Killed 4-year-old Son Couldn't Support Him

Toronto's Jobless Army Problem For Authorities

More Arrests to Follow The Farmers' Bank Probe

The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 12 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 15 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Female Reading Room

Big European Cities Forbid Traction Companies to Overcrowd Street Cars

JOBLESS AND HOMELESS, ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED FLOCKING TO TORONTO

What of the Thousands of Unemployed Who Have Drifted Into Toronto Because of the Cessation of Big Public Works Elsewhere.

(By Peripatetic).

The old adage says, and says it beyond contradiction, "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives." The rich man, rolling home from his club in his automobile, clad in furs, his "belly with fat capon lined," casts a half sleepy look upon the hollow-eyed wretch shivering in rags on the street corner, puzzles over the problem, finds it too much for him and promptly forgets.

My lady, in her dainty robes, escorted to her carriage by the obsequeous footman with sheltering umbrella, shudders at some wan-faced sister at her elbow, allows a reluctant tear one moment to mar the powdered beauty of her face, resolves to see the dear canon about it in the morning, sinks into her cushioned seat, sighs deeply and promptly forgets.

The business man, stopped one moment in his hurry by some forlorn fellow-mortal, curses to himself, says, "Why the devil don't you go to work?" and promptly forgets.

There is no real harm in these people. They are good husbands and wives, tender fathers and mother; but they are busy with their own concerns. They have never known the pinch of poverty—or if, by chance, they have, it is too recent to be safe to recall it or so remote as to have been long forgotten. They go their own way in their own world, with its own joys and sorrows, pleasures and pains, loves and losses. The church sees them regularly in their seats; the charity lists finds their names liberally recorded. Suffice it. Their duty is done. They are the "one half."

The Other Half.

But how does the "other half" live? In rain and snow, in ice and cold, without knowing in the morning where they will sleep at night, with no money for food or fuel or clothes, how does the other live? Tho the "one half" does not know, The World has been trying to find out for them. The World's home sphere is Toronto. Let us confine ourselves to this most Christian city. Let us drop down Bay-street at 3 o'clock when The Telegram is issued and question that great crowd that is waiting to catch the first chance at any advertisement of possible work. Ah! brothers, what a crowd! Surely the winter pauperism of our Queen City must exceed that of New York or London in percentage.

Well-clad or in gruesome remnants; clean-shaved or grey and bristly; rosy and still confident, or sallow with the tinge of despair; grim with the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick; old and young; but all anxious and all in want and sorrow, they are waiting.

Why They Come.

"I came in from a country town because the shops were cutting down for the winter," said one to The Sunday World. "I could get a job to-morrow

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THE JOBLESS ARMY.

There are from 2000 to 4000 unemployed men in Toronto this winter—men who are sorely in need of means to sustain them.

Many of these have come to Toronto from other portions of Ontario, owing to the cessation of railroad and other public work. They drift into the large cities at this season of the year because of the belief that work is more easily found here or in default of employment the necessities of life are more easily obtained.

A Sunday World reporter interviewed a number of these jobless men and sets down in the accompanying article what they have to say.

OTHER ARRESTS FOR WRECKING BANK?

Crown Attorney Confers With Curator and Counsel for Bankers' Association—Col. Munro Signed the Statements in Dark.

Following the pleas of guilty entered in police court Friday morning by former General Manager Travers of the Farmers' Bank, now awaiting sentence in Toronto Jail, a conference was held in the head office of the bank at Adelaide and Bay-streets, Saturday morning, at which there were present Crown Attorney Corley, Curator G. T. Clarkson, James Bicknell, K.C., counsel for the Bankers' Association, and Inspector of Detectives Walter Duncan. While nothing definite could be learned of the deliberations, it was gleaned that "further prosecutions" was the burden of the discourse, and that developments are likely to follow.

May Swell Assets.

With the disclosures made in police court, the possibility of the addition of $90,000 to the assets of the bank arises; first, thru the conviction of Travers the bonds by which he was guaranteed to the extent of $60,000 in Lloyd's and the United States Fidelity Co. become collectable and will be called on by the curator. Then $10,000 which Mr. Dewart, Travers' counsel, declared had been paid to one Crompton to secure the return of $50,000 worth of Keeley mine stock, given in exchange for a deposit of $100,000, may be made the subject of an action to recover.

Thoro Enquiry in Sight.

Everyone connected with the case seems to admit that the disclosures in the police court make it imperative that the investigation shall not cease until the last remote ramification of the bank's manipulation has been exposed. It is not likely that the police court probe will go deeper in the Travers case, but it is said that the winding-up proceedings before a higher court will be exhaustive and may be relied upon to disclose any other criminals or criminal acts in connection with the wrecking of the bank.

Many have wished to hear the statement of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, the first president of the bank, but so far it has been impossible to locate the genial doctor. Two reports place him among widely different surroundings. It is said that he is "wintering" in his summer home on an island in Muskoka, while another man who used to know a good deal about his affairs says that he has been recently seen about the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo.

Not in Garb of Jail.

Meanwhile Travers is in the jail. He is allowed to have his meals sent in, and, as is the case with all prisoners awaiting sentence, he is still allowed to wear his own clothes. In fact, he would not be compelled to don the prison garb of the jail unless, which is extremely unlikely, the sentence imposed should consign him to that institution.

Attorney-General Foy, when asked yesterday if he would make any statement with regard to his attitude to the case, declared that he would not, and did not.

President Signed Unknowingly.

Col. Munro, president of the bank, is at Embro. He declared on Saturday that he had no knowledge that the returns to the government were incorrect. He said that he had signed them upon the representation of General Manager Travers and Chief Accountant Fitzgibbon that they were correct.

It is practically certain that no action will be taken against Col. Munro, as Mr. Travers is understood to have declared that his statement that he had no knowledge that the returns were wrong is correct. Following the precedent of the Ontario Bank case, where the president was declared innocent by Police Magistrate Denison because he had not known that the returns were wrong, Col. Munro will therefore not be prosecuted.

Was Warned Year Ago.

The World, however, has been informed by a substantial business man of the city, who was a shareholder to the extent of $10,000 and still holds $5000 of the bank's stock, that nearly a year ago he wrote to the president asking him to come and see him, and when he came warned him that there were sinister rumors as to the bank's condition and that it was his duty as president to inspect the books and acquaint himself with the truth or falsity of such rumors, which appeared to be well founded.

LIBERALS HAVE LOST HOPE.

Since the World's foreshadowing of the probable capture of Toronto by the Conservatives after the visit of Hon. R. L. Borden, several prominent Liberals have admitted that they do not expect to carry more than four seats in the next election. They decline to specify the doubtful seat.

Canada's Next Governor

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

CANADA MUST GIVE U.S. SATISFACTORY CONCESSION

Democrats Likely to Drive Hard Bargain With the Dominion—Want Quid Pro Quo.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 14—(Special).—Canada cannot hope to get for nothing from the Democratic party what it is now engaged in bargaining for with President Taft in the way of reduction in customs duties. This was made plain to-day by Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, who is to be the Democratic Speaker of the next house, and by Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, who will be the chairman of the Democratic ways and means committee. In interviews with The Sunday World reporter they both declared strongly for the principle of reciprocity with Canada.

Hope From Democrats.

Information has reached Washington in the last few days that some Canadians are opposing reciprocity with the United States, because they believe the Democrats will give them exactly what President Taft is now asking the Dominion to pay for with reciprocal concessions.

It is also reported that the "popgun" free trade bills introduced in the house a few days ago by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, one of Speaker Cannon's lieutenants, have helped to mislead Canada. Everybody here knows that Mr. Mann is merely having a little fun.

"What is the use of talking about what the Canadians can expect from the Democratic party" asked Mr. Clark. "Everybody knows that the Democrats are not in a position to revise the tariff. True, we have captured the house of representatives, but the senate and the president are still Republican."

Taft is Sanguine.

President Taft is taking a close interest in the negotiations. He is sanguine that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached.

At this particular stage of the proceedings none of the leaders in congress are taking a very lively interest in the negotiations. After a treaty has been drawn up, however, the task that will confront the president will be to win the support of the members of congress.

NEW SHIP FOR U.S. FLEET

"The Biggest Ever" Constructed Across the Line.

PHILADELPHIA Jan.14.—The United States battleship Arkansas, the largest warship ever constructed in this country, was successfully launched this afternoon from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N.J.

Opposition Will Force Enquiry by Government Into Wreck of Farmers'

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The fact that W. R. Travers, late general manager of the Farmers' Bank, has pleaded guilty to certain infractions of the law is not calculated to shut off any further investigation into the manner in which the affairs of the defunct institution were conducted.

The Sunday World is informed that certain members of the opposition will force the hand of the government to show what disposition is to be made with regard to the matter. A royal commission will be demanded to overcome the curtailed investigation in the courts, and, whether granted or not, a number of amendments to the present law will be introduced into parliament.

OVERCROWDING OF CARS NOT TOLERATED ABROAD

Stringent Regulations Prevent Packing Men and Women Into Trains—68 Per Cent. More Cars In Rush Hours In Liverpool.

A bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce contains some interesting information as to what old world cities are doing to prevent overcrowding of street cars. The bulletin consists of consular reports, and can be accepted as accurate. To quote:

LIVERPOOL.

There is almost entire absence of excessive overcrowding of street cars in this city, even during the opening and closing business hours of the day, when traffic is the heaviest. This problem has been dealt with and satisfactorily met by the local authorities placing upon the various tramway lines no less than 68 per cent. additional cars during the rush hours. In a general way two distinct classes of passengers are carried, namely, the men employed in the shipping operations of the port along the line of docks and those engaged in the large commercial offices of the city. The former go to work much earlier than the latter, and in this way the traffic during the morning hours is more easily regulated.

Type of Street Cars.

The regulation street car of Liverpool is the "double-decker"; that is, passengers are accommodated in the main body of the car and also by seats provided above. The length of the cars is 28 feet and the height 16 feet 8 inches. On the lower deck the seats are arranged along the side of the car, and accommodate 22 people seated; on the upper deck the seats are arranged transversely, with a passageway in the middle, and accommodate 38 people. The only provision made for standing on these cars is the strape attached to the pole just under the ceiling of the lower deck. Standing on the upper deck is absolutely prohibited.

Passengers board the cars at the rear end, the step being of sufficient width to admit two, but a heavy brass rod separates the space between them, which prevents crowding. The doors of the car are only wide enough to admit one person at a time. On the upper and lower decks are signs stating the number of passengers which a deck will accommodate. The conductors become proficient in estimating the number of persons who have boarded a car and when filled the iron gate is closed, indicating that there is no more room for passengers.

Until 1908 the cars of this district were of one uniform type, when an experiment was made with what are termed "first-class" cars, which showed the advisability of reserving only the inside of the cars for first-class passengers, the upper deck being utilized for passengers at the usual prices. So satisfactory is this system that applications have been received for its extension to other routes.

Overcrowding of Cars Eliminated.

The Liverpool overhead electric railway, which runs along the dock 6 1-2 miles, from one end of the city to the other, carries an average of 24,000 passengers a day. Overcrowding is eliminated by running trains more frequently, as on the surface roads. The trains consist of two or three coaches, with a seating capacity of 45 passengers each. A five-minute service is run during the ordinary working hours, and then a ten-minute service until midnight. During a certain period, however, when the dock workmen are going and returning from their work, a half-minute service is run; it is estimated that the total traffic is carried in one hour and 30 minutes. Occasionally the platforms to the trains become crowded, in which case tickets are no longer sold until the trains have carried off the surplus passengers.

BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham is assisted in the handling of street car passengers during the "rush hours" by having the lines radiate in all directions from the manufacturing and business portions of the city. Standing in a street car is specifically prohibited, due to a desire for the comfort of the passengers and to the fact that the lines are narrow gauge, the tracks being only 3 1-2 feet wide, altho, when the weather is bad and sometimes during the rush hours a few standing passengers are permitted. A few straps hang from the top of the car only for the purpose of assisting passengers entering and leaving.

How Crowding Is Prevented.

The ordinances of the city give the police authority to regulate the loading and unloading of passengers, consequently there is no rushing and crowding in getting on cars. Passengers form two lines; one line is for the lower part of the car and the other for the top deck, which is reached by winding stairs in front and rear, all Birmingham cars having two decks. The forming of two lines is called the "queue" system and is in operation thruout the

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Old-World Cities and Overcrowding Nuisance

LIVERPOOL.
In rush hours 68 per cent. additional cars are placed upon the lines.

BIRMINGHAM.
Standing in cars specifically prohibited, except when weather is bad and sometimes during rush hours, when a few standing passengers are permitted.

MANCHESTER.
Tramways satisfactorily cope with traffic by providing extra cars at rush hours.

LEEDS.
Car service augmented three times a day in rush hours. The increase of cars is 30 per cent.

BELFAST.
Conductor closes gates of platform when he has passengers enough.

MARSEILLES.
Each car carries a card with number of passengers to be accommodated.

BRUSSELS.
Overcrowding prohibited, number of passengers being restricted by city regulations.

BERLIN.
In rush hours number of cars is increased. Police regulations provide for number of passengers to be carried.

MOSCOW.
Standing room for eight passengers on rear platform.

SMOKE TESTS OF PLUMBING.

Dr. Hastings, M.H.O., is determined to make every one of Toronto's 400 master plumbers live up to the previsions of the law governing the holding of their licenses during the coming year. This will apply chiefly to the making of smoke tests.

He has issued a circular to plumbers, builders and owners, notifying them that the smoke test must be made at the completion of every job before the work will be passed by the department.

Out of the 5025 permits issued last year only about one-tenth complied with the law in this regard. The enforcement of this rule should prevent incomplete plumbing, and have a good effect on the health of the general public.

TOM FINTON FREE VERDICT NOT GOILTY

Judge Charges Jury in Favor of Prisoner, Who Leaves Court Without a Stain on His Character.

HAMILTON, Jan. 14.—Thomas Finton was put on the stand to-day and told his own story of his last meeting with his father on the day that the latter was found murdered.

Witness said that on the morning of the tragedy the family sat down to breakfast about seven o'clock. Afterward, he went to the barn with his father, had some friendly general conversation with him, and then did the chores and fed and cleaned the horses.

Saw Father in the Shed.

Finton said that after doing the chores he went back to the house and changed his clothes. Later he went back to the shed and saw his father, who gave him a dollar with which to buy feed. He left the farm about 8 o'clock and drove to Hamilton. At the Court House Hotel he received a message about 1 o'clock saying that his father was dead. He then left for home, arriving there about 2.30 o'clock. He was told of the condition of his father's body, and his sister also said that no one was to be allowed to see it until permission was had from the coroner.

Wife Was Insulted.

On the stand Finton said that his wife had left the house because she had been insulted.

"They tried to insinuate that you poisoned your father?" asked Mr. Lynch-Staunton.

This question was unanswered, Mr. Blackstock objecting to its form.

Mr. Biggar as Witness.

S. D. Biggar, junior counsel, was put on the stand at the opening of the trial. He swore that when he visited the city jail after the tragedy he noticed a scar on Tom's finger. He identified a stone brought into court as the one he had seen on the farm near the spot where the body was found.

Mr. Blackstock's Address.

At the afternoon's session of the defence concluded its case with Tom Finton, and Mr. Blackstock called a number of witnesses in. When these had all been heard, Justice Teetzel created somewhat of a sensation by asking Mr. Blackstock to give his views why the evidence should be given to the jury, intimating that no direct evidence, such as the weapon, or direct implication against the prisoner had been submitted. Mr. Blackstock therefore proceeded to review the evidence, pointing out where suspicion pointed to the prisoner. Tom wanted to get his wife on the farm, and the only way he could work it was, knowing that his father's will provided for him recovering half the farm, to do away with the father. With reference to the blood spots, Mr. Blackstock asked if the prisoner had not been given every opportunity to explain them, yet no attempt at doing so had been made, until the lawyers got on the case, when a cut on Tom's finger was wrung in so as to convince the jury that it was how the blood got there. He thought that Tom's statement that perhaps Mrs. Kerr put the blood on his overalls, showed that Tom was afraid. He contended that it was not necessary that the weapon should be found. He asked if it were natural that shoes that were worn around a barnyard should be immaculate. It was not necessary for the crown to explain these blood stains or what Tom put on his wagon before leaving home. Tom's uneasiness when ever the shoe pinched, was a point against him. Too much stress had been taken up with the weakness of circumstantial evidence, to suit him. Mr. Blackstock asked if it was possible with such a mass of evidence that the prisoner should escape for one of the most brutal crimes in criminal annals.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Justice Teetzel felt that should he send this case to the jury he would consider it necessary to tell them that circumstantial evidence should be taken with the greatest caution. He quoted law on the subject, and also English opinions to substantiate the stand he was taking. The circumstances had to be consistent with the prisoner's guilt, and while he would not go so far as to say that the facts were not consistent in this case he thought that the evidence was weak in some particulars.

Justice Teetzel had a compliment to pay to Mr. Blackstock's ability and reliability on questions of law, and regretted that he was unable to agree with his opinion on this point.

Charged for the Prisoner.

Taking the evidence in its entirety, the jury would have a right to accept that the deceased was subject to fainting spells. He thought the position of the body outside the barn door was sufficient to raise a presumption in the minds of the jury that he might have died from an accident, and this had not been dispelled. His lordship did not think there was sufficient evidence to show a motive for the prisoner killing his father. The crown had failed to show that there was such a feeling between the father and the son as to

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WOMAN'S AWFUL CRIME SHOCKS U. S. POLICE

Mother Murders Four-year-old Son Because She Earned Only $3 a Week and Could Not Support Him—Body Found in Bog.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 14.—The confession of Mrs. Edith Melber to the murder of her 4-year-old son, reveals one of the worst crimes that the police have had to deal with for a long time. The frozen body of the child was found in a bog near Albany this week.

The woman was placed under arrest by two local detectives at the New York Central railroad station late yesterday and gave the name of "Ida James."

Protested Her Innocence.

Taken to the police station she tried at first to convince the authorities of her innocence of the crime, giving a lengthy account of her movement with the child.

"My God!" she exclaimed, "I am an innocent woman—I haven't seen my darling boy since I left him with my cousin. If anybody has killed him it was George Teller!"

Then the police pressed her with the facts and the complete confession came.

Confesses to Crime.

"Yes," she exclaimed in great excitement, "I did it—I don't know why, but I was distracted and didn't know what I was doing."

Mrs. Melber told of taking the boy from an institution in Schenectady and leaving him with an aunt of her dead husband over the Christmas holidays. He stayed there till Jan. 5 when the mother was told that she must take him away, and care for him.

"I took George to my working place," she said, "but found I couldn't keep him there, so on Friday, Jan. 6, I went back to the Children's Home with him to see if I couldn't place him there again. I was told I couldn't leave him because I hadn't paid anything for his keep before. I said I wasn't able to, for I was getting only $3 a week.

"The matron told me they might take him in the Albany Home for Children. So the next day I took him on a trolley to Albany with me, and found the home. I didn't get there till about 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon and I didn't find any of the people in charge of the place, only a girl in the office. She said I'd have to get permission of some of the officials to leave the boy. I tried to find some of them, but I couldn't."

Blamed Her Cousin.

Leaving the institution she said she had met George Teller, her cousin, from

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

MOB OF BLACKHANDERS TERRORIZES COURT

Friends of Alleged Kidnappers Make Trouble for New York Magistrate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—When Felie Esposito and Vincenzo Nicoza were arraigned before Magistrate Dodd to-day there were a thousand ugly-looking men, many armed, of their own race, crowding the sidewalks outside the court room. They were friends of Esposito and Nicoza.

They could not get in, because Magistrate Dodd, warned by his last experience in attempting to try the same men, had sent for the reserves of the Miller-avenue police station and had prevented any of the lowering, growling crew from entering the court. Even this precaution did not prevent an attack on Detective Santoco in court, of such violence that the case was adjourned.

Invaded Court Room.

At the last hearing the crowd got into the court room. The witnesses in the case were trembling in terror and even the detectives of the Italian Bureau were nervous. Magistrate Dodd sent for the reserves and had the room cleared. Several knives and a revolver were found in the court room when the last of the crew had been pushed out to the street.

The men are charged with stealing Antonietta Sgambetta, 18 years old, from her home, and keeping her prisoner for several days in a hut.

Assaulted the Detective.

Detective Santoso took the stand today and began giving evidence. Vincenzo Nicoza leaped from the prisoners' chair at the detective's throat. He was tripped and pushed back to his place. With tightly clenched fists he leaned forward and, baring his teeth like a cornered wolf, screamed in Italian at the detective: "You lie, you lie, and I will get you; and if I do not get you, we will!" His struggles to reach the detective became so frenzied that the uproar in court was echoed by the surly crowd outside.

Magistrate Dodd hastily adjourned the case until Monday, ordered the men hurried back to prison and had the street cleared.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Cold.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM

Since the program for the Montreal Opera Co. was printed and the page containing the regular advertisement went to press, an important change has been made in the order of the program. "La Boheme" will be put on Monday night and "Madam Butterfly" Tuesday night. The famous tenor, Edmond Clement, will appear as Don Jose in "Carmen" Saturday night. "Manon," with Frances Alda in the title role, will be put on Wednesday night, as originally planned. The balance of the weekly program is unchanged. Prices: Wednesday and Saturday nights, 50c to $3; other performances, 50c to $2.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON .·. BY LOU SKUCE

THE WASHINGTON TRIO. CITY RECEIVES PERCENTAGE. PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES. THE RUSH IS ON. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT VISITS US.

CITY'S SHIPPING SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

Tonnage of Vessels Entering Harbor Increased 102,000 — Harbormaster Urges Policy That Will Make Docks Uniform.

Marbormaster Postlethwaite's annual report shows an increase in tonnage entering Toronto port of 102,669 in 1910 over the preceding year. This increase is generally marked in the number of vessels of various descriptions entering the harbor. There were 729 propellers, an increase of 211; 2262 steamers, an increase of 198 and 411 sailing craft, an increase of 52. The total number of vessels docking was 3402, an increase of 461.

The coal receipts were 4542 tons more than in 1909, the total tonnage being 127,916, comprising 93,586 tons or anthracite and 34,330 tons of bituminous.

The total quantity of coal imported into this port by rail and vessel during the year, per returns from the government, is as follows: Anthracite, 671,826 tons; bituminous, 558,301 tons; in all 1,230,127 tons, or 98,339 tons more than last year.

The increase in the quantity of coal carried by vessels is not in proportion with the increase in that carried by railways, and this must be more and more noticeable each year, for as the city extends towards the north and west, the railways can deliver coal almost at the consumers' doors, while the vessel trade is handicapped by the long carriage haul.

Uniform Line of Docks.

The harbormaster draws attention to the increased cost of dredging around the ends of docks and advises that it should be discontinued. The owners of wharves would then be compelled to extend their wharves to the windmill line, which was a city regulation 20 years ago.

"We should have a uniform line of docks instead of the zig-zag line now existing, and the appearance of our waterfront would be greatly improved," he says. "The efforts of the commissioners should be confined to keeping the slips and entrances thereto navigable for vessels drawing 14 feet of water."

Nearly $8000 for Dredging.

Dredging in 1908 cost $1033.48; in 1909, 6308.57, and in 1910, $7952.40.

There are 82 vessels wintering here this season with several dredges and derricks, viz., 11 passenger steamers, 6 propellers, 8 steam tugs, 2 schooners, 6 steam yachts, 45 sailing yachts, 2 tow barges and 11 ferry steamers, representing about 19,654 tons register.

The display of storm signals on the Great Lakes for the season of navigation of 1910 was resumed on the 5th of April, and discontinued on the Dec. 10. During the interval, storm signals were hoisted at the eastern gap and the Queen's Wharf, the two display stations for Toronto, on fourteen occasions, thirteen of which were justified by subsequent gales and one was not verified. The season thruout was very free from heavy storms, the autumn months especially so and of the storms which were experienced on only three occasions, was the force of a fresh or strong gale attained. The heaviest storm occured on April 25, and it was from the eastward with a velocity of 54 miles an hour.

Western Gap Nearly Ready.

During the past year repair work has been steadily going on at the eastern entrance to the harbor. All the rods and bolts holding the close piling to the channel face of the eastern pier have been renewed and tightened, where necessary, until it is in good condition. The superstructure of the north end of the east pier for an area of 32 feet x 34 feet has been rebuilt in concrete, also the pier head at the south end of the east pier, 101 feet x 40 feet has been rebuilt of reinforced concrete and is not only a very substantial piece of work, but is an ornament to the harbor entrance.

The work of constructing the new western entrance to the harbor has been carried on very diligently, and should be entirely completed early in 1911. All the crib work, viz. 2535 feet on the south and 2235 feet on the north side, is completed and concrete blocks and sidewalks on the south pier are completed, leaving only the deck to be put on, while on the north pier about half the concrete blocks have been set and 700 feet of side wall.

The dredging of the channel is practically completed to a minimum depth of 18 feet below zero of the harbor commissioners gauge.

Detailed Comparison.

A comparative statement of goods arriving at the port of Toronto during 1909-10 shows:

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1909.	1910.
General merchandise, tons	64,809	81,332
Coal, tons	123,373	127,916
Lake stone, toise	7,174	11,361
Fruit, barrels	92	210
Fruit, crates	9,611	10,997
Fruit, baskets	288,680	16,257
Bricks,	397,000	312,000
Grain, bushels	700	1,230
Horses, carriages, horned cattle	242	259
Ice, tons	5,249	8,416
Oil in bulk, barrels	68,384	103,535
Calves		7

The precipitation for the year is as follows, viz.: Rainfall 26.545 inches. Snow reduced to water, 7.19 inches; in all 33.735 inches, or about three-quarters of an inch more than in 1909.

Receipts for the year were $14,891.71, and expenditures $13,417.51. In 1909 receipts were $13,631.53, and expenditures $10,787.50, and in 1908, $12,013.93 and $6,206.88 respectively.

WOMAN'S AWFUL CRIME SHOCKS U. S. POLICE

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Cleveland, and had told him her troubles.

"My God, little girl, you are having an awful time," he said. "I'm going to help you. Bring the boy to the station at Albany to-morrow, when I'm leaving for home, and I'll take him with me."

Then Mrs. Melber saw, after doing as he requested, she had gone to Schenectady and had not seen the boy again. Later, not hearing from her cousin, she had feared that some harm had come to her child, and had made up her mind to leave for Cleveland, working her way as far as Rochester.

Confronted with the facts in the hands of the police, however, she made a complete confession, exclaiming:

"Everybody, everything was against me. When I found I couldn't put my boy in the Albany home I became crazy. I was nearly distracted, so I decided to end it. George was with me and we stopped in a drug store. I paid five cents for some chocolates and 15 cents for a little bottle of carbolic acid. All the rest of the afternoon we walked the streets.

"At last we got on a street car and rode a while. I don't remember much about it, but we got off on Schnectady-road. It was cold and dark and lonely, and there were no houses in sight. I took poor little Georgie's hand in mine and we again stated to walk. He was so tired that he could hardly drag one foot after another. In his other hand he held his chocolates. He cried a little and complained of being thirsty.

"I said to him: 'Mamma will give you a drink.' I led him across a field into the swamp. 'Here is a drink,' I said, and held the bottle of carbolic acid to his lips. He believed me, as he took a long swallow. He struggled for a minute, but I held him tight and he died in my arms. Then I laid him down upon the ground and kissed him. I took off his coat and shoes and hurried away."

Led Gay Life.

The authorities discovered that since her husband died four years ago Mrs. Melber lived a gay life until all her insurance was spent. It is also reported that the woman had represented herself as being single, and that she was to be married to a young Schenectady man within a week or two.

On account of Mrs. Melber's threats to follow her son to the grave, every care is being taken to prevent her from committing suicide.

EXECUTION AT LETHBRIDGE

Wasil Chobator Hangs for Murder of Lazaruk Last May.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Jan. 14.—Wasil Chobator this morning paid the penalty for murdering Alex. Lazaruk last May. The hanging took place in the N. W. M. P. barracks ground, and the prisoner met death without nervousness. Chobator had no friends in this country and came from Australia. His crime was shooting Alex. Lazaruk on the road between two of the mining shafts of the Malt Coal Co., after lying in wait for his man for several hours.

WHO GETS HOTEL LICENSE?

P. J. Mulqueen Expects to Retain It But L. J. Cosgrave Has Other Ideas.

If the plans of P. J. Mulqueen, present occupant and proprietor of the Tremont House, materializes, when his lease expires in April, 1912, there will be another hotel in the same block and almost next door to the Tremont.

Lawrence J. Cosgrave has purchased the leasehold of the Tremont site, and believes he will enjoy a continuance of the Tremont license.

According to Mr. Mulqueen he will require a new license, as the latter feels sure the license commissioners will allow him to take his license with him.

If some arrangement is not made between these two parties, the affair may culminate in a "tied house" problem, which engaged the attention of the license commissioners some time ago.

"The King's Business"

Evangelistic Meetings To-day.

8 a.m.—Yonge St. Mission; evangelist, Rev. D. S. Toy; singer, Mr. Fred E. Warner.
9 a.m.—County Jail; Mr. and Mrs. Asher.
3 p.m.—Massey Hall (for men only); Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander.
3 p.m.—Metropolitan Church (for women only); Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Chapman.
3 p.m.—College Street Baptist Aikens; singer, Mr. Harvard S. Church; evangelist, Rev. J. W. Saxton.
3 p.m.—Century Baptist Church; evangelist, Rev. George R. Stair; singer, Mr. Albany R. Smith.
3.45 p.m.—High Park Methodist Church; illustrated service for young people; Mr. J. J. Lowe.
4 p.m.—Dovercourt Road Presbyterian Church (for men only); evangelist, Rev. Thos. Needham; singer, Mr. H. E. Litchfield.
4 p.m.—Westmoreland Methodist Church (for women only); Mrs. Asher.
4.15 p.m. — Wesley Methodist Church (for men only); Rev. C. P. Goodson; singer, Mr. Frank Dickson.
4 p.m. — Victoria Presbyterian Church (for men only); Rev. Wm. Patterson; singer, Mr. W. W. Weaver.
4 p.m.—Dunn Ave. Presbyterian Church (for men only); Rev. Ora Samuel Gray; singer, Mr. Charles F. Allen.
4 p.m.—St. John's Presbyterian Church (for men only); evangelist, Rev. H. D. Sheldon; singer, Mr. Owen F. Pugh.
4.15 p.m.—Euclid Ave. Methodist Church (for men only); evangelist, Rev. D. S. Toy; singer, Mr. Fred E. Warner.
4.15 p.m.—Young Women's Guild, 21 McGill St. (women only); evangelist, Rev. George R. Stair; singer, Mr. Albany R. Smith.
4.15 p.m.—Bloor St. Presbyterian (for women only); evangelist, Dr. John H. Elliott; singer, Mr. Merrill N. Naftzger.
6.45 p.m.—Walmer Road Baptist Church; evangelist, Rev. John H. Elliott; singer, Mr. Merrill N. Naftzger.
6.45 p.m.—College St. Baptist Church; evangelist, Rev. John W. Aikens; singer, Mr. Harvard S. Saxton.
6.45 p.m.—Westmoreland Methodist Church; evangelist, Rev. Thos. Needham; singer, Mr. H. E. Litchfield.
7 p.m. — West Presbyterian Church; evangelist, Rev. Daniel S. Toy; singer, Mr. Fred E. Warner.
7 p.m.—St. John's Presbyterian Church; evangelist, Rev. H. D. Sheldon; singer, Mr. C. F. Pugh.
7 p.m.—Bloor St. Baptist Church; evangelist, Rev. George E. Stair; singer, Mr. Albany R. Smith.
7 p.m.—Hope Methodist Church; evangelist, Rev. J. J. Lowe.
8.30 p.m.—Dunn Ave. Presbyterian Church; evangelist, Rev. Ora S Gray; singer, Mr. Charles F. Allen.
8.30 p.m. — Wesley Methodist Church; evangelist, Rev. C. P. Goodson; singer, Mr. Frank Dickson.

CALLS NATIONALISM ANTI-ENGLISH CULT

Quebec Legislator Scores Tactics of the Leaders of French-Canadian Party.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—The feature of the debate on the speech from the throne at the Quebec Legislature was a spirited attack made upon the Nationalists by Dr. J. T. Finnie of St. Lawrence division.

"What is the aim of Nationalism?" asked the speaker. "It is an anti-English movement, first, last and all the time. The Devoir has published articles advising French-Canadians to take money from English banks, it continues to insult our public men and administrators. That is a low kind of warfare which invokes religious hatred and the race cry.

One-Sided Newspapers.

"I hope to see the movement settle down and vanish like many similar ones. Decent journals are refused entry into schools of our province and these papers which see thru one eye only are disseminated."

Dr. Finnie took exception to The Devoir speaking of "the English flag on the legislature worn threadbare by ministerial contact, since they have become imperialists by self-interest."

Hard to Get Teachers.

There are three vacancies for assistant principalships in Toronto which the board of inspectors are having difficulty in securing candidates for, and as yet no applications have been received. Many to whom the positions have been offered have refused on account of a minimum salary of $800, on which they are obliged to start. They say they can obtain better pay elsewhere.

Disturbed Gayety Show.

The inconvenience and unpleasantness of arrest were allowed to go as punishment for Joseph Weiss, who had made noises in the Gayety Theatre. He was remanded for sentence in police court yesterday morning.

TO CARRY SOUL CRUSADE THRU WHOLE PROVINCE

Influx From Many Towns in Prospect — Planning Revival Spread.

A new feature of the Chapman-Alexander campaign will be the holding of excursions to Toronto from all the nearby towns and cities of Ontario. Arrangements have been completed with the railways, and the reduced rates will go into effect on Jan. 23, good until Jan. 31, when the campaign ends. Special services will be held every day and evening of that week and in addition there will be conferences between all the visiting clergy and Christian workers. The purpose is to get the revival spirit started in different centres all over the province. Invitations are being sent to the ministers of all denominations in these cities and towns, to visit Toronto during the revival.

"This campaign is not for Toronto alone," explained E. C. Chapman Saturday afternoon. "It will radiate everywhere over the surrounding country. For example 500 meetings were held thruout New England as the result of the revival in Boston, which Messrs. Chapman and Alexander conducted there two years ago."

Ramifications Everywhere.

A strong feature of the present evangelistic campaign in Toronto is the ramifications of the work. "Its not simply a matter of holding meetings in Massey Hall," said one of the officials. "The idea is to carry the gospel to every place where people congregate. That's why we go into workshops, factories, etc. It doesn't matter what hour of the day it may be. We hold meetings at 7 o'clock in the morning, just as willingly as at any other time and plan to reach out to every avenue of activity."

The requests from people all over teh city for the evangelists to conduct meetings are far too numerous to cope with.

"There were no less than 25 requests yesterday," said the executive secretary. "We simply couldn't attend to them all, as the staff of workers is not sufficient."

Demand at Outside Points.

Even from outside points enquiries are coming in from all sides, asking for information regarding when excursions will be held, reserved seating arrangements, etc.

The executive are highly pleased with the tremendous interest being taken in the campaign, not only by the citizens of Toronto, but also from outside points everywhere.

A mass meeting for men will be held in Massey Hall at 3 p.m. Sunday, and a similar meeting for women in the Metropolitan Church.

There will be no Sunday evening service in Massey Hall.

INQUEST AT BERLIN

No Developments Following Murder of Franz Lobinski.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Coroner Glaister of Wellesley Village opened an inquest at 2 o'clock this afternoon into the death of Franz Lobinski, the aged Pole found murdered at his home, two miles west of Wellesley Village, Friday. The remains were viewed and the inquest adjourned till Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Nothing new has developed in this cruel and mysterious case. The last man to see the murdered man alive was Rudy Geis, a neighbor and friend. He was talking to him two days before the body was found, but has been unable to throw any light upon the matter.

EVANGELISTS PHOTOGRAPHED.

That the clergy of Toronto heartily endorse the campaign of Messrs. Chapman and Alexander, was evidenced by an incident, which occurred on Saturday.

The ministers of the Massey Hall district, with the exception of two who had to attend a funeral service at the time, accompanied Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander to a photographer's, where the entire group were photographed. Everybody admitted that the idea was a splendid one for maintaining the friendships that have been formed by the visiting evangelists during their stay in Toronto.

LIGHTHOUSE TO BE DARK

Vesselmen Disapprove of Policy Towards Gibraltar Point.

The despatch from Ottawa announcing that the marine department will issue an order for the discontinuance of the light at Gibraltar Point, or the island, has stirred up the resentment of local vesselmen, who declare that a light is needful for safe navigation.

Captain Patrick McSherry, who is in charge of the lighthouse, has received notice that the light is to cease shining after March 31, this year.

The lighthouse has been a guide to vessels for 103 years, and, in view of its historical value, the government will maintain it in good repair.

FIFTY BELOW ZERO IN CANADIAN WEST

Cold Wave Sweeps Over Western Cities and Mercury Takes a Record Drop.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 14.—Cold weather is still prevailing thruout the west, according to reports this morning. Edmonton and Prince Albert seem to have had it very cold, the mercury going down to fifty below at both cities. It was forty-five in Regina, but Winnipeg did not suffer this much, the temperature being twenty-six below, the lowest record in the west, excepting for Port Arthur, where the mercury showed six below. Many other towns suffered from severe cold, where temperatures showed between 30 and 40 below. Fine to-day and to-morrow, with cold little more moderate, is predicted to-day.

Coldest for Winter.

At Brandon the experimental farm thermometer registers 39 below, but other thermometers at this city registered 45 below zero this morning at nine o'clock. The record of the winter, 44, being lowest registered up till then.

With the thermometer around 45 below, the City of Prince Albert is finding difficulty getting fuel to fight the cold. The dealers report that the scarcity of wood is due to the C.N.R. One concern has many orders on hand for small quantities and is endeavoring to fill these by having wood hauled by teams. The city council is consulting with the C.N.R. officials to see if something cannot be done to rush forward some fuel.

TOM FINTON FREE

Continued From Page 1.

indicate that the prisoner would commit murder. None of the crown witnesses had given evidence of actual quarrelling. Acting on the presumption that all criminal prosecutions favor the innocence of the prisoner, he therefore told the jury that he must instruct them not to bring in a verdict of guilt against the prisoner. All the evidence did was to throw strong suspicion on the prisoner. He believed that the crown's action was fully justified, and that the investigation had been well conducted.

His lordship therefore recorded a verdict of "Not guilty" on behalf of the jury. The prisoner's wife and friends flocked around him, and Finton laughed for the first time since he appeared in court.

Rear-Admiral Hewitt of the British Navy occupied a seat beside his lordship during this afternoon's session.

The crowd in court was so large that the police had to give out instructions before the prisoner was actually discharged.

No Stain on Character.

When the courtroom had been cleared his lordship addressed the prisoner as follows: "You have heard my address to the jury, and, as I said, that while there was not sufficient evidence to convict you, yet there was sufficient to cast suspicion on you and force you to suffer the long term of imprisonment prior to your trial. I trust your conscience is as clear as mine is in discharging you. This matter is between you and your Maker, and no one else knows. And I believe you are an innocent man, and you are discharged from this court without a stain upon you."

"MEN'S OWN" OF EARLSCOURT

Flourishing Organization Elects Rev. P. P. Bryce President.

At a meeting of the "Men's Own" Association in the Earlscourt Methodist Church these officers were elected:

Hon. presidents—J. Henderson, Dr. Thornton.
Hon. vice-presidents—Dr. McCormick, Dr. Corrigan, Dr. MacNamara.
President—Rev. P. P. Bryce.
Secretary—H. Parfrey, 62 Nairn-ave.
Financial secretary—J. Gould.
Treasurer—Fred Ellwell.
Registrar—H. Hooper.
Committee—Messrs. Allen, Carpenter, Thompson, King, Fox, Briggs, Nelson, Whitehead, Holgate and Wright.

It was decided to start a library and to meet weekly for the discussion of municipal affairs, particularly as they affect Earlscourt.

The average attendance is 80, and on the roll are 168 names. Meetings are held Sunday from 4 p.md to 5 pm. The orchestra is led by J. Armer.

Woman Shoplifter Sentenced.

Mrs. Anna Robson, 50 years, no home, stole a book, a handkerchief and a piece of linen from the Eaton store. She was sent to jail for 30 days from police court yesterday morning.

"Are conditions as prosperous as they were this time a year ago?"

"I think so. I got about the usual amount of calendars and blotters."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Great Britain, Japan and United States in "Peace and Arbitration" Treaty

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Intimations that the Washington Government believes it practicable to extend the Taft-Knox policy of "peace and arbitration" to Japan as well as Great Britain, so as to render the coming revision of the treaties between the United States and the Asiatic power a comparatively light matter, excited from the outset the liveliest gratification in London. This sentiment grows stronger as the diplomatic and commercial advantages of a tripartite arrangement between Washington, London and Tokio are more clearly perceived. Hopes are expressed that nothing may occur on the Pacific slope, pending discussion of the president's projects in the senate, calculated to cause an outburst of racial animosity; and the people of California are urged to make a "supreme effort at self-restraint and to think nationally and internationally if they really desire to serve the interests of all the Staes, instead of the interests of one at the espense of the others."

WEAVING FISCAL MESHES OVER BRITISH AMERICA

British Journal Thinks U. S. is Trying to Forestall Imperial Preference.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The news of a settlement of all questions at issue in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries is regarded with suspicion by The Morning Post.

"What has happened," says that paper, "is that the Americans are now making desperate efforts to forestall imperial reciprocity before it is too late. Their information is not that tariff reform is dead, but that preference here is certain. Newfoundland, under another premier, offered them preference some years ago in return for abolition of the fish duty. They would not take it then, any more than they would accept Canadian overtures, but they would gladly take less now, in order to get in before a possible Chamberlain policy. Whether Americans are to succeed in weaving fiscal meshes over British North America is a question which may depend on whether Mr. Balfour can rise to the occasion."

BIG MINING COMPANIES ENTER PORCUPINE FIELD

Prominent South African and Australian Corporation Take Interest in Ontario Gold Camp.

Information was received in Toronto on Saturday to the effect that the Rhodesia Consolidated Gold Mining Co. of South Africa and the Lake View Gold Mining Co. of Australia have recognized the importance of the Porcupine gold fields of Northern Ontario, and have recently made large investments in the district.

These two concerns are well known operators in South Africa and Australia, and while not as big corporations as the Consolidated South African Mining Co., which has several valuable properties in Porcupine under development, and which is represented in the field by J. B. Tyrrell, M.E., they are noteworthy as being among the large mining companies of the world. Their advent into Porcupine speaks volumes for the opinion of the New Ontario gold camp held by the big gold mining corporations of the world.

Co-incident with the above came the despatch that the Wernher Beit Co., and Abe Bailey, who rank among the largest British mining houses, have entered or are about to enter the Porcupine. Wernher, Beit and Co. have large interests in South Africa, and control at least a dozen of the largest of the South African gold mines. Abe Bailey is a well known operator with heavy interests in Rhodesia. The Central Mining Co., which is a Wernher-Beit concern, will open an office in Porcupine in the near future.

The significance of the entry of these big South African and Australian mining corporations into the Canadian field, can scarcely be estimated. They have never, up to the present, interested themselves in mining in Canada, or in fact in America, and their decision to operate in the Porcupine can only be taken as one of the greatest compliments which could be paid to any young mining camp.

SHEARER CHARGES WERE MOSTLY CORRECT

Judge Robson Finds That the Law Was Laxly Enforced in Winnipeg — He Scores the Newspapers.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The much-canvassed report of Judge Robson on the Shearer "vice charges" was passed on by Acting Premier Rogers to the city clerk to-day. It is a voluminous document, reviewing the original charges published in Toronto papers and the investigation. Judge Robson's findings are as follows:

1. That the charges as to vice in Winnipeg, appearing as headings to the newspaper items in question, are not true.

Segregated Area.

2. As to the charges made by Dr. Shearer, so far as it condemns the condition of things in Winnipeg, as regards the question of social vice, I have to report that a policy of toleration of the offence in question in a limited area, with regulations as to conduct, was adopted by the police commissioners; that such an area was accordingly established by immoral women; that since October, 1909, there was no attempt to restrict the increase of houses of vice in the area, and the number of houses of this class grew from 29 to 50.

Law Not Enforced.

3. That illicit liquor dealing has been general and continuous in the houses in this area, and that, as already particularly shown, the law regarding the same has not been properly enforced.

4. That the result of the above state o faffairs has been the disturbance of peace and good order in the locality, a menace to morals and great depreciation in the value of property of neighboring residents.

5. That the above conditions were not brought about by the corruption of any police authority and that the occupants of the houses referred to do not pay for police protection.

Would Prosecute Newspapers.

Judge Robson in the course of his lengthy review said that the articles in The Toronto Globe, The Mail and Empire, and The World were published with prominent head lines containing statements either false or grossly exaggerated. The publishers of these papers were notified of the commission, but had not seen fit to be represented. He suggested that the city defend itself from slanderous attacks by seeking amendments to its charter enabling it to prosecute for libel in such cases.

In reviewing the history of segregation in Winnipeg, Judge Robson laid down very clearly that the keeping of a bawdy house is illegal under the statutes of Canada; that the duty of the police is to enforce the law, and that the police commissioners have not powers under the city charter to withhold the enforcement of the law in any area or against any class of offenders. These gentlemen sincerely thought that it was in the public interest that the policy known as the passive segregating of the evil should be adopted.

Judge Robson found that the statement of Dr. Shearer, that every bawdy house was an illicit liquor dive, was proved, and he mildly censured the provincial authorities, and also the civic authorities, who apparently had not been awaре that under the amendment to the License Act of 1906 they were empowered to unite with the provincial authorites in the suppression of illegal liquor selling.

GOING TO ENGLAND

E. B. Ryckman, K.C., May Take Hand in Political Game.

E. B. Ryckman, K.C., of the firm of Ryckman, Kerr & MacInnes, is now in London, where he proposes to spend the next year. Some comment in political circles in Toronto has been aroused by this fact, for it is thought that his strong protectionist and imperialistic views will draw him into the tariff reform campaign, and that eventually Mr. Ryckman will get a seat in the imperial house of commons and assist in no small measure in the propaganda for tariff reform.

DEATHS.

FORRESTER—On Jan. 14th, 1911, at his late residence, 587 Euclid avenue, Wm. Forrester, native of Fifeshire, Scotland, in his 83rd year.

Funeral service at above address at 12 o'clock Monday noon, Jan. 15th. Interment at Pickering on arrival of 2 p.m. train. Please omit flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALLEN—In loving memory of James Allen, who departed this life Jan. 15, 1910.

Husband dear has gone forever
From a world of sin and woe.
Ties that bound us death did sever;
Calm and peaceful, he did go.
—Wife.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

stop the meanest, nastiest, most persistent headaches in half an hour or less. We guarantee that they contain no opium, morphine or other poisonous drugs. 25c. a box at your druggists', or by mail from 29

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, - - - - Montreal.

OUR ENVOYS IN WASHINGTON

First-hand Information as to Reciprocity Conference and White House Dinner From Our Veracious Correspondent With the Canadian Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(Very Special.)—This has been a busy week for the trade envoys from Canada. As intimated in my last despatch Messrs. Paterson and Fielding were rushed with eight-seeing during the first few days of their visit, but finally got down to business in the Treasury Building.

While the deliberations of the commissioners were naturally somewhat of a secret character, I am able to furnish Sunday World readers with a note of the main features of the discussion. It seems, according to my informant, who is (it is almost unnecessary to state) high in the counsels of the president and the secretary of state, that immediately after the usual exchanges of "Howdo" and "Fine day" had been given, Mr. Knox somewhat impatiently asked Mr. Paterson to open his little green bag. Mr. Paterson reached below the round table, but finding that the colored porter at the Shoreham had handed him his grip containing his robe de nuit and his extra collar instead of his bag containing state papers, the opening of the negotiations was delayed for fifteen minutes. On the return of the messenger, however, with the necessary papers, the gentlemen soon got down to business.

"We'll proceed with the list alphabetically," began Mr. Knox. "A—acorn. What'll we do with acorns? Free exchange. Good. Then the next is acrobat. There should be reciprocity in acrobats. Shall we agree. Very good. Now, there's actor. Shall we let in the actor fellows, gentlemen?"

"What about the actorines?" asked Mr. Paterson.

"Same terms," suggested Mr. Knox.

Nothing serious was encountered among the A's, but there was a movement on the part of the Canadian minister of customs the moment Mr. Knox got to "B."

"Biscuits," said Mr. Knox, running down the list. "Biscuits. Yes, everybody eats biscuits. The masses in the republican cities will persist in eating biscuits. Cheap biscuits is what they want. The trusts have been keeping up the price of biscuits. We must have Canadian biscuits. Reciprocity in biscuits is what I say. What do you say about biscuits, Mr. Fielding?"

"A-hem! Really, Mr. Knox, I know very little about them. Ask Mr. Paterson."

The secretary of state turned to Mr. Paterson.

"Not on your tin-type. No siree. Free biscuits! Don't believe in them at all. We must protect our infant industries, and we cannot afford to let them come into competition with the big factories on this side. Why, they would simply flood our market with their surplus product. Let us take up the next item—bisons—and get along. We will let in the American bison free. Come now, knock off the duty on your part."

Mr. Knox admitted that there was a great demand for bisons on the part of the consuming public, but the people in his state ate more biscuits. He insisted on biscuits going on the free list, and wouldn't pass on until that item had been disposed of.

Mr. Fielding had been passive. Bluenoses, he said, subsisted altogether on fish, but he yielded to the superior opinion of his colleagues on the question of biscuits, and if Mr. Paterson insisted on biscuits staying on the protected list, why he would have to support him, and that was all there was to it.

There would be little purpose in prolonging this absolutely accurate report of the negotiations up to that moment. The envoys discussed biscuits in every phase, but could not come together, and finally the conference was adjourned, Mr. Paterson declaring that he would pack his portmanteau and leave by the night train.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Fielding despatched a long cipher telegram to Ottawa, urging the prime minister to wire instructions without delay, as Mr. Paterson was obdurate and wanted to break up the conference. The reply came at once: "Hold Paterson at any costs. Am consulting Pugsley about it. Take him over to see Taft's million-dollar cow, and, if necessary the government will stand for the price of an automobile to give him a run around the battlefields of Virginia. But keep Paterson there till Friday."

A number of my inferior associates of the press have wired columns about the impasse, but it goes without saying that they didn't get the real story, and I am pleased to give Sunday World readers the first authentic information of what took place.

In the interval (Wednesday being a day free from work), Mr. Pepper, the chief jollier and tariff expert of the United States customs department, took the Canadian ministers in hand and a raft of interesting spots were visited. In the evening President Taft gave a dinner at the White House in their honor. It was a delightfully recherche affair, as the society reporter says, only the tariff negotiators, the president and Mrs. Taft, two or three intimates of the president and one of the newspaper fraternity being there. The newspaper man was The Sunday World representative.

The menu was quite elaborate, leading Mr. Fielding to observe that "certainly Mrs. Taft is a fine cook." That delightful lady was kept busy passing between the banquet room and the kitchen, seeing to it that the best portions were placed before the Canadian guests. A perfect fire of conversation was kept up while the viands were being disposed of. On one occasion, however, the flow of talk was interrupted by the noise of one of the party drinking soup. Mr. Fielding made a serious blunder by imagining that the White House was supplied from Luther Burbank's vegetable garden. He thought the peas were flat and would not roll off the knife. In his scramble to get one festive pea he upset a glass of Burgundy and rather disturbed the company for a time. Mr. Paterson's antics greatly amused the Taft young ladies. One of his cleverest antics was to fashion his serviette into the form of a rabbit. The subject of reciprocity was barred from the conversation, and, in deference to Mr. Paterson, there was nothing said of the biscuits, which were understood to be the work of Mrs. Taft herself.

That amiable and vivacious lady should be proud of her family, and she doubtless is. Miss Helen has recently inaugurated an early-closing movement for society affairs at the capital, and all White House functions are broken up at midnight. Mrs. Taft asked Mr. Paterson what he thought of the idea.

"Great," was his enthusiastic reply. "Don't bother me a bit. Up home all the bars close at eleven."

Shortly before midnight the gathering dispersed with the singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the Canadian ministers were soon in bed. The next day, Thursday, the reciprocity negotiations were resumed, the letter of instruction from Sir Wilfrid Laurier having arrived, together with some papers which Messrs. Paterson and Fielding forgot in the hurry of their departure. What was done even I was unable to learn, beyond the fact that they arrived at a compromise on the item that caused the split on Monday. Mr. Paterson agreed to let in dog biscuits free, as, he said, these were what they fed the Canadian soldiers on in time of war.

GENERAL BRITS BITTER

Appeals to Countrymen to Maintain Separate Race.

STANDERTON, S. A., Jan. 14.—At the Dingaan's Day feast, held at New Denmark, Gen. Brits addressed a large gathering. In the course of his speech he said: "I earnestly appeal to parents to prevent their children marrying any of the English race. They must not let this colony become a bastard race, the same as Cape Colony. If God had wanted us to become one race He would not have made a distinction between English and Dutch."

He further exhorted his hearers not to forget the fact that it was the English who had murdered 22,000 of their women and children during the late war.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments announced by The Ontario Gazette are:

Wesley Ashton Gordon of Haileybury, solicitor, has been appointed a notary public.

John R. McIntyre of Keene P.O., is now clerk of the sixth division court of the County of Peterboro.

Victor Thibert of Belle River has been appointed bailiff of the sixth division court of Essex, to succeed J. D. Renaud, resigned.

MAKE YOUR OWN HAIR TONIC

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

In a recent issue The New York Herald published a special article on the care of the hair, in which was given the formula for a home-made Hair Tonic, which was highly recommended for its remarkable hair-growing properties, as well as for stopping falling hair, revitalizing the hair roots, destroying the dandruff germ and restoring grey hair to its natural color. This article was of special interest to me, as the formula was one which I myself have prescribed in countless cases with most astonishing results. I remember one case in particular in which I prescribed it for a man who had been bald for many years, and in less than two months after he began its use his head was completely covered with a luxuriant growth of rich, glossy hair, thus proving that hair can be made to grow on a bald head, notwithstanding the opinion of many persons to the contrary.

For the benefit of those who have not seen it before, I give the formula herewith: Six ounces of Bay Rum, 2 ounces Lavona de Composee, one-half drachm Menthol Crystals. Dissolve the Crystals in the Bay Rum and then add the Lavona de Composee; shake thoroughly and apply night and morning to the roots of the hair, rubbing into the scalp with the finger-tips. This preparation contains no coloring matter, but restores grey hair to the natural color by its action on the hair roots. If you desire it perfumed, add one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which combines perfectly with the other ingredients and imparts a most pleasing scent.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET

Suggestions for Increasing Comfort of Traveling Public.

The passenger officials of the Grand Trunk Railway held the first session of their annual meeting at the Union Station last Thursday. The officers meet annually to confer on suggestions for improving the passenger service and increasing the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. It is understood that many valuable suggestions were thrown out, which when adopted will tend to make traveling on this road more comfortable and expeditious. Amongst those present were: G. T. Bell, assistant passenger traffic manager, Montreal; G. W. Vaux, general passenger agent, Montreal; H. G. Elliott, first assistant general passenger agent, Chicago; W. S. Cookson, assistant general passenger agent, Montreal; H. R. Charlton, general advertising agent, Montreal; J. E. Quick, general baggage agent, Toronto; E. W. Smith, superintendent dining and parlor car, Toronto; E. H. Boynton, New England passenger agent, Boston; J. M. Shea, traveling passenger agent, Toronto; H. M. Morgan, city passenger and ticket agent, Buffalo; C. C. Ortenburger, city passenger and ticket agent, Chicago; O. C. Bryant, traveling passenger agent, Chicago; M. J. Corcoran, traveling passenger agent, Chicago; D. P. Drewery, traveling passenger agent, Courtland; F. W. Cooper, traveling passenger agent, Detroit; C. A. Justin, city passenger and ticket agent, Grand Rapids; W. J. Gilkerson, traveling passenger agent, Minneapolis; J. Quinlan, district passenger agent, Montreal; R. McC. Smith, special passenger agent, Montreal; M. O. Dafoe, traveling passenger agent, Montreal; W. H. Clancy, city passenger and ticket agent, Montreal; F. P. Dwyer, general agent passenger department, New York; P. M. Butler, city passenger and ticket agent, Ottawa; W. Robinson, traveling passenger agent, Pittsburg; C. R. Clarke, ticket agent, Port Huron; Geo. H. Stott, city passenger and ticket agent, Quebec; J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto; C. S. Proctor, traveling passenger agent, Toronto; C. E. Jenney, traveling passenger agent, Toronto; C. E. Horning, city passenger and ticket agent, Toronto; R. C. Lett, colonization and traveling agent G.T.P., Winnipeg.

The Genuine Antique Company

extends a cordial invitation to the general public to visit their showrooms, corner of Yonge and Gerrard-streets, over Peterson's Art Store.

Whether one wishes to buy or not, he will be welcome, and what can be a more interesting way of spending an hour or so than in looking over the fine old carved mahogany and African rosewood some of the proudest productions of the European masters of a century or more ago. Each day brings its pieces coming in finished from the storehouse. The goods were personally collected from some of the old families abroad, and many are the interesting stories connected with these pieces of lovely curves and mellow tints.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES WIN IN MEDORA DISPUTE

Justice Middleton Finds That New School Was Necessary, Tho Township Thought Otherwise.

Mr. Justice Middleton on Saturday gave judgment in the case of School Section No. 4, Medora, v. the Townships of Medora and Wood, regarding the issuing of debentures for the erection of an additional public school building in that section.

The judgment is as follows: "It is shown that the proposed loan has been submitted to and sanctioned at a special meeting of the ratepayers called for the purpose. The circumstances justifying the action of the board are not properly the subject of discussion upon this motion, but I may say that the material shows that the board is quite justified in the view that two buildings are necessary in this section. The mandamus must issue, and the township must pay the costs."

W. Chisholm, K.C., acted on behalf of the trustees and A. J. Thompson for the township.

Sold Liquor Without License.

The application of William Sutherland for an order quashing his conviction for selling intoxicating liquor without a license during the months of November and December, 1910, was dismissed with costs.

The judgment showed that, while the defendant might not have made several sales of liquor on different days, and to different persons, as was contended by the crown, nevertheless there was one case proven, and consequently selling is the offence, no matter whether it was on one occasion or on several occasions.

LICENSE BOARDS

Provincial Government Has Already Appointed Fifty-Six of Them.

The provincial government has appointed boards of license commissioners over about half the license districts of Ontario.

Boards have been appointed for the following 56 license districts: Haliburton, East Hastings, North Hastings, West Hastings, Centre Huron, South Huron, East Kent, Kingston, South Lanark, Lennox, Lincoln, Manitoulin, North Middlesex, Monck, Muskoka, Nipissing, oNrth Norfolk, East Northumberland, North Oxford, East Parry Sound, West Parry Sound, Peel, Addington, North Brant, South Brant, Centre Bruce, South Bruce, Carleton, Dundas, East Durham, East Elgin, Fort William, Frontenac, Glengarry, Centre Grey, North Grey, Haldimand, East Peterboro, West Peterboro, North Renfrew, South Renfrew, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, South Simcoe, West Simcoe, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, East Victoria, West Victoria, outh Wellington, West Elgin, West Northumberland, Port Arthur, North Essex, Centre Simcoe and Windsor.

WANT SUNDAY CARS

Toronto, London and Port Arthur Companies Apply for Privilege.

Will the Ontario Legislature give the Toronto & York Radial Railway the privilege of running Sunday cars?

Application for the foregoing privilege is contained in an application from the Toronto & York Railway for power, "upon conditions to be fixed by the railway and municipal board."

The Sunday car question will also be up in connection with London and Port Arthur.

Power to make a series of extensions is also applied for by the Toronto & York Radial, including one to the Village of Markham, and on the Metropolitan division, to the Village of Pefferlaw.

New Factory.

The Fairbanks-Morse Co., manufacturers, have taken out a permit for a one-storey brick foundry to cost $13,800, a shed to cost $5000, and a foundry, cleaning and pattern room, $7000, to be erected at 1363 to 1369 Bloor-street west.

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

BREDIN'S HOME-MADE BREAD

The maximum of goodness should be the first consideration in choosing the family loaf.

And goodness means sweetness, uniformity in quality, wholesomeness, nutriment and a fine flavor.

The experience of thousands of families in Toronto is that

Bredin's Home-made bread covers all the "Goodness" that the most skilled bakermen—with the most up-to-date appliances, can produce in the largest and best equipped baking plant in Canada.

Two small breads—5 cents.

Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585.

Open a "Charge Account" with us and keep your Home cosy and cheerful all the time

Adams

Out of Town Residents should write for our large illustrated Catalogue No. 28 Free Outside of Toronto Only

January All-through-the-Store Clearances

Mid-Winter Sale of Beds and Bedding

If there is one sale more than another that thrifty housekeepers respond to promptly and in big numbers, it's our annual Midwinter Bedding Sale. Bedding, mattresses, blankets and bed dressing of all kinds—is what we call "bread and butter" stock, and the prices are particularly close all the year round, so that an announcement that we will sell these things at reduced prices is very naturally one that receives generous response.

It's a Harvest Time for Home Providers Boarding-house Keepers and Hotel Managers

The goods involved in this annual sale are lines that we sell regularly, bought with scrupulous care, of course. Manufacturers join hands with us at this season in making the prices low. It helps them to "keep the pot boiling" during their usually dull period. Some of the special things are mentioned to show the trend of money-saving:

$2.75 Comforters for $1.89
Filled with absolutely pure white cotton, full double size, covered in best quality art muslin, in a choice assortment of colors. Reg. sold for $2.75. On sale Monday for 1.89

$4 Blankets for $2.95
In mixed wool, white, good double size, heavy weight, fancy blue or pink border, extra good quality. Reg. sold for $4 per pair. Monday 2.95

$6 Blankets for $3.95
Pure all-white Scotch wool, heavily napped fancy border, 7-pound weight, 64 x 84 size. Reg. sold for $6 per pair. Monday special 3.95

$3.75 Mattresses for $2.69
Filled with best curled seagrass, jute felt both sides, and covered in heavy twilled ticking, sanitary guarantee label attached, all widths. Reg. sold for $3.75. Monday special. 2.69

$7.50 Mattresses for $5.49
"Adams Special," filled with pure curled African fibre, no seagrass, covered in choice assortment of art sateen tickings, guarantee label attached, all sizes. Regularly $7.50. Monday special 5.49

All-feather Pillows for $1.29 Pr
Pillows, filled with all selected feathers, full 7-pound weight, covered in best quality art sateen ticking. Regularly sold for $2.00. Monday, per pair 1.29

$3.50 Iron Beds for $2.19
In 4-6 and 4-foot sizes, heavy posts and fillers, neat flat brass caps; these beds have smooth chills and best quality enamel. Regularly sold for $3.50. On sale Monday for 2.19

A $6.00 Iron Bed for $3.95
All widths, best quality white enamel, heavy posts and fillers, large brass rail, mounts and knobs, full drop extension foot. Regularly $6.00. On sale Monday for 3.95

Three Remarkable Price Reductions For the Dining Room

$16.00 Buffet for $11.25
Made of hardwood, early English finish, fitted with British bevel edge mirror, one long display shelf, 2 cutlery drawers, double cupboards, long linen drawer; regularly $16.00. On sale Monday 11.25

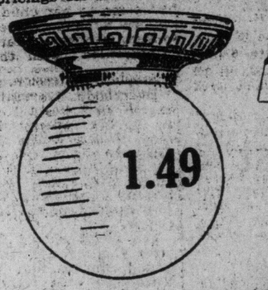
$19.75 Diners for $13.95 Per Set
Set consists of five side chairs and arm, made of hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak finish; high back, upholstered seat in best imitation leather, heavy legs, strongly constructed; regular price $19.75, for 13.95

$22.00 China Cabinet for $15.75
Made of hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak finish, extra large size, double glass doors and glass sides, four shelves, well constructed; regular price $22.00. On sale Monday for 15.75

The January Sale of Electric Fixtures

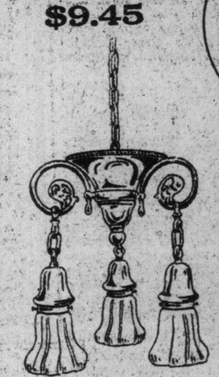
Elegant lighting fixtures for home or business use, in all the latest designs, finishes and art glass trimmings, reduced in price to a fine point for this sale. Some special pricings for Monday:—

$9.45

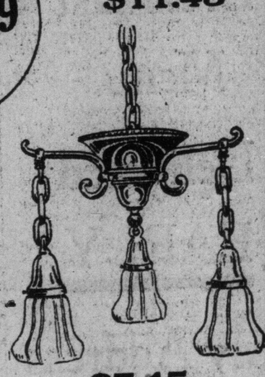


1.49

$11.45



$7.75



$7.45

These fixtures are all first grade goods, rightly constructed of materials that are not merely beautiful, but of a kind that will give lasting use and satisfaction.

All electric fixtures sold by us during the January Sale will be wired and hung in your home free of any extra charge. This is the best time to have your lighting system changed from gas to electric.

This Elegant Couch

Monday 16.95

This handsome Couch—exactly like the illustration—has beautifully polished quarter-cut oak frame in golden finish, extra large in size, 33 deep, comfortable springs, covered in high-grade imitation leather, with button tufted top; regularly sold for $25.00. Monday special 16.95

FREE DURING JANUARY

All Carpets purchased here Sewed, Lined and Laid without charge.

A Carpet Sweeper will be given with purchases of Carpets or Rugs to the amount of $25.00; or

A Vacuum Cleaner (the "Dusto") presented free with purchases amounting to $50.00 during January.

All Drapery Material made up and hung free.

Window Shades made and put up free—you pay only for materials.

This Lot of Famous Food Products Free:—

With every "Hoosier" Kitchen Cabinet or "Caloric" Fireless Cooker purchased on this club plan of

One Dollar Down

and $1.00 per week till paid for.

1 bag "Cobalt" Flour.
1 can Magic Baking Powder.
1 pkg. "Melagama" Tea.
1 jar McLaren's Cheese.
1 pkg. "Melagama" Coffee.
1 jar McLaren's Jelly.
1 pkg. Magic Baking Soda.
1 pkg. Cowan's Cake Icing.
1 tin Cowan's Cocoa.

45c Cretonnes Clearing at 21c

French and English Cretonnes, in a good assortment of patterns and colorings, 32 inches wide, suitable for bedroom draperies, side hangings, valances, bed spreads and box coverings; made up and hung free; regularly worth up to 45c per yard. On sale Monday at 21

Bargains in Bedroom Boxes

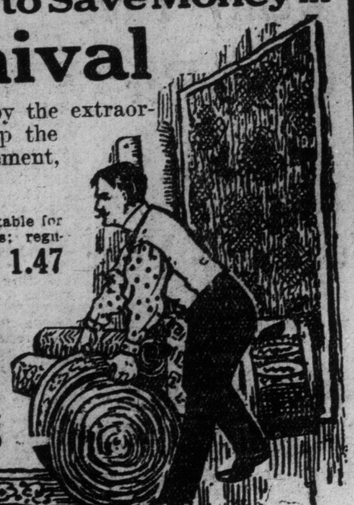
Bedroom Boxes, covered in English and French high-grade cretonnes, in floral designs, blues, rose and greens; padded top, lined throughout with sateen, fitted with castors; very serviceably constructed—

$4.75 size selling for 2.95

$5.50 size selling special at. 3.45

Monday's Splendid Chances to Save Money in the Carpet Carnival

Nearly half of the month gone. Are you profiting by the extraordinary inducements we are offering? Just look up the *Free Features* in another section of this advertisement, and then read these reduced prices for Monday:



$2.25 Wilton and Velvet Carpet for $1.47 Yard

750 yards in all, with borders to match, in a fine range of patterns, suitable for drawing-rooms, halls and stairs, in greens, blues, tans and Orientals; regularly worth up to $2.25 per yard. Monday (sewed, lined and laid free) 1.47

Brussels Art Squares at Reduced Prices

55 only to clear, extra fine quality, with interwoven borders, in floral and Oriental patterns of greens, blues, reds and tans; in size 9x10-6, regularly sold for $24.00. On sale Monday for 17.80

In size 9x12-0, regularly sold for $30.00. On sale Monday 21.90

$9.00 Mohair Rugs for $4.75

50 only Hearth Rugs, in plain or fleeced, size 30x64 inches, in reds, blues and browns; regularly worth up to $9.00. Monday special 4.75

50c Ingrain Stair Carpet for 33c

250 yards, heavy quality, 22½ inches wide, with border, good reversible patterns, in green and red; regularly sold for 50c per yard. On sale Monday for 33

The Adams Furniture Company, Limited - - - City Hall Square

Everybody Should Read a Morning Newspaper Replete With the News of the Previous Twenty Four Hours.

THE DAILY WORLD

is a Very Welcome Addition to the Breakfast Menu. Delivered EARLY

Any Address in the City or Suburbs ---Only Twenty Five Cents Per Month.

Telephone Your Order to Main 5308.

WINTER RACING GOSSIP DISFAVOR AT MONCRIEF

Kentucky Derby to Be Raised to $6000 — Other Southern Tracks to Increase Purses.

By Bert E. Collyer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The disfavor surrounding the racing at Moncrief Park has stimulated the reform, or anti-racing element, who have now the support of the ministerial alliance. Plans, it is said, have been laid to attack at an early date the constitutionality of the law under which the Florida Live Stock Fair and Racing Association is operating.

The movement of the racing solons looking to a renewal of their lease of life in this city is also to be attacked. The latter, of course, will be fought out at Tallahassee next May. It is said that the recent shooting scrapes, especially the killing of James O'Brien by a watchman at Moncrief Park, has stimulated the reform element. In racing circles it is learned that the "city vote" will be relied upon to carry the day.

The stewards of the meeting have lifted the ban on the horses owned by W. R. Martin and formerly trained by Grove Baker. Mr. Baker, who claims to have been "railroaded" has been denied the privileges of the course. The "outlaw" camp keeps growing daily.

It now develops that the "Kangaroo" trial arranged for the benefit of non-subservient turf scribes was even a more glowing fiasco than at first supposed. The meeting, it is said, almost broke up in a riot when a self-respecting gentleman demanded proof other than the mere word of a man like Dick Williams.

* * *

That prosperity prevails in the home of the thoroughbred—Kentucky—and that men vitally interested in the operation of the several tracks comprising the Kentucky circuit are indeed optimistic as to the future, is demonstrated in the announcement, from a semi-official source, to the effect that certain of the racing associations operating under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Racing Commission intend increasing the monetary value of several of the annual fixtures raced for over their courses, chief of these being the Kentucky Derby, the purse value of which, it is understood, will be increased from $5000 to $6000.

Not alone will the profit-sharing intentions of the New Louisville Jockey Club affect certain of its stake events, inasmuch as it is understood the extremely high standard set last fall by this club in the matter of selling race purses is to be adhered to. In a word, therefore, no purse less than $500 will be offered during the forthcoming spring meeting at Churchill Downs. To the men making their livelihood on the thoroughbred turf such will prove welcome news, while to the host of sport-loving Kentuckians, who pride themselves on the possession of three of the most famous courses in the country the unsolicited generosity of the New Louisville Jockey Club is being accepted in the light of an assurance that the highest standard of racing possible will be reached in Kentucky during the season of 1911.

While no direct announcement has been made as to whether or not Lexington and Latonia will follow suit in the increase of purse moneys it is more than probable that such will be the case. In regard to the forthcoming meeting at Lexington it may be stated that several stake events have already been added to those heretofore decided at the historic bluegrass course.

Too much should not be expected from the management of "Fair Latonia" during the coming season. Under the able mangement of John Hackmeister the old Kenton county track has again become a paying venture, but it will take years before Latonia can regain its its old-time popularity. The request of the management of this track at the recent meeting of the Kentucky Racing Commission, for permission to increase the commission derived from the operation of the pari-mutual machines may, to some, appear ill-advised, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the French system of wagering has proved a costly innovation at this track.

Writing to one of his old-time turf friends in this city, Lyman Davis, secretary of the New Louisville Jockey Club, who also holds a like position at Juarez and Empire City tracks, states that he has now fully recovered from his late severe illness. Mr. Davis is still at his home in Covington, Ky., but will, in the near future go to Louisville to prepare the stake and condition books for the spring meeting there. Mr. Davis writes enthusiastically concerning the turf outlook, not only for Kentucky, but also on the Metropolitan circuit. As to Juarez, he assures the recipient of his letter that the Mexican venture has proved a gigantic success and by next winter will have become the real mecca of racing.

* * *

With the multiplication of futurity events for trotting bred colts, making it now possible to race each year for over $100,000 in the various stakes it has been freely predicted that there would be a general falling off in the patronage to some of these stakes. Yet those already closed for the coming season shows instead a material increase in the number of nominators. Secretary Horace Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, announces that no less than 874 weanlings have kept eligible for the $21,000 Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1910. The list embraces thirty-seven states, Canada and England from 311 nominators.

The largest list of colts comes from W. E. D. Stokes' Patchen Wilkes Farm of Lexington, Ky., which names eighty-eight of its grandly bred weanlings, including forty-eight by its sensational sire, Peter the Great, Walnut Farm of L. V. Harkness, at Doneaall, Ky., for the first time in many years, has to be content with second place, owing to unusually bad luck in its breeding operations the past year, naming only sixty-two weanlings out of a possible 148, principally the get of its richly bred trio of sires, Moko, Walnut Hall and Ozone, next comes J. K. Newman's Claiborne Farm, Lexington, Ky., with thirty-eight grandly bred foals by The Director General and Ormonde. Allen Farm of Pittsfield, Mass., is fourth, with thirty, mostly by its grand young stallion Binzars. Then follow William Simpson's Empire City Farms, Cuba, N. Y., with twenty-nine, the majority of which are by the peerless McKinney, and the New Western recruit among the larger nominators to the Futurity, M. W. Savage's International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., which has twenty-four weanlings listed in the Futurity, all but one being by Dan Patch, 1.55¼.

Geographically, Kentucky heads the list with over one-third of the entire number. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and Texas, following in the order named. There are eleven nominations from Canada and one from England. Altogether the stake promises to be one of the best of Kentucky's famous classics, and its liberal patronage by so large a number of breeders indicates their faith in the future of the sport.

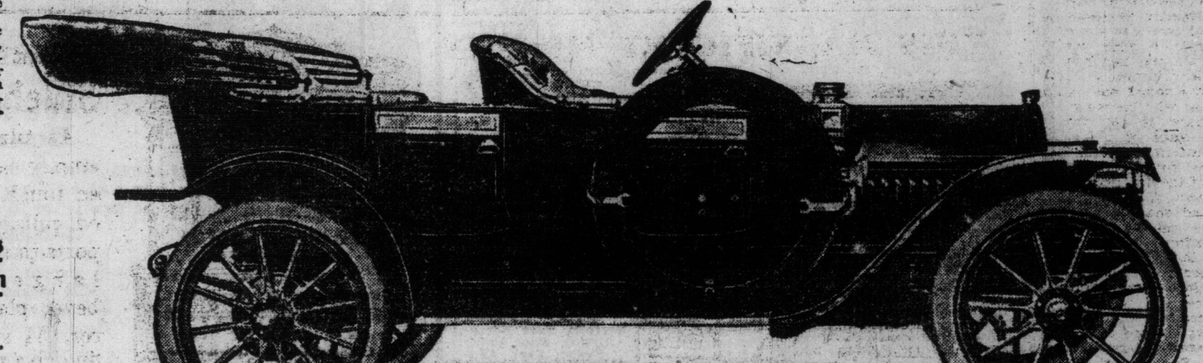
Buy the "EVERITT" at $1,450--it Surpasses Standards of $2,000 Design, Capacity, Making and Quality

Sold at U. S. Price because Canadian-Made

Guaranteed 2 Years because Made Perfectly

Here is the "EVERITT," made entirely in Canada by the Tudhopes, in Orillia. For the first time a car is *entirely* made in Canada. For the first time Canadians can buy at *exactly* U. S. price, saving $150 to $400 on each "Everitt" car. For the first time an extra tire is supplied with a Canadian car as regular equipment. It is the only entirely jig-made car, every part true to 1-1000th inch. It has the only chassis designed to save dead weight, leaving more capacity for live weight (passengers). It has the only motor simplified, standardized, strengthened and designed to give consistent, steady, efficient service, without tinkering, breakdown repairs, tuning up, constant attention. It is the only $1,450 car with long-stroke motor, big wheels, big brakes, 4-inch double-drop side frames, low-hung body, wide seats, big carrying capacity at low gasoline, oil and tire upkeep cost. It revolutionizes every 1911 standard in Canadian automobile selling by giving better value, higher quality, better material, more capacity, longer service, lower running cost, higher road clearance at $1,450.

Investigate the "EVERITT" and compare it with any other car. Every claim will make good. The "EVERITT" is supreme for value-giving.



"EVERITT" Fore-Door Touring, 1911 Model.

ALSO IN

Standard Touring Model. Detachable Tonneau Model.
Torpedo-Roadster Model. 1000-lb. Delivery Body Model.
Prices $1,450 and $1,500, f.o.b. Orillia.

Double-drop frame, 110-in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 3½-in. tires, 34-in. wheels, Universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels. Bosch high-tension instant-spark magneto. Improved aluminum adjustable leather-face cone clutch. Nickel-steel selective non-crossing safety sliding transmission gears, housed at rear axle, 3 forward speeds and 1 reverse. Motor 4-cylinder, 4-cycle, long-stroke, unit-cast, self-lubricating, giving 30 h.p. Speed 4 to 55 miles per hour on high gear. All motor parts accessible and individually adjustable; 11¼-inch high road clearance. "Special Tudhope" equipment includes: Extra tire, tire cover, holders, brass foot rest, robe rail, sight gasoline gauge, shock absorbers, tool kit, magneto, horn, extra size Gray & Davis gas headlights, gas generator, side and rear oil lights. Extra equipment includes mohair top with dust cover and best brass windshield at $125 extra. Guarantee, two years. (Minor variations in equipment for different models.)

Every Part is Made True to 1-1000th Inch

By 782 special guiding jig fixtures, every "Everitt" part fits into the car as designed, without filing, forcing or hand-fitting, as the fixtures are used to guide the tools instead of separate hand-adjusting and guesswork on each part. This accurate car construction makes the "Everitt" strong and long-wearing, because it is as nearly perfect as advanced shop practice can attain. It makes the "Everitt" a well-built and solid machine.

The Tudhopes are the first makers in Canada to use "jigs" for metal working. To produce the "Everitt," "jigs" are used in Canadian shop practice for the first time.

You get the benefit in wear, strength and tuning-up of your "Everitt," which retains its original factory perfection.

The Aluminum Clutch Saves Transmission Wear

The "Everitt" adjustable clutch has a light aluminum body instead of a heavy iron body. Because this light clutch can be spun around instantly by the transmission gears, to much higher speed, when dropping from the "high" to low, (the clutch then being driven by the rear wheels through the transmission), there is no strain or breakages of gear teeth.

The gears are so protected against excessive strains by the aluminum clutch that they wear perfectly, change without noise, are perfect and unchipped.

In braking stops, the light aluminum clutch stops quickly, not forcing the car forward by acting as a flywheel, straining the transmission gears.

The gradual taking up of motor speed by the bulged leather facing starts the car gently, with the least strain on transmission gears.

This means long "Everitt" car service, with perfect gears.

Made to Carry a Big Live-Load

A car with a carefully proportioned but strong chassis, made to save weight, has so much added capacity for carrying passenger weight. This is putting the right kind of weight on the tires, and saving tire wear from the wrong kind of weight. Your $1,450 comes back in liberal carrying capacity. The "Everitt" is big value from the big live-load it carries for you.

A Low-Hung, Easy-Riding Roomy Body

The "Everitt" double-drop frame car hugs the road. The car-body floor is lowered by the double-drop side-frames, but high road clearance is maintained. Riders have lessened side-shocks and jolting. Skidding is prevented. Tire strain is reduced. The "Everitt" is easy to get into and alight from. Yet there is liberal spring clearance, wide running boards, wide seat construction. The double-drop frame permits this.

A Motor of Tremendous Strength

Any motor of the "Everitt" size has to stand 16 blows of 3,200 lbs. each every second it runs, during years of service. This tremendous, racking, tearing explosion strain does not affect the "Everitt" Motor, because it is cast in one piece for the parts taking strain. By casting all cylinders, etc., together, and stiffening them with the crank-shaft housing, the entire motor is in rigid alignment.

You get the benefit because your motor cannot get 'out of tune,' and need constant attention. It has a big, strong, solid, stiff main casting that holds every part where it must run rightly and smoothly.

This big main casting is in line with best motor construction. It is true to 1-1000th inch.

To assure every "Everitt" owner of perfect motor service, this main casting may be replaced by any owner any time, at a special actual cost price.

At a few dollars he can renew his "Everitt" motor and get perfect cylinders, etc., just like new, after having used his car for years. This means big "Everitt" value.

Large-Size Wheels and Big Brakes

Big wheels bridge road ruts, small wheels drop into. The big-wheel "Everitt" rides easily, and wears tires less each mile than small wheels. This saves tire expense on the "Everitt"—longer mileage. The big "Everitt" wheels mean higher speed. Few, if any, cars at $1,450 have the "Everitt" size wheels.

Big drum brakes, extra wide, on the "Everitt" make more sensitive brakes with greater leverage and less wear than small drums on small wheels.

Replacements That Fit---Placed by the Owner

In case of accident, any "Everitt" part from the factory will exactly fit your car to 1-1000th inch. This means that you can fit the part in yourself, without filing. The exact and absolute standardization means lessened breakages anyway. In case of breakages, it means lessened work, time and trouble.

The "Everitt" is a safe buy for every possible accident.

Nickel-Steel Speed Gears That You Cannot Injure

These gears are automatically cut from nickel-steel—the material armor plate is made from. The "Everitt" owner gets gears both wear-resisting and tough. They do not chip or break. Your "Everitt" gears keep in good condition, noiseless, slow-wearing.

You cannot "cross" gears, as all gears, in changing, come into "neutral." Idle gears cannot slip into mesh, as a steel ball locks them in idle position.

They are housed at the rear axle, saving a universal joint and lost power, and run in a bath of heavy oil that cushions them so they cannot grind out of true.

An Extra-Strong Frame With Double Drop

The side units of the "Everitt" chassis frame are pressed steel in channel section, with extra wide 4-inch channel. This gives great strength, with light weight. The low body of the car is more graceful, better looking and easier to enter on account of the double-drop frame. You also get the benefit in the length of service of the "Everitt."

Perfect Equipment---Lots of It---The Best

Not merely best quality equipment goes with the "Everitt," but every "Everitt" has "special Tudhope" equipment; a complete extra tire, cover, holders, shock absorbers, robe and foot rail, with the car. The gas lamps are of extra size, and Gray and Davis make. The Bosch magneto, high tension winding, gives a firing spark on a quarter turn of motor. This makes starting easy.

You don't get the above equipment with other cars at any price. Their full "special Tudhope" equipment is first introduced by the Tudhope interests, and is the only such equipment in the world.

The usual equipment of tool kit, horn, generator, gas and oil lights, comes with the "Everitt," in addition to the above extraordinary regular equipment.

You get a better and fuller equipment with the "Everitt" than in any other car on the market.

A Car the Owner Can Run and Care For

The "Everitt" is simplified to the highest degree. The motor has 152 less parts than the next simplest motor on the market. The chassis has few parts. In actual practice it is small parts getting wrong that "tie-up" the car. These parts are eliminated in the "Everitt." The result is that it is hard to get the "Everitt" car out of running order.

The owner can easily understand and operate his "Everitt." He can easily get at the motor, and remove any single piston, valve, etc., without disarranging or disturbing any other part of the motor.

Easy care is insured by accessible oil cups, automatic internal oiling of motor, a perfect magneto, a special "Everitt" carburettor, simple gear and brake levers and connections, etc.

A Car With Low Up-keep Costs

The long-stroke motor saves gasoline consumption, as the spark may be much more delicately adjusted and manipulated than in the short-stroke motor. Also, the throttle control is more delicate. The torque from the explosion is greater and there is less, piston leakage, because the long-throw crank is more responsive to the explosion impulse.

