"And Their Work Continueth Greater Than Their Knowing"

Status of the Teaching Profession—Improved Conditions in Ontario's Schools—Salaries Increasing—Notes and Observations on Report of Ontario Department of Education.

"'Let us now praise famous men'—
Men of little showing—
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Greater than their knowing."
—From Kipling's "Stalky & Co."

As a preface to his great school story, "Stalky and Co.," Kipling wrote something in the way of a rarity. Poems in praise of the school-teacher are few and far between. It may be that the value of the teacher's work is being more highly recognized as the years go by. It certainly is encouraging to read in a recent annual report of the Ontario Department of Education that, "the average salary paid to teachers steadily increases both in rural and urban schools." On the whole the teacher in the city or town is much better provided for than the rural school teacher whose work is much heavier, teaching as he does usually all grades. We find that the average salary of male and female teachers, in urban schools is $1009 and $532 respectively; while rural schools show average salaries of $484 and $399.

Since the teacher of the rural school has to make the same preparation for his certificate as the teacher of the urban school, it seems only just that he should receive the same remuneration. As a rule he is less able to count the time outside of school hours as his own, should he desire to do anything toward self-advancement.

There is a slight improvement in the general standing of the teachers of the province. The number of First and Second Class certificated teachers is increasing, while the number of Third Class is decreasing. The number of district and temporary certificates remains the same. Special provisions were made a few years ago whereby teachers might improve their academic standing towards the acquirement of First Class certificates. The success of this provision lies in the subdivision of a long examination curriculum into parts, allowing supplemental privileges. With so large a percentage of district and temporary certicates, it would seem feasible and fair for the department to make some special provision for the improvement of the academic standing of these teachers along the lines of the plan for the First Class non-professional examinations.

The total expenditure for primary education is given as $17.84 per pupil of enrolled attendance, but as the actual average attendance is only 60 per cent. of the total enrolment, it can be seen very readily that a considerable portion of our expenditure is practically lost, because our school population falls to avail itself of the opportunities offered. One of the most serious obstacles to successful work on the part of the teacher is irregularity of attendance by the pupils. The continuous performance may not be exactly as depicted by Kipling, but to bring satisfactory results it should be continuous.

"Here we met with famous men
Set in office o'er us;
And they beat on us with rods—
Faithfully with many rods—
Daily beat on us with rods,
For the love they bore us."

It is an open secret that the west is taking many of Ontario's best teachers, numbers of them, immediately after they have been trained at Ontario's expense. Whether any restrictions can be enforced to prevent this exodus or not is doubtful. If Ontario, especially rural Ontario, will pay larger salaries to her teachers, the tide may be stemmed somewhat, but the lure of the west is strong. To a large extent Ontario lacks the appreciation of her own resources and her own possibilities and it is largely to the lack of this self-knowledge that the exodus not only of the teachers but of other classes is due.

High School statistics show an average cost per pupil (enrolled attendance) $48.99, cost by average attendance, per pupil $77.99. The Continuation Class idea which was to provide secondary education for pupils in rural and smaller unban portions of the province is extending yearly.

The reports on technical education and on the institutes for the blind, for the deaf and dumb and reports of technical library work show that interest in practical training is widening.

"Servants of the staff and chain,
Mine and fuse and grapnel—
Some before the face of kings,
Stand before the face of kings,
Bearing gifts to divers kings—
Gifts of case and shrapnel."

Results of the 1910 examinations show that abqut 50 per cent of the candidates who wrote on High School Entrance were successful, while in teachers' nonprofessional and matriculation examinations the percentage of successful candidates was 35.

Reports from high school inspectors note a greater willingness on the part of trustees to provide proper equipment, so that, on the whole, the status of education and of the teaching profession is improving. Whatever criticisms may be offered regarding our provincial educational system, one thing is certain, we owe, and always will owe a great deal to the faithful band of men and women who are striving to educate the youth of our province.

"Wherefore praise we famous men
From whose bays we borrow—
They that put aside To-day—
All the joys of their To-day
And with toil of their To-day
Bought for us To-morrow!
Bless and praise we famous men—
Men of little showing—
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Wider than their knowing!"

What's in a Headline.

Sub-Editor: A correspondent sends us a full account of a cock fight, with photographs of the steel spurs used, the cock pit, spectators, birds in battle, etc., with every round described.

Great Editor: Gracious! Get it all in.

Sub-Editor (doubtfully): But this is a moral Sunday paper.

Great Editor: Y-e-s, I know. Head it: "A Brutal Sport—Where Were the Police?"

NEW BOOKS

MAKING A WIRELESS SET.

By Arthur Moore.

A small handbook on an ambitious subject is "How to Make a Wireless Set," published by "Popular Mechanics," Chicago. It gives instructions for making a wireless set for transmitting for distances of four or five miles in open country. The set described can be constructed at small cost by a boy of ordinary ability. The explanations also make clear the principles upon which wireless telegraphy is based.

TWO ON THE TRAIL.

By Hulbert Footner.

This is a thrilling adventure story chiefly concerning a New York newspaper reporter and a beautiful young woman from the east. The opening scene is the occasion of their meeting in a restaurant in Price George, British Columbia.

The reporter has in invitation from the Bishop of Miwasa to make the trip with him on the annual tour of his vast diocese of the north country. The young woman has certain reasons for adventuring in the wilderness and the trail which is followed is that of the bishop, who is ever a few camp fires ahead. The "two" follow by canoe, by boat, or on horseback as exigencies may require, and further spice is added to the adventure by the fact that the young lady is being pursued by an unwelcome admirer. Altogether it is a "thriller" somewhat above the average and with a fresh, and interesting back ground. (Musson Co., Toronto.)

SYDNEY CARTERET, RANCHER.

By Harold Bindloss.

In "Sydney Carteret: Rancher," Harold Bindloss (McLeod & Allen, Toronto) tells the story of a young Englishman who, coming to British Columbia to see a girl with whom his relatives and hers have planned a match for him, meets a crushing blow in the disgrace and too probable suicide of the brother, an English banker, and in his own impoverishment. He, therefore, drops his surname, and makes his own way, working for a while on the ranch of the Carteret with whose daughter a marriage had once been arranged for him— a metamorphosis made easy by the report of his death in a landslide. One can foresee the end from such a beginning; but there is much hard work and stirring adventure ere that end is reached, and many fine pictures of the strenuous life of a Canadian ranch. Mr. Bindloss always tells well his stories of pluck and energy, and "Sydney Carteret" keeps up to the standard he has set for himself. It is a breezy, healthful, interesting tale.

THE CORSICAN; A DIARY.

By Napoleon Bonaparte

It is estimated that 40,000 volumes have been written and published regarding Napoleon. Now we have a rather extraordinary form of autobiography which has been compiled by presenting in his own words, without comment or explanation, sayings of Napoleon, as taken from his personal diary, from addresses and speeches on various occasions; orders despatched to his generals; letters to his relatives, to his wife—the aim thruout being to present everything entirely in his own words. Students of Napoleonic lore will welcome this book with delight, and even the casual reader of biography will find in it more of the unconscious personal revelation than is given in the usual autobiography.

By arranging the material chronologically the editor enables his readers to follow the career of Napoleon from his school days in the military school at Brienne to the final scene at St. Helena.

The characteristics of his youth were certainly prophetic. "At Brienne," he says, "every one said of me that I was no good except at geometry. It was not very popular. I was dry as parchment." At Auxonne in 1788, he writes, "I have no interests outside my work," and it is this application and tireless energy which shows itself thru all his career.

Perhaps no portion of this extraordinary diary is of greater interest than that which concerns his life at St. Helena and his reflections there upon his past career. To convey any adequate idea of the insight into the very soul of Napoleon which is given by this book would require the writing of another book as an interpretation of "The Diary." No doubt some Napoleonic scholar will attend to this. Meantime let us close by quoting from the St. Helena portion of the diary this remarkable extract:

"In spite of all the libels, I have no fear whatever about my fame. Posterity will do me justice. The truth will be known; and the good I have done will be compared with the faults I have committed. I am not uneasy as to the result. Had I succeeded I would have died with the reputation of the greatest man that ever existed. As it is altho I have failed, I shall be considered as an extraordinary man. My elevation was unparalleled because unaccompanied by crime. I have fought fifty pitched battles, almost all of which I won. I have framed and carried into effect a code of laws that will bear my name to the most distant posterity. I have raised myself from nothing to be the most powerful monarch in the world."

The book contains over 500 pages, and is very carefully indexed. Price $1.75 net (McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto: Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.)

COL. TODHUNTER OF MISSOURI.

By R. D. Saunders.

In "Colonel Todhunter of Missouri," by R. D. Saunders, (McLeod & Allen, Toronto), we have a novel that is sure to be popular. It deals with a hotly-contested election, a shooting, the trial of an innocent man for the murder, and ends in a thrilling and satisfactory manner.

The colonel is one of the interesting figures in recent American fiction. One can almost hear the chuckle in the kindly voice as he says: "The next best thing to living victorious, suh, is to die game," and in all he undertook the colonel lived victorious.

His friend, Colonel Strickland, father of his daughter's lover, is candidate for the governorship of Missouri. Just before the election Tom Strickland is arrested, charged with murdering his rival, Stamford Tucker, which event is used by the opposition machine as a means to defeat Col. Strickland.

Lottie May Doggett, jealous of Tom's fiance, Mary Todhunter, swears falsely against him, but when Tom's doom seems sealed, the colonel comes in with very startling evidence that frees Tom and brings the real murderer to justice. In the meantime the colonel has been busy in his own way securing the election of his friend, which event concludes a most exciting story.

Whether aiding an elopement, talking to a reporter, pleading for his daughter's lover, story-telling, or speech-making the colonel is most original.

Mary Todhunter's loyalty to Tom Strickland is a touching chord in the romance of the story, but one's heart aches for poor Lottie May.

The various characters are well drawn and play their parts well, and thre is plenty of bright, clever dialog. The book, which is sure to be much read, is well illustrated by W. B. King. —E. A. Y.

"ANNA OF THE FIVE TOWNS."

By Arnold Bennett.

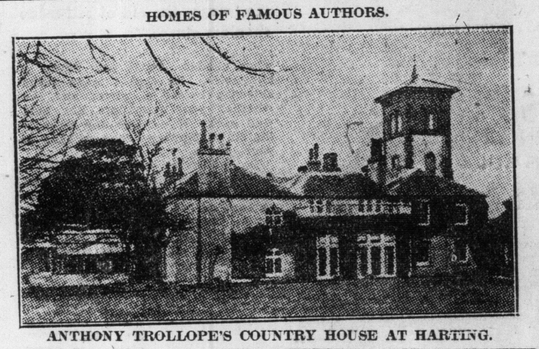
It has been written that since comedy and tragedy lie side by side in real life they should not be divorced in an author's picture of it. This principle is well illustrated in "Anna of the Five Town," by Arnold Bennett (McLeod & Allen, Toronto). The comedy is not hilarious, rather a thread of quiet humor which is interwoven in the life story. The tragedy is the outcome of a miser's greed of gold. For the author has been courageous enough to let his characters work out their own destinies, regardless of the almost universal demand for a happy ending.

It is an English story, the "Five Towns" being the scene of "The Old Wives' Tale," another very successful book of Mr. Bennett's. Anna is the eldest daughter and housekeeper of Ephraim Tellwright, a stern old tyrant, who doles out to her a niggardly allowance which provides only the barest necessities of life. On her twenty-first birthday she suddenly finds herself rich. But her father still maintains control of her fortune, and her position, instead of being improved, is rendered even more trying than before. She is too much in awe of her austere parent to assert her rights until her deep womanly sympatly for some victims of his pitiless greed spurs her to independent action—just too late to avert the disaster.

A revival in the Methodist chapel where Anna is a Sunday school teacher presents to her a soul problem which Henry Mynors, the superintendent, a highly respected and very desirable young man, helps her to solve. A pleasant, but not too ardent, romance develops between these two.

The closing scene contains an unexpected pathos which, tho somewhat disappointing, brings out more strongly the underlying purpose of the book —a revelation of the curse of miserliness. It is remarkable, however, that the miser himself is not the one to suffer, except in so far as his existence is utterly devoid of pleasure, honor, love, all that makes life worth living.

HOMES OF FAMOUS AUTHORS.



ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S COUNTRY HOUSE AT HARTING.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

Albert Bigelow Paine is writing a "Life of Mark Twain."

Diaz, President of Mexico, has been much written about in the last few years. James Creelman now puts out a biography entitled "Diaz, Master of Mexico," in which he outlines the rise of Diaz and the development of Mexico.

Among the books translated and published in St. Petersburg last year were Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy", Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Thoreau's "Walden" and the complete works of Mark Twain. Aldrich's well-known story is entitled in Russian "An American Schoolboy"; but that is only because the sensor thought that it would confuse moral distinctions if a boy of the Aldrich type were designated as "bad." In Russia no bad boy is officially tolerated; they are all supposed to be good.

To the library of Poe literature has recently been added a new critical study of his works by Arthur Ransome, an English literary critic.

The biographer of Maeterlinck writes:

"Without the help of tobacco he seemed incapable of receiving inspiration or crystallizing it in words. If he has not overcome the need, he has outflanked it. Smoking, he noticed, had lost its virtue as a stimulant, and instead of rousing the brain to activity, as at first, had come to disturb its functions: so now, in lieu of ordinary tobacco, he fills his bowl with a denicotined preparation—tasteless indeed, but harmless. His pipe is still always alight when the pen is busy, but it is hardly now more than innocent subterfuge, intended to cheat and so satisfy an irresistible mechanical craving.

Paul Crent says that the idea of his novel, "The Vow," came to him in the middle of the night, when he was trying to get to sleep. He had been wondering whether a man would have a much better chance of getting what he wanted if he should pray. Suddenly the theme of the novel sprang into existance. He jumped up, pulled an armchair to the fire, lit his pipe, and by 3 o'clock had worked out the essentials of the story.

The great interest taken in aviation in Europe is strikingly shown by a bibliography of the subject which appeared not long ago in The Literary Messenger of St. Petersburg. It contains 226 titles of books in Russian, French and German—73 of them in Russian—and 22 names of regular periodicals devoted wholly to aerial locomotion.

SLOW-ARRIVING AUTHORS.