The tire cost is low because the large wheels save tire wear. The light chassis saves tire wear. The low centre of gravity saves side shocks on tire. The large tires keep inflation better and heat less than small tires.

The tuning-up cost of the "Everitt" is much reduced through accurate 1-1000th inch standardization and fitting. This perfect construction maintains original factory perfection. The simplicity of motor and its strong main casting avoid "falling away" from original condition. There is almost no attention needed for the "Everitt."

The saved weight of chassis and motor mean lessened strain on tire and car at all times.

Canadian Making Means Preferability

The "Everitt" must be right as a car, as perfect as possible in every detail. The manufacturers cannot evade responsibility by distance from the consumer, by customs and exportation trade barriers, by having a tremendous market to draw on.

For the Canadian, this makes the Canadian-made "Everitt" the most preferable practical car purchase he can make. It is made within his market by makers within his reach, who are vitally interested in satisfying his needs by car service, wear, and perfection, with no alternative market in another country. The car must be right. This preferability extends also to replacements under the guarantee or repairs. There is no slow and distant shipment of parts, no Customs formalities, nothing but a quick transaction of the business needed and a direct shipment of the part replaced.

782 "Jigs" Make The "Everitt" Right

A jig is a guide for a machine and a holder for a part being machined. 782 jigs are used to make "Everitt" parts, one jig for each part. The one jig makes scores of parts exactly alike by being used scores of times. The blank drop-forging held in the jig is worked on by machine after machine, and when that part is completed, the jig, with a new piece, carries its new blank forging through precisely the same series of machines. Therefore, every "Everitt" part of one kind is absolutely like every other part of that kind because the same jig is used, and the same tools are guided by this jig the same way to 1-1000th inch on exactly the same place in each blank forging.

This means standardization—all parts alike. It also means strength and good building.

A Two Years' Guarantee to Back Up "Everitt" Quality

The manufacturer of any car will not extend his guarantee a day beyond the usual 60 days' time, unless the quality in his product, thoroughly known by the manufacturer, will permit and make a long guarantee possible.

The "Everitt" guarantee is two years from date of purchase.

This is twelve times the length of guarantee given buyers of good cars. It means in the "Everitt" proof of extreme quality.

It points to the car every Canadian wanting a service car ought to buy.

A $10,000-Car Inspection Service On the $1,450 "Everitt"

The guarantee of two years is made possible by the rigid inspection service on the "Everitt" during making.

The jig method of making not only saves making-time by permitting quicker work, but it means accurate construction.

This great cost-saving, minute adjustments by hand being avoided, is partly given back to the buyer in rigid and microscopic inspection of each part for flaws.

Every "Everitt" part has 5 to 50 inspections for flaws.

Every "Everitt" jig is checked again and again by gauges.

Parts with the least flaw, though accurate to 1-1000th inch, are instantly thrown out, because the jigs permit accuracy automatically. Such rejected parts represent comparatively small cost. They would be too costly to discard if made accurately by old methods, and the manufacturer would 'take a chance'—and hope his 60-day guarantee would be too short to let trouble develop.

In the "Everitt" all such parts are thrown out on the same basis that they are thrown out on parts of $10,000 cars.

The inspection service in rigidity and frequency is a $10,000-car service.

You get the benefit in the $1,450 "Everitt."

You also get the benefit in the "Everitt" 2-Years' Guarantee.

Send for the advance Catalogue No. U—just off the press. Always mention this paper.

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Things Worth While Are Attainable.

Burke.

Those things that are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well protected pursuit. There is nothing that God has judged good for us that he has not given us the means to accomplish, both in the natural and the moral world. If we cry, like children, for the moon, like children, we must cry on.

He Missed It.

Going west on a train from Washington the other day was a 7-year-old boy, who was greatly interested in the scenery. Every minute or so he'd ask his mother a question about something he saw or didn't see. Shortly after the train had left Harper's Ferry, he had a complaint to make.

"Mamma," he said, "was that Harper's Ferry?"

"Yes, dear," she replied.

"I didn't see the harp," said the boy.—New York Telegram.

Uncertain Work.

"Wouldn't you like to be a king when you grow up, my son?"

"No, pa, I'd rather have a steady job."

For Church People

THE SPOILERS.

The battle was over. The beautiful capital was in ruins. The people who traced their ancestory back thru a hundred generations were captives in a foreign land. The most spiritual and humanising laws that the world had ever known seemed to have passed away forever. Out of the well-nigh universal ruin one man remained to tell of his country's reverses and to curse her spoilers.

With a prophet's insight he saw that his country must return to her ancient glory. For there was in her the potent germ from which a grander, greater than she had ever known was yet to spring. With equal power of insight he detected the doom of his country's foes. Amongst the depths to which his enemies were fall he saw one enemy consigned to the deepest depth of all. This abyss of destruction was not reserved for those who dashed his people's little ones against the stones, nor was it for those who required the children of Zion to sing Jehovah's song in a strange land. No, the special woe was reserved for the enemy who saw his country's need and who knew the spiritual destiny bound up with her prosperity, yet which allowed her foes to ruin her by an easy triumph.

It is ever thus. The worst foe a country has is the voter who knowingly allows the spoil hunter to get into or to remain in the place of power while he stands by indifferent. The strongest enemy a good cause encounters is the vis inertia of the don't cares. The mightiest antagonists of the gospel are not the blatant and shallow sceptics, nor the profligate and the openly wicked, but those indifferent to sacred things because of a lack of moral earnestness. For ignorance, for crimson-dyed wickedness, for flagrant folly the Bible tells of a free and complete pardon, but for the standerby in life's blood red earnest battle there is the 'Curse ye, curse ye bitterly Merz," the awful catastrophe of Edom, and the awful and final doom that swept away Laodicea before the besom of Divine destruction.

Making Happy.

One hears so much said nowadays about getting on that he finds it easy to believe that the main thing is to become eminent in society, invention, politics or religion. Anything, it would appear to some, is better than a lack of publicity. Notoriety is better than such a fate. There is a field, however, of which but little is said but which concerns all of us in which we may well court eminence. To take rank there one need not be a captain of industry, tho such commercial success need be no hinderance in this better field. One need not write a book nor become a belted knight nor need one discover a new mine of hidden treasure to become a giant in this sphere. No, the art that becomes every one is simply the practice of making people happy. "A man may tak' a neibur's pairt tho he hae little cash to spare him." Would that more of us studied the art of making happy, for it is an art, after all. Some of our grandmother's knew it and their practice of it taught them a courtesy that we have yet to learn. Sweet faced sisters of charity know it, and carry an atmosphere of peace into smallpox hospitals and fever wards such as is rarely found at an afternoon tea or in ballrooms.

Little children should be taught this art. Youths and maidens should show their devotion to it. Men and women should devote themselves thereto no matter how engrossing the call of the office or how clamorous the domestic duty or the social requirement. Indeed, those who best study this art will find that it is in the end the highest kind of applied science. It means a satisfied customer and consequently a growing trade. It means a happy home whence the inmates go with reluctance and to which they return with delight. It means courtesy in public life, consideration for the weak and unfortunate, appreciation of sacrifice, devotion to duty, the pursuit of worthy ideals and a square deal for everybody. It means "from every man according to his ability; to every man according to his need." An art so beneficent is surely worth acquiring.

The Religious Dodger.

Of course there is no such thing as a religious dodger, but there are persons who are so described. Such a one is the mother who goes racing about the streets or on the trains to attend so-called religious meetings or conventions, leaving her children to shift for themselves for food, for clothing, for instruction and for love. No matter what a spell binder she may be on the platform, or in the committee room, people who know a woman's business will call her a religious dodger. The parents who send their children to Sabbath school to be taught religion, but who declare that they have no time to tell the story of the Babe of Bethlehem, of the Man of Galilee or of the Saviour of Calvary, may be eminent in philanthropy and conspicuous in church life and work, but they are religious dodgers just the same. A father may be careful to secure a platform seat in every revival and to secure a place on some board for social and moral reform, but if he fails to train his son to practice the golden rule at school and in the world of business no matter what church courts may say of him he is a religious dodger. The church member who sneers easily at successful business men, but who refuses to study better business methods thimself on the plea that so doing is conforming to the world may hug himself in his smug complacency, but decent men will put him down a religious dodger. The churchgoer who looks askance at public life and talks loftily of the muddy stream of politics and boasts of the fact that he never attends a political caucus, may have a fine reputation for sanctimoniousness, but honorable men who care not for "The lightly-proffered laurel, the easy, ungrudged praise" set him down as a religious dodger. The religious man takes up his cross, however heavy, and despises no duty. Unlike the fool whose eyes are in the ends of the earth he dodges nothing that makes for human welfare, and heeds the warning that he who provides not for his own particularly those of his own household denies the faith and is worse than an infidel.

Rural Church Conferences.

Some one with a caustic pen writes of some rural church conferences that are being held in several states of the union that the farmers are not looking to preachers to tell them how to farm. When they want to become up-to-date, in that particular this keen-witted writer says the farmers will look to the state university, as they believe that the university knows more about such matters. When the average preacher hears such a comment he wonders where he is at. The woods have been full of those who tell the minister to doff his cloth and white choker and to get into the swim with his fellow mortals. When he does this he is spoken of as being a clerical engineer, and he is warned that even a shoemaker does well to stick to h last. The fact is that a minister must be a leader in his community or soon come to be a mere place filler, a nonentity. In rural life the minister's business is to see to it that none in his parish perish for want of knowledge. If his experience has taught him a better agriculture than his people practice, he will be less than a man if he does not share with his flock his knowledge of the most ancient of the arts.

Encouraging to the Gentiles.

Between 1890 and 1900 when Salt Lake City was solely under the control of the Mormons the increase of population was about 9000, scarcely twenty per cent. Between 1900 and 1910, years in which the Gentiles were in control the increase was 40,000 or about 72 per cent. Even amongst the Mormons there are bosses, and bossism even dimong ecclesiastics is always a poor thing as the Mormon regime in Salt Lake City from 1890 to 1900 abundantly testifies. Naturally the Gentiles are jubilant.

A Splendid Example.

Instead of putting up a statue of Champlain, the tercentenary commission of New York and Vermont have decided to put up a lighthouse instead. Surely this is a move in the right direction. Champlain brought light to dark America, and what better way than the way proposed can be suggested for perpetuating the memory of his illustrious work? A statue is at best, but a mute thing, but all who see this lighthouse erected in honor of America's greatest explorer will remember the work he did and congratulate the committee on its excellent sense in honoring the work he accomplished by a symbol so beautiful and beneficial.

THE INVINCIBLE STRATEGY.

Success in modern movements is mainly a matter of strategy. Almost anything can be achieved provided only one knows how to go about it. In pursuing one's object it is needless to observe that difficulties will be encountered. The unbroken sod yields no harvests. The unground rock yields no rich iron. The man who encounters no difficulties wins no prizes.

It is well to remember, however, that the true victory consists in turning one's enemies into his allies. The conquered people must become happy and loyal subjects or war will not long cease. The true Christian is not one who by force of will brings a tumultuous passion to hell, but one who directs the old mis-spent energy to noble, rational activity. The bad temper that has hitherto run riot in angry words and foolish actions, scorching and blasting like a desert wind, will thus become a zeal that manifests itself in some worthy cause. The turbulent passion for the same reason is transformed into human pity and benevolence.

The turbulent mountain stream becomes a friend of man when harnessed to factory or dynamo. Impetuous Moses, disciplined in the wilderness, becomes the law-giver and leader. The rollicking lads of city street and alley bent only on mischief, a menace to law and order, become, under Gen. Baden-Powell and his lieutenants, the chivalrous, honor loving and useful battalions of the Boy Scouts of Britain and America. It is not enough to fight evil. It is not sufficient to overcome it. Evil must be overcome with good.

BEING INDEPENDENT.

Most of us toil looking to the day when we will be independent. To most of us this means so laboring that one day we will have enough of this world's goods to maintain us without labor on our party. Should we attain this goal would we be independent? Surely not. For one thing we still would be in need of friends. Yet money, while it may procure servants, will never guarantee us friendship. Napoleon was rich in everything but friendship. Alexander conquered the world only to go to death in the presence of his own appetites.

Independence is a matter of the spirit rather than a matter of such externals as rank or fortune. The man who is poor in love, but rich in gold must soon die at the heart. To be high in power, but poor in the esteem of the best men and women is to live in a house that is built upon the sand.

THE BEST IS YET TO BE.

Someone has said that the surest proof of one's becoming old is the habit of retrospection. The spirit that attempts to live in the past and which habitually makes an unfavorable comparison of present life with the life of other days has become morbid and so unable to see things as they really are. Man is not for four score but forever. Youth has its advantages of resilence and hopefulness. Middle life has its glory of achievement and of conquest. Maturity has its richness of fruitfulness. For the soul entering upon old age to long for the old days of the battle is as idle as for the youth to long for the rocking-horse.

For the person smarting under misfortune to believe that life has no more any good for him is to forget that beyond Joseph's prison daye lay the years when he fed not only his father's family, but the whole world. Suffering has not so much a backward look as a glorious forward prospect. The past has been rich in triumphs and happiness. The future we may well believe is full of better things as harvest has always a sense of reality that cannct belong to spring or early summer. All history pours its lap of garnered achivement into this present hour. All that has been done, all that has been won by precious centuries of toil together with the rich life of these present throbbing moments is entering into a conspiracy of blessing for the moments of the coming future. The best is yet to be. It cannot be otherwise.

Throwing out the baby with the bath. There is an old Dutch proverb that warns against the folly of throwing out the baby with the bath. Yet this is the very thing that many seem ready to do. The young man who has found the restraint of home irksome and even hurtful in some ways, who, on leaving behind him parental discipline that has made him respected and useful, plunges into a life of license, throws out the baby with the bath. The people who are the heirs of the liberty won by their fathers and who feel somewhat the smart of the controversies by which that liberty was secured, throw out the be by with the bath when in abandoning the old controversy accept anything provided only it does not involve hard thinking or personal discomfort. Lowell well says, "They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin." There is a tendency on the part of too many to abandon the known and approved for the unknown and the untried. True reform always grows out of the good already done. Conservatism does not prize anything merely because it is old but because it is valuable. Progress consists in so knowing and adapting what has already served mankind that wider and better service is brought about. In the iten for something new there is always a danger that a mere change will be brought about. In the effort to work a reform or to get rid of something regarded as unnecessary, there is always the danger that that which is vital may be thrown away. Progress is a thing of slow growth and only by stages that are painfully slowly taken do men or individuals rise to brighter things.

LADY EVANGELISTS ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. Charles M. Alexander, Mrs. J. Wilbur Chapman, Miss E. Stafford Millar and Mrs. Asher were entertained at the "tea hour" last Friday afternoon in the Brown Betty tea rooms, East King-street. Among the ladies invited to meet these distinguished visitors were: Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Ed. G. Morton, Mrs. John Massey, Mrs. Chas. Fuller, the Misses McKee, Miss Copeland, Miss Anderson of the Y.M.C.A., Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. James F. Smith, Mrs. Hugh Melvin and Mrs. R. A. Smith.

Mrs. Chapman was called to Hamilton in the interests of the evangelistic work she is so earnestly engaged in and was unable to be present.

Henry Norman has played more different kinds of colonels and generals than anyother comic opera singer. His present role in, "He Came From Milwaukee," makes his twenty-third colonel.

SHIP'S CREW EATEN BY SHARKS.

A message received from Victoria, B.C., describes the thrilling escape of a seaman named Theodore Anderson of the pearling lugger Hugh Norman, the captain and crew of which were eaten by sharks.

The Hugh Norman, a lugger of 200 tons, was sailing down the lonely Western Australian coast, between Broome and Fremantle, when she was caught in a gale and struck a reef. A lifeboat was launched, and all hands, with the exception of the captain and Anderson, put off. The lifeboat was swamped within 15 minutes, and the men went struggling overboard.

The captain and Anderson could see sharks seize their companions and drag them below the surface. The captain then ordered Anderson to plunge in and right the lifeboat, but the sailor saw three sharks hovering near the cutter and refused to leave.

For eight hours the two men stuck to the derelict, until she finally drifted off the reef, and then the captain jumped overboard and struck out for shore. He was seized by sharks before he had taken twenty strokes.

After that Anderson clung to the mast, without moving more than was necessary, for six days. At the end of that time hunger and lack of sleep made him desperate, and he plunged overboard and started for the shore. Six sharks circled about him, but he managed to elude them and reach the beach where some fishermen found him and took him to Brisbane.

From Brisbane, Anderson made his way to Victoria, B.C.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

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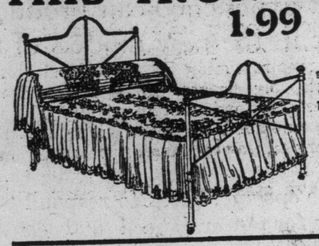

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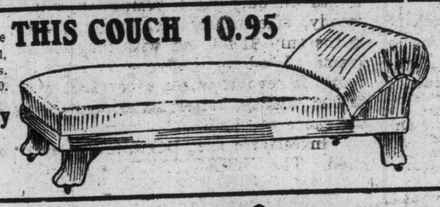

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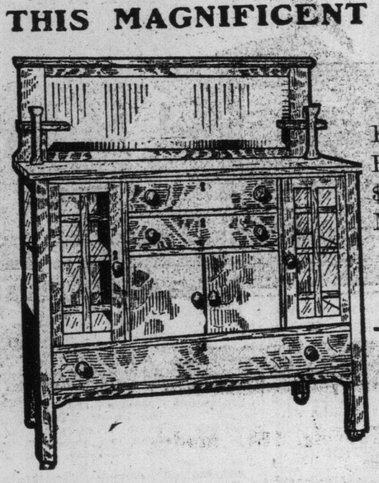

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As illustrated, empire oak, golden finish, polished, pillared supports to top, with large British bevel plate mirror. A specially fine bargain. Regular price $33.00. Special, Monday, only 22.75

HANDSOME BUFFET As Illustrated. Regular $32.50 21.90

HIGH CLASS WOMEN'S GARMENTS Reduced Far Below Cost to Clear

Space will not permit description

$3.95 Petticoats, to Clear . . . $ 1.19
$22.50 New York Coats, to Clear 10.00
$29.00 Sample Suits, to Clear 13.25
$2.00 White Waists, to Clear . 59c

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Every Fur in the house reduced to cost to clear quickly. We need the room. Come and see the showing.

GREAT CLEARANCE OF ALL OUR WINTER OVERCOATS and SUITS

We are determined not to carry over any Overcoats, and are prepared to throw profits to the winds. CREDIT at such prices has never been heard of in the city.

MEN'S COLLEGE ULSTERS—Velvet collars; made of heavy cheviot and black beaver. Sold regularly $10.00 to $18.50. Monday, only $6.95

MEN'S SUITS—S. B., in blue or black serge, all-wool English worsted; all new, up-to-date style, fast color. Regular $18.00. Monday, only $12.75

ODD PANTS—in heavy domestic tweed; well made. Regular $1.75. Monday, only 99c

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RELATIVES MUST PAY COST OF FRASER BATTLE

Octogenarian Should Be Exempt, is Ruling of Justice Britton.

Justice Britton has refused to saddle the costs of the lunacy trial of Michael Fraser, the 80-year-old bridegroom of Midland, upon the old man, and in a judgment handed out in Osgoode Hall on Saturday, distinctly states that the relatives who brought the action must pay their own shot.

Old Michael Fraser, it will be recalled, became married a year ago Friday to a young spinster from Dundas, named Hannah M. O. Robertson, the daughter of a retired Presbyterian preacher. A previous attempt to become married had been frustrated by the relatives of the old man, who is worth $80,000, and they placed guards over him to prevent such an occurrence.

Marrid in Haste.

On Jan. 13 two sleigh-loads of Miss Robertson's friends, including her ministerial parent, raided the house, rushed the guards and the ceremony was performed by the bride's father before the old man was fully dressed or washed and combed.

Catharine McCormick, an aged maiden lady, and cousin of the octagenarian bridegroom, and her brother, sought to annul the marriage on the grounds that old Michael was of unsound mentality and incapable of managing his own affairs. The action was lost. Then the relative, thru her solicitors, asked that the costs be paid by Fraser, but the judge now declares:

Not Protection Alone.

"It cannot be fairly said that the petitioner's motion was solely to protect Fraser. In dealing with the question of costs, I have considered the sufficiency of the petitioner's reasons for believing Fraser to be insane, if she did so believe, her reasons for thinking him incapable of managing his affairs, her reasons for commencing an action, the object she sought to attain, and the relation in which she and her brother stood to Frazer, and my conclusion is that the petitioner's costs in any of these proceedings should not be paid by Fraser or out of his estate."

A TALK WITH MISS DRESSLER.

Miss Marie Dressler was interviewed a short time ago and the question of her birthplace came up. She had become a Broadway favorite, and her interviewer wanted to know whether the report he had heard about her Canadian birth was correct.

"Yes," said she, , "I acknowledge the soft impeachment. I am a Canadian. I was born in Coborg, Ontario, and immediately thereafter the town became a summer resort."

"It's a long journey from Coborg to the star position in the Herald Square Theatre, New York," suggested the interviewer.

"Indeed it is, and I am as much surprised as anybody could be over having made it," said Miss Dressler. "As a young girl I realized it was necessary for me to turn my hand to something in order to earn a livelihood. After a careful survey of the situation I decided that the stage offered more inducements for a girl than most other things. So I adopted it as a profession. I had no idea that one day my name would be flashing electric signs along Broadway."

"And doubtless fame has not been thrust upon you," remarked the interviewer."

Miss Dressler put aside the manner of a commedienne. "Fame is thrust upon few of us," she declared. "This is the result of hard work and a most trying life. But at last the journey's end is in sight. There is a little place in New England that I call home now, and I am lookinkg forward to the time when I shall bid good-by to the footlights and all the kind audiences that have made success possible. I shall retire within a few years.

"I expect that my present play, "Tillie's Nightmare," will be my last. I consider it the only play I have ever had, that offered me just the opportunity I have always wanted. The people seem to like it. It is the greatest success I have had, so why not end my stage days with it? It was written for me, and was entirely my own idea."

Miss Dressled concluded the interview by saying that she felt that much of the success which had been hers was due to the excellence of the company with which Mr. Fields had surrounded her.

A Delicious Fish.

Visitors to France and countries along the Mediterranean have not been long in discovering the delicious tunny fish, or "Thon," as the French call it. It resembles salmon very much in its texture of the meat, but is whiter; in fact, sometimes it is, when made into a salad or creamed, taken for the white meat of chicken.

This fish is now being imported canned in oil, similar to sardines. Flaked and served on lettuce leaves with French dressing, it is tasty. Another especially good dish is to marinate the fish in oil and lemon juice, to which a little salt, pepper and chopped parsley has been added, and then fry it slowly till brown, serving with a sauce tartare.

Relative Values.

She took two weeks to choose her winter hat,
Ran here and there and tried on this and that.
The matter of her hose and lingerie
Was studied long, as weighty things should be.
And when it came to gowns, she pondered o'er
Each tuck and ruffle, bias flounce and gore,
Debated well the style of skirt and sleeve.
She picked a husband in one moonlit eve.

"They say little Willie Watson is a real prodigy."

"Yes; he is a truly remarkable child. He will not be eight years old until spring and he has already learned to read Latin fluently, and his mother told me the other day that he had thoroly mastered algebra."

"I should be scared to death if I had such an unnatural child."

"Oh, he isn't unnatural. They say he squalls and kicks just the same as any other boy whenever he has to take a bath."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BOVRIL

IS GUARANTEED TO BE THE PURE PRODUCT OF PRIME BEEF

BOVRIL possesses always the same nutritive qualities, and we keep a staff of experienced chemists whose business it is to see that our high standard is maintained.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pepall of Dovercourt-road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maud Patterson, to Dr. Roy Cathey Lowrey of Englehart, son of Dr. and Mrs. Lowrey of Toronto. The marriage to take place in February.

* * *

The Amethyst Club will hold its fourth assembly on Monday evening at Meyer's assembly parlors, Lake Shore Road. The patronesses for the occasion will be Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Charles Ross, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. A. C. Jennings and Mrs. J. J. Ward. The committee in charge are: Mr. James D. Ward, Mr. P. J. Maloney, Mr. W. G. Stickney, Mr. J. C. Bastedo, Mr. O. C. Chalk and Mr. John A. Downey.

* * *

The Kew Beach Acquatic Association's January dance, held Wednesday evening in the Beaches Masonic Hall, was much enjoyed by the guests. The patronesses were: Mrs. Walter Raine and Mrs. R. B. Cromarty.

* * *

Hon. George A. and Mrs. Cox have left for a trip to New York and Lakewood, N. J.

* * *

Mrs. Cox will not receive until February.

* * *

Mrs. William G. Fischer will receive with her daughter, Mrs. John W. Wilson, 22 Constance-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 18. Mrs. Fisher intends leaving Toronto in a few weeks to join Mr. Fischer in Berlin, Germany.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Milligan, 30 Chestnut Park-road, will receive next Tuesday and not again until March.

* * *

Mrs. Wesley B. Phillips and Miss Phillips, formerly of 632 Euclid-avenue, will receive in their new home, 315 Sunnyside-avenue, High Park, on Thursday, and afterwards on the 4th Thursday of the month.

* * *

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Dora Burgess, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. W. Burgess, to Mr. Walter R. Chenoweth of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, formerly of Toronto. The wedding will take place at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Saturday at four o'clock.

* * *

A fashionable wedding took place on Wednesday in Elizabeth-street Methodist Church, Barrie, when Miss Maud Beatrice Cline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Cline, was united in marriage to Mr. Albert Edward Lennox, son of Mrs. Jane Lennox, Elmvale. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin marquise and Brussels net veil crowned with wreath of lily-of-the-valley and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. Some seventy-five guests sat down to dinner at the home of the bride's parents on Bradford-street. The table decorations being smilax and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Laura Edna Cline, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Arthur Lennox, of Alliston, a brother of the groom acted as groomsman. Rev. Dr. Booth of Elizabeth-street Methodist Church performed the ceremony assisted by Rev. I. G. Bowles of Collier-street Church. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl and diamond sunburst, to the bridesmaid a sardonyx ring, to the groomsman a pair of gold cuff links. Miss Ada Otton, who played the wedding march, was presented with a gold lace pin, while each of the ushers received gold tie pins.

The ushers were: Messrs. Earl and Edward Armstrong, Harry Woolridge, D'Arcy Gauley, Dr. J. Broad. Out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, Mr. Merrill Cline, Toronto; Mr. Earl Armstrong, Orillia; Miss V. Barker of Collingwood; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Jebb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fenwcett, Cookstown. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents, among them being a Gerhard Heintzman piano from her father.

The young couple left by the afternoon train for a trip thru New York State. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Lennox will take up their residence on High-street.

DEBUTANTES' DANCE.

The first dance of the week took place on Monday evening when the debutantes of this winter entertained their young friends at the Metropolitan which has never been the scene of a nicer dance than that arranged by the energetic young girls who made the most perfect hostesses. The following committee was in charge of the dance: Miss Rita Dunbar, Miss Ione Heintzman, Miss Gladys Alley, Miss Ruth Louden, Miss Helen Stevenson, Miss Constance Townsend, and Miss Mary Hanna, secretary, all the girls wearing their white coming-out frocks with the exception of Miss Hanna who selected a becoming gown of yellow flowered silk with bands of brown marabout. Mrs. Alfred Denison and Mrs. Edward Osborne received for the girls, the former in black lace over white and carrying Richmond roses and the latter in mauve dewdrop ninion with bouquet of pink roses. During the evening a buffet supper was served from a table centered with daffodils and silver shaded candles, extras being played by several of the guests, while the splendid orchestra had a well earned rest. Miss Maud Arthurs Weir was in a very becoming pale pink frock veiled with rose color and a corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Herbert Porter in pale blue satin and gold; Miss Mabel White in pale blue and pink, and her sister, Florence, in rose du barri satin; Miss Jean Bellingham in mauve silk and lace; Messrs. McEachran, Messrs. Trees, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Philip Boyd, Mr. Knox, Miss Wilson, in pale pink; Miss Nan Gooch in a becoming white dress with touches of scarlet; Miss Howe in white and silver, Mr. Lyman Howe, Mr. Tower Fergeusson, Miss Robinson in white; Miss N. Chaplin looked pretty in a silver and white ninon frock over pink and white satin; Miss Marie Robinson, Miss Marjorie Hutchins in pale blue ninon over maize satin; Marjorie Horrocks in a pretty white frock, Miss Wilson in rose color and her sister in pale blue ;Miss Ruth Alley in white satin with silver, Mr. R. E. W. Hagarty, Dr. Woolatt, Mr. Eric Jackes, Miss Elsie Jaskes, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Bilton, Mr. W. Sifton, Mr. Alan Murray, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Ogden, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. Norman Copping, Miss Ivy Knox in pale yellow; Miss Helen Brown, Miss Evelyn Taylor, pale blue with bands of fur and bouquet of lilies; Miss Beatrice Bethune in a becoming rose ninon and embroidery dress over white satin; Mr. McGregor Miss Eva McGregor in a pale pink and white gauze frock, Mr. Webster, Miss Grace Webster in pink and white satin, Miss Eloise Phillips in a pretty pale blue frock, Miss Marguerite Carrick in a white chiffon dress with silver embroidery, Miss Berath McKee in lavender, Mr. Melville Gooderham, Miss Frances Gardiner was in a pale blue ninon frock with paisley pattern and carried Killarney roses, Mr. Vancouver Gordon, Miss Doherty was in white satin and silver, Mr. Booth, Miss Marjorie Booth in a pale pink frock and bandeau to match in her hair, Mr. Harold Macdonald, Mr. Curry, Miss Gladys Eastwood in pale blue ninon with pink roses and ecru lace. Miss Fisken wore pale blue ninon, Miss Dorothy Bright wore a pale pink and white frock and pink ribbon in her hair. Miss McIndoe in pale pink, Miss Walton in yellow, Miss Bigwood, pink ninon over white satin; Miss Loba Hambourg in a scarlet ninon dress and her sister in pale blue and white, Mr. Boris Hambourg, Miss Muriel Bicknell in pink, Miss Muriel Rallston in white and silver with pink roses, Mr. Kelly Evans. Miss Garden in black satin and jet with touches of green. Miss Mary Kerstamann in pale blue, Mr. W. Parry, Mr. Allen Townsend, Mr. Louis Strickland, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ireland, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. Kechie, Mr. Harry Latimer, Mr. Mills, Mr. Basil Morphy.

MRS. ROBINS' BALL.

One of the largest and best private balls of the winter was given at the King Edward last week when Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins invited about 400 young people to a dance in honor of their daughter, Marguerite, a debutante of last season, and her friend, Miss Rita Dunbar, who came out this year. Mr. and Mrs. Robins, with their daughter, and the guest of honor, received in the banquet hall, where they were also assisted by Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Moncrieff, Buffalo, and her son, Howard, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Skinner. The hostess was in pale apricot satin gown with bordering of black sable, lace and silver tunic and silver band and rose in her hair; she carried a bouquet of roses and hyacinths,and her daughter, pink roses and lilies, a number of other bouquets being arranged about the room. Miss Robins was in a pale pink satin gown with hand embroidery of pink roses, a pink ribbon in her pretty fair hair; Miss Dunbar wore a becoming white satin frock veiled with silver and ninon and carried pink rosebuds. The ballroom was bright with ferns, poinsettias and red shaded lights and supper was served downstairs at small tables with the same decorations. Among those noticed were: Mrs. Moncrieff, in pale maize brocade with black embroidery, diamonds and violets; Mr. John A. Walker, Mrs. Walker in blue satin with tunic overdress of gold embroidery; Mr. Harry B. Love, Mrs. Love, in pale blue with white lace and lily-of-the-valley; Miss Gage, in pink and silver; Mrs. Dunbar, in white satin and gold embroidery; Mrs. Skinner was in black satin and embroidery, diamond ornaments and bouquet of orchids; Miss Ryan, Guelph, a guest of the house, was in white charmeuse with silver embroidery; Mrs. Mallory wore yellow satin with real lace and diamonds; Mr. Lesslie Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, in pale blue with rose ninon tunic; Mr. Percival Leadley, Mrs. Leadley, in white brocade with lace and pearl ornaments; Mr. W. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, in pale grey brocade and steel embroidery; Mr. and Mrs. George Gale, the latter in pale pink satin and sable; Mr. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, in white satin with gold embroidery and diamond ornaments; Mr. Hallam, Miss Hallam, in white satin; Miss Ruth Loudon, in white and silver over pale blue satin; Mr. Booth, Miss Marjorie Booth, in pale pink; Mr. Jack Hope, Miss Jessie Hope, in emerald chiffon velvet with gold embroidery; Miss Duggan, white satin with crystal trimming; Miss Eva Haney, rose ninon; Miss Mabel Haney, in white and silver; the Misses Alley in their white coming out frocks with touches of pink; Miss Aileen Kemp in yellow satin; Miss Constance Henderson wore pale pink; Mr. Breemer, Mrs. Beemer, in white satin veiled with real lace, diamond ornaments; Miss Mabel White in pale pink and blue and her sister in old rose satin; Miss Enid Alexander wore a black chiffon velvet frock and pearl ornaments; Dr. Stewart, Mr. Lawson, Dr. Gordon Hyland, Mr. Townsend, Miss Constance Townsend in white satin; Miss Florence Peters, in pale pink over blue satin; Miss Wilson, in pale blue and her sister in pink; Mr. Hugh Fraser of Ottawa, arrived during the evening and accompanied Mr. Heighington to the dance; Mr. Clifford Brown, Miss Edna Cromarty was in white ninon and pale blue; Miss Dorothy Wright, a becoming rose and silver frock with bandeau to match in her hair; Miss Violet Lee in white and silver; Miss McKee in Dresden chiffon, and Miss Bertha McKee in a pretty mauve frock; Miss Beatrice Bethune wore a smart gown of rose ninon with gold embroidery over satin of the same shade; Miss Gladys Edwards was in pale blue with lilies; Mr. Alex. Gibson, Mrs. James Suydam, Mr. Harold Macdonald. Miss Hazel Nicholls, in white; Mr. Gordon Shaver,Miss Irene Doolittle, in white; Miss Marguerite Cotton, wearing a becoming pale yellow dress; Mr. Hugh Barwick, Mr. Hewitt Smith, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Basil Morphy, Mr. Curry, Miss Ruth Curry, in white net and pale blue; Miss Marjorie Horrocks, in black lace over white satin; Miss Wilson, in white with roses; Miss Dora Howe, in old rose satin; Mr. Lyman Howe, Miss Haida MacLacland,in white and silver with touches of emerald green; Miss Bilton, all in green; Mr. Bilton, Mr. Parry, Miss Gladys Perry, wearing white satin with silver; Mr. Russell White, Mrs. White, in ivory satin with pearls; Mr. W. Sifton, Miss Laura Goulnlock, in pale pink with roses and an osprey in her hair; Mr Echardt, the Misses Madison. Miss Ethelwyn Gibson, in pale pink with roses, the Misses Gibson. Mr. Morine, Miss Nan Gooch, in pale yellow veiled with ninon of a deeper shade, and yellow ribbon in her hair; Mr. Wallace, Miss Marjorie Wallace, in pale blue with violets; Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jolliffe, Miss Maud Arthurs Weir, looking pretty in pale pink with Brussels lace berthe; Mr. Gerlad Green, Mr. Melville Gooderham, Miss Marjorie Malcolm, in pink; Miss Fergusson, in rose colored silk and lace; Mr. Gordon Myles, Mr. Cecil Snelgrove, Miss Edith Snelgrove, in pale blue and her sister in pink; Mr. McColl, Mr. Hargraft, Messrs. Greey, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Foulds, Miss Gladys MacMurruch, in mauve satin; Miss Evelyn Taylor, in white satin with tunic of emerald green and silver net and bands of marabout; Miss Madeleine Walker, in pale pink; Mr. Beatty, Mr. Goad, Mr. Massey, Mr. B. Crowther, Miss Caulfield, in pale pink; Miss Elsie Jacks, in white with silver; Mr. Eric Jacks, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hausser, Mr. McSloy, Miss Olive Mills, in pale green, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Don Bremner, Miss Frances Gardiner, in pale blue with a paisley pattern; Miss Ione Heintzman, in pale blue satin with silver embroidery; Miss Helen Stevenson, in white and silver; Misses Ellis, both in pale pink; Miss Mildred Thompson, looking pretty in a rose ninon frock and band of the same shade in her hair; Dr. Woolatt, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Knox, Miss Knox, in white with violets; Mr. Harry Latimer, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Greey, Miss Evelyn Reid, in white satin; Mr. Fulton, Miss Carrick, in white with silver trimmings; Miss Adele Toms, in white with deep hem of green; Mr. Vancouver Gordon, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Marjorie Ritchie, in white satin; Miss Wilkinson, in white; Miss Gladys Guerney, in pale pink crepe meteor; Miss Mary Hanna, in deep rose color; Miss Miller, St. Catharines, in pale blue satin; Miss Bessie Larkin, in pale blue; Miss Winona Carroll, looking handsome in white; Miss Gladys Huestis, pale blue with a bouquet of violets; Miss Vera Pearson, in white satin with red roses; Miss Muriel Bicknell, in white satin and silver embroidery; Miss Williams, Oshawa, in pale blue with touches of pink; Miss Carlyle, in white satin; Miss Rutley, in pale pink satin; Mr. R. Evans, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Glass, Mr. McGillivray, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Lee, Mr. Corson, Mr. A. Taylor, Hamilton, Mr. Hart, Mr. Turne, Mr. Norris, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Arthur Dyas, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Mills, Miss Eloise Phillips, in pale blue satin and embroidery; Miss Pinkerton, in rose satin; Miss Marion McIndoe, in pink satin and roses.

HUSTON—EVANS.

The marriage took place on Wednesday afternoon in Woodgreen Methodist Church of Miss Mary Ellen (Nellie) Evans, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Toronto, to Mr. Thomas Wesley Huston, Edmonton, Alta, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Huston, Toronto. The ceremony being performed by the Rev. Samuel Fallas of the above church. The bride was given away by her father and was daintily attired in an embroidered gown of cream silk Lansdowne and guipure lace and a white beaver plumed hat and was carrying a bouquet of bridal roses, her gift from the groom being a pearl and ruby brooch. The bride was attended by her only sister, Miss Hannah Evans as bridesmaid, who was attired in an Alice blue silk dress and black picture hat and was carrying a bouquet of pink roses. Her gift from the groom being a pearl and amethyst brooch. Mr. Thomas Montgomery, the groom's cousin, acted as best man and was wearing a gold watch chain, the gift of the groom. The ushers were Mr. Richard Evans, Mr. Charles Evans, Mr. John Evans, Mr. Edward Adair. The bride's gifts to the ushers were pearl scarf pins. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 3 Brighton-avenue. The bride's mother received in a gown of amethyst taffeta.

Mr. and Mrs. Huston left later for a trip up north before returning to their future home in Edmonton, Alberta, about Feb. 15. The bride's traveling dress was a navy blue suit and hat to match with black plumes.

FRASER—DANIELS.

At St. Helen's Church, December 29, the marriage took place of Miss Edyth Daniels, to Mr. Jack Fraser, Rev. Father Walsh officiating. Owing to recent bereavment in the bride's family, the wedding was a very quiet one. Miss Annie Richardson acted as bridesmaid and Mr. C. O'Connor supported the groom. Those present were, the bride's mother and sister and other relations, and the groom's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser will reside at 55 Westminster-avenue.

MRS. FORD'S EUCHRE.

Mrs. Ford of 10 Tranby-avenue, gave a three table progressive euchre party last Thursday afternoon, when she received in a grey chiffon broadcloth gown. Her assistants were Miss Myrtle Ford, in a blue silk dress and Miss Alma Imrie, in a pale yellow silk. The prizes were won by Mrs. Shoemaker, Mrs. Pim and Miss Mabel Duckworth. Others present were: Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Colwell, Mrs. Joel, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Barry and Miss Tarberton.

MRS. OLIVER'S TEA.

Mrs. Joseph Oliver of Sherbourne-street, and Miss Oliver, gave a delightful tea for several hundred of their friends on Thursday afternoon, when the hostess was wearing a handsome gown of deep green satin with gold embroidery and ornaments of diamonds and amethysts. Miss Oliver was in pale blue satin and chiffon with metallic embroidery and Mrs. Ormsby Oliver, who also assisted, wore, pale grey satin with touches of silver. The reception rooms were done with Richmond roses, while the tea table was centered with pale pink tulle and a basket of enchantress carnations, smaller baskets of violets being at the ends; the ice cream table being arranged with daffodils and gold colored satin ribbons. The assistants were: Mrs. Doherty, Mrs. Staines, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. John Kemp, the Misses Lee, Ethel Simpson, Marsland, Mitchell, Sterling, Grace Kemp, Olive Woodley, Helen Rankin, Evelyn Runciman, LIlian Oliver, Bewley.

NEVITT—ROLPH WEDDING.

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Luke's Church, of Miss Grace Kearny Rolph, to Mr. Irving Heward Cameron Nevitt, the Rev. Hamilton Dicker performing the ceremony, and Miss Elsie Keefer singing "O Perfect Love" during the signing of the register. The bride was given away by her father and was wearing a gown of white sucesse satin trimmed with real lace and pearls, tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and a bouquet of bride roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by Miss Rolph, maid of honor, Miss Nevitt, and Miss Marjorie Beaty, cousin of the groom, bridesmaids. Miss Rolph wore a white chiffon dress embroidered with pale blue and a hat to match, while the bridesmaids were in white crepe de chene with yellow hats, all three carrying baskets of daffodils and foliage. Mr. Richard Nevitt was best man and the ushers were: Mr. H. C. Simpson and Mr. A. D. Armour. After the ceremony a reception was held at the family residence, 102 St. Vincent-street, by Mrs. Rolph, who was wearing a pale grey satin gown with real lace, and a grey cloak and hat with willow plumes. Mr. and Mrs. Nevitt left for a wedding trip to New York, the bride traveling in a navy blue gown and hat to match with black furs.

MRS. LEE'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Frederick Clare Lee (formerly Mrs. Frank Polson) held her wedding reception last week at her pretty flat in the Glenview Apartments, where the rooms were bright with American beauties and daffodils, the tea table being done with ferns and daffodils with yellow shaded lights to match. Mrs. Lee was looking very pretty in a mole grey satin gown with diamond necklace and bouquet of violets, and was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Walter Berry and Miss Wallbridge, Mrs. Berry's gown being of lavender satin and embroidery with amethyst ornaments.

TEA FOR MISS HARTE.

Miss Enid Harte of Montreal was the guest of honor at a nice tea given during the week by Mrs. T. E. Robertson of Spadina-road, the house being decorated with pink roses and sweet peas, and the same flowers adorning the tea table, which was in charge of Miss Ivy Knox, Miss Jessie Fergusesson, Miss Gladys Pentecost, Miss Vera Barker, Miss McCleary and Miss Doris Robertson, a daughter of the house; Mrs. W. H. Fenton also assisting. The hostess wore a French gown of pale pink satin edged with sable and covered with a silver and gold embroidered tunic, diamond ornaments; Miss Hart, who received with her, was in white satin, veiled with silver embroidered ninon and diamond ornaments. Several hundred guests were present, a few of them being: Mrs. R. J. Copeland, Mrs. Deacon, Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Allevard, Miss Kennedy, Miss Lee, Mrs. Jean Blewett, Mrs. Catto, Mrs. Howard Chandler, Mrs. A. R. Gordon, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Lugsdin, Mrs. Copping.

WILSON—HAMILTON.

The marriage took place in St. Anne's Church on Saturday afternoon last in the presence of a few intimate friends, of Miss Beatrice Louisa Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, to Mr. Thomas Grills Hamilton, Toronto manager of the Gooderich Tire Company of Akron, O. After the ceremony a luncheon was given at the King Edward, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left in the evening for New York and the south, to be absent for some weeks.

MRS. LAW'S TEA.

Commander and Mrs. Law, Sherbourne-street, were among those giving a tea during the past week, the decorations being entirely of crimson roses and the same flowers on a velvet centre, being arranged on the tea table, which was in charge of Miss Elaine Machray, Miss Francis, Miss Helen Thompson and Miss Gordon Mackenzie. The hostess wore a pale grey brocade gown with real lace, a diamond tiara and other ornaments. She was assisted by her daughter, Helen, wearing pale blue satin and lace, and by Mrs. Watson of Hamilton in black chiffon velvet with point lace. Among those present were: Lady Thompson, Miss McCutcheon, Mrs. Roger Lambe, Mrs. Le Mesurier, Miss Frou Le Mesurier, Mrs. Arthur Grasett, Mrs. Sweny, Mrs. Arthur Spragge, Mrs. Edward Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Yarker, Miss Yarker, Mrs. Hamilton Merritt, Mrs. Machray, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Miss Constance Boulton, Mrs. Wallace Jones, Mr. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie, Mrs. Galt.

MRS. PETMAN'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Osmond Petman (Clara Foy) held her post nuptial reception on Friday afternoon with her mother, Mrs. John Foy, who was wearing a handsome cream satin gown, veiled with black jetted lace and a bouquet of sweet peas, the dainty little bride wearing her wedding gown of white satin with real lace and pearls and carrying a bouquet of freesias and lily of valley. The tea table was prettily decorated with silver vases of pink roses and lilies, and was in charge of Mrs. Bruce Macdonald and Mrs. Petman's sister, assisted by Miss Gertrude Foy in a pale blue and white lace dress. Miss Gertrude Miller, Miss Gertrude Murphy and Miss Beatrice Webster, whose engagement to Mr. Louis Monahan was announced during the week. Mrs. Petman will in future receive at her residence on Howland-avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Thos. N. Phelan, 342 Kingston-road, will receive for the first time this season on Monday, the sixteenth, and afterwards on the third Monday.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Veale, Close-avenue, will not receive again this season, owing to bereavements in the family.

* * *

Mrs. Russel M. White, 46 Avenue-road, will receive on Monday and not again this season.

* * *

Mrs. A. C. Wheeler of 372 Sumach-street will not receive on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. J. Levy, 111 Balsam-avenue, will receive for the first time in her new home on Thursday, Jan. 19, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Franklin Dawson will receive at 320 Palmerston Boulevard on Thursday, and Friday, Jan. 26 and 27, and not again this season.

* * *

Mrs. Watts, 1 Beaumont-road, will receive on the 30th and 31st of January and not on the first Monday or Tuesday in February.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Barber held her first reception in her new home, Roncesvalles-avenue, Thursday afternoon and evening, receiving in a handsome cream liberty gown with pear trimmings. Her mother, Mrs. Wardell, and Mrs. Barber, received with her. She was assisted in the drawing room by Mrs. Holmes R. Maddock. The tea table was decorated with a large basket of Richmond roses, and was in charge of Mrs. Frank G. Smith of New York and Mrs. Philip H. Secord of Brantford, assisted by Miss Pearl Secord (Brantford), Miss Anna Crabtree and Miss Vennie Barber.

* * *

Mrs. James Telsford Switf will receive Tuesday, Jan. 17, from 3 to 6 and not again this season.

* * *

Mrs. Percy Barrett, Lambton Mills, will receive on Thursday, from 3 to 6, and afterwards on the third Thursday of February and March.

PAPER TOWELS IN SCHOOLS.

Madical Health Officer Hastings is in favor of the proposal to place destructible paper towels in schools as a precaution against the spread of disease. He also advocates the abolition of the roll towel in hotels.

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—William F. Currie of Toronto is suing for divorce from his wife, Mary Ethel Dellabough of Toronto.

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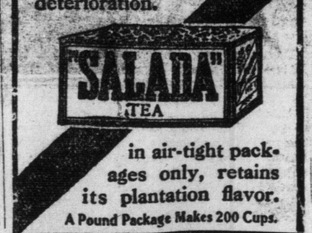

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ALL WELCOME.

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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 JANUARY 15 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Mutt and Jeff May Be Rooming in Central Park This Time To-morrow : : : By "Bud" Fisher

Standing of O.H.A. Clubs In the Various Groups

Trenton Intermediates Look Good, Also Midland—Varsity Juniors are Strong —Many Games Played.

The ending of the week finds the O.H.A. well on their season's play. Two senior matches were disposed of, one last Saturday night between Eatons and Rowing Club, which was won by the big store, while St. Michaels broke their hoodoo by defeating Stratford at home by 5 to 3 after a grand struggle.

The intermediate series is uncovering some fast teams. Mention might be made of Trenton in Group No. 1. This club is going along very nicely and from reports will be hard to beat. Whitby are doing well; also Broadviews and Drumbo; the latter look to have their group cinched. Preston are still unbeaten and several people expect to see Midland down the champion Collingwood team. London showed improvement during the week and should win their group.

Several nice games were played in the junior series and the Varsity team appear a great aggregation. Oshawa and Peterboro have nice junior teams and Jim Sutherland's pets are jogging along nicely. Teddy Marriott met with a bad reverse with his Simcoes, but says they will come back. Preston Juniors have now four victories without a defeat and continue to play fast hockey. Mention should be made of the fast Woodstock Juniors; this town has gathered together a bunch of boys to be proud of. Seaforth also are proud of their junior team, and Gravenhurst are looking forward to championship honors. Taking everything into consideration from the present standpoint the O.H.A. finals will be games well worth seeing and it should be one of the greatest seasons of Canada's premier hockey organizations. Club standings:

Seniors.

—Group No. 1—

First game of this group will be on Jan. 18 between Argos and Varsity.

—Group No. 2—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
St. Michaels	1	0	5	3
Parkdale	1	0	10	3
Stratford	0	2	6	15

—Group No. 3—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Eatons	1	0	12	7
T. A. A. C.	1	0	6	5
T. R. C.	0	2	12	18

Intermediate.

—Group No. 1—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Trenton	2	0	25	10
Belleville	1	1	16	11
Peterboro	1	1	13	25
Cobourg	0	2	11	19

—Group No. 2—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Whitby	2	0	25	1
Oshawa	2	1	19	7
Bowmanville	0	3	4	40

—Group 3—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Markham	2	0	11	7
Cannington	1	1	14	13
St. Pauls	0	2	11	16

—Group 4.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Broadview	2	0	15	6
Eatons	1	1	15	15
Newmarket	0	2	12	21

—Group 5.—

Grimsby drew a bye in this group.

—Group 6.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Drumbo	5	0	46	15
Ayr	3	1	21	18
Baden	2	3	28	22
New Hamburg	2	3	18	25
Elmira	2	3	20	29
Wellesley	0	4	9	33

—Group 7.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Preston	2	0	21	3
Guelph	1	0	7	6
Waterloo	1	2	11	22
Berlin	0	2	3	10

—Group 8.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Stratford	3	1	17	21
St. Mary's	3	2	26	20
Listowel	1	1	14	6
Goderich	0	2	8	18

—Group 9.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Chatham	3	0	19	11
Watford	3	1	19	16
Strathroy	1	3	11	14
Sarnia	0	4	18	26

—Group 10.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
London	3	1	22	19
Paris	1	2	16	17
Simcoe	0	1	3	5

Simcoe Club has been suspended.

—Group 11.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Collingwood	1	0	12	6
Midland	1	0	11	4
Barrie	0	2	10	24

Junior.

—Group 1.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Kingston	1	0	9	0
Belleville	1	1	5	13
Picton	0	1	4	5

—Group 2.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Oshawa	2	0	19	6
Bowmanville	0	2	6	19

—Group 3.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Peterboro	2	0	22	6
Cobourg	1	1	10	9
Lindsay	0	2	7	24

—Group 4.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Simcoe A.	2	1	35	20
T. C. C.	1	1	8	12
Broadviews	1	2	25	26

—Group 5.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Varsity	1	0	10	1
Argos	2	1	14	18
Parkdale	0	2	8	18

—Group 5.—

No games scheduled for this group until Jan. 15.

—Group 7.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Victorias	1	1	9	10
Milton	1	1	10	9

—Group 8.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Preston	3	0	10	2
Guelph	1	1	5	6
Galt	1	2	8	9
Berlin	0	2	5	11

—Group 9.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Woodstock	2	0	18	5
London	1	1	9	12
Ingersoll	1	2	25	18
St. Thomas	0	1	4	21

—Group 10.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Seaforth	4	0	24	8
Stratford	1	1	11	13
Clinton	1	2	11	17
St. Mary's	0	3	9	17

—Group 11—Section A.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Penetang	1	1	16	15
Midland	1	1	16	20
Orillia	1	1	13	10

—Section B.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Gravenhurst	3	0	18	9
Bracebridge	1	2	8	12
Huntsville	0	2	6	11

—Group 12.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Markdale	2	0	11	4
Wiarton	1	1	9	9
Chesley	0	2	4	11

Markdale have been suspended, and there is a protest in against Wiarton. Chesley will win group if Wiarton lose protest.

—Group 13.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Collingwood	1	0	6	4
Meaford	0	1	4	6

Games compiled up to and including Friday, Jan. 13.

National Pro. League.

	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.
Ottawa	3	0	20	12
Wanderers	2	1	14	18
Canadiens	1	1	6	14
Quebec	1	2	8	11
Renfrew	0	3	8	12

AUTO AND EXPLOSIVE.

There's one man in the country who believes automobiles are safer, more comfortable and less dangerous than any other means of conveyance. This is James Kane, of Steubenville, Ohio. His business is blasting oil and gas wells. Nitroglycerin is the explosive employed for this purpose and Kane uses an automobile to carry it about in Ohio and West Virginia. The automobile with its dangerous laod is not allowed to enter a village or town, no life insurance company will insure the automobile or the man's life. The explosive is carried on the rear of an Oldsmobile roadster in a specially built box about three feet long and four feet wide. Shock absorbers are used to help lessen the jolts, as a 10-pound bump will set the explosive off. A Gabried horn is used to warn the other vehicles to keep away.

Is the horse really disappearing with the increase of motors? The chairman of the London General Omnibus Company told his shareholders recently that, whereas their horses numbered 14,116 in July, 1908, there were only 5,433 last September.

Rosedale Wins In Overtime.

The Rosedale Hockey Club defeated St. Michaels by 3 to 2 in an Intermediate Northern City League game on St. Michael's Rink, in overtime.

HARROW WALKS ON WAGER MAKES GOOD TIME TO DON

This Englishman is 62 Years Old and Has an Old Country Record—Wants Match.

Another long-distance walker has come to light in the person of Walter Harrow, aged 62. Harrow in his prime was champion long-distance walker of the East End of London for thirty years, and in that time won 72 out of 80 walks. Harrow came here from England eight years ago, and has been a hotel porter in Sudbury, coming to Toronto four months ago.

On Saturday afternoon, on a wager that he couldn't cover the distance to the Don River and back, from the Hotel Rupert, at the corner of Parliament and Queen, a distance of 1½ miles, in less than fifteen minutes, Harrow walked twice, doing it the first time in 10½ minutes, and the second time in 11½ minutes. He was timed by Jack Robinson, and those who accompanied him say he is one of the fairest walkers they have ever seen.

On Tuesday night, at 8.15, Harrow is to walk from the Hotel Rupert to the Halfway House and back, a distance of fifteen miles, on a wager that he will cover the distance in 2½ hours. He will have a competitor as far as the Kingston road in the person of Jack Robinson.

Later on Harrow will walk James Frawley on a side bet.

Last year, when Golden and Webb walked seven miles at the armories, Harrow entered, but was barred on the ground that he was a professional, and the walk was only for amateurs. Later on he challenged either Webb or Golden to a walk, but his challenge was not accepted.

Micky Bass, ex-amateur champion boxer of Canada at 125 and 135 pounds, is Harrow's manager, and thru him Harrow is willing to meet any man his own age in Canada in any long-distance walk.

AUTOMOBILES FOR FIRE BRIGADE AT PORT ARTHUR

The fire department may install motor trucks as a substitute for horses. As there is seldom more than six inches of snow during the winter, they could operate to advantage all year round. It would materially reduce the time consumed in answering fire calls in the residential district on the hill top.

A new fire alarm system will be established at once. A by-law was passed on January 2, authorizing an expenditure of $20,000 for this purpose.

Toronto coach builders report more auto business than they can handle. The best Canadian auto bodies are equal to any in the world.

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The first round of the Football Association Cup was played to-day. Following are the results:

New Brompton 6, Bradford City 1.
Chelsea 0, Leyton 0.
Derby County 2, Plymouth 1.
Bolton Wanderers 0, Chesterfield 2.
Middlesbrough 1, Glossop 0.
Leeds City 1, Brighton 3.
Watford 0, Barnsley 2.
Sheffield Wed. 1, Coventry 2.
Southend 1, Blackburn Rovers 3.
Sheffield United 0, Darlington 1.
Grimsby 2, Croydon Common 0.
Tottenham Hotspurs 2, Millwall 1.
Norwich 3, Sunderland 1.
Brentford 0, Preston North End 1.
Birmingham 1, Oldham 1.
Bradford 5, Queen's Park Rangers 3.
West Bromwich 4, Fulham 1.
Stoke 1, Manchester City 2.
Swindon 3, Notts County 1.
Liverpool 3, Gainsborough 2.
Exeter City 0, Burnley 1.
Blackpool 1, Manchester United 2.
Newcastle United 0, Bury 1.
Bristol Rovers 0, Hull City 0.
West Ham 2, Notts Forest 1.
Leicester Fosse 3, Southampton 1.
Crystal Palace 0, Everton 4.
Portsmouth 1, Aston Villa 4.
Wolverhampton 2, Accrington 0.
Bristol City 1, Crewe 3.
Northampton 5, Luton 1.

OAKLAND RESULTS.

OAKLAND, Jan. 14.—The results of to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling:
1. Domithilda, 110 (Hewitt), 3 to 1.
2. Ben Stone, 112 (Archibald), 4 to 1.
3. Yellow Foot, 112 (Fisher), 10 to 1.
Time, 1.17 2-5.

SECOND RACE—3½ furlongs, purse:
1. Oakland, 120 (McIntyre), 6 to 5.
2. Amon, 115 (Glass), even.
3. Vanir, 106 (Kirschbaum), 6 to 5.
Time, .42 1-5.

Juarez Summary.

JUAREZ, Jan. 14.—The results of to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:
1. Balella, 110 (Reid), 2 to 1.
2. Canapa, 105 (Molesworth), 4 to 1.
3. Tee May, 105 (Forehand), 4 to 1.
Time, 1.13 4-5.

SECOND RACE—One mile, selling:
1. C. Rothschild, 111 (McCullough), 40 to 1.
2. Marcus, 106 (McGee), 5 to 1.
3. Lady Elizabeth, 104 (Anderson), 21 to 2.
Time, 1.41 2-5.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs, selling:
1. Antigo, 115 (Wilson), 3 to 1.
2. Biskera, 105 (Cotton), 10 to 1.
3. Thurbet, 112 (Anderson), 8 to 1.
Time, 1.13 3-5.

Wychwood Wins Exhibition.

Wychwood Presbyterian Church defeated the Coxwells of the Beaches League in an exhibition game on Small's Pond Saturday afternoon, by 3 to 2.

MAY DAVIS WINS DIXIE HANDICAP AT MONCRIEF

Was 2 to 5—Milton B. Takes the Place at 8 to 5—Results and Entries.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The results of to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE, for 2-year-olds, quarter mile, straight away:
1. Rose of Jeddau, 115 (McTaggart), 6 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4 (coupled with Col. Cook).
2. Tommie Thompson, 113 (Butwell), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and even.
3. Star Jasamine, 109 (Burns), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.
Time .22 3-5. Silas Grump, Col. Cook, Minco, Jimmie Goldmine, Eaton, Kitty K., Frog Legs, Marian, Lillian E., Eastman Prince, Vilia and Monsieur also ran.

SECOND RACE, 3-year-olds, selling, 1 mile:
1. Trustee, 113 (Loftus), 6 to 1, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.
2. Scrimmage, 105 (Musgrave), even, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4.
3. Gold Oak, 105 (Goose), 6 to 1, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5.
Time 1.40 2-5. Mollie S., Fort Carroll, Eastern Star and I'm There also ran.

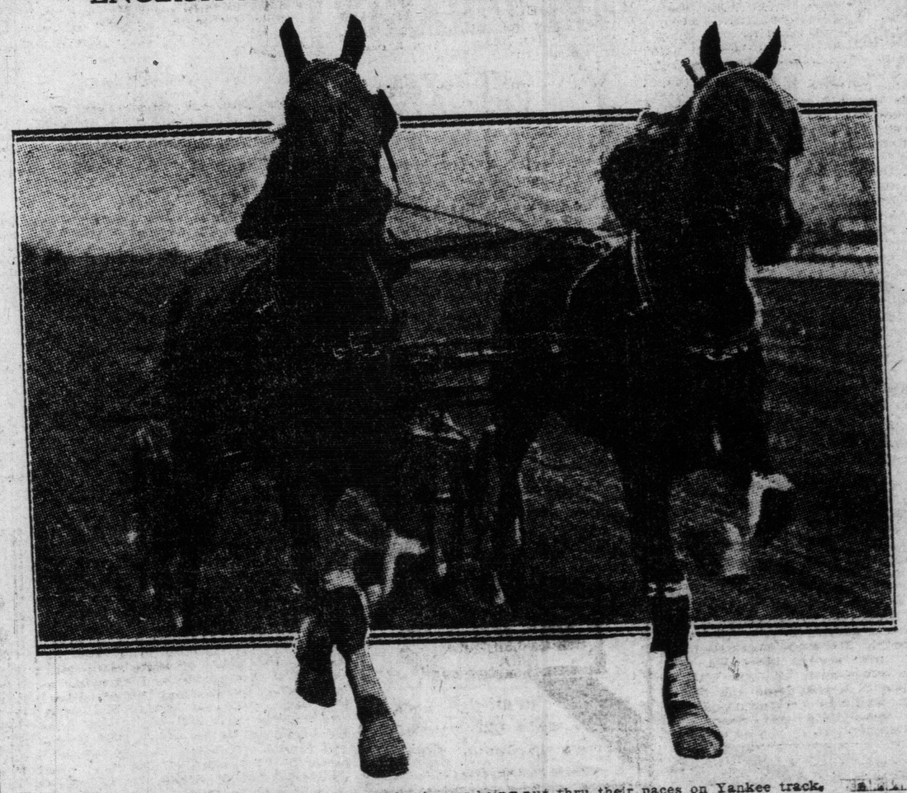
THIRD RACE, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
1. T. M. Green, 115 (Goose), 11 to 5, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Beson, 115, 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Hoffman, 110 (Walsh), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.
Time 1.12. Orbicular, Alfred the Great, Ta Nun Da and Royal Report also ran.

FOURTH RACE, The Dixie Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:
1. Mary Davis, 107 (Butwell), even, 2 to 5 and out.
2. Milton B., 98 (Ross), 6 to 1, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. Ragman, 108 (Loftus), 12 to 1, 3 to 1 and even.
Time 1.45 4-5. Carlton G and Guy Fisher also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, five-year-olds and up, six furlongs:
1. Claque, 107 (Butwell), 9 to 2, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
2. Stafford, 108 (Goose), 35 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1.
3. Eyewhite, 106 (Musgrave), 4 to 1, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10.
Time 1.13 1-5. Salvolatile, Danfield, Fulford, King Avondale and Peep Over also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling; 4-year-olds and up; mile and a furlong:
1. Edwin L, 105 (Goose), 9 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.
2. Princelike, 103 (McTaggart), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.
3. My Gal, 106 (Sweeny), 16 to 5, even and 1 to 2.
Time, 1.52 2-5. Merman, Huck, Third Rail, Critic and Queen Marguerite also ran.

ENGLISH HORSES ON NEW YORK SPEEDWAY



Bonnie View and Rip, two old country horses being put thru their paces on Yankee track.

W. J. Slee Elected President Of Canadian Rugby Union

Annual Meeting Held at the King Edward Hotel Saturday Afternoon—Not to Affiliate With A. A. U. of Canada at Present.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Canadian Rugby Football Union was held Saturday afternoon at the King Edward Hotel, with President Molson of Montreal in the chair and the following delegates present: First Vice-president W. J. Slee, Toronto; Second Vice-president H. C. Griffith, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer John Davidson, Montreal.

Interprovincial Union—Ben Simpson Hamilton; Joe Wright, Toronto; Geo. Ballard, Hamilton.

Ontario Union—A. R. Denison, W. A. Hewitt, E. B. McGillivray.

Quebec Union—Represented by Mr. Davidson.

Intercollegiate Union—Hugh Gall, Wm. Foulds, F. D. Wilson of McGill.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read and adopted.

The financial secretary's report showed a balance on hand of about $125, being the usual amount generally carried forward by the union.

The incoming executive were instructed to do all in their power to prevent the issuing of bogus tickets at final matches, which occurred at the Hamilton-Varsity game.

A letter of thanks was read from Secretary Crow of the A.A.U. of Canada for courtesies extended to visiting members at the final match.

A letter was also read from President J. G. Merrick of the A.A.U. of Canada, inviting the C.R.U. to join the A.A.U. of Canada. Three unions, namely, Quebec, Ontario and Intercollegiate, are already indirectly connected with the amateur body, while the Interprovincial were of the opinion that they were capable of looking after their end of football, but several clubs were already members of the amateur union.

It was moved that a letter be sent to the A.A.U. of Canada, stating that the C.R.U. were not in a position to consider the application, but that a letter be sent to the various unions asking that they join the A.A.U. of Canada.

A summons was read from Hamilton regarding the destruction of the lawn and fences of Georgina Watt. This was left over to the incoming executive.

"In case of injury to players, substitutes shall be allowed during any period of the game. No player once removed shall re-enter the game, unless by the consent of both captains." The above amendment was carried, and will be placed in the playing rules of the Canadian Rugby Union, and will be played by all unions.

The kick-out rule was made to read that "The ball shall move five yards in either direction, or may be scrimmaged on the 25-yard line by the team kicking out the ball."

The amendment to consider a change in the scoring of a try was withdrawn.

Davy Tope's amendment regarding a drop goal—that the ball be brought to the forty-yard line instead of to halfway—was brought up for discussion. It was decided that the incoming executive bring this before the next annual meeting, and that the motion be sent to each union for a full discussion.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—W. J. Slee, Toronto.

Vice-president—John Davidson, Montreal.

Second vice-president—Joe Wright, Toronto.

Secretary-treasurer—H. C. Griffith, Toronto.

The usual honorarium to the secretary was proposed and carried.

Monday's Entries

At Moncrief Monday.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan., 14.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Maiden three-year-olds, six furlongs:

Lydia Lee	104	Ruby Knight	104
Rake	106	Senator Hubbale	106
Song of Rocks	107	Dixie Blue	107
Emma Stuart	107	Myrtle Marion	107
G. L. Doyle	109	Van Zee	109
Old Boy	112	Barney Igo	112
Lavender Lad	112	Billy Vandervere	112
Semi-Quaver	112	Sam Matthews	112

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

Autoreach	*102	Definite	*102
Lange	105	Common Sense	107
Eva	109	Ilma	109
Planutess	*110	Grenada	111
Double Five	*111	Fort Worth	112
Red Bob	112	Cardiff	112

THIRD RACE—3-year-olds, selling, six furlongs:

Spes Nostra	102	Bad News II.	104
Antenor	107	Judge Monck	107
Red Wine	107	White Wool	109
Grover Hughes	109	Lahore	115

FOURTH RACE—Selling, handicap, for 3-year-olds and up; 1 mile:

Idleweiss	91	Ta Nun Da	99
Compton	Descomnets		106
Glucose	109		

FIFTH RACE—Selling, 4-year-olds and up; six furlongs:

Elmeta Hamilton	96	Oakhurst	98
Fulford	101	Peep Over	113
Detroit	104	Night Mist	104
Mapleton	106	Dr. Barkley	107
King Avondale	107	Camel	109
Marie Hyde	109		

SIXTH RACE—Selling; 4-year-olds and up; 1 1-16 miles:

Flashing	99	Long Hand	105
Stoneman	105	Campaigner	108
Spindle	109	Brevite	110
Qn. Marguerite	111	Huck	114

Oakland Monday Program.

OAKLAND, Jan. 14.—Monday's entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:

Red Klaw	111	Eddie Mott	111
Feather Duster	111	Green Isle	109
Helen Hawkins	109	Twickenham	108
Othale	108	Anne Revere	106
Summertime	104		

SECOND RACE—Three furlongs; 2-year-olds:

xHawnees	110	Helen N.	110
Zimri	110	Florence S.	110
Nada Mas	110	Mamie	110
Lavender Lass	107		

THIRD RACE—Mile and a quarter, selling:

Endymion II	105	Merlingo	102
Old Mexico	102	Miss Officious	99
Footloose	99	Royal River	97
Jim Cafferata	94		

FOURTH RACE—Mile, selling:

Father Stafford	114	Military Man	109
Massa	106	Faneuil Hall	106
Sonia	106	Pickaninny	84
Cisko	82	Academist	80

SIXTH RACE—13-16 mile, selling:

Marburg	114	Evran	111
Tony Faust	110	Lord Clinton	106
Judge Henderson	104	Ocean Shore	103
Daneon	103	Banorell	103
Gypsie Girl	97	Acolin	97
Eleanor Rob'son	97	Mona Lida	81

Weather raining. Track sloppy.

Tampa Monday Card.

TAMPA, Jan. 14.—Entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—6½ furlongs, purse:

Front Row	103	Caesar	108
Giovonnio Reggio	109	Kentucky Rose	96
George Bailey	109	Rubiola	109
W. M. Tillingham	109	Stepfather	97

SECOND RACE—5 furlongs, selling:

Blanch Frances	94	Polly Lee	105
Ameron	108	Gilpian	108
Sandy Hill	102	Tallow Dip	114
Miss Imogene	115	Judge Saufley	117

THIRD RACE—5 furlongs, selling:

Bright Maiden	99	Agawaw	104
Ben Sand	109	Gerando	113
Lady Chilton	115	Sabo Blend	117
John Marrs	117	Dr. Hollis	117
Bertmont	117	B. J. Swanner	117

FOURTH RACE—6 furlongs, selling:

Glivedear	107	Silvera	105
O. K. Herndon	106	Kitty Fisher	107
Locust Bud	107	Light House	109
Abe Gooding	109	Footpad	109
Neoskaleeta	110	McAndrews	112
Von Lear	112	Hiram	112
Rubiola	112	Little Osage	112

FIFTH RACE—5½ furlongs, purse:

Dotia Peel	92	Easy Life	92
Cherokee Rose	97	Louise Welles	99
Sinlong	103	Anavri	106
Allowmaise	108	Alice	111

SIXTH RACE, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Okoleona	88	Sweet Owen	89
Fenrir	91	Vane	101
Silverado	102	Carew	103
Bethlehem	103	Black Domino	106
Eschau	106	Harting	107
Walter McLean	107		

Tampa Results.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 14.—The results of the races to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:
1. Friend Virgil, 108 (Jenson), 4 to 1.
2. Blacke Domino, 109 (Davenport), 2 to 1.
3. Nora Emma, 95 (Gerando), 3 to 1.
Time 1.19 2-5.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs:
1. Grenade, 106 (Wingfield), 4 to 1.
2. Annie Nelson, 95 (Burton), 2 to 1.
3. Uncle Walter, 111 (McCluskey), 4 to 1.
Time 1.18 3-5.

Monday's Entries

At Moncrief Monday.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan., 14.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Maiden three-year-olds, six furlongs:

Lydia Lee	104	Ruby Knight	104
Rake	106	Senator Hubbale	106
Song of Rocks	107	Dixie Blue	107
Emma Stuart	107	Myrtle Marion	107
G. L. Doyle	109	Van Zee	109
Old Boy	112	Barney Igo	112
Lavender Lad	112	Billy Vandervere	112
Semi-Quaver	112	Sam Matthews	112

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

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Lange	105	Common Sense	107
Eva	109	Ilma	109
Planutess	*110	Grenada	111
Double Five	*111	Fort Worth	112
Red Bob	112	Cardiff	112

THIRD RACE—3-year-olds, selling, six furlongs:

Spes Nostra	102	Bad News II.	104
Antenor	107	Judge Monck	107
Red Wine	107	White Wool	109
Grover Hughes	109	Lahore	115

FOURTH RACE—Selling, handicap, for 3-year-olds and up; 1 mile:

Idleweiss	91	Ta Nun Da	99
Compton	Descomnets		106
Glucose	109		

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Elmeta Hamilton	96	Oakhurst	98
Fulford	101	Peep Over	113
Detroit	104	Night Mist	104
Mapleton	106	Dr. Barkley	107
King Avondale	107	Camel	109
Marie Hyde	109		

SIXTH RACE—Selling; 4-year-olds and up; 1 1-16 miles:

Flashing	99	Long Hand	105
Stoneman	105	Campaigner	108
Spindle	109	Brevite	110
Qn. Marguerite	111	Huck	114

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Feather Duster	111	Green Isle	109
Helen Hawkins	109	Twickenham	108
Othale	108	Anne Revere	106
Summertime	104		

SECOND RACE—Three furlongs; 2-year-olds:

xHawnees	110	Helen N.	110
Zimri	110	Florence S.	110
Nada Mas	110	Mamie	110
Lavender Lass	107		

THIRD RACE—Mile and a quarter, selling:

Endymion II	105	Merlingo	102
Old Mexico	102	Miss Officious	99
Footloose	99	Royal River	97
Jim Cafferata	94		

FOURTH RACE—Mile, selling:

Father Stafford	114	Military Man	109
Massa	106	Faneuil Hall	106
Sonia	106	Pickaninny	84
Cisko	82	Academist	80

SIXTH RACE—13-16 mile, selling:

Marburg	114	Evran	111
Tony Faust	110	Lord Clinton	106
Judge Henderson	104	Ocean Shore	103
Daneon	103	Banorell	103
Gypsie Girl	97	Acolin	97
Eleanor Rob'son	97	Mona Lida	81

Weather raining. Track sloppy.

Tampa Monday Card.

TAMPA, Jan. 14.—Entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—6½ furlongs, purse:

Front Row	103	Caesar	108
Giovonnio Reggio	109	Kentucky Rose	96
George Bailey	109	Rubiola	109
W. M. Tillingham	109	Stepfather	97

SECOND RACE—5 furlongs, selling:

Blanch Frances	94	Polly Lee	105
Ameron	108	Gilpian	108
Sandy Hill	102	Tallow Dip	114
Miss Imogene	115	Judge Saufley	117

THIRD RACE—5 furlongs, selling:

Bright Maiden	99	Agawaw	104
Ben Sand	109	Gerando	113
Lady Chilton	115	Sabo Blend	117
John Marrs	117	Dr. Hollis	117
Bertmont	117	B. J. Swanner	117

FOURTH RACE—6 furlongs, selling:

Glivedear	107	Silvera	105
O. K. Herndon	106	Kitty Fisher	107
Locust Bud	107	Light House	109
Abe Gooding	109	Footpad	109
Neoskaleeta	110	McAndrews	112
Von Lear	112	Hiram	112
Rubiola	112	Little Osage	112

FIFTH RACE—5½ furlongs, purse:

Dotia Peel	92	Easy Life	92
Cherokee Rose	97	Louise Welles	99
Sinlong	103	Anavri	106
Allowmaise	108	Alice	111

SIXTH RACE, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Okoleona	88	Sweet Owen	89
Fenrir	91	Vane	101
Silverado	102	Carew	103
Bethlehem	103	Black Domino	106
Eschau	106	Harting	107
Walter McLean	107		

Tampa Results.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 14.—The results of the races to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:
1. Friend Virgil, 108 (Jenson), 4 to 1.
2. Blacke Domino, 109 (Davenport), 2 to 1.
3. Nora Emma, 95 (Gerando), 3 to 1.
Time 1.19 2-5.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs:
1. Grenade, 106 (Wingfield), 4 to 1.
2. Annie Nelson, 95 (Burton), 2 to 1.
3. Uncle Walter, 111 (McCluskey), 4 to 1.
Time 1.18 3-5.

SINGLE RINK GAMES OFF.

Owing to the mild weather Saturday night the Single Rink competition for the Canada Rifle Trophy had to again postponed.

The Single Rink committee will meet at Mr. Rennie's office, Adelaide-street, Monday, at 11 a.m., to arrange a date for the resumption of this competition. Owing to the Tankard games being scheduled for Monday it will be impossible to play on that day.

Crowds Line Up for Hockey Tickets.

Hockey excites a lot of interest in this city and especially the interest taken in the Parkdale v. St. Michael's match Saturday night, as was demonstrated by the line-up at Mutual-street Rink on Saturday afternoon for standing room, which began at 3 o'clock, when 13 people took their place in line at 4 o'clock there were 15 and by 6 o'clock 20, while at 5.30 there were fully a hundred people in line and this was steadily growing.

PROMOTION FOR "R. J."

Somebody is reviving the rumor that Manager Fleming may become general manager of the Canadian Northern. The story floated around some months ago, but seems to be founded only upon the general idea that his services are regarded as valuable by the Mackenzie-Mann interests.

Bowling Records

—City.—

	Won.	Lost.
Parkdale	28	11
B. B. C. Co.	26	13
Dominions	21	18
College	20	19
Brunswicks	19	20
Gladstones	18	21
Royals	17	22
Paynes	8	31

—Athenaeum A.—

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

—Athenaeum B.—

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

—Central.—

	Won.	Lost.
Hammond Bros.	3	0
Fishing Club	5	1
Brunswicks	5	1
Nationals	4	2
Night Hawks	2	1
Blackhalls	3	3
Kismets	3	3
Royal Grens	2	4
Methodist Book Room	2	4
Tenth	1	5
Grip (Limited)	0	3
O'Kwickernocklnous	0	3

—Paynes.—

	Won.	Lost.
Bachelors	25	5
Lackawannas	18	12
Manhattans	17	10
Benedicts	17	10
Stockers	6	24
Senecas	4	26

—Royals.—

	Won.	Lost.
Wrens	11	4
Larks	8	4
Quails	8	4
Eagles	8	7
Storks	3	6
Orioles	4	5
Robins	5	10
Swans	5	7
Hawks	2	7
Orioles	1	11

—Athenaeum Mercantile.—

	Won.	Lost.
Canadian Kodak	3	0
Thompson Mfg. Co.	3	0
Adams Furniture Co.	5	1
Dominion Express Co.	5	1
Consolidated Optical	3	3
J. F. Brown & Co.	3	3
Sun Life Ins. Co.	1	2
Photo Eng. (Ltd.)	1	2
Steele-Briggs Seed Co.	0	6
P. W. Ellis & Co.	0	6

—Printers—Morning Section.—

	Won.	Lost.
The Mail	2	0
Sunday World	2	1
Daily World	1	2
The Globe	0	3

—Printers—Evening Section.—

	Won.	Lost.
Acton Pub. Co.	3	0
Atwell Fleming	3	0
Saturday Night	0	3
Dunlop & Rose	0	3
Toronto Typesetting	0	0
McLean Pub. Co.	0	0

—Eaton's—No. 1.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. S 3	18	3
Third Floor	18	6
Printers, No. 1	20	7
Fifth Floor	19	8
Dept. E 4	17	13
Dept. J 4 No. 1	10	11
Drivers	10	11
General Office No. 1	11	13
Dept. J 5	13	17
Main Floor	10	17
Floormen	6	24
Engineers	4	26

—Eaton's—No. 2.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. G 1 and 2	27	3
Photo Engravers	19	8
Dept. J 4 No. 2	18	12
Dept. F 1	16	11
General Office No. 2	17	13
Dept. L 1	15	15
Printers No. 2	11	13
Mail Order No. 1	14	16
Delivery	12	15
Dept. D 7	9	18
Basement No. 1	4	20
Dept. E 5	6	24

—Eaton's—No. 3.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. J 15	26	1
Dept. A 3	18	6
Dept. E 1, 2 and 3	17	10
Mail Order No. 2	17	10
Sporting Goods	14	16
Dept. D 5	13	17
Dept. J 6	12	15
Basement No. 2	11	16
Dept. K 1 B	8	16
Winnipeg Office	10	17
Dept. S 1	6	15
Inspectors	7	20

—Business Men's—

	Won.	Lost.
Eatonias	21	6
Emmett Shoes	23	7
Langmuir Paint	21	9
National Cash Reg	21	9
Woods - Norris, Ltd.	17	13
North Am. Life	15	15
The Telegram	13	14
H. Murby & Co.	13	17
T. J. Fair Co	12	18
Levack & Co	9	18
Hayes Plumbing	6	24
Crown Tailoring Co	3	24

—Apple—

	Won.	Lost.
Russets	15	9
Pippins	12	12
Duchess	12	12
Baldwins	10	11
Greenings	10	11
Kings	10	14

—City Two-Man—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	10	1
Dominions	8	3
Royal Canadians	7	3
Brunswicks	5	5
Parkdale	3	6
Gladstones	3	7
Paynes	3	7
College	2	9

—Athenaeum Two-Man—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	10	5
Queen Citys	12	8
Simcoes	6	4
College	7	8
Drummers	7	8
Ramblers	6	9
Victorias	4	6
Aberdeens	3	7

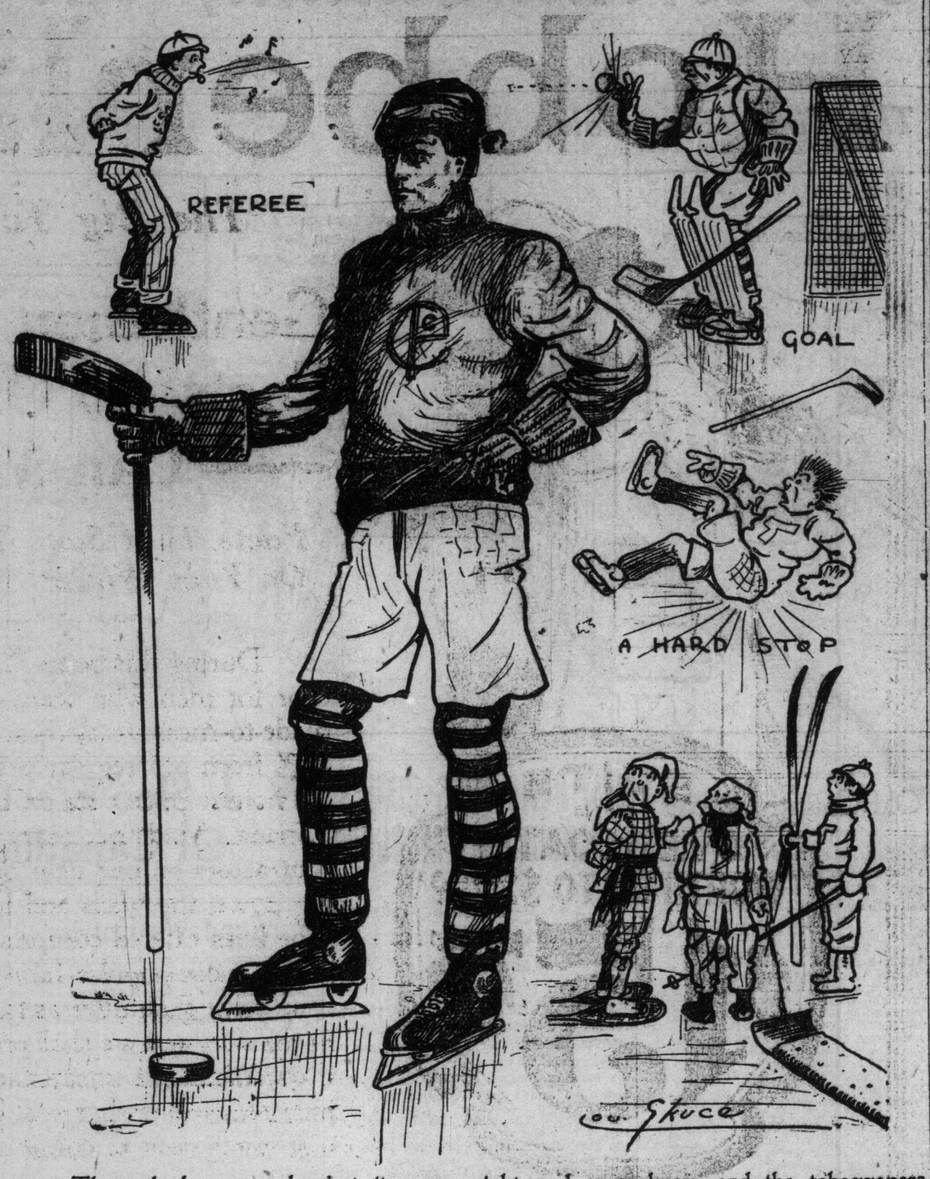
—Rosedale I.O.O.F. Two-Man—

	Won.	Lost.
Bride Rose	17	7
Irish Rose	15	8
Red Rose	12	8
Primrose	12	12
Yellow Rose	10	10
Tube Rose	13	15
Moss Rose	11	13
Queen Rose	10	14
Beauty Rose	11	17
Rambler Rose	5	11

—Brunswick Individual—

	Won.	Lost.
W. Seager	8	2
R. Stewart	6	4
W. McMillan	5	3
T. Stewart	5	4
F. Fryer	4	3
T. Bird	3	2
F. Phelan	2	2
C. H. Gordon	2	7
W. Karrys	2	4
G. Robinson	0	6

IN THE LIMELIGHT.



The puck chasers are hard at it every night and snowshoers and the tobogganers also are busy.

Dominion Three-Man Averages.

The averages of the Dominion Three-Man League are given below, with J. H. Bennett of the Dominions leading:

J. H. Bennett, Dominions	178
E. Pryce, Dominions	172
E. Davy, Mic-Macs	171
J. Coulter, Sherbournes	168
E. Deadman, Night Owls	163
J. Fitzgerald, Kodaks	162
J. Colborne, Dunn's Big Four	159
E. Kidd, Dunn's Big Four	158
B. Nicholls, Night Owls	158
J. D. Flood, Burroughes	156
S. Harber, Mic-Macs	155
J. Bicom, Sherbournes	154
J. Rice, Corbys	153
H. R. Banks, Dunn's Big Four	152
R. D. Hughes, Burroughes	152
P. Moffatt, Kodaks	151
E. Courtney, Night Owls	147
A. Corby, Corbys	145
T. H. Dunn, Dunn's Big Four	143
D. Scott, Corbys	143
W. Cockhill, Burroughes	140
F. Patterson, Dominions	134

Payne League Averages.

The averages of Paynes up to the end of the second series are given below. It will be seen that Payne is the real leader with 167 for 30 games:

Name.	Team.	Game.	Avg.
Sutherland, Senecas		9	194
Kirkwood, Benedicts		9	173
Payne, Lackawanas		30	167
McoGwan, Manhattans		27	167
J. Adams, Bachelors		27	167
Robinson, Bachelors		27	165
Dawson, Bachelors		24	163
Dyer, Bachelors		18	163
Griffith, Lackawanas		30	163
Kennedy, Bachelors		12	162
C. Adams, Benedicts		24	162
C. Quinn, Manhattans		24	160
Gray, Lackawanas		30	157
T. Quinn, Manhattans		24	154
Levack, Manhattans		24	154
Stuchholme, Benedicts		24	154
Wood, Benedicts		24	153
Walker, Bachelors		24	152
McEwen, Benedicts		12	152
Brown, Benedicts		24	152
Lownes, Senecas		30	152
Myers, Lackawanas		21	149
Holland, Manhattans		21	148
Harris, Stockers		12	147

The Way of the Dandelion.

A One-Minute-Sermon—Nature provided that there should be a winter, in order that the beauties of spring and summer might be more appreciated and better liked thru the contrast of extremes. If one had roses and pinks all the time, they would be as common as dandelions, an dthere are not many who care for the dandelion, tho a dandelion is really a very pretty flower. Some men and women are like dandelions, in that they become common. They run around with the crowd, and are creatures of the throng, moving everywhere in the mass, and doing what others suggest. There are some people who cannot resist the importunities of the crowd, and they think they must be in the smart set and must do as all the others do. That is why one sees so many tired people who do not get sleep enough—because they think they must conform to the crowd. They are the dandelions—pretty, but there are so many of them that they cease to be attractive. Therefore, it is a pleasing contrast when one runs across the man or the woman, who has strength of mind enough to avoid the mob—to resist the clamor, the constant invitation to do something, no matter what it is. A young woman gets into more trouble by being unwilling to displease some hair-brained, frivolous woman of her set, who is ambitious to pull the other one into her frivolity. She does not want to prance around alone, and she tries to drag in a companion. And a whole lot of men are in the same way—if they were guided by their own common sense, they would be decent citizens, but the hum of the voices of the crowd hypnotizes them, and they become dandelions. The Old Man.

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

BOWLING GAMES FOR MONDAY.

Gladstone—Pastimes v. Florals.
Athenaeum A.—Red Rose Tea v. Spoilers.
Athenaeum B.—Acmes v. The Dukes.
Royals—Hawks v. Quails.
Central—Night Hawks v. Nationals.
Printers'—Mail v. Sunday World.
Hotel—Gorman v. Brooker.
Business Men's—Toronto General Trusts v. Langmuirs.
Apple—Baldwins v. Duchess.
Payne—Stockers v. Bachelors.
Eaton's—Section 1, S3 v. E4. Section 2, Delivery v. Mail Order. Section 3, Inspectors v. City Ad.
Athenaeum Mercantile—P. W. Ellis v. Photo Engravers.
Dominion Express—Money Order v. Yonge Street.
Central I.O.O.F.—Toronto v. Imperial Camp.
Rosedale Two-Man—Moss Rose v. Queen Rose, Rambler Rose v. Irish Rose.
City Two-Man—Dominions at Athenaeums.
Brunswick Individual—Bill Seager v. C. H. Gordon.

Fact and Fun.

The construction of a marine drive and promenade which will connect Dover with St. Margaret's Bay, Eng., has just been commenced. The road is being cut out of the face of the cliffs to the east of Dover. It will be 60 feet wide, gently sloping up the face of the cliffs for a distance of nearly a mile and a half. The cliff-cutting will require the removal of over 1,000,000 tons of chalk.

Hopelessly Bald

Before

After

Are you? Lots of men are and treatment would be useless. If your hair is absolutely dead and you would fain look as you used to look when you had your hair, just accept our invitation to look critically into the merits of a Pember Toupee.

WE CAN SHOW YOU

If you are willing to be shown, that a Pember Toupee is the one and only toupee for the particular man who wants to regain possession of a head of hair without the majority of people knowing he is wearing something palpably false. Our toupees are guaranteed to the hilt.

We are most successful in bringing life and a new growth to the natural hair if the roots are not dead. An examination costs nothing.

The Pember Store

Skilled Toupee Makers
Next Yonge Street Arcade

Those Delicious BEVERAGES

COSGRAVE'S Pale Ale
COSGRAVE'S XXX Porter
COSGRAVE'S Half-and-Half
are
Chill Proof

The reason why Cosgrave's brews are called CHILL-PROOF is because they are the only beers that can be chilled, or subject to any great change of atmosphere, without becoming cloudy.

Specify COSGRAVE'S when you order Ale, Porter, or Half-and-Half. You might just as well have the best.

At all dealers and hotels. Bottled ONLY at the Brewery.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co.
OF TORONTO, LIMITED

L. J. Applegath $2.50 Hat Now Selling at $1.50

WHO IS HE?

We are still offering any Stiff or Soft Hat in the Store at **$1.50**

Excepting about 25 dozen odd sizes and broken lots left over from the past week's selling, which will be

PLACED ON SALE MONDAY AT $1.00

L. J. Applegath & Son, 145-147 Yonge St.

Just Below Richmond NOTHING BUT MEN'S HATS Open Evening

With the Pin Spillers

In picking up a morning paper and glancing over the bowling column, one is surprised at the number of ten-pin leagues that are spilling the pins on the different alleys around the city. It is not so many years ago that it was predicted that the great indoor winter game would never take a hold in this town. Too much cannot be said for this great pastime, and, if the number of leagues keep increasing as they have been doing in the last year or so, a great number of new alleys will have to be laid.

* * *

Now it is the ladies that are taking up the game, and shortly the fair ones of the Big Store will be fighting it out in a league of their own. Here's hoping that by this time next year the game will have caught on with the gentle sex, and that there will be ladies seen on all the alleys in the city.

* * *

The World would like to make a suggestion to the executive of the City Two-Man League, that they changes the present system of counting one point for a win of three games out of five in league matches. It would, in our opinion, help the weaker and, in fact, all the teams, if a point was counted for each game won, and also cause keener rivalry. In the case where the first three are won in succession, the rest of the games are only rolled in a half-hearted way, and thereby the interest is lost. The World has sounded many of the teams on this question, and it seems to be the general opinion, as we make it out, that this method of scoring would be preferred by the majority.

* * *

A surprise was handed out in the morning section of the Printers' League in the week that has just passed, when The Mail handed it to The Globe in style, taking all three games, and thereby taking the lead for the first week of the second series.

* * *

Tuesday night will see the first series of the City League ended, and the games on that night will tell the winner. The Parkdale team, who, in the early part of the race, started to make a runaway match of it, have now been stopped in their headlong flight, and the B.B.C. Company are right on their heels.

* * *

The Toronto Rowing Club Three-Man League got under way the past week, and is now in full swing.

* * *

It is expected that over 400 fivemen teams will enter for the N.B.A. tournament at Buffalo. Toronto will likely be represented with a goodly number of teams in all the events. The John A. Wanamaker store of Greater New York will probably roll at the tournament, and would like to meet the T. Eaton Company there. Buffalo is also likely to put in a departmental store team, and, if it can be arranged, all three could roll at the same time.

* * *

Canadian bowling teams desiring to roll at the N.B.A. tournament to be held in Buffalo, Feb. 26 to March 18, will not be compelled to join the N.B.A. to compete. The same courtesy in regard to making entries has been extended to Canadian bowlers as was granted to bowlers who are members of the American Bowling Congress in a fixed territory. Entries from Canada must be certified to by the secretary of the C.B.A. In order to secure this certification it will be necessary for the team or bowler to be a duly qualified member of the C.B.A.

* * *

At a meeting of the board of governors of the National Bowling Association, held in New York recently, the following resolution was passed: "That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the secretary of the Canadian Bowling Association that this board of governors, on behalf of the National Bowling Association, extends to the members of the Canadian Bowling Association in good standing, the privilege of participating in the tournaments of the National Bowling Association, without payment of membership dues, as now required. All such entries must be certified to by the secretary of the Canadian Bowling Association."

Father's Vocal Talent.

Eddie's Aunt Emma, who had been traveling in Europe, was expected to reach the house at midnight, and Eddie begged to be allowed to stay up to greet her. But his mother refused to give consent. "No," she said, decidedly, "it would be five long hours after your bedtime, and you couldn't possibly stay awake as long as that."

"Oh, yes, I can," Eddie wailed: "I can if papa will sing lullabies to me."

BREEDERS' MEETINGS.

Annual Gatherings of Live Stock Associations Early Next Month.

The customery annual meetings of the different breeding societies will be held in this city on the dates and at the times herewith given:

Horse Societies.

Feb. 1, 2 p. m.—Shire meeting.
Feb. 1, 8 p. m.—Pony meeting.
Feb. 2, 10.30 a. m.—Standard-bred.
Feb. 2, 2 p. m.—Clydesdale board.
Feb. 2, 8 p. m.—Hackney.
Feb. 3, 10.30 a. m.—Thorobred.
Feb. 3, 2 p. m.—Clydesdale.
Feb. 3, 8 p. m.—Ontario horse breeders.

Swine, Cattle and Sheep.

Feb. 7 (afternoon)—Directors'—Swine.
Feb. 7 (evening)—Cattle.
Feb. 8, 9.30 a. m.—Yorkshire Club.
Feb. 8, 11 a. m.—Berkshire.
Feb. 8, 2 p. m.—Swine.
Feb. 9, 7.30 p. m.—Directors' Dom. sheep.
Feb. 10, 9.30 a. m.—Dominion sheep.
Feb. 10, 1.30 p. m.—Ontario sheep.

TO-MORROW.

The robin chants when the thrush is dumb,
Snow smooths a bed for the clover,
Life flames anew, and days to come
Are sweet as the days that are over.

The tide that ebbs by the moon flows back,
Faith builds in the ruins of sorrow,
The halcyon flutters in winter's track,
And night makes way for the morrow.

And ever a strain of joys the sum,
Sings on in the heart of the lover—
In death sings on—the days that come
Are sweet as the days that are over.
—Florence Earle Coates.

JUST A FEW NOTES.

A report is current in Syracuse that the state fair commission may be abolished under the new administration at Albany and the management of the fair given over to the department of agriculture. The effect which such a change might have on the Grand Circuit trotting meeting and the Empire State Horse Show, heretofore held in conection with the fair, is causing alarm among horsemen.—New York Herald.

Lissak, by imp. Loyalist-imp Capability, at the age of 19, is in the stud at New Westminster, British Columbia. He is owned by W. J. Taylor, who has established an extensive stud of runners and trotters on the Pacific Coast.

George Watson has sold to Edward McLean, of Washington, D. C., the imported hackney stallion Waddington Goldfinder, that was second to champion Oxford at the last National Horse Show. The horse was bred in England by Sir Gilbert Greenall, who registered him there under the name of Terrington Handyman. E. W. Oglebay, of Waddington Farm, Elm Grove, W. Va., imported him a few years ago and changed his name to Waddington Goldfinder, under which name he was registered in America. When Mr. Watson bought him, last season he changed his name to Florham Goldfinder to fit his Florham Stud Farm at Madison, N. J. His new owner has restored the name under which the horse is registered on this side of the Atlantic.

Lady Meux, who died recently in England, had been closely identified with racing for twenty-five years or more. She was the breeder of Volodyovoski, the horse that won the Derby in the colors of William C. Whitney, and was herself among the prominent winning owners, running her horse under the name of "Mr. Theobald."

William Lawton's Death.

Mrs. William Lawson has advertised to know what became of her husband. He was killed by a train near Woodbine-avenue, Nov. 22. She will be told by the police of Montreal, where she lives.

"LA CADENA"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

LA CADENA	Perfecto Size	15c Straight
LA CADENA	Imperial Size	15c 2 FOR A QUARTER
LA CADENA	Brevo Size	10c
LA CADENA	Caballero Size	10c
LA CADENA	Panetela Size	10c
LA CADENA	Concha Fina Size	10c 3 FOR A QUARTER

To Be Had At The UNITED CIGAR STORES
TORONTO

The Quest for a "White Man's Hope"

—By W. W. Naughton—

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—So that the quest for a "white man's hope" may be world wide in its scope, Hugh D. McIntosh of London and Australia has joined in the hunt. For that matter McIntosh believes that his search ended almost as soon as it began. He has picked Bill Lang, canqueror of Bob Fitzsimmons, Bill Squires and Jack Burns, as the man to relieve Jack Johnson of his laurels.

In a letter just received, he writes from London as follows: "I have just matched Sam Langford and Bill Lang and I will endeavor to match the winner against Johnson. I will give it as my opinion now that Lang is the man who is destined to meet Johnson for the championship of the world, and you can place me on record that Bill Lang of Australia will be the next world's champion. I feel certain of this. He has improved out of all recognition. He now weighs in condition 225 pounds, and is perfectly strong and well, and the able tuition he received from Corbett, Fitzsimmons, McCoy and Burns, has placed him in a position to-day to be capable of contesting with any man living."

The above was written before the contest between Jack Burns and Lang took place, so that it goes without saying that McIntosh is surer than ever of the bright future he has predicted for the Australian heavyweight. Whether McIntosh's opinion of Lang is shared to any extent, the writer has no means of knowing, but one thing is certain, if Lang defeats Langford, as McIntosh seem to think he will, a match between Lang and Johnson would have a much more even look than it bears at present.

McIntosh says that Lang weights 225 pounds "in condition." This is hard to understand. When Lang first loomed up in this country the experts figured him to be between 180 and 190 pounds in weight. If he has increased to the tune of 35 or 40 pounds since he went to England, the only thing that can be said is that the British climate has done wonders for him.

If McIntosh can induce Johnson to fight in England, whether it be with Langford or Lang, that affair will take place in London during coronation week, next June. McIntosh's new boxing arena at Olympia will be the scene of the championship event, and with the crowds that will throng the British capital for the coronation ceremonies it is a conclusion that the old pavilion will be packed to its capacity.

Even at that the crowd will not be a big one as crowds go, for it is admitted that the seating capacity of Olympia is only 8000.

Jimmy Britt is popular in some ways in London and unpopular in others. Jimmy's suave manner and pleasant address have made a hit with the gentleman sports, while Jimmy's ideas as to what constitutes fit remuneration for a boxer's services have gained him the reputation of a skin-flint.

Jimmy is associated with Hugh D. McIntosh in the fight promoting game, and to him has been delegated the duties of match-making. Whereas in Jimmy's days of activity in the ring he considered that a boxer was entitled to all the money he could get, he now feels a pugilist is simply worth what is offered him. It is even said that Jimmy believes that four pounds sterling, or twenty dollars in money, is ample remuneration for any ring man who cannot write "champion" after his name.

Jimmy's manner is said to be particularly exasperating to the rag, tag and bobtail of the boxing guild who apply for preferment as participants in the preliminary bouts. When an applicant asks for a purse that is out of all proportion, in Britt's opinion, to the services required, Jimmy reminds the fellow that there are other walks in life apart from pugilism in which he might do better.

"What does he take me for, I wonder," said one preliminarian, as he descended the stairs from Britt's sanctum. "I awsked him for five quid for five bloomin' rounds and he told me I orter be driving a donkey cawrt and sellin' wegetables."

Britt's headquarters are at the Walter House, in the Strand, London, and McIntosh says: "We have given him a nice quiet office at the top of the building, five stories high, so that his wrangling with the boxers may not disturb the populace."

* * *

So, after all, the interview which had Battling Nelson saying that he could not get into condition for his fight with Al. Wolgast at Richmond, was a statement not authorized by the Dane.

Nelson made as much clear in a telegram to the writer some days ago and it gives me great pleasure to set Nelson right with the public.

What Nelson really did say in his Detroit interview was that when the match was first proposed to him he doubted his ability to fit himself in the time placed at his disposal, and that he named a high price for his service, thinking the promoters would refuse his demands. When Nelson found a fight with Wolgast was inevitable he began to train in earnest. After a few days in quarters he felt that it would be easier for him to reach good condition than he had at first supposed and he made up his mind that he would defeat Wolgast without much trouble. As showing his confidence in himself he wagered heavily on his own chances and also advised his friends to bet on him.

"I don't think the party in Detroit who published my interview misquoted me intentionally, but he misquoted me just the same," says Bat. "The best evidence of my faith in myself was the fact that I bet my own money when I fought Wolgast."

GOOD CATCHER MAINSTAY OF THE WINNING TEAMS

The Backstop Practically Whole Works of a Club—Thomas and Lapp Good.

(By Billy Evans)

A classy catcher is essential to a pennant-winning team.

It's questionable if any player takes a more prominent part in a team's success than the backstop.

The crying need of every major and minor league club to-day is a receiver who can deliver the goods. High-class backstops are mighty scarce articles. Every baseball manager will testify to this fact.

One of the most important messages given to the many baseball scouts by the various club owners is to pay strict attention to the catchers. The scouts always adhere closely to the wishes of the club owners, but their success in digging up star catchers has been only mediocre.

In the recent world's series, baseball critics laid particular stress on the catching department of the Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Athletics. It was generally admitted that as a whole the two teams were evenly matched, but most of the critics insisted that the superiority of the Cubs behind the bat would play the deciding part in baseball's greatest event. It was contended that the great Kling and the mighty Archer would turn the tide of victory in favor of the Cubs.

Athletic Catchers Shone.

Archer and Kling caught great ball, and held up their end of the game nobly. On the other hand, Ira Thomas and Jack Lapp caught magnificently, outshining their clever wind pad rivals, and the Athletics emerged from the fray victorious. The Athletic catchers, instead of showing up weakly, as had been predicted, caught championship ball every minute of the important series. They use excellent judgment in signaling their pitchers, hit the ball in fine style, while their throwing could hardly have been improved upon. Kling and Archer did well, but Thomas and Lapp did even better work. The fine showing of the Athletic catchers instilled confidence into Mack's team, and undoubtedly played a prominent part in the American League victory.

In Walter Johnson, Jimmy McAleer has one of the greatest twirlers that ever lived. Johnson has tremendous speed, excellent curves, also a nice change of pace, and is generally regarded as one of the greatest twirlers of all time. Any manager would give most any old sum demanded for Johnson's services, yet Johnson has been rendered practically useless any number of times since joining the Nationals. The failure of Johnson to deliver the goods was not due to any trouble on his part, but simply because the Nationals had no one who could catch the Idaho phenomenon, when injury or illness put Street out of the running.

Street Handles Johnson Well.

For a couple of years Charley Street, one of the American League's best receivers, has been the only backstop on the Washington pay-roll who could handle Johnson's delivery. Several times Street has been forced out of the game for a week or more, and during that time it was foolhardy to use Johnson. The other catchers tried to handle his slants and shoots, and it's really remarkable that some of them didn't get killed trying to guess where Johnson was going to put the ball. Perhaps no baseball fans in the country are better able to testify to the worth of a star catcher to a ball club than the Washington rooters. It is said that McAleer's young catcher, Ainsmith, can take care of Johnson's pitching in clever style. If such is the case, one of the greatest problems, from a Washington standpoint, will have been solved.

Adherents of the New York American League team will give you a stiff argument that the Giants would never have won the fall series had not Catcher Sweeney suffered an injury in the third innings of the first game that put him out of it for the rest of the series. By many Catcher Sweeney is regarded as one of the leading catchers in either of the major leagues. It is little wonder then that the loss of his services should have so weakened the Highlanders.

Sweeney's Illness Handicapped Highlanders.

In the series between the two New York teams, the American League partisans placed their hopes of victory in the cunning of Pitcher Russell Ford. With him doing the twirling, the American League rooters figured that their favorites were well nigh invincible. Baseball men will tell you Ford is much more effective with Sweeney doing the receiving than with any other catcher. Ford also feels the same way in the matter, and has much more confidence with the husky Sweeney wearing the pad and protector. Ford failed to win a single game from the Giants, pitchers being twice sent to his assistance. It would seem that Sweeney's absence did materially injure the chances of the Highlanders.

Just prior to the series between Cleveland and Cincinnati last fall, Catcher Grover Land of the Cleveland team suffered a broken collarbone. The injury kept him from taking part in the series. In the first contest between the Reds and Naps, Catcher Sid Smith suffered an injury to his throwing hand that sent him to the repair barn for the winter. The Cleveland Club had depended on these two men to do all the receiving.

The retirement of the two first choice men caused the Naps to call on the veteran Nig Clarke, who was in very poor condition, due to a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he had just recently recovered. Clarke was unable to do himself justice, and as a result the Naps were easy that day. Clarke's poor health necessitated the using of Adams, a 19-year-old youngster, with only a year's minor league experience. This chap Adams looks like a comer, but he is as yet a very rough diamond. The Cincinnati team took advantage of the youth's shortcomings, and managed to win the series after a hard struggle of seven games. There is no doubt but that the weakness of the Naps behind the bat due to injury and illness worked their downfall in the interleague series.

Catcher is Busy Man.

The fans in the grand stand and bleachers have no idea how dependent the various teams are on their catcher. The man behind the plate is one of the main cogs in a smooth-running baseball machine. His duties are manifold. He must do all the signalling to the pitchers, always taking into consideration the way his infield and outfield are playing; he must keep the base-runners from running wild, altho the pitchers often give them a lead that would require an arm like a rapid fire gun to throw them out; he must steady the pitcher when in a hole, and do a score of other things.

Often catchers prove their great worth in a way with which the fans are not very familiar. Some catchers are able to do their work in faultless style, yet keep a running fire of conversation to the batter that has its effect on his hitting. When a man steps to the plate in a pinch, his mind is set on making a hit. It's the wise and successful catcher who can engage the batter in conversation that will take his mind off his work and render him less liable to accomplish his purpose. Roger Bresnahan, Johnny Kling, Billy Sullivan and Charley Street are a few of the great receivers who are past-masters of this art. Here is a fair sample of what the batter often gets when he is at the plate in a pinch.

Good Catchers Always Talk.

"Let's get old Mr. Pinch Hitter. What will Connie say to you if you happen to strike out? Say, what college did you attend? Do you ever intend to practice medicine, or are you going to stick to baseball? You got three hits yesterday. You haven't a chance to deliver the goods to-day. Keep them low on this fellow, he couldn't hit a curve on the outside and low with a broom. You led the South-you? The pitching is a trifle different up here, isn't it? I heard they intended to send you to Kalamazoo; is there anything to the rumor? Didn't I see you walking down State-street last evening? Really, I don't know how you missed that one, it was right thru the middle. I thought you always liked a ball there. Do you expect to go on that barn-storming tour this fall? Don't wing this fellow Walter, but if you must hit him, hit him on the head. I understand they have asked for waivers on you; that was quite a surprise to me."

These, and a few thousand like expressions, are hurled at the various batters as they step to the plate in a bitterly contested game. The catcher selects the expression that best suits the occasion. Often the latter replies to the remarks, sometimes pleasantly, and other times not so pleasant. No matter the catcher has succeeded in taking his mind off his duty, and a strike-out or a popfly often results.

Star pitchers are always in demand, crack infielders are hailed with delight, but high-class catchers never fail to make the heart of the manager enthuse.

FOR MOTOR SHOW.

Interest is growing rapidly in the big Military Automobile Show that is to be opened in the Toronto Armories six weeks from to-day.

Plans that are already forward give the assurance that it will far surpass any exhibition, excepting only the Canadian National Exhibition, that has ever been held in Toronto.

The military features that have been arranged will be of great interest to the public as well as to the officers and men of the Toronto garrison, as the very latest developments in the field of military motor traction will be shown and demonstrated, and the great strides that have undoubtedly been made in this direction will be a revelation to those who have not made a special study of the matter.

Mr. E. M. Wilcox, who successfully managed the shows in Toronto and Montreal last year, and who is again at the head of the Toronto Show, is shortly expected back from New York, where he has been attending the big annual shows, in search of ideas and suggestions that can be embodied in the arrangements of the coming event in Toronto.

It is probable that in addition to military features aviation may form part of the display, one of the latest ideas that have been developed for such purposes being the use of miniature aeroplanes, which fly around in an exhibition hall under their own power.

A Well-Founded Preference.

If there is any writing on the wall which you should particularly heed in bicycle tire-buying time, it is this: "That man is no friend of yours who tries to talk you out of your preference for Dunlop Tires."

Public School Basketball.

The Indoor Basketball League of the City Public Schools, which plays off its games every Saturday afternoon on the Central Y.M.C.A. floor, is exciting keen competition between the different schools, with the result that many exciting and closely-contested games are played. There are three leagues, senior, intermediate and junior. The results of the games Saturday afternoon were as follows:

—Senior—

Withrow won by default from Winchester.

—Intermediate—

Wellesley, 47; McCaul, 29. Wellesley's line-up: Greenberg, Bromley, Simonsky, O'Leray, Cleveland.

—Junior—

Withrow, 33; King Edward, 29. Withrow played four men against the King Edward's five, as follows: Crossland, Davis, Smith and Foster.

Twenty-one trotters have gained records of 2.10 or better at three years old or younger. With a mile in 2.08¾ in 1893, Fantasy, by Chimes, was the first three-year-old to enter the 2.10 list. Native Belle's 2.07¾ in a race at Lexington, Ky., in 1909, was the first performance credited to a two-year-old.

Windsor Team Wants Games.

The Fusilier Wanderers of Windsor would like to arrange home-and-home basketball games with any 18 or 19-year-old team of Toronto. The Wanderers are a team made up of the 21st Essex Fusiliers, and would prefer to play local regimental teams. They have defeated Detroit teams such as the Light Guard and the Army Y.M.C.A. of Fort Wayne. All information can be secured from H. V. Fox, care of Fox Bros. & Co., Windsor, Ont.

Hobberlin's

The Big Tailor Shop

Gentlemen, Here Are Facts No Other Store Can Match

Facts That Save You 25 to 40% On Your Winter Suit or Overcoat

During this Semi-Annual Sale the way is clear for men who want to wear Hobberlin's made-to-measure clothes, to save from 25 to 40% from our regular prices. The reductions are honest price cuts on the best tailoring in Canada. Made necessary by pressure from the contractors on our new building, who are tearing down the walls and forcing their way in. The lines offered comprise thousands of yards of the most popular fabrics of the present season. Our guarantee as to "fit" will be included in the sale, and we shall promptly refund money if garments are unsatisfactory. These are the only reductions that will be made, and we advise customers to come while the stock is at its best.

Men's Suits and Overcoats To Order

12.75 Men's Suitings and Overcoatings that are positively $18.00 values in other tailor shops, reduced from our regular price of $15.00 to $12.75.

15.75 Men's Suitings and Overcoatings, regularly sold here at $20.00, and equal to $25.00 lines in other tailor shops, are reduced to $15.75.

19.75 Men's Suitings and Overcoatings, regularly sold here at $25.00, and equal to $30.00 lines in other tailor shops, reduced to $19.75.

Our Regular $30 and $35 Lines at $23.75 and $27.75 Respectively

Choose suitings from pure wool Worsteds and Cheviots, full winter weights; included are all the new shades popular this season—woven by the most reputable mills.

Choose Overcoatings from the plain and fancy weaves, in the Scotch Cheviots, Worsteds, Irish Tweeds—smart designs for the young fellows—Beavers, Meltons, Thibets, Cassimeres, Vicunas—warranted to give absolute satisfaction in style, fit and wearing qualities.

TEMPTING LINES IN TROUSERINGS TO ORDER

Hundreds of patterns, in the most popular materials. Regular $4.00 lines at $2.95. Regular $5.00 lines at $3.95. Regular $6.00 lines at $4.95. Regular $8.00 lines at $6.95.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P.M.

Hobberlin Bros. Co., Cash Tailors

151 Yonge St. 7 and 9 E. Richmond St.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses. Sprains in Dogs. Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL" HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold. Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

ANY TIE

In Dunfield's King St. Store

50c

500 of the newest effects, including some English Silk Knitted Ties, regular $1, $1.50 and $2 each.

Dunfield & Co

22 KING STREET W.

The Death of John McMillan Deeply Felt By Horsemen

The death of the late John McMillan, the well-known horseman, adds one more to the large majority. His many friends would learn of his demise with regret, for he was universally respected. Every man who knew him had only the best to say of him. His death was quite unexpected and rather sudden at the end, and for that reason many more of his old friends were unable to be present to pay their last respects. The late Mr. McMillan was born in Scotland, and emigrated to Canada when he was a mere lad. He settled on a farm at Ballsville, Ont., where he followed farming, but was always fond of the horse game. About thirty-five years ago, after his marriage, he moved to Manchester, just west of Port Perry, where he went into the horse business, and two years later he moved to Port Perry, where he established his business on a more extensive scale. It has since grown to such an extent that it is one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Besides a widow, three sons and two daughters survive him. The sons are John jr., George and David, who will continue the business. The daughters are Mrs. Isaac Watson, wife of Isaac Watson, the assistant manager and auctioneer of Burns & Sheppard's Repository, and Mrs. Arthur Dowson of Port Perry. Mr. McMillan was a beloved and respected by all who knew him—a fair and square man and believed in the old axiom of do unto others as you would wish to be done by. The funeral was one of the largest seen in Port Perry in many years. J. Jos. Nugent an old friend, one of the firm of Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. (one of the largest dealers in horses in America), of East St. Louis, attended the funeral, as did also James Adams, another extensive dealer, of the same place, and John McMillan from Dayton, Ohio, another well-known horseman, was also present. The latter three gentlemen are all nephews of deceased.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases of Men:

Piles	Varicocele	Dyspepsia
Eczema	Epilepsy	Rheumatism
Asthma	Syphilis	Lost Vitality
Catarrh	Stricture	Skin Diseases
Diabetes	Emissions	Kidney Affections

And Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call, or send history for free advice. Free Book on diseases, and Question Blank. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY

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

MIDY

HORSE MATTERS WORTH ATTENTION

Points that the Different Breeding Societies Might Well Consider at the Annual Meetings to be Held in the Early Days of February.

Doubtless at the forthcoming meetings of the horse societies, many important matters will be brought up for discussion. Resolutions will also doubtless be passed, some of which may as well never have been thought of, for all the result that will follow. It is always thus and unfortunately it frequently happens that motions are adopted simply because they are made and without being considered in their different bearings. A subject well worth consideration is the treatment of horses at fairs and exhibitions. In the first place are the prizes large enough to warrant owners paying entry fee, transportation and maintenance and running the risks that always accompany shipment? It must be understood that in propounding this question reference is not made to the Canadian National Exhibition, altho there the horse prizes are none too large and hardly warrant entries from any great distance, but to fairs at other places where the communities are not so well to do. The average fair has to depend for its entries almost entirely upon the surrounding districts, and why? Because owners either cannot afford the expense entailed by exhibiting and the prizes to be won are not worth the trouble involved. That being the case the fair or exhibition falls of its object, for the best being absent inferior animals flaunt the ribbons.

Veterinary Inspection.

Again should not veterinary inspection be more thoro and the prizes withheld when the exhibits are not meritorious and deserving of encouragement. If a horse is not a good individual and likely to get a good kind, he should not be considered. If this policy were followed entries might be fewer but the honor of winning would be greater. Once more should not something be done to encourage smaller holders. At present the money goes to the large importers and breeders, who use fairs and exhibitions as markets and for advertising purposes. This is all very desirable, but is there not a possibility of encouraging the buyer and the smaller horse-breeder as well as the importer and large breeder?

Closing of Entries

Further, the accommodation provided at many fairs is inadequate, the supplies deficient and the surroundings anything but calculated to be conducive to health. Yet further, there is the question of date of entry. At present it is the fashion of managers to advertise a certain date for the closing of entries and then to keep the lists open until a few days before the beginning of the fair, or in some instances right up to the time of judging. Naturally fair managers wish to secure numerous entries—to see every class well filled—but it must be manifest that the system here referred to is unfair and improper. It sets a bad example of violation of rules and confers privileges on late comers, who frequently secure opportunities of entering classes in which the competition is not strong and of knowing that their horses are fit for showing up to the latest moment. It also gives local owners a decided advantage. The date for closing having once been set it should be rigidly adhered to. There are certain elements of classification that might beneficially taken into consideration. Of course matters of transportation, registration, importation and etc. will be taken up, but the discussions might well take a further range and include more subjects than they usually do. Appeals could well be decided upon for more official systematic aid to the horse industry and the question considered of inspection and registration of all stallions standing for service and of mares being served. Finally there is the all important subject of reciprocity in live stock with our neighbors. Taking one thing with another the meetings to be held during the first ten days of next month should be burdened with huge concern to a great industry.

—POP

VALUE OF HORSES IN THE DOMINION $225,000,000!

Figures for the Different Governments of the Country to Ponder Over—A Vast Industry That Deserves Additional Encouragement.

A few years ago, and a very few years at that, there was but one horse mart in the city, but that one was so well conducted that it attracted national attention, and at the time of the Boer war, the attention of the imperial authorities, with the result that other establishments cropped up and Toronto became the centre of the horse trade in Canada. It may not be generally known, but long before this Montreal was the centre of the business and from that port quite an export trade was conducted. With the decline of export has come a greatly developed home market, of which Toronto, with its twelve or thirteen hundred stales weekly is not only the undoubted centre but practical monopolist. As showing the importance and value of the trade and the value of the horse industry generally, it is interesting to note that taking twelve hundred as the basis of calculatin the value thus arrived at,accepting the official valuation of $150 apiece, is $180,000 per week, or at the rate of upwards of nine million dollars a year—to be exact, at the rate of

$9,360,000 Per Annum.

And this, be it remembered, is from a single city. Taking the population of Toronto at four hundred thousand, or one seventeenth of the whole Dominion, if the other sixteen parts do 25 per cent of similar business each, we have a grand total of

$46,800,000 Per Annum.

that changes hans in the Dominion far horse flesh alone. While these mammoth figures may not nearly be reached, while, indeed, Toronto's annual trade may not amount to more than one half of the amount first given, they are sufficiently approximate to set people thinking and to furnish some idea of the magnitude, value and importance of the horse trade. After all if all the classes of horses are taken into account, and if there be as supposed, 1,500,000 horses in the country, the volume and value of the transactions may not be so tremendously overestimated as at first sight might be thought. And just imagine it, 1,500,000 at $150 apiece means that there are in the Dominion

Horses to the Value of $225,000,000.

Surely, in the light of these figures, apart from the quantity of feed, stabling, equipment and labor that the maintenance of this vast and valuable host entails, the industry is deserving for the utility it represents of both natural and provincial encouragement to a far greater extent than it receives.

POP.

APPARENT BOOM IN THE HORSE MARKET

Brisk Business Reported at the Different Auction Marts, With Bright Prospects Ahead—Sales for the Week

Business is certainly business in the horse market at Toronto. During the week past the demand was as nearly as possible equal to the supply. It is said that money is showing a tendency towards stringency, but the bidding at none of the three horse auction marts in the city gave indications that this was the case, for business was brisk, quickly done and at good prices. That is the more astonishing for the quality of the offerings, especially of the draughters, was nothing exceptional in a general sense. In fact dealers say good animals, even of the heavy class, are becoming harder and harder to get. While a dearth has long existed regarding high-class saddle and carriage horses, it is only lately that the drain on the heavy classes has been severely felt and it is fast becoming a matter calling for government action. Railway construction and the opening up of the country in every direction have brought about a serious situation. Inferior animals have been selling abnormally well for the one reason that the decent class are held beyond the prices that the average buyer is willing to pay. The sales by auction announced for the next five days number 1375 horses of all classes, which at $150 apiece means a turnover of $206,250 for the week or at the rate of nearly $11,000,000 (eleven million dollars) a year. And this independent of any private and commission sales by dealers outside the great marts.

Dates of Sales.

Monday, Jan. 16.—At the Union Stock Yards, 11 a. m., 150 horses, all classes, including specially selected draughters, running from 1400 to 1800 pounds each, some good drivers and a first-class combination horse.

Monday, Jan. 16.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 11 a. m., 300 horses, all classes, including a special carload of lumber horses, a pair of red roans of exceptional quality for heavy express work, several carloads of contractors' horses and some superior drivers and expressers.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 11 a. m., 325 horses, all fresh from the country and including a number of specially selected for the west, as well as some of a rougher order for the mines, and some city horses of extra quality. Some good roadsters will also be on offer.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—At the Union Stock Yards, 11 a. m., 125 horses, all classes, including a special consignment of imported Shire mares.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 11 a. m., 200 horses, all classes.

Friday, Jan. 20.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 11 a. m., 175 horses of all classes.

On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at The Repository, a special sale of Exmoor and Shetland ponies will take place and on Feb. 8 and 9 at the Union Stock Yards the annual sale of Shorthorns will eventuate.

Of the 874 trotting-bred yearlings nominated in the Kentucky Futurity about 325 were entered by New York breeders. W. E. D. Stokes has 88 entries, L. V. Harkness 62, J. K. Newman 38, William Simpson 29, Jacob Ruppert 18, W. B. Dickerman 12, J. Howard Ford 6 and John H. Shults 5. Peter the Great, 2.07¼, heads the list of sires of Futurity candidates, 80 colts and fillies by him having been named in the $21,000 purse.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE MARKET."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS

AUCTION SALES. TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

500 HORSES AT AUCTION

BEGINNING EACH DAY AT 11 A.M. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17

Great Special Sale Of

325 Horses

SALE COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

The best shipments that can be got in the country are reaching us for next week's sales. We will sell very large selections of all classes of horses: **Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Farm Chunks, Expressers, Workers and Drivers.** We will have plenty of Horses, and buyers will see an ample choice. Every single Horse sold at **The Repository** must be fully up to the warranty or is returnable.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

175 Horses

OF ALL CLASSES

SALES COMMENCE AT 11 A. M.

City Horses

For Unreserved Sale

Large numbers of **Draught and Wagon Horses,** consigned by city firms, are sold for the high dollar at each of our Auction Sales. These are for the most part a good class of Horses, and many great bargains are to be had.

TROTTERS and PACERS FOR SALE

Mr. G. A. Brown the Speed Merchant, of Leamington, Ont., is at present at **The Repository** with a shipment of Speed and Matinee Horses. Mr. Brown has fine judgment in this class of Horses, and has sold many first-rate Trotters and Pacers in his former visits to The Repository.

PONIES

We have been instructed to sell for the **Valley Farm of Hamilton, Ont.,** a consignment of Exmoor and Shetland Yearling Ponies, and the date has been set for Tuesday, January 24th. These were all bred at the Valley Farm, and are the entire output of last year's breeding.

A HORSE DEPARTMENTAL STORE

We have everything a Horse pulls or wears. We carry a full line of **Horse Boots** and **Hoppies.**

Anyone wanting a first-class Sleigh or Cutter is sure to be suited in our showrooms. We have a fine stock of absolutely new and up-to-date Cutters and Sleighs, and the prices are reasonable—from $30.00 up. Call and see them before you buy at all.

We are Sole Canadian Agents for REDUCINE, the great absorbent and remedy; price $4.00 per tin. Send for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES A. BURNS, Auctioneer and General Manager. ISAAC WATSON, Assistant Manager and Auctioneer.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

TORONTO, ONT.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness Every Monday and Wednesday at 11 a.m. Horses and Harness Always on Hand for Private Sale.

The Only Horse Exchange With Railway Loading Chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at Stable Doors. Take a Dundas Car to Keele St. 3 minutes from these great stables.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

ACCOMMODATION FOR

1000 Horses

AUCTION SALES

The Coming Week, of

375 HORSES

Monday, Jan. 16, 1911

at 11 a.m.

150 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES, principally Heavy Draughts of the best types, 4 to 7 years old, 1400 to 1800 lbs. each; Agricultural Horses, General Purpose and Express and Waggon Horses, Drivers, Livery Horses. Also consigned by a gentleman leaving for the old country, a beautiful **Combination Horse,** as follows:

"DOC," bay gelding, 5 years old, 15.3 hands, kind in harness, with all around action and good under saddle, and can jump 5 feet. In addition to the above we will offer a number of, **Serviceably Sound Horses** and **City-used Horses.**

Wednesday, Jan. 18,

at 11 a.m.

125 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES, with a number of special consignments, as follows:

CONSIGNED BY

'RIDGEWOOD FARM'

TRAFALGAR, ONT.

IMPORTED SHIRE MARES

"GYPSAN," registered, No. (57120), English Shire Horse Society Stud Book, and No. [525] Canadian Shire Horse Society. Bay mare, foaled 1905, bred by Thos. Chambers, Esq., Castelllor-Menai Bridge, Eng. In foal to Holdenby Chief [26304] Vol. 30, English Shire Society Book. She is a grand, low-set, good sort, has worked on farm steadily for over one year with Holdenby Thickset.

"HOLDENBY THICKSET," Vol. XXVIII., English Shire Horse Association Stud Book, and No. [554] Canadian Shire Horse Association. Bay mare, foaled 1904, bred by O. Trevor Williams, Esq., Llangefin, Eng., has been in constant hard work for over two years, and one of the best that ever wore harness, and is also in foal to **"Holdenby Chief"** (26304). These are a capital pair of mares for anyone to own, and are the right sort to make good breeders. In addition to the above we will offer a number of other **Special Horses** of all classes. Descriptions will be announced at time of sale.

The Great Canadian Shorthorn Sale takes place this year Feb. 8 and 9. 1911.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

Near Cor. Yonge and Bloor Sts. 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."

Auction Sales NEXT WEEK OF 500 HORSES

MONDAY January 16, at 11 a.m. 300 HORSES | THURSDAY January 19, at 11 a.m. 200 HORSES

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

Western Buyers, who are in town looking for a load or two of horses, should visit our stables before purchasing elsewhere, as we have unequaled facilities for trying and shipping horses after buying. Our stock for next week will be extraordinary, both in number and variety. Any buyer can pick up any number of horses desired in one day, and ship out the same day if necessary. We would call your attention in particular to the following, which we shall sell on

MONDAY NEXT

We Have Received Instructions to Sell a

CARLOAD OF LUMBER HORSES from THE MIDLAND LUMBER CO., Limited.

These horses are a first-class lot of workers, and are right out of the hardest kind of labor, having been used right up-to-date. There are quite a few mares in the consignment, nearly all young and sound, making one of the best consignments of good workhorses that have been offered for sale here for some time. We have received positive instructions to sell the entire lot on Monday for the high dollar.

CONSIGNED TO US BY DR. MEYD, V. S., Dungannon, Ont., a Beautiful Pair of Four and Five-Year-Old Red Roans, weight 2,600 lbs., and beautifully matched. This is really a high-class team, and will make one of the best teams of Wagon Horses or Expressers in the city. They will be sold on Monday to the highest bidder.

Consigned by

MR. JOHN TULLOCK, BRANTFORD,

A Carload of

CONTRACTOR'S HORSES

These horses have been working right up to date on a large contract near Brantford, but the contract having lately been finished, the horses are consigned to us to be sold for the high dollar. They are a lot of fine, big, powerful horses, among which are a large number of mares, and buyers should get in on this lot immediately, as we have POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL.

Consigned by

E. P. WORTHINGTON, Esq., Brantford,

A Carload of

CONTRACTOR'S HORSES

That have been working on the railway near Brantford, and which will be worked right up to Saturday night, when they will have finished their work on the contract and will be shipped to us for POSITIVE SALE. It is entirely unnecessary to dwell upon the working qualities of these horses, but prospective buyers may be assured that these horses are the best of their class, and they WILL BE SOLD.

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers consigned to us by some of the best horsemen in Canada, and we shall sell a large number of Robes, Blankets, New and Second-hand Harness, etc.

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, Auctioneer.

THE BUREAU'S LATEST.

Major W. A. Wadsworth, chairman of the New York State Racing Commission and master of the Genesee Valley Hunt, a gentleman almost as well known in this part of the world as in his own state, has generously donated the brown thorobred stallion, Beau Gallant, by Jim Gore—Bonita Belle, to the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding. Beau Gallant was formerly owned by S. C. Hildreth and bearing that gentleman's colors, won many a fine race. As a two-year-old carrying 125 pounds, after getting away seventh in a field of ten, and at 20 to 1, he won the Second Matron at Westchester, beating Commando, 124; The Parader, 117, and other colts of subsequent note. This is regarded as a specially graceful act on the part of Major Wadsworth as a bureau representative beat his horse, Shotgun, at the recent National Horse Show in New York. Not only was Beau Gallant a good race-horse, but he has done well at the stud, having many fine colts and fillies to his credit. He is perfectly sound, a superior individual, and a horse well calculated to improve the stock of this country. As the manager and founder of the bureau says: "If private individuals, and foreigners at that, show such a generosity to the bureau, surely the government should manifest a like spirit." Beau Gallant is worth $5000 and once sold for four times that amount. Mr. Ryan further expresses doubt if the government realizes that this is the first time in the history of horse breeding that any country received foreign thorobreds by donation.

1864

The Same Magnificent "Bell" Quality All These Years

1911

The Bell Piano Warerooms
146 Yonge St.

Change in Program Of Montreal Opera

M. Edmond Clement Will Not Be Able to Appear Until Late in the Week.

News was received at the Princess Theatre, that owing to an unforeseen indisposition on the part of M. Edmond Clement, the great French tenor who was to have appeared with the Montreal Opera Company on Monday, his Toronto debut had to be postponed till Saturday. M. Clement is suffering from a slight affection of the throat, which his physicians say will be completely cured by a few days' rest, but it was not thought advisable to allow him to present himself to the Toronto public with his vocal organ impaired.

Several changes are therefore necessitated in the program of the Montreal Company at the Princess. "Carmen" will be postponed until Saturday, when the gala performance will be given with Clement as Don Jose and with Ester Ferrabini as Carmen. In its stead will be given "La Boheme" on Monday, while "Madam Butterfly," the first Italian performance of which was announced for Saturday, will be moved up to Tuesday. The rest of the week remains as announced, with Frances Alda appearing in "Manon" on Wednesday and the other dates unchanged. The dramatic section of The Sunday World had already gone to press when these changes were announced, and the program there printed is superseded by that given above. Tickets already purchased may of course be changed at the box office, and the special prices announced for Monday will be reduced to the regular level, Saturday's being raised instead.

SALE—SPOHN.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Anglican Church in Penetanguishene, the wedding was solemnized of Miss Editha A. Spohn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Spohn, to Mr. Julian Sale, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sale, Toronto. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked graceful in a gown of ivory charmeuse, tulle veil arranged with a wreath of orange blossoms which had been worn by her mother at her marriage, and her bouquet was a shower of orchids and lily of the valley. The ceremony was conducted by the rector of the church. There were three attendants. The bride's sister, Miss Gretchen Spohn, in palest mauve satin with lace and crystal, a large black hat with plumes and carrying an armful of Roman hyacinths. The two bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Wood, Millbrook, and Miss Madge McGill, Chicago, in flowered chiffon with mauve satin banding, both wearing black plumed picture hats and carrying hyacinths tied with mauve tulle streamers. Mr. Charles Greer of Montreal supported the bridegroom, and Mr. Robert Greer, Brockville, was one of the ushers. A reception was held afterwards at the residence of Dr and Mrs. Spohn, Mrs. Spohn wearing deep violet velvet with handsome lace, an ermine hat and carrying violets and lily of the valley. Mrs. Sale, mother of the bridegroom, wore black with a jetted net tunic and handsome jeweled trimming. Her hat was of mauve velvet with plumes, and her flowers pink roses. The young couple received congratulations under a huge wedding bell of smilax and hyacinths, the rooms being lavishly decorated with the same. The bride's table was done with lily of the valley and maidenhair fern, and after the usual toasts and speeches the bride changed her wedding gown for a tailor-made of navy blue broadcloth, mink hat and furs, and they left for a trip to New York and Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Sale will live in Toronto, staying with Mr. and Mrs. Sale, sr., in Binscarth-road, until their new house is ready for occupation.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

The University of Toronto Saturday lectures commenced yesterday when Principal Peterson of McGill, Montreal, gave the address. The following lectures will be: Jan. 1, Prof. Mavor, "Some Aspects of the Situation in the Far East"; Jan. 28, Kenneth Norman Bell, B.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, "The Whigs of 1832"; Feb. 4, Rev. Prof. Kilpatrick, M.A., Knox College, "A Popular Introduction to the Study of Dante's Divina Commedia"; Feb. 11, Prof. William Caldwell, M.A., McGill, Montreal, "Pragmatism and the Pragmatist Movement"; Feb. 18, Principal Hutton, "A Traveler's Notes."

Mrs. Frederick C. Lee, Glenview Apartments, will receive this afternoon.

Miss Libby Prescott has returned from the Place Viber in Montreal.

"Killed by Whiskey"

But the Doctor, Through Respect to His Family, Said It Was "Heart Failure."

In THREE DAYS, Without Hypodermic Injections, or Disagreeable Features, the Gatlin Treatment Cures the Liquor Habit, Restores the Nervous System and Repairs Damage Liquor Has Done.

IF THE NEWSPAPERS of this country would for ONLY ONE MONTH report the actual number of deaths directly traceable to liquor drinking, giving FULL PARTICULARS in each case, and at the end of THAT month should the "WET OR DRY" proposition be submitted to a vote of the whole people, NEVER AGAIN would there be a drop of liquor lawfully sold in Canada.

Every liquor dealer excuses himself for being a SLAVE—for being the victim of a DEBASING POISON—by declaring that he is but a MODERATE DRINKER—that he was never drunk in his life.

Moderate drinking, steady drinking, periodic drinking—it's all the same and has the same END. Alcohol is a cumulative poison. You can poison yourself with it just as effectually SLOWLY AS QUICKLY.

Come to the Gatlin Institute TO-DAY—it will be the BEST MOVE that you have EVER MADE in your life. In THREE DAYS the Gatlin treatment will remove every trace of alcoholic poison from your system. At the end of the THIRD DAY you will go home with no craving or desire for any kind of alcoholic liquor. Your NERVES will be steady and strong—your appetite better than in years—the vital organs of your body working properly without the stimulus of alcohol.

Come to the Gatlin Institute to-day and have your system cleared of the WHISKEY POISON—you will find that your OWN STEAM is much better MOTIVE POWER than alcohol.

If you cannot come to the institute for three days send for the Gatlin Home treatment.

After you have taken the Gatlin treatment and are ready to leave the institute, if you are not FULLY CURED and SATISFIED that you are, ask for the fee paid for treatment and it will be immediately returned to you. That is embodied in a legally executed contract.

Call or write for books of particulars, copies of contracts to cure and other information. Institute located at 428 Jarvis Street, Toronto.—A. Hargrave, Manager. Phone North 4538.

Society at the Capital

The engagement was announced last week of Miss Elma Reid, eldest daughter of the late Robert Reid, chairman of the Railway Commission, and Mrs. Reid of Ottawa, to Mr. Gordon Ingram, eldest son of Mrs. L. H. Ingram of London, Ont.

Mrs. Kingsmill and her daughter, Miss Phyllis Kingsmill of Toronto, are the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Kingsmill. Mrs. Kingsmill entertained at tea in their honor on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Another engagement of interest to Ottawans which has recently been announced is that of Mr. William Pugsley Jr., son of Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, and Mrs. Pugsley, to Miss Marion Ross, daughter of Mr. James Ross of Montreal. Miss Ross has on several occasions visited the Capital.

Mrs. John Ross Robertson of Toronto and her sisters, Mrs. Britton of Gananoque, and Miss Holland of Toronto, who were in the Capital for the Holland-Hurdman nuptials, have returned to their homes.

Sir Alan and Lady Aylesworth, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Paterson, Hon. W. S., Mrs. and Miss Edith Fielding are at present in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullen of Victoria, B. C., have recently been guests at The Roxborough and left for their home on Sunday. Mrs. Wm. Templeman entertained at a charming luncheon at the Country Club on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Bullen, her guests including Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mrs. Lyman Duff, Mrs. Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, B. C., Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. H. J. Cloran, Mrs. Frederick Cogdon, Mrs. Duff Rense and Miss Alice Mackenzie.

Among the hostesses who entertained at well-arranged teas recently were: Mrs. Hugh McLachlin, Mrs. Alfred Fripp, Lady Cartwright, whose special guest was her granddaughter from British Columbia; Miss Marion Cartwright, Mrs. W. B. Northrup of Belleville, Mrs. E. J. Chambers and Mrs. Rodolphe Boudreau.

Miss Dorothy Chipman, formerly of Winnipeg, who is now a nurse in training in Montreal and is visiting Miss Winifred Gormully, was the guest of honor of a delightful dinner at the Country Club given by Mr. Sam McDougall, his other guests being Miss Gormully, Miss Lola Powell, Mr. and Mrs. David Gilmour, Captain Bingham, A. D. C., and Commander Roper.

Another bright little dinner given recently at the Country Club was that at which Mr. Ward Gilmour was the young host in honor of his cousin, Miss Dorothy Fellowes of Montreal. The guests were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland Gilmour and included about twenty-four of the "not-outs."

Mr. C. Berkeley Powell entertained at a jolly dinner at the Country Club in special honor of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Gwynne of Toronto who have been visiting Mrs. Gwynne, Sr., and Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber. Mr. Berkeley Powell was also the host of a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday evening given as a farewell for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gill who are leaving shortly for California to spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Nicolas Macfee of London, England, have returned from a trip to the west and are at the residence of Hon. W. S. and Mrs. Fielding, the parents of Mrs. Macfee. Several bright gatherings were given in their honor during the week, among them being a tea at which Miss Flossie Fielding entertained, a very enjoyable dinner with a box party afterwards given by Hon. Sydney Fisher on Thursday which included Mr. and Mrs. Dougal Malcolm, Col. and Mrs. J. G. Foster and Miss Fielding, and a luncheon at which Mrs. Edward Fauquier was the hostess at the Country Club.

Lady Laurier and the wives of the various cabinet ministers will, as last year, give a series of evening receptions in the senate cafe, the first of which will be given in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Beckett of Quebec, who have been staying with Mrs. Beckett's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Montizambert, for the last few weeks, expect to sail for England on the 21st of January and will be accompanied by Miss Tudor Montizambert.

Hon. J. K. and Mrs. Kerr who spent the holidays at their home in Toronto, have returned to town.

Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, who have been spending a week in Boston, returned to Ottawa on Wednesday.

The first of the Saturday skating and tobogganing parties given by Her Excellency Lady Grey came off on Saturday afternoon at Rideau Hall. As usual the greater number of the guests entered into the enjoyment of skating while others thoroly enjoyed the tobogganing. The weather was not too cold and the ice in good condition. Her Excellency looked extremely well in a costume of black velvet with ermine furs and Lady Sybil assisted her in receiving the large number of guests who were present. As usual, refreshments were served up-stairs in the tea-room, and the band of the G. G. F. G. supplied good music for the skaters.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Schreiber, who have just returned from England, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber, returning early in the week to their home in Victoria, B. C.

Madame Lavergne of Montreal, wife of Mr. Justice Lavergne, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pope.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier have returned from Quebec where they spent a short holiday with Hon. Adelard and Madame Turgeon.

MISCHA ELMAN.

Mischa Elman is the talk of musical Europe, and Mischa Elman, who is only 19, is a perfect master of the violin and will, if other engagements allow, appear in Toronto shortly. His book, however, is already full to the limit, but sundry gentlemen interested in music, are endeavoring to get the young musician to pay this city a visit within the next few weeks. Mischa Elman is said to make his Stradivarius, which was formerly owned by the great Joachim, speak with even more fire and passion, than that great master could do.

Mrs. G. Glatt gave a small euchre and dance for her daughter, Miss Emilie Glatt, and her friend, Miss Ivadelle Pickard. Miss Glatt looked charming in pink silk with lace trimmings, a broad band of the same shade on her hair. Miss Pickard wore pink satin veiled in chiffon, heavily embroidered in gold, with band of gold in her hair.

Mrs. Vernon Meek will receive at 163 Delaware-avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 19, and afterwards on the first Friday of each month.

ESTABLISHED 1878

D. H. BASTEDO & CO.

77 King St. East, Toronto.

CLEARING FUR SALE

LADIES' and MEN'S FURS of every kind, at Great Reductions. Write for catalog. "Raw Furs"—we pay better prices than any dealers. We buy to manufacture.

Send small parcels by mail.

Furs belong to shipper until paid for. Write for our latest price list.

Have you any article of clothing you want cleaned and pressed? If not will pay you to send it here and be certain of satisfactory work and prompt delivery. Be certain of the name and telephone number to avoid mistake.

My Valet

W. Fountain, the Presser, Cleaner and Repairer of Clothes. 1804 Adelaide W. Main 5998

MIMICO'S FINE HOTEL

William Young Keeps the Windsor Up to the Standard.

William Young in Mimico is known as the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel.

Mimico is becoming a thriving town and Mr. Young has kept pace with the progress of the town by fitting up in an elaborate way his excellent hotel. It is considered the best hotel in West York.

It is steam-heated throughout, has excellent accommodation for both man and beast and is making for itself a reputation for special dinner parties.

Bill Young is known all over the Province of Ontario as a genial and business-like hotelkeeper.

Notes From the Stage

Music characteristically American is a thing of the future, according to Ivan Caryll, the latest lion in the musical arena. Mr. Caryll, who is just now very prominently in the public eye, as composer of "Marriage a la Carte," is a big chap, physically and mentally. He is endowed a considerable lot like the bard, and when he leads the big band at the Casino it is one of the sights of Longacre Square. He is spoken of variously as a Russian, because he is so abundantly whiskered; a German, because he speaks with an accent; a Frenchman, because he uses expressive shrugs of his huge shoulders to emphasize his conversational points; and an Englishman, because a great many of his successes were won in London. It is trusted that with the authoritative statement by Liebler & Company that Mr. Caryll is a Belgian, rumor will subside.

"It is a pity America has no school of music, no peculiar style, like the countries abroad have," said Mr. Caryll yesterday, before the performance of "Marriage a la Carte." "If one speaks of the French school or the Viennese school or the German school, a certain almost composite or concrete kind of music comes into one's mind, but, I am sorry to say, there is nothing of this sort in the United States.

"True, you have your Victor Herbert, your Sousa and others who have a real American idea of music, but it is not as distinctive as that of the other great nations of the world. You should have a special college subsidized by the government, in which the young men and women who possess a talent for acting and music could have that talent trained and developed at little expense to themselves. Such is the case in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The schools there are subsidized by the government, and the government employs the best actors and artists to teach there—thus giving the ambitious an opportunity to improve themselves along their chosen lines. This will probably come later, in America, but I am told that there is very little chance for it now.

"Should there come a time when this is carried into effect, I shall certainly look for some great compositions from Americans, and the birth of a real American school of music which will fit it to hold its own with the like schools of other nations."

Costume Plays.

These are busy days for William Bradley, general property man for Henry B. Harris. For six weeks he has been working night and day gathering up the properties for "The Scarecrow," Percy Mackaye's fantastic romance, in which Edmund Breese is starring, and which had its premier at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, two weeks ago. Here are a few of the things Mr. Bradley had to procure: A shock of corn on the stalk, a pumpkin, which is used to make an Hallowe'en lantern, an old-fashioned blacksmith's bellows, an anvil, tongs, pincers; in fact, all the paraphernalia of village blacksmithy; a large mirror that dates back to the seventeenth century, a full set of living-room furniture such as was used in a home in Massachusetts around the year 1690, swords and guns of that period, as well as cooking utensils of the same time. In order to avoid any anachronism Mr. Bradley was sent up into New England, and for several weeks visited antique shops and farm houses, searching for the properties that the lines and situations of the play demands. Not alone was the property man busily engaged in doing his part of the work, necessary to make the production complete in every detail, but the costumer spent many days pouring over old illustrations and books in the different libraries of New York, in order to secure absolutely correct information to aid him in dressing the actors for their parts.

Mr. Edgar Selwyn, who is directing the rehearsals, in speaking of the difficulty of producing a play of this character, said: "It's easier to produce twenty modern plays than one in which we must dig into the dim and misty past in order to procure information as to the correctness of detail, so essential to a perfect performance. One anachronism will attract the eye quicker than one hundred grammatical errors in the author's lines. Detail is nothing more than a close and faithful observance of the requirements of the play, and a stage director is entitled to no more credit for being correct in his detail than the housewife in furnishing a home eliminates everything that is incongruous and not in good taste.

Henry W. Savage has issued a New Year pronunciamento to every one of the three hundred and odd people in his employ to include in their "Don'ts" for the new year, a firm resolve to eliminate all profanity from their vocabulary during the ensuing twelve months.

The edict has been issued to all actors, managers, and the entire business staff of every one of his organizations now on tour, even including the advance agents. It also applies to the executive heads of the departments, and to the entire office staff from the chief to the janitor.

In order to conform to the letter and spirit of the proclamation all "cuss words" have been ordered stricken from the plays. If thru force of habit or superinduced by undue excitement the order is disobeyed, the offender must, under penalty of severe reprimand, either write or telegraph his regrets in the following officially prescribed form: "Excuse Me," copyrighted by Rupert Hughes, and produced by Henry W. Savage.

REFUSES TWO MILLIONS FOR POWER INVENTION

Toronto Man Improves on Turbine —Revolution in Steam Engines.

What promises to be a revolution in the application of steam power is claimed on behalf of an engine invented by Mr. Hubert I. Call, and which is shortly to be submitted to most severe tests at Wetaskwin, Alta.

Briefly, Mr. Call substitutes rotary for reciprocating motion, and in addition utilizes the expansive power of steam as well as the impact. It is in utilization of the expansive power of steam that the difference lies between the Call engine and the turbine.

It is claimed that fuel consumption will be reduced 20 per cent. in comparison with engines of the reciprocating type, and ten per cent. over any known produce gas plant.

Mr. Call's faith in his invention is so great that he has refused the offer of a German syndicate for the manufacturing rights in that country, and also the offer of a combination of British engineering firms, with a backing of $2,000,000, who handle many of the British Government's contracts.

Another feature of the Call engine which will be appreciated by all users of steam power, is the reduction of vibration to practically a minimum. Particularly is this important in connection with construction of marine engines.

It means the prolongation of life of swift torpedo boats, which, with engines of the reciprocating type, are sometimes literally shaken to pieces, and an increase in their speed.

AHLGREN'S
Ladies' Fine Costumes

Catching readily the thought that a costume bought now—under sale conditions—is a costume bought for the early spring—

Increased interest is being added daily to this Clearing Sale of Ahlgren's. Once more let us give particulars: -:- -:- -:-

Every yard of material in the house--all new and high-grade goods---must be cleared before regular spring stock arrives. There are goods here worth up to $50 for a costume. You can make your choice of any material. It will be cut to your measure, from new spring models now in the show-room, silk-lined, and finished after the perfect manner of all garments bearing the name Ahlgren. Such a garment, while this sale is in progress $25

An occasional order a day would satisfy most houses at this season of the year. But it's not just an occasional order here. In the heart of a new season we would hardly be busier. Have you ordered yet? Better do it.

Ahlgren's Limited
97 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CAN.

FRANK BURTON, men's tailor, Managing Director.
J. AHLGREN, formerly of O'Brien's, Famed Ladies' Tailors, Director of Cutting Department.

AHLGREN'S
STYLE IN COSTUMES

Watch Your Coal Bin
We Can Regulate Your Furnace all Winter

IN order to get just the heat your want—whenever you want it—and keep your rooms at any desired temperature, this device will automatically open or close your furnace or boiler dampers as the temperature falls below or rises above the standard you yourself set. One degree of heat above or below will effect the device.

THE JEWEL HEAT CONTROLLER

will save you fully 10 per cent. in fuel, and in that way soon more than pays for itself.

Our offer to put one in your home and to be paid for only after it has proved entirely satisfactory, is a fair one. Call at our store and see the Jewel Heat Controller in operation.

A. WELCH & SON
"The Stove and Furnace Store"
304 QUEEN STREET WEST

ADELINE, DUCHESS OF BEDFORD,
Who has sailed for Australia to patch up the marital troubles of her protege, Lady Dudley.

Restore the voice with

Singers, preachers, lecturers and other public speakers keep their voices clear and strong by using

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles
Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital

MADAME TETRAZZINI, writes:
"I thank you for the boxes of Pastilles sent me, which I find excellent and efficacious".

Similar testimonials have been received from all classes of professional men and women, and from nearly every civilized land.

Send for free sample to
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

Continued From Page 1

if I had $5 to give the foreman."

Not one, but half a hundred, have that reply to give. There is something, surely, that needs looking into here. Said another:

"I was working on a farm but was not wanted after the harvest, so I came here, thinking I could get work. I am starving."

"I was shipped out from the old country on a cheap rate. Sold out my home to come here, on the strength of emigration advertising. I have been unable to get a job since I came here."

"I always come to Toronto in the winter, and it's none of your d——d business."

"Came here looking for work. Say, boss, you couldn't loosen up a dime, could you?"

"Trying to get a job. If I don't get it to-morrow, I'll break into jail, tho I hate to do it."

How They Live.

These are some of the explanations of their presence, and they cover a wide field; but how do they live? We will follow them to their resting places.

The House of Industry, the Victor Mission, the jail, the British Welcome League, the various societies, the House of Providence, have all and more than they can handle. The Salvation Army is working overtime to find accommodation for the army of the unemployed, and still, on street corners or round the public libraries are swams of helpless men.

In squalid cottage and dilapidated tenements, on dingy streets near the Don; in the questionable purlieus of York-street and West Adelaide; in the "ward" north of West Queen-street, are scores of lodging houses where beds can be had for 15 cents. Some are fairly clean, most are filthy beyond description; but all are full to overflowing with a motley crowd. They are kept by foreigners of every nationality; few by Canadians or British; but, under their unhygienic shelter, the tired man may find rest for aching limbs and the solace of sleep for hunger and a broken heart. Yes; a broken heart. Incredible as it may seem, the poor have feelings.

Slept in Piano Box.

One man told the writer that he passed the coldest night of the winter in an empty piano box in a back alley! "It was rather cramped," he said, with simple pathos, "but got fairly warm after I had been in an hour or two. Any way, it was better than freezing."

Two or three others avowed that they slept in empty box cars with only their overcoats for covering. Ye gods! fancy it, you who open the register in your bedroom before you crawl under the eiderdown quilt!

How do they subsist in the daytime? Here comes a question that is harder to answer. Those who beg will not asknowledge it for obvious reasons, altho there is hardly a housewife in Toronto but can tell of food handed out ungrudgingly to hungry men at the door. Those who have little house jobs to go to will not say too much for fear of being supplanted. Only those who do not know themselves how they live talk freely; and the name of these is legion. We must confess that the food problem of these hungry hundreds is still somewhat of an enigma.

Last evening, tired of asking questions and receiving evasive replies, the writer tried another plan; that of listening instead of talking, and he was well repaid.

Superior Lodging House.

He found a large, old house, that had seen better days, with a board outside announcing: "Good, clean beds, 15c and 25c." Passing in under pretense of looking for a friend, he entered the first room from which he heard voices. It was a not uncosy kind of room, with a dark red paper. On one side was a disused fireplace with handsome marble mantelpiece, relic of bygone days. On the other side and one end, a little too close together, but fairly comfortable-looking, were ranged seven fifteen-cent beds. A stovepipe from some room below ran up between the mantel and the door. Leaning, silent and unchallenged against the wall, he took in the scene in detail.

The only nine o'clock, each bed had its occupant, for the man without money, perforce, retires early. Squatting on the floor between the stovepipe and the door, were two or three visitors from other rooms. The house held many lodgers. The air was hazy with smoke and redolent of the pungent fumes of burning "snipes."

What are snipes? My dear lady, they are the ends of half-smoked cigars picked up in the gutters. Sounds nasty? M'yes. But they come cheaper than tobacco when your nickel is needed for soup.

A discussion of the situation was in progress; sort of parliamentary committee. The hon. member for the bed near the door, a well-favored, middle-aged man, took up the debate as the writer entered.

"Boys, boys, it's fierce. I was born just outside Toronto fifty years ago, and I've worked here man and boy nearly every year since. I came back late in the fall from a visit to my brother in the States and have not been able to get a job. I walked to Weston and back to-day to get fifteen cents for my bed, and all I had to eat was a piece of bread I picked up crossing the railway. To-morrow I am going out to the Junction, a woman has promised me twenty-five cents to clean out her cellar. It's fierce, but none of my name ever went to jail or the poorhouse, and I won't be the first. I'll starve to death before I do."

"Booze was my downfall," said the next man. "I am sixty-three years of age and have held a good position and owned property. Now I am down and out and my own daughters forbid me their houses.

I have a brother-in-law a J.P., who threatens to have me arrested if I'm seen on this street. I don't drink now, but it makes no difference. I see nothing ahead but to get taken into some home."

Two Days in the Pogie.

"Don't try the Pogie" (House of Industry) came a brisk voice from the far corner. "I'll tell you my experience there. Last Saturday I couldn't raise the price of a meal or a bed. I went up there and asked for one night as I had a friend coming thru on the train Sunday, who had promised to hold me up for a week and I had a job to go to Monday. Half past eight next morning I went to the office to get out. An old fellow shouted at me as if I was a dog, "Can't get out here Sunday—don't care what you want. Get out of this office." I had to stay in all that day and break two boxes of stone Monday before they would let me out. I missed my friend, lost my job, had my clothes spoiled and did seven hours' work for two beds and five meals not worth four cents apiece. Call that charity! Bah!"

The hon. member spat contemptuously upon the floor. The hon. member on his right took up the thread. He was young and sat up with his arms round his knees as he spoke.

"I'm just back from across the Don. Thirty days for begging. I asked a guy on Simcoe-street for the price of my bed. I'd had nothing to eat for two days, but a frozen sandwich I picked up on Richmond-street. Bull pinched me and swore my life away. They taught us at school that poverty is no crime. I've been herded with drunkards and criminals, locked in a dog kennel at night, given food not enough to keep life and body together and done two dollars worth of work a day for the city. Its a d—— graft. If a man can't get work, whats he to do? He's got to beg or steal. There ain't no third course."

False Pretences.

"I did noe know when I was well ort," broke in an English voice. "'Ad a pound a week, a cottage and a cow and threw it hup to come 'ere. Them bloody lies told by the hemigration people caught me. And it was all Toronto—Toronto, Queen City of the west, streets paver with gold and hall that tommy-rot. Work for all! Where is it? (Blo' me, mates, where is it, I ask". Now the old woman 'as to go to service to keep the biddy. Sent me two dollars and a 'arf last month—me as come out 'ere to make our fortunes. Them blarsted hemigration people ought to be in jail—that's wot."

"You're right, pard," said a member from below the gangway—or rather stovepipe—rising to his feet, a superb piece of muscular manhood. "I'm a Canadian and can't get work in my own country, so what chance is there for youse fellows? I had a straight row with a minister to-day—met him and asked him if he knew of any work. He said that a man like me ought to be ashamed to be out of work. "There's for them as wants it," ses he, You know, boys, the old gag! Is there?" ses I. "I'll bet you half your salary that you can't go out and get a job in a month of Sundays. Look here, minister, I'm going to talk plain," ses I. "If you say there's work to be had you're either downright lying or don't know what you're talking about." I give it him straight from the shoulder. "Look here," I ses, "there's too much howling and shouting about souls and dear drunkards and brands plucked from the burning. Pray that them dam Dagos and other truck may be sent back where they come from, and you'll pray right. They're rilling us. These grafting contractors and railroad gings get them in cheap to add to their millions. The more the merrier for the rail and steamship companies. What about us? They undersell the labor market and take the bread from our mouths. Listen on the streets to the Dago talk. What right have they to give these scum the preference over us British subjects? They work on the railroads in the summer and drift into the cities in the winter. What good are they to the country?" I asks him. "Do they settle down and raise families? Not one in twenty. They hoard up our good Canadian money and ship it home to their dirty sinkholes in Europe, and when they have enough they follow it and a fresh batch comes out. Wise policy to coin money here and send it over to keep the dam Eyetallans and Syrians and Macedonians. Dam fine policy, I don't think. That's the cause, minister, of the unemployed in our land. Some of these days," I ses, "mark my words, there'll be a race war in this country, and that's no idle dream. Good-night, boys."

The speaker's verdict was agreed to without a dissentient voice and the debate closed.

Growing Burden.

The writer as he walked home pondered deeply over the problem. The rough rhetoric of these men who knew the situation better than trustees of charities or masters of jails gave much food for thought. The question of the unemployed is a pressing one. It grows and multiplies and it is a disgrace to a young country, besides being an intolerable burden every winter. Some of these men are rogues—bound to be; the great majority are looking for work to support themselves and their loved one. It is not right to treat them as criminals. Something must be done and that right quickly. Did the last speaker in the red-room hit the nail on the head? What do you think about it, good readers? Have you any suggestions to make as to civic labor or the altering of the immigration laws?

A Club for Each Wife.

The marriage customs of the Papuans are somewhat similar to those of many other savage races. The ceremony is largely a matter of purchase. The men marry when they are about 18 years of age and the girls at 14, or even earlier.

When a young lake man desires to get married he visits the father of his prospective bride and puts forward his personal belongings as an inducement to the father to consent to the union.

If a man has a gun he is a great personage and can demand anything, but besides their bows and arrows and spears most of the Papauns have very little. Even agricultural produce is scarce, the only cultivation undertaken being on a very primitive scale.

A little clearing is made by both men and women, and the women then grow bananas and sweet potatoes. The men are always armed, and when the women go to the patch to attend to their crops or gather the produce the men go with them as a protection. The women, however, do the work.

Many families have a bundle of ancient Portuguese cloth centuries old, and when a young man is seeking a bride one of these heirlooms is generally part of the deal. The youth and the girl's father haggle over the marriage until eventually they agree to terms and then the thing is done. The men are not limited to one wife, and once a girl is married she is subject to her husband in everything and is practically his slave.

"In another part of New Guinea," says a writer in The Wide World, "I remember a distinctly strong confirmation of the custom which places a woman at the entire mercy of her husband. At one house I visited I saw standing outside the doorway three huge stone clubs, each large enough to fell a bullock.

"On making enquiries, I found that they tallied with the number of wives owning allegiance to the householder; the clubs were used by the man to beat his wives with if they annoyed him. The quaint part of it was that while the women seemed to raise no objection to being flogged unmercifully by their lord and master, they would not be beaten with the same weapon as that used on another woman, so that the natives kept a separate club for each wife."

Glass That Won't Break.

Baccarat, France, has the honor of producing the first glass that is unbreakable. The new process has been successfully applied to the manufacture of lamp chimneys for use in coal mines containing much firedamp. The glassmakers of Baccarat have also succeeded in increasing the elasticity of the glass. This they accomplish by adding magnesia and oxide to the ordinary crystal glass.—Success.

Fell From Hydro Pole.

While working on a hydro-electric pole opposite 43 Cameron-street yesterday morning, Roy Dempster, 22 years, 10 Clinton-street, fell 25 feet to the pavement. He was taken to the Western Hospital unconscious. He was not seriously hurt.

MAKE DOLLARS BY BUYING LOTS IN

Only $100 Each—$25 Cash—Balance 3, 6 and 9 Months

CALGARY is the leading city between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and has as fine a climate as you can get in the world. It now claims a population of 50,000, and this coming fall will have three railroads instead of one. There is no city in Canada with brighter prospects.

The above illustration shows the location of PASADENA. It is right in the heart of railway activity, and is located in the section that should shortly be dotted with manufacturers' buildings, where they will be convenient to sidings, etc. Free sites are being offered manufacturers in the vicinity of above property and it is claimed that at least four have decided to locate there.

PASADENA lots are being sold at a close figure for a quick sale. Buyers should make from 50 to 100 per cent. on their investment before the present year is gone.

This choice Calgary suburb, PASADENA, is being sold by the owner, J. E. Hammond, who will be at the Walker House, Toronto, for a few days. There are only a limited number of lots for sale, and the owner guarantees every lot a choice building lot. Don't wait until they are all sold. Buy first-hand and let these lots make a good salary for you.

PASADENA! This is the name that the owner wishes to impress vividly upon your memory. In order to do so, he will give $500 IN GOLD to the buyer of two lots or more in this sub-division who hands correctly or nearest to the correct number of dollar signs on the above sketch, and whose correct or nearest correct answer first reaches the owner, Mr. Hammond, said prize to be awarded as soon as blocks one to ten, inclusive, have been sold. You may send in one answer for every two lots you have purchased.

Call, write, wire or phone the owner,

J. E. HAMMOND,
WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO

Reference: Bank of British North America, Toronto and Calgary.

APPLICATION FORM.

J. E. HAMMOND, Walker House, Toronto:

Enclosed you will find ..... dollars deposit on ..... lots in Pasadena sub-division. Make agreements in duplicate in name of ....., occupation ..... (State full name.)

Address ..... There are ..... dollar signs on above sketch.

P.S.—You do not need to send your answer to prize contest with application for lots, but may send same to me while I am in Toronto, or to Calgary, Alta., within thirty days after date of purchase of lots.—*J. E. Hammond*

Try the "CRUMB" Test

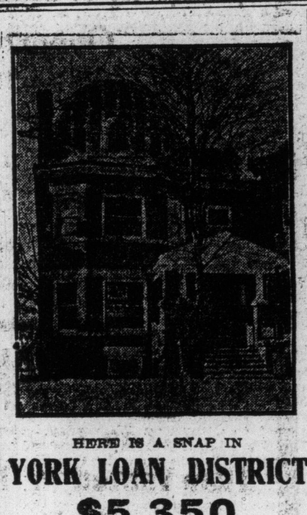
GEO. LAWRENCE
BAKER
Telephone
"COLLEGE 321"

Bread that crumbles away shows a considerable loss to the buyer. Such bread is sure to lack the flavor and "nuttiness" of bread having the more cohesive texture.

LAWRENCE'S
Home-Made Bread

is doubly economical, because it does NOT show a WASTE by "crumb" test, and DOES show a SAVING by the "price" test.

Full 24-Ounce Loaf 5 Cents
20 Tickets for One Dollar



HERE IS A SNAP IN

YORK LOAN DISTRICT
$5,350

Detached, 9 rooms, splendidly built house, hardwood floors, hot water heating.

GOULDING & HAMILTON,
106 Victoria street, Toronto. 624

ESTATE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS—In the Estate of James Ewart, deceased.

The creditors of James Ewart, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, deceased, who died on or about the fifth day of December, 1910, and all others having claims against, or entitled to share in the estate, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver to the undersigned, Administrator, on or before the twentieth day of January, 1911, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims, accounts or interests, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. Immediately after the said 20th day of January, 1911, the assets of the said intestate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims or interests of which the Administrator shall then have notice, and all others will be excluded from the said distribution.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited
22 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario,
Administrator.

JAMES R. CODE, 1 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ontario, its Solicitors herein

Dated at Toronto, this 3rd day of January, 1911.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$1,000 per year
COLD WATER PAINTING
No Capital Required

The largest COLD WATER PAINT contracting concern in the world has opening for a young man to learn business with a view to opening a branch in Syracuse in the spring. We prefer a local man if we can secure the right one. Must have a fair education, a clean record, and good business reference. This proposition holds good only to a man who can and will work hard—who can wholly or partially sustain himself while qualifying, and who does not work by the clock. A permanent business that will increase in value yearly if you make good. Consider no reply a negative. Address

COLD WATER PAINT, 1714 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

A RELIABLE young woman wanted for housework; reference required. 186 Alcorn avenue. 671

WANTED—A lady to organize a working girls' club. Box 68, World. 67

AGENTS—Sunlight at night; our incandescent kerosene mantle burners fit all lamps; burn with or without mantle; appeal to all using lamps; prices defy competition. Particulars free. Simplex Gaslight Co., 23 Park Row, New York.

BRAND NEW, easy seller, big profits, easily handled, new Ironing Wax—Perfumes clothes with lasting violet perfume. Nothing like on market. Exclusive territory given. Odor-Gloss Co., 411 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIER PUPPIES—Thoroughbred, pedigreed, very high class stock. 57 Geoffrey-street.

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 25 Dundas. edTf

OLD MANURE and loam for lawns and gardens. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis street. edTf

FOR SALE—Up-to-date ice boat. Apply Cupple's Boat House, foot of Morse street.

ARTICLES WANTED

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS, located and unlocated, purchased for cash. D. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. edT

VETERAN GRANTS wanted—Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Mulholland & Co., McKinnon Bldg. edTf

SCHOOL OF NURSING

ANYONE wishing to become a nurse and cannot spend three years in a hospital, can be trained in practical nursing, massage, etc., for small fee. Night classes for pupils engaged during the day. Term begins January. Call Dominion School of Nursing, 263 College.

BUILDERS' MATERIAL

THE CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO., Limited, Manning Chambers—Crushed stone, $1.25 per ton, on wagons, at Jarvis street Wharf. ed7

LIVE BIRDS

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen street West. Main 4959. ed7

BUTCHERS

THE ONTARIO MARKET, 432 Queen West. John Goebel, College 906. edTf

FARM LANDS

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate—Good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 118 Broughton street, Victoria, B.C. 67t

PRINTING

BUSINESS CARDS, wedding announcements; dance, party, tally cards; office and business stationery. Adams, 401 Yonge. ed7tf

ROOFING

GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

MEDICAL

DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 152 Bay street. Telephone, Main One. 712345

FLORISTS

NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths 554 Queen West, College 3769. 11 Queen East, Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5734. ed7

HERBALIST

ALVER'S Tapeworm Cure, Alver's Nerve Tonic; Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Cure; Cream Ointment cures piles, eczema, ulcerated sores. 189 Bay street, Toronto. ed7

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

MASSAGE

FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament street. Phone North 2492. ed7

MASSAGE, Alcohol Baths, new method. 327 Yonge, Room 3. Hours, 10 to 9. ed7

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 2229. ed7

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie gives treatment. 15 Bloor East, near Yonge. Phone. ed7

MASSAGE (Scandinavian)—Instruction given. Madame Constantin, 90 Brunswick avenue. Phone College 6473. 357tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES

FRED W. FLETT, Druggist, 502 West Queen. Leading issuer of marriage licenses. Weddings arranged for. Witnesses unnecessary. 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

CAFE

ORR BROS., dinner 20c, 25c and 35c. Every day, all you want to eat.