Just to what degree the case of Arnold Bennett is typical of contemporary British writers, the following few names may show. Eden Phillpotts, who is his younger days collaborated with Arnold Bennett, has more than two dozen books to his credit, and of these only half a dozen have been written since his emergence into broad public notice. W. J. Locke published nine or ten novels before "The Beloved Vagabond." John Galsworthy had written a half dozen volumes of sketches, novels, and plays before "The Silver Fox" came out, only five years ago. Bernard Shaw began writing about 1880; his "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" appeared only in 1898, and the "boom" days of the inimitable G. B. S. did not come till Arnold Daly produced "Candida" in New York eight years ago. Even the meteoric Chesterton rose on the firmament with the comparatively sedate speed which we naturally expect in a British meteor; he had written five books before his "Browning" first drew the world's attention. It may seem straining the point to bring in the greatest figure of them all, Thomas Hardy. Yet to the mass of young readers, Hardy to-day is the author of "Tess" and "Jude." But Hardy had begun writing in 1865 and published at least fifteen volumes before the appearance of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" in 1891. That Hardy's earliest books comprise his best work, does not destroy the argument. The fact remains that when Hardy wrote "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "The Return of the Native" and "The Woodlanders," he had only a following. With "Tess" he won a public. If one were to yield to the temptation of venturing into unknown seas, the prophecy might be hazarded that some day the public will discover Mr. Charles Marriott, whose fifteen novels have not yet gained him the recognition which his admirable talent deserves.—N. Y. Post.

The Inevitable Question.

"It was to satisfy your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man. "tht I committed the forgery! The crime is upon your head!"

The woman started and gazed at him wonderingly. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked.

Taking a Chance.

"Father," says the rapt youth, "I am engaged to marry Miss Fasshunble.'

"Is she pretty?" asks the father.

"I do not know. I never saw her with her hat off.'

Not the Same.

"They tell me," said the fair widow, "that you are a student of human nature?"

"Yes," admitted the old bachelor, "and I have learned a few things about women, also."

A WRITERS' CLUB.

Are you afflicted with the "Cacaothies scribendi" habit? That is, are you a "Coming writer," an amateur writer, a would-be writer, or any other species of writer? It has been suggested to the Literary Editor that there are enough anxious ones of you in the City of Toronto to form a "Writers' Club" with a view to promoting your generil welfare.

Club meetings would be concerned chiefly with the discussion of literary topics, criticism, talks on various phases of the art of writing, devising ways and means of storming editorial forts, and such other matters as might pertain to your general interests.

If you are interested in this, send your name and address to the Literary Editor, with any suggestions you have to offer.

JEFFERY FARNOL.

The following pen picture of Jeffery Farnol, the author of the novel "The Broad Highway," has been received in this country:

"Like many others of whom the world has heard, Mr. Farnol is a little man. Short of stature he is, but strongly built and athletic. His steady, dark eyes regard you wisely from behind his spectacles, and apparently do not miss

JEFFERY FARNOL.

anything of interest that may be going forward. Tho his inches be few, he gives one the impression of power, and of a capacity of doing continuous, dogged, hard work. Mr. Farnol is a Warwickshire man, but left Shakespere's country in early boyhood to settle in Kent, where he still resides. He has traveled abroad—indeed, 'The Broad Highway' was actually written in America—but the woods and fields and the village life of his own native land hold the strongest place in his affections. He has walked and cycled over the greater part of Kent and Warwick, and for many years all his spare time was spent on the roads and byways of Kent, Surrey and Sussex. All his life he has been a story teller, tho, as may be read between the lines of his first published novel, he has generally preferred to tell his stories by word of mouth. Once when at school he carried a story thru the whole of a term. It is this gift of easy narrative that has enabled Mr. Farnol to make such a remarkable success of his first appeal to a larger audience.

TALKS WITH THE AMATEUR POETS.

6—More About Rhythm

Either you have not read the talk on the laws of rhythm or you have not profited by it—that is, many of you. Go back to it. Read it and re-read it. Then read some of the best poems—read them aloud; let their music vibrate on your emotional chords. If you can't feel the vibrations, then give up the idea of becoming even a passable verse-maker, let alone a real poet. Poetry must always be music—and something more.

Why this perfervid objurgation? Well, dear amateurs, you are still bringing to my desk such broken-footed verses as this from "The Firefly":

"On a CALM summer's NIGHT when
MOON beams are DANC-ing,
And CRICK-ets chirp HAP-pily by
GARD-en and WALL,
There COMES MIST-er FIRE-fly, his
LITT-le TORCH GLEAM-ing,
And FLITS HERE and THERE,
KING OV-er ALL."

The stressed or accented syllables are indicated above by capitalization. You will notice that they are not regularly grouped. The standard measure or foot of this stanza should be, according to the opening a three-syllable one with the last syllable accented, as, "On a CALM."

For the purpose of comparison take a stanza from "The Seer" by Robert J. C. Stead:

"In the DING-y DUSK of his DEER-skin TENT sat the CHIEF of a DY-ing RACE,
And the LAKE that LAPT at his WIG-wam DOOR threw BACK a FROWN-ing Face,
And a SIGHT-less SQUAW at the CENT-re POLE crooned LOW in a HYB-rid SPEECH,
When a MAN of GOD, swept ROUND the POINT and LAND-ed ON the BEACH."

This begins with a regular three syllable stanza having the last accented. There are seven groups or measures to each line. Of course, the three-syllable foot is varied frequently by using a two-syllable group, but the time of utterance is the same for all groups and the time intervals between the stressed syllables always the same.

Now, what are you to do if your rhythm has been faulty? Well, take the stanza from "The Seer" as a model. Read it aloud until you get the swing of the rhythm just in the same way as you would lilt a musical air. Keep up this practice with stanzas selected from poems of various metrical forms until you can sing the rhythms, not only audibly, but mentally. And before you start to pen your next effusion take care that you have its rhythm singing "IN YOUR MIND."

We must never forget that the basic principle of all rhythm is time. In the treatment of metrical form two-day teachers have erred in two directions. The one is in trying to fit our English system of versification to the fixed rules of the old Latin metres; the other is to say that there is no such thing as quantity in the English syllable, no long and no short. It is quite true that there is not a fixed quantity for each syllable. Sometimes a syllable may be long, and sometimes in verse the same syllable may be short, but there are cases where, by a natural phonic law one syllable may occupy a whole measure, while in another case there are two syllables, and in a third, three. Taking as an example:

"Break, break, break,
On thy cold, grey stones, O sea."

"We cannot without some vocal exaggeration prolong the sounds "on," "thy," or kindred words such as, "the," "a," "of," etc.; nor can we in any maturial manner shorten to the same quantity as "on," the words "break," "sea," "grey," "stones."

Suppose now, my friends of the amateur class, you take a hand at the critical side yourselves. Let me have your criticisms of "Morning" by "Coste Law." A summary of these criticisms will be published in an early issue:

"The Summer sun rose in the eastern sky,
And taught each cranny where the wild flowers lie.
Shed lustre o'er each calmly sleeping form,
Each petal opened to embrace the morn.

"The dew-drop hidden in its mossy bed,
Its eye-lids raised and forth its beauty shed;
Then startled thus its brilliance to display,
Melted and vanished from the sight of day.

"The wild bird wakened from its sweet repose
By splendrous beams that high and higher rose,
Rustled its pretty wings and peeped abroad,
Then sweetly told a prayer unto its God.

"The shadows of the night in terror fled,
Pursued by sunbeams that would reign instead;
The gentle morning breeze swept o'er the bay
And ushered into life—another day."

THE WINNER

"I will give my song to the world," she said.
"To the list'ning, wondering world," she said,
Ah! the sweetness of fame so near;
But she sang her song to a child instead,
To a list'ning, wondering child instead;
Ah! the joy, to the child, and cheer—
And the wonderful depth of longing died
When the dream of fame was by love denied.

"I will write my tales for man to read,
For restless, unsatisfied man to read,
Ah! the pleasure of fame in sight;"
But she told her tales to a child instead,
To a restless, unsatisfied child instead;
Ah! the strength of the child's delight,
As the heart of the youth in fancy strayed
Thru the beautiful realms that love portrayed.

Yet the world was thrilled by the magical song,
And the weird and wonderful tales grew strong;
Ah! the triumph of manhood's hour;
The musical rhythm like the echo of dreams.
The magical lore out of shadowy gleams—
Ah! the measure of fame and power.
But the song so new, and the tales now told
In the heart of the mother beat strangely old.
—Lilla D. Nease.

Electrically Hardened Stairs.

The maintenance of stairs has long been a serious problem in large city depots and in other public places where large numbers of persons tramping on the same wear them out rapidly. Even as hard a material as granite soon has its rough surface rendered slippery and quickly wears away.

Now one of the hardest products of the electric furnace has come to the rescue. It being carborundum, the crystals of which are almost as hard as a diamond. When mixed with the ingredients of ordinary concrete this makes a stone so much harder than the shoe soles as to easily resist their wear.

Trials at the Paris subway after an estimated traffic of over 14,000,000 persons showed no appreciable wear on these carborundum-concrete stairs. Besides, they are reported to be remarkably noiseless for cement stairs, which makes them all the more pleasing.

Useful Mud.

It has been recently discovered that the mud dredged from the bottom of the San Francisco Bay by the State Harbor Commission, is just the kind of material needed by the oil industry for sealing oil wells and lining oil reservoirs. This mud is soft, sticky and of a blue-black material almost like paint. It sells for $120 per carload and the demand for it in the oil fields has exceeded the supply.

Good Time Copy.

"Then this," asked the rejected suitor, is absolutely final?"

"Quite!" was the calm reply. "Shall I return your letters?"

"Yes, please," answered the young man. "There's some very good material in them I can use again."

DANIEL DEFOE.
Author of "Robinson Crusoe," the first great novel of adventure in the English language.

MUSIC

Every Vocal Student Should Play Piano

Knowledge of Instrument Essential in Study of Songs and Voice Production Says Noted French Singer.

That the number of persons who can play the piano in Europe is responsible for Europe's amazing crop of opera singers sounds at first paradoxical; should a pianist's name stand back of this statement, the skeptically inclined would detect in it a desperate effort to promote the piano teachers' profession.

The man who indulged in this apparent paradox is Alfred Giraudet, for thirty years a singer at the Paris Opera, the creator of "Mephistopheles" in Gounod's "Faust," professor of operatic expression at the Paris Conservatoirie and or late with the faculty of the Institute of Musical Art of New York.

"There was a time," he said, "when I believed, as many Americans do, that there was some racial disability of maybe climatic influence which would doom America forever to reach across the ocean for filling the casts of operas presented here. It was all nonsense!

"I accepted a call to this country as an experiment, without much enthusiasm, and I shall come back next year with a good deal of enthusiasm, for I have found among my students wonderful voices and I know there must be somewhere in the United States many more wonderful voices.

"But three-quarters of these budding songsters are terribly handicapped by the fact that they never studied piano playing. They lack facility in reading, they lack the rhythm, they lack the knowledge of tonality which European boys and girls acquire, very young, at an age when it would be futile or detrimental to sing.

"I am amazed at the indifference girls, and especially boys, manifest toward instrumental music. The American boy who can play an accompaniment is almost ashamed of the accomplishment. The result is that young men and women who perhaps have voices worth cultivating do not discover that fact or discover it too late, after their voice has become harsh from singing ridiculous popular sings or howling in the college chorus, or otherwise. They cannot learn the melodies themselves, they cannot play their accompaniments and no one in their family can render them that service. Ignorant of the very first principles of harmony, they sing out of tune, and many become discouraged before having even tried to use their voices in a legitimate way.

"Almost every proficient pupil of mine has been brought up in a musical environment, and could, if not render difficult piano pieces, at least read any score.

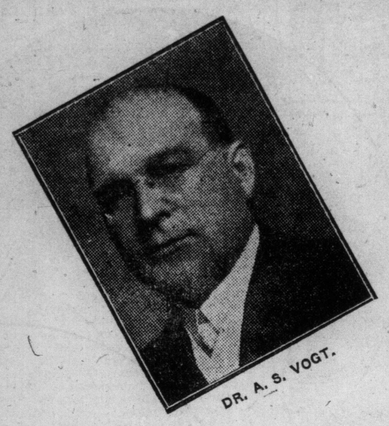
"The others might, in many cases, have saved their time and their money and my patience. Imagine the trying position in which a singing teacher is placed when a young woman applies for tuition who has naturally a good voice, but has to be taught the notes of a tune as a parrot is made to memorize words, one at a time.

"Lack of solid musical foundation makes a singer self-conscious and expressionless. It is responsible to a marked degree for that horrible sensation known as stage fright which paralyzes the best singer and spoils his or her effects.

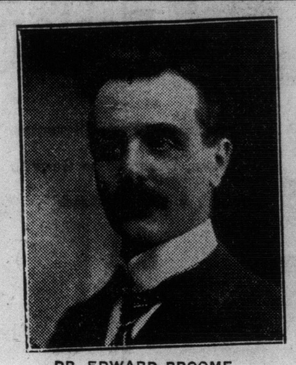
"Before even listening to a prospective student's voice, instructors in singing ought to greet the newcomers with the query, 'Can you play the piano?' "

Three Local Composers

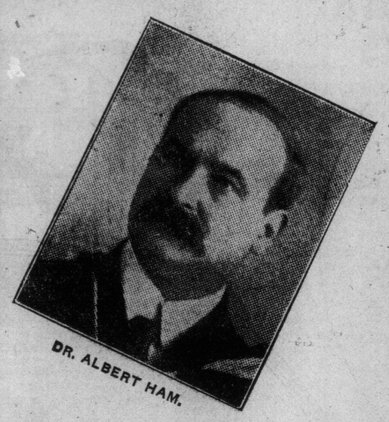
Extracts From Whose Works Will Be Performed By the Sheffield Choir



DR. A. S. VOGT.



DR. EDWARD BROOME.



DR. ALBERT HAM.

In selecting compositions for the "Imperial" program, Dr. Coward and Dr. Harriss have paid a high tribute to three of our resident composers by placing several of their most important works amongst the numbers.

Dr. Albert Ham, whose long association with St. James Cathedral as organist and choirmaster, and whose connection with the universities and colleges of this city as examiner and lecturer, as well as his high musical attainments generally, have placed him amongst the most noted musicians of this country and England, will be represented by his March "Imperium et Unitas," which has been played with such success by the British Guards Bands. Dr. Ham is a prolific writer and his sacred music is frequently heard in the cathedrals and parish churches of the old land, in the United States as well as thruout Canada. In addition to the "Imperium et Nnitas" his principal and best known works are the "Coronation Ode," "The Incarnation," "Thou Wilt Keep in Perfect Peace," "At Midnight There Was a Cry Made," "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," "The Hope of the Ages," and "Canada." Marche Militaire, which was written for and performed at the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec, and is for full orchestra and military band.