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.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada; rich, poor, young, old; Protestants, Catholic; mailed, sealed, free. A. F. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. 7tf

BACHELOR GIRL, 25, having means, would marry. G, Box 25, Corr. League, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE SAMPLE—No Splash Water-strainers are winners. Daily profit, $5 upward. Let us prove it. Send 20 (mailing cost). Seed Filter Co., New York.

LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA

By William F. Kirk.

Wife, Pa sed to Ma the other nite, when he cum hoam with a kind of grouch; wife, I doant think you talk the right kind of care of our marketing. I think you are a littel too much in a hurry to order the meat & the groceries & then go down town to a matinay, sed Pa.

Oh, indeed, sed Ma, is that the way you feel about it. Well, Ma sed, it that is the way you feel, why doant you go marketing with me to-morrow morning. Littel Bobby can go along and see the whole shopping operachun, & I will give him a chanst to see his loving father acting as the champeen shopper of the family. I am sure, sed Ma, that the site will be vary edifying to me and my darling littel son.

It shall be as you say, sed Pa. Whare shall we go first, to the grocer or the butcher? I think we had better go to the grocer first, sed Ma, beekaus we owe him more than we owe the butcher, & I want you to prove to me, sed Ma, that you can talk the grocer out of charging such large prices as he charges us now. Righto, kid, sed Pa to Ma. If I can't talk him out of his foolish noshuns, I may beat sed noshuns out of his hed. So then we went to the grocers.

See her, my man, sed Pa to the grocer, this bill is altogether too much. I see you have here an item Round Stake, Two Dollars. No dear, sed Ma, You are all mixed up, you have the butcher bill in yure hand, it is the grocery bill that you are looking for. Oh, sed Pa, quite so, I see you are charging us ten cents a yard for spagetti, & I want to tell you rite here & now that I wont pay it. If you want to make it one cent a rod, sed Pa, that is up to you.—All rite, sed the grocer, I will make it one cent a rod.

Now, wife, sed Pa, as we was on our way oaver to the butcher shop, the only way to find out wich is the master is to talk kind of tough to them. I lowe that is regular tradesman peepul. If you are nice to them they always give you a kick in the shins. If you throw out yure chest, they are liable to let you run along. Another thing, sed Pa, you want to be vary careful of them butchers. That is why I am going to the butcher shop with you, wife you are going to do yure shopping, & I want you to notice how I bawl out the butcher man. I doant want you to butt in at all, sed Pa, I want you to lissen to me.

Just then we cam to the butcher shop, & Ma sed to the butcher, I want to get a nice ch'cking for our Sunday dinner. I want it to be nice and plump, enuff for six peepul, four of them actors, and the other two myself and my husband. Well, sed the butcher to Ma, this chicking ought to be big enuff for four actors, it is a big Shanghi chicking, which weighs eighteen pounds oven-side. It is surely big enough to feed four actors and yure family.

When Ma sed All rite, the butcher put the chicking on the scales, & it had all of its legs & toes and its hed. The hed must have weighed ten pounds, beekaus Pa weighed the chicking afterward, wen the hed and legs was cut off, and thare wasn't much meat left.

Jest a minnit, sed Pa, wen the butcher was throwing the hed & legs away, I paid for them frills, & I want that hed & them legs. I am going to feed the hed to the janitor, & the legs to the hall boys. Cum on, cum on, sed Pa. I have paid for the excess baggage, & I am going to get it. So the butcher had to wrap up the hed & the legs of the chicking.

Now, sed Pa to Ma, do you think you know how to shop? Git yure money's worth, kid, sed Pa to Ma, git yure money's worth.

Twelfth Day and its Cakes

Once upon a time, before Boxing Day became a legalized holiday, before bank holidays had been imagined, Twelfth Day was one of the most popular of popular festivals. When the elderly of these days were young it was the delight of the children and the opportunity of the pastrycook. Ingenuity was exhausted in the construction of costly and elaborate Twelfth cakes, with sugared tops and fanciful figures thereon, which drew admiring crowds to the vendors' windows. Earlier in the past century the display of the Twelfth Day cakes gave occasion to some riots and a good deal of horseplay. In "Hone's Everyday Book" there is an illustration of a frolic in front of a pastrycook's show seventy or eighty years ago:

Such are the scenes that at the front and side
Of the Twelfth cake shops, scatter wild dismay,
As up the slipp'ry curb or pavement wide,
We seek the pastrycook's to keep Twelfth Day.

The origin of the Twelfth Day festival was, it must be allowed, distinctly Pagan. One of the most important customs connected with it was the election of kings by beans. Our Twelfth Day nearly coincides with the Roman saturnalia, when a royal election was conducted in the same way. These mummeries were so exceedingly popular that they outlived the reforming zeal of the earliest preachors of Christianity, who, finding at last the hopelessness of running counter to popular feeling, devoted themselves to modifying the character of the celebration, so that the orgies which marked the heathen festivals became changed to a Christian commemoration.

The old Twelfth Night cake does not seem to have erred on the side of extravangance of material, being composed of flour, honey, ginger, and pepper, which latter item recalls the methods of the maker of cream tarts in the Arabian Nights. A small coin was put in the cake at random before the baking, and he to whom the coin came was proclaimed king of the feast. Portions of the cake were assigned to Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the three Magi, which portions were given away as alms. Thus did the clergy intervene to impart a religious character to the festival.

The bean, as the symbol of sovereignty seems later to have taken the place of coin. Mary of Scots celebrated the festival of the "King of the Bean" at Holyrood on Twelfth Day, 1563, when one of her Maries, who drew the bean, took the queen's place and ruled right royally until midnight struck.

All classes joined in these observances. Herrick, whose verse is a storehouse of information about old English junketings, gives a cheerful description of Twelfth Night jollity:

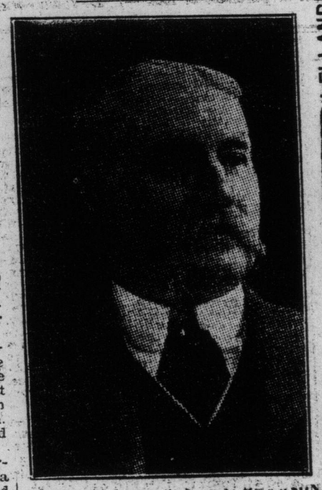
Now here the mirth comes
With the cake full of plums,
Where bean's the king of the sport here;
Besides we must know
The pea also,
Must revell, as queene, in the court here.

Queen Elizabeth kept Twelfth Night, and under the Stuart kings it was a recognized court festival, at which masques were presented, degenerating under the second Charles into a gaming orgie, which it continued to be more or less down to the time of George III.

The only insistent attempt to maintain the Twelfth Night celebration was made by the late Sir Augustus Harris, who made the annual cutting of the Baddeley cake at Drury Lane the occasion of an entertainment that drew all society to Old Drury.

A recipe for home-made Twelfth cake, which is guaranteed to keep for twelve months, and is at its best when four months old, runs thus:—

Put two pounds of fresh butter into a large bowl, and beat it by hand to a smooth cream, then add to it two pounds of powdered white sugar, a large nutmeg grated, and a quarter of an ounce each of powdered cinnamon, mace, ginger, and allspice. Beat the mixture for ten minutes, then add gradually twenty eggs and beat for twenty minutes. Work in two pounds of flour, four pounds of currants, half a pound of bruised almonds, half a pound each of candied orange, lemon, and citron peel, a wineglassful of brandy. Beat the cake lightly after each addition. Line a cake tin with doubled paper well buttered, and pour in the mixture. It should not fill the tin more than three parts, full, that it may have room to rise. Bake in a slow oven for four to five hours. When nearly cold, cover the top with sugar-icing, and decorate with such fancy ornaments as you may think fit.—London Chronicle.



LIEUT.-COL. MOLSON MACPHERSON.

The prominent Canadian visitors now in London include Mr. William Molson Macpherson, whose appointment as a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was last week sanctioned by the King. Mr. Macpherson, who resides in Quebec, and is honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Royal Rifles in that city, is the eldest son of the late Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. He was born in Montreal, but received his education and early business training in England. In 1870 Mr. Molson Macpherson established the Dominion Steamship Company, and he is now prominently connected with several strong Canadian financial institutions, and occupies the position of president of the Molsons Bank. He is an active supporter of those movements which tend to promote the extension of intimate relations between the Dominion and the old country. In 1878 Mr. Macpherson married Miss Marie Stuart Wotherspoon, daughter of the late Mr. D. T. Wotherspoon of Quebec.

Single Fare to Ottawa Live Stock Show, 16th to 20th.

Tickets at single fare for the round trip will be on sale at all C. P. R. offices, Jan. 15 to 20, good for return until Jan. 23, account the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa, Jan. 16 to 20. When you hear "Ottawa" you think of "C. P. R." because it is the shortest, fastest and most direct route. Through sleepers for Ottawa leave North Toronto station week days on 10 p.m. train and Toronto Union Station 10.30 p.m. daily. Morning train for Ottawa leaves Toronto Union Station 9.20 a.m. daily. C. P. R. city office, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets. Main 6580.

Boy Hurt in Hoist.

Steven Denning, 17 years, 445 West Queen-street, had his left hand cut in an elevator in The Star office yesterday. He was putting some sacks on the hoist when someone started it without his knowledge. His injury was dressed at St. Michael's Hospital.

When you are told by your grocer that the bread he shows you is as good as

TOMLIN'S

it is the sincerest form of praise.

Worthless goods are never imitated.

Why does he always say as good as

TOMLIN'S?

Coll. 3561

y246

WELLAND WELLAND

Watch Welland Grow

We believe that well located real estate in a growing town offers one of the safest investments, combined with the promise of large increase in value which it is possible to secure.

We know that Welland has had a greater industrial growth in proportion to its size during the past two years than any other town or city in Canada.

We know that Welland has secured a new factory every sixty days during the past two years.

We know that Welland has a greater combination of advantages to offer the manufacturers than any other town in Canada, viz:—

SEVEN RAILROADS
WELLAND CANAL
CHEAP POWER ($12.00 Per Horse-power)
CHEAP GAS (30c Per Thousand)
CHEAP SITES

We know that there are not enough houses in Welland today to supply the workingmen there at present.

We know that there are six large plants preparing to build during 1911, and that they propose employing some 5000 more workingmen.

We know that these men will need homes, and that they will need *lots* on which to build these homes.

Therefore we believe lots in Welland South, a workingman's high-class residential district, adjoining the factory district south of Welland, which we are offering for sale for a short time at from *$60.00 each up*—offer an opportunity for investment, combining absolute security with a strong probability of doubling in value within the next year.

Opportunities For Investment Equal To This Are Very Rare Indeed.

Therefore if you have any money to spare we would advise you to fill in your name and address below and forward to us, when we will be pleased to send further particulars

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WELLAND WELLAND

HUMBER BEACH HOTEL

Tom Boland is Mine Host of a Popular Resort for Automobile Parties.

Thomas Boland, proprietor of the Humber Beach Hotel, is one of the best known men in the trade.

The Humber Beach Hotel is in a class by itself. It is within easy distance of the City of Toronto, and has within recent years become a favorite spot for the busy city man to take a fish or a chicken dinner.

The house has recently been completely renovated, and its two large dining-rooms have a seating capacity for 100 people. There are bedrooms in the hotel sufficient to accommodate fifty people.

It is becoming quite the popular thing for automobile parties to run out to the Humber Beach Hotel for dinner and back again to the city before 10 o'clock.

The Humber Beach Hotel has long been a favorite spot for the farmers of West York. It is a sort of half-way house on the west, and the popularity of the proprietor is proven by the many customers he has and holds.

Overfatness Condemned

Fat, or even fattish, women readers who want to be in the mode this year must understand that the dem—— is for lines, not curves, and govern themselves accordingly.

That means OFF with the fat. It has become a duty. Many are trying exercise or dieting; but it is certain they will find these methods too slow and unreliable. The cheapest and safest way to get in form for the Directoire mode is by means of Marmola Prescription Tablets. Any druggist (or the Marmola Co., 337 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich., will give you a large-sized case of these elegant little fat-reducers, containing a good, generous supply, for seventy-five cents, and even this quantity should be enough to make a decided impression on your excess fat. Many have lost as much as a pound a day.

These Marmola Prescription Tablets may be used with impunity and likewise perfect confidence, for, being made strictly in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription, they are, of course, quite harmless. They are rather beneficial than otherwise; in fact, never disturbing the stomach or causing a wrinkling of the flesh.

MATTER OF ADJUSTMENT

Hydro-Electric Service Being Delivered Months Ahead of Agreement.

P. W. Sotham, chief engineer of the hydro-electric power commission, is of the opinion that some of the irregularities in the service at London are owing to the need of certain mechanical adjustments. He points out that power was sent over the line to London before the line had been finally adjusted. Power is being delivered to various municipalities five months ahead of the agreement, and, to make adjustments, power has to be shut off periodically.

Addition to Warerooms.

Messrs. Morden & Co., the well-known electric fixture manufacturers and retailers, are adding another flat to their commodious showrooms at 80 King-street west.

No expense is being saved to make these rooms the most elaborate in Toronto; and the dark rooms now being installed will add their support in displaying the fixtures.

Morden & Co. is under the management of Mr. H. M. Morden, whose motto is "Not merely as good—but better." They have a clientèle distinctive and exclusive, and while their output is most moderately priced, their designs are superior and original.

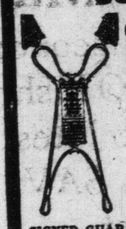
SUIT FOR POLITICAL SLANDER

Winston Churchill Will Claim Damages From Unionist Orator.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The unusual feature of a political slander suit is likely to enliven the coming session of parliament, for Winston Spencer Churchill secretary for home affairs, has issued a writ claiming damages for defamation of character against a Unionist orator, T. B. Spencer.

The alleged slander was uttered in speeches made by Mr. Spencer in Devonshire during the recent election campaign.

SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS



The illustration shows the features that make SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS more comfortable and more durable than other kinds.

The Sliding Cord moves when the shoulders move.

It gives and takes with every motion.

Extra Heavy Grade for Workers; Medium and Light Weights for dress wear; Extra Lengths for tall men.

SIGNED GUARANTEE ON EVERY PAIR

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Leave West Toronto	9.30 p.m.
Arrive North Toronto	9.40 p.m.
Leave North Toronto	10.00 p.m.
Leave Peterboro	12.10 a.m.

Daily, except Sunday. Will stop at Westmount.
Arrive at Montreal, 7.00 a.m. Arrive Ottawa, 6.50 a.m.
Passengers may remain in Sleeping Cars until 8.00 a.m.
Take northbound Yonge Street cars direct to North Toronto Station.

FROM UNION STATION TO MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

9.02 a.m. Daily.	10.30 p.m. Daily.

All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping cars for both cities.

Smooth Roadbed — Convenient Stations
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City Ticket Office—S. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

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Because it Contributes to Safety, Speed and Comfort

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Full particulars, tickets, reservations at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Sts. Phone Main 4209.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC" 16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.

TO THE ORIENT

February 4 to April 16, 1911

Seventy-one days, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta. Nineteen days in Egypt and the Holy Land. Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Thirty Tours to Europe. Other Tours. A. F. WEBSTER, King and Yonge Sts. H. G. THORLEY, 41 King St. East, Toronto. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

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MR. SIFTON'S WARNING.

Editor World: In your issue of Wednesday morning, I was very much interested in some statements made by the Hon. Clifford Sifton on reciprocity with the United States, and altho I am not in the habit of sending my views to a newspaper for publication, I feel prompted to address this letter to you as endorsing what the honorable gentleman has set forth in his speech as recorded in your paper. My principal reason for giving my views on this all-important subject arises chiefly from my attending some lectures given at a Chautauqua in Richmond, Indiana, two years ago, at which time Senator Champ Clark addressing the meeting, among other things said, that the United States would eventually own every foot of British territory this side the Atlantic. Now, as I am a thoro Englishman, you may fancy how my English began to warm up. Now in view of such statements as that from a prominent man such as Mr. Clark, I consider that it means something, and I am led to believe that this talk of better trade relations, etc., etc., has some deep laid plan behind it. You have heard of the story "Walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly?" that is my opinion is at the bottom of the whole thing. So our people better look before they leap in this most important case, and not give away what has cost so much toil and united energy.

W. L. Bennett.

Napanee, Jan. 10.

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WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA

—AND—

The Panama Canal

—BY THE—

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18,000 TONS

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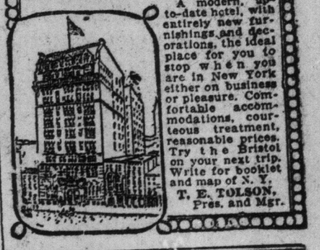

IN the centr of everything, yet away from the noise and discomforts of city life. Within a block of subway and elevated stations; all surface lines close at hand; easy walking distance to best shops and theatres. Near Central Park and accessible to both Grand Central and new Pennsylvania Terminal. Single 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. T. E. TOLSON, Pres. and Mgr.

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Weekly Bank Statement Makes Excellent Showing

Wall Street Making Capital Of Easier Money Conditions

Two Days' Buoyancy on American Market Inspires More Pronounced Public Interest.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

Incidents both beneficial and otherwise have developed in connection with the New York market this week. The favorable events were the increase in the dividend on C.P.R., the sharp and decided recovery in the condition of the Bank of England, and the large increases now being made in exports. Against the market was the steel statement, the fact that three trust companies had to be assisted, and the announcement of an increase of $100,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Ry. Co., in its capital. A large bond issue by the City of New York which will be made shortly is accepted as having had the consent of the banking interests and by inference it is assumed that money conditions are favorable to the marketing of securities.

* * *

Wall street has had an uneventful week. The situations in securities have not been at all conspicuous and it was hard to decide upon the trend of prices. This market has catered to a short interest for some time, evidently with the consent of the leading interests. Wall-street bait is usually taken by the public speculator and it is more than probable that traders are in a large measure on the short side of the market. For the insiders this is profitable and acceptable. The supporting interests can now bid prices up, force a covering movement and by means of the market buoyancy turn sentiment and thereby distribute a lot of stocks.

* * *

Public confidence has been shaken mainly by the knowledge of poor commercial conditions. A species of fright has taken possession of those who have been followers of the market and many have ceased trading. Those who still continue to play have considered that the only sure money s to trade with an idea of an early dip in value. In doing this they have facilitated a movement in the reverse way, and again proved that prices move contrary to the opinions of the majority of public operators.

* * *

Cheap money is being taken advantage of to rig the market. Altho the Bank of England did not reduce its rate of discount this week, the statement was a strong one for this period of the year and an early lowering of the rate to 4 per cent. is expected. Call money in New York is now hovering around 3 per cent. and there is nothing in sight to cause much hardening between this and spring demands from interior points. Under the circumstances as they present themselves, there are plausible reasons for taking the bull side of the market. Stocks cannot be sold unless prices are firm, and Wall-street is badly in need of a more general distribution of securities. Two days of buoyancy this week have done a whole lot to excite the public's interest, and a few days more of what is termed a good market will put a lot of new long contracts on commission house books.

* * *

Since a week ago the Toronto stock market has been stirred into considerable activity, some of the usually inactive issues having been quite prominent in the day to day trading. The improvement in values in general is doubtless due to the continued investment buying which has been going on for upwards of two months, and has practically absorbed all the loose stock which has been overhanging the market. Altho there has been no change made in call loan rates here, it is generally understood that within a short period more money will be available for market purposes, and that an easier line of discount rates will rule. The knowledge has been taken advantage of by some of the floor trading operators, who have bought in anticipation of an increased public interest in the next few weeks. The announcement of an increase in Rio stock and one of an issue of debentures by the Sao Paulo Co., have not been accepted as bull factors on either of these securities, the latter one being particularly adverse news for the shareholders, and in all likelihood will lead to liquidation from those who object to having another security placed ahead of theirs in this concern.

* * *

Reciprocity negotiations have been responsible for the selling of Steel Corporation stock, and the Montreal market owing to its congested speculative state has not shown as good an undertone as the Toronto exchange. The movement in Toronto Electric has been brought about by the rumor that a deal is beinb brought about by the city which will receive the sanction of the provincial cabinet. It must be remembered, however, that any deal will take a long time to put into actual operation, and too much reliance should not be placed in any rumors which are handed out before the actual facts are known. Strength in Northern Navigation is attributed also to the rumor that the control of the company is likely to change hands. There is no authenticity to this yet, but aside from that the shares are highly remunerative and the company is responsibly handled. The yearly statements of the various banks presented to date give encouraging and optimistic ideas in regard to commercial conditions in the Dominion and are one factor contributing to a more bullish feeling in relation to securities in general. The advance in many local stocks has not yet gone very far, and with an undoubted increase in public buying, the chances are highly favorable to a rising market for some little time.

Better English Bank Statement Taken as Forerunner of Lower Discount Rate.

Canadian Markets Stirred Into Unusual Activity With Rising Prices the Rule.

Canadian Financing in London 180 Million Dollars in 1910

British Capital Pouring Our Way—Aggregate Amount For Year May Reach £40,000,000

The aggregate of public issues made on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland in London in 1910, as shown by the carefully kept records of The Chronicle, is £35,963,438, or at 5 dollars to the pound sterling, $179,817,190. Public issues of all kinds in London during 1910 aggregated £267,439,100, so that Canada and Newfoundland were responsible for approaching one-seventh of the issues made in London during the twelve months which closed last Saturday. The figures given, it should be observed, are calculated on the basis of the price of issue and not on that of the nominal amount of securities issued, the former basis being adopted as affording the most accurate figures of the actual amount of capital involved in the transactions.

The fortunes of these flotations have been curiously varied. Some have gone extremely well; in other cases the public issues have been failures. It has to be remembered in this connection that comparatively, the failure of a public issue of a high-class character in the London market is not always a matter of great importance, since issues of this kind can always be disposed of with comparative ease subsequently among insurance companies and others, who are necessarily constant buyers of high-class securities. With second rate or inferior issues the case is different, and it need not be a matter of great regret when the sanguine promoter or vendor of these wares fails to find a market.

The distribution of the issues of 1910 is shown in the following table:

Government stocks	£11,755,000
Municipal stocks	3,360,984
Railways	7,625,942
Banks	220,500
Oil	365,000
Financial Companies	975,000
Lumber and Lumber Products	3,415,000
Assurance	246,000
Land	784,455
Steel & Iron	1,232,715
Industrial	3,245,732
Mining	2,287,000
Miscellaneous	500,000

An analysis of the issues in regard to location shows, in a striking way, how large is the volume of British capital now pouring into Western Canada. The results of this analysis are as follows:

Canada generally	£10,419,000
Eastern Canada	6,824,707
Western Canada	17,308,731
Newfoundland	1,410,000

The larger part of the issues which make up the 1910 total of £35,963,438 were made in the first half of the year. It will be within recollection that the early months of 1910 witnessed a remarkable and unprecedented output of new securities in London, which coincided with the then famous and now notorious rubber "boom." To the end of June, 1910, the capital applications in London, according to the records, aggregated £188,000,000, an output of new issues which exceeded by nearly £6,000,000 the output for the whole of 1909, and was only £4,000,000 short of the output of 1908. And the 1910 total was not due to the rubber craze. The rubber companies, tho floated in extraordinary numbers, were mainly companies with relatively small capitals, and the exceptional demands came from foreign countries and overseas dominions of the British empire.

It is not, of course, the fact that the aggregate of new issues in London on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland in 1910 represents the importation into the Dominion of £35,963,438 of British capital. Not all of this is "new money," part of it is merely a renewal of old loans, and allowance has to be made also for the fact that a portion of these issues—altho not a large portion—has been subscribed elsewhere than in London. But when these allowances have been made it is seen that these issues represent practically £30,000,000 new British capital imported into the Dominion.

There are in addition the "invisible" imports of capital—the private transactions, the amount of which it is not possible accurately to state. Important transfers of this kind, as Mr. Angus remarked at the recent Bank of Montreal meeting, are of daily occurrence, and the estimate of two well-known authorities, Sir Edgar Speyer and Mr. Paish, of The London Statist, that about £40,000,000 of British capital came to Canada in 1910 is probably very near the truth.

Montreal Stocks

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	208	208¼
Detroit United	67½	67¼
Mexican L. & P.	87	85½
Montreal Power	146	145⅞
Porto Rico	54⅜	54½
Quebec Rails	61	60⅝
Richelieu	94½	93¾
Rio	101¼	101⅛
Soo	137	136½
Duluth - Superior	83½	82⅝
Montreal Railway	225	224½
Bell Telephone	...	144½
Toronto Railway	123½	122⅝
Twin City	109½	109⅜
Asbestos	11½	...
Cement	23¼	23
Steel Corp	58⅛	58
Mackay	...	93½
Nipissing	10.75	10.70
Ogilvie	132	131¾
Crown Reserve	245	242
Nova Scotia Steel	...	89
Lake of the Woods	138	136
Cement preferred	87	...
Dominion Steel pref	102	101½

—Sales—

Winnipeg Railway bonds—$1000 at 104, Scot—50 at 137¾, 100 at 138, 25 at 137¾, 25 at 137½.

Halifax Rails.—75 at 142.

Montreal Power—285 at 144, 5 at 143¾, 50 at 144½, 385 at 145, 175 at 144¾, 75 at 144⅞, 25 at 145½, 75 at 145¾.

Montreal Railway—25 at 224½, 8 at 224.

Toronto Railway—1 at 122, 10 at 122½, 25 at 123.

Twin City—100 at 109⅞, 90 at 109¾, 100 at 109½.

N.S. Steel—10 at 88, 200 at 88½, 20 at 88¼, 150 at 88¾, 25 at 88⅝, 500 at 89.

Ottawa Power—25 at 153.

Ogilvie—25 at 131¾.

Crown Reserve—50 at 243.

Nipissing—10 at 10.75.

Asbestos—25 at 11.

Steel Corp.—55 at 58¼, 115 at 58½, 385 at 58, 25 at 58⅞, 2 at 58½, 100 at 58¾, 100 at 58¼.

Shawinigan—25 at 103, 150 at 108⅞, 50 at 108½, 342 at 108⅝, 75 at 108¾.

Bank of Montreal—11 at 248, 1 at 248½.

Mackay—50 at 92¾, 75 at 92½.

C.P.R.—200 at 208½, 25 at 208⅝, 275 at 208¾, 50 at 208¼.

Richelieu—2 at 93¼, 6 at 92½, 100 at 93¾.

Lake of Woods—30 at 138½, 10 at 138.

Royal Bank—10 at 238½, 2 at 239¾.

Cement—75 at 22½, 25 at 22¾, 34 at 22⅝, 90 at 23, 5 at 23⅛.

Penman pref.—700 at 88, 200 at 87¾.

Detroit United—135 at 68, 50 at 67½, 100 at 67¾.

Pulp bonds—$1000 at 96½.

Quebec Railway—200 at 61.

Cement pref.—30 at 87¼, 10 at 87.

Laurentide—14 at 199½, 120 at 199, 9 at 159¾.

Quebec Railway bonds—25 at 131.

Montreal Cotton—1 at 130.

Porto Rico—25 at 54½.

New York Cotton Market.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, reported the following prices:

	Jan. 13. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	14.69	14.65	14.63	14.65
March	14.88	14.88	14.86	14.87
May	15.05	15.05	15.04	15.03
July	15.03	15.02	15.00	14.97
Oct.	13.40	13.36	13.38	13.36

Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 14.90; do., gulf, 15.15. Sales, 1045 bales.

Toronto Stocks

	Jan. 13. Ask.	Bid.	Jan. 14. Ask.	Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	...	11	14	11
do. preferred	50	...	50	...
Black Lake com	...	16½	...	16
do. preferred	50	...	50	...
B. C. Packers, A	89	84	89	84
do. B	92	91	92	91
do. common	39	38½	39	38½
Bell Telephone	142	...	144	...
Burt. P. N. com	98½	97½	98½	97½
do. preferred	108½	108	108½	109
Can. Cement com	23¼	22	23¾	22½
do. preferred	87½	86½	87¾	86¼
C.C. & F. Co. pf	...	101½	...	101½
Can. Cereal com	20	...	20	...
do. pref.	80	...	80	...
Can. Gen. Electric	105	104	105	104
C. P. R.	208¾	208¼	208½	207⅝
Canadian Salt	...	100	...	100
City Dairy com	36	35½	37	35½
do. preferred	100	98	100	98
Consumers' Gas	198½	198	200	198½
Crow's Nest	77	...	77	...
Detroit United	67¼	67	68½	68
Dom. Steel com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	102¼	...	102½	...
Dom. Steel Corp	60	...	58¾	58¾
Dom. Telegraph	...	108½	...	108½
Duluth - Superior	83	82¾	82¾	82½
Elec. Dev. pref	85	...	85	...
Illinois pref.	...	89	...	89
Lake of Woods	...	141½	...	141½
Laurentide com	...	195	...	195
London Electric	...	10	...	10
Mackay common	92½	92⅛	92½	92
do. preferred	76½	...	77	75
Maple Leaf com	50	47½	50	48
do. preferred	97	96¾	97	95¾
Mexico N. W. Ry.	...	50½	...	50½
Mexican Tramway	121	119¾	121	119¾
M.E.P. & S.S.M.	...	129½	...	128½
Niagara Nav.	...	139	...	139
Northern Nav.	122	122	123	120
N. S. Steel com	...	87½	89	88¾
Ogilvie common	...	130½	...	129½
Pac. Burt com	45	44½	45	44½
do. preferred	95	...	95	94
Penmans common	63	62	63	62
do. preferred	88	87	88	87
Porto Rico Ry	55	54½	55	54½
Quebec L. H. & P.	...	61	...	61
R. & O. Nav.	...	93¾	94	93½
Rio Jan. Tram	101¾	101¼	101⅝	101¼
Rogers common	...	210	...	210
do. preferred	...	110	...	110
St. L. & C. Nav	...	88	88	...
Sao Paulo Tram	150	149½	...	148¾
S. Wheat com	50½	49¾	50¼	49½
Tor. Elec. Light	129	128¾	128	127¼
Toronto Railway	123½	...	123½	...
Twin City com	110	109	109¾	109¼

—Mines.—

Crown Reserve	2.45	2.40	2.45	...
La Rose	4.50	4.40	4.50	...
Nipissing Mines	10.65	10.55	10.85	10.65
Trethewey	118	117	118	117

—Banks.—

Commerce	215	...	215	...
Dominion	237	235	236	...
Hamilton	212	210¾	212	...
Imperial	224	222¾	224	222¼
Metropolitan	198	195	198	195
Molsons	...	205	...	205
Montreal	...	245	...	245
Nova Scotia	276	...	276	...
Ottawa	...	210	...	210
Royal	243	242	243	242
Standard	...	222½	...	222½
Toronto	...	214	...	214
Traders'	...	141	142	141
Union	150	...	150	...

—Loan, Trust, Etc.—

Agricultural Loan	...	137	...	137
Canada Landed	...	151	...	151
Canada Perm	167	166½	167	...
Central Canada	...	200	...	200
Colonial Invest.	...	68	...	68
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm.	...	125	...	125
Hamilton Prov	...	128	...	128
Huron & Erie	...	197	...	197
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	157	...	150
Landed Banking	...	122	...	122
London & Can.	...	168	...	168
National Trust	...	200	...	200
Ontario Loan	...	153	...	153
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	142	...	142
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	173	...	173½
Toronto Mortgage	...	130	...	130
Toronto Savings	...	160	...	160
Union Trust	175	165	175	165

—Bonds.—

Black Lake	77	...	78	...
Can. Northern Ry.	...	98¾	...	98¾
Dominion Steel	95½	...	95½	...
Electric Develop.	83	82⅝	83	82⅝
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	86	85¾	86	85¾
Mexican L. & P.	91	...	91	...
Penmans	...	91¾	...	91¾
Porto Rico	87	85¾	87	85¾
Prov. of Ontario	...	101	...	101
Quebec L., H. & P.	85½	...	86½	...
Rio. Jan., 1st mort	97½	97	...	97½
Sao Paulo	100	...	100	...

—Sales—

Twin City.
60 @ 109¾
100 @ 109½
65 @ 109¼

Rio.
100 @ 101½
25 @ 101⅜
25 @ 101⅜
$2000 @ 97½z

N.S. Steel.
25 @ 88½
25 @ 88¾

Penmans.
110 @ 88
100 @ 87¾

Rogers.
13 @ 207
10 @ 110

Trethewey.
500 @ 117

Can. Perm.
740 @ 167

Montreal.
4 @ 248½

Tor. Elec.
60 @ 127½
55 @ 127
75 @ 128½
10 @ 127¼
20 @ 127¾

Pac. Burt.
11 @ 45
10 @ 95

Porto Rico.
125 @ 54⅞
5 @ 55
$6000 @ 85¾z

Cement.
5 @ 22½
15 @ 87

Dul. Sup.
85 @ 82⅞
55 @ 82¾

Nipissing.
250 @ 1065

Sao Paulo.
25 @ 149½
100 @ 149¼
5 @ 149⅛
120 @ 149
25 @ 148⅞

C.P.R.
25 @ 208
45 @ 208½

Maple L.
25 @ 48
50 @ 95¼z

Can. Land.
10 @ 154
1 @ 155

Nor. Nav.
55 @ 122
35 @ 122½

Gen. Elec.
10 @ 104¾

Con. Gas.
25 @ 198½

Mex. L. & P.
$2000 @ 85z

Rio rights, 270 at $8 per 100.
*Preferred. zBonds.

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Smart Bag, Common.
Will pay the highest market price.
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Investment Broker, Guelph, Ont.

New York Stocks

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Alls. Chal.	...	...	...	...	...
Amal. Cop.	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	3,600
Am. Beet S.	41½	41½	40	40¼	2,900
Am. Canners.	98½	99¼	98¾	99¾	400
Am. Cot. Oil.	58⅜	58½	58⅜	58½	...
Amer. Lin. pr.	...	...	...	...	...
Am. Loco.	40	40¼	40	40	500
Amer. Tel.	142½	142⅞	142½	142⅞	1,200
Anaconda	...	...	...	...	...
Atchison	103⅝	103⅞	103	103	2,700
Atl. Coast	118	118	118	118	200
B. & Ohio.	107¾	107¾	107	107	1,000
Brooklyn	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	3,400
Car Fdry.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53	500
Cent. Leath.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	1,000
C. P. R.	208	208⅜	207¾	208	4,000
C. C. C.	65	65	65	65	100
Ches. & O.	85⅝	85¾	85⅜	85¾	2,400
Col. Fuel	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½	600
Col. South.	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
Corn Prod.	14¼	14¼	14	14	700
D. & H.	167½	167½	167½	167½	100
Denver	30½	30½	30⅛	30½	200
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Distillers	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	200
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	28¼	28¼	28	28	800
do. 1sts	48¾	48⅞	48¼	48¼	300
do. 2nds	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	141⅝	141⅞	140⅝	141½	300
Gen. Elec.	151	151	151	151	300
Goldfield	6⅞	6⅞	5½	6⅝	17,000
Gt. Nor. Ore.	125¼	125¼	124¾	124¾	900
Gt. Nor. pr.	58	58⅜	58	58	800
Int. Paper	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
Ice Secur.	18¼	18¾	18	18	800
Illinois	134¾	135	134¾	134¾	400
Interboro	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa Cent.	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	200
Kan. South.	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	700
L. & N.	146	146	145¾	145¾	1,400
Lehigh Val.	177⅜	179	177⅜	178¾	38,300
Mex. C., 2nds.	37	37	37	37	200
M. K. T.	35⅜	35½	35	35¼	1,800
Mo. Pacific	49¾	50	49½	49¾	1,700
Mackay	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	76	76	76	76	100
M., St. P. & S.	137	137	136¾	136¾	200
N. Amer.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	100
Natl. Lead	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	100
Norfolk	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	1,700
Nor. Pac.	117½	118¼	117¼	117¾	4,800
Northwest	...	...	...	...	...
N. Y. C.	110¾	111	110⅛	110½	3,500
Ont. & W.	42	42	42	42	300
Pac. Mail	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	100
Peo. Gas	...	...	...	...	...
Penna.	127½	127⅝	127⅛	127¼	3,900
Pitts. Coal	...	...	...	...	...
Press. Steel	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	156¾	156⅞	155¾	155⅞	97,200
Rep. Steel	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	500
do. pref.	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93¾	400
Rock Island	30⅞	31½	30⅜	31⅛	6,700
do. pref.	61	61⅞	61	61⅝	2,100
Rubber	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	900
do. 1sts	111⅞	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	100
Ry. Springs	33	33	33	33	200
S. F. S.	40½	42	40½	41⅝	1,800
Sloss	51	51½	51	51½	200
Smelters	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	7,200
South. Pac.	117⅜	117⅝	116⅝	116¾	7,900
South. Ry.	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜	1,900
do. pref.	64	64	63	63⅝	1,900
S. L. S. W.	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul	125½	125½	124¾	124⅞	3,200
Sugar	115⅜	116	115⅜	116	300
Tenn. Cop.	34½	34½	33½	33½	400
Third Ave.	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	26½	26½	26½	26½	400
Toledo	23½	23½	23½	23½	300
do. pref.	51½	52¼	51½	52¼	500
Twin City	100½	100½	100½	100½	200
U. S. Steel	76¾	77⅛	76½	76⅝	81,000
do. pref.	118⅜	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝	...
do. bonds	104½	104½	104⅛	104¼	...
Union Pac.	176⅜	176¾	175⅝	175½	26,900
do. pref.	93	93¼	93	93	800
Utah Cop.	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46¼	...
Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	1,200
Virg. Chem.	64½	64¼	64	64	2,000
Westinghouse.	67	67	67	67	100
West. Union	75	75	74¾	74⅞	600
Wis. Cent.	62	62	62	62	300
Woollens	31	31¼	31	31¼	100

Total sales, 247,400.

Canadian Gold Coins.

Editor Sunday World: About Canadian gold coinage, can you tell me why we have to wait so long for gold coins? I have seen pictures of a large building at Ottawa, where the money is to be made, and it is years now since it was started, and I have not seen any gold coins; in fact the last I heard about it was that they were quitting the making of them altogether in the United States. A counterfeiter on Perth-avenue rented a small house, and in a back room carried on his work, unknown to anybody, but he got his coins into circulation long before our gold money. His work was much harder, because he put a lot of different materials into his coins, whereas our gold money should be made of nothing but gold, and then just put the stamp on. Now, can you tell me why the counterfeiter can commence his business and put his money into circulation, have his business wound up, and be pretty well on serving his term in the penitentiary before we can get sight of the Canadian gold coin?
Clark Sheridan, Grace-street.

IMPORTS OF LUXURIES NEARLY 300 MILLIONS

United States Statistics of 1910 Trade Indicate Reasonably Prosperous Year.

That the year 1910 must have been a reasonably prosperous one in the United States is indicated by the figures of importation of the class of articles usually termed "luxuries." No more satisfactory barometer of general business conditions of articles purely or chiefly luxuries, including diamonds and other precious stones, laces, art works, wines, tobacco and manufactures thereof, and other articles of this character.

This is illustrated by a glance at the yearly record of imports as recorded by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. In years of marked depression, 1894 and 1895, for example, the value of diamonds and other precious stones imported dropped from $16,000,000 in 1893 to $5,500,000 in 1894, $7,500,000 in 1895 and about $6,750,000 in 1896; gradually moving upward again until 1899 and 1900, and reaching a total of $32,000,000 in 1903 and $42,000,000 in 1907. In the fiscal year 1908, a year of business depression, the total fell to $16,750,000, returning to $29,000,000 in 1909 and $48,000,000 in the fiscal year 1910, while the figures of the calendar year will not materially differ from those of the fiscal year.

The figures of diamond importations above cited are merely an example of the evidences of prosperity supplied by the figures of imports. In automobiles, art works, laces, feathers, furs, wines and liquors, tobacco, decorated chinaware and numerous other articles named in the list of importations, the figures of 1910 are large, and the importation of articles usually classed as "luxuries" will show a total of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 value.

THE MARKET OUTLOOK.

Postponement of the general freight rate advances to March 17 makes the enquiry pertinent as to how much longer delay there may be. Washington advices indicate a decision on or before March 1. The possibility that the rate and trust cases may be decided at the same time makes the situation peculiarly interesting. This has an important bearing on stocks. Is it to be supposed that with serious doubts about both questions stocks will be held strong right up to the middle of March? We do not believe it. The make-up of the inter-state commerce commission is such that the railroads may be greatly disappointed in such concessions as are likely to be made.

President Taft was quoted this week as saying that he expected the American Tobacco and Standard Oil Companies to be declared illegal combinations, altho he did not believe such an outcome would greatly disturb business. This is a random guess.

In any event, the future is beset with so much uncertainty, that we think it wise to take advantage of any abrupt advances to realize on long stocks. The money market shows increasing ease, while the local banks gaining heavily. They will need all of the funds they are now getting in, if the proposed bond issues are to put thru.
—Hudson's weekly letter to J. G. Beaty.

INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK.

Massey-Harris, Limited, Now Capitalized at $15,000,000.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The capital stock of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, has been increased from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

NEW LISTINGS IN 1910 OVER 1 1-2 BILLIONS

New Securities Placed on New York Stock Exchange Run Into Enormous Total.

In the year 1910 there was placed on the regular list of New York Stock Exchange a total of $1,641,315,190 securities, stocks and bonds and certificates representing them. This compared with $2,410,373,210 in 1909, and with the exception of that year and 1901 represented the largest total listing in any year in the last decade.

The first six months were especially heavy as compared with the second period because of the transfer of many items representing no new securities from the unlisted department to the regular list. The total listings, however, for the earlier months were approximately $200,000,000 less than the actual listings for the same period of 1909, the difference being accounted for by losses generally in all the items of the compilation.

The listings between January 1 and June 30, 1910, were $1,205,843,820, of which $771,905,020 were stocks and $433,938,800 bonds. Between June 30 and the end of the year the listings consisted of $173,721,370 representing stocks and $251,750,000 bonds and certificates representing bonds, a total for the half year of $435,471,370.

It is noteworthy that a substantial amount of the listings during the latter half of the year were bonds marketed before June 30, and some were carried over from 1909. Whereas in the first six months the listings of traction securities were very prominent the second part of the year brought out a predominance of railroad issues.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $27,398,250 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $17,895,850 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Daily averages: Loans, decrease $8,410,700; specie, increase $18,660,700; legal tenders, increase $2,161,600; deposits, increase $11,463,400; circulation, decrease $203,000; reserve, increase $20,761,700; reserve required, increase $2,865,850; surplus, increase $17,895,850; U. S. deposits, increase $28,300.

Actual condition: Loans, increase $18,273,800; specie, increase $23,364,300; legal tenders, increase $2,764,700; deposits, increase $4,065,200; circulation, decrease $248,300; reserve, increase $26,129,000; reserve required, increase $11,016,300; surplus, increase $15,112,700; U. S. deposits, increase $27,500.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York not reporting to the New York clearing house:

Loans: Decrease, $32,575,300; specie, decrease $3,332,700; legal tenders, decrease $329,600; total deposits, decrease $38,789,500.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

The special Epiphany services will be continued to-day, and both preachers will be well-known local clergymen. In the morning the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Rural Dean E. C. Cayley, M.A., of St. Simon's Church, and in the evening it is expected that Rev. C. A. Seager, M.A., of St. Cyprian's will be the preacher. Canon Plumtre is still very unwell and confined to his room.

CIRCULATION OF MONEY

Comparative Figures of United States Holdings for Two Years.

Amount and kinds of money circulating in th United States on Dec. 1, compared with returns of a year before, were as follows; holdings of the federal treasury are not included.

	Dec. 1, '10.	Dec. 1, '09.
Gold coin	$601,492,185	$803,961,316
Gold certificates	842,874,397	790,877,269
Silver dollars	75,527,638	74,698,307
Silver certificates	480,727,412	481,109,592
Subs. silver	141,572,284	145,341,044
Treasury notes	3,484,374	3,677,470
U. S. Notes	340,611,925	342,231,749
Nat. bank notes	706,424,09	689,724,055
Totals	$3,192,615,414	$3,131,310,934

UNITED STATES COTTON CROP

Trade Calculations and Final Outcome Over a Term of Years.

In the following table is given the trade calculations on the yearly cotton crops of the United States, and the final outcome of the crops, in bales:

	Ave. trade calculation.	Government estimate.	Final crop.
1910	11,000,000	11,426,000	...
1909	11,000,000	10,088,000	10,609,000
1908	13,000,000	12,920,000	13,825,000
1907	11,250,000	11,628,000	11,571,000
1906	12,250,000	12,546,000	13,510,000
1905	10,500,000	10,167,000	11,345,000
1904	11,500,000	12,167,000	13,500,000
1903	10,700,000	9,962,000	10,011,000
1902	10,200,000	10,417,000	10,727,000
1901	10,000,000	9,674,000	10,662,000

ANOTHER RUBBER BOOM?

Repressed Public Interest Bar to Further Movement in London.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Whether the rubber share market will be successful in engineering another "boom" during the new year is a question which in many stock exchange circles is still being discussed with interest, tho on the whole the feeling in the region of Throgmorton-street tends to be skeptical. The public has been considerably educated in matters relative to the rubber market, the production of rubber and the various factors bearing upon the industry since it made its first mad rush into speculation nearly a year ago. The critical attitude of the public is a bar to enthusiasm developing again, and while it is not at all outside the bounds of possibility that the market will leap the barrier, probability does not appear very immediate.

USING MOR

CHICAGO MARKET LOWER FOR ALL WHEAT OPTIONS

Fractional Drop in Grain Values When Professionals Begin to Sell—Liverpool Lower.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day ½d to ¼d lower than yesterday; corn, ⅜d to ½d lower.

May wheat at Chicago closed ⅝c lower than yesterday; May corn, ⅜c lower, and May oats, ⅜c lower.

May wheat at Winnipeg closed ½c lower than yesterday; May oats, ⅛c lower.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat 24, contract 9; corn 534, contract 1; oats 217, contract 127.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day were 29 cars, against 141 a week ago, and 111 a year ago. Oats to-day 14, a year ago 43. Barley 2, 7. Flax, 1, 4.

Minneapolis receipts of wheat to-day 209 cars, against 117 a week ago and 302 a year ago. Duluth 25, 39, 62.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 1 car; No. 2 northern, 3; No. 3 northern, 11; No. 4 northern, 5; No. 5 northern, 3; No. 6 northern, 1; feed, 1; rejected, 3; winter wheat, 1.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
Wheat, receipts ..	412,000	332,000	626,000
do. shipments ...	145,000	217,000	133,000
Corn, receipts	933,000	489,000	704,000
do. shipments ...	583,00	784,000	220,000
Oats, receipts	412,000	.....	.....
do. shipments....	389,000	.....	.....

Argentine Surplus.

Argentine—The minister of agriculture at Buenos Ayres estimates Argentine exportable surplus of wheat 75,000,000 bushels. This estimate is not final.

Broomhall cables that the weather is fine with high temperatures.

Broomhall's Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The market at opening was under the influence of lighter offerings, induced by the strength in Winnipeg yesterday and values were unchanged with the undertone steady. Buenos Ayres futures were firm and there was a better demand for spot. Later and during the remainder of the session realizing was in order on a limited scale and with support poor. Prices declined ⅛ to ¼ from opening. Pressure was due to the cheaper and larger Australian and Plata offers and weakness in corn. At the close the market was easy, ⅛ to ¼ lower than yesterday.

U. S. Wheat for Export.

The movement of wheat to the primary markets of the United States from July 1, 1910, to Jan. 1, 1911, was about 158,000,000 bushels, compared with 175,000,000 bushels for the corresponding time in 1909. The exports of flour and wheat during the same were about 37,000,000, compared with 62,000,000 bushels for the same time last year, a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels, or 40.3 per cent.

The official visible supply of wheat on Jan. 1 was about 14,000,000 bushels larger than reported one year previous. Estimating the wheat crop of the United States at 635,000,000 bushels, and allowing 88,000,000 bushels for supplies in all positions on July 1, 1909, aggregate supplies for the 12 months would be approximately 783,000,000 bushels. Allowing 525,000,000 bushels for consumption, about 80,000,000 bushels for seed during the harvest year and 37,000,000 bushels exported to date, accounts for 642,000,000 bushels and there would remain for export during the current six months and for supplies on hand July 1, 1911, about 141,000,000 bush. The exports from Jan. 1, 1910, to July 1, 1911, were about 25,000,000 bushels.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Jan. 13. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—				
May	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
July	101½	....	....	101⅜
Oats—				
May	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	37½ 37¾
July	38⅛	....	....	.... 38⅜

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 38½c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 33c to 34c; No. 3, 32c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c to 86c, outside.

Rye—No. 2, 61c to 62c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c; for malting, 57c to 59c, outside.

Buckwheat—47c to 48c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.04; No. 2 northern, $1.01½; No. 3 northern, 98½c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 53c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 3, 78c to 80c, outside.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.60, seaboard.

Mill-feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21; Ontario bran, $20 in bags. Shorts, $22, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt. as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 50
do. St. Lawrence	4 50
do. Acadia	4 45
Imperial granulated	4 35
Beaver granulated	4 35
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 10
do. St. Lawrence	4 10
do. Acadia	4 10
do. Acadia, unbranded	3 90

These prices are for delivery here. Carlots 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:

	Close Jan. 13.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	101⅞	101¾	101⅝	101⅛	101¼
July	96⅞	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅜
Sept.	95⅛	95	95	94⅜	94½
Corn—					
May	50⅛	50	50	49⅝	49⅞
July	51	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
Sept.	51⅜	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
Oats—					
May	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛
July	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
Sept.	33⅜	33½	33½	33¼	33⅜
Pork—					
Jan.	20.00	20.10	20.10	20.00	20.00.
May	19.15	19.10	19.12	18.97	18.97
Lard—					
Jan.	....	10.30	10.50	10.45	10.45
May	10.12	10.10	10.12	10.05	10.05
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.75	....	....	....	....
May	10.10	10.07	10.10	10.00	10.02

Mistress—You know, Melinda, we're all very fond of you. I hope you like your room and are content with your wages. I'm thinking of giving you my silk petticoat.

Cook—Foh de Lawd, Mis' Howard! How many folkses has you been done gone an' asked for dinner?—Bourbon News.

CATTLE MARKETS

Hogs 10c to 15c Higher at Buffalo—Steady at Chicago.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Steady.

Veals—Receipts 100 head; active and 50c to 75c lower; $7 to $10.30; a few $10.75.

Hogs—Receipts 3600 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $3.20 to $3.25; mixed, $3.25 to $3.30; yorkers, $3.35 to $3.75; pigs, $3.65 to $3.75; roughs, $7.25 to $7.40; stags, $6 to $6.50; dairies, $3.10 to $3.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4400 head; active and 10c to 25c higher; heavy lambs, slow and 10c lower; handy lambs, $5 to $6.65; heavy lambs, $3 to $3.65; yearlings, $5 to $5.50; wethers, $4.50 to $4.75; ewes, $4.25 to $4.30; sheep, mixed, $3 to $4.50.

Chicago Catle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 200; market steady; beeves, $4.35 to $7.10; Texas steers, $4.25 to $5.50; western steers, $4.65 to $6.10; stockers and feeders, $3.35 to $5.30; cows and heifers, $2.65 to $6.50; calves, $7.30 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market steady at yesterday's average; light, $7.70 to $7.95; mixed, $7.70 to $7.95; heavy, $7.70 to $7.95; roughs, $7.70 to $7.80; good to choice heavy, $7.80 to $7.95; pigs, $7.40 to $8.05; bulk of sales, $7.75 to $7.80.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1500; market steady; native, $2.50 to $4.50; western, $2.35 to $4.43; yearlings, $4.60 to $5.75; lambs, native, $4.75 to $6.55; western, $3 to $3.45.

British Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—London cattle market lower for American cattle, 13½c to 14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef easier, at 10 1-4c. Liverpool cattle, 10c to 11c in addition to offal.

Liverpool Cattle Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—(C. A. P.)—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that only a moderate number of cattle were for sale in the Birkenhead market, and prices showed an increase of one-quarter cent all round, quotations being: For States steers, from 12 3-4c to 13 5-8c per lb. and Canadians from 12 3-4c to 13c. Trade was slow, and the above prices will be very difficult to maintain thruout the week.

CALGARY CALLS YOU

Bustling City of the West Offers Good Opportunity for Investment.

Five or six years ago J. E. Hammond of Calgary was in business in Toronto, but he has been west now for half a dozen years, and in the real estate industry has made a big name for himself.

He has a real estate location called Pasadena, in Calgary. It is in the heart of the present and the proposed railway activity of that bustling city. As a site for factories his location is admirable.

Calgary is now a city of over 50,000 people, and everyone acquainted with the west bears testimony to its substantial progress. There are those who say that Calgary will be a bigger city than Winnipeg within the next ten years.

It certainly has a great territory to draw from, and it has perhaps the most progressive community of citizens with faith in the future of their city to be found in the west.

Those who believe that the west is only just coming to its own, The World advises to get in touch with Mr. Hammond and give his proposition close scrutiny. We know Mr. Hammond is a reputable business man, and have a firm belief that he would not offer any proposition that was not worthy of careful investigation.

See Brother Hammond and look at the Pasadena addition of Calgary.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

A mining company with an authorized capital of $3,000,000 figures in the list of incorporations announced in The Ontario Gazette.

It is the Preston East Dome Mines, Limited, of Toronto, and the provisional directors are: A. C. Craig, C. R. Vale, D. D. Grierson, E. F. Arnoldi and L. F. Strickland.

Other companies are:

Canadian Militaire Auto Co., Ltd., Toronto; capital $100,000; provisional directors, C. F. Ritchie, A. E. Knox and Cassie Fennell.

Creditors Corporation, Ltd., Niagara Falls; capital $25,000.

Canadian Motors, Ltd., Galt; capital $250,000.

Porcupine Northern Mines, Ltd., Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, A. Dods, M. McDonald, F. W. Deutschman, G. Adams and B. Williams.

Overbrook Realty Co., Ltd., Ottawa; capital $40,000.

W. H. Goodertham, Ltd., Toronto; capital $40,000; provisional directors, A. T. Struthers, W. G. Blackstock and G. E. McCann.

Western Canada Realty Syndicate, Ltd., Ottawa; capital $40,000.

Randall & Johnston, Ltd., Toronto; capital $250,000; provisional directors, J. Randall, W. Johnston, J. C. Johnston, A. L. Malone and S. Johnstone.

The Twin Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., Nipissing; capital $40,000.

Montreal Tisdale Gold Mines, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie; capital $2,000,000.

Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound; capital $40,000.

W. S. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Toronto; capital $50,000; provisional directors, W. S. Johnston, F. A. O. Johnston and E. G. Johnston.

Cundy's Book Store, Limited, St. Thomas; capital $25,000.

J. P. Holden Rubber Co., Ltd., Toronto; capital $50,000; provisional directors, O. H. King, T. S. Webb and J. H. Phippen.

Dominion Investments, Ltd., Toronto; capital $75,000; provisional directors, J. R. L. Starr, J. H. Sneece, M. C. Cameron, Lillian M. Heal and J. S. Emery.

Standard Structural Co., Ltd., Toronto; capital $10,000; provisional directors, P. H. Anthony, R. W. E. Cox and L. E. Dowling.

Permission is given the Ophir Cobalt Mines, Ltd., to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Licenses to do business in Ontario have been granted the Hanson & Van Winkle Co., the Annie Macpherson Home of Industry, Canadian Commander Co., and the Dominion Automobile Co., Limited.

Splendidly equipped passenger trains are to run soon from New Orleans thru to Mexico City.

American—Don't you like the American girl's dash?

Frenchman—I prefer the French girl's dot.—Smart Set.

Market Moves Along in Groove Public Interest is Limited

Perfunctory Trading in Cobalt Stocks With Few Important Changes in Value.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

The action of the local mining exchanges during the week just closing has been little changed from that during the initial week of the year. The market as a whole has been moving along in a groove, with perfunctory trading the rule almost from day to day. As a result there has been little breadth of movement, and the summing up of the week's operations shows nothing more than nominal price changes in the great majority of instances.

* * *

There can be little doubt that the public interest in the movements on the mining exchanges is at a low ebb. Outsiders have accustomed themselves to see various minor booms in the Cobalt stocks from time to time, and there is no indication that they are entering the market on the buying side on present declines. Porcupine has not loomed up as a market factor of much importance as yet, but from all signs it will not be long until the gold mining issues will constitute a good part of the transactions on the local exchanges. Meanwhile unless some unforeseen factor arises to inspire a more pronounced public participation in the dealings, the list is likely to move slowly.

* * *

The only factor of any importance marketwise which came to light during the past week was the report of the La Rose Consolidated Mines for the month of December. This showed that the production of the mine for the month was $270,000, nearly one-half of which came from the big Lawson vein. The net profits for the month were not announced, but the output was in excess of the average record, no doubt due in some degree to the desire to make a good showing at the end of the year, and it is probable that a good round sum was added to the cash in hand as a result of the month's efforts. La Rose has been making a remarkable showing of late, and the inference is being taken that the shareholders will receive something better than the present two per cent. quarterly within a comparatively short time. The surplus on January 1 was almost a million dollars, or to be exact, $990,000. It will be remembered that when President McGibbon took charge of the property he stated that he wanted to accomplish three things, first, develop the property thoroly; second, increase the ore reserves; third, accumulate a cash surplus of a million dollars. These three factors have now been accomplished, and capital is being made of the former statement of the president along the line of increased dividends. It is felt that the shareholders are entitled to something more substantial than the present disbursements, now that the company has been placed in such a strong position, and it is not thought that the directors will long delay the advance in the profit-distribution either to 12, or the old rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

* * *

McKinley-Darragh has been one of the really strong points in the market of late, due to the excellent results which are being obtained on the property. The mine is producing between 60,000 and 70,000 ounces a month, with promise of a hundred thousand in a short time. There are no less than seven good veins on the Savage property alone, each one of which has remarkable ore values. There has never been any attempt to rush production on the Savage, which has been held as a subsidiary of the McKinley-Darragh almost exclusively. From the amount of rich ore which is now being taken out it seems likely that more attention will be paid to this particular section of the McKinley-Darragh holding, and in this connection it is stated that were the Savage being operated by a separate company, it would be paying good dividends by itself this year. Under the control of the McKinley-Darragh the mine will receive thoro development, and from the present outlook should add materially to the asset value of the parent concern when more completely worked.

* * *

Porcupine stocks have come in for more than usual prominence on the local markets during the week. Some three issues have been traded in on a fairly large scale, with Hollinger the leading security as far as activity goes. These latter shares have been under pressure, and it is altogether likely that more or less short stock has been put out. What trading has been put thru, has been more often in broken lots than in big blocks, and while the price has been on the down grade, there has been considerable responsible buying at the lower prices. Interest in the Porcupine mining camp itself is on the increase, and from all present indications will continue to grow from now on into the spring. What the public will do with the various flotations which seems imminent, remains to be seen, but there are signs that they will be well taken up and will not lack at all for purchasers.

* * *

As far as the Cobalt stocks are concerned there is no idea in market circles that any unusual activity will prevail in the near future. Sentiment is favorable to a gradual rising market, with the better class of securities in the lead. Public interest is not of sufficient calibre to inspire a general rapid advance, but there are various instances where bargain prices prevail, and it is felt that in these at least a more buoyant feeling will prevail. The floating supply of stock in the exchanges is not large, and this in itself constitutes one factor in favor of a better range of values.

SILVER MARKET

Bar silver in London, 25d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 54½c oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c

Dealings in Porcupine Issues on Small Scale, But Buying is Limited.

Porcupine & Gold

Doing things by *guess work*—and trusting in the *Goodness of God*—is all very well in *some things*—but it won't get you anything but *trouble*—if you apply the theory to *company organization* and *advertising*.

Remember this—the golden rule to follow when forming a joint stock company is *"Start Right."*

Before doing anything—just after you have your plans formed—

See me—about your charter—your prospectus—your advertising—your stock certificates and your offering.

I'll steer you clear of shoals—save you worry—trouble and expense.

Charles Edward Peabody

Advertising, Financial and General

Room 17 Sat. Night Bldg. Phone 6310 M. Toronto

TOTAL WORLD'S OUTPUT OF LEADING MINERALS

Interesting Statistics of Coal, Iron and Petroleum Production in Recent Years.

Some interesting figures regarding the world's output of leading minerals are given in the last annual report (1909) of the Association of Mining Interests, with headquarters at Essen, Germany. The figures are given in metric tons of 2,204.6 lbs. each.

The world's output of coal for 1909 is estimated at 1,110,000,000 tons, an increase of 42,000,000 tons over 1908. Output increased by 35,000,000 tons in the United States, and 2,300,000 and 2,100,000 tons in Great Britain and Germany respectively. The United States produced 37 per cent. of the world's output, Great Britain nearly 25 per cent. and Germany 20 per cent.; the three countries together 81 per cent.

The production of coke decreased from 93,000,000 tons in 1907 to 77,000,000 tons in 1908. Of this decrease of 16,000,000 tons, 13,000,000 belonged to the United States. In 1908 the United States produced 31 per cent. of the world's output (against 40 per cent. in 1907), Great Britain 27½ per cent., and Germany 24½ per cent.; the three countries together 83 per cent. According to incomplete returns for 1909, more coke was produced than in 1908, altho figures have not yet attained those for 1907. Increase for 1909, as compared with 1908, amounted to 3,000,000 tons in the United States and 233,000 tons in Germany.

Figures for production of iron ore during 1909 are incomplete. The output in the United States amounted to 53,900,000 tons, against 36,600,000 in 1908 and 52,500,000 in 1907. Germany and Luxemburg produced 25,500,000 tons in 1909 (24,800,000 in 1908), and Great Britain 15,200,000 (15,300,000 in 1908.) The world's output for 1908 was 136,000,000 of which the United States, Germany and Great Britain produced 76,000,000 tons. Other large producers were: France, Spain, Austria and Russia.

The production of American petroleum wells shows an increase of 32,000 tons in 1909 as compared with the preceding year. On the other hand the output of Russian wells shows a falling off of nearly 250,000 tons. No figures showing the output in the Dutch or British East Indies are to hand as yet, altho increased activity in these regions point to a probable increase.

In spite of big drop in prices the total value of Germany's mineral products was nearly 2,000,000,000 marks in 1909 (about $476,000,000). The increase in value of output of German mines is shown as follows: 1895, $104,790,000; 1895, $168,147,000; 1905, $337,424,500; 1909, $471,478,000. Of this sum, 76.7 per cent. represents coal, 9 per cent. lignite, and 5 per cent. iron ore, these three minerals forming over 90 per cent. of total value.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

Production in 1910 Shows Increase Over Those of Preceding Years.

The 1910 output of gold at the Rand is officially placed at 7,534,120 fine ounces, an increase of 253,578 oz. over the production of 1909 and 481,503 oz. more than in 1908. The output for the month of December last was 640,995 fine oz., valued at £2,722,175.

The following table gives the output of gold at the Rand (in fine ounces) for a series of years:

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Jan.	601,338	615,113	560,329	557,538
Feb.	575,422	565,218	541,939	497,542
March ..	607,119	607,500	574,991	578,497
April ..	619,045	607,101	575,532	537,019
May	624,170	624,498	581,992	524,477
June ..	625,181	617,228	574,973	507,559
July	672,734	670,794	584,455	572,711
Aug. ..	649,289	611,537	587,813	555,027
Sept. ..	646,399	607,385	587,634	538,974
Oct.	657,147	632,416	617,744	563,553
Nov.	642,591	597,765	614,371	549,901
Dec.	640,995	604,987	660,643	583,525
Total.	7,534,120	7,280,542	7,052,617	6,551,822

British Investments Abroad Over Three Billion Pounds

Mother Country Financing All Over World—About One-Half In British Dominions Beyond the Seas

George Paish, one of the editors of The London Statist, recently read a paper before the members of the Royal Statistical Society on the subject of Great Britain's capital investments in individual colonial and foreign countries.

The amount of British capital invested in Indian, colonial and foreign loans and companies to the end of 1907 was stated in 1909 by Mr. Paish to be £2,693,733,000, producing an income in 1907-8 of £139,791,000 or 5.2 per cent. In the three years since 1907, says Mr. Paish in his present paper, Great Britain has supplied other lands with a large amount of additional capital. In 1908, the amount of the new capital issues in London on behalf of colonial and foreign governments, municipalities, railways, banks, mining and other joint stock industrial companies was £145,000,000. In 1909 it was £182,000,000, and in 1910 to the date of the paper, it was no less than £180,000,000.

The following shows in summary form the destination of these large amounts of capital sent abroad by Great Britain in the three years, 1908-10:

Canada	£100,231,180
Australasia	26,088,108
Africa	38,521,122
Asia	58,850,297
Total, the colonies and India	£227,278,951
Argentina	56,487,796
Brazil	29,431,894
Mexico	21,306,361
Russia	17,419,638
United States	78,964,627
Total foreign countries	£288,587,352
Grand total	£515,646,283

The aggregate amount of capital which the mother country has provided for the British dominions beyond the seas is the great sum of £1,554,000,000. This total is made up as follows:

Canada and New foundland	£372,541,000
Australian Commonwealth	301,621,000
New Zealand	78,529,000
South Africa	251,388,000
West Africa	29,498,000
India and Ceylon	365,899,000
Straits Settlements and Malay States	22,037,000
Miscellaneous British Possessions	33,259,000

The following shows the investments of Great Britain in foreign countries outside the British Empire:

United States	£688,078,000
Cuba	25,700,000
Philippines	8,202,000
Argentina	269,808,000
Mexico	87,334,000
Brazil	94,440,000
Chili	46,375,000
Aruguay	35,253,000
Peru	31,986,000
Misc. American countries	22,517,000
Russia	38,385,000
Turkey	18,320,000
Egypt	43,753,000
Spain	18,808,000
Italy	11,513,000
Portugal	8,134,000
France	7,071,000
Germany	6,081,000
Misc. European countries	26,319,000
Japan	53,705,000
China	28,899,000
Misc. European countries	61,907,000
Total, foreign countries	£1,637,684,000
Grand total, all countries,	£3,191,830,000

This total is distributed over the various continents as follows:

America	£1,760,000,000	53 p. c.
Asia	500,000,000	16 p. c.
Africa	455,000,000	14 p. c.
Australasia	357,000,000	12 p. c.
Europe	150,000,000	5 p. c.
Total	£3,192,000,000	

In conclusion, says Mr. Paish, I would ask you to note that this great sum of £3,192,000,000 of capital which Great Britain has supplied to the nations is not the total sum her people are employing in other lands. I have taken no account of the great sum of what is termed private capital employed abroad by the British people in a variety of ways, such as the purchase of land, loans on mortage, deposits in banks, branch manufacturing, mercantile, and trade undertakings, etc. If allowance be made on the one hand, for the foreign capital employed in British companies both at home and abroad and in British loans, and, on the other, for the vast amount of private capital which the British people have placed abroad, I think the net total of our investments in other lands would be not much short of £3,500,000,000.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks—	Sell.	Buy.
Amalgamated	....	....
Bailey	6¾	6½
Beaver Consolidated	27½	26¾
Big Six	....	....
Black Mines Con., Ltd.	3	....
Buffalo	2.35	2.15
Chambers - Ferland	13½	13⅜
City of Cobalt	....	....
Cobalt Central	10½	8½
Cobalt Lake	13½	12¾
Coniagas	6.55	6.40
Crown Reserve	2.43	2.40
Foster	7	5
Gifford	3	1
Great Northern	11¾	11⅝
Green - Meehan	3¼	2
Hargraves	23½	22½
Hudson Bay	117	110
Kerr Lake	7.00	6.75
La Rose	4.44	4.41
Little Nipissing	14½	14¼
McKinley Dar. Savage	1.44	1.42
Nancy Helen	4	2
Nipissing	10.80	10.60
Nova Scotia	21	19
Ophir	10	5
Otisse	2	1½
Peterson Lake	15¾	15
Right-of-Way	14⅞	14½
Rochester	4½	4¼
Silver Leaf	4⅝	4½
Silver Bar	....	....
Silver Queen	5	4
Timiskaming	75½	75⅛
Trethewey	....	1.15
Watts	....	....
Wetlauffer	1.09¼	1.00

—Sales.—

Bailey—500 at 6¾.

Beaver—400 at 26¾, 1000 at 27¼, 500 at 27, 500 at 27, 500 at 27, 300 at 27.

Chambers-Ferland—2500 at 13½, 200 at 13¾, 2000 at 13⅝, 500 at 12⅝, 1000 at 13½.

Coniagas—25 at 6.50, 75 at 6.47½.

Crown Reserve—100 at 2.41.

Green-Meehan—2000 at 2, 1000 at 2.

La Rose—100 at 4.48, 25 at 4.50, 200 at 4.48, 100 at 4.42, 100 at 4.45, 100 at 4.43.

Little Nipissing—500 at 14½, 500 at 14⅜, 1000 at 14⅜, 500 at 14¾, 500 at 14¾, 500 at 14¾, 500 at 14¾, 500 at 14¾, 250 at 14⅝.

McKinley Dar. Savage—1000 at 1.43, 1000 at 1.43, 100 at 1.44, 100 at 1.44, 500 at 1.42, 300 at 1.42, 100 at 1.42, 100 at 1.43, 100 at 1.43, 300 at 1.42.

Nova Scotia—1000 at 20, 500 at 20, 500 at 20, 500 at 20, 500 at 20.

Otisse—1000 at 1¾.

Peterson Lake—1000 at 15¾.

Right-of-Way—500 at 14⅞, 600 at 14⅞, 300 at 15.

Rochester—1000 at 4¾, 1000 at 4½.

Silver Leaf—500 at 4½, 500 at 4½.

Timiskaming—200 at 75¾, 100 at 76, 1000 at 75¾, 500 at 75¾, 500 at 76, 1000 at 75¾, 500 at 75¾, 500 at 75, 1000 at 75¾, 500 at 75, 1000 at 75, 100 at 75½.

Wetlauffer—100 at 1.06, 500 at 1.07, 500 at 1.09, 500 at 1.09, 500 at 1.09, 500 at 1.08½, 500 at 1.08, 200 at 1.08, 500 at 1.09, 1050 at 1.09½, 1000 at 1.08½, 100 at 1.09.

—Unlisted Stocks.—

Porcupine Cen.—500 at 53.

Hollinger—100 at 4.12, 100 at 4.12.

Total sales, 44,845.

Dominion Exchange Limited.

—Sales.—

Bailey—1000, 2000 at 6¾, 500 at 6⅞, 500, 1000 at 6⅞, 500 at 6⅞.

Beaver—1000 at 27¼, 1000 at 27⅜, 500, 1000, 500, 500, 500 at 27¼.

Chambers-Ferland—500 at 13⅝.

Cobalt Lake—1000 at 3¼, 1000 at 3½, 500, 500, 1000 at 3¼.

Coniagas—100 at 6.50, 100 at 6.51.

Crown Reserve—100 at 2.42.

Great Northern—1000, 500 at 12¼, 1000 at 12¾.

Gou'd—1000, 2000 at 2¾, 500 at 2⅝.

La Rose 1000 at 4.45, 100 at 4.44, 100 at 4.45, 25 at 4.46.

Little Nipissing—500 at 14½, 500, 1000, 1000 at 14¾, 500 at 14⅞, 1000, 1000 at 14¾.

McKinley—100, 100 at 1.43, 200 at 1.42½.

Otisse—1000, 1000 at 1½, 1000 at 1⅝, 500, 1000 at 1¾.

Peterson Lake—1000, 1000 at 15¾, 500 at 15⅞.

Rochester—1000, 1000 at 4¾, 500 at 4⅝.

Timiskaming—1000, 1000 at 75¾, 5000 at 75⅝, 200 at 75½.

Can. Gold Fields—10,000 at 4.

Toronto Exchange Curb.

—Morning Sales—

Coniagas—210 at 6.50, 100 at 6.50.

Timiskaming—200 at 75, 200 at 76.

McKinley—500 at 1.42, 500 at 1.42.

Right of Way—600 at 15, 500 at 15.

Bailey—5000 at 6¾.

Beaver—200 at 27.

Little Nipissing—1000 (60d) at 15½, 1000 (60d) at 15½.

Kerr Lake—100 at 6.75.

Great Northern, 500 at 11¾.

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum, closed 1½ to 3. Bailey, 6½ to 8. Buffalo, 2 to 2½. Bay State Gas, ⅝ to ¾. Colonial Silver, 3-16 to 5-16. Cobalt Central, 9 to 9¼; 5000 sold at 9. Foster, 5 to 9. Green-Meehan, 1 to 3. Hargraves, 20 to 25. Kerr Lake, 6⅞ to 6 15-16; 200 sold at 6 13-16. King Edward, 8 to 12. La Rose, 4 5-16 to 4⅜, high 4 7-16, low 4¾; 3000. McKinley, 1⅜ to 1 7-16, high 1 7-16, low 1¾. 1,500. May Oil, 81 to 83. Nipissing, 10½ to 10¾, high 10¾, low 10⅝; 400. Otisse, 1 to 3. Silver Queen, 4 to 8. Silver Leaf, 4 to 6. Trethewey, 1.15 to 1.30. Union Pacific, 1½ to 3. Yukon Gold, 3⅞ to 3 15-16.

SILVER MARKET

Good Demand From India Keeps Market Generally Steady.

Mocatta & Goldsmid, London, Eng., write under date Jan. 6: Business has been on a fairly large scale, and in spite of New Year holidays, both in India and China, at the beginning of the week, good orders have been received from India for early shipment, which have been sufficient to absorb considerable selling from other quarters.

The shipments of silver this week from London include £86,000 by North German Lloyd to China, about £85,000 to Germany, £85,000 to Brazil, and about £160,000 by the P. & O. steamers to Bombay and Calcutta.

These shipments have curtailed the available stock in London, and this with the tendency to easier money as compared to rates at the close of the year is to some extent the cause of the difference in price between spot and forward narrowing to 1-32, at which it stands to-day.

Pixley & Abell give the exports of silver from London to India, China and the Straits:

Year.	India.	China.	Straits.
1908	£9,274,890	£ 741,400	£104,875
1909	6,673,600	1,980,000	114,000
1910	7,210,700	1,469,000	.....
1911	.....	86,000	.....
Corresponding period last year.	57,000	.....	.....

Marie Dressler's Special Train.

The Marie Dressler special train will arrive in Toronto at 11 a.m. Sunday morning from Montreal. Railroad officials say this is the most luxurious and best equipped train that ever came into Canada.

Porcupine Information Depot

We are prepared to furnish information on any of the properties or stocks of companies in Porcupine and the New Ontario Gold Fields. Experts in our employ are now at Porcupine and reports can be made on short notice.

Porcupine Information Depot,
40 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE RUSH

The old adage of "the early bird catches the worm" will be true of Porcupine. We expect a flood of speculation and investment in securities of the new gold fields a little later, and those who buy the good stocks now will reap large profits. We can offer our clients one of the very best Porcupine stocks in the market, and will send particulars on request.

J. T. EASTWOOD & CO. - 24 King St. West

Phones M. 3445-3446. Members Standard Stock Exchange.

H. H. Nightingale

Stock broker

Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

Telephone M. 4073

33 Melinda St.

PORCUPINE STOCKS

We have full particulars regarding a forthcoming Porcupine flotation, comprising some of the very best properties in the camp.

FLEMING & MARVIN
Members Standard Stock Exchange
310 LUMSDEN BUILDING.
Tel. Main 4028—4029.

J. D. McMURRICH, M. A.
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
OFFICE
Porcupine, Ontario

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Jan. 14, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

	Jan. 14. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.
Beaver	63,500	120,639
Buffalo	57,590	121,400
Cobalt Lake	.....	66,700
Cobalt Townsite	.....	60,980
Coniagas	61,520	235,720
Crown Reserve	40,200	104,200
La Rose	60,000	122,300
Kerr Lake	120,398	180,723
McKinley-Darragh	126,610	220,170
Nipissing	152,400	400,000
O'Brien	79,200	79,200
Right-of-Way	60,980	60,980
Silver Cliff	.....	67,200
Timiskaming	64,720	240,000
Trethewey	97,250	97,250

The shipments for the week were 822,598 pounds, or 411 tons.

The shipments from Jan. 1 to Jan. 14 were 2,210,868 pounds, or 1105 tons.

In 1910 the shipments amounted to 1024 tons; in 1909, they were 30,086 tons, valued at $12,455,361; in 1908, 25,463 tons, valued at $9,123,378; in 1907, 14,040 tons, valued at $6,000,000; in 1906, 5120 tons, valued at $3,900,000; in 1905, 2,144 tons; valued at $1,478,136, and in 1904, 153 tons, valued at $120,217.

A trial shipment from the M. J. O'Brien, amounting to 4200 pounds, was shipped last week.

The Millerett Mine, in the Gowganda mining division, shipped 41 tons of ore in the first week of 1911, the consignment being carted to the railway and shipped via the T. & N. O. to the smelter.

OVERCROWDING OF CARS NOT TOLERATED ABROAD

Continued From Page 1

United Kingdom. One of the reasons the "queue" system is generally observed, even when there is no officer to enforce order, is the practice of theatre owners opening their doors to the public at certain hours for parts of their buildings not reserved, and the people wait in line. Passengers board the cars at the front end and leave from the rear. When a car has its full quota of passengers the motorman draws a chain across the entrance and the conductor one across the exit, and no one is permitted to get on board until the destination of a passenger is reached. The cars run on the left track.

Overcrowding of Cars—Demands Met During Rush Hours.

There are occasions when complaints are made that passengers are delayed by the regulations prohibiting overcrowding of cars. This is most noticeable about 1 o'clock on Saturdays, which is universally a half holiday, and especially when the weather is bad. However, the only real inconvenience for those who want to board a car in the rush hours is near the beginning or end of a line, when the car is filled with passengers, which sometimes makes a person late in reaching his place of work.

In order to supply a sufficient number of cars to meet the demands of the rush hours, it is usual to start 76 cars at 5 o'clock in the morning, which number is increased to 273 cars at 7.30 o'clock, after which the number fluctuates, being 226 from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. The cars are of one class and there is no special service for business men at higher fares; the clerks, tradespeople and workingmen are not treated differently, altho those who ride before 8 o'clock in the morning have the advantage of the return and cheaper fare.

MANCHESTER.

At the various termini and busy centres the "queue" system has been adopted and is brought into use whenever there is a rush of passengers. The regulations made by the authorities against standing or overcrowding do not to any serious extent delay the movement of crowds in rush hours. As a general rule the Manchester corporation tramways are able to satisfactorily cope with the traffic by providing extra cars at rush hours.

The cars commence running about 5 o'clock in the morning, and up to 7 o'clock tickets are sold at workpeople's rates, when passengers can buy a ticket for a single trip, or one for return which is good any time during the day of issue. The rates are as follows: The ordinary 3 and 4 cent fares are reduced to 2 cents; 5 and 6 cent fares to 3 cents; and 7 and 8 cent fares to 4 cents.

In the borough of Salford, which adjoins this city, the regulations provide that women in receipt of not more than $3.65 per week may travel at workpeople's rates up to 9 o'clock a.m., and many purchase return tickets at cheap rates any hour of the day.

LEEDS.

In this city the street car service is augmented three times a day to cover the times for commencing work, midday meal, and return from work. At such times about 30 per cent. more cars are placed upon the ordinary system. Workmen are entitled to special privilege of 4 miles for 1 penny (2cts.), but a return ticket must be purchased before 7.45 a.m. and return may not be made before 12 noon. This privilege is extended to all others fulfilling the conditions named.

Standing in the interior of the car is allowed to the extent of eight persons over the number of seats provided, namely, 58. Straps are provided for the use of such persons and for convenience in walking thru the car. Rushing and crowding is minimzed by prohibiting more than the number specified. In the case of special rushes it sometimes happens that a little delay will be occasioned, but the traffic generally is well provided for.

BELFAST.

The street railways in Ireland, as in England, have three classes of passengers, the rates for which are about 6 cents per mile first-class, 4 cents second-class and 2 cents third-class, the minimum fare being especially for tradespeople, clerks and workmen. Overcrowding is prevented by the conductor closing the gate of the platform when he has passengers enough on the car. Under certain circumstances eight passengers are allowed to stand on the lower deck and the same number on the upper deck. No difference is made in the street car service and all persons have the same privileges.

MARSEILLES.

The system of traction is the overhead trolley. Most of the cars are of the sem-convertible type, 28.9 feet in length, with accommodation for 49 persons, 21 seated inside and 28 standing on the platforms. The cars in the suburban service are of the same type and 40 feet in length. The open cars and a number of closed and semi-convertible ones are used as trailers, which are 25 feet in length. There are no double-deck cars.

In Marseilles all the street cars contain a card or plaque on the front and rear platforms, and also in the interior, which states the number of seats provided and the number of standing places.

The service is ungraded, and there is no classification of passengers and compartments, the fare being 1.93 cents within the city limits, except for circular trips, for which the charge is 2.89 cents. No transfers are given.

BRUSSELS.

There is no special increase in the street railway traffic of Brussels in the morning at the opening of business, as the majority of workmen walk to their work, and from 6 to 7 o'clock overcrowding is hardly noticeable. Workmen reside generally in the neighborhood of industrial plants and factories, but weekly tickets are issued at reduced rates by the tramcar companies.

Overcrowding on street cars is strictly prohibited and does not occur, the number of passengers being restricted by the city regulations, which are enforced by the car conductors and the police. These regulations delay transportation to a certain extent, but during rush hours extra cars are added to meet the demand.

There are only two classes of street cars in this city—the fare for the first-class being 3 cents for an ordinary distance and 1 cent additional for longer, while for the second class the minimum charge is 2 cents.

BERLIN.

Increased traffic during rush hours is provided for by decreasing the running intervals of trains and cars during these periods; also in the case of surface cars by adding trailers, and on the elevated and subway lines by increasing the size of the trains. Police regulations are in force providing that the number of seats and standing places—the latter rarely exceeding seven—must be posted in conspicuous places on the cars. A greater number of passengers may be carried in the following cases: On week days between the hours of 11 p.m. and the close of the regular schedule; during sudden showers, snow storms, etc.; when traffic is interrupted; on occasions of parades, fairs, public festivities, and large funerals; and on Sundays and holidays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till the close of the regular schedule, in addition to the week-day privileges. During bad weather and interruption of traffic one extra person may be carried on the front and rear platforms, and two are permitted in cars having longitudinal seats and three in cars having cross seats. Violations of these regulations are punishable by a fine of $14, or imprisonment in case of inability to pay the fine. In omnibuses an excess of passengers is not permitted, owing to existing laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Workmen's tickets are issued by the electric and steam city and suburban railways to persons who are bona fide workmen. The tickets are sold at cheaper rates than any other tickets, are good for one week, and entitle the holder to ride at any time day or night. The electric surface companies also make special rates for workmen and school children. In the case of workmen the tickets are good for one week, and cost 11.9 cents when used once a day and 23.8 cents when used twice daily. The tickets are good only before 7 a.m. and after 5 p.m. School tickets are issued for periods of from one to twelve months in any calendar year without restriction as to the time used, and cost 71.4 cents a month when used on two car lines and 28.3 cents for each additional line.

MOSCOW.

The superiority of the car lines in Moscow is apparent to the casual observer in the well constructed and smooth roadbed; the cars exercised at street crossings and corners where cars are compelled to stop whether or not passengers alight or are taken on; the absence of strap hanging and crowding of the paltforms; the civility of the conductors and motormen; and the reasonable fares charged.

The cars are commodious, seating comfortably 26 persons, with standing room for 8 more on the rear platform of the trailer. No one is permitted to remain standing in the car or to take advantage of the straps, nor can the front platform be occupied (with certain exceptions), the passengers being admitted by the rear and leaving by the front platform.

These ordinances naturally delay the immense throngs of people at certain times of the day, and it is no unfamiliar sight to witness scores at the principal centres waiting during the rush hours of the morning and evening. This traffic, however, which congests certain sections of the city, principally during the summer months when the largest part of Moscow's population is residing at the numerous country resorts surrounding the city, is quite satisfactorily handled by the addition of extra cars, mostly trailers, and more expeditious schedules.

Each passenger is presented with a ticket, which he must preserve until he leaves the car. He must be ready to exhibit the same to the inspector, who is likely to board the car at any time.

Only one class prevails in Moscow, the fares being 5, 8, 10 and 15 kopecks (2 1-2, 4, 5 and 7 1-2 cents). The fare of 5 kopecks is for 1 1-2 to 2 miles; 8 kopecks for 3 miles, and 10 kopecks to suburban parks, race tracks, and other suburban places of amusement. A reduced fare of 3, 5 and 6 kopecks, according to distance, is charged from 6 to 7 a.m., for the benefit of the working classes. Special rates are also given to students of the university and pupils of the numerous educational institutions.

The net profits of the 200-mile municipal trolley system were $1,000,000 in 1909, and $1,440,455 for the first eight months of 1910; in fact, they may reach $2,000,000 for the full year.

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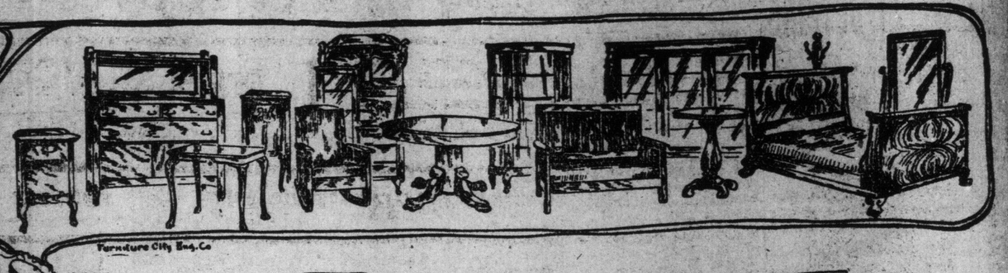

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Last year was the best in the history of this firm. The **selling** throughout was **truly great.** We took stock at end of year and found there were many lines that should be cleared—for they can't be repeated. These we have marked down—in some cases below cost—while all lines are reduced, in view of goods on order coming forward.

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Like illustration, in quarter-cut oak finish, golden polish, shaped top, two cutlery drawers, large double cupboard, large linen drawer, bevel-plate mirror 14x24. Regular $19. Monday **12.50**

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In golden finish, brace arm, double rungs. Regular $1.10. Monday.. **.65**

$29.00 Extension Tables, $19.75

In selected quarter-cut oak, golden polish, 45-inch top, round, with heavy pedestal base, extends to six feet. Regular $29.00. Monday..... **19.75**

$14.00 Extension Tables, $9.00

Like illustration, in quarter-cut oak finish, golden finish, round top 44 inches, five heavy turned legs, extends to six feet. Regular $14.00. Monday **9.00**

$27.00 Diners, $16.99

In quarter-cut oak frames, box seat, in golden finish, upholstered in dark green leather, 5 diners, 1 arm in set. Regular $27.00. Monday..... **16.99**

No Money Down

Our Carpet Sale is a Huge Success

$45.00 Axminster Art Squares, $32.50

This high class floor covering is of the very finest make, distinctive patterns, handsome designs, in floral, conventional, and Oriental effects; colors red, green, fawn, brown, and old gold shadings; sizes 3 x 3½ yards. Special Monday **32.50**

$19.00 Ingrain Art Squares, $14.50

These are high grade Scotch goods, unusually heavy, closely woven, with Brussels finish; artistic combinations and blends of colors, in shaded greens, fawns, reds, and browns; size 3 x 3½. Regular $19.00. Marked down for Monday **14.50**

55c Linoleums, 39c

Fine wearing linoleum and floor coverings, extra heavy printed goods, in a variety of handsome patterns, including block, floral, parquet, and plank designs, in light and medium shades; full two yards wide; regular price 55c a yard. Monday ..... **.39**

$13.50 Tapestry Art Squares, $9.75

We have a fine selection in new and attractive patterns and designs, very suitable for bedroom, dining-room, or spare-room; pretty shades of green, fawn, and red; fine wearing and good value at regular prices, size 3 x 3½. A splendid saving. Monday **9.75**

24c Japanese Matting, 18c

Splendid value Japanese matting in plain, floral, or Oriental effects, in shades of green, red, fawn, and natural straw color, 36 inches wide; sold by the yard. Marked down for Monday from 24c to ..... **.18**

Union Stair Carpets

UNION STAIR CARPETS, 27 inches wide, suitable for hall runners or for stairs, 22½ inches wide, and reversible, in shades green, in a conventional pattern; regular price 50c. Monday ..... **.39**

This Elegant Five-Piece Parlor Suite, $22.75

Upholstered spring seats, and padded backs, in pantasote, beautifully finished in mahogany. Regular $32.00. Monday..... **22.75**

Buy for the Bedroom at these Bargain Prices

$28.00 Dresser, $20.50

Exactly as illustrated, finest polished mahogany finish, three large and two small drawers, best brass trimmings, and 24x30 British bevelled plate mirror. Regular $28.00. Special, Monday **20.50**

$5.50 Iron & Brass Beds, $4.25

In finest white or green enamel, any size, heavy brass rail, brass caps, brass knobs, and centre ornament head and foot. A handsome, substantial bed. Regular $5.50. Special, Monday **4.25**

$10.00 Dresser, $7.75

Exactly as illustrated, in finest quarter-cut oak finish, three large, roomy drawers, best brass trimmings, and 13 x 22 British bevelled plate mirror. Regular $10. Special, Monday **7.75**

Reduced Prices on Springs, Mattresses, and Pillows

ROCKERS MUCH REDUCED

25 only, upholstered spring seat, finished in mahogany, assorted colors. Regular price $8.75. Monday, for **5.99**

CHAIRS AT CLEARING PRICES

A limited number of Handsomely-designed, Odd Parlor Chairs, upholstered spring seat in silk, mahogany-finished frame, panel back. Regular price $13.75. Monday, for..... **9.95**

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Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 4 | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 15 1911 | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Llyod-George and His Creed

During the course of the recent British electoral campaign, two business men of this city got into conversation regarding the political issues on which it turned. One of them has always belonged to the Canadian Liberal party, and naturally, therefore, might be expected to sympathize with the Liberals of the United Kingdom. Contrariwise, he expressed himself somewhat to this effect: "I have been a Reformer all my days, but I don't like Lloyd-George and his socialistic notions." Our friend is not alone holding this totally erroneous view of Mr. Asquith's chancellor of the exchequer, based, in all likelihood, on the distorted criticism of the London Unionist press. On the face of things, it is not a little curious that so many Canadians should exhibit an almost personal antipathy to Mr. Lloyd-George, a democrat certainly, and a fighting democrat at that, but a man who has risen from the ranks by sheer force of character and ability to high place and power, and who has the reversion of the premiership of the greatest empire the world has yet seen well within his grasp. Just because he has done this, because he has been and is a fearless champion of the masses of the people, because he has been and is the resolute opponent of hereditary and landed privilege, he is cordially hated and abused by the holders of these privileges and by their press organs.

Just about the time when the conversation noted above took place, another conversation also happened between Mr. Lloyd-George and the well-known British journalist, Mr. Harold Begbie. It appeared in The British Weekly, whose editor, Sir William Robertson Nichol, has done and is doing yeoman service on behalf of political and social reform. Mr. Begbie prefaced his record of the conversation with a brief but deft sketch of the personality of the statesman he had interviewed and asked: "Is it not worth your while to consider what he has to say, to forget all the vile abuse of him to which you have ever listened, and patiently, seriously, dispassionately to reflect upon his place and his meaning in this great commonwealth of England?" He quotes also a remark made to him by a French lady who understands English politics: "Nothing in Englishmen, Englishmen with their sense of fairness and justice—nothing strikes me so much as the bitterness of their intolerance towards Mr. Lloyd-George. They will not even hear what he has to say. I cannot understand it. It is so unlike Englishmen." If this French lady could not understand the attitude of Englishmen, even those whose inherited privileges and vested interests were attacked she would have still more difficulty in understanding why so many Canadians, who pride themselves on their democracy and claim to be reformers, should display similar unreasonable bitterness towards Mr. Lloyd-George and lose no opportunity of sneering at his motives and the cause he champions. But let him speak for himself.

Lloyd-George is not a socialist, and he thus states why that is so: "I am not a socialist, because I have never yet seen a scheme of things formulated by socialism which comes within the four corners of practicability. I want things done. I want dreams, but dreams which are realizable. I want aspiration and discontent, but they must be aspiration and discontent leading to a real paradise on a real earth, in which men can live here and now and fulfil the destiny of the human race. I do not say that socialism is a madness; I should distrust myself if I found the door of my mind closing against new ideas; but I say honestly and firmly that never yet have I seen a scheme of things propounded by socialists which a practical man of affairs could adopt and bring into actual existence. That is why I am not a socialist. I want to make life better and kinder and safer now, now at this moment; suffering is too close to me; misery is too near and insistent; injustice is too obvious and glaring; danger is too present—I cannot wait; I cannot work for the twenty-fifth century; no I must work here and now; I must alter and adjust things, as they are for the safety, honor and welfare of the century in which I live." "And you think," Mr. Begbie asked, "that they can be altered without violence and upheaval?" "Of course, of course," Mr. Lloyd-George answered. His confidence was justified, for the British parliamentary system throws no difficulty in the way of the electoral will, once it is expressed and maintained.

In reply to the question: "Why are you a Liberal?" Mr. Lloyd-George said: "The place of Liberalism in the world, the meaning of it, is moving in England more surely and certainly to the apprehension of reasonable men than in any other country. This is because British Liberalism is alive. And it is a good omen. As soon as a man is intellectually capable of standing outside the prejudices and traditions of a particular caste; as soon as he is able to stand superior to the pitiful snobbishness and miserable class ignorance, which do so much to disfigure our national life, he perceives, he must perceive, that Liberalism is the true force of evolution in politics. I am speaking of a live Liberalism. The old sleepy and half conservative Liberalism is dead. Liberalism to-day is young, alert and conscious of an ideal. It is capturing the imagination of the people. What is this school of human thought which we call Liberalism? It is a conviction that life can be better, stronger and worthier of humanity than it is at present; it is a conviction that great and most beneficent changes can be effected without revolution; it is a conviction that unless there is growth, steadly and health-giving growth, you can have only one of two things in England—either paralysis or death. Anarchy threatens civilization with paralysis; Conservatism threatens it with death."

"Let it be seen," he said again, "by all sane and upright men what Liberalism stands for; let it be grasped by the consciousness of the whole nation that Liberalism is the evolutionary principle in politics—and how peacefully, how easily, how uninterruptedly we shall pass from the present base and hideous condition of things to a destiny which, at any rate, will less offend the taste of the refined, less wound the conscience of the just and less heavily and hopelessly degrade the poor." What is there in these declarations of political faith to alarm any Canadian? Mr. Lloyd-George is not attacking property—he wants a more equitable division of property. He wants to lay the chief burden of taxation on those best able to bear it—he wants to provide some nearer approach to equality of opportunity—just what Canadians boast that they possess. Mr. Begbie closes his article with the following tribute: "No man has been more misrepresented; no man more scandalously vilified. But a kinder-hearted, simpler-mannered, nobler-inspired and more honorable man never rose from poverty to power. He is hated by the unimaginative dullard, the incorrigible snob, the timorous and definitely wicked. But he is a safe man, a wise man and a good man; and at his back is much that makes in England for enlightenment and righteousness.

THE GROWING SNOWBALL

Johnny Bull:—Looks like I was hup against it.

Discovered

Discovered again. Uncle Sam recently had an English reporter "do" New York and Washington in 36 hours, and when he gets back home he will write his impressions of the country. We often read that European travelers are asked, on their first visit to New York and before they have landed from the steamer: "What do you think of America?" And invariably the answer is returned that is most pleasing to the ears of the scribe.

But there has been another English explorer, C. Reginald Enock, who has written of his travels in the United States. Doubtless he was more than 36 hours in the country, for he ascertained among other things:

The heat in New York is so intense in summer that the women go about clothed in a single garment called "a Mother Hubbard," and during the summer Chicago women clothed in Mother Hubbards sit upon the front steps of their houses. It is of interest to learn that the name "Manhattan" is of Dutch origin and that the huge skyscrapers of New York and Chicago rest upon wooden piles driven into the ground. From one of the pictures in Mr. Enock's book we are interested to learn that the Columbia River flows thru Montana, and in another place we are instructed that the Chicago drainage canal takes its water from Lake Michigan by means of "a subaqueous tunnel," reaching out under that body of water. Those who had supposed that the coinage of the 2-cent pices was stopped 20 or more years ago will here learn that the coin is still in circulation. Likewise it is information that a street urchin addressed Mr. Enock as "master."

We had supposed that if there was an article of diet which was indigenous to Uncle Sam's domain it was pie. In fact, English writers have unanimously decided that this was so. But it appears we were wrong. Pie, Mr. Enock tells us, is probably of Scottish origin. Moreover, altho he enjoyed a pumpkin pie given to him by a California woman, he discovered that she did not know how to make the dish, whereupon he proceeded to instruct her. Here is his recipe: "A deep dish filled with fruit and no pastry on the bottom; a generous supply of fruit—no thin, scanty spreading of pumpkin—and then a cup placed in the middle to support the covering crust, so that, when you eat this pie there is a large supply of fruit, and when you think you have taken out all the juice, you lift the cup and a further generous and unexpected flow appears."

Gems of Canadian Verse

O, Love builds on the azure sea,
And Love builds on the golden sand,
And Love builds on the rose-winged cloud,
And sometimes Love builds on the land!

O, if Love build on sparkling sea,
And if Love build on golden strand,
And if Love build on rosy cloud,
To Love these are the solid land!

O, Love will build his pearly walls,
And Love his pearly roof will rear
On cloud, or land, or mist, or sea—
Love's solid land is everywhere.
—Isabella Valancey Crawford.

Uncle Sam's Great Library

The United States is to have the world's biggest library. She holds third rank now, but Mr. Putnam, librarian of congress, has plans which will crowd the Bibliotheque Nationale and the British Museum into inferior positions. He is going to add quite a number of "miles" of books to the present stock. In 1909-10 425,925 printed volumes were added to the library, against 166,634 to the Bibliotheque Nationale and 149,464 to the British Museum.

As a reference place, the library of congress, occupying the largest and finest building of its kind in the world, is of incalculable value to government officials, members of the senate and the house and the employes in the various departments, as it comprises history, political science, official documents of national, state and foreign character, and reasonably complete data on purely American subjects. While the circle of borrowers from its shelves is extremely limited, what is termed an "inter-library" loan system allows other libraries temporary use of helpful volumes not required at the time in Washington.

In this way, the library of congress appears to be, in a sense, the hub of the American library wheel. It is inevitable that such a huge collection should have retained much that is of little real value, dusty tomes and papers that waste space; but a great deal of this matter will be sorted out and removed. Careful supervision, particularly as to growth, will make the library of congress continue to be the great illuminant of governmental deliberations.

Credit Where Due

J. S. Ewart, one of Canada's legal representatives before The Hague Tribunal, which decided the fisheries dispute, has written a letter, the object of which is to take from Sir Alan Aylesworth the chief glory of the victory. Mr. Ewart is a fair man, and his word that Sir Alan was unfamiliar with the details of the controversy can be accepted as truth.

But who believed that Sir Alan Aylesworth had delved into the archives and brought forth the mass of information that was to serve the chief counsel in their presentation of the case for Canada and Newfoundland to the tribunal? Nobody. Men learned in the law, and Mr. Ewart was one of them, were employed for that purpose, and when the digging was done, it was for the counsel to make such use of it as they required in the interest of the British contestant.

There was glory enough to go round. Canada has been so accustomed to see the other fellow, especially when the other fellow happened to be the United States, get the better of an arbitration bout that the winning of the chief points in the fisheries dispute was considerable solace, and a squabble as to which one of the many Canadians who attended the court should be given the greater share of the credit is not immediately interesting. Nobody begrudges Sir Alan Aylesworth his title for services rendered, and Sir Alan is big enough not to deprive Mr. Ewart and the other legal gentlemen connected with the case of the glory that comes from the award of the arbitrators.

Apart from The Hague dispute, however, we all remember that it was Sir Alan Aylesworth, then plain Mister, who protested in the name of Canada against the cringing attitude of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, when the United States, by and with the consent of that dignitary, was enabled to walk off with the lion's share of the proceeds of the Alaskan boundary dispute. For that act, if for no other, Mr. Aylesworth is entitled to the gratitude of the people of Canada and Great Britain. He has served Canada well, even if we have to reluctantly admit he seems to be out of place in parliament.

The fact that Alaska has gained only 1 per cent. in population in the last ten years would seem to indicate that something needs developing up there.

Are Churches Doing Their Work

The presence of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander in Toronto for a revival campaign has raised the old question: Are the churches performing their proper functions? We know that a great many people are not in favor of appealing to the emotions, and that many people think that the soul-stirring efforts of such men as Mr. Chapman or Dr. Torrey or Crossley and Hunter are not working for the lasting good of the people, and that their meetings are or will be soon forgotten.

When the city preachers were talking about the organization of the present campaign some of them were inclined to discourage the idea, not because there was no need of an awakening but because they thought the churches should do the work that they were importing Messrs. Chapman and Alexander to do.

Take for example the Methodist body. Are they doing their work? Are they attracting to their services young men and women outside of any church? Doubtless some are doing this, but we know that many in Toronto fall a long way short of the old churches that 20 years ago made Methodism the strong force it was for the uplifting of mankind. They have learned preachers and splendid vocalists; an exclusive membership; frescoed walls and ceilings—but, beyond that, what? A few rich men pay the salaries of the ministers, the organist and the sweet-voiced singer, and the officials are very happy in the possession of abundant finances to keep the mortgage off the edifice.

But how about the poor man who can't hold up his end? Where does he go? Cold-shouldered out, and if he must go to church he will select the poor mission chapel, where the communicants are no richer than himself.

How about the unattached man and woman of the boarding house, who are attracted by the fine preaching and the splendid singing and approach the ushers of one of these gilded places of worship? They are sized up as nickle contributors and put in a back seat, in the draught of the door or behind a gallery post. Nobody cares for them there, and if they possess a spark of self-respect that church will see them no more.

But what of others of the down-town churches, planted where the floating population is large? Would you think that an ordinary man could go into one of these churches Sunday after Sunday for year after year and never make the acquaintance of any one beyond the usher who showed him to his seat? Years ago, ministers were selected, partly at least, for their ability to do pastoral work. They went into the highways and byways and they compelled sinners to go in. They made them welcome; visited them in their homes, and gave them the spiritual and moral uplift.

That this is no longer the way in many of the churches of Toronto is a reproach to the pastors who now unite to stir the Christian community with the fiery eloquence of a Chapman and the sweet notes of an Alexander.

Another proposition: Is the work of the revival lasting? Not all of it, perhaps, but certainly a good deal. It would be impossible, of course, to measure the good that is done by a campaign such as that which is now being held in Toronto by the number of converts who become attached to the churches by reason of the work of the evangelists.

Critics of Dr. Chapman will say that he is soon forgotten, and after his departure the churches will settle down in the same old way. It will be the fault of the ministers themselves if this is the case. Their effort should be to follow the lead of Messrs. Chapman and Alexander; to interview and canvass all those who have taken an interest in the meetings, and throw their doors wide open to those persons who are not now attached to any church.

Learned discourses and fine singing may hold some of these people for a while, but if they are going to get the cold shoulder it will not be long before another revival will be needed in Toronto..

The churches are not wideawake. Many of them are content to hold that which they have and leave the great work of rescue to such active organizations as the Salvation Army, which seeks out those who are in distress of body and mind and gives them both the new start and the support necessary to sustain them in the beginning of their Christian pilgrimage.

JOY-RIDING AGAIN. —New York World.

LITTLE STORIES IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD.
FOUNDED 1891.
Published Weekly at 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, by THE WORLD NEWSPAPER CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED.
W. E. Remion, Secretary-Treasurer.
Subscription by mail $2.00 per annum. Telephone Main 5308.

Where Globe-Trotters Lose a Day

This thing of going round the world involves the mysterious operation known as "crossing 180." By virtue of this process you may go to bed Saturday and wake up on Monday, or you may go to bed on Saturday night and wake up again on Saturday morning, as the case may be. It all depends on which way you are going:

"One hundred and eighty" is the international date line, established arbitrarily as the place for adjusting the days gained or lost in going around the world. For you can't go around the world without either gaining or losing 24 hours—unless, of course, you go around thru the poles. If you go with the sun, from east to west, you lost a day. If you go the other may you gain one. In either case you must correct your reckoning sometime, and ueridian 180, in the riddle of the Pacific Ocean, is the place chosen by universal consent for that correction.

It stands to reason that if you move with the sun your days will be lengthened, since you postphone sunset, so to speak, by your daily movement. Thus you lengthen your day four minutes for every degree you cover. When you have circled the globe your reckoning is a day too short. When you circle the globe the other way, moving against the sun, you hurry your sunsets and shorten your days and when you get around your tally of days is a whole day too long.

So now, sailing with the sun, we lose a day. The calendar that hangs in your stateroom says its the 9th of the month. We cross the line. Presto! It's the 11th. The 10th? There never was any 10th so far as we are concerned. If we had been going the other way it would have been just as astonishing. We would needs have lived the ninth twice over.

Thus we have jumped to-day into the day after to-morrow. One hundred and eighty falls astern. No time now to worry about a lost to-morrow. For we must all be on edge ror the landfall that awaits us over the rim of the world.

So now, having lost one day we are peering ahead of the steamer for the first view of far-famed, beautiful Fiji-no-Yama, the sacred mountain of Japan. Our "homefilk tourists" will see it soon.

WHERE TO-DAY AND DAY AFTER TO-MORROW MEET.

A Bloom From the Garden of the Sea

By H. M. Mosdell.

The outflowing tide had uncovered a long, narrow stretch of sodden, evil-smelling mud along the shore. On that bright, sunshiny day it looked like a zone of stagnation and death, set as a barrier of separation between the green, smiling foreshore and the rippling, sun-flecked sea. Nevertheless, that unprepossessing mud-belt, repulsive alike to sight and sense of the casual passerby, was a place of teeming life and unsurpassed beauty. Scattered here and there, just above the edge of the receding water, were small, shallow pools, each holding an abundance of frightened, darting fry, unwarily caught in their death trap, for experience had taught the seabirds that these longshore lagoons afforded satisfactory fishing. Small crabs scuttled for shelter to the glistening masses of prostrate seaweed which bore on frong and stem myriads of the tiny insects from which the creatures of the sea derive their food in due season. Every rock bore its burden of limpets; the starfish and the sea urchin consorted together beneath the ribbon-like sea plants in each open space; unassertive molluscs lay smothered in the transparent folds of the formless jelly-fish streams of water rose in the air like and all over the landwash slight miniature geysers, showing where alarmed clams were seeking the lowermost recesses of their underground habitations.

A young seagull, his pinions dripping and glistening from a recent plunge in the sea, flew screaming shorewards and settled on a large rounded boulder in the mudfield. He was hungry, and, being also somewhat inexperienced, pecked eagerly at a succulent-looking red morsel adhering to his rocky perch. Then, a moment later, realizing that he had tasted of the forbidden and unwholesome fruit of the garden of the sea, he shook his beak free from the red, spongy mass and, with shrill cries of anger, winged his way seaward again, leaving the circle of sea-anemones to rest untroubled on their rocky support until the life-stirring salt sea waves brought them food and covering.

The sea anemone at certain seasons were a sore reproach to the other habitants of the sea. Also they invariably made a very bad impression upon such of the longshoremen as had the time and the inclination to look closely at the world of sea creatures left exposed by the ebbing tide. Away from the cool depths of his salt water home, the sea anemone showed his disgust with his new surroundings by assuming his most unprepossessing covering. And as that group clung to the slimy rock there in the warm sunshine there was little about them to suggest the grace of form and beautiful variety of color which distinguish the lovely land-blooms by which name they are called. Some, almost as ugly as the black mud around, were shaped like miniature hemispheres. Others took the form of cones, bells, spheres and cylinders. At the very top of each anemone was a small disc and this was pierced by an orifice so puckered up around the edges as to suggest that a purse-string had been used to close it. And, without exception, every sea-anemone there was dingy in color, inert, unlovely to sight or touch.

And now the tide began to turn. Tiny ripples ran impetuously up the slope of the mud-flat, receded, for a little distance, and, gathering more strength and boldness from the billows beyond, gradually won their way to high-water mark, spreading a bright, sparkling covering over that place of unlovely appearance. To the sea-anemone the cool, frolicking waves were as the very blood and breath of life.

With them came food, welcome enough after their long fast; the green translucent depths were a blissful paradise compared with that period of exposure to the scorching sun, and the salt water was an atmosphere to live and thrive in. So as the wavelets raced shoreward to cover up the boulder its occupants became transtormed into things of beauty unsurpassed. The anemone forthwith began to joy and delight in living. Gone were the drab the inertia, the repulsiveness. The rehabilitation made it a creation meet for the very garden of the gods.

As the delicate fronds of a sea-plant lifted and moved aside under the impulse of the onflowing tide, it uncovered a vision of loveliness—a bell-shaped sea-anemone in full holiday regalia. The dingy muddy brown color had been transformed into vivid rose, which contrasted strikingly with alternate white and grey tubercles which made gem-like bands from base to summit. And the sea-anemone wore a crown as well as a robe meet for a coronation. The little disc at the summit containing the orifice which served as its mouth was resplendent in green and white and scarlet and black, whilst around its circumference numerous long, slender tentacles had been protruded, vivid sky-blue in color and unceasingly on the move, breaking here and there thru the clear water. And the other members of the family group made a showing equally as brave. All the varieties of color and form that constitute the charm of a land garden were theirs, it was an unmistakable beauty competition. Some of the anemones resembled many-petalled flowers of most gorgeous hues; others looked plump, succulent, deep-colored as ripe fruit. Some, starlike in form, were veritable sea-asters. The yellow sunflower, the modest daisy, the warm-colored pink were all represented in this marine garden of beauties unexcelled.

Into this family party strayed a hermit crab. For some time he had been hiding in a convenient shell from his many enemies, but had at last been driven by the pangs of hunger to roam abroad in search of food. Away from his house he was defenceless and he knew it. Nature had withheld from him the hard covering that so well protects others of his family and he was an easy prey for the myriads of hungry creatures who continually scoured the depths for such of their kind as were unwary or unprotected. Instinct had taught the hermit crab that his only chance of safety and subsistence lay in forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the sea-anemone and such was the business on which he had strayed hither. A compact was soon made and one of the group on the rock deserted its companions to take up a position on the hermit crab's back, for be it known the sea-anemone is not responsible for the scientific inaccuracy of dubbing it a sea-flower when it is in reality one of the marine animal population. And now the two strangely allied creatures move off to seek food in the waters around. Many creatures of the sea, regarding the hermit crab as a most desirable tit-bit, moved expectantly in his direction, but hesitated before attacking him when they caught sight of the sea-anemone riding there pick-a-back. They liked not the dressing with which the meal would have to be taken and so the hermit crab went unmolested, protected by the tough, indigestible nature of his companion. Living was an easy proposition for the sea-anemone. His whiling host bore him here and there and everywhere over the sea bottom and food was his for the taking. And when the hermit crab retired to its house or shell for a respite from his journeyings the sea-anemone accompanied him, for the two were inseparable in the most literal sense of the term.

In the old home on the rock the other members of the sea-anemone family were making the most of their limited opportunities to wrest a living from the waters around them. They were too slow-moving to be able unaided to cover a very extensive area of the bottom, so they contented themselves with remaining for the most part in the one position and waiting for such food as the waves and tides swept within reach of their ever-alert tentacles. Few of the creatures of the sea were inclined to make the anemone group overtures, friendly or otherwise. In fact, both the well and the evil-disposed gave them as wide a berth as possible. Sometimes a little fish, young and inexperienced, glided slowly and lazily up to investigate what must have appealed to him as a vari-colored and perhaps edible plant with gaudy, waving streamers. And then the restless unrelenting tentacles enwrapped him and he paid the highest price for his curiosity. Immature crabs, their shells not yet hard and firm enough to ensure them protection from their foes, scuttling abroad on short excursions from some hole beneath a rock, often ventured unwarily within the danger-zone and these also went their last, unwilling journey to the sea-anemone's capacious maw. No struggles could free the victim from these tenacious tentacles. Their grip was an unyielding as that of a bull-dog and they stung their prey into paralysis and quietude.

Of creatures ill-disposed towards the sea-anemone there were a-plenty, but experience, as well as instinct, had taught them the futility of open war. The gaudy rock-inhabitant, tough, poisonous and indigestible, was a meal such as the creatures of the sea eschewed even when suffering the direst pangs of hunger. And like the fabled monster of old the sea-anemone was never bothered by such a trifle as mutilation of its body or tentacles. Its enemies might amputate a few of its tentacles, but the missing members were soon replaced. In fact it possessed the uncanny power of thriving on injuries for were its body cut in pieces each separate portion forthwith developed into a complete sea-anemone within a very short time.

So the family life of the sea-anemones is very little disturbed. The male and his mate bother little about their youngsters after they emerge from the eggs into the great deep. In fact, they could do very little even if they would, for the young sea-anemone at first is a funny, pear-shaped creature covered all over with short motile hair-like processes which, by their movements, enable it to swim thru the water. But the youngster soon tires of wandering about and after selecting a suitable place he settles down, loses his organs of locomotion, and ultimately acquires the shape and habits of the parent sea-anemones.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

"Seven Times Seven" is the name of one of Jean Ingelow's memorable lyrics in her "Songs of Seven," and her theme is "Longing For Home." It is the song of a boat, and was set to music by Claribel, whose songs one never hears now-a-days. Having just finished my seven times seven there is a special appeal in Jean Ingelow's lyrics. Years ago it was the song of a boat that rang in one's ears all day:

"Lightly she rocked to her port remote,
And the foam was white in her wake like snow,
And her frail mast bowed when the breeze would blow."

But now it is the song of a nest that has the closer moral. Not that I find anything to sigh over as Jean Ingelow sighs, or as it was the fashion to do when Jean Ingelow wrote; but the facts she faced are the facts we all have to face.

"And what is the shore where I stood to see
My boat sail down to the west?
Can I call that home where I anchor yet?"

Whatever the facts may be there is no time for sighing, but only a time for hoping and doing and being. It is one of the great failures of churchianity that, with a promise to wipe away all tears, it encourages more weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth than any other religious body. "Life is a song" says one inspired writer. "Its utterance is not, as you that are deaf may suppose, a cry: it is a song. Learn from it that you are a part of the harmony." Can those who are too dull to respond when the music of life pipes its merriest and sweetest, really shed effective tears when the Master of Life is mournful? Not that life consists of either laughter or tears, which are but the shadow and shine on the stream of it, and those who only see the gleams and the darkness on the surface know little of the mystery that glides on beneath. But there is a divine music in the full tone of the flowing river, and when it nears the great cataract it is only more majestic and more filled with the overtones and the sympathetic harmonies of another music than thrills on earth.

When I was in my 'teens like other lads I regarded men of forty years as cumberers of the earth. Anyone who had reached that vast age was too patriarchal to be concerned with the urgent affairs of life, and needed only to prepare for the inevitable end. That such a one should usurp the places of young and active persons in the serious matters of the world, was intolerable. The audacity of one of these old fogies aspiring to the hand of the young debutante who led the season was nothing short of an outrage. I'll be bound boys of twenty feel that way yet, and are as jealous and as indignant when the men of forty set up their pretensions to be in the social running, as ever were any of us of thirty years ago. Now we who look from the other end of the bridge regard those immature young people as very well-meaning, and very pleasant to see, and merry to hear, but wofully ignorant, and painfully unwise. Not that we know so much more ourselves, or have stored away any surplus wisdom, but that we have found out that all we can learn and all that we are ever likely to know here is nothing at all in comparison with what we thought we knew then. The sooner a young fellow finds out what an ignorant creature he really is the more he is likely to learn before he is fifty, and the sooner he will be freed from all the gay butterflies that seem to make society so pretty and so bright. They really don't, and when you find an old butterfly with the gauzy wings all torn, and the feather-dust all rubbed off, you will wonder how the deception is preserved about the gaiety so long. An ingenius friend tells me that women, especially young women, avoid men who admire them. I have often wondered how they discovered it, but they have always given me a wide range, and I could count up on my thumbs who ever indicated any interest in my affairs. I long ago adopted the point of view that women do not care to be mixed up any further in the search for the tree of knowledge. They remain satisfied with their previous contribution to the quest. Consequently if any man desires to be free of female influence let him adopt intellectual pursuits. Naturally there are exceptions, but they are nearly always very sad ones, and will hardly bear discussion.

That excellent Irishman, W. R. Le Fanu, in his "Seventy Years of Irish Life," repeats the Irish farmer's view of life as he gave it to his son. "You see my boy, a man's life naturally divides itself into three distinct periods. The first is that in which he is plannin' and conthrivin' all sorts of villainy and rascality; that is the period of youth and innocence. The second is that in which he is puttin' into practice the villainy and rascality he conthrived before; that is the prime of life or the flower of manhood. The third and last period is that in which he is makin' his soul and preparin' for another world; that is the period of dotage." Allowing for Hibernian exaggeration, there is a great deal more truth in this than most people are willing to admit. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, the poet tells us, and usually they are directed toward what the future is to bring forth. Boys, (and girls, too), have wonderful imaginations, and if their planning and contriving takes undesirable aspects, I have already attributed most of it to their ignorance and lack of parental training. The people who come back to earth from previous lives with their minds made up to do all the harm they can are comparatively rare. We all come back with tendencies and desires, and appetites even, which no doubt we have stirred up and sharpened in past incarnations. The parsons call it original sin. It isn't really original, only imitation of other people's bad habits, and most of it can be trained out of the average youth by a course of instruction. As Franz Hartmann says when you want to take the darkness out of a dark room you do not beat it with a stick. You merely let the light in. Turning on the light of knowledge is the best remedy in the world for the ildisposition we bring back with us. But unfortunately many of us do not find this out until that third period of the Irish farmer's story when we do begin to make our souls. This is a long postponement, and involves much misery, when we might as well be happy and cheerful all the time we are alive. For true knowledge of the soul is not the spoil-sport andthe gloomy business that some of our black-coated friends would have us believe. It took me many years to unlearn the conventions in which it was a family religion to train the young, in which they are still trained. I lost many precious years discovering that I was immortal and that the soul has the future of a thing whose growth and splendor have no limit; that it can be perceived by the man who desires perception; and that each man is his own absolute law-giver, the dispenser of glory or gloom to himself; the decreer of his life, his reward, his punishment.

And now that seven times seven have come and gone I find that life is only beginning, but the great knowledge sets one on a solitary way. There be but few companions who are willing to learn the great secret, and of those who are, some are easily swept away, and others have a strange dread. Some fear the responsibility which it requires beyond anything on earth. For that Self, whose yoke is easy and whose burden is light, can be a stern and unyielding taskmaster for those who choose to bury their talent and neglect their opportunity. And many are lazy and hope to escape with a profession of faith and a cry for pity. Not every one that calleth, however, shall win forward on that path, but they only who do the will that they fear to find astir in their own hearts. He who will do something—anything—and do it in love, and for the sake of love, wins farther on than the most loud-voiced of the petitioners. Faith is a power in action, never an idle silence. And so, even after seven times seven, we are young as the dawn and joyous as the spring-time, and ready for the next phase of the great adventure.

O my brave soul!
O farther, farther sail!
O daring joy, but safe! are they not all the seas of God?
O farther, farther, farther sail.

Our Weekly Short Story

CAP. ANSON'S PET HOBBY

By Hardie Richardson.

They tell me old Cap. Anson has become a real, live actor. Well, I always predicted he would come to some bad end. He was one of the most picturesque figures on the diamond in the old days. And eccentric! Why if you stroked him the wrong way of the fur he'd be at you like a bearcat. But no bigger heart ever beat under a baseball shirt than that of Cap. Like most good managers he was always out there to win. And if anything stood in the way of his ambition, be it friend or foe, it had to get out of his way or go to the mat.

Like most players of those times Anson had a hobby. It was a legitimate hobby. He hated, next to defeat, to have a double-play pulled on his club. Now there was some sense to that. It wasn't like the meaningless notions of some infielders who placed a stone under the bag they were guarding just for good luck. Those kind of fellows generally had their hobbies and their heads hammered the first time a runner slid into the rock. But speaking of Anson recalls an amusing incident which proved he held life and limb of little moment in face of a "double" disgrace.

One bright summer afternoon in 1884 we of the Buffalo Club were entertaining cap and his old Chicago outfit. Gore reached first base in the very first inning. Anson whispered in Gore's ear to stop a double play at all hazards. Kelly, the next batter hit sharply to me. I had but to touch Gore on his way to second and whip the ball to first in order to retire the side. I touched out the runner all right, but when I went to start the throw to second I found myself all tangled up with Gore. He had grabbed me round the waist and before I knew what was coming off had sprung every kind of grapevine, nelson and hammerlock in wrestling lore. The toe hold wasn't invented then or he would have tried it also. While we were grappling Kelly scooted past first.

The umpire, a Mr. Decker just naturally had to declare both runners out. But what a pandemonium that righteous decision created. Cap. let out a warwhoop that could have been heard above the roar of Niagara. Both teams surrounded the arbiter and only the fact that the decision favored the home team prevented a massacre. The debate waxed shriller and louder. Half a dozen embryo fights were nipped by the cooler heads. At the end of it all the umpire awarded the game to Buffalo on forfeit. Our club marched triumphantly off the field to enjoy a quarter-holiday. But not so the placid audience. It didn't care to be "buncoed." Seeing no further use for the grandstand our patrons began to tear it down. The owner saved his property by announcing that a free gate would be observed at the next game.

Now Chicago was never known to show the white feather and Cap. Anson was just itching for a game. But a free gate didn't appeal to Buffalo, so Chicago had to come across with $500 before it got action. The next day found the rivals in battle array before a jammed ground. This time Goldsmith got to first for Chicago. Cap. issued his same orders "stop a double-play." The batter hit to short and Force. In making the throw from second, threw the ball so close to Goldsmith that it nicked his ear. Turning to Anson, Goldsmith shouted, "Cap, you can stop the doubles yourself."

And Cap did; right on his next trip round the sacks, too. But I hardly think he wished to demonstrate the stunt exactly as he did. He was on first when the ball was hit to me. Down the line came Cap straight at the bag, waving his arms as was his custom when trying "to stop a double." I tagged the midway sack for a force out and winged with all my might to cut down the batter at first. I would have done it too, I honestly believe, if it hadn't been for Cap. The throw was so fast that Anson had no time to get out of the way even had he so desired. His head wobbled over into the pathway of the sphere just as it arrived at his station. The ball didn't hit him fair on the cranium—or there might not have been any more Cap. It glanced off his skull to the stands without doing more damage than "raising an egg." Anson might have been scared but he was game, too. "I say you white-livered boobies," he laughed as he walked back to the bench, "I stopped that one anyhow."

Anson was the most stubborn man you could imagine when he thought a point of honor involved. I will remember a game his gay Chicago lads played at Troy. The audience was composed of but one paid admission. But Cap didn't care. He needed the game to cinch the championship. The grounds were knee deep in mud and the field was so wet that it was absolutely impossible to handle the ball properly. Real pitching was out of question. Goldsmith, who was slated to twirl for Chicago was particularly strenuous in voicing his objections to the game under such unfavorable conditions. But Anson was insistent. Finally, when he saw there was no way of getting out of working Goldie shed his shoes and stockings and went on the mound barefooted. When he received the ball Goldsmith, instead of pitching it, began to rub the leather vigorously on his bare legs in order to dry it. Cap thought his pitcher stalling for time. "Pitch that ball," shouted Anson. "All right, Cap," replied the pitcher, still rubbing the ball.

That will cost you $50. Now hurry up and pitch,' cried Anson.

"A ll right, Cap," calmly rejoined Goldsmith.

"Fifty more for yours," bellowed Anson.

This amusing dialog continued until Goldsmith had been fined $200. Finally in a rage Anson bellowed: "Goldsmith pitch that ball or I'll come over and bust your nose." Then there was some trouble. Goldie threw down the ball in a puddle and glared at his manager. "Cap," he cried, shaking his first at Anson, "you can fine me all my salary, but you're not big enough to bust one side of my nose, see."

He picked up the ball and the game went on. So did the fines.

Snake-Eating Birds

A recent acquisition of the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, which is attracting much attention from visitors, is a pair of secretary birds, which were received from South Africa, says The New York Times. The attendants are kept busy describing the habits of these ungainly appearing creatures, whose heads, adorned with a bunch of long features like an Indian war bonnet, give them the appearance of scribes, with quills behind their ears. This is the famous snake-eating bird, whose menu has gaind for it a world-wide fame. It is rare in this country, few ever having been on exhibition here.

The secretary bird might be described as a cross between an ostrich, a hawk, and a Sioux Indian. The bird really is a hawk. The unfeathered head and beak of the male somewhat resemble those of the American eagle, but the neck is longer and slimmer. Its legs, long and slender, surmounted by powerful feathered thighs, are armed with sharp talons, with which the bird holds its prey while making a meal.

The naked head is yellow, with deep-set grey eyes shaded by long lashes. The wings, thighs, and under parts are black; the rest of the body, including its head and feathers and most of its long tail, is black. The bird stands four feet high. The terrible beak, however, never is used until its victim has been killed.

As is the case with many wild things, outside of scavengers the secretary bird demands live food, and following the policy of the zoo in such cases, the public seldom has an opportunity to see it dine, as it is considered that the destruction of one live animal by another is not an elevating sight. The bird's diet consists almost wholly of snakes.

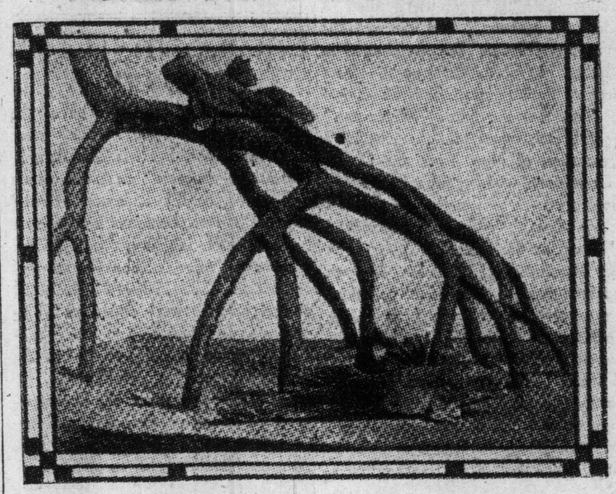
Unlike the hawks, owls, and other birds of prey, the secretary bird does not pounce upon its prey at sight. With wings drooping and partly distended, prepared for instant flight should danger make retreat advisable, the bird approaches the snake. Slowly circling about the serpent, the secretary watches his opportunity to strike, all the time keeping well out of the danger zone, for he is used to dealing with poisonous snakes.

Suddenly he leaps at it. One powerful foot is raised, generally the right one, and it falls with crushing force squarely on the head of the snake. Should the first blow fail to kill, it is followed by a second or third, rapidly delivered.

As the blow with its foot is delivered, the rear talon is curved inward and at the moment of striking thrust into the head of the reptile. One of the keepers said that in South Africa, where it is found, the bird is considered of great value and is protected by law, as are the vultures in some southern sections.

"Altho its wings are powerful, the bird seldom flies, its strength of foot and bill enabling it to destroy snakes four to five feet long with comparative ease. Should the bird have any trouble, however, it will seize its prey in its talons, and mounting several hundred feet in the air, let is fall on rocks, if they can be found. The fall stuns the reptile, and the bird dropping almost perpendicularly, dispatches it.

FISHES THAT CLIMB TREES



In far-off eastern seas there is a wonderful isle, called Ceram, where the sea-beach is alive and crawls, where the trees have roote that grow in the air, and where the fishes come out of the ocean to climb the trees of the jungle along shore, writes Rene Bache in Technical World Magazine.

This is not a fairy story. The photograph herewith illustrates almost the first actual object that met the eyes of David G. Fairchild of the United States Agricultural Department upon landing in this strange place, on a recent visit there. It shows a species of fig tree whose roots start out of its trunk at a distance of eight to ten feet above the ground, and then grow downward to meet the marshy soil in the form of flying buttresses. These trees are fifty to sixty feet in height; their leaves look like the leaves of the rubber plant, and their juice is milky white like that of the milkweed.

The fish in question is known to science as periophathalmus, of the family of the gobies, and one of the curiosities of nature. Its expanded ventral fins serve the purpose of feet, enabling the creature to walk, with the help of the highly developed pectoral fins—the latter being utilized as arms. The fish, of course, lives in water, but its gill openings are so small as to conserve the supply of moisture, the gills being kept wet, and the animal is thus enabled to stay for quite a while out of its native element.

The creatures are of a dully slaty color, about nine inches long when full grown, and remarkably active—progressing on land by short but rapidly repeated jumps. This they manage by bending the hinder third of the body sharply around to the left, then straightening it very suddenly, and at the same instant lifting the front half of the body clear of the ground by means of the armlike pectoral fins, which act like the front flippers of a sea lion. These fins, indeed, are very like arms in structure and use, the bones being of great length.

Nature in South America.

The present rate at which naturalists, particularly such as Mr. Kearton, Mr. Bensusan, Charles G. D. Roberts, Mr. A. H. Patterson, and others, are supplying us with wonderful photographs of birds and beasts in their haunts, means a mine of actual pictorial information such as we should have given anything to possess in our boyhood. It is one of the best—so far the best—possible ways of both informing and interesting young persons. How different from what such things were when we had to acquire our natural history either by the wearisome absorbing of dry details, or by the process of such books as "Inquisitive Jack" and 'What the Sunbear Said to Johnny' —or was it Tommy or Dicky, or Billy? It is a vogue to which we should give unstinted praise.

Here we have two more apostles of nature, in the persons of the curator of ornithology in the New York Zoological Park and his wife. 'With tastes in common, and seeking some geographical locality where the birds and beasts had not been too exhaustively written about, they turned their faces to the shumbrous, mosquito-infested streams of Venezuela, where they came upon many interesting objects amongst birds, beasts, reptiles, etc. For instance, in the mangrove swamps they found hordes of crabs, some of which lived on the water-washed roots of the trees, others on the lower branches, and others, again, on the higher; but wherever these crustaceans made their homes they were like the little saurian that changes his color to suit the hue of his background—another item in nature's protective coloring.

"There were," we read, "untold millions of" these crabs, "all small, all active and keen of vision. If we sat quietly they would appear from everywhere, peeping out like little gnomes from their perches on the mangroves, for ever playing their noiseless little fiddles. These tiny tree folk not only played, but danced. Let us picture a scene constantly enacted, so close to us that we could all but touch the performers. Two crabs approach each other, now fiddling vigorously, now waving their diminutive pincers back and forth over their heads as a ballet-dancer waves her arms. They move never in straight lines, but sideways, now running back a few steps, now forward, until they meet, and, each grasping the other's claws, raises them aloft, and then for five minutes they circle about in most ludicrous imitation of a waltz."

A Sermon on Moderation

I will preface my discourse this Sabbath by a few remarks on dram drinking.

Ye may tak' one or twa in the morn before breakfast and anither one just after and one or twa in the course o' the morning, but dinna always be dram dramming. And just before dinner tae gie ye an appetite like is richt and proper. In the afternoon a dram or twa to keep ye from droosing and snoosing is nae unreasonable, but dinna always be dram dramming. And one before and anither after supper will do ye no harm, anither in the coorse of the evening and anither just before ye gae to bed, and one when ye're to pop int' it, and ye hae one by the bedside if ye should happen to wakken in the nicht. This is nae mair than a Christian may lawfully do; but if ye pass this ye'll pass the bounds of moderation.

American Meat Trust Encounters Stiff Opposition in World's Metropolis

GENTLEMEN BURGLARS IN HIGH POSITIONS CAUGHT A-BURGLING

Attend to Professional Duties by Day and by Night Break Into Houses of Society Swells.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 14.—A band of seven gentlemen burglars has been discovered here by the Hungarian police thru the capture of one of their number.

The wife of a notary, on returning to her flat, discovered that the door had been forced, and in the dining-room she found a young man of her acquaintance named Emerich Prager in evening dress helping himself to the silver.

Despite his protestations that he was only looking at the plate while waiting for her husband, she locked him in the room and telephoned to the police.

He confessed when arrested that he belonged to a band of seven who, like himself, had a superior education, and were in respectable positions, he being the secretary of a company.

They attended to their professional duties by day, and in the evening or at night they broke into the houses of people they knew in society, when they had reason to believe that they would not be at home.

Salary Bonus To London Newspaper

Proprietor Celebrates Election of His Son by Giving Handout to His Employes.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—There are some people who still maintain that the general election was not needed. But the staff of one of the London evening journals will probably not agree with them, for the very good reason that in celebration of the return to the present parliament of his son, the proprietor of the journal in question gave them a bonus equal to one week's salary.

Rare Jewels Found on Petrified Body

ROME, Jan. 14.—In the course of the excavations which are still being made at Pompeii, it is stated by the "Tribuna," that the body of a petrified woman has been discovereu.

On the body were jewels of great value, including bracelets, necklaces and chatelaines, and it is assumed from this that their wearer belonged to the Patrician class.

Especially remarkable among the jewels are two clasps, each composed of 21 pearls, in a cluster. These clasps have both an artistic and an archaeological value, for nothing comparable with them has been found before among the ruins of Pompeii.

Pompeii, on the Neapolitan Rivera, was founded about 600 B.C., and down to the time of its destruction, A.D. 79, it was a sort of Rome-super-Mare, frequented by the aristocracy, if not by Caligula and Nero, in whose honor it erected triumphal arches. Fed from the capital with every luxury and distinction, it included temples in which the inhabitants were encouraged to make costly sacrifices.

The City of Pompeii was nearly ruined by earthquake in A.D. 63, but it had returned to its former gaiety and licentiousness when in 79 it was overwhelmed by the ashes of Vesuvius.

Cruelty to Babies.

Mr. Nagg—Maria, I've got to go to the lodge to-night.

Mrs. Nagg—And leave our precious baby alone?—Life.

HELENE ODILON.

At one time Germany's foremost actress, who has become a dramatic authoress. She is collaborating with the well-known dramatist, Otto Behrende, and their play, it is said, is based on the experiences of Madam Odilon.

London To Fight Yankee Meat Trust With Municipal Cold Storage Plants

Scheme Will Have Far-Reaching Results Upon the Trade—Eighty Per Cent. of Supplies Consumed by Metropolis Are of Foreign Origin—Cold Storage Warehouses to be Erected at Smithfield Market.

By Phillip Everett.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The American Meat Trust, which has just been patting itself on the back for having apparently succeeded in forming a world wide concern able to dictate to the people of all nations what they should eat and what prices they must pay, is doomed to meet with a great disappointment here in London, for the greatest city in the world is seriously thinking of placing the meat business entirely under its own control, and as a first step in this direction immense municipal cold storage plants are to be constructed at the Smithfield Market, where practically all meat consumed in London is handled and sold.

A committee has been formed for that purpose and has been empowered not only to prepare plans and estimates showing the cost of municipal cold stores, but also to obtain information as to the existing private cold stores which the city might find it advantageous to purchase in order to secure the complete management of the cold storage around the market.

The establishment of municipal cold stores may have far-reaching results upon the meat trade. In order to appreciate the situation, it is necessary to remember that when the city-built the Central Meat Market fifty years ago, nothing was known of cold storage and refrigeration, both of which are modern innovations, and have quite altered the trade of the market. When the market was established, nearly the whole of the supplies were English; now about 80 per cent. are foreign. Cold storage and refrigeration have enabled foreign meat to come to this country in good condition and, correspondingly, the home trade has declined. In building the market the city used the basement for an underground railway station, so that the supplies could go right into the market.

This was, at the time, regarded as a brilliant achievement, but the advent of cold storage reveals that the utilization of the basement in this manner was a mistake. The result now is that the city cannot provide cold storage accommodation below the market, and the situation has been met by private companies providing cold stores outside. There is still room for more accommodation, and that is why the whole subject has not come up for consideration. If the city can acquire the private concerns they will have the complete control of the trade.

France Will Adopt New Time Standard

Clocks Will Be Set Back Nine Minutes to Conform to Greenwich.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—After a discussion lasting twenty-six years France is about to adopt Greenwich time. All clocks will have to be put back 9 min. 21 sec.

The bill enacting this reform has already been passed by the chamber of deputies, and is about to be introduced in the senate, where it is expected, it will be approved. The bill runs: "Legal time in France and Algeria shall be the mean time of France, retarded by 9 min. and 21 sec."

France, Greece, Holland, and Portugal have hitherto been the only European countries to dissent from the plan of the Washington conference, held in 1884, with the object of unifying legal time thruout the world. This scheme consisted in dividing the world into twenty-four zones, the time in each differing by an hour from that in the adjacent sections.

Thus, West Europe (Greenwich time) is an hour behind Mid-Europe time and two hours behind that of East Europe. France has hitherto held aloof from the arrangements, thru annoyance that the Greenwich meridian was chosen instead of that of Paris as the point from which Western Europe time began.

The change will be much appreciated by the traveler, who at present has to put back his watch, for 9 min., on entering France, while if he crosses to Ostend no alteration is required. If he goes to the Hook of Holland he advances his watch by 20 min., and if to Hamburg by one hour (Mid-European time).

The Laziest People.

There is no doubt that the Malay is one of the laziest people in the world. Except in rare cases they will not take the trouble to learn when they are young, and afterwards, if they have learned, they will not exert themselves to apply their knowledge to any object which requires a sustained effort. That they possess energy is known to any one who has seen Malays engaged in any enterprise which savors of sport. They do not mind the trouble if there is only some risk and excitement in the work.—Times of Malaya.

Bad Outlook for Mr. Shears.

De Broke—So the tailor called again with my bill? Did you say I was out?

His Man—Yes, sir, and I told him that I thought he was, too.—Boston Transcript.

Beautiful Patricia Lionized in Africa

Got Most of the Acclamations Much to Annoyance of Her Mother, the Duchess.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Princess Patricia of Connaught has had the time of her life in South Africa. The loyal colonists were carried off their feet by the beauty of the princess, and everywhere the royal party went, it was she who received the lion's share of the acclamations—not always, be it said, to the overwhelming pleasure of her mother, who naturally regarded herself as the feminine representative of the mission, and entitled to a reception "as sich."

There is no doubt that their popular highnesses, the duke and duchess, would like to have a court of their own further removed from the shadow of the imperial throne where sits their nephew King George, and it is said that they are very anxious to succeed the present governor-general in Canada. But why not India? It would be a graceful concession to our great dependency.

Big Water Factory For St. Petersburg

Supply Taken From River Neva and Charged With Ozone to Kill Microbes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The largest "water factory," as it has been christened, in the world, has begun supplying water to the St. Petersburg mains.

It takes in Neva water, allows it to stand in tanks, whence it passes thru filters, and finally thru an apparatus that charges it with ozone, which is claimed to destroy all kinds of pernicious microbes. The prified water is then run into the mains.

The installation is the work of a German firm. The electric energy required for the "ozoning appartus" is 9000 volts, and the total cost of the undertaking to the city about $750,000.

King George Rapid Thinker Early and Late at His Desk

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—King George, since he came to the throne, has surprised those about him with the rapidity with which he works and the quickness with which he can make himself the master of any document or state paper that is put in front of him. The late King was rather slow and deliberate in his methods, and liked to consider every point with the greatest care. The present King on the other hand, takes everything at top speed, but there is nothing that misses his eye. He is naturally a rapid thinker, and possesses a wonderfully retentive memory.

He is a very early riser and whether he is staying at York Cottage, Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace, his cup of coffee and roll and butter are taken to his room a little before seven. By eight o'clock he is seated at his desk and is going thru the papers that have accumulated from the previous day. He reads carefully every letter that reaches him, no matter how humble the source, and when he has finished it he pencils a few instructions upon it and places it in one of the red morocco leather despatch boxes that stand in front of him.

There are many papers, of course, that cannot be dealt with by the King in a moment or two, and these are placed on one side for more careful consideration. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon communications from the prime minister and the heads of the various departments of the state reach the King, and by this time his two most trusted advisers, Lord Knollys and Sir Arthur Bigge, are at his elbow ready to advise him. It is stated about the court that among the last words of the late King to his son on his death-bed were: "Trust Knollys," and to this King George has steadily adhered. He does not maintain that regular and voluminous correspondence with the heads of foreign powers that King Edward did during his reign, but his letter bag, day by day, is of very considerable dimensions.

Practically the whole of the King's work is done in the morning, and he contrives to keep his afternoons free for recreation of one form or another. The evening, however, finds him back at work again, glancing thru the matters that have been submitted for his consideration during the day, as he likes to have everything clear before he retires for the night.

Turkish Costume of Divided Skirt to Succeed Hobble

New Form of Dress to be Introduced in Spring—Will Add to Charm and Beauty of Feminine Figure, Says Modiste.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The successor of the hobble skirt has arrived. A new form of divided skirt, to come into fashion in the spring, is to be launched into notoriety by the "mannequins" of a well-known dressmaking firm of the Faubourg St. Honore.

The new costume comes from Turkey, and is an almost exact reproduction of the dress worn by the harem ladies. It consists of a long, loose divided skirt, fitting tightly at each ankle. M. Paul Poiret says that early this year he really intends to popularize this garment as a conventional costume for women.

"This is a long-cherished ambition of mine," he said. "The hobble skirt has had its day, and my clients are tiring of the ungainly gait which it makes obligatory. The Turkish ladies' costume has long appealed to me as being most sensible, hygienic and graceful. Moreover, it complies perfectly with the present-day craze for skirts which are tight at the ankles, only instead of having her movements impeded by a single skirt, woman is to have a skirt to each ankle.

"Of course, petticoats will not be worn. Indeed, to my mind the petticoat is doomed. The new costume will be made in each case to the requirements of the wearer, and the division can be made either high or low as desired. I am not introducing the garment solely as a walking costume. I intend to make the new creation as artistic and stylish as anything I have ever created.

"As a walking costume it will, of course, be unrivalled for comfort and elegance. For sports and gymnastics it will fulfill to perfection the requirements of the athletic girl. At races and the theatre I hope it will appear in its most aesthetic form. Certainly it will add to the charm and beauty of the feminine figure as no other mode has done. How will Parisiennes accept the novelty? Ah, that is the question."

M. Poiret's name was, it will be remembered, prominently before the English public in the summer a year ago, when, at the request of Mrs. Asquith, he exhibited before a number of her guests at 10 Downing-street, a selection of Paris frocks, which were shown off by three charming mannequins. Many protests from British firms followed this novel function at the prime minister's official residence.

Brothers in New Parliament

To no section of the last British Parliament have the fates been so unkind as to the small band of parliamentary brothers. At the dissolution there were seventeen families represented by two brothers each in the house of commons, and, in spite of the small number of seats that have changed hands, the number of these "family parties" that have been broken up by the election is surprising.

Mr. Harry Hope, the Conservative member for Buteshire, has to mourn the defeat of his brother, the Liberal member for West Fife, while Lord Morpeth, one of the Conservative whips, has lost his brother, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, who lost his seat to the Tories. In Ireland the brothers Healy have changed their luck this time. Last January it was Maurice Healy who lost his seat, but was afterwards re-elected for Northeast Cork. The result in North Louth leaves "Tim" seatless, whilst his brother has won back the lost seat for Cork City.

Mr. Noel Buxton's joy at the retention of his seat for North Norfolk is modified by the knowledge that his brother, Mr. C. R. Buxton, has been unseated in Mid Devon, a result achieved by Captain Morrison-Bell, the twin brother of the member for East Devon.

Other notable brothers who still retain their seats are the Master of Elibank and Captain Murray, Messrs. Herbert and S. M. Samuel, Messrs. Lewis and Robert Harcourt, Messrs. J. G. and S. H. Butcher, and Messrs. F. and W. MacLaren, who have been joined by a third brother. Other recruits to the band of parliamentary brothers are Captain Frederick Guest, brother of the member for Brecknock, and Mr. Harold Smith, brother of the member for Walton.

"Sabotage."

"Sabotage," it will be remembered, is the new method invented by French workingmen to give material expression to their discontent by injuring machinery and turning out defective and consequently unsalable work. A new application of this practice was made the other day at the Vienna Opera House, where the disgruntled male chorus spoiled a performance of "Lohengrin" by muttering instead of singing. The chorus was discharged on the spot, but as it is one of the best in Europe and cannot be replaced overnight, the director of the opera house found himself in as bad a position as the choristers themselves, who, to strengthen their cause, forthwith appealed to the male chorus of the Berlin Opera Comique to refuse to help out the Vienna institution. The German singers pledged themselves in a body to stand by their Austrian colleagues.—New York Tribune.

Auspicious.

Ted—Has the girl's mother intimated that she favors your suit?

Ned—Not exactly, but when we all go out in their motor car she always lets us sit together in the back seat.—Puck.

LADY DUDLEY,

Wife of the Governor-General of Australia, who is said to be responsible for her husband's desire to resign his post.

Angel Duchess To Antipodes As Mediator

Will Attempt to Settle Matrimonial Troubles of Lord and Lady Dudley and Avert His Resignation.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, has just sailed for Australia on a visit to Lord and Lady Dudley, whose unfortunate matrimonial troubles have created such a stir both locally and at home. The duchess is going out presumably for her health, but really to act as a mediator between Lord and Lady Dudley and to attempt to avert the former's resignation of his high post.

As a very young girl, Lady Dudley, who was Miss Rachael Gurney, and a member of a famous Norfolk family, was left motherless, and Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, took up the child, finished her education, chaperoned her and finally brought her out in the social world of London, where she soon met and married Lord Dudley. After this social effort, the good duchess who is probably the most deservedly popular woman of title in London, retired to the life she likes best—namely doing good work among the very poorest of the poor in the east end.

Down in Hoxton the duchess lives a great part of the year in a modest house in the midst of the worst slums and surrounded by a population which consists very largely of habitual criminals. Here her chief mission is to rescue young girls from the streets, but her chief charities are widespread and everything she does is on a systematic basis, and her work is carried out with as little publicity as possible. The hopes of the Dudley family are now centred on the good duchess.

No Questions Asked of Church Leanings

France Will Take Over-night Census of Her People, But Religion Doesn't Matter.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Great preparations are being made for taking the census thruout France, which will begin March 5, 1911.

Every person who has spent the night of March 4 in any commune of France, whether he be a Frenchman or an alien, will be required to fill in the census paper, and officials will even be posted at the stations so that railway passengers may be subjected to the formality. The census paper will contain a large number of questions, and a quantity of particulars are required in reference to business or profession.

It is typical, however, of France and French politics that no question is asked as to religion.

The Evolution of Dress

Pajamas for women doing household work is the latest. Possibly we shall soon have kimonos for everyday wear in blacksmith shops.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Lloyd-George and New Liberalism in England

New Man Who is Working Himself Into the Position of "The Great"—His Early Struggles and His Final Triumph.

LLOYD GEORGE

Most Hated and Insulted of British Statesmen. He May Become Successor of Gladstone and Disraeli in Affections of British People.

The English people must always have a man to whose name they may add "the great." Palmerston and Gladstone were this kind of men, also Disraeli to a certain extent. Later on Joseph Chamberlain had some of the necessary qualifications to become the heir of Gladstone as a popular hero.

In the meantime a new man is working himself into the position of the great man of England. That man is Lloyd George. Hated he is, insulted and attacked with the utmost violence by his political enemies; despised perhaps by "society" because he worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder and because his words and expressions are more passionate than customary in England. But no one can doubt, even for a moment, that with every passing day the battle is centered around him and his ideas. And so far he has won all his battles.

Lloyd George is now 47 years old. His home was in a small village in Wales. His father, a teacher, died when he was only two years old. His mother and he found a home with an uncle but they were desperately poor. Lloyd George has once told how hard it was for his mother to make the last sixpence last every week.

His Last Sixpence.

"I shall never forget," he said, "the terrible importance of this last sixpence every week. It is the strongest impression of my childhood. Few well to do people are able to understand the terrible anxiety in a household where everything depends on the last sixpence. It is an anxiety which has robbed thousands of noble women of their strength and driven thousands of weaker women to despair. It is terrible. If more of our politicians realized this, our politics would be more real, more human."

His next strong impression was a political one. It was from the election in 1868. Gladstone's great election. In one of his speeches he tells how the owners of the large landed estates formerly used to meet at an inn and decide who was to represent the district. But in 1868 the Liberal party put up a candidate. Lloyd George's uncle took sides with the Liberal party and on election day the five-year-old boy proudly marched thru the streets carrying his little flag with the Liberal colors. But shortly afterwards his playmates disappeared from the village, their parents had been driven from their farms because they voted for the Liberal candidate. Thousands of others in Wales met with the same fate. This was the beginning of the great Liberal awakening and it made a strong impression upon the childlike mind of Lloyd George. As a boy, he was fond of strolling thru the woods, but everywhere he was turned back by the landowners' regulations. The landowners, he says, said: "The land is ours, the beauty of the land is ours, the shade of the trees, the soft grass, the babling brook, the singing of the birds, the fragrance of the flowers—all this is ours. You may have the dusty highway, peep thru the gate and hedge into our kingdom and call yourself fortunate, we do not forbid you this, too."

The State and the Church

And finally as he grew a little older he found himself in opposition to the dobmatic teaching of religion by the state, which he met with in the schol. When he was 16 years old he was greatly impressed by a book by Carlyle and from now on he was gradually drawn into that religious feeling, free from all dogmas, where creed is supplanted by strong love of humanity, always combined, however, with the idea of a loving and charitable divinity. Events which, bore the stamp of the intolerance of the high church towards those who held other opinions, fastened this feeling in him and made them into conviction to which he has always remained loyal.

His uncle with great sacrifices, gave him a god education and when he was twenty years old he was admitted to the bar. In 1890 when he was only twenty-seven, he was elected a member of the house of commons where he immediately found his place on the extreme left of the Liberal party. Times were different for the Liberal party then. Usually they were beaten at the elections, and when they won they found themselves powerless to act.

When Gladstone gave up the reins, the leadership of the party was confided to that eloquent amateur, Lord Rosebery, whose heart was always with the enemy. He left the party confused. To many it looked as if there were little difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties and sincere friends of progress began to look to the Labor party, which but very quietly was born, during these years, the new Liberalism, which in Danish means radicalism. More and more men within the Liberal camp understood, that in the Liberal party must be found their social politics on different lines. The burdens of the laboring classes must be lightened and placed upon the shoulders of the wealthy; the land of England must be liberated, so that it would no longer be possible for a few thousand landowners to let the four fifths of the land they own lay idle as pasture or hunting grounds. In 1905 was then formed the Liberal cabinet in which Lloyd George entered and in 1906 the Liberal party won their great victory. Their enormous majorities were due not to their own merits, but because of the mistakes of their opponents.

Uncertain Issue.

Everything now depended on whether the party would settle down and govern the country in the usual manner; or if it would carry on the case of progress. At first it looked a little uncertain. The house of commons made several good laws, but they were rejected by the house of lords and the government bore its fate with great patience, but soon it was evident that this could not go on however. In 1908 Lloyd George was made chancellor of the exchequer and in 1909 he brought in his famous budget. This budget made three demands; increased taxation of the rich, assistance of the poor and liberation from the tyranny of the landowners. Everybody remembers how the battle was fought with great strength. The house of lords rejected the budget and the elections of January 1910 followed. Contrary to old custom the peers scoured the country speaking at meeting after meeting. All the influence of the landowners was brought to bear against this man who dared touch the sacred privilege of living on the toil of others, all the influence of the high church was massed against the non-conformist heretic, and the whole inborn snobbishness of a great part of the middle classes was turned against this man of the people who dared throw down the gauntlet to the "good society" which had formerly ruled Great Britain. But men whose word carried weight because of their birth and their ability loyally supported him. Asquith covered him with his great reputation; Churchill, the young aristocrat, fought shoulder to shoulder with him, men who seemed brave and safe like Grey, Haldane and Crewe held many moderate votes for the new party. Rosebery alone deserted absolutely. The elections resulted in losses compared to the preceding abnormal elections, but it gave the new liberalism a sufficient majority of 124 members.

Only the Beginning.

The budget was carried, but this, of course, was only a beginning. The lords' veto must be abolished to clear the way for the impartial social reforms of the new liberalism. The house of lords was stubborn. Then the cabinet asked the country to approve the most radical program any British cabinet ever put up: abolish the veto of the house of lords and the plural veto, the granting of home rule for Ireland, absolute free trade; fight against the monopoly of the landowners, increased assistance of the poor. The election is over, the cabinet has received the approval of the people, a few vacillating supporters have deserted, but other and stronger men have taken their places. The Liberal party has carried its colors far into the enemy's country without any loss.

Thus Lloyd George at present seems destined to become the rejuvenator of the Liberal party. Asquith, Churchill, Grey, Haldane, Crewe, Burns, Buston, Isaacs, McKenna, all these are good supporters of the new courageous movement, even if some of them at times hesitated. And a whole phalanx of young men: Masterman, John Simon, Rubeciman Montague and others are in readiness behind them while the Conservative ranks look forlorn and weak.

Island of Rassay New Mining Centre

Discovery of Iron Ore Gives Impetus to Steel Industry in North of Scotland.

LONDON, Jan. 14. — A new mining centre may be opened up as a result of the discovery of iron ore in the little Island of Rassay, which lies between Skye and the mainland of Scotland.

The island covers an area of about twenty-eight square miles. The investigations, it is said, have been so satisfactory that a Scotch steel firm has secured an option for the purchase of the entire island.

It is believed that recent developments have been considered sufficiently important to justify the erection of blast furnaces for the smelting of the ore.

These Gladsome Days.

"Marie, dear, there must be something wrong with this clock. I am sure I wound it up last night when I came in."

"No," answered his wife. "Tom wound up Freddy's music box, instead, and it played "Home Sweet Home" until 3 o'clock this morning. The hall clock has also stopped and I see that you left your corkscrew in the barometer."

SHACKLETON ADVOCATES SANATORIUM NEAR POLE

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who got nearer to the south pole than any other explorer, has declared his intention of visiting Spitzbergen this summer.

He further voices the opinion that it would be a good thing if a sanitorium for consumptives could be established in the polar regions. A two months' stay amid the ice and snow of Spitzbergen would do wonders for a person suffering from lung and chest troubles, declares Sir Ernest. He points out that Arctic air is absolutely pure, and beneficial to all chest complaints.

Motors

AUTO APPARATUS TO SUPPLANT FIRE HORSE

New York Department Soon to Receive Gasoline Driven Engines and Trucks.

It is apparent that the fire horse with his picturesque traditions of heroism and faithfulness is destined to disappear from the fire department of the City of New York. A statement made by Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo yesterday foreshadowed this.

The department has ordered and will receive inside of ten days a dozen pieces of fire apparatus propelled by gasoline and capable of doing much better work than the old-fashioned trucks, engines, etc., now in the department, according to experts who have studied them. One of the five double hose wagons ordered is now in use in the high pressure section, and is said to be proving an excellent machine. A steam engine propelled by gasoline will be one of the features.

According to the commissioner there are experimental and are being purchased under a guarantee that they shall maintain their initial efficiency for two years and all repairs shall be made at the expense of the contractors. If one of the machines is out of order and undergoing repairs for a period of more than fifty days during the year it shall be returned to the contractor, who is under bond.

Cost of Operation.

Among the pieces of self-propelling apparatus are two gasoline hook and ladder trucks with seventy-five foot trucks on the so-called couple gear principle. Also four delivery trucks for the repair department. The great economy in automobile trucks for the fire department is that they are no expense when not in motion, and even in the most busy companies they are in operation only a few hours a day. This makes the cost of operation almost nothing. In the case of horses there is the cost of forage, shoeing, doctoring, continual care and attention and the danger of illness and death. The cost of maintaining these horses on a fire team, counting maintenance, shoeing and forage, is $650 a year. And a good horse in the department lasts on an average only six years. The fire engines have to have five horses counted up to them.

In the high pressure districts no engines are used, the tremendous pressure of the water making them unnecessary. But for the present, with the experimental stage of the system still here, it is necessary to hold fire engines in reserve in all the houses to be used in a possible breaking down of the system. In this particular gasoline propelled apparatus is much cheaper, as they do not eat and have not to be shod, like horses. They can be kept in a constant state of preparedness without much expense after they are installed, and are ready always to go out to a fire.

The so-called couple gear with which the hook and ladder trucks are to be equipped is the same as the tremendous solid-wheeled trucks of big delivery concerns. There is a gasoline plant which generates electrical power and a powerful dynamo is attached to each wheel, giving it almost irresistible power, but no great speed. In fact speed is not very important in the department. Engines do not travel as fast as they appear. Neither does Chief Crocker's famous Red Devil automobile.

Motor Notes

This kind of weather makes the non-skid tire a necessity.

Remember, when driving in slush, to avoid splashing pedestrians with mud thrown up by the tires. A little care will save many a dress or suit.

The Toronto auto show this year will be more important than ever. Many firms new to this city will be represented.

We have had a good many brands of weather recently but nothing yet that can stick the motor-car.

There will soon be a very large new garage about half way up town.

CHAUFFEUR SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM STORM

Safety and Common Humanity Demand That Auto Drivers Be Closed in.

Winter automobiling is quite out of the question, excepting as a matter of business, unless provision is made for the comfort of the driver in particular and the disengaged occupants of the automobile in general, says The Automobile. The average owner of the class employing chauffeurs may think because he has all the money that he should draw ninety per cent. of the comfort. This point will not be contested, but an inquiring mind would be likely to ponder the problem, arriving at the point, perhaps, where the question would be asked, How will the ninety per cent. owner take this comfort?

If the chauffeur has his circulation stilled by the bitter cold and his intellect benumbed in the bargain, or if his vision is dimmed by exposure and the bombarding effects of missiles from the sky, it is a fair inference that this is the type of owner who would describe the very acme of all that is comfortable as fully represented in a sojourn for infinite time within the confines of a long forgotten cemetery.

In advocating the comforts as suggested by humane considerations for the chauffeur it is asking for no greater consideration than is accorded a plain, ordinary work horse. The owner's safety is at stake; then it is surely not to much to expect that the chauffeur will be accorded the meager consideration that is the natural due of an army mule.

To enjoy automobiling under conditions of inclement weather, particularly in the cold of winter, protecting the chauffeur, or the owner, if the driver, is a normal and healthy consideration. A mere wind shield resides on the borderland of necessity; it is a whole lot better than nothing. The introduction of the foredoor type of body solved the problem in part, leaving the automobile with its standard body construction in the class with the old fashioned srteet car, without a vestibule. But there is no reason for struggling in the palace of despair when a little ingenuity or a little work will bring every type of automobile up to a high standard of comfort.

HOW CAN THE SALESMAN GET OVER HIS ROUTE?

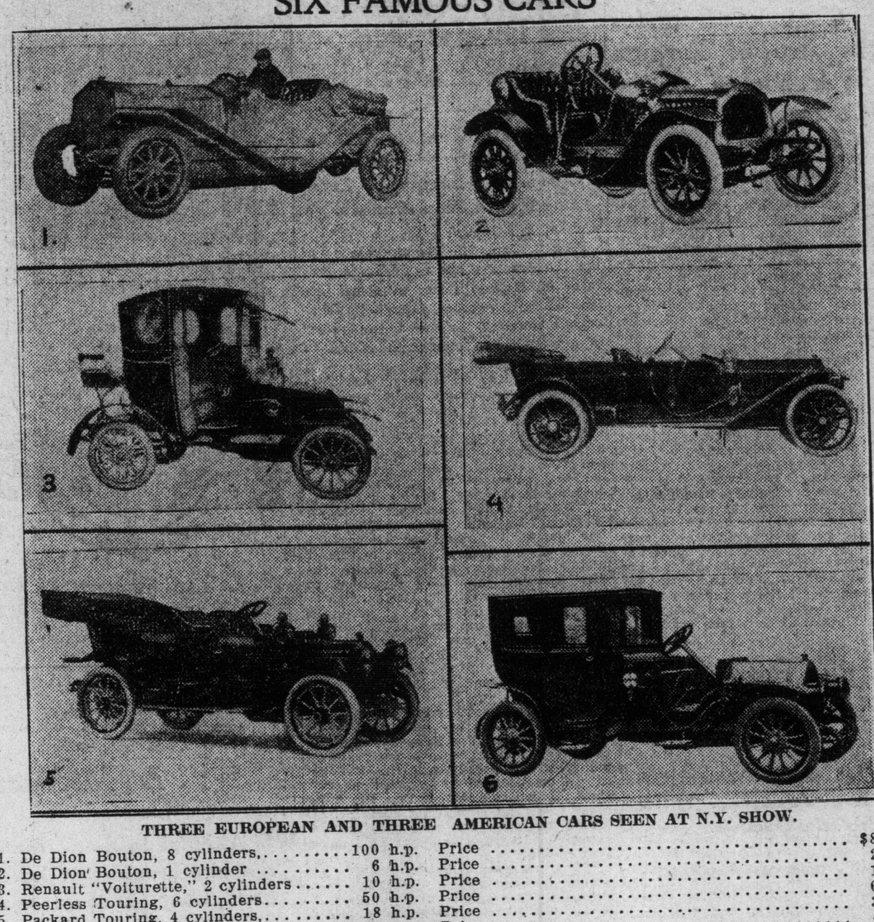
The salesman provided with a specially constructed body on the car suitably arranged for showing his samples to prospectors or customers, no matter where located, will answer satisfactorily the question asked above.

Altho the plan my seem expensive the outlay at the start will be more than met by the increased business and the saving of time and expense of the travelling agents of the concern. Instead of experiencing numerous delays in shipping samples from place to place together with the annoying uncertainty in the planing of visits from town to town without tedious waits for railroads or team haulage.

The salesman may run his own machine with the samples aboard, up to the store door of his customer without sitting in the hotel lobby waiting for the expressman to appear. Here is an important point to consider in selling goods. With the "Sager Roadster" at his command the salesman is able to get at his customer at the exact moment he desires to see him. In that moment he has his customer's attention. The fact that he comes up in a "Sager Roadster" and that he has his samples in the car with him simplifies the method of his approach in selling the goods. And the ultimate saving in costs and employees' time for this firm is apparent. Shipping charges and railroad fare are eliminated, less livery and hotel expenses are incurred and greater territory is covered. This same economical arrangement might easily be adapted to your own business.

The sepecally fitted out "Sager Car" will accommodate the luggage or travelling cases of the salesman. The machine will be under cover during the trips from town to town and also conveniently arranged for the comfort and wellfare of the agent. Provided with a top and glass wind shield so that no matter what the weather is he may continue his trip if he so desires. He may keep off sun or rain or in pleasant weather may lower the top back.

SIX FAMOUS CARS



THREE EUROPEAN AND THREE AMERICAN CARS SEEN AT N.Y. SHOW.

1. De Dion Bouton, 8 cylinders	100 h.p.	Price	$8000
2. De Dion Bouton, 1 cylinder	6 h.p.	Price	2200
3. Renault "Voiturette," 2 cylinders	10 h.p.	Price	1750
4. Peerless Touring, 6 cylinders	50 h.p.	Price	6000
5. Packard Touring, 4 cylinders	18 h.p.	Price	3200
6. Thomas Enclosed, 4 cylinders	28 h.p.	Price	4000

—Motor.

GENERAL REVIEW OF AUTOMOBILE SHOW NOW IN PROGRESS IN NEW YORK CITY

Value of Exhibits Runs Into Seven Figures — Slight Changes in Mechanical Designs—Enclosed Bodies Very Popular—The Decorations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Greater in extent and more comprehensive than ever before in its long history, the annual automobile show which was inaugurated last Saturday night at Madison Square Garden is typical of the great industry it represents and of the organization under whose auspices it is being conducted.

A rough estimate places the value of the glittering vehicles on display at the Garden at half a million dollars, while the accessories would easily run in value into six figures. When it is considered that the cars spread out are but the barest fraction of the total output, an idea may be gained of the enormous magnitude of the industry that has grown up in the last dozen years in America. It is hardly conceivable that an industry which had barely gained a foothold at the beginning of the century should already be "on all fours" with the others of the world's most important lines of trade.

A Two Weeks' Show.

This show illustrates to the fullest extent the remarkable importance assumed by the Selden patent, the fate of which is now hanging in the balance. Altho the validity of the patent has been a mater of dispute since its issue in 1895, it remains a great controlling factor in the industry. In the last fifteen months nearly forty additional concerns have agreed to recognize it, thus compelling the A.L.A.M. this year to extend its exhibitions to two weeks, the pleasure cars monopolizing the structure for the first week and the gasoline commercial trucks, electric pleasure and commercial vehicles and motor cycles taking up the space in the second.

Pleasure Cars.

It was the pleasure car part of the exhibition that drew the throng, and a supremely interesting inaugural it proved. With very few exceptions the products of the pioneer builders of America are represented. Vehicles possessing the utmost refinement of which the modern constructor is capable cover the floors of the arena, the elevated platform and the concert hall. It is the boast of the A.L.A.M. that its members produce standard cars, but even a cursory inspection of the different exhibits shows that each make possesses its particular characteristics to distinguish it from others. Absolute standardization would mean that every maker would turn out the identical car in its class produced by all other makers, a policy that would not only affect business adversely, but would stultify design.

There can be no doubt, however, that in the big features going to make up the modern automobile manufacturers work with very little differences of opinion. They have done so for several years, and the current affair at the Garden furnishes proof that no one has evolved anything particularly new in the last twelve months. With regard to mechanical essentials, all the cars are practically alike and their makers seemingly content, since the automobile in its present stage of development possesses so many good qualities in the way of durability, mobility and speed that its shortcomings can be overlooked.

New Models.

What is popularity referred to as the trend in design no longer means much more than alterations in dimensions. A "new model," so called, when compared with other types of cars from the same factory proves to be of greater or lesser horse power than the regular line and embodies perhaps a slight alteration in the manner of casting cylinders or in the method of lubrication. In the quality of finish many makes of cars show noticeable improvements even over last year's offerings, and as this involves time and attention on the part of skilled workmen greater value

Horse Power Lower.

The average horse power of A.L.A.M. cars this year is noticeably lower than in 1910, standing at slightly more than twenty-five, a decrease of ten from the exhibition twelve months ago. This is no doubt due to the fact that a majority of the new companies in the association are producers of medium priced and medium powered cars. There is, however, such a strong demand for light type cars that many of the manufacturers who have produced only large machines have begun building models of smaller power and size to sell at a lower price.

A computation recently made, based on figures covering 1911 models, shows that the average price of cars produced by licensed manufacturers will be only $26 lower than last year. This small reduction, when the important lowering of average horse power is considered, leads a prominent engineer to deduce that the cars introduced to the public are of better design and construction, more efficient and more economical than ever before. He argues that the price could not be maintained unless the car of smaller power had been proved to possess the quality and efficiency of the higher powered machine which sold at the same price.

Types of Motors

The four cylinder motor, the show proves, remains by far the most common type ,altho the "six" is increasing in popularity and the "two" shows a stronger hold than a year ago. Makers of very high class cars report a slow but steadily increasing demand for the six cylinder type, and there are also a few firms who produce it at a moderate price and find a strong demand. The growing number of two cylinder cars in use follows the general adoption of the automobile for combined pleasure and utility purposes by well-to-do farmers in the west and middle west.

Closed in Body Dominates.

The fore door and torpedo body styles, so much in evidence at the independent and importers' exhibitions, are an overwhelming feature at the "licensed" show. Not an exhibitor fails to stage at least one, and with some it is a case of fore door thruout the line. No innovation of recent years has met with such general adoption by manufacturers and approval by the users. Not only has it added wonderfully to the symmetry of the car, but it has made the touring model more than ever an all year vehicle, thus creating a new reason for the general adoption of the automobile.

Some of the exhibitors at the Garden show their concern for the comfort of customers by fitting fore doors that may be detached without detracting from the appearance of completeness. The removable door meets hot weather demands, for, while the closed in body may be desirable for nine or ten months in the year, there are times when as much openness as possible is desirable.

A feature of 1911 design that may not at once impress the prospective purchaser, but which is undoubtedly of importance in the effort to provide comfort for the user, is the general lengthening of wheel bases, which is especially noticeable on cars of the moderate and low priced types. Added length means a longer tonneau and a resultant greater freedom of movement for the occupants. In these days of extensive touring, with runs of from one hundred to two hundred miles a day, plenty of room in the tonneau means much, and the requirement is being generally met.

Provision For Touring.