Dr. Vogt.

Altho the busy and practical nature of Dr. A. S. Vogt's life musically, has left him little time to devote to original composition, his published pieces reveal a technical knowledge of a high order and a fine musicianship which has resulted in a large demand for anything that has issued from his pen. The two choruses by Dr Vogt which are included in this program, are the "Indian Lullaby" for women's voices, and "The Sea," for mixed chorus, which have already been sung with much success in Toronto by the Mendelssohn Choir. The "Lullaby" was also sung by the Sheffield Choir on its former visit to this city, and has been sung by many of the leading choirs of England and America. It was also commented upon by the Leeds and Sheffield papers as being one of the choir's most artistic successes of the 1909 tour. It is gratifying to note that Dr Vogt is beginning to devote more time than hereceofore to composition and no doubt future concerts of the Mendelssohn Choir and other choruses will witness the production of more of his choral writing.

Dr. Edward Broome.

Dr. Edward Broome, the composer of "The Hymn of Trust" which has been chosen as one of the program numbers, came to Toronto five years ago, to become organist and choirleader of Jarvis St. Baptist Church. Musical composition however, has been to him a special talent for even in his teens he won many medals and a awards at the National Festivals, his last venture in this direction being a prize of $250 for a dramatic Cantata, "The Siege of Cardiff Castle." Sir Frederic Bridge being the chairman of the judges. He is the author of over one hundred published works, anthems, songs and choral. "The Hymn of Trust" however. Dr. Broome looks upon as his chef d'oeuvre, scored as it is for full orchestra and double chorus. It has been sung several times in New York within the last few weeks, and in February Dr. Broome conducted its premiere in Brooklyn with forty players from Mahler's orchestra and a chorus of one hundred and thirty men and boys. He also conducted the Arion Society of two hundred and twenty-five voices, in Milwaukee. In its original form the "Hymn" was the thesis written for the degree of Doctor of Music which the composer took a couple of years ago at Trinity College. After the examination much pruning was done, purely academic work omitted additions of dramatic interest made, and a general revision given prior to its submission to the publishers.

Dr. Broome expressed to The World representative his appreciation of Dr. Harriss' invitation to contribute a number to the Imperial program which gives the composer an opportunity to have his work heard here under such favorable auspices.

Campanari to Sing With Toronto Choir

Will Assist People's Choral Union in Their Concert in Massey Hall on March 23.

As the concertgoers of Toronto have had the opportunity of hearing nearly all the greatest living prima donnas this season, Mr. Fletcher and the committee of the People's Choral Union decided to make a change and give the people of Toronto a chance to hear the world's greatest living baritone, Signor Guisseppe Campanari (for the past 12 years the famous and leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York), at their concert in Massey Hall on Thursday next, March 23. The critic of The New York Telegraph says of his singing in Carnegie Hall last Friday: "Campanari appeared in both halves of the program, singing the aria, "Non piu Andrai," from Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," in the first and a double number, a monolog, for voices and orchestra from Giordano's opera, "Andre Chenier," and the famous "Toreador's Song" from Bizet's "Carmen," in the second. His voice was in magnificent condition and answered right sturdily to his vocal and dramatic responsibilities. The artistic manner in which the monolog was sung and the dramatic way in which the meaning of the music was brought out, enthused the audience, and it was some minutes before the orchestra was able to commence the prelude for the "Toreador's Song," while the magnificent manner in which the song was sung brought out a veritable whirlwind of hand-clapping, which did not cease until the singer had bowed five or six times. The members of the orchestra took part in the ovation and Campanari was only excused from repeating the song by the iron-clad rule, which forbids an encore. Campanari will sing nine numbers and the "Toreador Song," and the chorus of 200 voices six numbers.

By reference to our advertising page it will be seen that the plan will open to subscribers on Monday, and the public on Tuesday afternoon, March 21.

H. M. C. S. Niobe

It is doubtful whether any amateur performance of recent years has occasioned the general interest that has been evidenced in the two act semi-political and municipal opera H. M. C. S. Niobe recently produced by the Choirmen of St. Anne's Church, forty in number, and specially written for their annual concerts by Edward W. Miller, organist and choirmaster of the church. Originally put on for three nights in February last, so great was the attendance that police protection was necessary at the doors which were closed by 7.30 p.m., large numbers being turned away at every performance, and in order to accommodate the crowds the opera was given for six nights to packed houses.

It has been decided to repeat the performances in Broadway Hall, Spadina avenue, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 21, 22, and 23, and the special scenery, costumes and electrical effects assure an artistic performance.

Mr. Miller has written a pungent satire on timely local topics of the day to the music of a well-known nautical opera, and the city fathers, civic troubles and new Canadian Navy are dealt with in a very humorous way.

Such popular singers as Mr. J. Rawsthorne Slack, Mr. A. B. Sanderson, Mr. Earl Reinholt, Mr. Edgar Featherstonhaugh and a well-trained chorus of forty men handle the familiar airs of the opera in a masterly manner, and the concerts are assured of a record attendance at each performance.

The reserved plan is open at Gourlay, Winter & Leeming's, 188 Yonge-st.

Wagner Lecture

Much interest is being shown in the second Wagnerian lecture which will be given by Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt at the College of Music on March 20, at 8.15. Mr. Goldschmidt is taking up the opera of Lohengrin, and in addition to his own illustrations at the piano, two selections from the opera—Elsa's Dream and Lohengrin's Narration—will be sung.

Mr. Goldschmidt's thoro knowledge of Wagner and his works in addition to his excellent illustrations at the piano, have made these lectures deservedly popular.

Tickets may be obtained at the College of Musinc or at Goldschmidt's stuilo in the new Heintzman Building.

We read in The New York Evening Telegram, that Hoboken, N. J., reports that its annual crop of Stradivari and Amati violins is expected to be unusually large and juicy this year.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN

Dr. F. H. Torrington, who has introduced many great artists to this city, has secured the services of Mr. Charles W. Clarke, the world-renowned baritone, for his production of "The Redemption" on April 25. Mr. Clarke has many friends in Toronto to whom this announcement will give the greatest delight. For many years Mr. Clarke has been, without exception, the most popular baritone in all Europe, and upon hearing that he contemplated spending two months on this side of the water. Dr. Torrington at once entered into negotiations to secure him for the most important role in this magnificent oratorio. Miss Mabel Beddoe, the well-known local mezzo-contralto, has also been engaged for the alto role, the other soloists remaining in abeyance for the present.

Work is already begun on the new organ for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which is to be one of the largest in the world, and will contain many new features that have not heretofore been incorporated in any other organ. The contract has been given to Casavant Bros. of St. Hyacinthe, Que. In getting out the specifications Mr. T. J. Palmer, the organist, had the able assistance of Col. Dixon, the great English organ expert.

The Toronto String Qhartet are announced to play at a concert in Orillia on April 25, and also at the Women's Musical Club on April 13 and 22.

Mr. Arthur Blight will give a pupils' recital at the Margaret Eaton School on Saturday evening, March 25. Those contributing to the program are the Misses Norah Wilson, Hazel Caven, Kathleen Lowe, Lois Beam, Laura Knight, Eleanor Wright and Messrs. George G. D. Kilpatrick, William Y. Taylor and M. H. Drokenshire. Miss Ruby E. Forfar, pianist, will assist, and Miss Lilyan Smith will be the accompanist.

On March 30 Mr. M. M. Stevenson, organist and choir leader of Bloor-street Baptist Church, will give his annual choir concert. Miss Homuth, Miss Irene Symons, Mr. Rhynd Jamieson and Mr. J. L. Galbraith will be the soloists. A male quartet composed of Messrs. E. Williams, J. Bolt, L. Widdes and J. M. Stevenson will sing two numbers which have not been heard before in this city, "The Hunter's Farewell" and the "Vintage Song," both by Mendelssohn. As a special feature the choir will give the new and beautiful descriptive chorus, "Winter Days," by Caldicott.

On Monday evening next at the art studio of Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles four of our local singers, under the direction of Dr. Russell Marshall, will present Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden." The performers are Miss Laura Homuth, Miss Winnifred Parker, Mr. Arthur Baxter and Mr. Chauncey Johnson.

The joint recital by Mrs. Barton and Mr. R. S. Pigott is now definitely announced for March 29, at the Greek Theatre of the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression. The composers represented are: Robert Franz, Arthur Somervell, Gabriel Faure, Edward MacDowell, Hugo Wolf, Claude Debussy, Richard Strauss and the Scandinavian writers, Lie, Sibelius, Sinding and Stenhammar.

Those who attended the first recital given by these artists last spring or the requested repetition, were charmed by the air of freedom surrounding the whole affair, due to the fact that all the numbers were given from memory, and the above program, exacting as it is, has been prepared in the same way. Mr. Pigott is to be warmly commended for introducing so many new composers to Toronto audiences. It was he who first sang Strauss, Wolf, Sinding and Debussy in this city, and no resident musician has done more to make music in Toronto cosmopolitan. With one exception the songs in the Scandinavian group have not heretofore been given in a local program.

Miss Eugenie Quehen, pianist, and Miss Lina Adamson, violinist, announce a recital by their pupils at the Conservatory of Music to take place in the latter part of April. The program will be made up of numbers by Bach, Nevin, Gade, Grieg, Sapellinikoff, Macdowell, Chopin, Mozkowski, Chaminade, piano: and Schubert, Alard, Musin, Borowski, Dvorak, violin, the performers being Irene Weaver, Edwina Palmer, May Ferland, Kathleen Reid, Miss Fader, Kathleen Wallace Muriel Meharg, Marie Southall and Rita Irwin.

Mr. Arthur Blight, baritone, was the soloist at the Hamilton Symphony Orchestra concert in that city on March 14. Mr. Blight will also sing in "The Message of the Cross" in that city on April 10.

The choir of the Broadway Tabernacle are preparing for their annual Good Friday concert under the direction of Mr. J. D. Richardson. In addition to Maunder's Cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," there will be a short miscellaneous program. The regular choir soloists, Miss Miller, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Cusack and Mr. Richardson, will sing the leading parts. Mr. Arthur Baxter, tenor, will be the assisting artist.

Mr. W. J. Hungerford, pianist, who recently removed from this city to Ottawa, is giving a recital there next month under vice-regal patronage.

Mr. J. D. Hayes, baritone, sang in Ottawa on March 17 at the annual Irish concert. Mr. Hayes is a pupil of Miss Marie C. Strong.

While Mr. Friedheim, the celebrated pianist, was in town he was the guest of his old friend, Mr. W. O. Forsyth. The morning after the recital was pleasantly spent in visiting some of the leading studios.

The Heliconian Club entertained Miss Kathleen Parlow, the distinguished Canadian violinist, at the King Edward Hotel last Wednesday afternoon, when everyone present was charmed with the simple unaffectedness of this clever young artist.

The Sheffield Choir

From February 1901 to March 1911 is a long time to devote to a project, yet it has taken a Canadian ten years of solid work to get round the empire with a chain of musical festivals in which Canada is playing the leading role. There are travelling on the high seas to-day two hundred and twenty people from the Motherland on their way to our shores who have been inspired to follow an empire musical enthusiast around the empire, one of the greatest choruses in the United Kingdom, the Sheffield Choir of England. The many thousands who will doubtless hear this famous aggregation of choralists in the chain of musical festivals to be given in all of the principal centres of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa will assuredly appreciate the wonderful choral singing in store for them, but few indeed, if any, amongst the expectant multitude, will understand what it means to create such a chain of festivals. Sentiment, sympathy and patriotism—the love for one's flag and the good of one's country has proved the salvation of this musical movement which, from small beginnings, has grown to lengths as unlooked for, as unexpected by all perhaps save that of the individual who has "stayed with it" from its inception until now.

In a memorable speech from the mouth of Earl Grey some years ago—delivered to the members of the Canadian Club at Winnipeg—His Excellency said upon that occasion: "I would ask the members of this club to aim at having the best schools, the best churches, the best music, the best art, the best newspapers, and the best literature in the Dominion, and to spare no effort and no money to arrive at these. This may seem difficult to obtain. It is certainly a high ideal to aim at, but I believe in the omnipotence of a club like this, if you have only the right spirit among you, and I am confident if you only have one man in this room who is really in earnest in striving for these results that he will leaven the whole lump, and that you will reach the ideal which I have roughly attempted to lay before you." We as individuals can contribute to what is being done by others in our hearty support now of a movement which will not alone enhance our own musical aspirations but lend ready encouragement to a stupendous undertaking which happens to be borne on the shoulders of a man who asks nothing other than that "Musical Reciprocity thruout the Empire" may—as a Canadian conception—appeal to a people from whence it sprang. The dates for Toronto for this great festival are April 4-5-6. Plan for subscribers opens at Massey Hall Wednesday March 22. To the public Monday March 27.

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A Life on the Ocean Wave
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Annie Laurie
Away Down South
B-A-Ba Ba-Be-Bi-Bo-Bu
Bavarian Yodle Crow Song
Eli Yale Forty-Nine Bottles
Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye
In the Gloaming
It's A Way We Have At Old Harvard Jingle Bells
Jaunita Last Night
Love's Old Sweet Song
The Loreley Maid of Athens
Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground
Meerschaum Pipe
My Mother's Old Red Shawl
My Old Kentucky Home
Old Black Joe The Palms
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep

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Alice Nielsen
Operatic Concert Company

The coming of the Alice Nielsen Operatic Concert Company is rather an unusual event in musical circles. While Toronto is visited by all the noted artists during the season, it is not often an opportunity is given to hear a famous prima donna in conjunction with others almost equally famous on the grand opera stage.

Miss Nielsen in her concert in Massey Hall on Monday evening, April 3, will be assisted by Mlle. Maria Caessens, who last week sang the contralto roles in the operas produced in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. This noted singer is a graduate of the great conservatory of Brussels, her native city. Her career in the continental musical circles in South America and latterly in New York and Boston is familiar to all interested in grand opera stars.

Mme. Ruby Cutler Savage, altho born in Boston, has spent most of her time abroad, commencing her studies in Paris. Next Berlin, to acquire the German language and opera repertoire, where she was coached by Herr Dahn of the Berlin Royal Opera, and then Florence for repertoire in the classic and modern Italian opera. Altho Mme. Savage has sung abroad so much she considers that her real debut was made at the Boston Opera House last season, an engagement which she took in preference to the one in the Opera House at Prague, offered thru Alfred Hertz, the Metropolitan Opera conductor.

Bernice Fisher, a young American artist possessing a magnificent voice, who is proud to say that almost her entire musical education was gained at the North Western School of Music at Evanston, Ill., where she graduated in theoretical, instrumental and vocal music at an early age. Going with her family to Berlin she pursued her studies there.

The brilliant young tenor of this noted organization is Robert Lassalle, the eldest son of the famous baritone, Jean Lassalle, who was for so many seasons the leading baritone at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. After study, in which he was materially assisted by his father, a most successful debut was made in Italy, and then quickly followed engagements at Monte Carlo and elsewhere thruout Europe. His voice is of remarkable beauty and his skill as an actor is displayed in a marked degree.

Ernesto Giaccone, who had pursued a successful career in prominent opera houses of Italy, prior to being called to the Hof Opera at Vienna.

Rodolfo Fornari, baritone, is an Italian by birth. His debut was made at Parma, Italy, and since then he has sung in every opera house of prominence in Europe and South America.

Guiseppe Perini, basso. This popular basso made his American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Last year he made such a wonderful impression with the Boston Opera Company that his contract was extended.

Miss Nielsen is under the direction of the Boston Opera Company, which fills the same position to music as the New Theatre Company of New York does to the drama.

This will be the only appearance of this splendid organization in Canada.

Before sailing to sing at Covent Garden, London, Emmy Destinn, the Bohemian soprano, will make a concert tour of the principal cities of central and eastern Canada after the close of her season with the Metropolitan company.

H.M.C.S. NIOBE
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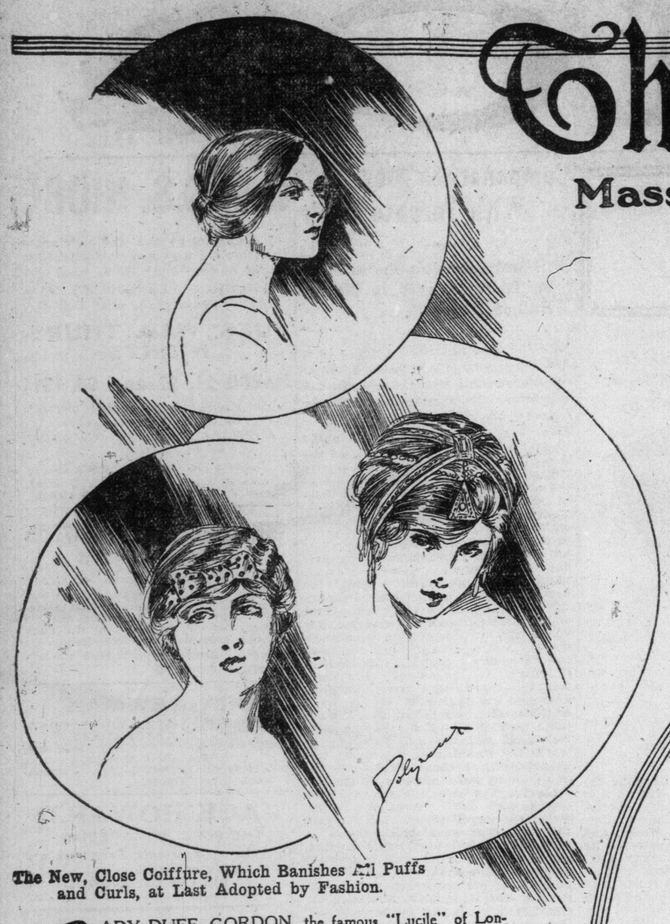


The New, Close Coiffure, Which Banishes All Puffs and Curls, at Last Adopted by Fashion.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, illustrating it with sketches and photographs of her own original modes.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

IS there a woman living, I wonder, who does not take a deep and general delight in being able to say, triumphantly, "I told you so!"

I, for one, am now going to indulge in a well-pleased repetition of the aforementioned phrase, pointing, the while, to the pictures herewith, to prove to you that the "small head," which I always advocated, has conquered completely, and that the coiffure which is banded closely about the head, has, by its distinctive charm, succeeded in banishing the bunched-out and massed-up curls, which have lately been making another and desperate attempt to regain their place in Fashion's favor and on feminine heads.

And now the powers that be in the world of fashion, including the famous Poiret, are all combining to send forth the decree that the correct coiffure for the coming season is to be of the close and small shape shown in these sketches, with never a curl to break its beautiful contours, though several different arrangements are suggested and accounted permissible, so that it may be made really becoming to almost every type of face.

Of course, only the woman who is of our Edna-May-like serenity and perfection of countenance and feature will dare to display that coiffure whose soft, sleek waves show never a ripple or wave, but are just parted in the centre and drawn smoothly over the ears with a little loop or coil low down on the neck. But, granted the necessary features and fascination, this almost daringly demure arrangement can be most attractive, though, for the vast majority, there can be recommended, in preference, either of these companion coiffures where the hair shows a suggestion of waving and parting, and is further finished with an encircling band and bow of spotted ribbon (this, for daytime wear) or deftly entwined straps of jewelled galon, to be bound closely about the head, while a pendant of barbarically beautiful design falls almost onto the forehead, and cabochon pearls and corals and turquoise or dull gold beads hang in festooned fringes over the ears.

And then, again, when the hair is just wound smoothly about the head, it makes a perfect foundation for closely fitting turbans and caps of semi-transparent metallic tissue or wide-meshed net, whose Oriental aspect is increased by the addition of jewelled chains and cabochons; the second group of sketches, showing such arrangements, being, indeed, worthy of your closest consideration and copying. An ideal covering for dark hair is, for example, that cap-like drapery of silver tissue shown in the faint sea green, while a great emerald gleams out in front above a pendant pearl.

A "Lucile" "Sweet Seventeen" Gown, Designed to Go with a "Small Head."

Examples of the "Small Head" with Evening Toilette, Adding Nets and Jewelled Ornaments for Oriental Effects.

Chains of smaller pearls, shimmering out, milk white and translucent, against the sleek dark coils of hair which hide the ears, and another jewelled ornament being set low down on the back of the neck.

Very effective, too, on brighter hair, is that transparency of black net which is held in position close against the head by bandings of narrow velvet, these, in their turn, being fastened at either side by enormous cabochons, whose outer borderings of jet bugles are contrasted with [illegible] clusters of pink coral beads, from whose raised centre hang festoons of shining jet beads. This particular combination and contrast being, I must tell you, very much favored this season, not only in the way of hair ornaments, but also in dress embroideries and millinerial trimmings.

As to "sweet seventeen," her requirements will be still better suited by that novel blending of bandeau and frilled cap, which is shown in the photograph.

This dress, you may like to know, has an under-robe of dark pink charmeuse, with insertions and edgings of lace, and a touch or two of palest blue in the way of threaded ribbons and flatly tied bows, while then, on the veiling of filmy net and lace, festoons of leaves and bouquets and circlets of flowers are applique in satin ribbon.

TREE DENTISTS

How They Cut Out Bad Spots in the Trunks, Clean the Inside, Doctor Roots, Fill Cavities, Even Put On "Bridges"

By C. H. EASTON.

TO-DAY one frequently hears the question, "What is Tree Surgery?" In so far as it applies to the cement work alone, a good answer would be that it is the practical application of dentistry to trees. But this answer would not cover the other branches of the profession, consisting of trimming, chaining, spraying and fertilization. It is in fact an advanced development of arboriculture.

The tree surgeon is a product of modern conditions. In earlier days, when the country was covered with forests there was no thought of him. This comparatively new profession has come as a direct result of the agitation of the forest problem in our country. Many broad-minded lumbermen, and others directing the myriad industries requiring wood for their existence, have been led to support the policy of the Government relative to immense natural timber reserves in order that the timber supply may be perpetuated.

This agitation has turned the attention of the people toward trees in general, and has aroused in owners of large estates a keen interest in the individual tree. Both fruit and shade trees are valued now as never before. The fact has become generally known that by the skilful methods of the competent tree surgeon it is possible to give a new lease of life to trees which apparently had reached their limit of existence.

Of the many braches embraced in this work, the cement filling forms by far the largest and most important part. The practise of filling cavities with cement has long been in use, but when carried out along the usual lines it only served to add to the original trouble. The method of sealing up the decayed section simply increased the decay. Many examples may be seen where the bark at the side of the cavity was covered by the cement, no regard having been paid to drainage or the subsequent healing of the wound. As the cement did not adhere to the wood, and the swaying of the tree by the wind often enlarged the crack between the wood and the filling, water penetrated behind the cement, and decay went on even more rapidly than before.

The first step in the preparing of a cavity for cement consists in the thorough removal of all diseased or decayed tissue, no matter how large a wound it may leave. The fresh surface must then be sterilized with an antiseptic solution and then coated with coal tar. It is imperative that a sterilized solution be used, as otherwise the parasite producing the decay may not be entirely destroyed, and rot may continue after the cement has been filled in. One pound of copper sulphate to four gallons of water is the best wash for this purpose, and is easily prepared.

It must be noted here that the cells forming the heartwood in most of our trees do not serve in carrying sap to the crown or top. The flow of water and earthy constituents from the feeding roots to the crown takes place through the sap wood, or living layers of the tree, and the bark.

The tree grows in girth by the deposit of a thin layer of new wood between the wood and bark. There are three layers in this coat, the middle one being composed of thin forming tissues known as the cambium. The inner side of this layer forms new wood, the outer new bark. It is this new layer and the layers of the four or five previous years which is known as the sapwood, and forms the active section of the trunk and branches. The cells of these inner rings are gradually covered by the yearly deposit of new growth, and from living sapwood become heart-wood, which is dead, and serves merely as a strong framework for the living parts of the tree and as storehouses for excess material.

This is the reason why hollow trees may often be found in a flourishing condition when the heartwood may have entirely disappeared. However, a landscape tree in this condition, deprived of the shelter of its fellows, is in grave danger, for ahigh wind or heavy snowfall may find it an easy victim.

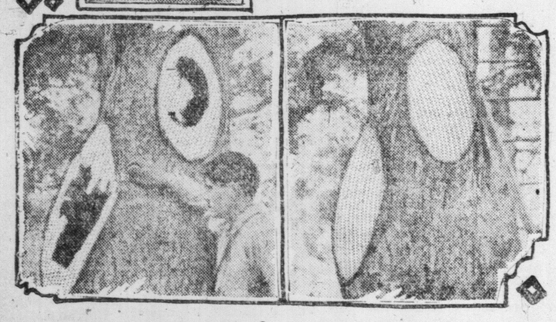
In cavity treatment by far the most important work lies in the cutting of the water sheds, which prevent the entrance of moisture. This work must be done by skilled workmen, as no two cavities present the same problem, and the workman must be able to bring his experience, derived from long practise, to bear upon the treatment of each case.

In the case of exceptionally large cavities the opening is covered by large strips of zinc. The cement is then forced down into every crevice and allowed to set, after which the zinc is removed and a coat of fine finishing cement put on and painted the color of the bark.

By this method the tree surgeon is enabled to build out trees where fully half the wood may have been destroyed by lightning or from some other cause.

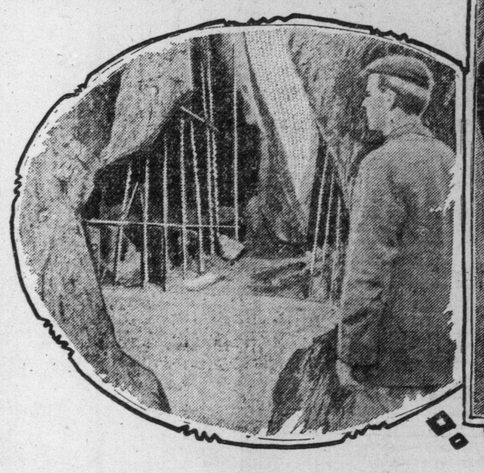
This treatment serves as a fine example of the healing powers of nature, for it is remarkable how quickly these wounds will heal when protected from moisture and further decay by the cement filling insured by the water sheds.

The former method of placing an iron band around a tree to prevent splitting often caused death, or at least deformity, for as the trunk or branch grew in circumference the stricture of the band cut off the flow of sap, depriving the top of nourishment. The improved method consists in placing bolts directly through the limbs, and securing them on one end by washers and nuts, while on the other a hook is formed over which a chain is placed. This serves as a stay, enough play being given in the chain to allow the crown sufficient swing or sway.



The Swellings Cut Away (and Above) the Disease Swellings.

All Nicely Filled with Cement.



The Hole, Filled, Reinforced with Rods and Partly Cemented.

Cleaning Out the Cavity.

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Examples of the "Small Head" with Evening Toilette, Adding Nets and Jewelled Ornaments for Oriental Effects.
g fastened at either side enormous cabochons, outer borderings of ugles are contrasted with clusters of pink coral s, from whose raised centestoons of shining jet s particular combination t being, I must tell you, favored this season, not way of hair ornaments, dress embroideries and trimmings. weet seventeen," her re will be still better suited el blending of bandeau cap, which is shown in aph. s you may like to know, der-robe of dark pink with insertions and edg and a touch or two of in the way of threaded flatly tied bows, while veiling of filmy net and s of leaves and bouquets of flowers are applique on.
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ng Out the Cavity.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Population Statistics.

What the census of 1911 may reveal will not be publicly known until well on into next year, but it is interesting to note some facts that the last census, that of 1901, told us. Instance: Population, 5,371,315; males, 2,751,708; females, 2,619,607, a shortage of the latter of 131,101. Quebec province was only 308,000 behind Ontario in population. That is an interesting fact to remember, in view of the Habitant's power of reproduction and the fact that representation in parliament is based on Quebec's population. There were then in the country 390,019 persons born in Great Britain and 127,899 born in the United States. The whole foreign population, that is outside Britain and her possessions, was 293,637. There were 3,063,195 Britishers and 1,649,371 of French origin. There were 310,501 Germans. There were 2,229,600 Roman Catholics, 680,620 Anglicans, 916,386 Methodists, 842,442 Presbyterians and 316,477 Baptists. Lutherans were the next numerous, having 92,824. A popular idea is that women are short in the territories (Alberta and Saskatchewan), whereas as the 1901 census showed a deficiency of only 16,000 against 49,600 in British Columbia. In Ontario there was a shortage of females of 10,300, in Quebec of exactly 10, in Manitoba 22,600; in New Brunswick 6200, in Nova Scotia 7600, in Prince Edward Island 550. Thirty years ago there were actually 2600 more females in Quebec than males, but in Ontario the preponderance of mankind was 30,200. There were also 200 more females than males in the territories, but the Maritime Provinces in their comparisons have remained about stationary, altho Nova Scotia has fallen off a bit as regards feminines.