Recognition of the fact that the touring habit has become general is seen in the better placing of seats, which from year to year are placed lower and give the user the impression of being seated in a comfortable rocking chair. Foot rests are being better placed, altho in this respect there remains room for improvement on many makes of cars. Some shown at the Garden give the impression of being more ornamental than useful. It would not be possible, of course, for the manufacturer to so place these that all sizes of automobilists would be equally well suited. The solution of this problem may lie in the adoption of adjustable seats, to be raised or lowered at will, an innovation that would not be particularly hard to design nor expensive.

Present day automobile show visitors see more than the outside of the vehicles, and a majority are surprisingly well versed in the intricacies of mechanism. They ask questions about methods of cooling and lubricating, about bore and stroke and compressions, the type of clutch and gears and control, the size and style of brakes, and about a hundred and one other things that meant nothing to them a few years ago. A majority of the exhibitors at the Garden meet this thirst for knowledge by showing types of chassis, by placing motors on stands where they can be minutely inspected or by displaying a cut out chassis. The cut out is the last word in practical demonstration of operation, as it allows the spectator to follow the details out from the manufacture of power to its delivery at the rear wheels.

Some European Cars.

The products of some of the best known factories of Europe are seen at the Garden, where they stand out boldly in competition with the American cars of high grade. The makes of foreign cars are of the best, their design and finish unquestionably good. Only once before in the last few years has a foreign car been displayed in a licensed show, and the group to be seen this year offers a basis for comparison that adds to the interest of the exhibition. In general appearance, however, the European and American cars vary little,and close inspection is necessary to bring out the points in which they differ.

One feature of the exhibition opened Saturday in which it excels the earlier affairs of the season is the display of accessories and tires. Several hundred concerns are showing the multitude of fittings that are supposed to add to the convenience of the user, and it is no exaggeration to say that if an owner bought one of each for his car the total would run far in excess of the amount he paid for the machine. Each year brings out new features in the accessory line, some good, but many indifferent.

Accessories.

The automobilist who visits the balconies and basement at the Garden will find all sorts of new ideas in demountable and detachable rims that are really worth all the time he can spare for examination. No item of equipment is responsible for such exasperating delays as the tire, and anything to eliminate this form of trouble marks a distinct advance. Then there are many makes of speed and distance instruments, new and improved types of carburetors, dozens of kinds of lubricating oils and greases, tops, wind screens, lamps, trunk racks, spark plugs, tire cases and other forms of holders, tools for a multitude of uses, garments in all materials and shapes, gloves, caps, goggles, veils—the list is practically endless.

BUYERS WANT COMFORT RATHER THAN SPEED

A Very Fast Car Means Increased Cost of Maintenance to Owner.

"Buyers this year are paying more attention than ever to those features which add comfort and convenience. There is a correspondingly less demand for excessive speed," says Burton Parker, advertising manager of the Willys-Overland Company. "The 1911 models of all the well known makes reflect this tendency. Before the advent of the motor-car man was forced to travel the road at a speed not to exceed fifteen miles an hour. The motor-car offered a way to obtain sixty. Man took advantage of it, demanded it for a while, then found that he didn't want it—didn't need it.

"For comfortable traveling thirty miles an hour is enough. The real value of a motor-car to the average individual is not that it can make seventy or eighty miles an hour on the track, but that it can make twenty to thirty miles an hour on a road and be ready to repeat the performance day after day. There has been a great increase lately, in response to this public demand for cars which are of less power, easier controlled, and more reliable, in the output of machines selling at moderate cost.

Economy.

"Economy of maintenance hangs squarely upon economy of speed. Nothing knocks out a car so rapidly as long continued fast work, and this spells extravagance and useless stress upon every part of the car as well as on the tires. And in connection with this public demand we are more emphatically impressed all the time recently by the increasing call for cars of lower price. The low priced automobile is the logical car despite some popular opinions.

"It has been stated that the low priced car, sometimes labelled the popular priced machine, is inferior in quality and this largely because it is an assembled car. This is not true. Neither is the low priced car inferior in quality nor is it always an assembled car, it being the universal verdict of engineers that assembled cars are cheaper in quality and more expensive in initial cost. In the earlier days of the industry a car selling for $1500 was rare, while now the greater number of machines sell under that figure. The figures show that the trend in manufacturing has been to give more every year for the same list price rather than make a cut in the selling price. From $1,133.37 as the average price for cars in 1903 the average ran up to $2,187.55 in 1907 and since that it has decreased until the first six months of 1910 show $1,550.25 as the average price.

A One-Factory Car.

"Such a machine could not be sold for as low a price as those built entirely in one factory. The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, is an example of the manufacturers who have lessened the cost of cars by increasing the production. In conversation with President J. N. Willys recently regarding automobile production he said: 'Of course it takes millions of dollars to install machinery and maintain plants, as we have experienced, but owing to the enormous output we build the cars better and sell them at more reasonable price than the assembled machine. We also save the time consumed in delivery. We have everything in our shops, map out the entire season's campaign for business, basing our calculations upon our own resources and not somebody else's. It is not cheaper to buy parts from various other manufacturers and then assemble in the long run, nor does the man who assembles get as good a product.

"It is logical that he should not when the man who builds all of his car sees it from start to finish take on finished form under his own eye. As a well known Chicago authority says: 'If there is any car that should be home made it is the low priced one.'"

$3,000,000 FOR HIGHWAYS

New York State Will Build Many New Roads in 1911.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Plans are under way for extensive highway improvement in New York state next year. According to a report from Albany on December 20, contracts will be awarded by the state highway commission in January for the construction of 199 miles of country roads and 85 miles of state roads, including a portion of the new road across the state.

The proposed improved highways will be located in various sections of the state, and it is estimated will cost about $3,000,000. Bids will be received on January 9, 11 and 13.

Since the state highway commission was created, 650 miles of state and country highways have been completed.

MAGNETO REQUIRES LITTLE ATTENTION

Proper Lubrication and Infrequent Filing of Points All That it Requires, Says Expert.

"Don't tamper with the magneto" was the substance of advice given by Mr. Roger B. Whitman in a recent lecture to students of the Automobile School of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Whitman, who is an engineer for the Bosch Magneto Company, said:

"A few years ago, when high tension magnetos were used on only a few cars, people regarded them as something mysterious and did not attempt to experiment with them.

"With the general adoption of the magneto, however, more and more people are beginning to investigate, and the consequence is that the number of magnetos needing repairs is increasing. If the men who handle magnetos will remember that they go out in perfect adjustment and in the best possible condition, and will let them alone, it will be found that the results will be highly satisfactory. Many more magnetos come into the repair shop because some one has been experimenting with them than come because they require repair after years of use.

"The magneto needs a few drops of oil once a month, but the bearings should not be flooded. The interrupter of a Bosch magneto is provided with self-lubricating bearings and these parts do not require oiling. The operating parts of the magneto are entirely enclosed and are dust proof. If the covers are not disturbed, the parts will be affected only by the actual and natural wear.

Moving Parts.

Aside from the revolving armature, the only moving parts are the distributer and the interrupter lever. This latter is made with the most exact care, and there is no cause outside of accident that will put it out of adjustment or in bad condition until the car that carries it has run at least 10,000 miles. The parts that will need adjustment at that time are the platinum points, which should be smoothed off with a very fine file and set so that when they are opened to the maximum by the cam the distance separating them will be 1-64th inch.

"We had a case a few days ago of a Pennsylvania man who told us that his magneto had been removed from his car during the process of overhauling, and that on its installation he became confused as to the connections of the wires. He asked us for this information, and the type letter and the number of the magneto indicated that the instrument had been built during 1902. We had no record of it at our repair shop, and the performance of this instrument, which is still furnishing ingnition, is the best possible evidence of what a magneto will do if it is left alone."

CASE RACERS.

The Case racing team and crew of mechanics consists of Creole French, Native French, a Swede, two Germans, a Greek and a Welshman.

The names make one sit up and take notice as they are unpronouncable to the majority of people. Run them over quickly on your tongue: Strang Larsonneur, Pfeister, Nomicos, Hanson, Jones, Winckler.

In addition to these names we expect to add a few more of the jawbreaking kind, for it seems that an odd nmae is a qualification to the racing game.

Sunday World Auto Directory

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd.
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Stevens-Duryea
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WITH THE FAMOUS PIERCE ENGINE.
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Phone Park 1359

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.

The CONBOY CARRIAGE CO.
LIMITED
QUEEN STREET EAST and DON
Auto entrance during bridge repairs at extreme east end of our building

Motoring

COST OF MAINTENANCE HAS GREATLY DECREASED

Upkeep Expenses No Longer a Drain on Car-Owner—Economies Made in Important Features—Less Fuel Used.

A few years ago the motorist having the means to purchase an automobile and deciding to make the investment found later to his sorrow that the initial cost of the car was not the greatest cost, and the upkeep expense proved such a drain on his income as to make it necessary for him to dispose of the car after one or two seasons' use. It was not uncommon to find the cost of maintenance and operation to be actually greater than the cost of the car itself. Not only was the cost for repairs and replacements excessive, but incidental charges connected with its operation, and which had not been taken into account, proved appallingly great. These facts became well and generally known and deterred many from buying automobiles, altho their means permitted an initial purchase of an apparently satisfactory car.

Econimies of comparatively recent date have made it possible for a man of even moderate means to own and maintain an automobile, and these economies have been made in the principal items which heretofore made the cost of maintenance excessive.

Tire Bills.

The tire matter has been the greatest bugbear of expense, and almost every one who has investigated the subject has met many owners who have stated that the expense and trobule with tires have been the one great drawback to the otherwise unalloyed pleasure of motoring. Tire manufacturers have all agreed that the greater percentage of tire troubles originate from two causes; first, overloading of the tires, and, second, insufficient inflation. Manufacturers of motor cars in figuring on cost of production were too prone to attempt a saving in the matter of original tire equipment.

The difference between the cost of tires that might pass muster and tires sufficiently larger to give a proper margin of safety figured so importantly in the first cost of car production that sizes of tires were fitted which were not calculated to give long service, and the result was that the overloaded tires were very short lived. The manufacturer was really the greatest sufferer, for his car acquired the reputation of "being hard on tires."

The second cause of excessive expense in the matter of tires was improper inflation. Few owners realized that in order to secure long life from tires it was necessary to keep them fully inflated, and instead of doing this carelessly drove on tires that were only half inflated. Blow-outs and fabric breaks resulted in rapid and total destruction of the tires.

Manufacturers are now generally equipping their cars with tires sufficiently large to give maximum service, and owners have been educated to the important necessity of keeping these tires inflated, with the result that even the big heavy seven-passenger touring cars are giving service of five thousand miles and upward on one set of tires. This means that a big touring car can be driven thruout the entire season with an average of one set of tires, punctures being comparatively inexpensive incidents which can be repaired at small cost.

Other Items.

Gasoline is another item of expense which has been reduced. While the first cost of gasoline is higher than it was five or six years ago, carburetors have been greatly improved and gasoline waste thereby reduced to a mimimum. In an official test made by the Automobile Club of America a Lozier 50-horsepower six-cylinder touring car carrying seven heavy passengers ran 17.1 miles over country roads with one gallon of gasoline. With gasoline at 20 cents a gallon it is to be seen that the cost to a passenger for gasoline is now a negligible factor.

In the matter of lubricating oil economies have been perfected in a similar manner, namely, by the improved methods employed. A few years ago, in order to lubricate with the systems then in vogue, it was necessary to pour gallons of oil into the motor. Modern methods now provide systems whereby every drop of oil is mechanically directed to the surfaces to be lubricated, and one gallon of oil does the work which formerly required five.

The Owner Drives.

Pehaps one of the greatest economies effected in the case of the man who must figure closely is the chauffeurs hire. A few years ago very few had the courage to attempt to maintain an automobile without employing a professional chauffeur. In the first place the average owner considered it beyond his power to master the knowledge necessary to care for an automobile, and, in fact, the more or less complicated mechanism of the automobile of that day made it out of the question for an owner to make the attempt. The better class of automobiles have been simplified and perfected to such an extent that beyond the matter of oiling very little care is required and the small knowledge necessary to operate an automobile successfully is such that almost any one with the inclination to do so can master the details. The pleasure of driving one's own car and giving it the small attention necessary has made it a practice for many to dispense with the chauffeur entirely. Even the owner who has felt competent to drive his own car and who has sufficient mechanical knowledge to care for it did not wish to be annoyed with the details of tire changing, etc., but the general adoption of demountable rims, quick detachable tires and air bottles for inflation, etc., has made tire changing a matter of a few minutes' time and little trouble.

Private Garages.

The private garage has also provided another means for effecting a big saving, and is now made a part of the scheme of every well planned home. Concrete construction has made garages of this kind compartively inexpensive, to say nothing of the convenience of housing the automobile in one's own establishment.

The various economies enumerated big, high-powered cars, to slide from and operate a big machine, as it was formerly to maintain a car of smaller power.

He has realized that the big, high-powered touring car is desirable not only for its larger carrying capacity, but for the greater riding comfort and greater touring service which it will give, even altho it is desired only for two, three or four passengers. Seven-passenger touring cars formerly opened the way for heavy expense in the way of entertaining, but the toy tonneau bodies with which these cars may be fitted have made them popular with those who desire the comfort and service which the big car will give, but who do not care for larger carrying capacity.

Manufacturers realize that the continued popularity of the motor car depends on its practical and economical use and are striving continually to effect economies in maintenance and operation. The owner who a few years ago was appalled at the incidental expenses is surprised to find how much has been accomplished in the way of economies in this direction.

TESTING CARS AROUND TORONTO

A RUSSELL CAR BEING TESTED ON THE SNOW ROADS OF HIGH PARK.

THE MODERN CAR

Instead of being termed a fad, or even a vehicle for pleasure use only, the motor car is now the tool of civilization and is performing more thoroyly and more loyally than any other invention of which we have a record, with due consideration of its comparative youth—for automobiles, so far as practical purposes are concerned, have been in use but little more than eleven years. Prior to that time, they were experimental and deemed to be toys for the rich.

With almost 400,000 machines in use in America and the number fast increasing, the statement that the automobile is now the tool of civilization admits of little argument. The so-called pleasure car, or passenger-carrying vehicle, is to a large degree an absolute necessity to a great number of people, not one of whom would think of giving up his car any more than he would consider dispensing with his telephone after its advantages were appreciated. In addition, there are thousands of new owners entering the field every month, all of whom are receiving proof of an indisputable nature in favor of the motor car's advantages.

The use of cars is now so general and the conveniences and time-saving qualities so apparent in our everyday life that machines are not alone taking the place of the horse but are opening up new fields in our lives that would be undreamed of under ordinary conditions. As a health-giver and as an educational factor the motor is far more important than is a mere vehicle for pleasure driving. Every family can find almost continuous use for the modern motor vehicle. A prominent manufacturer points out that the head of the house can use it going to and from his business, for making business calls, entertaining customers and business associates, and for touring. This use of the car gives him a greater knowledge of the country, while the mental and physical exercise of driving makes for better digestion and better health. The ownership of a car certainly adds prestige. A man's wife and daughters may use the car for social calls, entertaining and for open-air driving.

As a willing slave for all work, the motor vehicle is now entering that broad commercial field involving the transportation of freight and the quicker and more economical distribution of merchandise, which foretells the emancipation of the horse, and tends to bring close to hand the time when that noble animal will become the pet of mankind, instead of the slave of a cruel business life. It would be absurd to say that the horse will be relegated quickly. The displacement proposition will be of a steady but not abnormal growth. Nevertheless, the ultimate outcome must see traffic, especially in large cities where it is of a congested nature, given over entirely to power driven machines. It is not too optimistic to say that ten years from now a horse on the streets of New York or London will be as rare as a motor vehicle was ten years ago.

Altho the growth of the automobile industry has been of a magical character, the zenith has been reached without any great reaction, mainly because the trade has been in strong business hands, with mechanical men of the highest ability developing machines along practical and sane lines. The trade now is like that of any other industry. In the best known factories, which produce almost all the automobiles in use, there are ample facilities for making sufficient machines to supply the normal demand.

Mechanical Details of 1911 Cars

By C. E. Duryea.

Yearly the automobile shows have been growing more interesting. This is due to the fact that the public has become "motor-wise." Instead of noticing only the bodies, colors and equipment of cars, the visitors to the shows now keenly inspect and discuss the vital portions of the vehicles. The show which opened in Madison Square Garden on Jan 7, under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers offers to visitors the greatest collection of pleasure vehicles and commercial vehicles ever seen together under one roof.

Never before has there been offered so fine an opportunity to see such a wide range of motor vehicles, from the little Brush runabout to the tenton Hewitt truck.

It is impossible to tell briefly the many niceties and new wrinkles in construction. The machines must be seen and carefully examined to be appreciated, but a little resume of some of the things to be found and comparison may not be amiss.

Cooling.

In comparing the various exhibits we see that altho water cooling has lost slightly, and air cooling has gained very appreciably, radiators have not changed. About the same proportion this year as last use the cellular or honeycomb type.

Altho less in number (31 per cent. to 66 per cent.) the users of the tubular type of radiator are no less representative. Clearly the type does not matter. Both have reached perfection. The user may decide on the shape or size to suit, or makers may use their distinctive shapes, as the most of them do.

Brakes.

Brakes show more change. The shaft brake is slowly losing ground and the duobl rear brake is gaining. From 88.2 per cent. last year to 59 per cent. this year is a gain of about 6 per cent. The power of the shaft brake is not to be denied, and its freedom from dirt is in its favor, while it is usually simpler than the double hand rear brakes, but the style is toward the rear brake and till it expends itself makers do well to follow.

The Clutch.

Clutches show more diversity than any other main feature. Brakes are by bands almost wholly, a few shoe brakes being seen. The service is almost identical. The brake must take out of the vehicle the energy put into it thru the clutch. The brake slips till the load is stopped. The clutch slips till it is started. Most clutches will slip the drivers if the engine is powerful enough. Most brakes will slip the same wheels if applied hard enough.

The clutch is used possibly more often, but the brake gets more severe use. Yet we have cone, disk plate, band and shoe clutches. Brakes are almost universally run dry, but clutches are often run in oil. The growth in use of the band clutch, from 6.2 per cent. last year to 7.3 per cent. this year, a gain of 18 per cent., may be an indication that designers are recognizing the god features of the brake band for clutch purposes. The cone clutch seems to have lost 42.6 per cent. last year, against 40.4 per cent. this is a restrogression of over 5 per cent. Plate clutches dropped from 10.5 per cent. to 6.1 per cent., while disk clutches rose from 40.7 per cent. last year to 45 per cent. this year. Since the distinction between these two forms is not very marked, it is safest to consider them together.

Some makers and some statisticians consider them as the same type, and often they are called by either name. Together we find 51.2 per cent. last year, against 51.1 per cent. this.

THE AUTO AS A HEALTH PRODUCER

The most interesting thing about the automobile is that it is not a luxury or a rich man's plaything, but enables men to double their capacity for work and at the same time is a means of greatly improving their health.

There are five cases where the automobile is a necessity to one where it is not. The family that lives a few miles from town used horses and carriages for years. They always owned the best horses they could afford. In instances farmers have driven teams worth $500 and up and a carriage worth from $200 to $300 or more. Such people drive automobiles now and save horseflesh and time.

There are thousands of city men who are doing just double the work they were able to accomplish before owning an automobile. Is it an extravagance for such people to own a car?

In almost every office a few years ago were pale faced, puny looking fellows who were called men. They tried all kinds of exercises to make health. What has been the result since the automobile has, been brought within their reach? They have become stout, husky men, with a brown upon their cheeks which equals that of their country brothers. "Red blooded" has become a term which is much in vogue. Did you ever hear it before the automobile arrived?

It is not the office man alone who gets the benefit. His family accompanies him when he rides after office hours. The result is a great improvement in health. Instead of a month of fresh air during the summer vacation, it is a delightful trip daily.

Who ever knew of dimands and laces doing this good, or any other goods outside of gratifying a love of vanity and display? The automobile is indeed a factor in American life that cannot be removed. It is here to stay and will last as long as the world stands or until some more improved method of transporting individuals quickly and economically can be devised.

Raises Land Prices.

Under the combined influence of motor vehicles and good roads the price of land in rural communities is going up hand over fist. This is not to be wondered at in view of all the circumstances. Until the suburbanite came upon the scene and grew in numbers the farmers and the city man dwelt in two separate worlds.

The latter thanked his stars that he did not have to live in the country, and the farmer frequently admitted with great frankness that if he had his choice he, too, would become an urban dweller.

The trouble was that there was no means of communication between the two sections, and the real advantages of the country were quite overshadowed by the feeling that isolation and loneliness were the inevitable fate of those who cast their lot there.

The trolley and the telephone made a beginning in breaking down this artificial barrier between city and country. But their influence was limited, and it required the coming of those other twins—automobiles and good roads—to begin the work of levelling the obstacle that separates these two sections.

Give the farmer roads that can be travelled at all times—winter as well as summer, at night equally with day—and vehicles with which to practically annihilate distance, and what more can he and his family want? They can come to the city and, having tasted its pleasures, go back to their comfortable homes and enjoy it all the more for the change of scene.

As to the dweller in the city—that huge hive of swarming humanity, where living costs more each year and he becomes more cramped and confined as time passes—the country beckons and allures, and in not a few cases its seductions prevail.

But even if the urbanite only visits the country he leaves money behind him and it is better for his visit. Let the two sections mingle more and more freely, and in course of time the line of demarcation will become less and less distinct and finally almost disappear.

WESTERN CANADA SHOW.

Arrangements are being made for the building of the first automobile exhibition in Western Canada, in Winnipeg, from February 13 to 18. The Winnipeg Motor Trades Association is promoting the affair, and about sixty cars will be displayed.

ANTI-FREEZING.

Regarding the relative merits of denatured alcohol and wood alcohol, the following tabulations will show the freezing point of these solutions:

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Percent: solution	Freezing point
10	25
20	12
30	2
40	20 below
50	35 below

WOOD ALCOHOL

Percent solution	Freezing point
5	25
10	17
15	10
20	5
25	3
30	10 below

A GREAT REDUCTION.

A sweeping reduction in automobile prices on many of its models is announced by the United States Motor Company. The reduction is made possible thru the co-operation and organization realized in the formation of the company.

There is little doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the industry that the announcement marks the beginning of a new epoch in motor car standards.

Full page advertisements announcing the new prices, appearing in the newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific on New Year's Day and on the eve of the New York show, have created a deep impression upon manufacturers, dealers and buyers alike.

It is a sequel of the company's statement issued months ago when President Benjamin Brisco said: "The object of the United States Motor Company is to realize in the highest degree, efficiency and economy resulting from concentration and co-operation in production and distribution whereby the best value is given to the public in motor cars at the lowest prices consistent with but a fair and reasonable profit."

HAS TOUGH DRIVE THRU STICKY CLAY.

Harry Bickle, of Chardon, Ohio, the gentleman who handles Ford Motor Cars in that part of the country, has more nerve than the average autoist. On Thursday morning, Bickle left Chardon for Plainesville in his Ford model T. a distance of more than thirty miles ,and made the trip in a little over an hour.

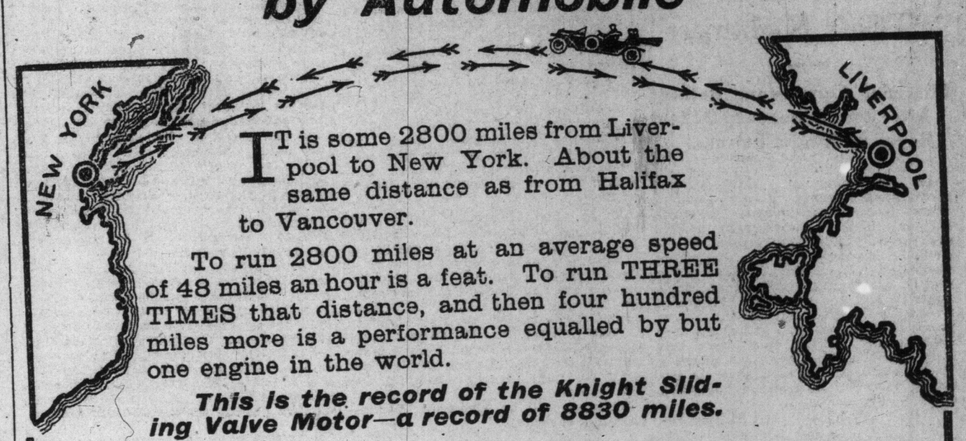
The road between the country seats is one of the worst and most dangerous in that locality, as it is up and down hill most of the way and covered with slippery clay. Anyone who has driven over this rough, hilly, sticky clay country can appreciate what this trip meant after recent heavy rains and snows which put these roads in about as bad condition as they have been in for a year.

Bickle ran most of the way on high gear and when he reached the top of a hill, he put on his brakes and turned his car into a bob-sled.

A NOVEL CAR.

A speed car weighing but 1600 pounds and constructed according to entirely original specifications has been built by the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company for S. G. Averell of New York city. Mr. Averell is to spend the winter months on the Island of Porto Rico with this unique vehicle.

Liverpool to New York by Automobile



IT is some 2800 miles from Liverpool to New York. About the same distance as from Halifax to Vancouver.

To run 2800 miles at an average speed of 48 miles an hour is a feat. To run THREE TIMES that distance, and then four hundred miles more is a performance equalled by but one engine in the world.

This is the record of the Knight Sliding Valve Motor—a record of 8830 miles.

In the test given it by the Royal Automobile Club (the highest authority in Europe) a 22 horsepower Knight Motor ran as far as from Liverpool to New York, back to Liverpool, back again to New York, and four hundred miles on the second return journey, maintaining an average speed of forty-eight miles.

Every-day records come and go, but the KNIGHT ENGINE RECORD STANDS.

Despite the prestige gained by this record no engine builder has attempted to put his product to a similiar test.

The Russell car owns the exclusive Canadian rights to the Knight Motor. The claims for this motor are greater power, greater reliability, greater smoothness and silence in operation, greater economy.

The Knight sliding valves are beyond question the most momentous improvement in engine building in years.

Our Catalogue gives full information. Our three leading models are equipped with Knight Motor. Do not purchase a car without satisfying yourself regarding this really wonderful invention.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, West Toronto

Makers of High Grade Automobiles

TORONTO BRANCH: 100 RICHMOND STREET WEST

Other Branches: Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

CHAS. H. WALDRON OFFERS HIS GREATER
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
WITH THE PEER OF ALL CHARACTER COMEDIANS
FRANK FINNEY
THE NEW PLAY
AT THE NORTH POLE
Join the once a week club, for particulars apply at ticket office. You can have the same seat reserved every week, all that you are obliged to do, is to call for same before 7 p.m. on date of use.

GAYETY
DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

7 SMASHING BIG SCENES
AND AMERICA'S
PRETTIEST CHORUS

THE Stage

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

ALEXANDRA—
"TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE."
PRINCESS—
"THE MONTREAL OPERA CO."
GRAND—
"IN OLD KENTUCKY."
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"
STAR
"THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS."
GAYETY—
"TROCADERO BURLESQUERS."

Helen Ware wonders why 99 per cent. of people who write plays seize on ideas which have no interest to the general public, nor have dramatic possibilities.

Why, the moment you become a star everyone wants to put you on the high road to riches by advising you to invest your money in all sorts of schemes?

Why, because you are in the profession you are asked to indorse every old kind of medicinal preparation for making fat people stouter and thin people slimmer?

Why, the moment you become a star your hotel rates increase from $1.50 a day to $4.00?

Why you are compelled to stand for all sorts of stories that are without rhyme or reason, and fifty-nine different definitions for success as a star?

Winona Winter used to be a ventriloquist.

Same Bernard formerly posed as a proprietor of a burlesque organization which were not unlike the Weber and Fields' travesties.

Marie Dressler in "Tillie's Nightmare"

Charming Comedienne Returns After Long Absence to Delight Royal Alexandra Patrons.

An announcement which should prove most welcome to local theatregoers is the engagement of Marie Dressler in Lew Fields' new musical production, "Tillie's Nightmare," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, beginning to-morrow (Monday). It has been a matter of genuine regret that Marie Dressler has not appeared here more frequently in the past three or four years. No funnier man or woman ever stepped foot on the stage than this comedienne, and her return to this city after such a prolonged absence is expected to result in crowded houses at every performance.

"Tillie's Nightmare" comes here direct with the entire orginal cast and stage embellishments which characterized its phenomenal run of 350 performances at the Lew Fields' Herald Square Theatre, New York.

It is as Tillie Blobbs, daughter of a keeper of a boarding house in Skineatales, a small town in New York State, that Marie Dressler makes her appearance. She is the drudge of the family, and when as the curtain rises on the first scene she plans to go to the theatre with her rustic lover, it will be the first night off she has had in two years. At the very last moment, Tillie's mother demands that she stay home and make pickles, and the scene draws to a close with the boarders—a broken-down old bookkeeper, who imagines he is an inventor; a team of cheap vaudeville people; a brassy drummer, and Tillie's work-dodging sister—all departing for the show. Tired out, the poor drudge falls asleep in her chair, and then comes the nightmare. In an entertainment of this kind, the surprises which come with the unfolding of the plot, form such a delightful factor, that it is never well to tell in advance the story of the play. Suffice to say that all of Tillie's friends appear under unusual conditions, and that the merriment is of the whirl-wind variety. It is most unusual for a modern musical play to have such a consistent and coherent plot as Edgar Smith has written for "Tillie's Nightmare."

Composer A. Baldwin Sloan has written tuneful music for this play, while Ned Wayburn has outdone himself in the way of chorus numbers and ensembles.

As is now theatrical history, Mr. Fields has surrounded Miss Dressler with a company of unusual merit, and a most elaborate production made in eight scenes. Among the principal players are the Misses Octavia Broske, May Montford, Lottie Uart, Ethel Fairbanks, Nellie De Grasse, May Brennan, Aarons' Original Dancing Girls, and the Messrs. Clarence Harvey, Horace Newman, Charles H. Bowers, George and John Gorman, Harry Laughlin and Sim Pulen.

Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

Montreal Grand Opera Company Makes Toronto Bow This Week

Canadian Musical Organization Will be Heard During The Week at Princess—Famous Singers and Permanent Orchestra of 40.

With two of the most famous singers of the world's operatic stage in the persons of Edmond Clement and Frances Alda, with a large company of other singers hardly less capable tho less known to fame, and with the great permanent orchestra of forty men which has been described by all the Montreal critics as the most brilliant ever heard in opera in that city, the Montreal Opera Company makes its first bow to the critical public at the Princess on Monday, and during the whole of the week will present a constant change of bill chosen from its varied repertoire.

The opening performance will be the duplicate of one which was described by the Montreal critics as marking an epoch of musical history. This was the production of "Carmen" in which Edmond Clement, greatest tenor of the Opera Comique and of France, as Don Jose was paired with Esther Ferrabini, the great dramatic soprano of the Italian section and as fine an artist in French as in Italian, in the role of the gypsy cigaret girl. In this performance Carmen and her unfortunate lover are made of equal importance in the focus of the drama—as the composer intended but as is never done in this country, where the opera is always given as a vehicle for a mezzo-soprano "star." Clement's Don Jose is a great tragic creation, as impressive in the passion and dignity of the love scenes of the early acts as in the brutal and murderous madness of the deserted lover in the end. Ferrabini's Carmen is no sentimentalized courtesan, but the fiery, proud, daring and sensuous peasant-girl, shown in all the animal splendor of which the Sicilian players were such incomparable examples. In the tremendous drama of these two souls as acted by two great artists and expressed by Bizet's thrilling orchestration under the baton o fsuch a leader as Agide Jacchia, there is little space for the accessory characters, yet there are played by singers of high repute: Zara as Escamillo, Alice Muchot, prima donna of the regular French company, as Frasquita, Henri Varillat as the captain and Marti and Magnanelle as the two smugglers. It is altogether an astounding cast.

There follows on Tuesday, "La Boheme," best loved of all Puccini's poignant and tuneful music-dramas, with Ferrabini again (in what was considered her greatest role until this season she equalled or surpassed it with the later Italian operas), and Ugo Colombini, a tenor of whose acting abilities and musical intelligence the Montreal critics and those of the New York musical papers are enthusiastic admirers.

On Wednesday the second of the two great gala nights, with the second of the world-known stars in her most successful role as the heroine of Massenet's exquisitely singable opera of "Manon." Frances Alda is known to every follower of grand opera for her high reputation both at the Metropolitan and at Covent Garden, where her deliciously smooth and expressive voice and intelligent acting have placed her among the great sopranos of the age. As a visiting artist she sang four times in the Montreal opera, and was so thoroly satisfied with the surroundings there that when Director Jeannotte asked her to come and strengthen the Toronto program with one appearance she was delighted to acquiese. Both her Manon and her Mimi were greatly admired in Montreal, as they had already been by audiences all over Europe and in New York. "Manon," while it has been given in Toronto, is not too well-known here. It narrates the tale of the unfortunate "Manon Lescaut" of Abbe Prevost's tale, which it closely follows, and is full of suave and exquisite music both for the soprano and for the Chevalier des Grieux, Manon's young and simple-minded lover, the latter's music culminating in the famous and thrilling aria, "Away, Sweet Image," which as sung by Louis Deru, the company's French tenor, never failed to bring down the house. The opera is sung in the original French.

Thursday, in Italian, Pucolni's "La Tosca," a fine sample of modern operatic methods applied to Sardou's wonderfully-constructed melodrama. Naturally this piece makes tremendous demands for acting, which are amply met by Ferrabini as Tosca, Colombini as Cavaradossi, her brilliant and daring lover who is tortured within her hearing and finally killed by order of Scarpia, and Pimazzoni, a rich and impressive basso, as the fiendish Scarpia himself. This production found especial favor with the Earl and Countess Grey, who "commanded" a second special performance of it in Montreal and came from Ottawa specially to hear it.

On Friday, also in Italian, an absolute novelty to Toronto in the shape of Mascagni's interesting opera, "L'Amico Fritz." This opera, based on the well-known Erckmann-Chatrian rural tale of "L'Ami Fritz," is of light and almost comic texture, and tells how Fritz, a worthy and wealthy farmer but a misogynist, is won in spite of himself by the bright eyes of Suzel, the pretty daughter of his steward. Much of the music is in Mascagni's best vein and is full of that peasant picturesqueness which made "Cavalleria" world-famous.

Saturday matinee will offer another French work, almost a novelty, for "Lakme" has not been performed here since Thomas gave it almost twenty years ago. Revived last year by the New Orleans Company, it was an immense success with both French and English opera-goers wherever they gave it, and especially in the Canadian cities which they visited.

FERNANDO AUTORI, BARITONE, WITH THE MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY, AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

Altho the company contains very few Canadians—for there are not many such in the ranks of grand opera anywhere—it is a noteworthy fact that its entire direction is in the hands of a Montrealer, A. Clerk Jeannotte, a former pupil and friend of the De Reszkes, and for some years associated with the producing department of the Metropolitan Opera. The conductor selected by Mr. Jeannotte, Signor Agide Jacchia, is not unknown to Toronto, but his splendid work with poor materials during previous visits gave little more than a hint of what he would achieve when provided with a strong permanent company. Most of the orchestra under his baton are former members of the Manhattan and Metropolitan forces, including several soloists of international reputation.

"In Old Kentucky" Grand This Week

One of Most Popular of Stage Offerings With Some New Features.

Not many plays nowadays hold the attention of the public year after year as has "In Old Kentucky," which comes to the Grand this week and yet to-day it is one of the most popular offerings on the stage. The tendency of latter-day dramatists is to write upon themes of immediate public interest, questions of contemporaneous importance. These are the plays that interest for a day or a year and then become stale. Not so with a play like "In Old Kentucky," which, it would seem, was written for all time and to fit all changes in public sentiment. It is not so difficult to account for the continued prosperity of the piece when its dramatic merit and generous supply of excellent features are considered. It tells a delightful story of the Kentucky hills, it depicts stirring incidents true to any time and clime, and it abounds in a simple, wholesome philosophy of true living that makes a direct appeal to all. The pickaninny feature (a score or more of little colored lads in songs, dances and band music) delights young and old alike, the horse race loses none of its interest by frequent repetition, and the comedy is so unctuous and breezy that it never fails to please. One secret of "In Old Kentucky's" wonderful success is an excellent company, which is always provided by the management. A high standard of excellence in this respect is always maintained. In last year's organization, a charming young actress, Miss Mildred Johnson, made a substantial hit in the role of the mountain heroine. Madge Brierly has been retained for this season. Bert G. Clark also remains in the role of "The Colonel" in which he has been seen for almost the entire period of "In Old Kentucky's" career. Frank P. Conway will play the young Kentucky horseman; Frank Layson and John H. Mack, Paul Pilkington, Conrad Cantzen, Carol Warren and Helen Gurney are in this year's cast. The production is entirely new for the present season. During the week at the Grand, the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

SCENE FROM THE GREAT NEWSPAPER PLAY, "THE FOURTH ESTATE," WHICH WILL BE SEEN AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA NEXT WEEK.

Photo Shop Heads Big Bill at Shea's

Manager Shea Keeping Up Holiday Cheer by Furnishing Novel Attractions.

Manager Shea is keeping up the holiday cheer at Shea's Theater and the bill this week is full of novelty, good music and comedy. The big vaudeville house is the favorite place of amusement these days and capacity has been the rule at every performance for several weeks and the list of attractions this week will mean an advance sale of seats.

Heading this week's bill is the latest of miniature musical comedy, "The Photo Shop," Jesse Lasky's biggest and newest offering. Manager Shea has for several seasons been presenting the Lasky attractions and they have never failed to find the warmest approval from the Sheagoing audience. "The Photo Shop" is headed by Chas. L. Stein and Marie Fleming in the characters of Daniel Push and Miss Posing, and a company of twenty singing and dancing girls assist in the tuneful merry-making. Special and elaborate scenery is employed in the setting of the act and the costumes are said to be the most gorgeous of the season. The music is catchy and the act is sure to be one of the big attractions of the week. As a special attraction on the bill, York and Adams, the sterling Hebrew comedians, will make their first vaudeville appearance in several seasons. They were last seen in Toronto as the stars of "Playing the Ponies" and are big favorites with theatregoers. Their material is new and original and they will be warmly welcomed. Harry First and his appearance here in a one-act play, "The Strongest Link." This act has been retained at the vaudeville houses in New York for several weeks and has been a sensation, and Manager Shea is giving his patrons one of the greatest treats of the season in securing the offering for the week. Mr. First is assisted by a great company of well-known players and the playlet is nothing short of a sensation. Cliff Berzac, with his donkey comedienne, Maud, and his tiny ponies, will be one of the special attractions for the week, and the grown-ups and the kiddies will laugh alike at the antics of both. Albert Hole, the phenomenal English boy soprano, will be heard. This boy was heard in Toronto last season and the beauty of his fresh, young voice has not been forgotten. He is singing an entirely new repertoire. Paul La Croix, the "Mad Hatter," will be another great comedy number on the bill. La Croix has more hats and does more stunts with them than can be imagined. De Renzo and La Due are aerial wonders, and Wills and Hassen are the novelty equilibrists. The big bill will close with new pictures on the kinetograph.

"The Shepherd King" Next Week.

Wright Lorimer, the talented romantic actor and Biblical scholar, will return to the Grand week of January 23, and be seen in his beautiful spectacular drama, "The Shepherd King." This play has been endorsed by the leading clergy in the big cities in the United States and many have recommended it to their congregations, as a play that should receive their patronage.

Referring to the production recently The New York Sun said that it was another "Ben Hur."

"The Deep Purple" has succeeded Mrs. Leslie Carter at the Lyric Theatre, New York.

FAMOUS RACING SCENE, IN THE CLASSIC OF SOUTHERN DRAMAS, "IN OLD KENTUCKY," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
4 SHOWS DAILY 4 | WEEK COMMENCING JAN. 16 | 4 SHOWS DAILY 4
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9

PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 10c
Evenings 10c and 20c

THIS WEEK'S SHOW CAPS THE CLIMAX OF HIGH GRADE VAUDEVILLE.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
THE "AFRICANDERS"
COLORED MINSTRELS
FIFTY TWO PEOPLE.
The Greatest Organization of Its Kind in Existence.

PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 10c
Evenings 10c and 20c

THE MAJESTICOGRAPH

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

SEATS BELL PIANO CO. 146 YONGE ST.

THIS WEEK | MATINEES | WEDNESDAY SATURDAY

LEW FIELDS Presents

THE FAMOUS COMEDIENNE

MARIE DRESSLER

IN THE MAMMOTH NEW YORK MUSICAL SENSATION "TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE"

PRACTICALLY DIRECT AFTER 350 TIMES AT LEW FIELDS' HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, NEW YORK. | WITH THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL CAST OF 70 PEOPLE AND ORCHESTRA OF 19.

A HOST OF PRETTY GIRLS AND REAL COMEDIANS

NEXT WEEK THIS TIME SURE

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER PLAY

THE FOURTH ESTATE

SEATS READY THURSDAY

NO PHONE ORDERS TAKEN FOR THIS ENGAGEMENT

SIX MONTHS IN NEW YORK

SEVEN MONTHS IN CHICAGO

(LIEBLER & CO., Managers

The Cherry Blossoms A Positive Novelty

Ever Popular Burlesque Attraction Coming to Star This Week.

What may be considered as a positive novelty in this season's list of attractions to be offered at the Star Theatre is the ever popular show, "The Cherry Blossoms," which starts a week's engagement at this popular play house on Monday. This company is too well known to the patrons of this house to need any introduction, suffice it to say, that the company will present one of the most pleasing and interesting and original programs ever seen here. The production is a positive novelty, and entirely different from any other company. In addition to the vaudeville portion of the program two light and breezy satires are presented, and both are said to contain much merit and many novelties, in the way of catchy musical numbers, and good, clean, light comedy. The management pride themselves in having an attraction that is so uproariously funny as to have a laugh for everyone, yet so far above the average attraction of this kind, that is not compelled to resort to horse play or vulgarity to draw patronage.

Trocadero Company Gayety This Week

High-Class Burlesque and Musical Novelty Aggregation Next Attraction.

That the character of burlesque this season will be a radical departure, and marked advance over previous years, is demonstrated by Manager Waldron's present effort as presented by his new Trocadero Company. He has set a standard this year for high-class burlesque and musical novelties that other managers will find it hard to approach, while none will eclipse the splendidly equipped organization in the burlesque field this season.

Manager Charles Waldron's judgment in the selection of his company this season is apparent in the splendid voices of every member. The principals are all splendid singers, while the chorus is composed of girls who are not only young and pretty, but who were selected on account of their superior knowledge of music, combined with sweet and pleasing voices. The ensemble numbers with the Trocadero Company this season will be features of the show, and no such musical effort will be found in any of the traveling shows. The vehicle that will introduce the company will be a musical burlesque consisting of a prolog and two acts, entitled, "Finney at the North Pole." It has a good plot and tells an allegorical story which affords ample scope for scenic and costume effect and abounds in beautiful transformations. The comedians have a splendid opportunity to exploit their talents, and the fun moves in a steady, consistent groove all thru the piece, with plenty of musical embellishments on the side. The opening scene shows the ship in the ice and the story hinges around the discovery of a beautiful woman lost in the ice fields, who tells a fascinating story of a wonderful country above and beyond, to which the explorers and company find their way in the course of the narrative and also to a race course scene in France, which gives another change of scene. The principals of the company include Frank Finney, Sam Adams, Martin Walsh, Frank Ross, Geo. Brennan, John Griffith, Chas. Madison, Thos. Bullock, Minnie Burke, Jeannette Young and Daisy Lundy.

The cast was made up of Louis James, Julia Arthur, Frank Losee, Marion Elmore, George Edeson, Mrs. Seldwin Irwin, Frederick Bock and W. H. Elwood. Of these then famous names only one is now familiar to playgoers on current programs—that of Frank Losee, who is playing the Jewish banker in "The House Next Door" with J. E. Dodson. The others have stepped out of the theatrical world or passed on and are no more.

Louis James, who was the original Col. Sandusky Doolittle, is dead, having closed his career in harness some time in the early months of this year. Miss Arthur, who was the Barbara Holton, has retired to private life as the wife of an immensely wealthy Boston man, Mr. B. P. Cheney. Miss Elmore, who played Madge originally, and who had a career of many successes, is content now to travel with her husband, Mr. Losee, and to look on at others acting. Mr. Bock, the first Horace Holon, is dead, as is George Edeson, father of Robert Edeson of the present lay, and first representative of the negro, Uncle Neb. Mrs. Irwin is also numbered with the dead and W. H. Elwood has disappeared from the stage.

A few months after this "try out" Mr. Litt put the play on regularly with a fine cast, which included Bert G. Clark, still playing Col. Sandusky Doolittle; Bettina Gerard of sad memory; George W. Deyo, Charles K. French, Harrison Hunter and other actors of wide reputation.

PRINCESS WEEK OF JANUARY 16 ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY

The Complete Italian & French Opera Company of the MONTREAL OPERA

With EDMOND CLEMENT and FRANCES ALDA

AGIDE JACCHIA, Conductor—The Full Montreal Orchestra of Forty.

Mon., Jan. 16, 8.15 p.m. in French, BIZET'S CARMEN (Gala performance. *Edmond Clement* as Don Jose.)

Tues., Jan. 17, 8.15 p.m., in Italian, PUCCINI'S LA BOHEME

Wed., Jan. 18, 8.15 p.m., in French, MASSENET'S MANON (Gala performance, with *Frances Alda* as Manon.)

Thurs., Jan. 19, 8.15 p.m., in Italian, PUCCINI'S LA TOSCA

Fri., Jan. 20, 8.15 p.m. in Italian, MASCAGNI'S L'AMICO FRITZ

Sat. Mat. Jan. 21, 2.15 p.m., in French, DELIBES' LAKME

Sat. Eve. Jan. 21, 8.15 p.m. in Italian, PUCCINI'S MADAM BUTTERFLY

Esther Ferrabini, the great Italian soprano, will appear in all Italian performances; Ugo Colombini, Giuseppe Pimazzoni, Alice Michot, Louis Deru, etc., etc. Company of one hundred. A. Clerk Jeannotte, Director General.

WEEK OF JANUARY 23 WITH REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

JULIAN ELTINGE

THE MAN YOU ALL KNOW

PRESENTED BY A. H. WOODS IN THE BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT OF MANY YEARS

"THE FASCINATING WIDOW"

BY THE AUTHORS OF "MADAME SHERRY"

RICH IN WIT AND INTERESTING IN CHARACTER

THE POLAR DANCERS, WITH WAL DRON'S TROCADERO BURLESQUERS, AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

The "Africanders" Colored Minstrels

Greatest Organization of its Kind to Appear at Majestic Theatre This Week.

Reese Bros. troupe of famous Africanders (colored minstrels) numbering fifty-two people, including a genuine Dixie band, which recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe, will hold forth this week, beginning tomorrow afternoon, at the Majestic Theatre, in conjunction with a clever combination of vaudeville performers. The cast includes such notable colored entertainers as Messrs. Arthur Reese, Ollie Reese, Tom Davis, Rube Johnston, William Carltin, and Octavia Beasley. The first part, without which a real minstrel show could not get along, as presented by this organization, is vastly different from the old-time minstrel first part. Here begins a story that runs the whole way thru the show. The opening scene is at the Southland Hunt Club, a swell negro organization. A group of the enterprising members form themselves into an expedition party for the purpose of discovering the north pole, the idea being to give the colored race a place in history. The trip is made in an airship. In "Parkland," the first stop, the colored aeroplanists are captured for unavoidably descending upon the roof of the palace of the king of that place. After explaining their mission, however, they are allowed to resume their journey. They make a lively ascent again. Later they encounter Aurora Borealis and Polar bears, but are finally rewarded by finding the pole, which they lug back to Southland, where it is eventually purchased by a colored barber, who has it painted in the regulation colors of the tonsorial profession and installed in the front of his shop.

Brand new and original fun is injected into the first part during which several solos are rendered by eminent colored soloists all of which are new and sparkling. The finale of the first part is entitled "Coons of every nation and ragtime scottische" in which the real plantation pastime is the predominating feature which the audiences always enjoy and appreciate. Then follows several clever vaudeville specialties, which are bound to meet with the approval of the most fastidious. The closing part of the minstrel entertainment is entitled, "The Colored Asylum," which serves to introduce the Reese Bros. who assume the roles of colored keepers in a lunatic asylum. The troubles they encounter come fast and furious. During the progress of the skit they are ably supported by a capable aggregation of buck and wing dancers, who give practical demonstrations of the real old-time plantation buck and wing dancing.

EDNA CLAYTON, WITH "THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

Percy Haswell in Vaudeville.

Vaudeville has claimed Miss Percy Haswell is a well-known stock actress Chicago, on January 23, she will appear for the first time in a playlet by Allan Fawcett, called "Master Will's Players," the "Will" in this instance referring to the Immortal Bard. Miss Haswell is a well-know stock actress and has also appeared in many metropolitan successes. She has also played Shaksperean roles which fact, in the main, is responsible for the writing of "Master Will's Players."

Nazimova, now touring the south after a hurried trip to the coast, will shortly return to New York when she will be seen at her own theatre in a new play.

The Original Cast of "Old Kentucky"

Prominent Professional People Who First Presented the Popular Southern Drama.

"In Old Kentucky" in its long, honorable and successful career of near a score of years has had many players for its several roles of fame and fortune, but it has probably never had a more distinguished cast than that which first gave it a presentation behind the footlights.

That was in the summer of 1892 at the Grand Opera House in St. Paul, Minnesota, and the company was one that Jacob Litt had brought together for a stock season during the warm days of the summer. The season had drawn almost to its close when Charles T. Dazey, then a young man, armed with a letter from John A. Hamlin, owner and manager of the Grand Opera House, Chicago, sought an audience with Jacob Litt and read him the play. Mr. Litt was pleased with the reading and determined to try the play out, and if it went well, he promised to give it a regular production. So "In Old Kentucky" had its first learning on the three last days of the summer stock season.

Female Impersonator Is Julian Eltinge

Will Appear in "The Fascinating Widow" at the Princess Next Week.

The handsomest woman on the stage is a man, and those who go to the Princess Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee, Jan. 23, 24, 25, and see Julian Eltinge in "The Fascinating Widow," will say so. In his offering Eltinge appears as a man in the early part of the first act, and the makers of his vehicle, who are also responsible for such musical hits as "Madame Sherry," which is also under the A. H. Woods' direction, have managed a plausible reason for the famous creator of feminine types to masquerade as a girl Eltinge and his play are said to be an absolute novelty in present-day theatricals and infinite possibilities are offered for the display of his unique and extraordinary talents. As an impersonator of feminine charms he has already been looked upon as preeminent. Eltinge's make-ups are astonishingly clever and his gorgeous array of gowns are said to be far ahead of anything ever displayed upon the American boards. The story of "The Fascinating Widow" concerns a college youth named Hal Blake (Julian Eltinge), who is greatly enamored of a certain attractive maiden named Margaret Leffingwell. Her mother objecting and wishing a son-in-law of her own choice, tries to make a match with one, Oswald Wentworth. Blake, to shield himself from the consequences of a whipping he gives Oswald, his rival for the hand of Margaret, dons the garb of a young and dashing widow. In this disguise he ensnares his rival and receives a marriage proposal from him. With various allurements Eltinge, as Mrs. Monte, proceeds to win the admiration of all the men he meets. He works with such success that he completely turns the heads of his opponent in the game and events go so far as to have the guests assembled in the college chapel for the wedding before he tells who he really is. When his rival's perfidy is disclosed Margaret's mother readily gives her consent to the marriage of Margaret and Hal Blake. The complications, lines and situations are such as to create no end of laughter and the transformation from the bride to the man in full evening attire makes the audience sit up with wonder and amazement. The change is made in a trifle less than two minutes. The Eltinge costumes are said to be gorgeous and the music catchy.

Lulu Glaser's stay at the Herald Square Theatre has been extended.

STAR

Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

WEEK OF JANUARY 16

THE REAL LEADER OF THEM ALL

THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS

RIPE FOR PICKING

THE ACKNOWLEDGED MISTRESSES OF MIRTH AND MELODY. A COMPETENT CONCLAVE OF CONSISTENT COMEDY CREATORS

THIS SHOW IS THE CURE ALL

TAKE WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERS AND GET IN LINE TO SEE THE BIG FINE SHOW

Next Week—"COZY CORNER GIRLS."

SECTION OF THE MARIE DRESSLER SPECIAL OVER THE GRAND TRUNK, SHOWING HOW SHE TRAVELS THRU CANADA. THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF OVER 100 PERSONS, AND THE TRAIN OF 2 MOGUL LOCOMOTIVES, 3 60-FOOT BGGAGE CARS, 3 PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPERS, 1 DINING CAR AND 1 DAY COACH.

The Two Lepers

Sermon By Bishop Evans.

When I remember that the night is dark and stormy, and that thousands of dollars are expended to bring the greatest talent of the American pulpit and the sweetest singers of the American continent to divide themselves in a number of churches to carry on what is prophesied to be the greatest revival of the age, when I stop to think that this is true concerning our city to-night and then gaze upon the immense congregation before me I feel deeply grateful.

The subject to-night is entitled The Two Lepers. My text will be found in 2nd Kings, 5th chapter, 13th verse, and reads as follows, "Wash and be clean." Leprosy was considered in olden times to be supernatural in its origin, a direct infliction of the Almighty and a type of spiritual defilement or sin. This may be supported by the scriptures themselves, for we read in No. 10 and 12 how Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron was cursed with leprosy in a moment because of her sin. In the chapter from which we have selected our text we learn that Gehazi was instantly, by the command of the prophet stricken by the Almighty with this same dreadful malady.

The Story of Naaman.

Now the chapter from which I have selected my text contains the narrative that may be briefly stated like this:

Naaman, the great Syrian captain is presented to us in all his glory and potentiality. Then, like a death note, after describing the greatness of the man it is said "He was a leper." A little slave girl of the Hebrew race had been brought to his home as a servant for the family. She was a little Former Day Saint, it would appear from the narrative, and while she was far from home and loved ones, perhaps a purchased slave, she had not forgotten the power of God and the love of God, and she straightway bore testimony to this love and power of God by saying, "Would to God that my master was with the prophet in Israel and he would be recovered of his leprosy." This reached the ears of the great Syrian captain, and as it is said that drowning men catch at the straw, so he made an effort to reach the prophet. It is said that he had ten talents of silver, six thousand pieces of gold and ten changes of rainment that he was going to present to the prophet in order to secure his favor. Now, I want you to notice the immense value that is represented in this case. A talent of gold is $29,160.00; a talent of silver, $1,944.00; a sheckel of gold, $9.75; a sheckel of silver, 75c. Now add this together, see the immense sum he was going to present to the prophet. Six thousand sheckles of gold, representing $58,500 of our money; ten talents of silver, $19,440 of our money. The immense gift valued altogether represents $77,940, to say nothing of the ten suits of clothes. A gift like that would tempt a great many men to change the doctrine, the principles of the gospel to suit the pew. We have read the warning many times in the Bible where men preached for money, divined for hire and made merchandise of the people. Men have been paid to change their views, religiously speaking, and that is largely the result of a thousand different denominations each contradicting the other.

Well, this great man goes down to the humble hut of the prophet but notice there was no bowing and scraping before wealth in the case of the prophet. He had a message to deliver and it ran something like this: "Go, dip seven times in Jordan and thou shalt be cleansed of thy leprosy."

"Dip seven times in Jordan!" Immediately the great Naaman flew into a rage, the record says, and he said, "Are not the rivers of Abana and Pharpar better than the rivers of Jordan?" and he started homeward. Now when you stop to think of the river of Abana and the river of Pharpar, fed by the glittering silver streams that flew down the mountains, beautiful, gurgling, laughing, rippling rivers and then compare them with the dirty, muddy Jordan in that section of country, you would hardly blame Naaman. But the prophet had no apology to make for God's message. Neither was he permitted to deviate to the right nor to the left. It was God's prerogative to command and the man's duty to obey, and when he refused to obey, the prophet had nothing more to say. The prophet could afford to be independent in this case but the leper could not afford to be independent. The prophet did not have the leprosy, it was the other gentleman.

Ready to Pay His Way.

And as he was journeying homeward his servant approached him and said, "Master, if the prophet had bad thee do some great thing thou wouldst have done it. How much rather when he saith unto thee, 'Wash and be clean.'" All this sounds like a colar plexus. It struck right home, he could not deny it. Had he not come prepared to pay over $77,000 to the man? He was ready to pay his way. We have thousands ready to do that to-day. If religion could be purchased the biggest villains on Wall-street would pay millions for a seat in the highest heaven. We would have the great men who are crushing labor, who are starving young girls with small wages, who are causing poverty in almost every city, and crime because of that poverty and thru which they become millionaires, trying to straighten up with the Almighty by building a library here and there, or giving very largely to the ministerial fund. But you discover in this case money could not buy the prophet to deviate the millionth part of an inch from the commandment of God. Neither could the money purchase the blessing of God, and I am glad of that. But when the great leper listened to the sermon a compunctious throb thrilled his soul. He knew he was guilty, he had been tried before the tribunal of his own conscience and the verdict was guilty. He had sense enough to stop the chariot and give orders "Right about face. Take me to the waters of Jordan." Now let us just imagine if we can in order fully to comprehend this story that one of our great statesmen of Canada, Laurier or Mr. Borden or some other great and good man—for all these statesmen are good men—let us suppose that he was smitten with this dread leprosy, this foul malady for which there was no cure so far as human agencies were concerned. Suppose that the notice is given out that this man is going down to the dock and that he is going to be immersed seven times in the murky waters of the Don in order to be cleansed of this foul malady. Don't you think that if that news was spread thruout Toronto that there would be perhaps 300,000 people flock to the banks to witness the ceremony, I can just imagine I hear the hoodlums yell "Look at the old fool. He thinks he is going to be cured by going down in that water. Down he goes, up he comes and he is just as bad as ever." And he repeats it six times without any visible effects. Says one, "If he was not a natural born fool he would quit that." But the command said. "Go dip seven times in Jordan." He went down the seventh time and the record says that he was healed, his flesh came upon him as pure as a little child and he immediately went to the prophet and said. "Now I know that the God of Israel is the true God." Now what do you think healed that man? Was it the murky waters of Jordan applied to those running sores? Is it a fact that Jordan cured that disease that had baffled all the physicians of earth. Why, my friends if there was any healing efficacy in the waters of Jordan, the Yankees would have been over there long ago and bottled it up and sold it for a dollar a bottle to all of you. What was it that healed that man? Now while you are thinking about that, I am going to present for your consideration the very method of that ceremony. I am going to show you that he was immersed right from the histories and I want to be very careful in this because it is a point that is contradicted by many different denominations. I am going to give you the Bible on it and the church historians and the lexicographers and leave it with you.

Dip. The word rendered dip in the new version is taval in the Hebrew and baptizo in the Greek. That is King James translation, the book I hold in my hand testifies that the Hebrew taval, the equivalent of the Greek baptizo signifies to dip. Taval occurs fifteen times in the old testament. In the common version it is rendered dip fourteen times and, plunge once. This is the Hebrew for baptism.

Isaac Leeser, he a Jew and celebrated scholar renders 2nd Kings, 5, 14th verse thus: Then went he down and dived seventeen times in the Jordan according to the saying of the man of God.

Verse 10, he renders thus: And Elijah sent messengers unto him saying, "Go and bathe seven times in the Jordan and thy flesh shall be restored to health and thou shalt be clean." Rachats (Wash) he renders bathe, and, Taval, dip, he renders dived.

Spiritual Leprosy.

Now we are going to leave the physical leprosy which was an emblem of sin, and I want to draw your attention to the spiritual leprosy and its cure, and I want to be very careful upon this point for I want you to understand it clearly. You will discover that men are not born lepers. They contract the disease under the displeasure of the Almighty because of their sin, and as has been stated to-night are dead in the spiritual sense. The majority of the Catholic and the Protestant

BISHOP EVANS.

world would have us to believe that we are smitten with the curse of sin before we are born and they tell us that we are "born in sin," that we are hell deserving creatures from our birth, and that the wrath of God rests upon the unbaptized baby, and that after the physician passes upon the case and declares that the mother must die before the birth of the child, or that the child must die before it is born, artificial methods are used to baptize that child or it may not be either saved in heaven or buried in consecrated ground in Toronto. There was a time when I used to speak to just two or three thousand people in this hall. That day is done. While I am speaking to the two or three thousand here, yet perhaps hundreds of thousands will read these words of mine, for The Sunday World reporter is taking down every word and thousands of copies of this sermon will go thru England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany and every part of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and what I am saying to-night I expect to hold myself personally responsible for and I am ready to answer for, so that you see I am going to be placed in a bad position if I misquote anybody. So I am going to be careful, and right here let me say I do not want to hurt anybody. I am here to tell you that the creeds have slandered God and misrepresented the gospel in this question of infant baptism and while some of them are rather ashamed of it now and are not making it as prominent as it used to be it is still the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church and a great number of the Protestant churches, and it is a shame and a disgrace.

Now you tell me that I cannot prove that they teach that infants are born in sin and are hell deserving creatures. That is a great charge to lay. I admit it, and if I do not prove it to you from their own works to-night then I do not deserve even your respect or sympathy, but on the other hand, if I do give you chapter and page to prove my assertion, then will it not prove that my position is correct and their's an erroneous one regarding the question of birth sin and infant baptism. To this task I cheerfully betake myself before you as my jurors.

Doctrine of Birth Sin.

In support of this doctrine of birth sin they tell us that David, the sweet singer of Israel, declared that we were all born in sin and shapen in iniquity, and I have said that David did not say that. Now the issue is a clear-cut one. Somebody is wrong. Who will be the one to decide this? Let David's words be heard. I claim they put words into David's mouth he never said. Tho they give the chapter and the verse for it, I still declare it is not there. Now let me read you what David said. Draw your attention to the 51st psalm. In order for you to correctly understand this, David had committed a nameless crime. In the stilly hours of night he had gone upon the house tops, and looking over to his neighbor's house he saw his neighbor's wife bathing upon the flat roof of her residence. The king sent for her; she listened; was tempted and fell. As a result an uninvited child was travelling earthward. Now to cover up the most hideous crime, David, remembered that her husband was out on the field of battle, risking his life for the protection of David's kingdom. Cunning, wicked David send a message to bring that husband home to cover up his crime. After he had had an audience with him and dismissed him to go home to his wife and family he was very much surprised the next morning to discover that the warrior slept on the doorstep of the king's palace. When the king remonstrated, he declared it was not fitting for a warrior to be at home in the bosom of his family when his comrades in the army were sleeping on the field. What did David do now when foiled in his dastardly work? He gave that man a letter to hand to the general of the army. The letter instructed the general to put this man in the front of the battle and when the danger point came to withdraw the forces from him and let him be killed. It was a cruel, cowardly murder, but the plan succeeded and the man was killed, and therefore never lived to discover the infidelity of his wife and the cruel treachery of his king. Read the story; 2 Sam. 11, 26. David thought he was all safe, but along comes the prophet of God. God holds his crime before him, and David in confessing his crime makes use of certain language that infant baptizers misrepresent in order to prove infant baptism, and now this is what it is. I want you to notice the plural in this reading. I want to show you this has reference to nobody else but David. It does not take the whole world in. It is David: "Have mercy upon ME O God; Wash ME thoroly from iniquity. Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did MY mother conceive ME." Does that say we are all born in sin and shapen in iniquity? It does not hint at such a thing but just only does this. David, in making his plea for mercy before God practically says to the Lord, "You know I was born under unfavorable conditions. My father was an old man. You know that he was living in the days of polygamy and concubinage. You know my environment. You know my temptations. You know the hereditary taint upon my brow. Have mercy upon me." That is all there is to it, but in order to lug in infant baptism every mother is disgraced and she is told to her face that the wrath of God was placed upon the brow of her baby who has never lisped a word. I denounce that as a doctrine that has absolutely no support from Genesis to Revelation.

Baptized Before Birth.

I can prove that in this city a child was artificially baptized before birth when the physicians and the nurses had declared that death must come before birth so that child could be buried in consecrated ground, and for something worse than I could read to this audience about it, I submit that you might read the Encyclopoedia Britannica on this question. That ought to be good authority for everybody in this audience. Now the Latter Day Saints do not believe in infant baptism. They do believe in baptism, but they believe that infants are born pure. Now I hope you all get this idea. I admit that we suffer some consequences from Adam's sin but I deny that we are guilty of the same. Can you understand that? For instance, my father may have led a bad life and as a result I may be born into this world diseased, physically diseased. I bear the consequences of my father's sin, but not his guilt. That we bear some consequences of Adam's sin the Bible teaches, but that we bear his guilt the Bible does not teach. I submit Jesus as my authority, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," "and their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." While the creeds make the baby the emblem of total depravity, Christ holds the baby up as an emblem of purityand says to those of mature age, "Except ye become as little children ye can in no wise enter into the kingdom." Says one, "Does not the Bible teach infant baptism?" I defy the face of human clay to show wherever God baptized a baby, wherever Christ baptized a baby, wherever the apostles baptized a baby, or wherever they told anybody else to baptize a baby.

Leprosy of Sin.

Coming back to the leprosy, the leprosy of sin. How is that cured? Why, we must have faith in God. That is the first dose of spiritual medicine we take to be cured of the leprosy of sin. The second dose is we must repent of our sins. What does repentance mean? "Cease to do evil, learn to do well, love righteousness and hate iniquity." And then what? Then we must be baptized by immersion for the remission of our sins. Says one, "I do not believe baptism is for the remission of sins." Don't you? "Oh, no sir, I do not believe baptism has anything to do with the remission of sins." No. Well, if that is the case you don't believe the Bible. Let me draw your attention to the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Thousands of people had assembled. They were listening in breathless silence to the words that fell from the inspired lips of the apostles. Under that teaching they were convinced that Jesus was the Christ and they cried out "Men and brethren what shall we do?" Did they reply, go to the confessional box? Go to the penitent form or sign a card and shake hands with Alexander? No. What is the reply? "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of your sins." It seems to me you do not believe the Bible if you do not believe that. Says one, "Now, Brother Evans, do you think water soaks out sin?" Do be consistent. Let me ask you a question. Do you think it was the water that soaked out the leprosy of Naaman? No. What was it? I have been thinking about it and have concluded that God commanded, as he had the right to do, and man obeyed, as he had the right to do because he believed in God. Then the man showed his love and faith in God by obeying the commandment of God and God sent a blessing and the leprosy was healed. Why not try that on baptism? What does the Bible say? There was a man sent from God whose name was John. John came preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. Jesus endorsing his baptism, said: "The Pharisees rejected the counsel of God, not being baptized with the baptism of John." Jesus submitted to it Himself, declaring, "Thus it us becometh to fulfill all righteousness." Then He starts out preaching and His last great commission to His disciples was, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. Go ye into all the world preaching the gospel. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. He that believeth not shall be damned." Here belief and baptism are put on equal terms.

Now in closing let me show you that this being made free from sin is brought about not only by being buried with Christ in baptism but after being dead and buried we must be born again. As Naaman came out of the water and his flesh came upon him as a little child, so we who are baptized by immersion for the remission of sings, are born of the water, coming out of the water just as pure as the baby, so far as the defilement of sin is concerned. Let me show you that and I will leave the matter with you. Jesus said: 3rd John, 5th verse, "Except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." No matter what church you join, no matter how well you can sing the solo, no matter with who you shake hands, if you are not born of water and of the spirit you cannot enter into the kingdom of God, and if you say that is uncharitable just lay the charge at the door of Jesus Christ. Do not blame the bishop. Don't claim that I have misrepresented it. I have given you the words as they fell from the blistered lips of the Man of Sorrow Himself. If that is uncharitable then He is not charitable. If that is not true then He did not speak the truth. Do not blame me. I am here standing in defence of Jesus and the truth

The expression being 'born again' was not first used by our Lord in His conversation with Nicodemus. It was well known before that time and was in common use among the Jews when our Saviour appeared among them. "When an adult heathen was convinced that the Jewish religion was of God and desired to join therein it was the custom to baptize him first before he was admitted to circumcision and when he was baptized he was said to be born again, by which they meant—'He who was before a child of the devil was adopted into the family of God.' This will satisfy every reasonable man who desires only the salvation of his soul." (John Wesley sermon on John, 3, 5 and 7, found in volume 4, page 30). John Wesley believed just as I believe on that score, so you discover he would make a mighty poor Methodist if he was in Toronto to-day.

Bishop Evans will preach in the Princess Theatre to-night at 7.30, his subject being "The Laying on of Hands."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL.

After all, the difference in husbands consists merely in the degree in which their wives happen to find them out.

A man always fancies that the best way to win an argument with a woman is to kiss her and tell her how pretty she looks—and it usually is.

The way in which a woman works out a problem is as mysterious to a man as the way in which she works dough.

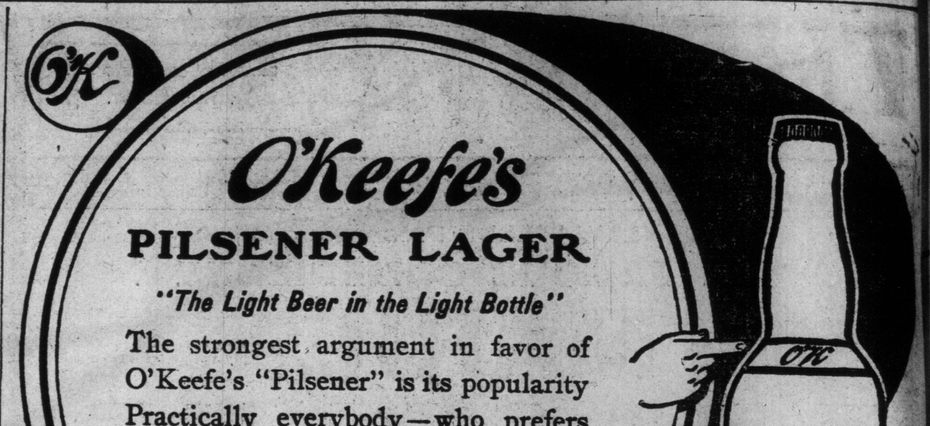
Funny how a husband and wife can cling together thru tragedy, poverty, illness and sorrow, and then fall out about a little thing like the possession of the morning newspaper.

Man's "infinite variety" consists entirely in the variety of his faults. If all men were perfect, the world would be terribly monotonous.

Favorite Fiction.

"Strictly Fresh English Walnuts."
"Best Five-Cent Cigar in the Market."
"Dr. Poole M. Dezy, Painless Dentist."
"By E. Will Borus, Author of 'The Soulful Slob' and Other Well-Known Books."
"Johnny, Tell Your Father I'll Be Ready to Start in Half a Minute."
"Yes, I've Heard That the Papers Are Roasting Me, But I Haven't Read Them."
"I Don't Care For an Automobile Myself, But My Wife Insists on Having One."
"Our Terms Are Strictly Cash."—Chicago Tribune.

The post is the grand connecting link of all transactions, and all negotiations. Those who are absent by its means become present; it is the consolation of life.—Voltaire.



SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25 | WEEK OF JAN. 16 | Evenings 25,50 & 75

First Appearance of Lasky's Newest Offering

THE PHOTO SHOP

With Chas. J. Stine and Mamie Fleming

DE RENZO AND LA DUE,
The Aerial Wonders.

ALBERT HOLE
England's Phenomenal Boy Soprano.

HARRY FIRST & CO
In a Sensational One Act Play, "The Strongest Link"

WILLS AND HASSEN,
Novelty Balancers.

PAUL LaCROIX
The Mad Hatter.

CLIFF BERZAC
Comedian and Tiny Ponies.

THE KINETOGRAPH,
All New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction,

YORK & ADAMS
Late Stars of "Playing the Ponies."

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, Jan. 15, 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.

January 15th, 1911.

(Copyright 1911 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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.

(1) Verses 1-2—What do you understand by the spirit of God coming upon Azariah, and do men have similar experiences to-day?
(2) Whose son was Asa and what was the character of his father?
(3) What victorious experience had Asa just had?
(4) What does it avail a man if he was converted and lived a noble life for many years if he is now living in sin?
(5) What is the unyielding condition if we would perpetuate the material or spiritual success of the past or the present? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)
(6) In view of the natural constitution of things, why is it impossible for God to give any man material or spiritual success who is living out of harmony with God and the conditions which bring success?
(7) Verse 3—What was the effect upon Israel when they did not worship the true God?
(8) What is the effect of true religion and education upon a nation?
(9) Verse 4—Is there any evidence that Israel, when living without God, was ever prosperous, or, when living true to God, in adverse circumstances?
(10) How often may a nation or any individual turn back to God after having forsaken Him?
(11) If the sole motive in turning to God is to be saved from our trouble, how will God receive us?
(12) Verses 5-6—What are always the results of living out of harmony with God?
(13) What are the conditions to be observed, if we would have inward and outward peace?
(14) Do physical or mental troubles give us most "vexations," and what would you say is the greatest agony a man can endure?
(15) Why is it right to say when a nation or an individual suffers as a result of wrongdoing that "God did vex them with adversity"?
(16) What is the reason that those who are wrong themselves generally delight in accusing others and trying to hurt or destroy them?
(17) Is it possible for a nation to be permanently prosperous which is untrue to God, i.e., to the moral laws that are found in the warp and woof of human nature?
(18) Verse 7—Is it possible for rightdoing to go unrewarded and how, and when, do the rewards generally come?
(19) Is rightdoing actually under our own control?
(20) Verses 8-10—Which is the greater incentive to rightdoing, the nobility or the profit of it?
(21) What are the rewards of doing right?
(22) Verses 11-12—What is the sacrifice that God most delights in from us?
(23) Verses 13-15—Should the state compel people to be outwardly religious?
(24) Would you commend or condemn the sentiment in verses 13-15?

January 22, 1911.

(Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Omri and Ahab Lead Israel Into Greater Sin.—I. Kings xvi., 15-33.

Golden Text—Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. Prov. xiv., 34.

(1) Verses 15-16—Who was Zimri, and whom did he succeed as King of Israel and by what method did he get to the throne?
(2) Did the fact that God had planned for the death of Elah, and for the destruction of his father's house, justify Zimri in being the instrument for doing it? Why?
(3) Did the people do right or wrong, and why, for making another king and conspiring against Zimri for having slain Elah the king?
(4) Verses 17-20—How long did Zimri reign? (See vs. 15, 19, 20.)
(5) Is there any reason to believe that God ever brings about civil war when He wishes to destroy a nation or to reform its abuses?
(6) What were Omri and his army engaged in when they heard that Zimri had slain Elah the king?
(7) Can you give any information as to his treason and the way Zimri caused Israel to sin?
(8) Zimri practically committed suicide, did the circumstances justify it, or is suicide always wrong?
(9) Verses 21-24—After the death of Zimri, Israel was divided, one-half following Omri, and the other half made Tibni king and followed him; say what was the cause of this division.
(10) How long did the strife or civil war between Omri and Tibni last? (Vs. 15-23.)
(11) What is the invariable result when nations or individuals quarrel and fight among themselves?
(12) Verses 25-28—What particular form did the sin of Omri take? (See Micah vi., 16. I. Kings xiv., 719.)
(13) What were the influences do you consider which led Omri into such grievous sin?
(14) What is the root cause of all sin?
(15) Which is more prolific in leading people into sin pride, i.e., wanting to shine as well as or better than our neighbors, or the love of power which comes writing by members of the club.)
(16) What did Omri and what do all like him get, who have bartered their goodness for position and power?
(17) Verses 29-30—Which king is more likely to be a good man, one who comes to the throne by heredity or by the vote of the people?
(18) What are the chances for a son of a bad but popular father becoming a good man?
(19) When young men see the evil fate of wicked men, why is it that they choose to follow in their fateful footsteps?
(20) Is the example of a bad king as likely to be followed as that of a good one? Why?
(21) Verses 31-33—Did Omri make it easy or hard for his son Ahab to be a bad man and why?
(22) Why was it wrong for Ahab to marry the daughter of a foreign king, who was an idolator?
(23) How much is a man influenced for evil by a clever but worldly wife?
(24) What was Baal worship?
(25) What was Jezebel noted for?
(26) To what extent does the law operate for nations and individuals, to go from bad to worse?
(27) What did Ahab do to provoke the Lord to anger more than any other of the bad kings of Israel?

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 29, 1911.—Jehoshaphat's Good Reign in Judah. 2 Chron. xvii., 1 -13.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

The engagement is announced of Miss Letitia Woodward, daughter of Mrs. H. R. Woodward of Peoria, Illinois, to Mr. Charles L. Wisner of the Massey Harris Co., Limited, and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wisner of Brantford.

* * *

Mrs. Edward W. Hagarty has issued invitations to a tea on Wednesday, February 1, at McConkey's.

* * *

The officers and council of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada have issued invitations to the annual conversazione to be held in the physics building of the University of Toronto on Tuesday at 8.15 p. m. Presidential address by Professor Alfred T. DeLury, M. A., "The Evolution of Worlds." Lantern exhibit of recent photographs of the planets and nebulae by Professor C. A. Chant. Optical experiments in the labrotory, L. Gilchrist, M. A. President Falconer will occupy the chair.

* * *

Miss Marie Mitchell, Avenue-road, is giving a tea on Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Miss Borland, Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Hagarty is giving a tea at McConkey's on Feb. 1.

* * *

Mrs. Howitt, Carlton-street, and her daughter, Mrs. Scarth, are giving a tea on Thursday and another on Friday of this week.

* * *

Invitations are out for the annual commencement of Harbord Collegiate for the afternoon of January 20. In the evening the pupils will hold a social gathering, entertaining the graduating class of 1910. This will be the first occasion on which the friends of the institution will be able to see the remodeled building.

* * *

Mrs. Norman Sinclair is giving a musicale on Jan. 23.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mr. Gabriel J. Elmsley, son of the late Remy Elmsley and Mrs. Elmsley, of "Barnstable," Toronto, to Miss Rosalie Maude Fullerton, daughter of Mrs. Lawson, Inchequin, Barrie. The marriage will take place on Feb. 14 in Barrie.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Phillips and their daughters are giving a dance at the Metropolitan on Jan. 25.

* * *

Prof. Michael Hambourg and Jan. Hambourg are giving a musicale on Saturday afternoon at the New Heintzman Building, Yonge-street.

* * *

Mrs. J. Frederick Sparling will give a dance on Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Broughall is giving a tea to-morrow afternoon.

* * *

The Harbord Graduates' Association will hold its fourth annual "At Home" in the Harbord-street Collegiate on Friday, Jan. 27. The new hardwood floor in the assembly hall will be finished in time for the dance.

* * *

The Parkdale Collegiate Graduates' Association's annual dance will be held on Friday, Feb. 3.

* * *

Prince Edward County Old Boys' annual "At Home" and dance will be held at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms on Friday, Jan. 20.

* * *

Mrs. John Wickett, 101 Rose-Avenue, will receive for the first time on Thursday the 19th.

* * *

Invitations were out the beginning of the week for the dance at Government House at nine o'clock on Friday evening, Jan. 27.

* * *

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess Grey and others of the vice-regal household are expected at Government House on Thursday, the 19th inst., to be present at the National Chorus concert in Massey Hall on that date, when Margaret Keyes will be the soloist.

* * *

The Arts' dance will be held in the University gymnasium on Thuersday evening, Jan. 19, when the patronesses will be: Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mrs. George A. Wilkie, Mrs. John Campbell and Miss Salter.

* * *

Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, St. George-street, will give a large tea on Jan 25.

* * *

The Society of Applied Arts will hold its annual meeting and "At Home" on Wednesday, January 25, by the courtesy of the Arts and Letters Club, in their rooms in the old court-house, Adelaide-street east.

* * *

Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, formerly Miss Edna Leonard, London, Ont., will hold her post-nuptial reception on Tuesday afternoon at Sussex Court.

* * *

Miss Jessie Binns will give a piano recital in the Conservatory Music Hall at 8.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, under the distinguished patronage of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark, Lady Walker, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Hume Blake, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. W. K. George, Mrs. Mickle, Miss Hope Morgan, Mrs. Pepler, Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. H. S. Strathy, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Ramsay Wright.

* * *

Mrs. R. Sterns-Hicks, The Alexandra, is giving a tea on Wednesday in honor of the 85th birthday of her mother, Mrs. Sanborn Smith.

* * *

Mrs. J. Edgar Davis, Rosedale, is giving a not out dance on Jan. 20 for her two young daughters.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Brotherton to Mr. James Longley will take place quietly on Jan. 18 in the chapel at Trinity College.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Norton Beatty and Mr. Bruce Macdonald, will take place quietly on Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

MRS. LOCKE'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Herbert Locke (Irene Anthes) received for the first time since her marriage on Thursday afternoon with her mother, Mrs. Anthes, who was wearing a handsome gown of mauve satin veiled with Paisley chiffon and beautiful diamond ornaments. The bride looked very charming in her wedding gown of Liberty Satin, with tunic of chiffon and embroidery, the bodice arranged with fine Point de Flandre lace and pearl embroidery. Mrs. Locke, sen., who also received, wore pale blue chiffon over satin, with bands of dark blue velvet and embroidery. The tea table was centred with real lace and candelabra, surrounded with silver vases of white carnations. Those assisting were Miss Anthes in her bridesmaid's frock, Mrs. Herbert Cowan, Mrs. Bastedo, Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Macdougall, Miss Telfer. Mrs. Locke will afterwards receive at her own residence on Howland-ave.

E. M. Goodman, New Liskeard, and Mrs B. Saunders, Brockville. Mrs. Goodman received in mauve brocaded crepe de chine, with silver trimmings, Mrs. E. M. Goodman was wearing a lace gown with diamond ornaments. Mrs. B. Saunders in black embroidered silk with picture hat. Tea was served on a polished table centred with silver candlebra. The tea room was in charge of Mrs. J. F. MacKay and Mrs. Harry Doyle. The girls in waiting were the Misses Florence Munroe, Mabel Hay, Lillian Ball, Wynne Williams, Ethel Dunning, Tot MacKay, Ida Ball. Mrs. E. W. E. Saunders, Mrs. W. J. Equi and Mrs. J. Milne also assisted at the tea hour.

WEDDING NOTICES

TURPIN—TOMS.

St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, was the scene of a wedding last week when the marriage was solemnized of Miss Annie Grace Toms, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Toms, to Mr. James Turpin, Medicine Hat, Alberta. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Canon Ingles, and the church was decorated with greenery and white roses.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Frederick Toms, wore a graceful gown of white satin and lace over which was a Limerick lace veil, a family heirloom, caught with a bouquet of pearls. She carried a shower of roses and wore the groom's gift, a diamond ring. Miss Clara Dunn attended as bridesmaid in blue satin, with an overdress of lace and black velvet hat with white plumes. She carried crimson roses, which with a topaz and pearl pendant were the gifts of the groom. Miss Grace Parmelee was flower girl in a lingerie frock and white lace hat and carrying a basket of forget-me-nots and lily-of-the-valley. The groom's gift to her was a gold locket and chain. Mr. Charles Toms was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Walter Turpin, Mr. Harry and Mr. George Toms.

After the ceremony Mrs. Toms, wearing amethyst foulard with black velvet hat and carrying violets, held a reception at her home in Spencer-avenue, Parkdale. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Turpin left for Buffalo and New York, and will return to town for a short time before leaving for their home in Medicine Hat. The bride's going-away gown was of blue serge, green hat with Dresden bands and seal furs.

HAY—SLOAN.

On Wednesday afternoon St. Paul's Church, Bloor-street, was the scene of the marriage of Miss Rose Sloan, daughter of Major John Sloan and Mrs. Sloan, to Mr. Charles Oliver Sutcliffe Hay, C. E., son of Mr. E. W. Hay, Falkenburg, Muskoka. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Archdeacon Cody, and during the signing of the register Miss May Perry sang "Because." The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin and real lace with pearls. Miss Nellie Hay, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Laura Sloan, sister of the bride, were the attendants, wearing frocks of pale blue satin veiled with ninon, crystal trimmings, black velvet picture hats with swansdown and black plumes. Mr. Tate was best man, and the ushers were: Mr. Frank Sloan, Mr. Goad, Mr. Green, and Mr. George Sloan. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to the residence of the bride's parents, in Isabella-street, where Mrs. Sloan, wearing champagne satin with black sequins, and black hat with plumes, and bouquet of violets, held a reception. Mrs. Hay was wearing grey satin with black hat, and Mrs. Aylward the bride's sister, was in pale blue and hat with white plumes. After the usual toasts and speeches the bride changed her bridal attire for a travelling dress of blue velvet, with hat to match, and blue fox furs, and left with her husband for Buffalo, New York and Washington.