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In The Hands of Americans.

We are not altogether anxious to stand alone; we want to be a nation within an empire—one of a conglomeration of nations, as it were. We desire above all to carve out our own future, untrammelled and free. Britain made use free; it lies with us to respect that freedom and maintain it in its integrity. Some alleged friends delight in sneering and suggesting that loyalty is not a question of commercialism. Neither is allegiance a question of parentage, but it frequently has a great deal to do with it. Common interests are strong factors both in allegiance and loyalty, and when they diverge the strain put upon the latter two qualities sometimes reaches the breaking point. It is this strain that opponents of reciprocity wish to avoid. Advocates of reciprocity say there is no annexation sentiment in Canada. There are probably three or four hundred thousand people of United States birth in the Dominion. Being in a minority, they are wise not to shout, but it is safe to say they wouldn't be a bit particular about the break in the British Empire if we were to fulfil our "manifest destiny" to-morrow. There are also another two or three hundred thousand of British, Canadian or foreign birth, other than American, who are at least indifferent as to results and would just as soon see Canada added to the United States as not. Here then we have half a million, or about a fifteenth of the population, who would either be neutral if the question came up or out and out favorable to annexation. We people of Canada are inclined to be somewhat like that strange creature, the ostrich —we think in our little heads we contain everything; we overlook the fact that American settlers are numerous in the Northwest, that they abound in the mining districts, and own 75 per cent. of our lumber-producing forests, as well as the mills. It is safe to say that a total of upwards of 50 per cent. of our mining and lumber wealth is in the hands of people of United States birth or origin. There is one thing sure, namely, that if opponents of reciprocity are making the most of the loyalty cry, its friends are endeavoring to the best of their ability to work upon the cupidity of the individual.

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So Much The Worse and Etc.

When the National Policy was first broached a professional writer who is now allied to the party of the other part, wrote: "If it hurts British connection so much the worse for British connection." That had a ring of bad faith to the empire, but it had the ring of truth to the country. Will Sir Wilfrid Laurier openly say as much today? He probably will not, but he will think it and mean it. Possibly he and his associates are not false to Canada. Perhaps they have forced themselves to believe that reciprocity would commercially be a good thing for this country, and that from every point of view it could be nothing else, but, taking a broader view, will it be a good thing for the empire—for the whole family? It might be argued that in making her treaties Britain does not consider Canada, but if we are loyal to ourselves, and to a united empire, in the future she will have to, and will then give us a direct voice in imperial affairs. There will then be an imperial council to which all matters commercially affecting the empire will be referred. If we have a division of international interests and connections this will be especially difficult to bring about. I am almost inclined to think we are disposed to carry the principle of autonomy a bit too far and forget that after all we are but a component part of a big system, to the maintaining of the unity of which we are in every sense bound.

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Morality of Books.

Toronto is not alone in its crusade against certain books. The education committee of the London County Council has a similar question before it, but with that committee is not a matter of the public sale of classical works but as to whether sundry books of historical moment should be placed in the hands of children. The works that at present it isp proposed to place on the black list include.

Unto This Last (Ruskin).
Life of Benj. Franklin.
From Log Cabin to White House.
From Tan Yard to White House.
Life of Abraham Lincoln.
The Virginians (Thackeray).
Life of Sir Philip Sidney.
Famous Sisters of Great Men.
Good Men and True
Sir Isaac Newton.
Medieval England (Bateson).

Every year there is a weeding out in the list of books available for the libraries, in order to permit of the introduction of new works. The grounds of unsuitability are:—

Extreme lack of refinement.
Unsuitable from the point of view of youth.
Obscurity from the children's standpoint.
Unsuitable treatment of religious subjects.

Mr. Gautrey, a member of the committee which made the recommendation states that the objection to Ruskin's "Unto This Last" was not that it was not an excellent book, but that it was not a book that appealed to children of 14 and under. Thackeray's "Virginians" was an excellent novel for adults, but it was considered that its teachings were of too sordid a character to be suitable for boys and girls. The three first-named biographies were recommended for removal, Mr. Gautrey explained, on the ground of their "extreme lack of refinement." A biography of Sir Philip Sidney was considered unsuitable "from the point of view of youth": that its was a book intended for the student of history and not for school children. "Famous Sisters of Great Men" was considered "unsuitable treatment of religious subjects," and "Good Men and True" was proposed to be removed for the same reason, and, also, because of its "obscurity from the children's standpoint." "It was never intended," said Mr. Gautrey, "for children, and the same has to be said of a life of Sir Isaac Newton; that was a scientific biography which would be intelligible only to an expert. Obscurity, also, was the objection to Bateson's "Mediaeval England." One of the committee objected to the third, fourth and fifth books on the list, namely "From Log Cabin to White House," "From Tan Yard to White House" and "Life of Abraham Lincoln" because they were written in "American and very vulgar American at that." Another Gentleman suggested that if Abe Lincoln had been so refinely polished as the man who made that remark he probably would not have made such a good president.

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That Liquor Tax.

Nobody can blame the license-holders for protesting against the five per cent. over forty dollars tax. It is an undoubted imposition with some conditions that are not only of a vexatious character, but also of an anti-British and unfair nature. It creates a system of espionage and placers powers in the hands of so-called inspectors that can hardly fail to abuse. The licenseholders have at best this consolation, that the present party in power may be making a rod for their own backs. Unpopular moves always bring their own punishment and the Ontario Government are responsible for two or three acts recently that will not bring them additional strength. In the course of time ministers must give way to others and then the sins of to-day will bring the punishment of to-morrow. The taxing act of Mr. Hanna provides for the levying of the five per cent. on the sale of soft drinks and cigars over the bar. It has been suggested that the measure is a sop to the temperance people. It is hard to see how that may be, for it is open to the hotel-keeper to discourage the drinking of mineral and aerated waters by being out of them or refusing to serve them except at supplementary adjunct. Anyway the bar-tender is encouraged to encourage the drinking of strong instead of mild waters. If hotelkeepers are subject to a tax for selling the latter and cigars, restaurant proprietors and druggists should be subject to the same treatment, and especially the latter, for they are usurping a trade which legitimately does not come within their province and that in being conducted under their auspices is likely to lead to increased consumption of more or less noxious drugs. License-holders are compelled to maintain dining-rooms and lunch counters. In complying they should not be subject to any different treatment to other tradesmen carrying on the same line of business. To tax a man to the limit and then to strive might and main to discourage his business by enforcing burdensome conditions and establishing a system of espionage and one-man power is tyrannous, arbitrary and un-British. If British ideals were followed and the proceeds of the tax used as compensation for the depreciation of licenses in districts that vote for local option there would ve some reason and even justice in it, or if the tax were levied on transfers and sales of licenses there would be some reason and even as things are, it is plundering Peter, the license-holder, and robbing Paul, the public.

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A Home For the Knights.

Clifford's Inn, one of the most picturesque spots of old London, is to be converted into a home or headquarters for Knights Bachelor and The London Morning Post announces that in connection with the scheme, Sir Henry Pellatt, who visited England last year as colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles, has himself assumed the various initial responsibilities necessary to the undertaking. Sir Henry Pellatt has offered a personal subscription of £500 a year to forward the proposal. To acquire and provide for the upkeep of the premises in a state worthy of the degree a sum of about £35,000 will be required, and so much favor has the scheme already found in Canada, according to Sir William Bull, M. P., registrar of the Society of Knights Bachelor, that a cable message has been received stating that the Knights of Canada are ready to find half of the amount necessary to carry the purchase thru if their brother Knights in other portions of the empire will provide the remainder. Knights in the United Kingdom, Australia, and elsewhere are making such a generous response that Sir William has no hesitation in saying that the proposal will reach fruition.

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Major Beattie M. P.

The greater the object the better the mark, Major Beattie, M. P., as a fighting man will appreciate that suggestion. With all his belligerency and pertinacity the major evidently does not believe in prosecuting the battle against an objectionable measure to the bitter end. He would be mild and capitulate while yet his own precious skin might be saved. Another fighting man, Marshall Bazaine was of that way of thinking, and as Metz led up to the surrender of the whole French army. Discretion in the form of surrender is the better part of valor, but there comes a time when it is more becoming to die fighting than to yield, nda that time has come to Canada right now, if she is ever to be a nation, either as a member of the great British brotherhood, or independent. Fortunately Major Beattie's "think so's" do not cut much figure among the market gardeners and sturdy yeomanry of South York. It rather appears as if outside Conservative members have developed a hungry desire to distrust or otherwise maltreat the features and characters of Toron'o members of the same political stripe. First it was the gentlemanly Mr. Lancaster who got on the rampage aaginst Mr. Bristol, member for Centre Toronto, and had the extremely bad and acrid taste to carry a municipal, not a political quarrel into an exhibition of personal spleen and spite that will forever stand to his discredit, and now it is Major Beattie, M. P., of London, Ont. It was this sort of thing that wrecked the Mackenzie-Bowell Government and made the renaissance of Sir Charles Tupper impossible. It is this sort of thing that will keep the Conservative party in the cold shades for another score of years and wreck it. Surely Messrs. Beattie and Lancaster do not think the country will vote confidence in a party that cannot, will not, and does not vote confidence in itself, but, on the contrary, places weapons in the hands of its enemies.

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The Harem Skirt.

Why shouldn't women wear the harem skirt if they want to? You see I am for the emancipation of women all along the line. It is my firm belief that the more "manly" women become the less immorality will there be. Modesty, as our ancestors knew it, is out of date. There was a time when women were forbidden the stage because it was immodest, but nobody will dare venture to say that there was more morality in those days than there is now, when they are the chief ornament of the theatre. Anyway, why should there be any more immorality or immodesty in a woman in bloomers than in skirts? The only trouble is the exception of the thing. A man can run around in bathing apparel and never a word said. Unless a woman clothes herself as fashion or custom dictates she is immodest, and yet on the stage the more limb she exposes and in the ball-room where she is openly tugged and cavorted with the more bust she shows the more she is admired. Yet if she appears completely muffled up in bags on the public streets, where no man dare touch her, but may only gaze from afar off, she is immodest. Truly this world is full of inconsistencies. And it may be that after all, as Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Mona Raymond, the one a leader of English society, and the other a leader of the ballet, say the harem skirt will become as common as the crinoline once was and the hobble is to-day. History repeats itself, and it may be that Dr. Mary Walker's bloomers yet will have their day? Why not? If there is any creature on earth more graceful and winning than a pretty girl in boy's clothes it would be interesting to know it. Why should women be forbidden rationalism in dress any more than extravagance? Let a man try to walk in skirts and say what he thinks of them. Trousers are beyond doubt more healthful, more cleanly, more convenient and more moral, for they expose less contour of limb, especially in windy weather.

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Good For Tariff Reform.

An Englishman says: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good and I believe the reciprocity pact has done more for tariff reform than could have been done in any other way. It is felt very widely that it is Canada's reply to our refusal to adopt the Chamberlain policy. It is felt that you looked to us for an extension of trade and that, as The Saturday Review puts it, we turned away. The general election here was held a year too soon or your reciprocity pact was made a year too late." The Saturday Review, speaking of "Champ" Clark, commends him for his honesty as compared with President Taft's and Secretary Knox's duplicity. That the object of the pact is the ultimate absorption of Canada, The Review thinks must be plain to everybody who wants to see.

A MODERN IDEA OF ART

Classical beauties clothed and in their right minds according to extreme apostles of morality.

Close of Hockey Season

A Series of Games Between the Various O. H. A. Champions Would Have Been Interesting—Toronto Clubs Acquitted Themselves Well.

'Tis a pity that the Ontario Hockey Association could not have arranged a series of games between the winners of the different divisions, senior, intermediate and junior. There is little doubt but that some great games would have been the result. Naturally the holders of the senior cup, the Eaton A. A. team would have been the favorites, not that they play faster hockey but purely on account of their superiority in weight and greater experience. Preston, who captured intermediate honors, is a rattling fine outfit and would give any team in the business a hard run for the money. On their own ice even the fast senior champions would have a hard time holding their own. Local senior aggregations this season generally fought shy of the Preston bunch turning down many overtures for exhibition games. Eaton's once made the trip to the health-resort with a team that was not up to its full strength and were beaten, the Prestonites winning in a 4-point victory.

The Frontenac's of Kingston, who have twice been returned winners of the junior championship, are youngsters it is true, but they are a pretty husky aggregation nevertheless and any senior team expecting to find them "easy pickings" would soon ascertain that they had made a huge mistake. They not only have the speed but the weight, their defense being fully as big as any playing in the upper rinks. They will make it interesting for all comers next season when they make a bid for senior honors, and it would not surprise the cognoscenti greatly if the Frontenac's emulated St. Michals performance of jumping from junior into senior company and winning the championship.

All in all the O.H.A. has every reason to feel proud of their representatives. A faster trio of teams could hardly be imagined and the big association should have little apprehensian as to the otcome if they were called upon to meet ouside sevens. St. Michals were good enough to win the Allan Cup last year and Eaton's if given the chance should repeat. By the way the cup is still in possession of the O.H.A. tho the trustees have declared that the Victoria's of Winnipeg are the rightful holders. The O.H.A. as has been pointed out cannot see it that way, claiming a distinct violation of the deed of gift, and the courts will have to referee the matter. Frontenac's last season won from the Quebec champions and tho there is little likelihood of a game this year "Jimmy" Sutherland's kids will be ready if called upon.

Toronto has fared pretty well in a hockey sense this year. Varsity won the Senior Inter-Collegiate honors and annexed the O.H.A. junior, while Eaton's Varsity II. of the junior, while Eaton's annexed the O.H.A. senior championship tho it was only to be expected that a Toronto team would land considering that Stratford was the only outside team competing. Toronto Canoe Club made a good strong showing in the junior series. They were knocked out by Orillia in the Semi-finals, losing in the northern town but winning at home but not by a large enough margin to give them victory. As Orillia beat the Frontenac's at home the paddlers have a little glory of a reflected sort coming to them.