"THE FASCINATING WIDOW" (JULIAN ELTINGE), AT THE PRINCESS, THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE, COMMENCING JAN. 23.

GIRLS' HOME.

The lady managers of the board of the Girls' Home wish to extend their heartiest thanks to all friends who so kindly contributed in any way towards the pleasure of the little ones at this Christmas season. The Home also received about twenty-five dolls from across the sea sent by Lady Caravon and dressed by little girls in different parts of England. A letter being attached to each one, and the recipient of the doll to answer to her little friend on the other side of the ocean. One of the letters was as follows:

Kings Brompton School.

Dear girl: I am sending you these few lines and I hope you will like the doll Lady Caravon is sending you. I think it is very kind of her for sending you so many dolls. I made the clothes and took great pains with it because I knew it was for a little girl. I am truly yours,

Mary Norman.

MRS. GOODMAN'S TEA.

Mrs. C. E. Goodman, Palmerston-boulevard, was the hostess of a tea on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs.

HOTEL ON WHEELS CONDUCTED LIKE BIG HOSTELRIES

Colossal Task of the Dining-Car Man, Who Has Thousands of Appetites to Satisy —Food Prepared and Served in True Restaurant Style.

"Prognosticator of appetites" is the title that a railroad man recently gave to his friend, the superintendent of dining cars. For this official has to know what passengers are going to want to eat before they know themselves. And it is not enough that the passenger, upon leaving the dining car, shall be able, like the man in the Scripture, to say, "I was an hungered, and ye gave me to eat." His desires are not so simple. The food must be prepared and served with all the "frills" of the latest culinary fashion.

"Why is it, I wonder, that the man who is easy to please at home becomes fastidious the moment he sits down to eat on the train?" The superintendent of dining-cars of one of the big railroads put the question the other day, to a visitor in his office. "I know that some men do come in the easy-to-please class at home," he went on, "but all men are epicures when they scan the menu on their travels. I can't explain the transformation. It's not my job to explain, but to give 'em what they want."

Conducting a dining car department has been compared to running a hotel—with the complication that the dining rooms, instead of staying in the same place, are flying all over the country at 50 or 60 miles an hour. If the guests of a hotel develop a sudden fondness for fish, when they've been favoring meat for a week, the manager simply sends a hurry call to the market for more fish. But if the taste of travelers undergoes such an abrupt change—and it often does—there is no market and the corners. The ice chests and the cupboards on the train are the only source of supply.

It is for the superintendent of dining cars to select wisely what to store in them, to be a good guesser as to what travelers are going to want. To his success in doing this is due a large part of the success of the service as a whole. He has to be a gastronomic prophet, so to speak.

Fixed Menu Out of Date.

The Lehigh Valley was the first railroad to establish the a la carte system as the exclusive basis upon which meals should be served. Time has shown the wisdom of this, for practically all the important railroads have followed suit. It is an axiom now that the traveler does not want to have his dishes chosen for him—he wants to choose for himself. The table d'hote was designed more for the convenience of the dining car management than for the pleasure of passengers. It was comparatively a simple task to stock a car with the food and drink needed for a fixed menu, and then inform the passenger that he should have these things and none other.

In the early days of railroad dining service, no doubt, the table d'hote or any other meal was welcome. It was an agreeable contrast to the hurried dinner at a hotel, at some place on the line, while the train wafted 20 minutes. But when rolling restaurants were once introduced, the competition between railroads became so keen that it was not sufficient to supply merely the least of two evils. Just as the transatlantic traveler to-day must have a clean, well-ventilated electric-lighted cabin, so does the patron of the dining car demand that the food and service equal that of a first class hotel. If his expectations are not met—very well, he will travel by some other road.

It was in 1893, the year of the World's Fair at Chicago, that the Lehigh Valley inaugurated its dining car service. At that time the headquarters of the department was a single room on Exchange Place, Jersey City, a few steps from the eastern terminal. Now it is a three-story building at Easton, where supplies to the value of fifteen and twenty thousand dollars are kept all the time. Here you can find anything from the hindquarter of beef to an olive, from a table cloth to a toothpick. From pots, pans, dishes, silver, glassware and linen that are used in all the dining cars of the company.

Pleasing the Passenger.

The pleasing of the people who dine en route is something that can not be achieved by following a set of rules. Human nature is a powerful element in the problem. "What's one man's food is another man's poison" was never truer anywhere that it is in full the dining car. If the world is full of cranks—and they say it is—the boss of the dining car comes into contact with his share of them.

In a hotel the manager has everything more or less under his thumb. In the dining car service the superintendent is never "on the spot," strictly speaking. He has to send out plenipotentiaries who can be trusted to satisfy his company's patrons. The dining car conductor has absolute command of the car on the road; he gives orders to the cooks and waiters, he takes care of and accounts for all money received, he makes sure that furniture, linen and silver are kept in good order, and, above all, he seeks to make the passenger comfortable and happy.

The general passenger agent is "strong" on courtesy. Not many months ago he caused the discharge of a conductor who was inclined to be brusque in his conversation with passengers.

"You've got to look pleasant—the way you look when you have your photograph taken," he says, through the medium of the dining car superintendent, to the man who seeks a position as conductor. "When a passenger enters the car, you must greet him pleasantly, as you would greet a guest in your own home. And after he sits down don't leave him to the waiter alone. Keep a watch to see that his wants are not neglected."

Studying the Traveler's Tastes.

The dining car conductor is expected to study the tastes of the traveling public, and report upon them to his superior. It is these reports that determine the make-up of the menu. In addition to the regular offering, there is a little list of "specials" that is changed frequently. Sometimes the superintendent selects for this a dish which wins a prompt and lasting popularity. And it stays on the list as long as the passengers show they like it. At other times, of course, a selection proves a failure; when this occurs the unpopular dish is soon removed and another is substituted.

"I'm free to confess that it's largely guesswork," says the dining car superintendent. "We don't know why it is that a 'boiled New England dinner' should prove so much more popular than the dish just below on the list. We think maybe it's because it has several different ingredients; or perhaps it's because most people have a taste for boiled food. Whatever the reason, it has proved a winner. What they want we try to give 'em."

Just as the taste of a traveler changes, so does his capacity rise and fall. Some months he eats more, some months less. It has been found that the average sum expended for a meal on the train is about 80 cents. The record receipts for one round trip of the Black Diamond Express, New York to Buffalo and back, amounted to $296, paid by 304 persons.

Good Food Not All.

The traveler is not concerned with the quality of food alone—he must have service and surroundings that are pleasing. Not long ago the Lehigh Valley started in to remodel the interior of all its dining cars. It was formery the practise to have the mahogany ornamented with scroll work, but modern sanitary science decrees against anything that will catch and hold dust. So the scroll work, must go. Soon all the cars will have absolutely smooth mahogany walls. The men in the shops call the new type "the microbeless dining car."

The linen for the tables is imported from Germany, where it is made according to a special pattern of the railroad company. The emblem of the railroad—a wreath, with the letters "L. V." on the inside—is woven into every piece. Around the sides runs a Walls-of-Troy border. The linen has to be ordered eight or ten months before it can be delivered, because of the special design.

Europe also supplies the china. Plates, cups and saucers and dishes come from Limoges, France, the famous china manufacturing center. These are also made by a special design; and on the bottom of every piece is the legend in French "Fabrigue pour Lehigh Valley Railroad."

A Railroad Laundry.

The imported linen is far too valuable to be trusted to the ordinary commercial cleaning process. To make sure that the job is done properly, the company runs a laundry of its own. This is on the floor beneath the storerooms, at the Easton headquarters. It is an up-to-date laundry in every particular, with all the modern mechanical appliances.

Not only the dining car linen and the waiters' white uniforms are laundered here, but the towels from the company's offices as far off as New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo. Sometimes the number of articles that go through the railroad laundry is as high as 100,000 a month.

Mrs. and Mrs. Gordon S. Gooderham and Miss Enid Alexander are giving a dance at the Metropolitan on Jan. 26.

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Woman's Department

which is devoted exclusively to placing before the woman investor sound and profitable investments in residential and industrial property business locations, market gardens and mortgages entirely secured. No sum is too small to entitle any woman to become a client of this new department. Any amount from a hundred to a thousand dollars can be safely placed to bring adequate returns, and behind every dollar invested we place our proved reliability and years of successful business enterprise. This Woman's Branch is in charge of a capable and reliable business woman, who will be pleased to advise and assist any woman investor who desires to place capital at the greatest advantage, and with the surest security. An interview may be arranged by letter, 'phone or personal call.

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COMING THIS TIME SURE

Owing to the remarkable success of "The Fourth Estate," its timelinness, and the widespread publicity given its New York and Chicago productions, the title of "The Fourth Estate," given by Joseph Medill Patterson, and Harriett Ford, to their big newspaper play, which will be seen for the first time here at the Royal Alexandra next week, scarcely needs a word of explanation. "The Fourth Estate" is the press. The origin of the phrase is apparent when one recalls that the old French parliament was composed of three houses or estates, as they were called, the first two being the lords spiritual and temporal, the third, the people. Almost a century and a half ago, Edmund Burke in the course of a famous speech before the British house of commons, said that there might be three estates in parliament, but in the reporters gallery yonder, there sat a fourth estate, more important far than they all. The term has clung tenaciously to newspaperdom, ever since, tho it was surprising how many were ignorant of the meaning of the play's title at the time of the piece's production. If "The Fourth Estate" serves no other educational purpose, it has familiarized the country with the meaning of the name.

But "The Fourth Estate" does serve another purpose. Collier's the National weekly, informs us that the Patterson-Ford newspaper drama is the sort of play that makes our stage worth while. Chicago and New York were one in the opinion that the play combined a fine lesson in civic integrity with an unusually fine evening's entertainment, and each city supported its opinion by extending the play its hospitality for half a season. The production to be seen at the Royal Alexandra will be that originally used, the big composing room scene with its battery of linotype machines and all, and the cast, with a few minor exceptions, will be the same that helped win the play's success.

OBVERSE.

(By an Enthusiast)
By an Enthusiast.

Land of chivalry and freedom,
Land of old historic fame,
May your noble sons and daughters
Long preserve their honored name.

Land where foreign foe ne'er ventured,
Land where dastard slave ne'er trod;
Land whose sons are ever foremost,
Treading nobly life's long road.

Land of simple-hearted kindness,
Land of patriotic worth;
May your virtues ever flourish,
Hardy clansmen of the north.

Land where rest in silent slumber
Ashes of our honored sires;
May their memories long be cherished,
Round our humble cottage fires.

REVERSE.

(By a Critic.)

Land of ancient bloody tyrants,
Sneaking traitors, deep and sly!
Land of thieving Hielan' deevils,
Kilted rogues and stolen kye!

Land of Bibles, kirks and bastards,
Saints and lasses awful frail;
Drunkards, shebeens, godly deacons,
Parritch, whisky, brose and kail.

Land of cunning carfu' bodies,
Foes to all ungodly fun;
Those who sum up man's whole duty
Heaven, Hell, and Number One!

Land of psalms and drowsy sermons,
Pawky wits and snuffy bores;
Faur-gaun chiels so fond of Scotland,
That they leave it fast in scores.

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PRESENTATION BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
WEDDING BOUQUETS DECORATIONS

They deliver to any part of the continent. Night and Sunday Phones.

Performing rights reserved

Sail Home

Lyric by
GEO. V. HOBART

Music by
JEAN BRIQUET

Allegro

ff

I have a most sea - worth - y boat, My
There is no doubt your boat will float O'er

p

pass - en-ger you'll be, I'll guar - an - tee this boat will float o'er
mat - ri-mon - y's sea, But there is one on whom I dote, our

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life's un - cer - tain sea.. I'll be the cap - tain,
pi - lot he must be; That's Cap - tain Love, of

grave and wise, you, dear, shall be my mate, And so when fear - some
great re-nown, he knows each rock and shoal; With - out his help we

waves a - rise we're strong for any fate, And so when fear - some
both may drown where an - gry wa - ters roll, With - out his help we

waves a - rise we're strong for any fate. Will, you, sail,
both may drown where an - gry wa - ters roll.

rit.

TURN OVER FIRST

sail - ing, gay - ly sail - ing with you. Will you sail you.

rage a - bove shall part us while we love if I go

Al - ca - dy where hearts are ev - er so true, No storms that

REFRAIN

Home with me? Life's sea is broad and blue, sail home to

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 14 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 15 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Young Toronto Spends an Afternoon Out of Doors and Enjoys It

TORONTO IS NOT BEHIND ANY OF THE COLDER EASTERN CITIES OF THE DOMINION IN THE VARIETY OF HER OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS IN WINTER. THE ABOVE SCENES WERE ENACTED IN SOME OF THE PARKS ON A RECENT AFTERNOON. OBSERVE THE JOY WITH WHICH YOUNG CANADIAN MEN AND WOMEN GO INTO THESE PASTIMES—TOBOGGANING, SKI-ING, SKATING, BOB-SLEIGHING—WHICH ARE PARTICIPATED IN BY THOUSANDS EVERY DAY. WE DOUBT WHETHER KIPLING'S CHARACTERIZATION OF OUR LAND AS "OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS" HAS HURT US. MAYBE IT HAS SCARED OFF A FEW, BUT OUR HARDY YOUTH WOULD PREFER THE BRACING AIR THAT MAKES SUCH SPORT POSSIBLE TO THE ENERVATING CLIMATE OF THE TROPICS.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. RELFRY

There is interest in this house, which was built last year for Mr. J. M. Sinclair, on Russell Hill-road. Features that are uncommon prevail and beautify the general scheme. Its exterior is a harmonius coloring, built of red brick and roofed with a red Lexington tile, which blends well with the trimming colors of brown.

The verandah is pretty, with its overhanging eaves, and is enhanced with its flooring of Welsh quarry tile.

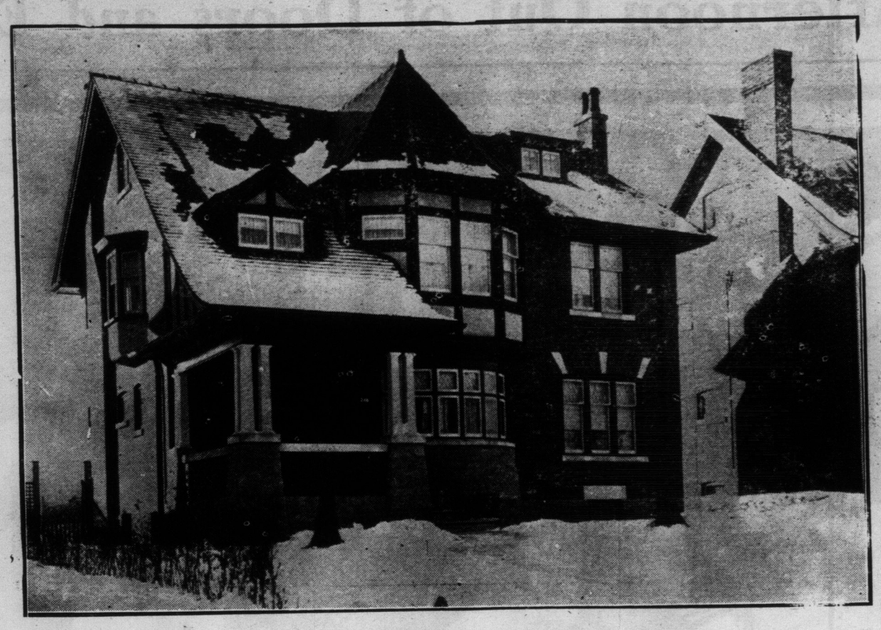
There is a richnes in the appearance thruout, because of its decoration and the planning of the hallway and adjacent rooms are commendable. The alcove, for brief reception, with the semi-circular bay window, is particularly attractive. This is finished with Boston leather, and the hall is decorated with a burlap dado and stencilled frieze above.

An archway of pedestal and pilaster trim in ash makes the entrance to the dining-room pretty. This room is prepared in a cork color, trimmed with ash, stained a deeper brown, and buff stueco between beams of ceiling. One handsome feature here is a mantel with large green tile and brass trimmings.

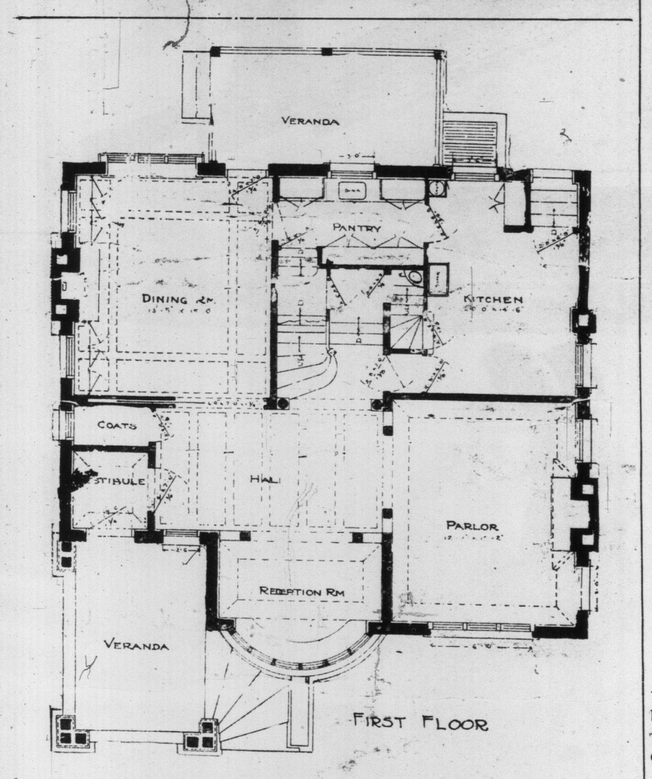
The reception-room is brighter than the others, being decorated with a champagne-colored paper, embossed, of French pattern, and white enamelled woodwork. A very rich ceiling adorned with a large oval of laurel leaves in staff plaster and hand-painted roses in sprays around the light pendant. The white colonial mantel and cream tile are in good keeping.

The plans illustrate the conveniences of its arrangement and embody considerable window space, which is largely responsible for the cheery appearance of the interior.

Mr. J. H. Gallaway was the architect who designed and supervised the erection.

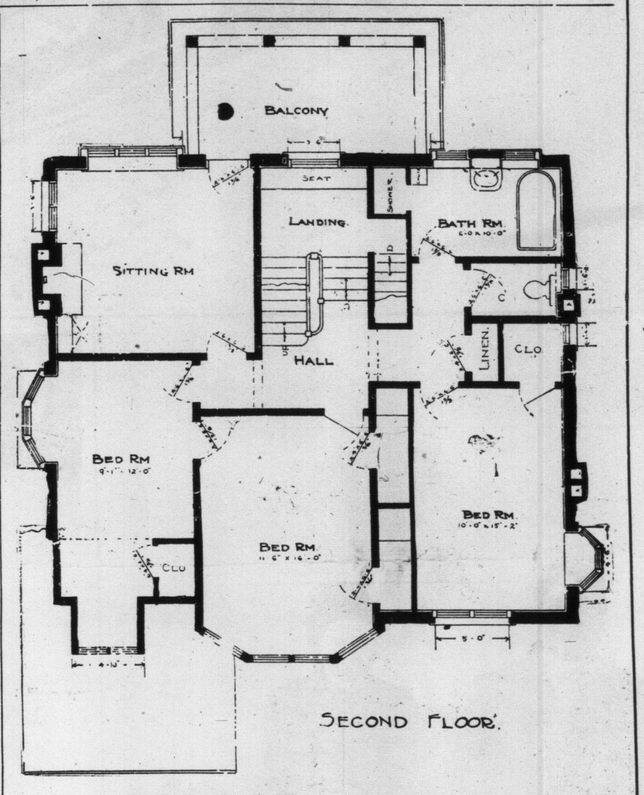


RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. SINCLAIR, RUSSELL HILL-ROAD.



GROUND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR



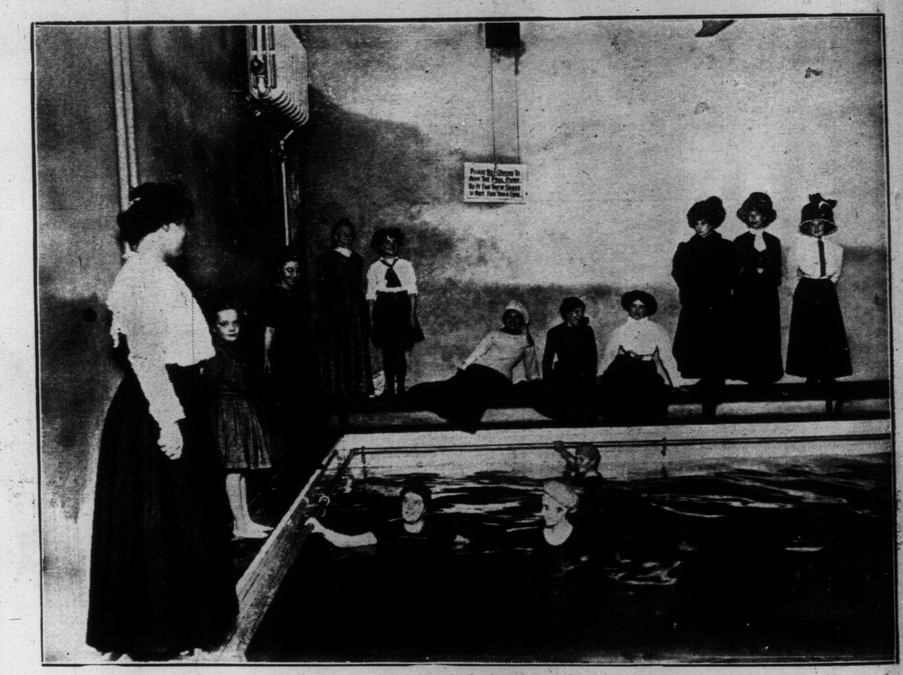
SECOND FLOOR.

FIRST FLOOR

A Rap for Gotham.

The Esquimaux, it is said, will not allow their women to use tobacco in any form. But the smart set n New York are not goinng to take the ignorant Esquimaux as its model.—Watertown Times.

MARIE DRESSLER, IN "TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.



THE ART OF SWIMMING.
Miss Beaton's class in Young Women's Guild, McGill-street. Miss Beaton, on the extreme left, wears the medal of the Royal Humane Society for life saving.

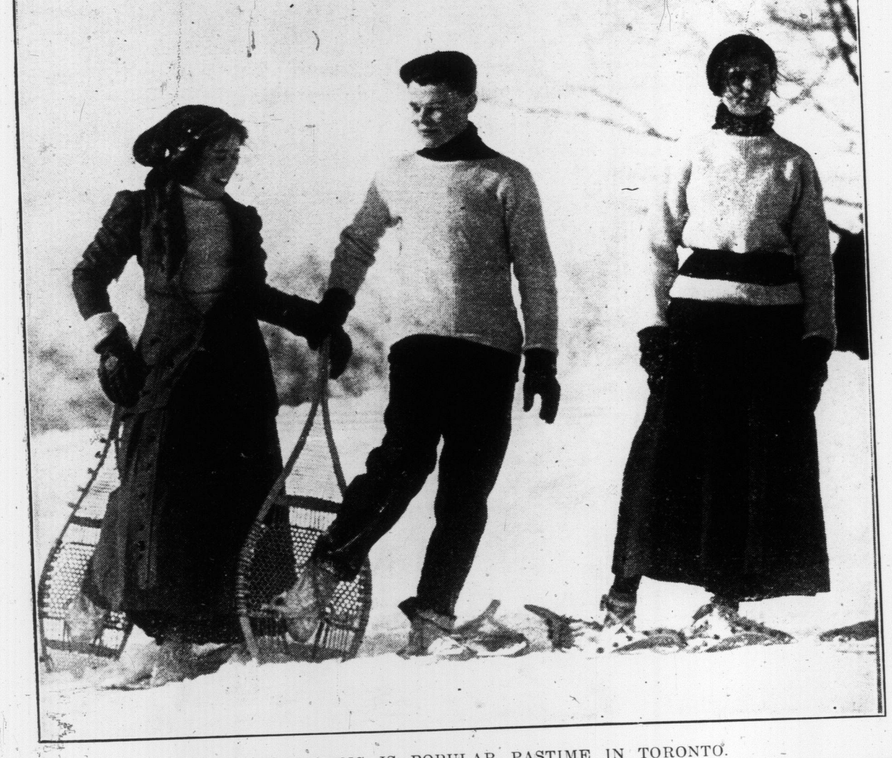
GETTING READY FOR GLIDE DOWN HIGH PARK SLIDE.

JUNIOR JOHNNIE CANUCKS WHO GO IN FOR THE OUTDOOR LIFE.

Canada's Winter Sports—Tobogganing, Snowshoeing, Skating, Ice-boating, Ski-ing, Bobbing

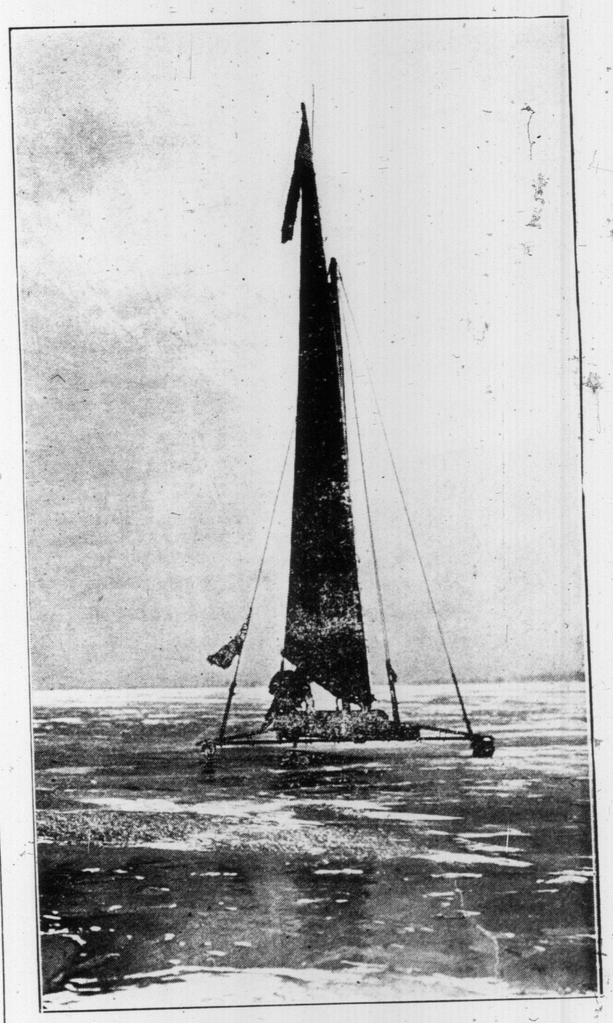
LIKE MOUNTAIN CLIMBING IN SWITZERLAND.

BUNCH OF BOY SKATERS ON RIVERDALE FREE RINK.



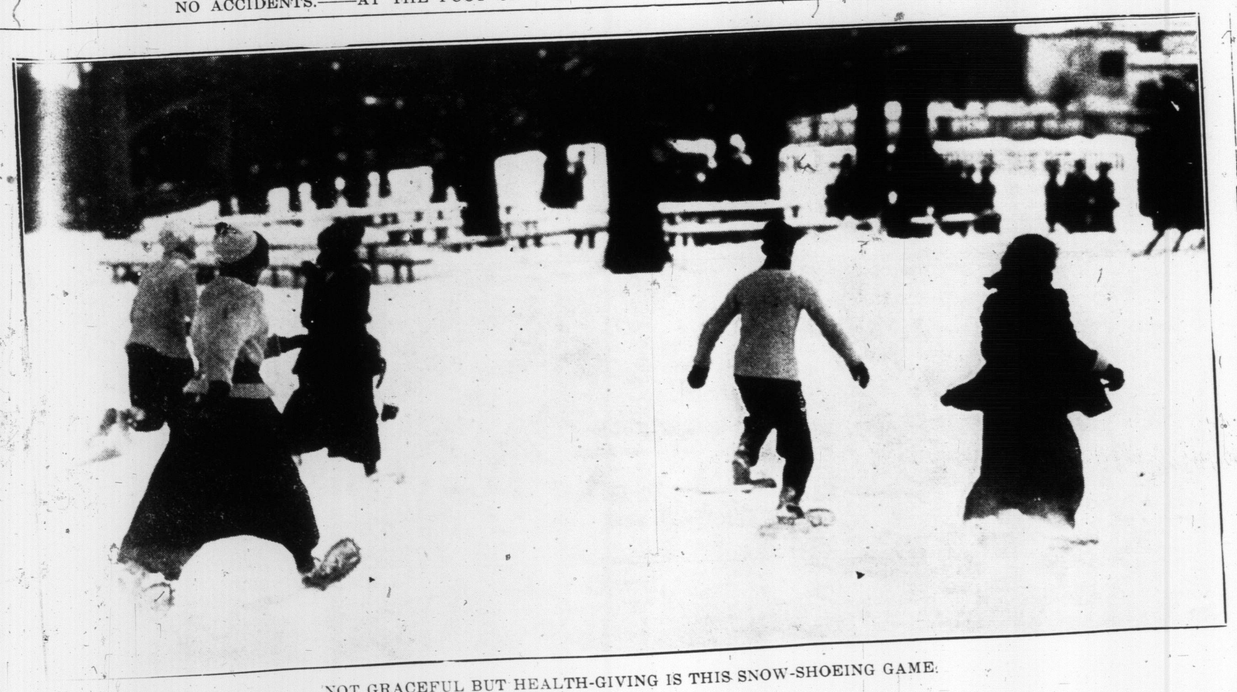
SNOW-SHOEING IS POPULAR PASTIME IN TORONTO.

SKI JUMPER—GOING BACK BY EASY STAGES.

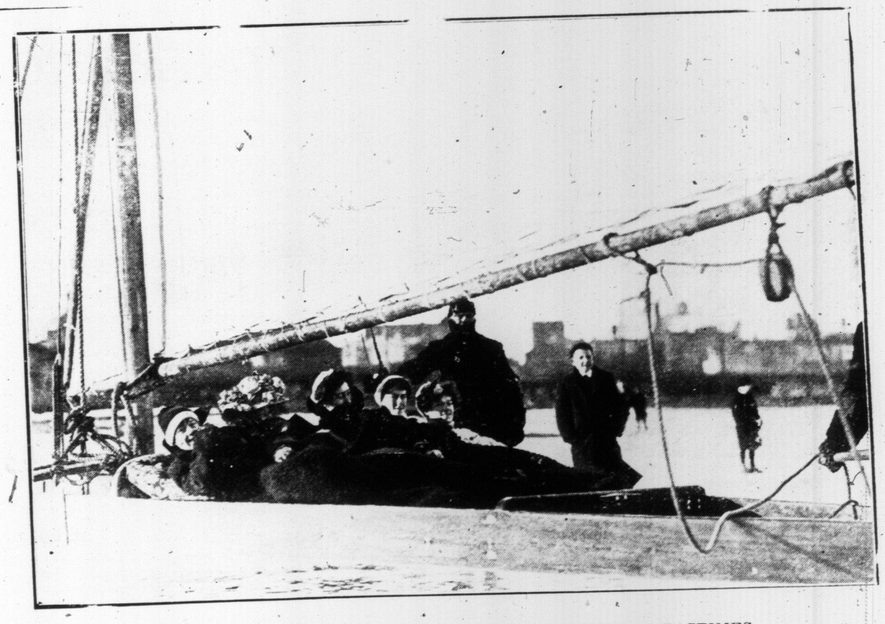


EDDIE DURNAN'S ICEBOAT SPINNING ACROSS THE BAY.

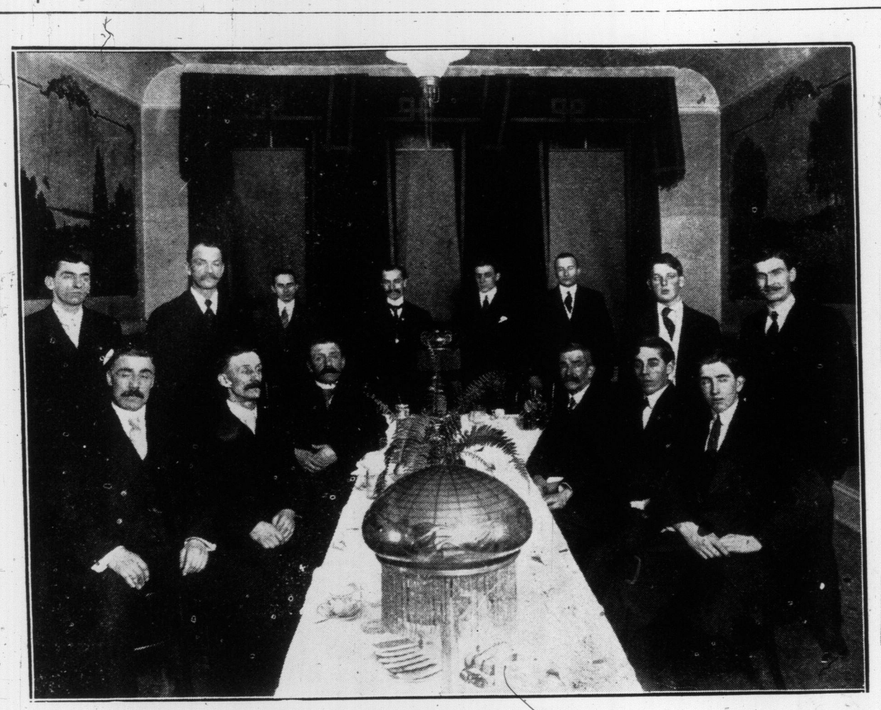
NO ACCIDENTS.—AT THE FOOT OF THE RIVERDALE SLIDE.



NOT GRACEFUL BUT HEALTH-GIVING IS THIS SNOW-SHOEING GAME.



ICE-BOATING IS THE MOST EXHILARATING OF WINTER PASTIMES.



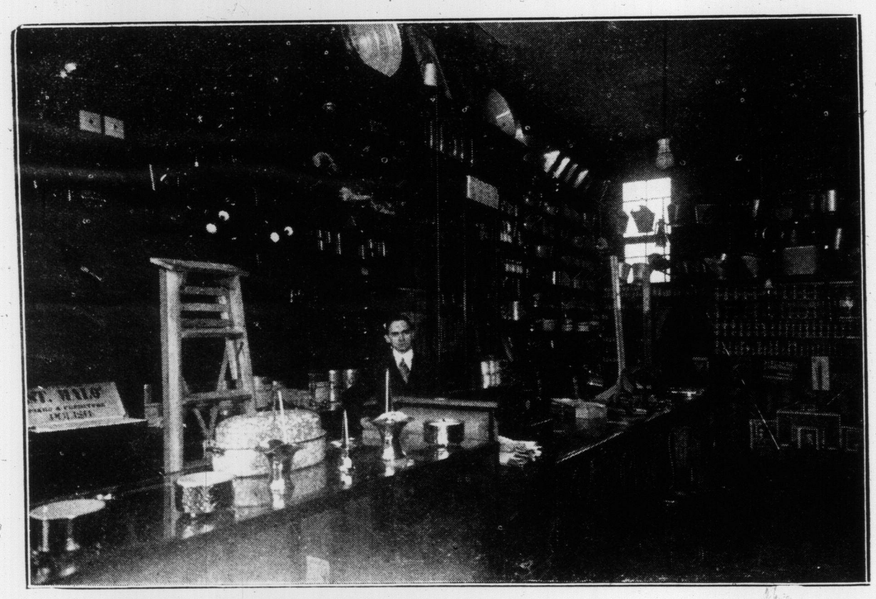
HOWARD-FURNACE & HARDWARE COMPANY'S ANNUAL BANQUET AT WILLIAMS' CAFE.

This firm has become one of the most popular companies in their line in the city, having isnce 1906 grown from a small firm with an output of about 25 furnaces per year to the present output of 250 per year, which goes to show that Toronto people appreciate a good furnace. Mr. R. Hughes, who is the present manager of the firm, has been connected with the furnace and moulding business for the last eighteen years, having been connected with some of the largest furnace firms in Canada.

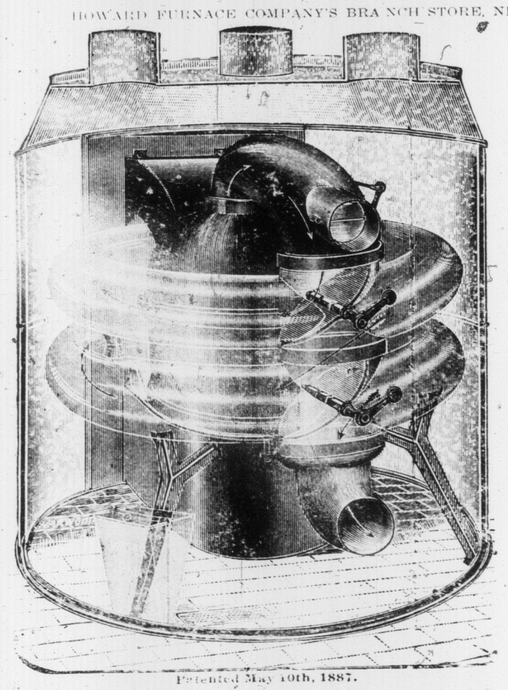
The company have a branch at 8 Dupont-street, where they carry on a large retail hardware business.

Mr. Hughes has great confidence in Toronto's future, and predicts much greater advance in the building trades during 1911.

MAIN STORE HOWARD FURNACE & HARDWARE CO., GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.



HOWARD FURNACE COMPANY'S BRANCH STORE, NEAR AVENUE-ROAD, NO. 8 DUPONT-STREET.



Patented May 10th, 1887.

TRANSPARENT ILLUSTRATION

SHOWING THE METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION THROUGH THE HOWARD FURNACE.

The direction of the arrows shows the path of the products of combustion from the fire pot through the radiators to the lowest point.

A SOLID REPUTATION—THE HOWARD.

Low-Down Feature.

As a rule cellars are low, and therefore a furnace that can be easily accommodated, without diminishing fuel capacity or restricting the height of the ashpit, has patent advantages. The Howard make is from 12 to 24 inches less in height than corresponding furnaces of other types, which permits of the hot-air pipes being taken from the top instead of the side. This is also conducive to thoroly successful heating.

Perfect Draught.

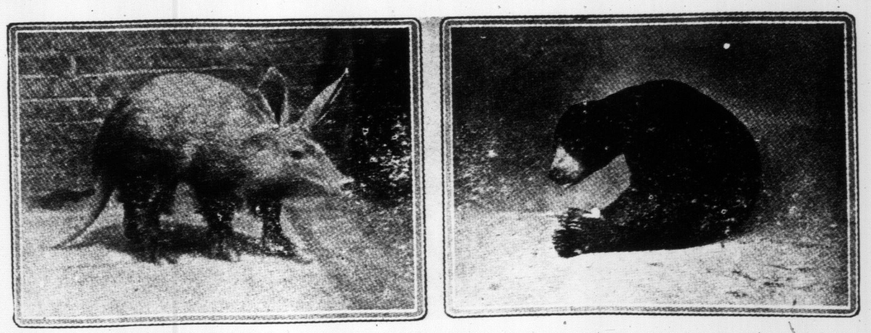
Owing to its special construction, the Howard furnace retains the products of combustion longer and at the same time preserves a better draught. This happens because it is the only perfect down-draught furnace. The products of combustion from the firebox have uninterrupted passage to the smoke pipe without abrupt turns or checks. Hence they are not divided and do not lose the force of heat and draught they hold. This again is highly important for proper and economical heating.

FRANCES ALDA, WHO WILL SING NANON ON WEDNESDAY WITH THE MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

EVELYN HIDER, WITH "CHERRY BLOSSOMS," AT STAR THIS WEEK.

TERESA FRANCES WOLFE.

Great Canadian soprano, who will give a recital in Masey Hall on Feb. 27. She will be assisted by Jan Hambourg, the noted violinist, and by Richard Tattersal, pianist.



BEARS OF PECULIAR BREED: THE CAPE ANT BEAR, OR AARD VARK (ON LEFT), AND THE MALAY BEAR.

The Aard Vark is first cousin to the great ant-eater. Small wonder that the Boers call this creature the earth pig. Unlike pigs, however, this African beast possesses much greater burrowing powers, and experiences little, if any, difficulty in hiding its whole body below ground. The Malay bear is a resident of the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands.

$12.00 off the factory price of any Diamond Ring in Our Show Window on Monday

MONDAY, being the 12th week day since we started our great Dollar-a-Day Reduction Diamond Sale, any Diamond Ring or Pin displayed in our Show Window may be purchased for $12.00 below our regular Factory Price.

This enables you to buy a Ring on Monday that sells regularly for say $25.00 for only $13.00.

Many big bargains are being picked up at this stage of our great sale, and intending purchasers will do well to select the Ring they want now and secure it before someone else picks it up.

We reserve the right to sell but one ring to each person.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING

TISDALL'S

FACTORY-TO-POCKET JEWELRY STORE

150 YONGE STREET

Our picture specialist succumbed to the above temptation, a photographic production of a pair of solid-brick houses, situated in a choice section of the York Loan district, and which the builders have just placed on the market. This is not to be wondered at when one is conversant with the interior as well as the comparatively low figure asked for each of them—$4,300. Fancy this for a brand-new semi-detached residence, square plan, containing eight rooms, separate toilet and bathroom as well as a sun room. All modern conveniences, including improved hot-water heating system, good concrete cellar with stationary laundry tubs and a sufficiency of cupboards and linen closet besides a butler's pantry.

The main floor is finished in oak, together with 7-8 hardwood flooring throughout.

For further particulars regarding the above or similar properties, see the agents,

UNITED REALTY LIMITED, 1395 QUEEN W. Phone Park 1154

With Her Pen.

"They say his wife makes $5000 a year with her pen."

"I didn't know she was a writer."

"She isn't. She has a pig farm."

Events At Meyer's Parlors

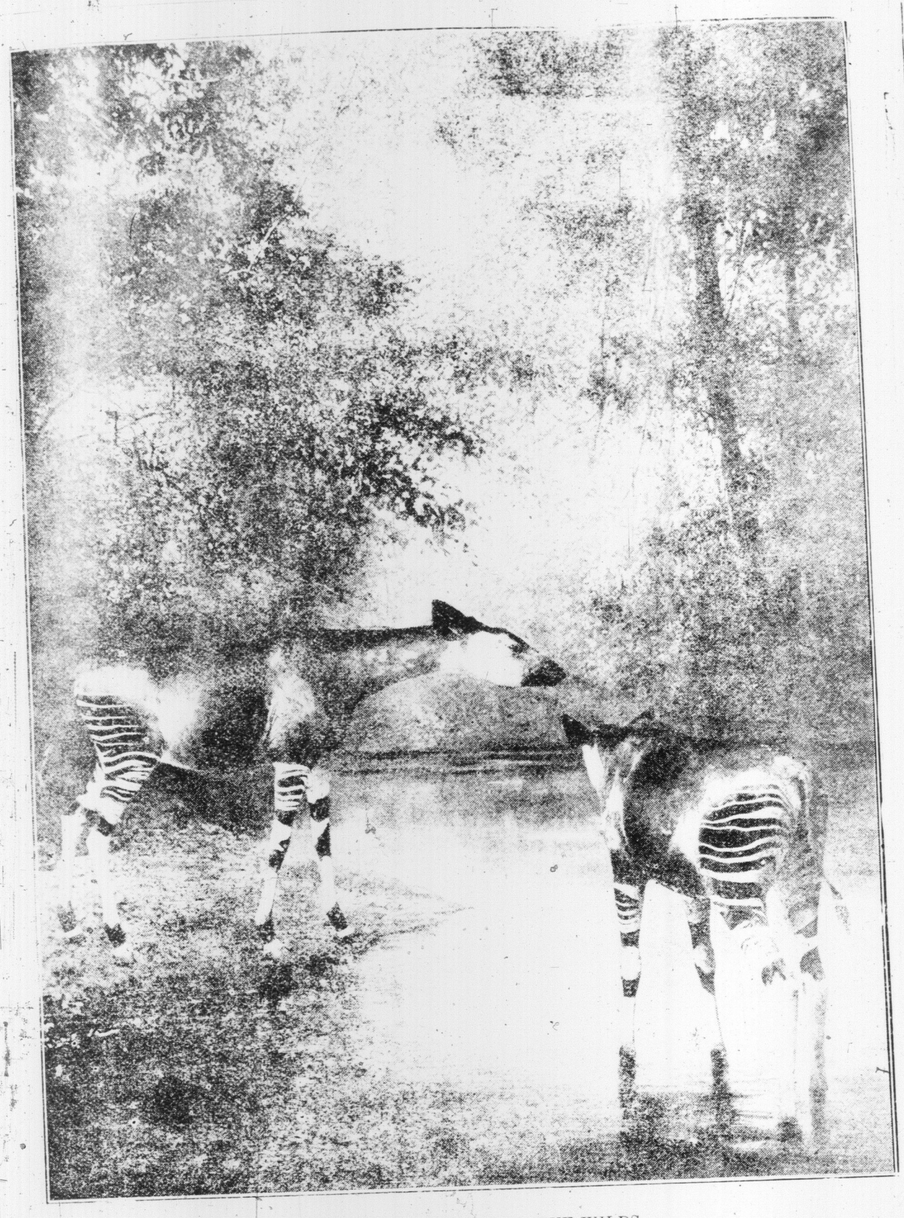
DURING WEEK

Jan. 16—Amethyst Club Dance
" 17—W. Toronto Euchre Club At Home
" 18—Old Grey Bonnet Club At Home
" 19—Cob-Web Club Masquerade
" 20—Second Year Medicals At Home
" 21—Sunnyside Saturday Club Dance

Moorhouse Bros.

SCENIC ARTISTS and INTERIOR DECORATORS.

Stencil Manufacturers to the Trade.
ALL NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS
194 GIVENS STREET.



THE OKAPI AND ITS NATIVE WILDS.

A collector sent out by the natural History Museum at New York has succeeded in capturing alive a male okapi, a female and a calf. The okapi, it will be recalled, is as rare as it is strange. It is akin to the zebra and the horse, has been seen by three travelers in Central Africa: Sir Harry Johnston saw it in Uganda, and Major Powell-Cotton and Lieut. Boyd Alexander suceeded in bringing home specimens. The okapi was never observed and studied by a white man until five months ago when a calf was obtained by Signor Bambilli, on the Evelle River.—London Illustrated News.

WHEN FATHER SWEARS OFF SMOKING.

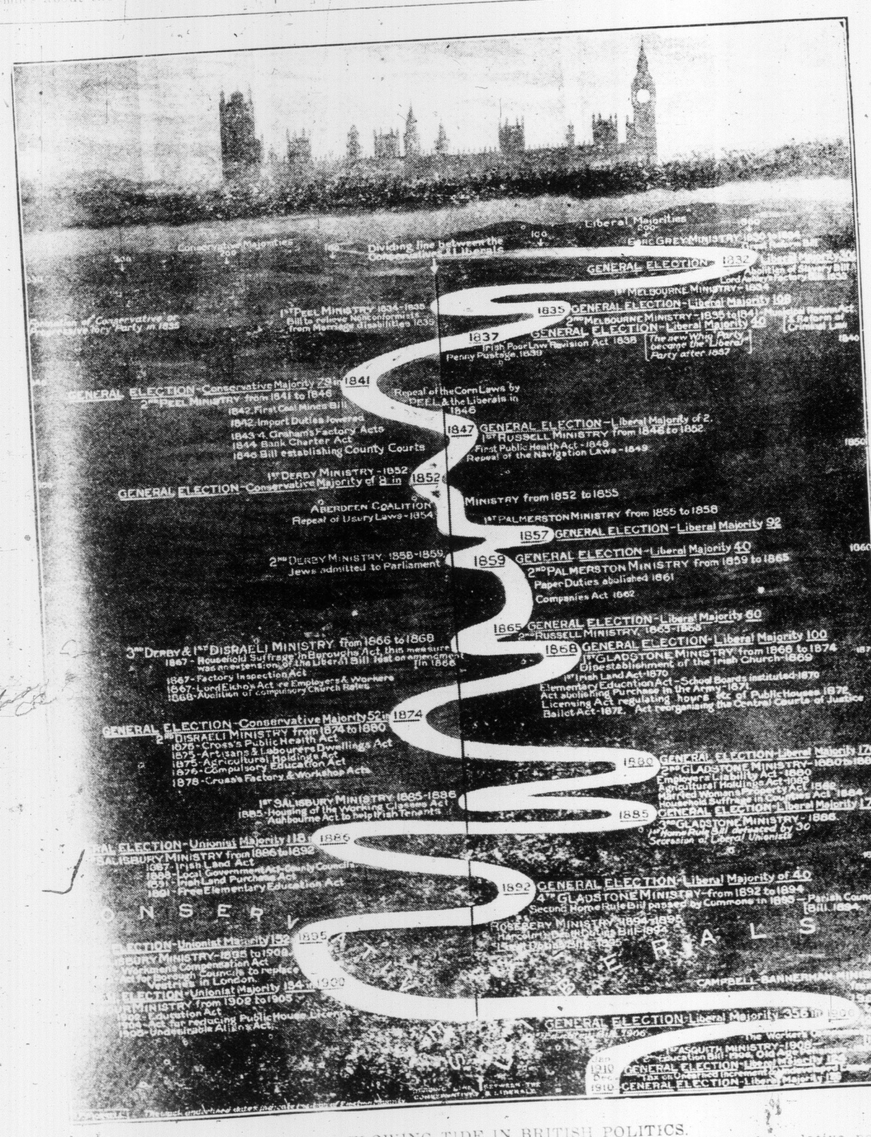
Detroit, Free Press.

Ma looks it fine on New Year Day.
When father puts his pipe away
And says: "No more for me;
I'm thru with Lady Nicotine,
I think the habit is unclean;
Now from it I am free.
I shall not smoke again, I'm sure,
Myself I have the strength to cure."

Ma smiles about the house and sings,
And views her drapes and other things,
And says: "No more you'll be
Containers for tobacco smoke.
No longer shall my neighbors choke
When they drop in for tea;
No longer shall I have to pick
Up pipes and stubs that make me sick."

But when a week has passed, and pa
Can't speak a civil word to ma,
And when he walks the floor,
And grumbles over this and that,
And wonders where he left his hat,
And always slams the door,
Ma sighs, and says: "That's like you men;
I wish you'd start to smoke again."

Hardly room for both in Toronto. When people fully realize that A 1 stenography can be learned in 30-days, the six months' methods must go the way of the sailing-vessel, the horse-car, and the coal-oil lamp. Hence the very vigorous war we find waged against the Moon College. Merit must win however, as evidenced by their full house. 282-284 Yonge St.


Conservative Majorities
Liberal Majorities
Dividing line between the Conservatives & Liberals
GENERAL ELECTION 1832
1st MELBOURNE MINISTRY - 1835
1835 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 109
2nd MELBOURNE MINISTRY - 1835 to 1841
1837 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 42
1st Peel Ministry 1834-1835
Penny Postage 1839
1841 GENERAL ELECTION - Conservative Majority 79
1st PEEL MINISTRY from 1841 to 1846
1842 First Coal Mines Bill
1842 Import Duties Forward
1843-4 Graham's Factory Acts
1844 Bank Charter Act
1846 Bill establishing County Courts
Repeal of the Corn Laws by PEEL & the Liberals in 1846
1847 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority of 2.
1st RUSSELL MINISTRY from 1846 to 1852
First Public Health Act - 1848
Repeal of the Navigation Laws - 1849
1st DERBY MINISTRY - 1852
1852 GENERAL ELECTION - Conservative Majority of 8 in
ABERDEEN COALITION MINISTRY from 1852 to 1855
Repeal of Usury Laws - 1854
1st PALMERSTON MINISTRY from 1855 to 1858
1857 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 92
2nd DERBY MINISTRY 1858-1859
Jews admitted to Parliament
1859 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 40
2nd PALMERSTON MINISTRY from 1859 to 1865
Paper Duties abolished 1861
Companies Act 1862
1865 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 80
2nd RUSSELL MINISTRY, 1865-1866
1868 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 100
1st GLADSTONE MINISTRY from 1868 to 1874
Disestablishment of the Irish Church-1869
1st Irish Land Act-1870
Elementary Education Act - School Boards instituted-1870
Act abolishing Purchase in the Army-1871
Licensing Act regulating hours &c. of Public Houses 1872
Ballot Act-1872. Act reorganizing the Central Courts of Justice
3rd DERBY & 1st DISRAELI MINISTRY from 1866 to 1868
1867 - Household Suffrage in Boroughs Act, this measure was an extension of the Liberal Bill lost on amendment in 1866
1867 - Factory Inspection Act
1867 - Lord Elcho's Act re Employers & Workers
1868 - Abolition of Compulsory Church Rates
1874 GENERAL ELECTION - Conservative Majority 52
2nd DISRAELI MINISTRY from 1874 to 1880
1875 - Cross's Public Health Act
1875 - Artisans & Labourers Dwellings Act
1875 - Agricultural Holdings Act
1875 - Compulsory Education Act
1878 - Cruse's Factory & Workshop Acts
1880 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 176
2nd GLADSTONE MINISTRY - 1880 to 1885
Employers' Liability Act - 1880
Agricultural Holdings Act - 1883
Corrupt Practices Act 1883
Franchise Act 1884
Housing of the Working Classes Act 1885
1885 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 170
3rd GLADSTONE MINISTRY - 1886
1st Home Rule Bill defeated by 30
Secession of Liberal Unionists
1886 GENERAL ELECTION - Unionist Majority 118
3rd SALISBURY MINISTRY from 1886 to 1892
1887 - Irish Land Act
1888 - Local Government Act - County Councils
1891 - Irish Land Purchase Act
1891 - Free Elementary Education Act
1892 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority of 40
4th GLADSTONE MINISTRY - from 1892 to 1894
Second Home Rule Bill passed by Commons in 1893 - Parish Councils Bill, 1894
ROSEBERY MINISTRY 1894-1895
1895 GENERAL ELECTION - Unionist Majority 152
3rd SALISBURY MINISTRY - 1895 to 1900
1897 - Workmen's Compensation Act
1899 - County Councils to replace Vestries in London
1900 GENERAL ELECTION - Unionist Majority 134
BALFOUR MINISTRY - from 1902 to 1905
1902 - Education Act
1904 - Act for reducing Public House Licences
1905 - Unrepealable Aliens Act
1906 GENERAL ELECTION - Liberal Majority 355
CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN MINISTRY - 1905-1908
1908 - Trade Disputes Act
1908 - Children Act
1908 - Old Age Pensions Act
1908 - Coal Mines Regulation Act
1908 - Probation of Offenders Act
1908 - Finance Act
1908 - Labour Exchanges Act
1908 - Merchant Shipping Act
1908 - Development & Road Improvements Act
1908 - Post Office Savings Bank Act
1908 - Patents & Designs Act
1908 - Trade Boards

Porcupine Gold District

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Traders Bank of Canada

HAS BRANCHES AT
HAILEYBURY
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From New York, through the National Park Bank,
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From Chicago, through the First National Bank,
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Escrows carefully guarded.

STUART STRATHY,
General Manager TORONTO

THEO. DUBE,

Eminent portrait painter of Paris, France, a native of Quebec, who is in Toronto, having been commissioned to paint portraits of Senator and Mrs. Melvin Jones and several other noted citizens.

Asthma Catarrh
WHOOPING COUGH CROUP
BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
ESTABLISHED 1879
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, without dosing the stomach with drugs. Used with success for thirty years.
The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma.
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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.
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DR. J. G. STEWART, V.S.
Diseases of the Horse and Dog skilfully treated. Office 374 Sherbourne. Residence 456 North Lisgar. Telephone M. 6204. P. O. 1829.

HARRY R. RANKS
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155-57 Queen St. West.
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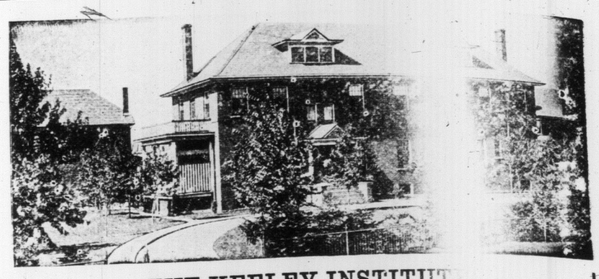
LOVELIEST GRANDMOTHER IN AMERICA.

MRS. SERENA A. MINARD OF ST. THOMAS, WHO WON THE PRIZE OFFERED BY THE NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, NEW YORK, FOR THE LOVELIEST GRANDMOTHER IN AMERICA. —The photo is by J. H. Hopkins of St. Thomas.

HOW TORONTO HANDLES THE SNOW PROBLEM.—THE GARBAGE WAGONS ARE USED TO REMOVE THE SURPLUS FROM DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

FRANK M'CANN, MAJOR STREET.

UPSET, BUT NOT DISHEVELLED.—OUR ARTIST CAUGHT THIS BUNCH OF MERRY-MAKERS JUST WHEN THEY COULDN'T GET AWAY.



THE KEELEY INSTITUT
For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions. 125 undas St. ronto.

ONLY 3 LEFT

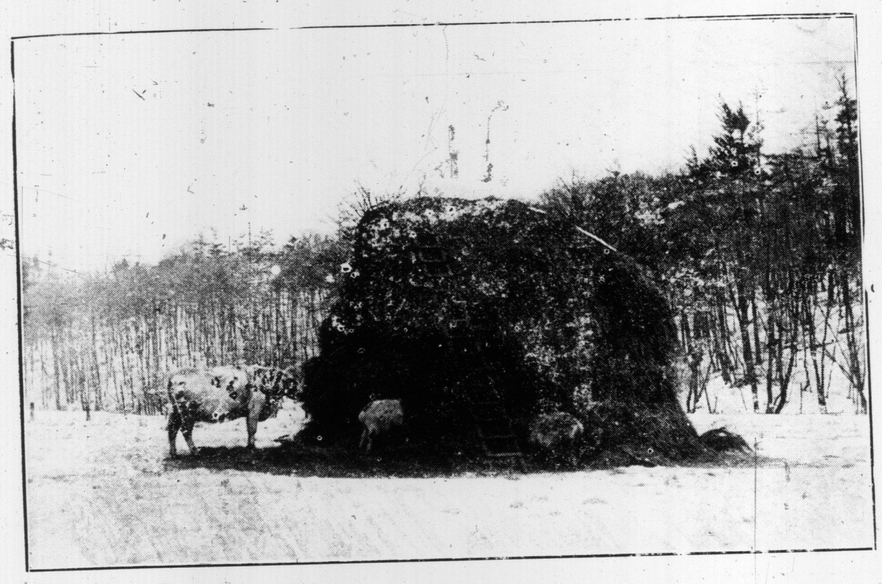
of those valuable new stores on the north or business side of College-street. Each store contains two five-roomed flats with separate bath. All flats are well rented. The balance of this block must be sold at once.
Don't miss this opportunity for a splendid investment. Make offer direct to us. Easy terms.

BLUMHARDT & CO., EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
OFFICE HOURS— 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
712 College Street, Corner Montrose

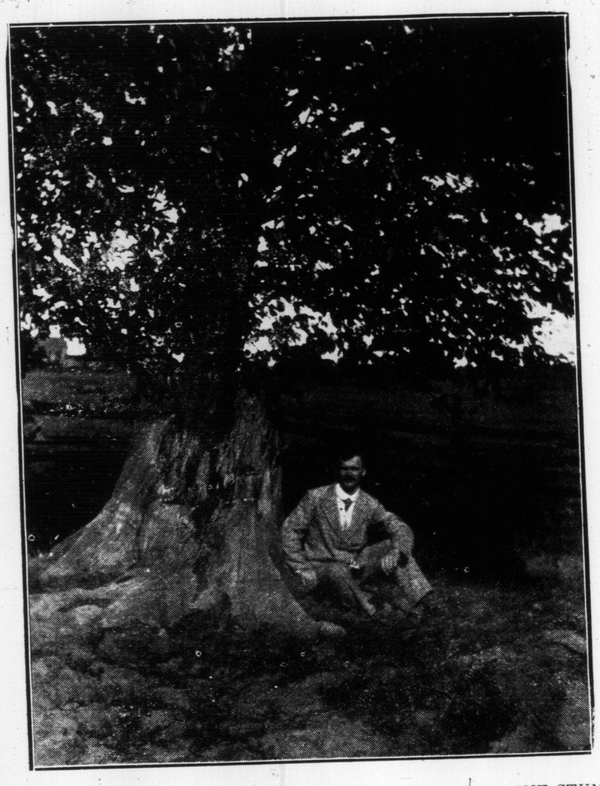
FRANK FINNEY, AUTHOR-COMEDIAN,
In his own play "The North Pole," with Chas. Waldron's Trocadero Burlesquers, at the Gayety this week.

EDNA WILSON AND HER PETS—KING DIAMOND. ED DIAMOND.

Cyrene Preceptory No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, After Their New Year's Call at the Home for Incurable Children, West Bloor Street

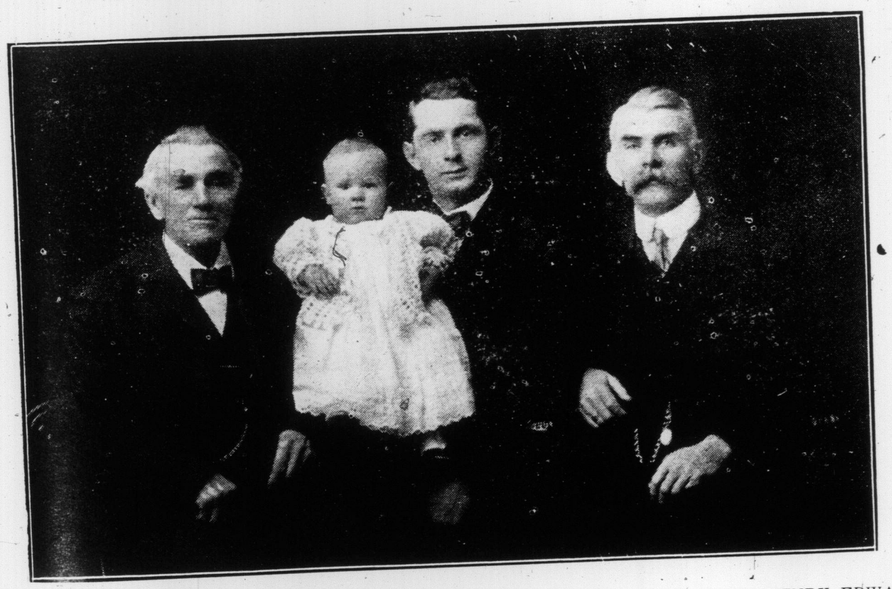


A SURE SUPPLY OF FODDER FOR A LONG WINTER.



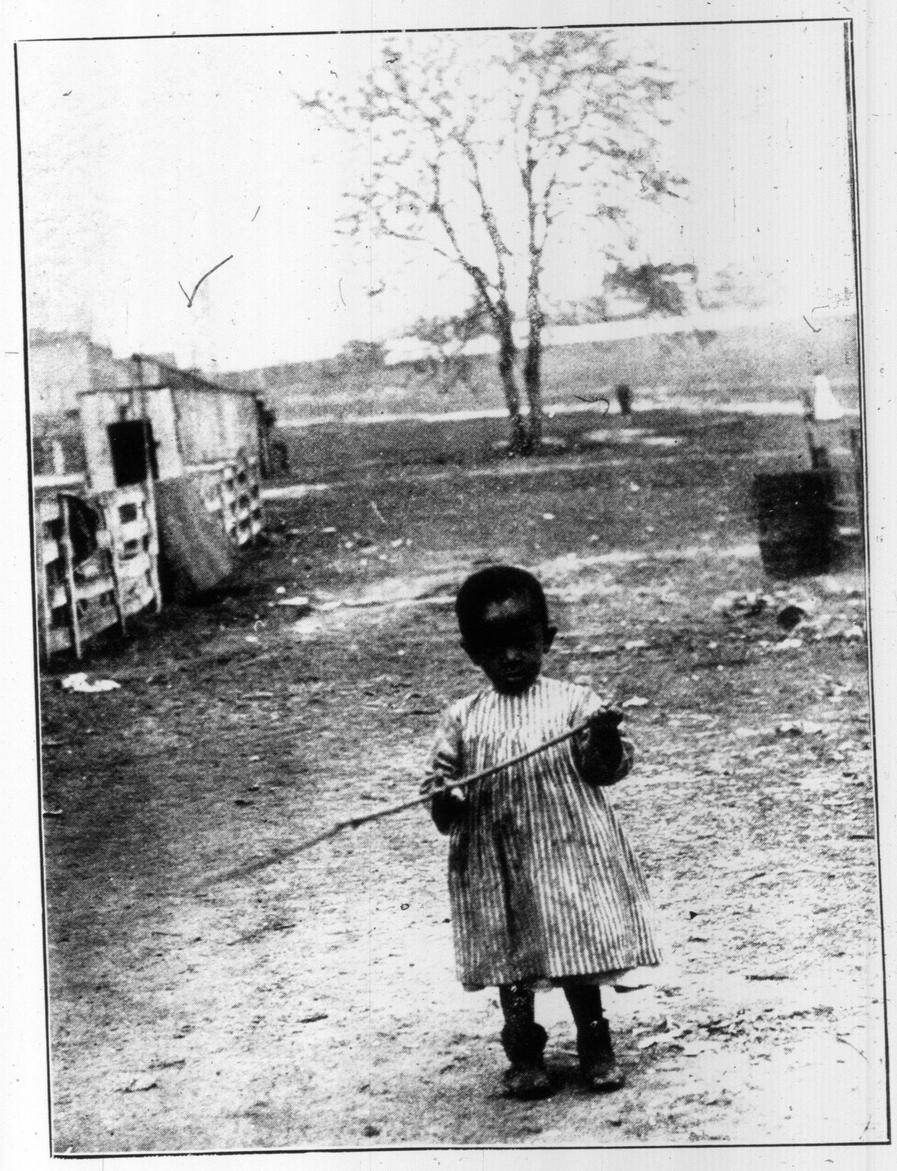
A NOVEL GROWTH.—BIRCH GROWING OUT OF A RED PINE STUMP.
—Photo taken near Wingham by E. C. Chapman.

SIG. UGO COLOMBINI, IN GRAND OPERA, AT PRINCESS THIS WEEK.



FOUR GENERATIONS. — EDWARD COPPING, 81 YEARS; WILLIAM T. COPPING, HENRY EDWARD COPPING, HOWARD GORDON.

GORDON COLLIE,
Owned by Chris Noble, Mutual-st. It was imported from Scotland. There are but two of the kind in Toronto.



JUST A PICKANINNY.

Dependable Neckwear

Unquestionably you know who tailored your suit, also the make of Hat, Gloves and Shoes you are wearing, but what about your Neckwear, the most important or in your wardrobe?

Worrying to the limit by advertising men claiming that it pays to advertise a special trade mark, we have been forced to admit that so far little attention has been paid by wearers of high-priced neckwear to their respective makes.

It does not require an expert to readily distinguish the difference between carefully made and fashioned neckwear designed and tailored by experts.

"Sword Make" Neckwear stands second to none and why? Because particular attention is paid to every detail in the manufacture of this well-known make.

Turn it Over

The tie you buy, turn it over, look for Label, "Cross Swords."

SWORD NECKWEAR

You will find "Sword Make" Neckwear with all the leading furnishers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Sword Neckwear Company Limited,
TORONTO, CANADA

WINTER IN RESERVOIR PARK.

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50c.

RETURN OF THE CLASSIC OF SOUTHERN DRAMAS—THE IDYLL OF THE BLUE GRASS COUNTRY

RACE SCENE.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE CAST THE PLAY HAS EVER HAD

IN OLD KENTUCKY

PADDOCK SCENE.

THE ROLLICKING FUN OF THE INIMITABLE PICKANINNIES
THE SPIRITED AND EXCITING HORSE RACE
THE FAMOUS KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED, QUEEN BESS

40 - ROLLICKING, FROLLICKING COMICAL PICKANINNIES - 40
6 - KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED HORSES - 6
THE FAMOUS PICKANINNY BRASS BAND

THE PLAY EVERYONE SHOULD SEE

NEXT WEEK--WRIGHT LORIMER IN THE FAMOUS BIBLICAL DRAMA "THE SHEPHERD KING"--NEXT WEEK

MADGES I HAVE ACTED WITH.

By Bert G. Clark.

During my connection with "In Old Kentucky," and I have been acting in the famous play for more than eighteen years, I have seen quite a number of women play Madge, the little girl heroine of the piece. I was not in the original cast of the play—the cast that "tried out" the piece in St. Paul for three nights in the summer of 1892, but I was the first actor to play Colonel Sandusky Doolittle in a regularly organized company, and I have been playing the part ever since.

Bettina Gerard was the first Madge I played with. What a woman! Beautiful, brilliant, educated. She had everything that made for success except stability. She made Madge a pretty little rogue, full of the spirit of the mountains, fiery, devoted, ready for any sacrifice for the man she loved. She set the type which has been followed to a certain extent ever since. Poor Betty! What a sad fate was hers!

Laura Burt, who has since been leading woman for Sir Henry Irving and a star in America, was the next Madge, and a fine dramatic performance she gave; perhaps the best, from the purely dramatic standpoint, of any woman who has played the part. Lulu Tabor followed her—she has retired and is now Mrs. Considine of New York—and was very sweet and pretty and engaging as the little mountain heroine.

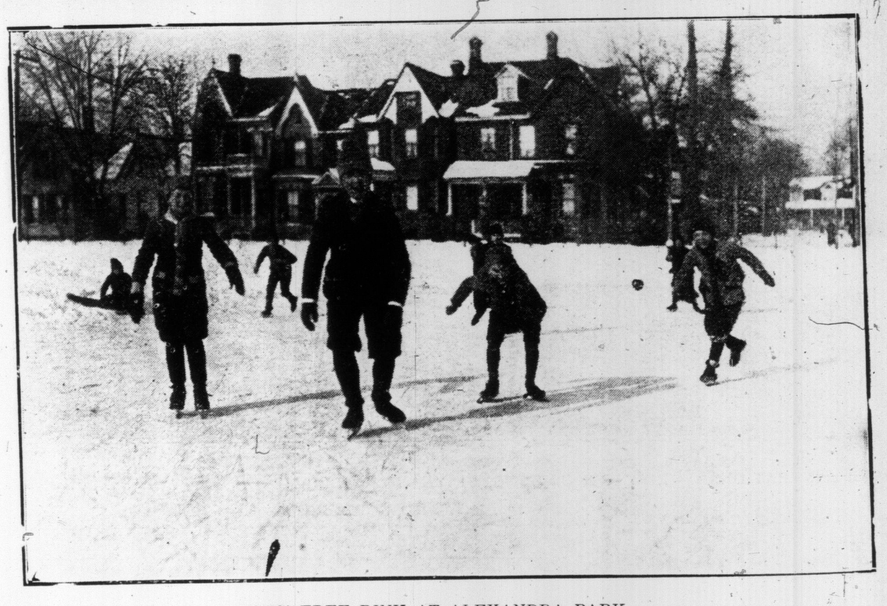
Elsa Ryan, the delightful little woman who is now and then seen in meteoric fashion in some musical play and always adorning whatever she does, played Madge for a season or two. Elsa gave a touch of daintiness and prettiness to the part that it has lacked in other impersonators. Bessie Barriscale, with a head of shimmery golden hair, played the part "straight" and got a lot out of it. She is one of a great family of actors children—the Taliaferros, the Greys, the Barriscales, and the Burts. She is a cousin of Laura Burt, who was the second of the actresses to play Madge.

After Miss Barriscale came in rapid succession Nellie Callahan, Marion Shirley, Marie Quinn—one of the most winsome of the Madges,—May Stockton, who suggested the Tom Boy more than some of the others, and the present little Mildred Johnson, who really plays the part with a touch of humanity that has been lacking in many of the performances.

There were other players who fit into and out of the part, but their presence in the cast was not important enough, altho some of them were prominent actresses, to make a record necessary. I have seen them come and go, but I remain true to the dear, old, big-hearted, gallant Colonel and he is just as true to me and helps me over the rough places.

MILDRED JOHNSON,
Who will be seen as "Madge," in the southern classic, "In Old Kentucky," at the Grand this week.

DR. SAENZ PENA, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA.



BOYS' FREE RINK AT ALEXANDRA PARK.

ANIMALS WHICH PREFER AN INVERTED ATTITUDE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT): HOFFMANN'S SLOTH, THE KINKAJOU AND THE GREY SLOW LORIS.

Hoffmann's sloth is a descendant of the extinct giant ground sloths. The three-toed sloth, or ai, is a resident of Brazil. The animal walks upside down in this way, clinging to branches by means of the strong toes. It is able to turn its head completely round by means of nine vertebrae instead of the usual seven bones in the neck.—Another pet distinguished at once by its tail is the kinkajou, from South America. Its name means "twisted tail." The grey slow loris came from China. It is a tree-living animal of nocturnal habits.

DIGGING OVER CAESAR'S GREATEST BATTLEFIELD

JUG AND FUNNEL FOUND AT ALESIA.

STATUE OF THE GODDESS OF THE HEARTH FOUND IN ALESIA.

THE HEATING CHAMBER OF A NEWLY EXCAVATED HOUSE IN ANCIENT ALESIA.

H. P. MOTTE'S REMARKABLE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SIEGE OF ALESIA, THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF CAESAR'S MILITARY CAREER.

EVERY schoolboy who has studied Latin remembers the long-drawn-out and sanguinary siege of Alesia by the Romans under Julius Caesar. Well, Alesia has been found.

Alesia was defended by Vercingetorix, the greatest and bravest of all the ancient Gauls. Its conquest was the greatest achievement of Julius Caesar's life, and established his position as ruler of the Roman world.

Now they have excavated the site of ancient Alesia in France, and have found a vast collection of relics of ancient times. Upon the site is a modern village called Alise-Sainte-Reine. In the ground around the city they found the remains of trenches and great quantities of Roman and Gallic weapons and armor. Most of the Gallic defenders of Alesia were in trenches outside the city.

Several beautiful objects of Roman times were found within the city. There was a statuary group of Jupiter between Minerva and Juno, statues of Castor and Pollux and a "Mater," the Roman goddess of the hearth. These were found in an interesting building with three apses.

Among other sculptured objects found were three heads of negroes, with closed eyes, which are supposed to have reference to Hercules, the legendary founder of Alesia, who is said to have made war for a long time against the negroes.

An amphitheatre, several temples and many houses were brought to light. Much interest was taken in the construction of the heating apparatus in one room, which evidently served nearly the same purpose as the dry hot room in a modern Turkish bath. Many domestic utensils in bronze were found. The construction of wells, cisterns and aqueducts showed that Alesia enjoyed a high state of civilization and comfort.

Among the objects of art was a mutilated statue of a Gallic chief, which may represent Vercingetorix. Altogether this is one of the most interesting discoveries ever made of an ancient city.

The researches have revealed the remains of four successive cities. After the conquest by Julius Caesar, Alesia became an important Roman city. Then it declined and became important again in the second century of the Christian era. It was twice destroyed by the barbarians who overran the Roman Empire. After its second destruction in the fifth century it disappeared from the map of the earth.

The great Vercingetorix is still held in reverence by Frenchmen. Julius Caesar had conquered a large part of Gaul through the dissensions of the inhabitants. Then the Gauls, becoming desperate, united under the leadership of Vercingetorix, a young Arvernian chief. He gained several victories over Caesar's lieutenants, but was defeated by Caesar himself, and retired to Alesia, which is on a plateau, whence he issued an eloquent appeal to all Gauls to unite against the invader.

There were at least 80,000 Gauls in and around Alesia, for Caesar speaks of a sortie of 60,000 men from there. The remaining Gauls promised to send reinforcements of 250,000 men to the help of Vercingetorix.

The siege works by which Caesar attacked Alesia are the wonder of history, on account of their extent. He enclosed an area of fourteen miles within them. Describing merely

(Continued on Next Page.)

PLUNDER ISLAND

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE,

Author of "The Chase of the Gladstone Bag." "Don Quixote." "Milady of the Mercenaries." "The Private War." "Terence O'Rourke." "The Green Lamp," etc.

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Peter Cadogan with his servant, Terry Creagh, aboard the schooner Colleen, are making for New Orleans to pick up Lomax prior to a cruise in the Caribbean Sea. Cadogan sees, half a mile astern, a dory, to which they row, and find Jane Todd, unconscious from exposure. Upon her resuscitation Cadogan explains that he heard cries for help. She replies that she did not call. They sail for Cedar Island, the lighthouse on which is tended by Jane's father. They run thru a gale, during which Jane rescues both men and sails the schooner safely into the harbor, where they are met by Willing, the assistant tender.

At the other end of the island mysterious lights in a deserted and, according to Willing, haunted house arouse Cadogan's curiosity, and he makes a midnight excursion there. From a sign he learns that Francois Lestrange, a New Orleans lawyer, is the real estate agent. He is knocked down by an uncanny creature, and does not come to his full senses until he finds himself, the next morning, on board the Colleen, in a bayou of the delta, the Colleen's cable having been mysteriously cut in the night. Reaching New Orleans, Cadogan, yielding to a temporary impulse, and with his head full of buried treasure, buys Cedar Island at auction for $35,000. A suspicious character named Cochrane bids against him, but, thru the assistance of Lestrange, Cadogan wins out.

Cadogan is filled with remorse at the thought that he had paid seven-eighths of his fortune for a barren island.

Continued From Last Sunday

"Why—why, because"——

It was rather hard to assign any sound reason for it, unless he confessed that he had suspected, feebly, vaguely, the existence of a buried treasure. And that now, out there in the cold light of day, seemed so childish. Cadogan faltered and blushed under the old man's searching scrutiny.

Whereupon Lestrange perked up wonderfully.

"Aha!" he cried, with sprightly malice. "I see, I see, m'sieu'! You would have your jest with an old man! You would pretend ignorance of the treasure of the island!"

"What! Say that again, please!"

"Aha!" Lestrange rubbed his dry, shining claws together gleefully. "Aha! M'sieu' is young, in the heyday of life! I confess I envy him! And such a spirit! He would play upon an old lawyer's credulity and pretend that, having been to Cedar Island, he had overlooked the treasure-there! Eh, eh!

"Oh, m'sieu', what a question!" Lestrange chuckled playfully. "Is there not a treasure!"

"Worth what I've paid?"

"That is for m'sieu' to judge: In my estimation, m'sieu', it is worth many times as much."

"Then that's all right. But, Lestrange!"

"Yes, m'sieu'?"

"Do you suppose this fellow Cochrane knows of it?"

"Ah, there is the mystery! Who knows? Yet—very possibly."

They walked for a time in silence.

"And what would you advise me to do?" Cadogan asked, at length.

"I can but advise what I would do were I of m'sieu's age—or, rather, of his enviable youth. I would return to the island forthwith and safeguard my treasure—see that none broke in to steal."

"Yes. You're right. Especially if Cochrane——There's something about you I don't understand, if you'll pardon my saying so, M. Lestrange. I've a suspicion that we're talking at cross-purposes and not making any headway toward an understanding. However, you've relieved my mind at one point—unless," he added, thoughtfully, "we're both a bit mad."

Lestrange looked perplexed, but made no reply. It was some minutes later that Cadogan was brought out of a brown study by the attorney pausing at a corner.

"Our ways part, m'sieu'. But if you wish to see me, to consult me further, I am always to be found in my office."

"There's one thing I've been wanting to ask and forgetting all day. You can undoubtedly relieve my mind. I overlooked it at the auction, monsieur. Who was the former owner of Cedar Island?"

Lestrange opened his eyes very wide; then shut them and smiled inscrutably, blinking rapidly.

"Eh, eh! I am free to tell you no more than was advertised, m'sieu'."

"And that?"

"Ah, if you must have it, Cedar Island was the property of Colonel Topelius."

"But who is he?"

A sudden gravity overspread the little Creole gentleman's countenance.

"Ah, I must tell you!" He nodded violently, emphatically. "I must tell you, and you must believe me, m'sieu'. About this there should be no mistake—no mistake whatever, m'sieu'. I Dominique Francois Lestrange, I know the truth as perhaps no other man in New Orleans knows it, and I tell you, m'sieu'"—vehemently—"I tell you that Colonel Topelius is a man misunderstood and maligned, even by those whom he sought to benefit.

"There walks upon this good green earth no man more upright and honest; he was betrayed by his associates, m'sieu', and the blame was laid at his door, tho he was innocent as the day. I, Lestrange, know, and I know more—what people will not believe in the hardness of their hearts—that Colonel Topelius beggared himself to make restitution. That is God's truth, m'sieu', and that is why I say you have done a noble and generous act this day in paying this price so high for the last remnant of Colonel Topelius' possessions."

He seized Cadogan's hand and shook it warmly in an effusion of gratitude. And the young man submitted; stunned, speechless, he submitted. For now he understood; the little attorney was madstark, staring mad on his own particular mania, tho very likely sane enough on other points.

And, as a correlative proposition, it was quite plain that he, Cadogan, had swindled himself. His mind went blank and reeling with the understanding of this and he much desired to get away, to be alone and to think.

"I understand," he said, soothingly, (for, after all, he had only himself to blame, nor could he find it in his heart to be angered with the little attorney) —"I understood perfectly, and I agree with you on every point, M. Lestrange. Let us say no more about it. You are quite right. Forgive me. I must hurry."

Somehow, he managed to excuse himself, and got away, to walk for blocks and blocks in a daze.

And yet in the final analysis he could not overlook the fact that Cochrane who did not seem to be in business for his health or for those motives of generosity which poor mad Lestrange imputed to Cadogan, had bid $30,000 for the island, and had all but frothed at the mouth when he failed to get it at that price. If, on the other hand, there were a treasure concealed about the island, and Lestrange knew of it, why had this fellow Topelius, or whatever his name was, sold it? Why had Lestrange permitted him to sell it, if the treasure went with it? Or was that another of the attorney's hallucinations?

If so, it seemed to be Cochrane's, too, and likewise of Cochrane's backers. Cadogan shook his head hopelessly befuddled.

"There's neither head nor tail to the tangle. A mad world, my masters! And since madness seems to be the fashion, I'll tag along with the procession, I guess—especially since I'm in it so deep. I'm going to be as crazy as the next loon from now on, and believe implicitly that Cedar Island is fairly polluted with pirate's gold—that it is lying round loose on the face of the earth; that Topelius salted it for a gift to the other lunatics; that—oh," snorted Mr. Cadogan from the depths of his disgust, "hell!"

And with that, acting upon this newformed resolution, he turned into a telegraph office that happened to be in his path and wired Lomax:

Chesterton G. Lomax Esq., St. Luke Building, New York:

Have bought Desert Island with spooks, buried treasure, and all customary trimmings. Price, $35,000. Come and help me find and keep the treasure.

PETER CADOGAN.

The writer grinned as he signed his name with a flourish. This was a good sign in itself—his sense of humor was coming to his rescue.

"If that isn't calculated to pry Lomax out of his desk chair," he reflected, "I'm wasting money."

There remained a few hours of daylight. Cadogan hailed a hack and apprehensively drove out to Spanish Fort, and gave Creagh instructions to be ready to sail (destination not stated) at 9 the following morning.

The rest of the afternoon Cadogan employed in driving round the shopping district and making such purchases as he conceived necessary for his comfort during the following few weeks—camp beds, spades, picks, lanterns, candles, tinned provisions in variety and profusion, and last, but not least, two shiny, nickel-plated automatic pistols, 44-caliber, very ugly but workmanlike weapons to look at. Indeed, Cadogan himself was more than a little afraid of them.

After dinner Lomax's reply reached him at his hotel:

Peter Cadogan, St. Charles, New Orleans:

See a good doctor right away and don't do anything until I get there twenty-fourth at the latest. Forgive me for letting you loose. C. G. LOMAX.