IT WOULD SPLIT THE DOMINION IN TWO

And as a House Divided Cannot Stand, So Canada Would Fall Naturally Into the Lap of Uncle Sam, According to the Democratic Idea as Regards Reciprocity.

"Champ" Clark, leader of the Democratic party in the last Congress, may be a chump and Senator Ramp, leader of the Democratic party in "Mizzourah" may be of the same stamp, but they are at least of one mind, and of the same mind doubtless of the majority of the Dercocrats who forgot partizan politics and voted for the Reciprocity bill in the last House of Representatives. Such a master move do these Democrats consider "the pact" that they are fighting President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt for creed for the honor of its initiation. Here is a choice extract from a speech delivered by Senator Ramp, in connection with which it is absurd to suppose that those people in the States who favor Members Fielding and Paterson's masterpiece have not some ulterior motive in their minds. "What," says Mr. Ramp, "is the Democratic party's real aim in forcing on the Republicans the reciprocity bill with Canada. Gentlemen! I am a plain man with a plain manner of speech. Fellow Missourians! I am one of yourselves and not given to mincing my words or holding up my hands, unless the other fellow has the drop on me. I am not now restrained by the exigencies of diplomacy. I hold the responsible position of leader of the Democratic party, but does such responsibility ever weigh so heavily on the shoulders of a Missourian that he forgets the use of his tongue. You know me better than that! Gentlemen! the Democratic party sees in the reciprocity bill a wedge which will be driven between Eastern and Western Canada. A country divided against itself must fall, and the wedge we shall drive by means of this bill will split Canada in two and both halves will fall into the lap of the Democratic party: In other words, gentlemen, the Democratic party means to annex Canda by force or guile. Why? Because, gentlemen, Canada is under the tyrannous heel of a foreign country; a country that is a monarchy and therefore absolutely opposed to all the tenets of a democracy. According to the Monroe doctrine no foreign power may interfere with any other power in this western hemisphere without first consulting the United States. The Democratic party have come to the conclusion that Great Britain by its monarchial system, which is extended over Canada, directly transgresses the fundamental ideal of the Monroe doctrine and we therefore, acting well within our rights, are going to annex Canada. Canada, as you are aware, fellow Missourians, lies to the north of our great and prosperous country. The boundary line is purely arbitrary and has been so arranged by Great Britain acting in conjunction with a few wild Indians and old settlers of that great northern region, that it takes in the vast wheat fields of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, generally known as the Prairie Provinces."

"Now, gentlemen, fellow Missourians, these four provinces belong by right to the United States. They are an integral part of our great Northwest. They used to be the stamping ground of vast herds of buffalo, which is an animal which comes into the game laws of the United States. And yet Great Britain dares despute our right to that territory on account of a slight mistake made by the original geographers of that district in drawing a line straight instead of crooked. With these three or four provinces possibly there may be another to the north of them, as an integral part of the United States, and with our just claims to British Columbia and Ontario fully established the other three provinces naturally fall under our sway." And much more to the same effect. "Champ" and Ramp may not exactly be slaves, but they sure indicate the way the wind blows in the opinion of United States senators who favor reciprocity.

A BEGETTER OF MARES.

But Alcantara Was Not Over Successful in Getting Extra Fast Colts.

Out in California there died the other day a mare named Bertha, a nag which, altho the public had never heard of her, was famous among horsemen and breeders as the only mare to produce five performers at the trot or the pace, or both, with records below 2.10.

That is more than enough to give any horse a front niche in the equine hall of fame, and Bertha deserves her prominence, as in addition to the five 2.10 or better pacers, she was the mother of some slower things, her total contribution to the 2.20 list being ten, and then, for good measure, she had among her children a yearling with a record of 2.26½, a rate of speed that at the age named surely is equal to 2.20 at maturity. Here is a list of Bertha's 2.10 pacers:

Name	Record	Sire
Dan Derby	2.04¼	Charles Derby
The Limit	2.00¼	Searchlight
Owyho	2.07¼	Owybee
Derbertha	2.07¾	Charles Derby
Diablo	2.09¼	Charles Derby

It will be noted that Bertha produced her 2.10 or better to three different stallions, showing her blood to have been the potent factor in the problem, and for this reason the story of her pedigree is of interest. She was sired by Alcantara, which was one of a pair of noted stallions got by George Wilkes from the Mambrino Patchen mare, Alma Mater, the other being Alcoyne. Alcantara was a fast trotter for his day, a good looking horse, and as the George Wilkes Mambrino Patchen cross was the fashion, he had a lot of good mares sent to his court.

Also he lived to be 30 years old and got a lot of speed and speed-producing sons and daughters. But with all his long life and success in the stud Alcantara never was able to sire a 2.10 trotter, while his brother, Alcoyne, who died at the age of 10, had three of that sort, all good race horses. But in the matter of having his daughters become celebrated brood-mares Alcantara, denied fame of the topnotch sort as a speed begetter, has been very fortunate.

Pastimes of the People

The New Lacrosse Association.

Why are the majorit yof the sporting editors so down on the proposed new lacrosse association as they are? It surely is not because it finds favor in one particular direction, and yet to the onlooker it has that appearance, and also yet the proprietor of the particular direction referred to is the prime supporter and chief influencer, if such a word may be used, of the Ontario Hockey Association, which body the originators of the new lacrosse association declare, it is their purpose to emulate. If sundry clubs choose to band together in a new organization they surely have a right to without any great hubbub being made. And the Canadian Lacrosse Association officers may as well know it first as last that there are people on the streets, and friends of the association, too, or at least, those who are not favorable to the proposed new organization, who do not hesitate to say that it has become fossilized and needs rejuvenating. That the amateurism is not unalloyed, either among those in office or in the rank and file, is openly acknowledged and avowed. Such being the case there is room for improvement for more honesty of purpose, and if an association of Simon Pures can be formed it is as well it should be had, for every man has a right to choose his own company, and, in the aggregate, professionalism in sport has never shown the highest form of gentility. It will be noticed I said "in the aggregate," for there is no reason why a professional should not be as good a gentleman in voice and manner as an amateur. Sometimes he is and sometimes he is not. The same is true of the amateur, but happily "in the aggregate" he comes nearer to the realization of the becoming than the other fellow.

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A Reciprocity Tour.

A friend writing me from Philadelphia says: "Don't you people entertain that reciprocity idea. The one thing heard here is that 'Canada is going to become one of us.' It don't matter what politicians say, that is the prevailing notion among all manner of people of the States. You may talk about loyalty to Great Britain, but as you know we people are only loyal to ourselves, and it would be a proud day for the States when Canada fell in line. We would like to get Mexico on account of its undoubted wealth, but we would prefer Canada, for your people are our people. I am only giving you the language I hear, not my own, altho put in words as if coming from me. Don't entertain the notion. The hand dealt to you was stacked and would either be recalled on one pretext or another or would lead to further extensions. Don't give my name, but these are the facts as anybody can ascertain if they mix around at all. Probably you wouldn't want any better enlightenment as to the extent to which this notion prevails than reference to the fact that various articles are being called 'reciprocity,' among them the annual Glidden tour of the American Automobile Association, which this year will travel thru Montreal to Ottawa and will take as observers United States army officials from the signal corps and engineer corps. The statement is made that 'Information of considerable value is expected to be obtained by these army officials.' In order to acquaint contestants with the obstacles along the highways from Washington to Ottawa, an illustrated lecture is to be given the night before the tour starts. Stereopticon views of dangerous places will be presented. Don't tell Col. Sam Hughes about this, or the heather will be on fire." In a postscript my friend says: "I hear an 'annexation cigar' is to be placed on the market. In fact, it appears to me that a regular annexation campaign is in course of hatchment."

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In Ancient Days.

The patron of the ring of the past had not to depend for his excitement upon the battling of black and white artists alone. There were bouts between women professors. These quaint challenges issued give some idea of the ring etiquet of that day—1772. Elizabeth Wilkinson having "had some words" with Hannah Hyfield demanded satisfaction. "I invite her," she advertised, "to meet me upon the stage and box me for three guineas; each woman to hold half-a-crown in each hand, and the first woman to drop the money to lose the battle." The invitation was accepted: "I, Hannah Hyfield, will not fail, God willing, to give Elizabeth Wilkinson more blows than words. She may expect a good thumping." The reports of female battles of the eighteenth century are not edifying. In 1768, for instance, we read that: "Two women fought for a new shift, valued at half-a-crown, in the Spa Fields, near Islington. The battle was won by a woman called Bruising Peg, who beat her antagonist in a terrible manner." And again in the same year: "An extraordinary battle was fought in the Spa Fields by two women against two taylors, for a guinea a head, which was won by the ladies, who beat the taylors in a severe manner."

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Football, Lacrosse, Hockey.

Football players who foul are dealt pretty severely with in England. If foul-playing lacrosse and hockey players were similarly dealt with in Canada the games would assuredly benefit. Any man who is sent off the field in England for fouling is suspended by the Football Association from playing for at least a fortnight. A second offence involves suspension for two or three months; and every player knows that a third offence—an authority says he has never heard of a man offending three times—would mean his being out of the game for good. If it be objected that it all lies with the referee, who may choose not to interfere with foul play, and not send the man off the field, the answer is that the association does not hesitate publicly and permanently to suspend the referee from the exercise of his functions if he handles a game weakly in this respect. "Remember that there are thirty of these 'gladiatorial shows' every Saturday," an English correspondent goes on, "yet I do not believe there has been ten cases of sending off the field this season—that is, in nearly 700 matches. If the public goes to these games in its thousands to see brutality it obviously wastes its time and money. The plain fact is," he says, "that professional association football, whatever its demerits may be, is one of the cleanest games played anywhere."

* * * * * *

British Aid to Horses.

In the Imperial House of Commons recently, Sir Edward Strachey outlined the plan of the government for dealing with the grant of $200,000 to the board of agriculture and fisheries in connection with the encouragement of horse-breeding. There had been 118 stallions entered for the King's premiums, and these stallions were to serve mares at a fee of one guinea ($5). For each foal up to 90 the owner of the stallion would have the right of charging 12s 6d ($3). If the stallion traveled there would be an allowance of half a guinea extra for each mare served. Besides the King's premiums there would also be the board's premiums, to be given to not more than 50 stallions, not necessarily thoroubred, in order to encourage the use of hunter stallions. For each mare served up to 90, the owner of the stallion would receive one guinea, and for each foal up to 90 five shillings. When the stallion traveled there would be 6s extra. The owner would be allowed to charge £1 for each mare served in addition. The stallions would be selected by the board with the assistance of the county committees, and the county committees would be asked to provide stations in each locality for the stallions. In order to keep brood mares in Britain, the board would give free nominations to about 800 King's premium horses of £2 each, and to 650 of the board's stallions of £1 each. The board would also purchase annually some 200 half-bred working mares, to be placed with suitable persons by the committee. These mares would be served annually at the same fee, not exceeding £2. The county committee would have the option, up to four years old, of refusing to purchase any foal dropped by that mare.

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International Polo.

If local polo enthusiasts really had expectancy of getting the British polo team that is to play for the American cup to visit Canada it is to be feared they will be disappointed, for the team does not expect to be in America until late in May, and it expects to be back in England for the coronation week—June 19 to 24. It is tolerably evident the polo gentlemen do not propose to stay in America longer than is necessary for the playing of the cup matches, which must be over before June 10. They will have hardly had time to get rid of their sea legs before they are off again. If they win in such circumstances it will be a marvel. The team will be under Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd and will comprise Capt. F. W. Barrett (15th Hussars), Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, Capt. L. St. C. Cheape (1st King's Dragoon Guards), Mr. A. N. Edwards (9th Lancers), Mr. R. N. Grenfell, Capt. B. H. Mathew-Lannowe (4th Dragoon Guards), and Mr. E. W. E. Palmes (10th Hussars).

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Australia's Wonder.

George Gray, the Australian billiardist, is something more than a phenomenon, he is a wonder, but it will be interesting to see how he fares when his contract with the E. J. Riley Co. expires and he uses other balls than crystallate and other tables than the Riley. Use, custom, conditions and special instruments are great factors in success, and George Gray, aged 20, has had the advantage of all these. Apart from them, however, he is a marvel of patience, skill and exactitude. Naturally his English rivals attribute his success to terms and conditions, and doubtless they will pounce on him when he is at liberty to play on the Billiard Association's championship tables. But it is guineas to farthings that their professed hopes, expectations and ideas will come to nought and that the young Australian will establish his right to be considered the champion of champions. Then the French will doubtless take a whack out of him and then the Yanks. At English billiards he will doubtless keep the ambitions of all in check, but when he comes to the carom game his success will not be so well assured. The youngster may come here for exhibition purposes, but unfortunately among our people there are no foemen worthy of his steel, or rather cue. Meantime the world's record at the English game stands at 1576, which Gray made at Southampton, Eng., in a match against Nelson, a fellow-countryman, by the way.

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Polo in the States.

There are to be big polo doings in the United States this year. Several international matches are to be played and forty ponies are already on the way across the Atlantic for the use of the British representatives. A stand is also being erected at Meadowbrook, Long Island, as large as our exhibition affair, or at least that will accommodate 15,000 people. Judging from the latter fact the game must have caught on pretty well with our neighbors. Doubtless an attempt well be made to get the Britishers to visit Toronto. And that reminds me that a recent visitor to the Canadian west says that the cow-boys have taken to the game and have organized two teams either of which could probably beat any team that could be pitted against them. If dare-devil reckless riding could win doubtless this is true, but it's more than likely that the gentlemen of the lariat and the broncho have not the utmost regard for rules. Still a match between two cow-boy teams would be interesting and more than likely thrilling. Anyway the playing of the game by these rough riders cannot but be beneficial, for it cannot fail to lead to the better training and breeding of ponies. With intelligence and care Alberta should become the greatest polo pony producing district in the world.

THE FABLE OF THE FOOLISH MONKEY

Like All Fables It Has a Moral and an Application to the Cases of a Very Large Number of Bipeds Who Ought to Have More Than Monkey Intelligence.

IN a country near the Nile, the natives, if they come to trust and like you, will tell you this fable:

Once upon a Time there was a Monkey, who, from his high Place in the tops of the Cocoanut Trees, watched the Men at work in the Villages. One day he saw a Carpenter sawing Logs with a Saw which he had made out of a Sword.

The Monkey was Interested in the Saw—for Monkeys are Always Interested in Everything. At night when the Carpenter was Asleep, the Monkey went to his Hut and Stole the Saw. The next morning he climbed a Tree with his Prize, and seating himself on a Limb, began to saw it, as he had seen the Man saw the Log.

But he got on the Wrong side of the Saw. When he had sawed the Limb half way in Two, it broke, and despite his nimbleness, he Fell into the River Below, which was filled with Crocodiles. The Moral of this Fable is: "Keep on the right side of the Saw."

You may draw that moral, or a number of others from the fable. It is worth thinking about, whatever moral you draw from it. As you advance in years, and in experience, which the years bring with them, you look back on your earlier days and discover with disgust that you have made many mistakes.

It is the wise man who profits by the mistakes of others, if he can. It is much less costly and annoying than profiting by his own.

If you read and study you can avert much trouble; you can avert far more if you **OBSERVE**. Look at the young men whom you meet, or whom you watch as you go about your business or your amusements.

Here is one diligently at work sawing away his future with the deadly saw we call **INTEMPERANCE**. Like the imitative monkey, he gets no end of amusement out of drink. He has been told that many great men have been drunkards, and he has also been told, which is not true, that some of them were great men **BECAUSE** they were drunkards; that is, they never did anything of importance unless they were drunk.

So he plays with intemperance till he cultivates the vice of drinking, and then, when he discovers that his only support has been cut off and that he is rapidly going to destruction, he shouts in vain for help.

Happily, intemperance is decreasing. It is no longer fashionable to be drunk in society. Statesmen no longer consider it just the thing to go into a Senate chamber drunk. Employers have discovered that a useful man is too expensive if he has not the sense to keep sober, and that sober men can be found easily to take the place of those who neglect their work because they like the sensation that comes with intoxication.

As the years go by, the human monkeys who use that means of bringing about their downfall will decrease rapidly in numbers. But the means that men find to destroy themselves are of endless variety.

Men, especially those who have not learned to reflect, are continually meddling with forces they do not understand, and continually getting into trouble because of it.

It is not always the vicious or the dishonest that come to grief. Often the best intentioned discover when it is too late that they have been cutting their support away, and that the chasm of destruction lurks beneath them.

The get rich plaything is a saw that men will use to bring them into trouble as long as the gambling instinct remains a human inheritance, and that promises to be forever.

It is hard to persuade the man who has to work hard for a little money that his prosperous neighbors have not gained their prosperity by lucky chances. For years a great lottery, stretching like a writhing snake about the country, robbed the people of millions of dollars weekly. Rich and poor, high and low bought tickets every week, living on the hopes that were kindled by widely published stories of big winnings, never learning of the thousands of cases of despair and suicide occasioned by the losses that went to make up those winnings.

When at last the Government took a hand and drove out the lottery, other forms of gambling rose up to replace it.

Race track gambling, now luckily almost at an end, served to supply the saw by which the foolish public could plunge itself to its fate. Then came the 520 per cent interest games, and "fake" investment schemes, many of which still flourish despite all that can be done to drive them out of existence.

It has been said that the gambler does not seek his victims; that he never compels anybody to gamble; that he merely furnishes the opportunity and his prey comes of its own accord.

As well defend the snake which lies in wait at the mouth of a prairie dog burrow. The snake knows that the prairie dog must sooner or later come out of his lair. The gambler knows that the average human being must sooner or later gamble.

If you know of a man who, honest otherwise, is still inclined to try to get rich quick by responding to any of the lures of the sharks that prey on his kind, do not try to warn him away by talking of the evil of gambling itself, or the danger of losing. You cannot make him believe that he will lose. Hope springs eternal in the human breast. The hope of winning cannot be stilled in the breast of the gambler.

Tell him that he may win, but that his winnings will come out of the pockets of the men and women who must lose. Tell him that the five hundred dollars he expects to get out of some carefully disguised lottery scheme will be taken from the total savings of some poor widow, striving in her ignorance to get a fortune out of the few dollars her husband has left her.

Tell him that, no matter how fortunate he may be, his fortune will mean some other man's misfortune, and that his success will bring sorrow, perhaps despair, to others. Then, **IF HE IS HONEST**, he will stop.

It is easy to say that no honest man will ever gamble; that no self-respecting man will ever drink; that no intelligent man will destroy his future by indolence, or vanity.

But the man who sees poverty staring him in the face, his children in danger of want, and the cost of living going up at a rate with which his earnings cannot possibly keep pace, may be forgiven if he sometimes yields to the temptation to get something for nothing, so alluringly presented to him by the scoundrels who fatten on that particularly rascally species of robbery.

As for the drunkard—the temptations that are offered to him are at first put in so subtle and apparently harmless a form that he is drifting down a terrible current before he fairly realizes where he is going.

Indolence, one of the most irresistible means of self-destruction, is inherent in most men. A great and successful man, who himself works eleven or twelve hours every day, and does not spare the men who work under his direction, admits that he is naturally lazy.

"Every man," he says, "is as lazy as he dares to be. The only difference between me and some of the men I know who have not got as far as I have is that I have not the courage to be very lazy."

It is so easy to slight the task at hand, or to put it off until to-morrow; so pleasant to do the things you want to do rather than the thing you ought to do, that a man must summon all his will power to resist.

In your own experience you have undoubtedly met men of real talent who have proved utter failures because of their indolence, while other men, with half the natural equipment, have far outstripped them.

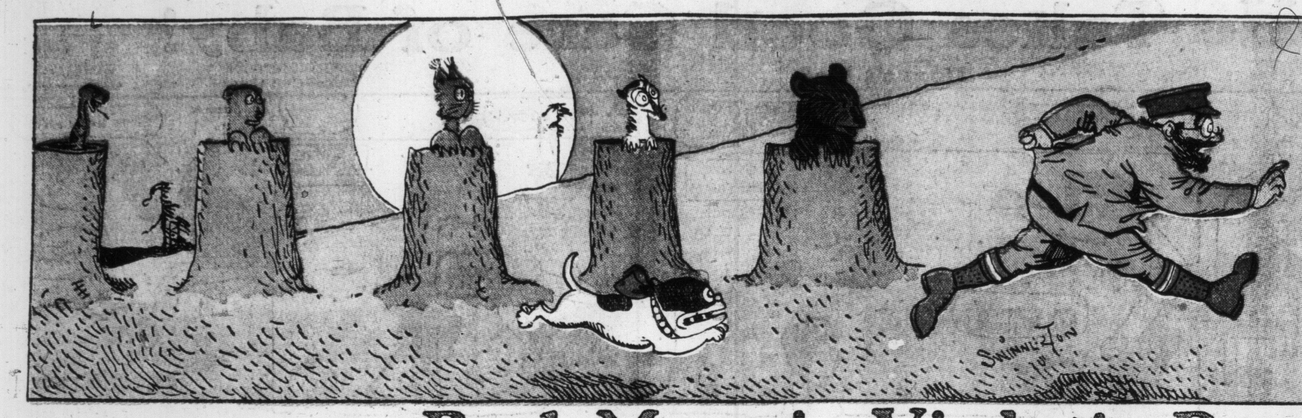
The man who plods gets little applause or admiration while he is plodding, but there comes a time when the brilliant man finds that he has only been sawing away his support by trifling with the gifts that the Creator bestowed upon him, and when the plodder comes to the reward that his long arid toilings have earned for him, then his is the applause and the homage that comes to all success, and the bitterness of despair is for the man who has wasted the gifts that were his by nature.

As the world grows larger and competition grows keener, it becomes harder and harder to rise above the general level, to be anything but the commonplace citizen, who has the price of his living fixed for him, who is denied any real voice in the government of which he ought to be a part, who, far from doing anything for his fellow men, finds it difficult to do anything for himself and his family.

As his difficulties grow his caution must increase. There are and always will be alluring temptations to beset his way. There will be plenty of saws ready to his hand, and if he chooses to use them to cut from under him the only support he has, destruction is always ready to swallow him up, like the grimly humorous crocodiles in the cartoon that accompanies this editorial.

But if he uses his **JUDGMENT**, which all men possess in a greater or less degree, and thinks before he allows himself to try tempting experiments, he will not find the way to usefulness so hard, after all.

FUJI MICRO SAFETY



Comic Section of the Toronto World

March 19th 1911.

Bad Mans! Violet! Raccoon!

Willie! Joy! Oh, Gentle Spring!

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1. "HEY! DOND TOUCH IT!"

2. "VOTS DER MATTER MIT YOU? DIDND YOU HEARD ME SAID IT?"

3. "OUICH!"

4. "SO! TAKE DOT." "BAD MANS!"

5. "HA! HA! YOU GOT IT! CHASS? UNT I AM TOO SMART! HUH? CHASS?"

6.

7. "OUICH!"

8.

9. "HA! MAYBE NOW YOU BELIEF ME VEN I SAY BETTER NOT DO IT! HUH? CHASS?" "GR-R-R-BOW-WOW!"

10. OUICH!

11. BRUF

12. "BAD MANS!"

SWINNERTON

Jimmy--He Takes Good Care of Baby!

Doesn't He?

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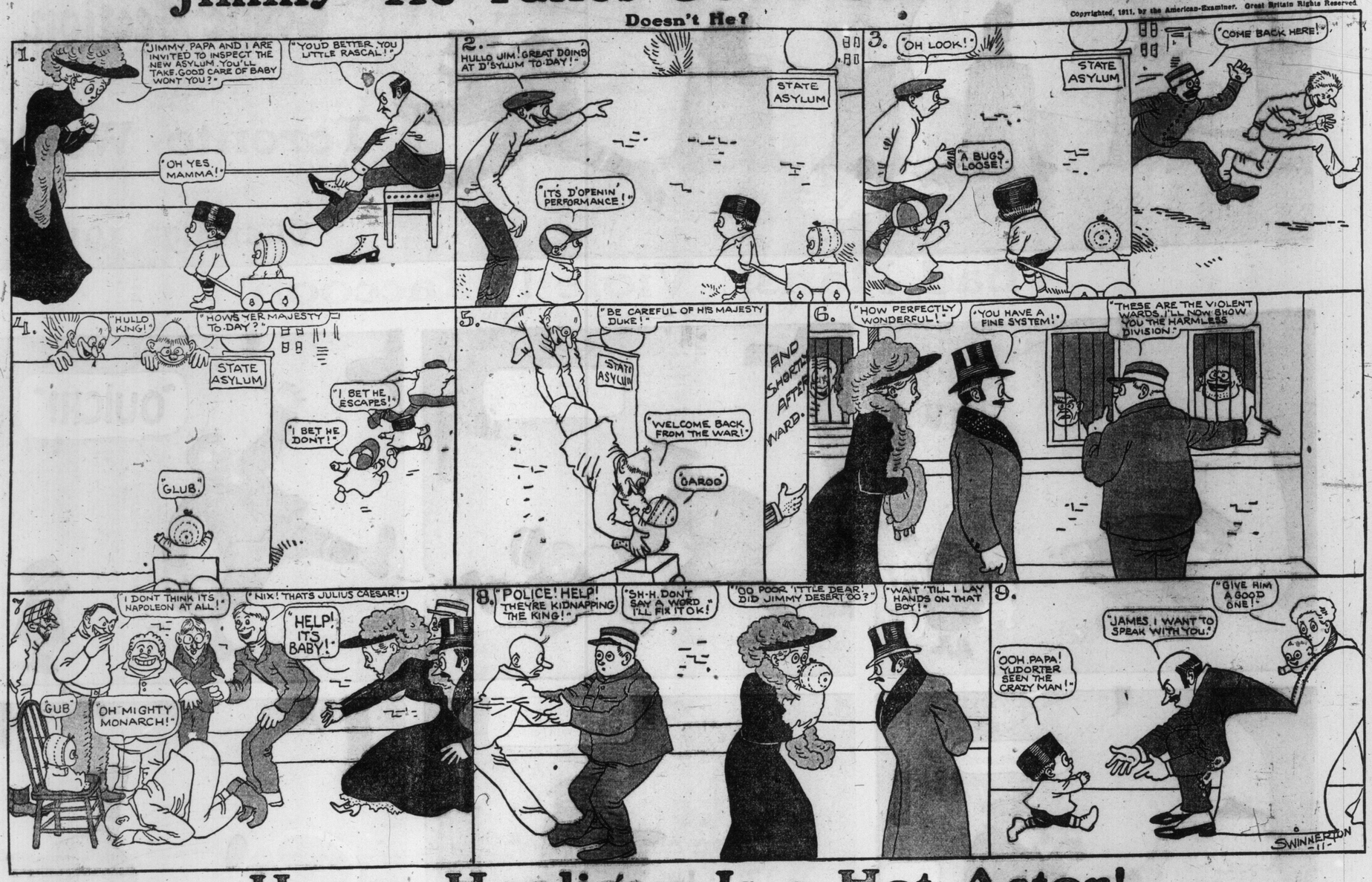

Happy Hooligan Is a Hot Actor!

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A Rattling Good Time at Howson Lott's!

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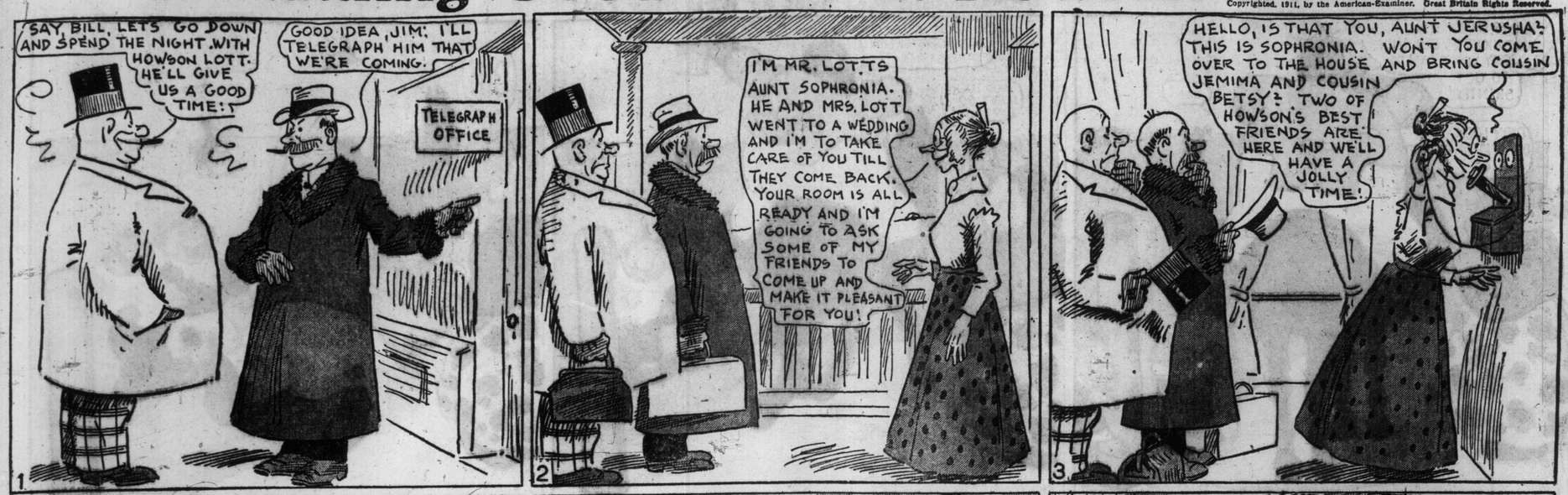

FOXY GRANDPA & THE BOYS

LITTLE BROTHER

The Boys Play a Greedy Joke on Little Brother, but Foxy Grandpa Teaches Them to Be More Generous.

1. BOYS—Oh, there comes Little Brother! Let's hide our apples.

2. BOYS—We just saw Gran'pa looking for you around the corner, baby.

3. BOYS—Didn't we get rid of him easily!

4. BOYS—Now to enjoy our apples!

5. BOYS—Goodness! What has become of them?

6. GRANDPA—Hello, boys. Come and share our fine apples!

What's the Use?

Der Captain May Just as Well Stay Fat!

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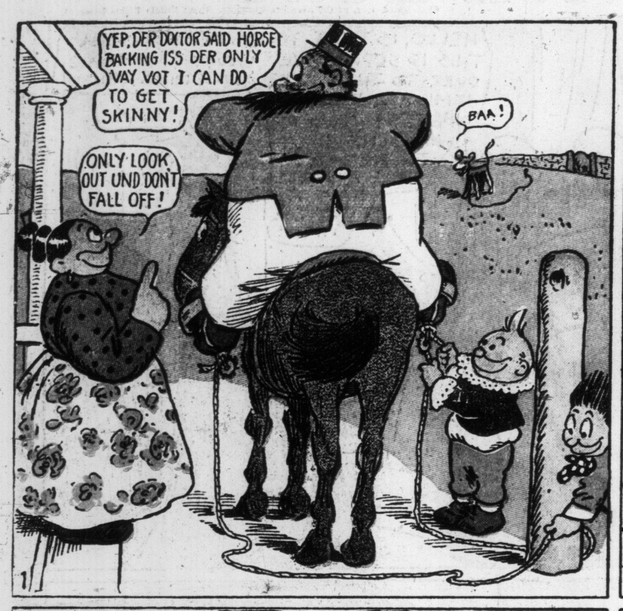

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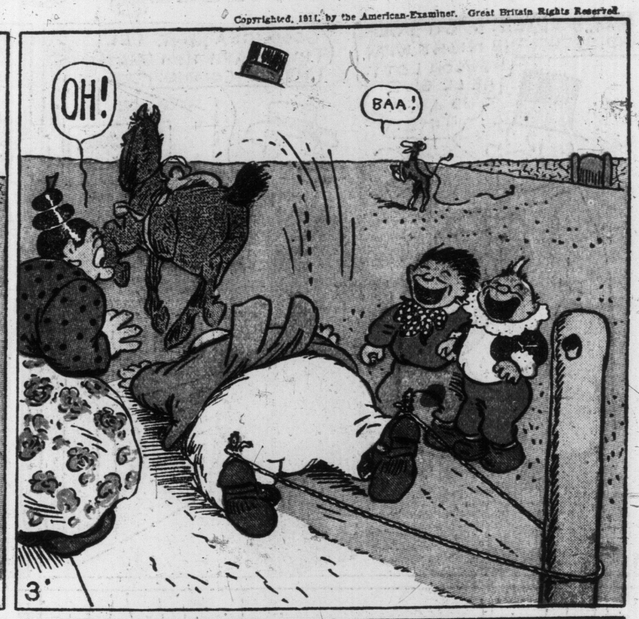

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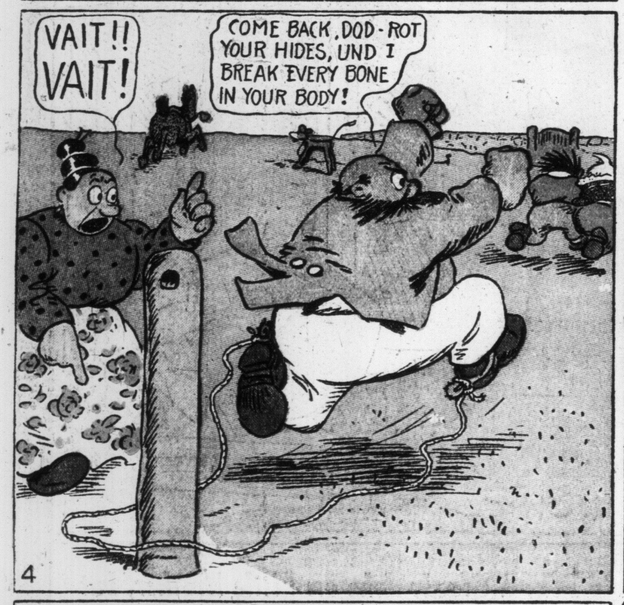

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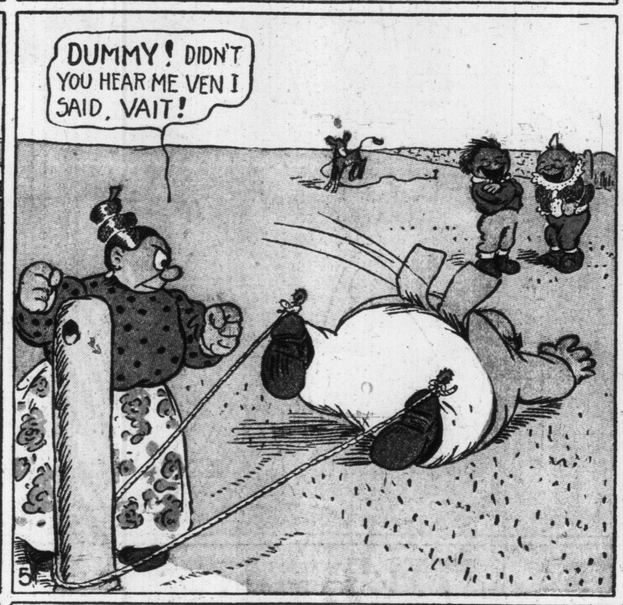

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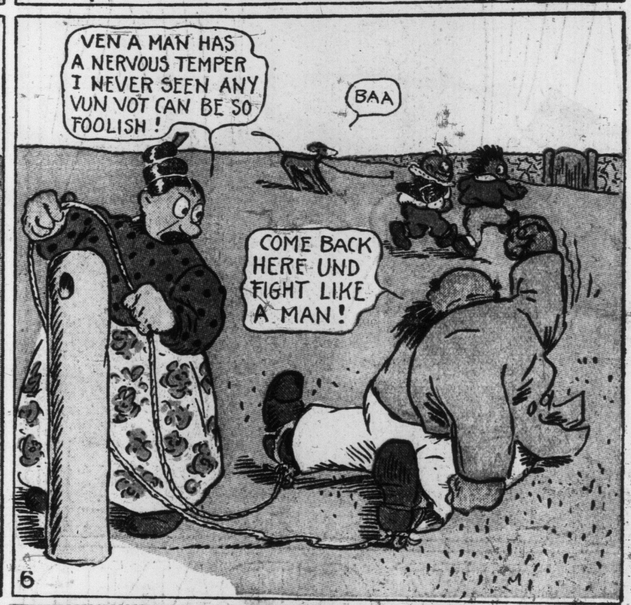

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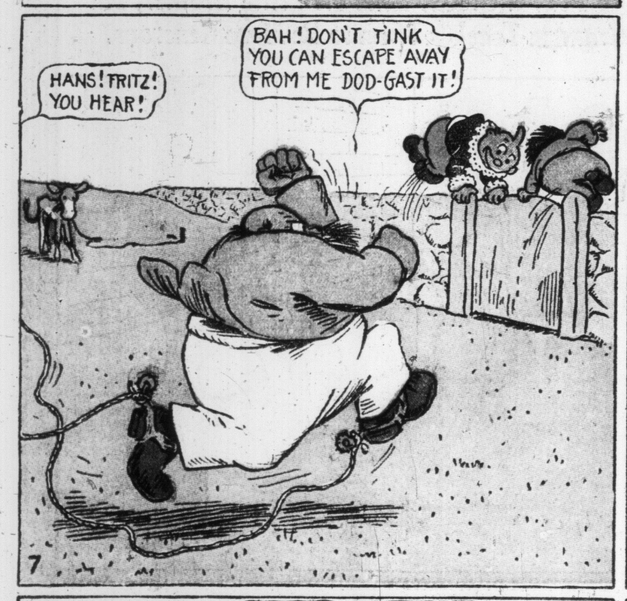

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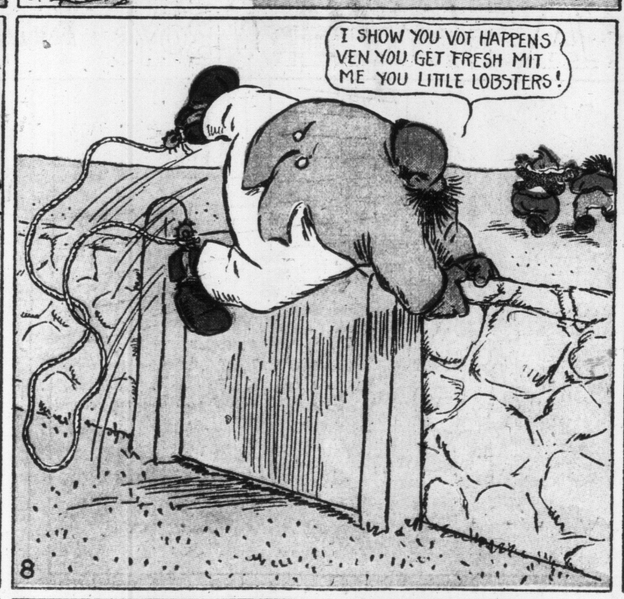

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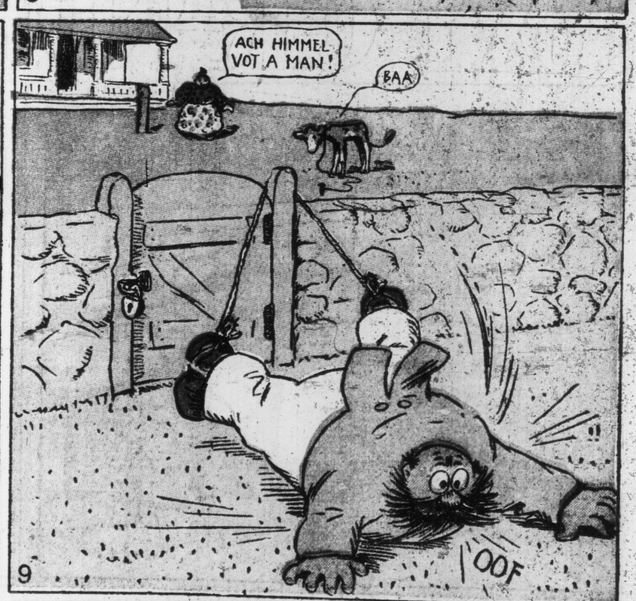

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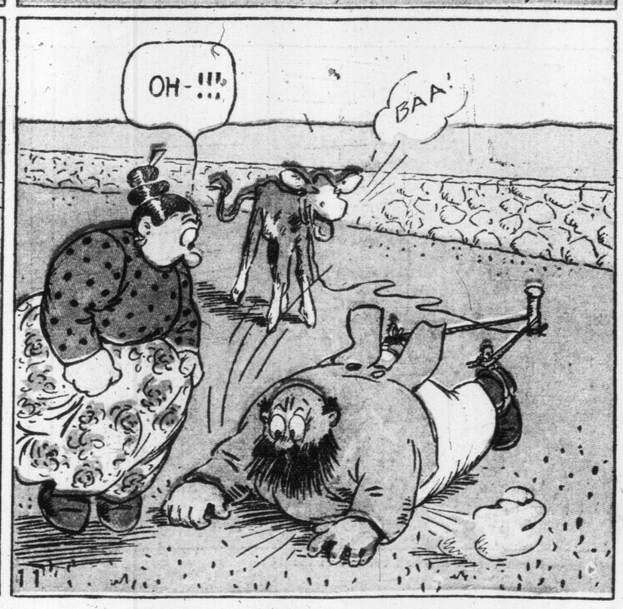
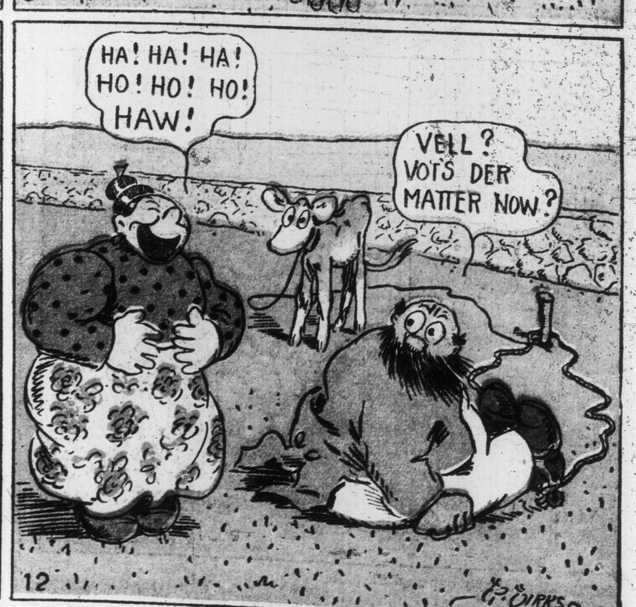
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