"See a good doctor!" Cadogan laughed, grimly. "But that's all right, Lomax. I don't mind, and, besides, you are quite justified. But you'll be as crazy as the rest of us before you've mixed into this game for 24 hours. We'll make a maniac picnic out of it—rechristen the Colleen with loco weed juice and call her the Loony Louise, change the name of Cedar Island to Hallucination Island and call the house Cadogan's Folly and"—

He thrust the yellow telegraph blank into his pocket and turned to answer a knock at the door.

"I didn't ring," he said, bruskly, to the hallboy, and would have shut him out, for he did not wish to be disturbed.

"Ah knows you didn', suh. They's a gemman down stayahs wants tuh see yo', sur. He done sent up his cyard."

Cadogan took the slip of pasteboard from the salver and whistled, lifting his brows over the printed name of

MORTIMER L. COCHRANE
Real Estate, Life Insurance, Bonds and Mortgages, etc.

"Oh, ask him to come up," said Cadogan, after a pause.

CHAPTER IX.

Sparring for Wind.

After a slight interval another knock sounded on the door; a double rap, brusk and imperative, if the young man analyzed it aright. From the manner of it he inferred that Mr. Cochrane had not as yet found the temper he had lost that afternoon in the auction-rooms of Lord & Earl. It was with a whimsical smile that he bade the man enter.

As the door swung open to admit the unsuccessful bidder Cadogan could see that his deductions were supported in fact. Mr. Cochrane was calm, ominously placid, as the gulf had been before the storm broke a few days before. Beneath his superficial composure there was a tempest brewing, or Cadogan was hugely mistaken.

"Good evening, Mr. Cochrane." He greeted the man with extreme urbanity. "This is an unexpected—er—pleasure," he laughed, "as the bromides say."

"How d'you do?" grunted Cochrane. He deposited his somber hat on the bedspread and himself in a chair—uninvited.

Cadogan chuckled good naturedly and took a chair by the table.

"I do very well," he admitted, without malice. "And what can I do for you?"

"Give me your attention for a few minutes. Ive come to talk business only."

Cochrane surveyed the room with a critical eye. Cadogan half hoped that he would inquire in a hissing whisper, "Are we alone?" so thoroly would such a bit of stage business have been in keeping with the man's appearance.

For Cochrane chose to attire himself picturesquely in a modified imitation of the heavy villain in a plantation melodrama; that is to say, in funereal black garments of rather shapeless cut—the coat boasting long, rakish skirts, the waistcoat cut extra low to display the soft pleated bosom of a white shirt. A black string tie, loosely knotted beneath a low rolling collar, and high-heeled boots completed the costume.

"One hardly hoped that you had dropped in for a social chat," Cadogan told him, his eyes narrowing a trifle. It must be borne in mind that he was a red-headed man, Peter Cadogan, and his temper was in commission that day.

Cochrane waited before replying until his curious, colorless eyes had completed a deliberate inspection of the room's appointments. They lingered longest, inscrutable of expression, upon the bureau, where lay, naked and unashamed, the two deadly, glittering weapons Cadogan had just purchased. If the sight inspired him to speculation he was careful to conceal the fact.

"No, I reckon not," he said, slowly. "I can't exactly claim to be a sociable man, and I reckon you haven't got any more use for me than I have for you, Mr. Cadogan, as far as that goes. Still," he continued, as Cadogan waited without comment, "perhaps we can talk things over without flying at each other's throat."

"I fancy we can. But the best way to side-step any such deplorable event is to get right down to brass tacks, isn't it?"

"Yeh. I reckon you're right. Look hyer, suh"—Cochrane swung one bony knee over the other—"Can't we come to a friendly understanding?"

"About the island? But—of course! Not that I follow you precisely. Why should it be even pleasant, or even advisable, for us to come to an understanding?"

Cochrane hemmed and hawed, caressing his chin, his eyes meditative.

"It's this way: You're from the north and you've got no special call to own Gulf Coast real estate."

"Isn't that a matter for my judgment, Mr. Cochrane? If I pay my good money, may I not own property where I please?"

"Oh, yes. But you know what I mean. I mean it ain't natural for you to pay so much for an island you ain't interested in particularly."

"But what makes you assume I'm not?"

"Are you?" Cochrane demanded, point-blank.

"It begins to look that way."

"Well," Cochrane continued, abandoning the point reluctantly, "what I'm driving at is this: My principals want possession of the island for sentimental reasons more'n anything else."

"Ah, I see!"

"Yes"—overlooking the mockery of the interjection—"it ain't any use pretending the land's worth over $5000 to anyone unless there are sentimental reasons."

"Or business ones."

"Like yours, suh?" sharply.

"Let's assume that, for the sake of argument." Cadogan laughed, amused by the man's ill success in his task of pumping the successful bidder.

"Now, I don't suppose I c'd induce you to tell me just what made you want that island, could I?"

"Not unless you are equally aboveboard."

"Yes. It's this way, suh"—Cochrane was doing his best to be patient—"my principals can't raise more than $30,000, and they want that island pretty tolerably bad."

"I surmised as much."

"Would you accept $30,000 and a mortgage for $5000 more to cleah yourself of a poor bargain?"

"Oh, Mr. Cochrane!" Cadogan rallied him, his spirits rising with this additional proof that there was something in the business that might make it turn out a profit, after all.

"Well, I thought you'd look at it that way, I admit. Here's another proposition, then. Will you take $30,000 cash and a seventh interest?"

"A seventh interest in what?"

"In the island, of course," impatiently.

"In other words, assuming the true value of the land to be $3500, you suggest that I pay $5000 for an interest worth $700?"

"Now, Mr. Cadogan, you know as well as I do that it'd be worth moah than that."

"How much more?"

Cochrane was silent, refusing to commit himself. His host endured the situation a few moments longer, then tired of it.

"By your own admission, I'd be a fool to consider any such proposition. I think we'll let matters stand as they are, Mr. Cochrane."

The man nodded sourly.

"I wish I knew how much you know," he commented.

"Don't you, tho? But I'm really afrald I'm watsing your time, sir."

The hint was too broad to be disregarded. Cochrane got to his feet with an ominous scowl.

"Don't think that you've heard the last of us," he advised, in the guarded tone of repressed wrath. "By this and by that, I believe you dont know as much as we do, Mr. Cadogan. And Cedar Island's a sure lonely place."

"If that's a threat, my dear sir," Cadogan flashed, "you have your choice."

"Of what?"—wonderingly.

"Of walking out by that door within the next two seconds or leaving by way of the window."

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued).

Cochrane laughed harshly.

"I'm going, but you wouldn't throw me out of the window—not so's you'd notice it."

He turned to the door, picking up his hat.

Cadogan took his temper in his two hands, with some difficulty restraining himself.

"One word more," he returned, briskly, following the man to the threshold. "From now on Cedar Island is private property, and I'll permit no trespassing. Is that clear enough?"

"Oh, don't you worry. I won't bother you. But I'll tell you this, Mr. Peter Cadogan" (from the security of the hall, with the head of the stairs convenient, Cochrane threatened the young man with a bony forefinger), "if you live—mind you, if you live, suh—you'll be back hyeh inside of 10 days beggin' my principals to buy. And the price you'll get then 'ill be just thirty-five hundred dollars."

"Oh, go to the devil!"

Cadogan lost patience and shut the door in the fellow's face. Then he stood for a while, deep in thought, neither troubled by Cochrane's veiled threats nor displeased with the outcome of the episode as a whole. Certainly, if the other side went to such lengths, were willing to make good in cash their useless offer of the afternoon, he was quite justified in assuming that there was more value in Cedar Island than was visible to the naked eye.

And with this to buoy up his spirits he sat down and wrote a long letter to Lomax, recounting the adventure in detail. He wound up the missive:

"Creagh and I sail at 9 o'clock in the morning. If all's serene, I'll send him back with the schooner to meet you on the 24th. If I need him—well, he won't be here, and you'll know that it's up to you to take the first train to Bay St. Louis, hire a boat there and come to the rescue of the beleagured garrison and Cadogan's folly.

"If I'm to attach any importance to the look of things, you'll find me a raving maniac, a bloated capitalist or a promising candidate for a pauper's grave."

Cadogan was laughing quietly to himself as he signed the bulky document, and, inclosing it in one of the hotel's envelopes, superscribed it with Lomax's name and instructions to hold it pending the latter's arrival. The clerk who accepted it at the desk the following morning handed the departing guest a note received, he said, in the early mail. Cadogan opened it with an interest untempered by his recognition of Lestrange's crabbed handwriting. It ran as follows:

"My Dear M. Cadogan:

"I find that I have neglected to advise you on one point. They key to the gate of the main wall is in the possession of the head keeper at Cedar Island Lighthouse, who will surrender it to you upon presentation of this document.

"Dominique Francois Lestrange."

There was another inclosure, and Cadogan, wondering, opened it to find a second note of a more personal tenor from the little attorney.

"My Dear Boy—If you will not frown upon the familiarity of this address from a man old enough to be your father, and a stranger besides:

"Reviewing mentally our conversation of yesterday afternoon, I am impressed with the necessity of offering you an apology upon two causes.

"First, that I was the means of embarrasing you to the extent you so plainly betrayed by your actions toward the moment of parting from me, as I did by laying (perhaps) undue insistence upon the nobleness of heart and the generosity I descried in the manner in which you have come to the assistance of our unfortunate friend, Mr. Topelius."

"Mad as a hatter," commented Cadogan, briefly, and resumed the reading.

"The old are seldom willing to forego credit; applause is sweet to the ears of us who have entered upon our decline. And so I have to regret that I forgot to allow for the native delicacy of a young heart, my dear sir.

"Secondly, I have thought that in another direction I perhaps jumped to conclusions—was too eager to believe accomplished that which my heart desired to come to pass. If my felicitations were premature, forgive me. I feel sure that they are but deferred. It was with keen delight that I thought to recognize in you a man worthy of the young lady's hand. It has been for years my hope that she would some day meet one in all respects a suitable husband.

"And I beg the liberty of adding that I have never in the course of a long life known a nature more sweet and true and lovable than hers. What little is mine to-day of the world's goods becomes her property upon my death. Permit me to wish you all success in your suit.

"Forgive an old man's impertinence, and believe me, faithfully, yr. obt. servt.,

"Dominique Francois Lestrange."

The recipient read this backward and forward, and examined it with microscopic attention, lest he should miss some clue to the mystery of it, a problem which tied knots in the wrinkles of his forehead. The conclusion at which he eventually arrived was forced upon him.

"Dippy," summed up Mr. Cadogan. "A charming old fellow, but as nutty as they come, outside the homes for the aged and indigent."

CHAPTER X.

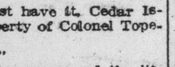
The Colleen Finds Her Anchor.

Toward dawn the girl awoke, dressed and prepared breakfast for the watcher in the lamproom. Her daily task, she had grown to loathe it. Whether her father or Willing had the morning watch, she must be up ere sunrise and have the meal ready for the hungry man who would descend the moment that the lamp was out.

Continued Next Sunday

Under the Pines

What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffrage News.



BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.

Several of the daily papers deplored the fact that women did not vote the limited franchise they now possess in at all creditable numbers. I fancy one reason was that the supplementary lists were only given out a few days before the election, and too late for the committees soliciting the women to vote to advise them.

The Toronto Suffrage Association of teachers with Miss Grey as convener of the election committe did splendidly, but were limited in their ability to do extensive work on account of lack of funds.

It is verey amusing, the advice given to the workers by those who are often professed suffragists but who never give a dollar's worth of time or money to the cause. "Why every woman voter should have been called on by the suffragists." "Leaflets should be distributed telling women why they should vote, etc." Year after year the work devolves on a few but great changes seldom come about with a rush. The literature of to-day in books, magazines and newspapers all tell the tale of the growing interest in woman's suffrage as a logical part of the broader democracy that is being ushered in swiftly in some places, slowly in others.

We should not expect too much from women in a decade or less of changed conditions. It is only three years ago since Miss Mabel French was refused admittance to the bar of St. John's because she was not a person, and it took an illiterate, drunken woman to bring home the illogical position to the law courts of that province. When one Kate Smith was sentenced she exclaimed to the justice, "But your honor, I object, I am not a person and therefore not amendable to the law."

It took hot and heavy arguments, but the law read that persons committing such and such offences were to be fined, etc.—sure enough it did not say men and women only persons and Kate Smith was no person and could not be legally fined. At once the men saw their position. Kate Smith must be fined, therefore she must forthwith be made a person, but as soon as Kate Smith became a person Mabel French also became a person and persons could be admitted to the bar.

It is not to be wondered at, when glancing over the past that the majority of women take no interest in public affairs.

The horizon of the majority of women is the kitchen and the few bounded by the influence of the parlor are not much broader. But with the advent of the college woman, the business woman and the club woman we are rapidly multiplying the women of affairs and women of affairs will very soon take an interest in all that is of interest to humanity.

The women of to-morrow are not going to be satisfied with anything less than human recognition. Their eyes will be opened to the unjust, immoral distinctions because of sex. They will choose trades and professions just as men do—on account of their adaptability to such calling and will refuse to be prevented on account of sex.

Women—real women—are not contented with this man-made world. It may be better than a woman-made world, but what we want is a human-made world. How can we women be indifferent with the ghastly percentage of diseased of crippled, defective, insane and idiotic. How can we be indifferent when we know that hundreds of our sisters are forced to live lives of shame to keep body and soul together. What might not this army of women be to civilization if conditions were such that the "worst had been the best." Working for the vote is one way of working for our fallen sisters and please remember that for every fallen woman there are dozens of fallen men, only the crime is in being found out.

News has just come to us of the ninth victory for woman's suffrage in 1910. Vancouver has extended the suffrage to married women in municipal affairs, where before it was only enjoyed by spinsters and widows the same as it is here. Possibly this is a by-product of the Washington victory just across the border. It does seem humiliating that British Columbia should be ahead of Ontario in this progressive movement. Our legislature has been petitioned frequently by the city council to extend the municipal franchise to married women. I imagine if the married women had had the vote the percentage of women voters would have been much larger.

We are pleased to note that The Detroit Free Press has published a pretty bit of poetry by a clever Toronto woman, Miss L. C. Webber:

MILESTONES—1911.

Another milestone—
Here I fain would wait and rest awhile,
Ere I, again, life's toilsome journey trudge along;
For now my burden takes on weight at every mile.

Beside this milestone—
I would linger, but for one brief space,
To wrestle with my foes of folly, sin and doubt;
E'en tho I've slain a few, some others I must face.

Beside this milestone—
Where I fresh courage take, and with zest,
Press on lest my wavering spirit, weakening faints,
While angry seas there are to cross and storms to breast.

Beyond one milestone—
Lies a promised goal of rest and peace,
That harbor which the toil-worn traveler seeks—and yet
He seldom wants to find—'tis there life's turmoils cease

THIS IS THE YEAR.

Forget all the Buried and welcome the Born,
Those that coming are real.
Plough for the beautiful dream of the corn,
Build the Ideal.

Changeless the past, but the future is ours—
Open for us to endow;
Fruit of our purposes, proof of our powers,—
Work for it now.

All we desire is for us to create—
Here in our hands—here—
This is the hour that is never too late,
This is the year.

—Gilman

In a recent letter Mrs. Pankhurst says: "I want to say a word about the men who have come into this fight. We women have known what the little gallant band of men have been doing for a long time past, and we have been more grateful to them than perhaps they realize. There are times when we have felt inclined to be bitter about the men of this country, and I want as a woman to thank our men friends for having sweetened our hearts about men, for having done something to take the stigma off their sex where this movement is concerned. I believe that just as each one of those men did not understand at first, yet when they did understand, felt it was their duty to come out and show people how they felt in the matter, so more and more men whom did not at first understand will come forward, and in the end there will not be a mere handful of men, but thousands upon thousands of men who will insist the justice be done to women."

Mme. Schumann-Heink, on being reported as saying that the woman's suffrage movement was all nonsense was replied to by Mme. Nordica, who said she could not believe that Mme. Schumann-Heink could possibly understand the situation. "I wonder," said Mme. Nordica, "if Mme. Schumann-Heink would like to give up her children, her fortune, her home, her jewels and everything else that she has won thru her artistic success? Frankly I do not think she would, or that anyone else would care to. But if she lived in any foreign country she could be made to do this if her husband felt inclined to make her do so. I am proud to say that the women of the United States have played no small part in bringing about the conditions that exist to-day which allow women a great deal more freedom and influence in America than is possible in any other country. I do not think that Mme. Schumann-Heink appreciates this, or she would not have called the movement nonsense."

The fact that Mme. Nordica is to appear with the Schubert Choir in Toronto next month makes it appropos to relate this, and we are glad to add that Mme. Nordica is a powerful speaker in favor of women's suffrage and possibly we may have a chance of hearing her on the subject while she is here.

Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National American W.S.A., has sent the following letter to the Hon. James Brady, of Idaho: The N.W.S.A., wishes to express its cordial appreciation of your call for a convention of women voters, Jan. 14. There is unquestionably a special service that enfranchised women may render the disfranchised by proving the value of citizenship in the growth of those higher qualities of character which responsibility develops and in their loyalty to the public needs, and also in refuting the malicious misrepresentations and scandalous attacks upon the character and patriotism of women in our enfranchised states. We extend to the convention our hearty cooperation.

Lord Cloerage hailed a cabman on the streets of London: "Take me to the courts of justice." "Where's that, your Lordship?" said the cabby. "What, you a London cabman and do not know where the law courts are." "Oh, the law courts," replied the cabby. "Your Lordship said the courts of justice."

We suffragists have never assumed the right sort of attitude in asking materially benefited thru our cause to help us carry on our work which means ultimately so much for the betterment of society. Think of the women enjoying property rights to-day; think of what social liberty means to the women of our day and generation; think of what it means to have opportunities for advanced education, and then remember that the committee are anxious to finish the Dr. Stowe Memorial Fund so that the memorial may be completed. Mr. James L. Hughes at the city hall will receive subscriptions. It was due to his initative that the fund was started and only needs a few hundred dollars more to complete.

Remember that the improved status of women to-day is due to the woman's movement and that Dr. Stowe is to Canada what Susan B. Anthony is to the United States. The Americans have contributed thousands of dollars towards a continual memorial fund to be used in propaganda work for the cause, while localities have erected monuments and the City of Rochester has erected a monument and founded a school in her honor. Surely Toronto will contribute a sufficient sum that will creditably commemorate the great educational and progressive work of our distinguished pioneer.

Digging Over Caeser's Greatest Battlefield.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

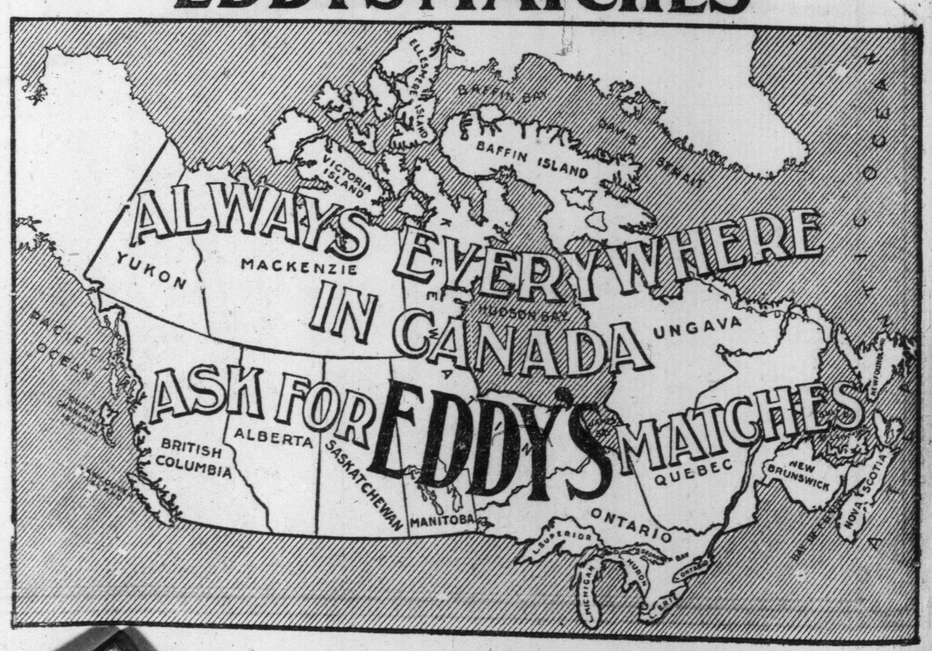
the beginning of these fortifications, Caesar says in his commentaries:

"Caesar adopted the following system of fortification: He dug a trench twenty feet deep, with perpendicular sides, in such a manner that the base of this trench should extend so far as the edges were apart at the top. He raised all his other works at a distance of four hundred feet from that ditch; he did that with this intention, lest, since he necessarily embraced so extensive an area, and the whole works could not be easily surrounded by a line of soldiers, a large number of the enemy should suddenly, or by night, sally against the fortifications; or lest they should by day cast weapons against our men while occupied with the works.

"Having left this interval, he drew two trenches fifteen feet broad, and of the same depth, the innermost of them being in low and level ground, he filled with water conveyed from the river. Behind these he raised a rampart and wall twelve feet high; to this he added a parapet and battlements, with large stacks cut like stags' horns projecting from the junction of the parapet and battlements, to prevent the enemy from scaling it, and surrounding the entire work with turrets, which were eighty feet distant from one another."

In front of his fortifications Caesar built immense quantities of pits, with artfully concealed spikes, on which the Gauls stumbled and impaled themselves.

Altho gunpowder was not known to the Romans, they had mechanical devices which threw various kinds of missles with terrible effect. These included catapults, ballistae, eutonias and onagers, which threw missles, and the aries, or battering ram, which smashed down walls.



My Secrets of Beauty.

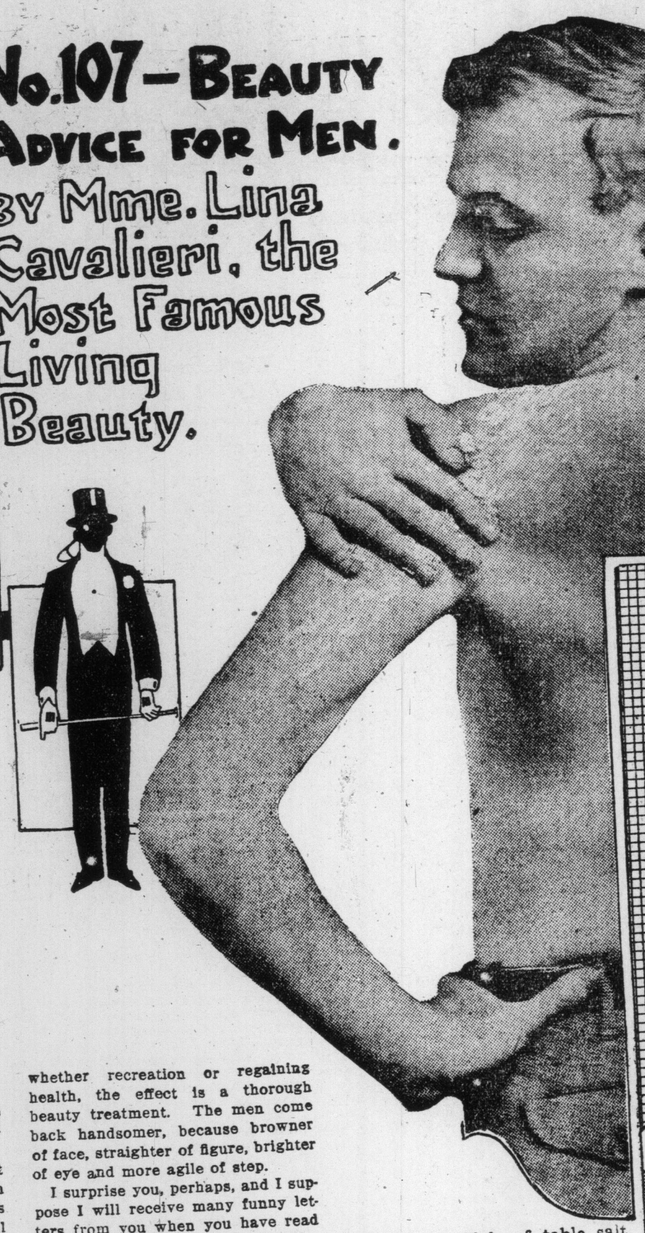
No. 107—Beauty Advice for Men.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

DAVIS & EICKMEYER © 1909.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

MME. CAVALIERI to-day makes an excursion into new fields of discussion. She boldly asserts that men take beauty treatments, reveals many of their beauty-seeking secrets and seems rather to approve of male vanity than otherwise. She names, as an authority for the fact that men who disappear mysteriously from the zone of old friends and daily habits may be seeking to make themselves handsomer, David Graham Phillips's last book, "The Husband's Story."



"Rubbing handfuls of table salt on the body, before the bath, is stimulating."

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

MEN have beauty treatments. Had that been a secret heretofore, one of their own sex has revealed it. David Graham Phillips, whom some critics have called the Zola, others the Flaubert, of American literature, tells of the disappearance of a wealthy broker who was taking a beauty treatment.

Of what do men's beauty treatments consist? Like the soundest of beauty treatments given to women, some of them are the rebuilding of the constitution upon a basis of health. Muldoon, of White Plains, many a New York man considers the greatest of beauty doctors. Men of London, and some men of Paris, have the same unlimited faith in Sandow.

No intelligent person can doubt that rest, regular living and much out of door air will make a person's beauty greater, because it will strengthen the very pedestal of beauty, which is health. Every man is justified in taking one of these beauty vacations, which is, after all, a health vacation, a tonic time for the entire system.

So men hunt and fish and swim and go yachting, or loll about in houseboats or rowboats, or take long tramps through the woods of a Sunday, and whatever the purpose, whether recreation or regaining health, the effect is a thorough beauty treatment. The men come back handsomer, because browner of face, straighter of figure, brighter of eye and more agile of step.

I surprise you, perhaps, and I suppose I will receive many funny letters from you when you have read what I am about to say, that the English military man is the accepted model of manly beauty in America and Europe, and even in portions of Asia and Africa. The proof is that the fashions in manly beauty change with the fashions in the English army. When it was the custom for English army men to wear whiskers, the smart men of two continents also wore whiskers.

When whiskers were succeeded by a dragoon's mustache, the long-flowing, fierce-looking upper lip adornment appeared on the faces of civilians. Now the army men of England are shaving their faces clean, the men of America and Europe are keeping their facial stubble close.

I have already told in another of these beauty papers the story of the physician with so admirable a skin that all his women patients asked the secret of his complexion's perfection. He told one, who generously told many others, that knowing the mighty power of absorption of the skin, he had experimented with the use of Epsom salts in the bath. He had found it stimulating and, in consequence, had used a pound of the salts, dissolved in a bathtubfull of water, every day.

I should have thought this method a much too severe one, but the wonderfully clear complexion and the undoubted strength and excellent health of the physician form the answer to all my objections.

A salt bath is stimulating. Rubbing handfuls of table salt on the body, getting it into a fine glow before the bath, is one means of absorbing the salt into the system. Another is pouring an ordinary five-cent bag of table salt into the water and letting it thoroughly dissolve before taking the bath.

But ask any well-groomed man if baths are sufficient for cleanliness and he will answer, "No. No man can be clean unless he walks four to six miles a day." There must be then three baths, the cold plunge in the morning, the natural perspiratory bath at any time that is convenient between the two, and the before dinner tub in the evening for the cleanliness that is maintained among men who are proud of their grooming.

Cleanliness is the fetich of the man of the high world, as it should be to every one.

The cut of his clothes is next in importance. No general rules may be laid down. What style of clothing is becoming to any particular man is a matter between him and his tailor.

He has his clothes cut so as to bring out the best points of his figure and conceal the ill points.

The man who has regard for his figure avoids stoutness. If he be naturally stout he girds himself in well about the abdomen. In Paris there are shown in the windows men's woven silk or wool, or even heavy cotton drawers, heavily stitched about the abdomen to hold in muscles that would otherwise droop or sag.

The man who fears baldness does well to avoid a tight hat. The size should be large enough to permit ventilation of the hair and scalp. Also he should puncture the hat with fine holes for the same purpose.

But let me allay somewhat the fear of baldness by telling these frightened men that they should expect some hair to fall every day. A hair lives about three years, or from two to six years. To rid the scalp of one growth of hair and prepare for another it is inevitable that fifty or more hairs should be the average yield per day. It has been estimated by a scalp specialist that the danger line lies at one hundred hairs. If the yield exceeds that number it behooves the loser to look well to the health of his scalp.

A man is his own best judge of when he needs a shampoo. If the hair falls unduly, or if it feels sticky, or if the brush is considerably soiled after brushing, it is time for a shampoo, even though you had one three days before. If there is much dandruff in the hair there is need of a shampoo. A shampoo successfully used by a relative of mine who has beautifully thick and glossy hair is made of

Tincture of green soap, 1 tablespoonful.

The whites of two eggs.

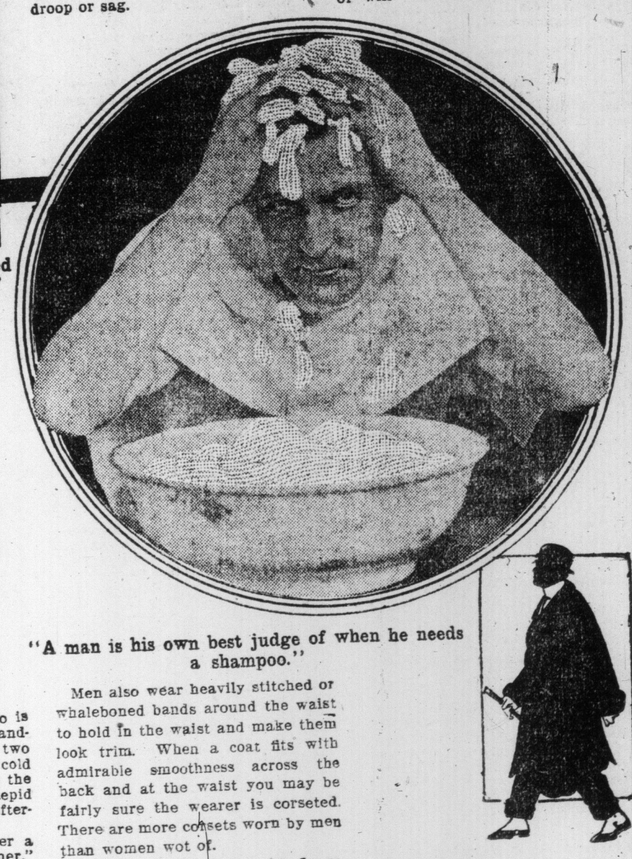
Cologne, 10 drops.

If the hair is dark the yolks of the eggs may also be used. The eggs are beaten into the water, the soap added and the cologne sprinkled in. To prevent catching cold after a shampoo, rub alcohol into the hair about the neck and cheeks and temples.

Remember that there would be no baldness if the hair roots were properly nourished. So keep a plentiful supply of blood flowing in that direction by massage. If the scalp is dry rub olive oil or lanoline into the scalp at night.

Be sure to keep the skin of the scalp so loose that it can be easily moved about, and keep it cool if to do so you must occasionally place on the head when it is overheated a bag of cracked ice or a cloth dipped into cold water, renewing it as the cloth dries.

Ask your physician for a hair tonic. If he is a good one he will be able to write you a prescription, or will know of some proprietary tonic which he can recommend.



"Pours a wineglassful of perfumed Ammonia into a tub of water."

"Be sure to keep the skin of the scalp so loose that it can easily be moved about."
(And Below)
"He can prevent the statesman's chin by using webbing bandages at night."

"A man is his own best judge of when he needs a shampoo."

Certainly our vivid-faced Frenchmen, so handsome, many of them, after their own type, are not regarded as models, outside of France. They cling to their whiskers, and one of your humorists, you know, has said that whiskers are a crime. Certainly no man in the world has a more romantic manner nor a more vividly attractive face than the Frenchman, and I conclude it is because men are tired of the hairy face that they do not imitate the Frenchman except in the style of his evening clothes. For mufti—that is, the every day business sort of clothes—men still look to the English, which is the utilitarian style of dressing.

If I were asked what the smart man has most regard for in his appearance, I should say his baths, which the English and those who spend much time in England, call their "tubs," and the cut of their clothes.

As to the baths, the man who is really not unkempt, by the standards of the high world, has two baths a day, in the morning a cold plunge or shower as a tonic, in the evening just before dinner a tepid or warm bath, with a shower afterwards, as a cleanser.

"You can always tell whether a man has had his tub before dinner," said a wholesome Englishman to me. "If he hasn't he looks slimy."

"That is an ugly adjective," I shrugged my disapproval at him.

"Well, at least grimy, you'll admit, for even if he's dusted a little powder over his face there is the suggestion of grime underneath. His face is shadowy."

"That sounds less revolting," I answered. But though I did not care for his forms of expression I agreed with him as to the need of the bath before dinner. The cold bath is not cleansing. On the contrary it merely closes the pores, shutting the gates upon the effete matter that is trying to escape from the system by means of the millions of little gateways in the skin. It is valuable as a tonic to the nervous system, by means of the shock it gives to that system. But not even my lord man, mighty in his strength should take such powerful tonics without having consulted his physician about it.

A man who always seems to shine with the radiance of his bath pours a wineglassful of perfumed ammonia into a tub of water. This softens the water, removes the odors of perspiration and whitens the skin.

An exquisite who is the fashion in London, uses a quarter pound of borax in his bath to soften the water and so refine his skin.

Men also wear heavily stitched or whaleboned bands around the waist to hold in the waist and make them look trim. When a coat fits with admirable smoothness across the back and at the waist you may be fairly sure the wearer is corseted. There are more corsets worn by men than women wot of.

A man's aim is to make his figure taper from shoulders to feet. He wants to be broad of shoulder, tapering of waist, flat of abdomen and neat, well shod, and comparatively small as to feet. The inverted pyramid is his model.

I have before spoken of the smart man's dislike for a hairy appearance. He hates a wig and toupee, and his motto is, "Better a clean bald head than a dirty wig." His moustache, if he has one, and he won't have one unless he thinks it, because of some defect of lip or chin, more becoming, is also well cropped. The long moustache is now regarded as an abomination.

Men have their faces massaged by barbers. They have their scalps massaged. They are manicured not once a week but twice, if they dine out much. They have their bodies massaged. They take vibratory treatment to plumpen and freshen their faces.

One fear is ever before them all, that is only a remote dread of women, the fear of growing bald. That is the reason you see many men walking with their hats under their arms on a hot day. They tell you the heat is overpowering. What is really overpowering them is the fear of a bare and shining pate.

tonic which he can recommend.

One authority on the hair believes in a daily pulling, not by an irate wife, but by yourself. He believes that this takes the place of exercise for the hair and that it strengthens the roots as walking strengthens the muscles of the legs or rowing the muscles of the arms.

Every man fears also the ugly dewlap, often called "the statesman chin." He can prevent this by carrying his head and chin well up. He can to some extent correct it by using webbing chin bandages at night.

A Week's Refreshment

The following extract from the diary of a shepherd some forty years ago will strike the reader as curious. But when it is explained that the whiskey of that time was more nourishing than the liquors we at present imbibe, and only half the price, it will be at once evident that the shepherd had the best of it:

Monday—a half-gill to wash awa' the effects o' a dry sermon, 1½d; mid-day—a gill to wet ma lips for dog whistlin', being out after the sheep, 3d; foregatherin' wi' the neebors, twa gills, 6d; mair dog whistlin' a gill, 2d	1s 1½d
Tuesday—A wet mornin', a gill (there being some holes in ma plaid:) dog whistlin' thru the day, twa gills, 6d; consultin' wi' Jock Macdonald over the loss o' his wife, fower gills, is	1s 9d
Wednesday — Market day; foregatherin's, sax gills, 1s; dog whistlin', twa gills, 6d; gills wi' folk I hae nae mind o' whatever, 1s; gill wi' the man that sang "Auld Lang Syne," 3d	3s 3d
Thursday—A gill to try to bring to mind whaur I peeled ma knuckles in a polemical argument, 3d; introducing Jock Macdonald to a likely lass to mak' his second wife, twa gills, 6d; sundry dog whistlin's, twa gills, 6d	1s 3d
Friday—Amang the sheep, fortifyin' mysel' for Jock Macdonald's wife's funeral in the afternoon, twa gills, 6d; anither on the road to keep mysel' frae greetin' for the puir body, 3d; dog whistlin', 3d; the funeral, sax gills, 1s, 6d	2s 6d
Saturday—To keep the moist out o' ma plaid, the holes no being mendit, a gill, 3d; gieing in the banns for Jock Macdonald's marriage, fower gills, 1s; dog whistlin', and foregatherin's, three gills, 9d	2s 0d
Sunday—The Sawbath Day; a wee drop to clear ma throat for crying on ma dogs, a gill, 3d; anither at Luckie's while the bells are ringing, 3d; some brandy so as no' to be takin' the smell o' whisky into the Lord's hoose, 6d; a drap to digest the sermon, twa gills, 6d ...	1s 6d
	13s 4½d

Nothing makes a man feel so injured as to have his wife keep perfectly silent about something that he fully expected to be nagged about

The difference between courtship and matrimony is something like the difference between listening to a "travelogue" and taking a trip abroad.

A little college is a dangerous thing—for a girl who wants to be a shining light in the matrimonial market.

1892 — 1911

Nineteen Years Ago

We wish to thank our large and increasing clientele in Toronto—in fact throughout Canada—for their hearty co-operation, the kindness shown, the encouraging words spoken and the very liberal patronage extended to us during the past 19 years.

For that time we have held the proud position of being the most competent dermatologists in Canada. Our success in the treatment of **Skin and Scalp Diseases and all Complexional Troubles and Blemishes** has been phenomenal. No one could hope for better. During these years over 100,000 different cases have been treated by us.

We are treating successfully patients from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as many in the Mother Land and the United States. Correspondence invited with those interested who can't consult us personally. For the safe and permanent removal of **Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Scars, Birthmarks, Ruptured Veins, etc., Pittings, Deep Wrinkles** and excellent work. **Smallpox** unsightly discolorations entirely removed by our Electro-Surgical treatment. Write for particulars.

Bear in mind that we are not strangers; that we have a reputation at stake; that we **never** experiment, and that our methods are up-to-date.

To the many physicians who have sent us patients we extend our thanks, and trust always to merit their confidence.

If you have not had a copy of our handsome new book, write, call, or phone for it, and for sample of Cream.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute

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LITERATURE · SCIENCE · EDUCATION

EDITED BY DONALD G. FRENCH.

Why You Should Read Poetry.

The words of Charles Darwin ought to go down the ages as a warning. After speaking regretfully of his own lamentable loss of the higher aesthetic tastes, he said: "If I had to live my life again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry or listen to some music at least once every week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have kept active thru use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, may possibly be injurious to the intellect, more probably the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature."

It is not the women who need this warning to-day, but the men, especially those who are immersed in the details of active business or professional life. Almost before one knows it, the appreciation for poetry vanishes in the sordid grind of active life. It is an evanescent thing. Even one who has delighted in poetry may by neglect easily lose the taste for it, and, finding that the reading of it has now become a hardship instead of a pleasure, rashly conclude that, after all, poetry is not a vital thing that appeals to mature minds. As if an art that has flourished as this art has in all ages, kicked and cuffed about, the least rewarded, commercially, of any of the arts, did not have vitality in it!

"I have no patience," said the Dean of Salisbury in a recent address, "with people who ostentatiously say they do not care for poetry, for they say they do not care for some of the loftiest products of the human mind. If you have not, at present, a liking for poetry," added the dean, "than make one."

But how? Choose a poet who is generally acknowledged to be a true poet, the speaker went on to say, and "then every day, even if it be but for five minutes, read a page carefully, noting every suggestive word and visualizing every scene." The important word in that advice is the word "carefully." Poetry must be read carefully or it were better unread. Its beauties should be looked for, for the subtlest and sweetest beauties are not those that hit you in the eye. Read carefully and read honestly. Don't, for heaven's sake, make any pretence of enjoying something you do not enjoy or of seeing beauty that you do not see. Better far never to read a line than to do that. But hunt for something that really appeals to you, and when you find it tie it to you and make it yours, if it is nothing more than a happy phrase. You will be surprised to find how quickly you will grow adept in the search for such beauties, even as a school-girl grows adept in the search for four-leaf clovers or an archeologist in the search for flint arrowheads.—Current Literature.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

Brazilian warships are the basis of Oppenheim's latest story, "The Lost Ambassador."

If Roosevelt is not making history he is helping to make books. No less than four books of cartoons have just been published showing T. R. in thousands of caricatures.

Shelley's Journal and that of his second wife are to be published in 1922.

Mr. Rider Haggard has paused in the writing of novels to prepare a book describing the social work of the Salvation Army. He has given to it the title of "Regeneration."

George Borup, photographer to the Peary party, has written a book, "A Tenderfoot With Peary," which will give the humorous side of the North Pole expedition and will be profusely illustrated.

Mr. Reginald Wright Kaufmann, author of "The House of Bondage," etc., will start in January on a lecture tour of the country in which he will discuss various economic subjects.

Marion Harland (Mrs. Terhune) celebrated her eightieth birthday last week "I was born on the shortest day of the year," she is reported as saying on this occasion, "and have been trying to catch up ever since."

Waldemar Kaempffert, managing editor of The Scientific American, has written a book on aviation which Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in the spring. "The New Art of Flying" answers the question "why flying machines fly" and furnishes the unscientific reader with accurate information as to many of the terms, problems, etc., involved in aeronautics.

Mrs. Juliet Wilbor Tompkins has a home in New York and also a summer home in the mountains. The geographical range of her stories is said to be due to the fact that she spent a considerable part of her youth on the Pacific Coast and part of her girlhood in Boston before coming to New York.

One of those year books that are issued by the London newspapers, to guide their readers in fields unmapped by Bradshaw or Baedeker, is printing what Mr. Stead calls a "kind of directory or pilgrim guide to some eighty persons whose homes and haunts are as sacred shrines dedicated to the genius and valor of the sons of Britain." Among these "sons" are Jane Austen and Anne Boleyn. Was it her "genius," or her "valor," that made the ill-fated Anne's home a "sacred shrine?" Mr. Stead suggests a directory of the burial places of the illustrious dead.

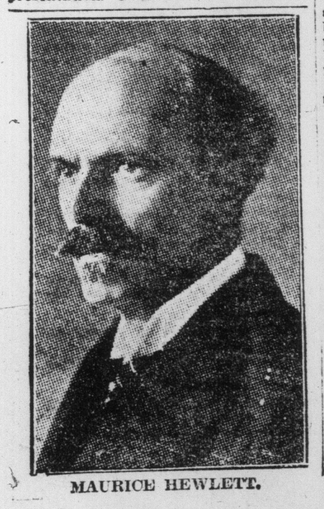
NEW BOOKS

Plays From Dickens.

A book which should interest amateur and school dramatic societies is Horace B. Browne's "Short Plays from Dickens." Mr. Browne has adapted a score or more of dramas and comedies embodying most of the better-known scenes and characters in "Sketches by Boz," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," and "Our Mutual Friend." In the main the sketches deal with humorous incidents, and while we miss the rotund Mr. Pickwick, we rejoice that the tearful sentimentality of Little Nell, Paul Dombey, et al., has been omitted. Each play consumes something under a half-hour in acting, and each is preceded by brief descriptions of the various persons appearing and concise hints as to settings. Including a diagram of the stage. The dialog is skilfully "arranged" from the novels.

Story of the Chantecler.

The "Story of the Chantecler" is an analysis and interpretation of M. Rostand's famous play by Marco F. Liberma. Its first few pages are given up to a history of the play itself, telling how it came to be written and recounting the difficulties which were surmounted in preparing for its presentation. Then follows an analysis of the story of the play, thru which the writer, who is professor of romance languages in Cincinnati University, interwinds constant exposition of its symbolism. He does not always make it quite plain whether he finds the basis for his interpretation in Rostand's explanations, or in his own conception of the meaning of the lines. Nevertheless, what he has to say of it is sometimes brilliant and always interesting. The Hen Pheasant is at once a warning against and a whack at modern feminism. The need of picturesque costume as a setting for poetic drama was one of the reasons which moved Rostand to give his satirical play its barnyard expression. The third act (the Guinea Fowl's reception day) is the culmination of the play's satire of modern life—"The very theme of 'Chantecler' has been chosen because it could lead up to it,"—and Mr. Liberma fears that its exceeding bitterness will mar the permanent success of the drama.



MAURICE HEWLETT.

BOOKS THAT HAVE HELPED ME.

The Christian Endeavor World printed, not long ago, a symposium on the perennial theme, "Books That Have Helped Me," and a South Carolina newspaper, The Columbia State, has amused itself by analyzing the feast. "How often," exclaims the editor, "have we read this alluring title over a list of names 'en brochette,' skewered by a stary idea as barren as Aaron's rod before it blossomed? How often have men and women of more or less prominence and intelligence been asked to say 'what books have helped them,' and have answered the sphinx in riddles more insoluble than his own!"

His opinion is: "The question cannot be answered. That is the reason it is hurled at us again and again with that iteration which only Falstaff has adequately qualified. Moliere took his own wherever he found it; and so with every quick bosom and alert mind. We find by some intuitive gift or unclassified sense, that which will aid us in our development. We may find it in a single book or in a thousand, in the wood, in the musings of some philosopher, in the vagrom thoughts of one that merely "babbles of green fields," or, perhaps, in the green fields themselves, in the song of poet or of bird, in the lisp of leaves or ripple of the rain, or in the deep solitude of our own souls. And then, perchance, mindless of the wellspring of our inspiration, we seek to trace it, and vainly think to find it in some erudite volume, some echo of the world-old thoughts, some thrill of the early stirring of the pulse of time."

Harp of Ireland Wakes New Songs

Canada Has an Exponent of Irish Moods and Themes—Tender Charm of Father Dollard's Ballads and Poems.

REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD.

In the preface to his volume of Irish ballads and other poems, Reverend Father Dollard says: "There is a certain glamor of ancient days, a weird fairy-spell ever brooding there o'er the shadowy vales, the ruined castles, and the enchanted raths—the home of the mysterious Sidhe—that is altogether wanting in this modern, hustling, matter-of-fact western land." Be that as it may, one feels that Father Dollard's ballads will revive the memories and moods of those of the "ould sod" who may happen to be now on this side of the water, and, indeed, the Keltic spirit whether it be in the breasts of the native-born Kelts or in those of their Canadian descendants cannot but respond to the chords waked anew by the harp of this Irish minstrel.

Love of nature has played a conspicuous part in Canadian verse, and Canadians will easily appreciate such ballads as the "Haunted Hazel":

Adown a quiet glen where the gowan-
berries glisten,
And the linnet, shyest bird of all, his
wild note warbles free;
Where the scented woodbine-blossoms
o'er the brooklet, bend to listen,
There stands upon a mossy bank, a
white-hazel tree.

Even here we notice a point of distinction between Canadian nature verse and that of the truly Keltic feeling. Our poets do not recognize the animate soul of nature as the Kelt does; rather do they stand off and admire nature as inanimate scenery. Even when the device of personification is resorted to one feels that it is but a device—to the one the intimacy is an innate one, to the other it is acquired. The crooning tenderness and mystic spirit is well brought out in "By the Light of the Moon":

By the light o' the moon at the gray
cairn stone
A wondrous sight you'll see;
By the light o' the moon when the
Banshee's croon
Faint comes o'er moor and lea!
Weird cloud-shades hurry athwart the
sky,
The drowsy glens are still,
And the march you'll see, of the Sluag-
Sidhe (Slua Shee)
By the light o' the moon on the hill."

This quotation illustrates the keen musical sense which goes to make Father Dollard's poems sing their way into the heart of the reader. If we stop to analyse this quality, we will find here that the charm is due to the careful selection of broad, open vowels and the use of the device of assonance, which bears the closest resemblance we get, in poetry, to the variations of pitch in music. The play here is on the vowel sounds of the letter o. Notice the prevalence of the sounds, aw, on, oo. Lest the reader should think we mean to say that the poet deliberately selected and arranged the vowels after this fashion, we offer this explanation: The employment of the device of assonance, and many other mechanical devices for enhancing the musical effect of poetry comes chiefly from the musical sense in the subconsciousness of the writer, that is, if the poet has this native musical sense the musical efforts come, as we would say, naturally. Without agreeing with Hudson Maxim that poetry may be scientifically constructed by rule, one must recognize certain results that when analysed are seen to come from a purely mechanical arrangement or employment of laws of sound.

When Milton wrote "Paradise Lost" he searched his voeabulary of mythology from time to time to get a list of sonorous, mouth-filling names and then strung them together merely for their volume of sound. Had he been an Irishman he would not have found it necessary to go back to the dead languages. At least we would judge so from the "Song of the Little Villages":

"The pleasant little villages that grace
the Irish glynns
Down among the wheat fields—up
amid the whyns,
The little white-walled villages crowd-
ing close together,
Clinging to the Old Sod in spite of
wind and weather;
Ballytarsney, Ballymore, Ballyboden,
Boyle,
Ballingarry, Ballymagorry, by the
banks of Foyle,
Ballylaneen, Ballypooreen, Bansha,
Ballydasare,
Ballybrack, Ballinalack, Barna, Bal-
lyclare.

Several other letters of the alphabet are represented by names of length and thundering sound:

"On the Southern Llanos—north where
straight light gleams
Many a yearning exile sees them in
his dreams."

The ballads are chiefly lyrical and present various phases of the Irish heart, the love of home, the yearning of the exile, the simple superstitions regarding fairies, various religious legends and beliefs. One narrative poem, "The Hanging of Myles Lehane," presents very forcibly the case of the landlord and the evicted tenant.

In his sonnets Father Dollard has wisely chosen subjects of serious import. Many verse writers make the mistake of using the sonnet form for light or unimportant themes which should be allowed the freedom of a lively lyric and not confined within the staid bounds of the sonnet. The sonnets are marked by skilfully chaste description and effective language. As an example, we quote:

THE PROFESSION.

A holy stillness fills the very air.
The tapers flicker, and the organ
sobs
Like a soft wind;—almost the heart's
deep throbs
Are heard aloud, and whisperings of
prayer!
Down the white aisle they go, Christ's
chosen fair,
Leaving the world and all its vaunted
hopes,
To walk with Him on Calvary's mystic
slopes,
And find "the peace that all surpas-
seth" there!

And down that aisle the Saviour with
them goes
The wonder of His presence they can
feel.
The perfume of His garments breathes
around.
High Heaven is open and its bliss
o'erflows
Along the way where radiant angels
kneel—
Their Chosen Spouse His chosen ones
have found.

Much of this verse has, we notice, been published in the newspapers. There is much newspaper verse which fulfils its purpose with its first publication, but the poems of Father Dollard certainly deserve to be put into the form of permanent literature. While the spirit of one man's homeland has its particular appeal, and that of another man has another there is yet "that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin" and that touch of nature tinges these poems so thoroly as to make them appeal not only to the reader of Irish descent but to the English-speaking population of the whole world as well.

Father James B. Dollard was born August 30, 1872, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He was ordained for the priesthood in 1896 at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He has published two volumes of poems and a book of short stories. His poetry has appeared in many journals and magazines. He is now stationed at St. Monica's Church, Eglinton, North Toronto.

"Father Dollard's Poems," are published by the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

H. DE VERE STACPOOLE,
A prominent English author.

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And That Set Him Thinking.

"I always feel, after I have spent an hour or two in your company," he said, "that I am a better man."

"It is very good of you to say so," she replied. "Don't hesitate to come often."

Well-Known Quotations And Their Application.

Adding Insult to Injury.

"That dog of yours flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and now I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it."

"The dog isn't mad."

"Mad! I know he isn't mad. What's he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

Never Borrow Trouble.

Borrowing is a bad thing at the best but borrowing trouble is perhaps the most foolish investment of "foreign capital" that a man or a woman can make. An amusing instance of this species of "operation" is set forth in a down-east newspaper, wherein a man thus related his experience, in a financial way, on the occasion of the failure of a local bank:

"As soon as I heered of it my heart jumped right up into my mouth. 'Now,' things I, 's'posin' I got any bills on that bank, I'm gone if I hev, that's a fact.' So I put on my coat, and I 'put' for home just as fast as my legs would carry me; that is, I run oll the way. And when I got there, I looked keerfully, and found that I hadn't got no bills on that bank—nor any other. Then I felt easier."

Circumstances Alter Cases.

A farmer hired a man to help work the farm. One summer day, when the two were mowing in the field, several larks flew up.

"Look at those big cranes," said the hired man.

"Those are not cranes, they are only larks," replied the farmer, somewhat surprised.

"If you don't say that they are cranes, I'll knock off work right now," said the hired man.

As the farmer could get nobody at that time to take the hired man's place, he was obliged to yield to the whim of the menial.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I see now that they are cranes, but they are not big cranes; they are only half-grown cranes."

The hired man was satisfied with this concession.

Several months later, at dinner, the farmer said, as he poured out a glass of water, "Here is some very fine beer."

"That's no beer; that's only water," replied the hired man.

"If you don't say it's beer you can tender your resignation, for I don't want any offensive partisans about the place."

The hired man knew very well that he couldn't get another situation at that time of the year, so he tasted the water, and cheerfully endorsed the administration, saying, "Of course, it's beer, but it hasn't got much body to it."

Training For One's Lifework

The great weakness of our educational system is that we strive to impart the results of other people's brains and work without our pupils going thru the process. We inject knowledge in hypodermic doses. We have placed wrong—and in that sense immoral—standards before the young. Why should, for instance, a knowledge of the roots of our language be adjudged of more value than that of the best way to raise pigs for market, or the finding out of these be more educational in their effect or more intellectual in the process of acquiring? Both require the exercise of brains. The gardener who creates a landscape is as great as the man who paints it. Both are artists. Our educational system by its false valuations has degraded in public estimation the intellectual rank of services that are useful, and unduly elevated many that are mere accomplishments. Hence the dearth of workers and producers and swarms of "educated" college and school-bred persons who must live by their wits or learn to work and produce, in the process of which they are more handicapped than helped by their previous training.

Importance of Technical Training.

The best life a man or woman can live—and that is the ideal to which all training should aim—is at once utilitarian and artistic in all its aspects. Hence technical training, which is only another word for a good, practical education, is more important than a purely academical training, because it supplies all the requirements of life—to earn a livelihood and enjoy living. The man who thinks that the first consideration of life is not the means of living is a fool. The man who thinks we should not enjoy according to our best instincts of enjoyment is also—well, he may be an anchorite and enjoy himself that way. It must not be understood, however, that all kinds of knowledge are not useful. A man who writes a book or preaches a sermon or paints a picture or prepares a brief is as much a mechanic or an artizan as the man who makes a set of furniture or builds a house or constructs an engine. So far as his work serves a purpose for which he is paid, his occupation is technical and requires special training. He must live by what he does. In a very important sense a man is very much worse off for an academical or a college training, if it be not in line with his own aptitudes or what by circumstances in life he is compelled to do. He is unfitted for his lifework, or if you prefer it, has not been fitted for it, thereby. Our school system is defective because in its purpose it is not definite and leads to nowhere. It purports to teach many things, but does nothing well.—By "Observer" in Man to Man Magazine.

Just Dissolved.

"So you broke your engagement with Miss Spensive?"

"No, I didn't break it."

"Oh, she broke it?"

"No, she didn't break it."

"But it is broken?"

"Yes, she told me what her clothing cost and I told her what my income was, then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."

Farming a Cure For Insanity

Novel Experiment For Cure Of Lunacy Now Being Conducted in British Columbia.

DR. C. E. DOHERTY,
British Columbia insanity cure expert.

The Coquitlam Colony Farm, on the Frased River, near New Westminster, consisting of 1000 acres, is being dyked and drained, cleared and tilled, to be attached to the new hospital for the insane being built there. In Man to Man Magazine, Vancouver, B. C., H. Sheridan-Bickers gives an account of this novel experiment.

Dr. Charles E. Doherty, the medical superintendent of the provincial asylum has persuaded the government to let his patients work on a stock farm as a new and practical treatment of lunacy, and to fit them on discharge from the asylum to obtain immediate work.

For years the whole site was a complete wilderness of forest. Tents were then erected and Dr. Doherty sent out fifteen patients in charge of two attendants, who cleared enough land for the erection of the present temporary buildings. In 1907 the clearing work commenced in earnest. Five hundred acres are already cleared, and the lowland is completely dyked and underdrained. Over forty-two miles of underdrains are in operation already. A pumping station has been erected on the Coquitlam River and a floodgate in the Fraser. Handsome farm buildings have been put up including accommodation for one hundred and ten head of cattle.

Reform Theories.

The principles at the basis of Dr. Doherty's experiment are chiefly two: One is that the idle confinement of the insane, with the lack of opportunity for mental exercise, aggravates the mental disease rather than cures it; the other is, treat a man as sane and he will become so. On the whole it is a unique psychological experiment. And it seems to work satisfactorily. Insane patients assisted in clearing the colony farm from the outset. When asked by the interviewer about the difficulty of clearing the ground, Dr. Doherty said:

"Fortunately among our patients were two or three lumbermen and powdermen. These fellows handled as much as seventeen tons of blasting powder in one month without having a single accident."

The hospital will secure its milk supply from the colony farm, the work on the farm will be done largely by the patients. "We have already seen the excellent effects of the non-repressive and non-confined policy I have instituted, and I confidently anticipate even better results from the open-air and healthy occupation on the farm" says the medical superintendent.

Repressive Measures Discarded.

I long ago came to the conclusion," says Doctor Doherty, "that any system for the care and treatment of the dependent insane, to be successful, must be sustained by the highest order of human emotions. Our patients represent many trades and professions Many of them have enjoyed a high financial, social or intellectual status, and most of them were respectable and responsible citizens prior to the onset of their disease. Repressive measures such as confinement and punishment are, to my mind, as ineffective as they are unjust. They are morally an outrage to helpless sufferers, medically unsound, and at times fatal. Since I became superintendent in 1905 I have endeavored to adopt the methods of the general hospital rather than that of an asylum. In short, I think our duty to the insane is to do more than render them custodial care. The old strait-jacket and box-bed are doomed. Ae least, they have no place in my regime. and I am glad to say that Dr. Young, our provincial secretary, has never placed any obstacle against the instant dismissal of employes for brutality or insubordination of any kind. Without strict discipline and the fullest authority to discharge attendants for any act of violence to the patients, the best superintendent that ever breathed is powerless to effect any improvement in the sufferers under his care."

"What measures do you employ for the prevention and cure of violent outbreaks among your patients?"

Baths and Electricity Assist.

"I am a confirmed believer in the efficacy of hydro-therapeutic treatment, and of course electrical. The good effects of this method of treatment are becoming more and more apparent in the hospital each day. The continuous baths have been very efficient in reducing motor restlessness and have excited very beneficial reflex influences in states of anxiety and depression. You would be surprised to see how quickly excited patients become accustomed to the water and quiet gradually into a peaceful sleep. Last year we administered—(he consulted a memorandum)—three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven warm full baths, five thousand one hundred and fourteen rain and needle shower baths, eighty-four steam cabinet baths, followed by passive massage. We also gave, I see, over forty continuous baths as high as seven hours and numerous applications of hot and cold packs. There were also one hundred and sixty-five applications of Faradic current and twenty-five of the electrical vibrator. These methods are, I believe, far more effective than restraint, hypnotics and locked doors."

In explaining further the liberty allowed to patients to go in and out, he says:

"I have proved that any such restraint is as unnecessary as close confinement is unhealthy. I have removed the eighteen-foot fence that formerly surrounded the hospital and the gates are unlocked during the day, leaving the patients, except, of course, the acute cases, to come and go more or less as they please. The increase of out-door exercise and out-door life has already shown its beneficial results in a marked degree. The deaths for the last year have been the lowest percentage on record, and we have been remarkably free from epidemics. Nor have we received any complaints of the conduct of our patients out of doors.

Minimum of Supervision.

"Previous to last year the institution was unprovided with night nurses, but simply with night watchers—three in number. All the night watch had to do was to walk around every hour, sometimes even less frequently. They were supposed to pass thru every hall and ward at least once an hour carrying a kerosene lantern. Deaths from exhaustion of maniacal patients were as a consequence common; the morbidly suspicious were frightened by being locked in a room; the sick failed, of course, to receive proper attention, while the violent could not be controlled. I wonder more suicides did not occur. It must have been more luck than management that they didn't. I have endeavored to deal with this matter thoroly, and we have now nearly as full a quota of night nurses as our full-day force. When I augmented the night force the first thing I did was to throw open nearly all the inside doors, and very satisfactory results have followed. Patients now have as free access to the toilet rooms at night as during the day. It is exceedingly rare that a patient becomes violent enough to warrant closing any door. I am willing indeed proud, to admit that I am now putting in vogue a system where not a door of a single room or dormitory is closed at night, and every patient can use the toilet rooms, drinking water, etc., as in the day time. Thruout my regime I have attempted to prove the feasibility and wisdom of handling acute maniacal cases by hydro-therapeutic measures and to abolish mechanical restraint."

Dr. Doherty is an energetic worker and is regarded as one of the most progressive alienists in Canada. He is a graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and served as general superintendent in the Kootenay and Nelson hospitals. He was made superintendent of the British Columbia provincial asylum in 1905.

Quotation Contest

For Our Readers.

From what poem and by what author:

1—Art is long and time is fleeting.

2—Let not ambition mock their useful toil.

3—My May of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf.

4—The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart.

5—All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.

6—It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy.

7—Nature answers all he asks,
Hand in hand with ther he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,

8—For de wind she blow like hurricane
Bimeby she blow some more.

9—Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.

10—Oh! love will build his pearly walls,
And love his pearly roof will rear
On cloud, or land, or mist, or sea—
Love's solid land is everywhere.

Number your answers according to the quotations, sending only the answer, not the quotation. Answers will be received up to January 27 and a handsome book will be given for the neatest and best list. Address: Literary Editor, Sunday World, Toronto.

The Canadian Home Journal for January has a very appropriate and attractive cover design. Among the special articles is, "Hamilton Daughters of the Empire," illustrated with photographs. There is a goodly leaven of fiction while all the special departments are fully sustained.

Man to Man (Vancouver) has many excellent articles in its last number dealing with matters of national interest; while it devotes special attention to western topics it has excellent fiction and other material which is wide in its appeal.

MUSIC

Sir Edward Elgar Makes a Plea For Cheerfulness in Composition

Urges Young Composers to Take Things Less Seriously—Cheaper Music a Necessity —Municipal Aid Wanted.

The annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists was held at the Criterion restaurant, Piccadilly, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. F. Miller. After the loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "The Paper Chain," and the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., replying, said that when they compared the platform and the press he thought the latter was much the cleaner and pleasanter institution. The paper chain was a girdle thrown around the earth by newspapers of every country. The immense amount done during the last two years within the British Empire to bring the press together could have only the best results for patriotism and civilization.

Sir Edward Elgar, replying to the toast of "Music and the Drama," submitted by A. F. Robbins, said no art

SIR EDWARD ELGAR.
England's most discussed composer.
—Etude.

had been so tongue-tied by authority as music, but we were growing out of that state of things. The British school of composers was ambitious, and its young men had done many things of which those interested in music were proud. (Hear, hear.) He had always been against the centralization of everything in London. It was, of course, the head and home of everything that was best in the arts, but, speaking for British musicians, he wanted interest displayed in work done in other towns when it was worth appreciation. That was being done now more than it was a few years ago. The whole of the United States had been practically given over to German musicians, but he did not want our dominions to be overrun with anything but British musicians. (Cheers.) He looked to British journalists to keep their eye on what was being done in musical matters in the Dominions. We must keep our British musicians to the fore when they were worth it. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon every person interested in music as of equal importance, and therefore he pleaded that the musical doings in the provinces when reported at all should be reported seriously, and with perhaps a little happiness of diction which was sometimes wanting. Music received a good deal of attention now, but it was still the Cinderella of the Arts, altho Cinderella for the present rode in a golden coach, even if it was only an operatic one. (Laughter.) He wished some of our young composers would occasionally take things a little less seriously and look with favor upon the lighter side of their art. The people wanted to enjoy themselves—let them. (Cheers.) What we wanted in this country was larger halls and music for the people at a cheaper rate. That was the crux of the situation at present—how to bring the best music down to the people who wanted it and were educated up to receive it, but could not afford to pay for it. They must have municipal aid in this direction, and he hoped it would come before long. At present music was too much a matter of sight instead of sound. The habit of having things to look at was deeply ingrained in the people. The money spent on absolutely worthless certificates for the thousand and one examinations held in music would keep a national opera going and endow concert halls all over the country. It had been a reproach to him that he had written something occasionally that the people could understand. (Laughter.) He was proved to have written songs that had gone into the haunts of the people. The touching letters he had received from young men saying they had sung his songs around camp fires in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand gave him more real pleasure than a great many of the larger works he had been condemned for. (Cheers.) He wanted cheerful music for the people; something good. They could appreciate the best and it ought to be given them. (Cheers.) London Morning Post.

MISCHA ELMAN.
The young Russian violinist, who is now in this country for another tour, to extend from coast to coast. Mr. Elman spent the early part of this season touring Europe, where he repeated and strengthened the impression of previous triumphs.—Musical America.

Nordica Soloist With The Schubert Choir

Noted Diva to Appear With Toronto Symphony Orchestra And Schubert Choir in Forthcoming Concert,

The first subscription list for the Schubert Choir, Nordica, Toronto Symphony concerts, on Feb. 20 and 21 will close at Massey Hall on January 24. The advantage of subscribing for tickets now, is that subscribers will have first choice of seats.

Madame Nordica and Madame Melba have both been singing in opera for more than two decades and are still unapproached, says Phillip Hale in The Boston Herald. How is it that in 1911 they are able to give such great pleasure to hearers that have witnessed the waxing and waning of prima donnas? Because Madame Nordica and Madame Melba first of all learned to sing. They learned the proper use of the voice. After all their labor, after all their strain, they are still the mistresses of song.

Mme. Nordica made her reappearance in New York on Jan. 4 and 11 with New York Symphony Orchestra. Both concerts were devoted to Wagner and only excerpts from the "Ring" were given. Madame Nordica sang all the arias in English, including Brunhilde's proclamation to Siegmund from the second act of "Die Walkure."

London to Hear "The Girl."

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is said here that London is to have the first European production of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," and that it will take place, with Caruso and Destinn, during coronation week, next June. Queen Alexandra, to whom Puccini dedicated the opera, expressed a desire to that effect.

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Special Calendar.

Musical Novelty to Be Given in New York

Waltz From Tschaikowsky's "Nutcraker" Ballet by Russian Symphony Orchestra—Chorus Also to be Used.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—What is said to be the first performance in America of "The Falling Snowflakes" waltz, from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" ballet, will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 19, by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor. In order to give the waltz Mr. Altschuler found it necessary to have orchestral parts copied from the conductor's score, and also to have parts arranged for the chorus called for in the music.

An unusual feature in connection with this part of the "Nutcracker" music to be performed is that the chorus has no words to sing. Every tone is founded upon the broad vowel "A." The performance of this novelty will enlist the services of the MacDowell Club chorus, Kurt Schindler, conductor, which is also to sing in the rendition of Rimsky - Korsakow's "Christmas Eve" suite and Tschaikowsky's "Dawn." Xaver Scharwenka, pianist, will be the soloist of the occasion.

Herbert's New Opera

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Victor Herbert, the composer, has spent several days in Chicago in connection with the preliminaries of his new opera "Natoma," which will be produced by Andreas Dippel and the members of the Chicago Grand Opera Company in Philadelphia. Joseph D. Redding, the librettist of "Natoma," has also been in this city. Mary Garden will sing the title role, which is an Indian girl. Lillian Grenville will appear as the fascinating pale-face Barbara, John McCormack will play the American Lieutenant; Mario Sammarco, the famous Italian baritone, who speaks excellent English, will have an important part.

Mr. Herbert expressed himself as highly gratified over the selections for the parts. The opera company have already become pretty well saturated with California atmosphere thru "The Girl of the Golden West," so that they will take all the more readily to "Natoma," which is an opera of California.—Musical America.

Famous Musician (angrily): "I hear, sir, that you're boasting that you studied music under me?"

Young Musician (calmly): "And so I did, sir, so I did—why, I occupied a room under your studio for nearly a month."—Tit-Bits.

"Melody, both vocal and instrumental, is for the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening their affections toward God."—Richard Hooker.

Interesting Program Of National Chorus

Many Styles of Composition Give Full Scope to Abilities of Singers—Seat Sale Jan. 19th.

As per advertisement it will be seen that the sale of reserved seats for the National Chorus concert Thursday, Jan. 19 will open at Massey Hall on Monday next. Following is the splendid program prepared by Dr. Albert Ham for this exceptional performance. (a) chorus, "Send Out Thy Light," Gounod; (by request) (b) "Strike the Lyre," T. Cooke. The National Chorus. (a) "Widmung," Franz; (b) "Lockruf," Ruckauf; (c) "Die Georgine," (d) "Schlagende Herzen," Straus. Miss Margaret Keyes. (a) chorus "Morning Song of Praise" (6 parts), Max Bruch. National Chorus. (a) Capriccio F sharp minor, Mendelssohn, (b) Capriccio B minor, Brahms, (d) Scherzo C sharp minor, (c) Nocturne, D flat major, Chopin, Mme. Yolando Mero. Double chorus, "Why Rage Fiercely the Heathen" (8 parts), Mendelssohn, chorus, "Ballade of Spring" (6 parts), Theo Wendt, The National Chorus. Songs "Love Me or Not," Secchi, "The Lass With the Delicate Air," Arne, "From the Land of the Sky-blue Water," Cadman, "Love, I Have Won You," Ronald, Miss Margaret Keyes. Serenade, Rachmaninoff, Tolle Gesellschaft, Dohnanyi, Liebestraum, Rhapsodie No. 2, Liszt, Madame Yolando Mero. Solo and chorus. "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," Albert Ham. Miss Margaret Keyes and the gentlemen of the National Chorus; chorus, "Make the Car of a Golden King-cup" (3 parts) Costa, the boys of the National Chorus; solo chorus "Ave Maria" (Lorely) Mendelssohn: Miss Margaret Keyes and the boys of the National Chorus; song and chorus, "Land of Hope and Glory" (Coronation Ode) Sir E. Elgar, Miss Margaret Keyes and the National Chorus. For the convenience of those down town, seats will also be on sale at the Bell Piano Warerooms, 146 Yonge-st.

Salome for the Nursery.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—London's sensitive censor has gone a step further in the elimination of what he regards as objectionable features in Richard Strauss's "Salome." The omission of the head from the charger in the Covent Garden production was not enough to satisfy some of the objectors, whom a sight of the blood-stained dish offended almost as much as the head itself would have. In obedience to this sentiment and after discussion with the censor the management improvised a dish covered with a clean napkin, under which the head of the prophet is supposed to lie concealed.

Musical Expression.

What is the secret of musical expression? It is to learn and to perform music con amore, for the love of it ,and not for the sake of technic, or money, or applause. Paderewski is much more unhappy if, at a concert, he fails to please himself than if the public fails to applaud him. Unless you feel like Paderewski on this point for mercy's sake drop music at once, for you will be a miserable failure. You will simply torture yourself, your neighbors, the public and the critics; and the critics, as you doubtless know, are like rattlers which bite venomously when they are foolishly disturbed and irritated.—H. T. Finck.

Mendelssohn Concerts Attract Outsiders

Prominent Musicians Coming From Many American Cities—"Children's Crusade" Again A Feature of Program.

The forthcoming concert of the Mendelssohn Choir bids fair to attract to Toronto the largest number of musical enthusiasts from outside points which it has been the privilege of this city to receive. The subscription lists contain the names of prominent musicians and music lovers, and musicians from New York, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnatti, Ypsilanti, Boston and other American points as well as from all the most important cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec. From as far west as Calgary a party of five have made arrangements to attend the concert series.

The choral work in preparation is of exceptional interest embracing such standard works as Pierne's "The Children's Crusade," and Verdi's "Requiem," besides a large number of shorter accompanied and unaccompanied compositions.

It is doubtful whether any choral work of a generation past has made so successful an appeal to the critical judgment of the musical world as Pierne's great masterpiece which is again to have two performances in Toronto by the Mendelssohn Choir this year. Every city of any importance in Germany has heard the work and the cities of Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Munich, and in Austria, of Vienna have been enthusiastic concerning the superb results attained by the composer, both in his orchestral and choral scoring. The work had its first classical performance, and was received with the usual favor both by the critics and audiences. The orchestral scoring makes universal demands upon the resources of an orchestra, requiring as it does, in order to render justice to the score, a large and complete organization, including two harpists of unusual ability and brilliancy and a Celeste, the beauty and quaintness of the effect of which in the third scene of the "The Children's Crusade," was so much admired last season.

MADAME BUSONI, WIFE OF THE FAMOUS PIANIST.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN

Miss Marie Strong has just returned to town after a ten days' absence and has resumed work at her studio at Nordheimer's. Miss Strong is recognized as one of the leading vocal teachers in America, and her pupils are in constant demand for concert and church engagements. Amongst those whom she has recently brought out and are steadily coming to the front are John D. Hayes, baritone, and Miss Madelon Thomson, lyric soprano. Miss Rita Brody, the possessor of a fine soprano voice, is also being prepared to make her debut toward the end of the season. Mr. Barnaby Nelson, the tenor, who has, during the past year, won for himself an enviable provincial reputation, is one of Miss Strong's most noted students.

Professor Michael Hambourg, the celebrated piano teacher, and his son, Mr. Jan Hambourg, the clever violinist, will be at home at their studio in the new Heintzman Building on Saturday afternoon, January 21. On visiting this spacious studio one is at once impressed by the elegant simplicity of its furnishings. Soft grey and dull green are the predominating colors, and lend themselves harmoniously to the tastefully arranged decorations. The walls are hung with splendid pictures of the world's most famous artists—Yasye, Wilhelmj, Rosenthal, Paderewski, Bauer and others, noticeably amongst them being a very fine photograph of the three sons, Mark (pianist), Jan (violinist) and Boris (cellist), who have each won for themselves a wide reputation in the musical world. Here and there, adding a touch of color, and awakening pleasant memories, are hung laurel wreaths, each one telling its story of some past London or European triumph. So delighted is this distinguished family with Canada and everything Canadian, that the work of well-known Canadian artists are also represented in their studio collection, amongst them being a cool forest scene by Mr. Archibald Browne, which lends an added note of dignity to the surroundings.

The musical program will consist of a Grieg duet by Prof. Hambourg and Mr. Jan Hambourg; songs by Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, Miss Brenda Smellie and Mr. Percy Hollinshead, Mr. R. S. Piggot will also give one of his characteristic readings. The youngest son, Mr. Boris Hambourg, who came on from New York with his brother and spent the Christmas holidays at his home here, and whom everyone was delighted to meet, will not be able to be present owing to his many concert engagements.

The many friends of Mr. E. R. Parkhurst, the dean of musical critics, are happy to learn that he is now convalescent after a very serious illness.

Miss Mabel Beddoe, mezzo-contralto, has lately returned from the west, where she sang with great success in Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago. In Winnipeg she gave the first of a series of artists recitals before the Women's Musical Club, and the press pronounced it to be one of the most enjoyable ever given in the city. Many towns further west immediately became interested, and it is probable that she will make a tour to the coast in the spring. In Minneapolis and Chicago Miss Beddoe's work excited the interest of such men as Emil Oberhoffer, director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Harrison Wied, director of the Apollo Club, Chicago, and Frederick Stock of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, all of whom are endeavoring to arrange for her return visit next season.

Committees representing the Arts and Letters and Clef Clubs, are arranging for a meeting to be held next week, when the advisability of amalgamation or affiliation will be discussed.

The immense four-manual Cassavant organ recently installed in St. Paul's Methodist Church, is nearing completion, and Mr. G. D. Atkinson, organist and choir leader, is already making preparation for an elaborate musical opening service.

Mr. Maclean Borthwick, L. R. A. M., who recently came to this city from Glasgow, Scotland, has joined the staff of the Conservatory of Music, and is considered one of its most valuable acquisitions. Mr. Borthwick's reputation as a lieder singer and an exponent of oratorio is of the highest, metropolitan critics having given him the warmest praise upon his several appearances in old country cities. Mr. Borthwick has studied under Mr. George Henschel, the celebrated baritone, Mr. Francis Korbay, and the famous Parisian master, Mons. Jacques Bouhy.

Mr. Francis Macmillen, the American violinist who made his initial visit to this city on Thursday evening as soloist for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra concert, was entertained at luncheon by the Arts and Letters Club.

Mr. Arthur Blight's studio, as always, is one of the busiest in town. He is preparing for two recitals at the Margaret Eaton School in February, one to be given by his pupils, and in the other he will be assisted by a leading local artist. Mr. Blight also gave a concert in Berlin last week, when he repeated his former tremendous success in the singing of "Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree." Miss Lillian Wilson, soprano, sang Carmencita, and Miss Smith gave two piano solos besides acting as accompanist for the evening, both young ladies being warmly applauded and insistently encored. Mr. Owen Smily gave several readings in his well known entertaining style.

The Home Musical Club has its regular meeting last Monday evening at the home of Miss Grace Williams, 20 St. Joseph-street, when an interesting program representative of the French school was performed. Mrs. R. J. Dilworth, soprano; Miss Freda Spencer, violinist; Mrs. E. Faulds, pianist; Mrs. G. D. Atkinson, soprano; Mr. E. Faulds, baritone, and Miss Parker, contralto, were the participants, and on the whole a most enjoyable and profitable evening was spent.

The Ontario Chapter of the American Guild of Organists met last Monday night at the St. Charles restaurant, where a sumptuous dinner was served, and after a brief business meeting the diplomas which had been won by the various candidates at the recent examinations were distributed by the dean of the Chapter, Dr. Humphrey Anger. Mr W. E. Fairclough then read an interesting paper on choir training, which was followed by an animated discussion by A. S. Vogt, Dr. Edward Broome, Messrs. Galloway, Atkinson and others.

Miss Norma Florence Johnston, Miss Hazel Adelaide Fegan, and Miss Jessie E. Taplin, all solo pianists and pupils of W. O. Forsyth, are each to play recitals during the winter, as will also Miss Edith May Yates and Miss Hope Wigmore who are also well known pianists and pupils of the above distinguished master.

Miss Valbong Martine Zollner, Mr. Forsyth's very distinguished pupil, will give a piano recital in the middle of March, when she will introduce several novelties and compositions of Liszt.

It has been arranged that the famous pianist, Arthur Friedheim, will give a recital in Toronto on Tuesday evening, March 7, in Massey Hall. Mr. Friedheim plays a recital in the White House, Washington, on March 10, and his appearance in Toronto will thus be immediately before that noteworthy event. Friedheim is said to be the greatest Liszt player living.

Pianoforte Transcriptions

Their Value in Music

By Busoni.

The following is a translation of part of the descriptive notes written by Busoni to accompany the program annotations given at a recent concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin, at which Busoni played his own arrangement of Liszt's Spanish Rhapsody for piano and orchestra:

Every sketch is a transcription of an abstract idea. In that moment when the pen takes possession the thought loses it original form. To execute the intention of writing down the idea that springs into being means first a choice of time and pitch. The necessity of deciding upon the form and the medium of expression hems in more closely the path of the composer. Even tho much that is original and indestructible in the idea still survive, from the moment of resolve to its relegation to a class type, it is being contracted and restricted. The idea becomes a sonata or a concerto, but by that time it is already little more than an elaboration of the original. From this first to the second transcription is a comparatively short and unimportant step. In general it is made only from the second draft. Thus one sees that a transcription does not destroy the original idea, and, therefore, the idea sustains no injury thru it.

Again, the delivery of a work is a transcription, and the performer —no matter how much freedom he allows himself—can never get away with the original. For the musical work of art exists before it is heard, and continues to exist after its tones have died away, complete and uninjured. It is at the same moment both within and outside the precincts of time. Most of the Beethoven piano compositions make the impression of transcriptions from orchestral most of Schumann's orchestral works seem as tho brought over from the piano—and are, in their own way, also effective.

It is remarkable in what esteem the variation form is upheld by the conservative critics. Remarkable because variations built up on another's theme represent a whole series of elaborations and, indeed, the more ingenious they are, the less faithful are they to the subject. It is not the elaboration that is of importance, because it alters the original; and the variation is of importance, altho it elaborates on the original.—Etude.

Parsifal Pays.

Even "Parsifal" is not exempt from the amusement tax in Germany. Concert excerpts from the music drama nominally sacred to Bayreuth were given in Konigsberg last month, and a dispatch to The Binger Zeitung contains this report: "The 'Parsifal' performance by the Academy of Music and the Society of Song Lovers necessitated an expense of over $2000. Nevertheless there will be a balance of several hundred marks. The sale of seats for the general rehearsal brought in more than $425. The municipal amusement tax is placed at $300.

Knicker—Jones and his wife are singing the "Marseillaise."

Bocker—Yes; they are bracing up to discharge the cook.—McDougall's Magazine.

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Midwinter Fashion Fads

The New "Serang" Wrap, Borrowed from India; The New Black Collars; The New "Bird of Paradise" Scarves—and Some New Dresses

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 models.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at No. 17 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

The New "Serang" Wrap Closed by Throwing One Side Over the Shoulder.

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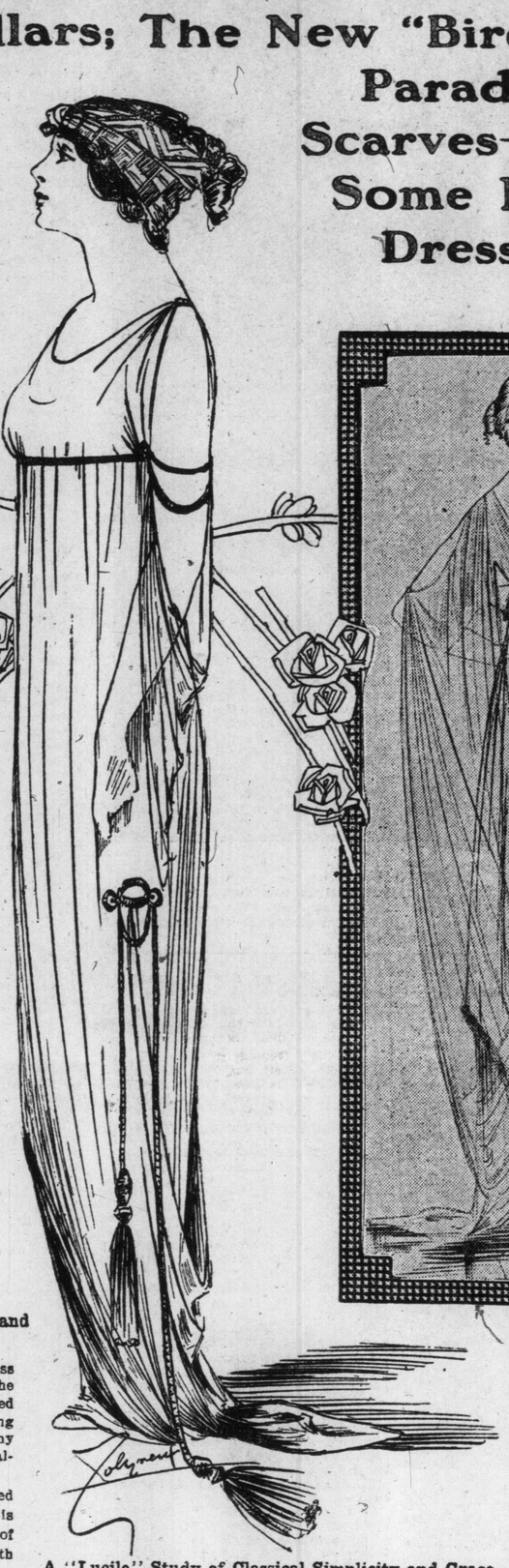


A "Lucile" Study of Classical Simplicity and Grace—Stone White Crepe de Chine and Tarnished Silver.

A Tea Gown by "Lucile" in Violet-Hued Charmeuse and Dead Blue Chiffon with Bordering of Skunk.

The New Wrap of Satin Crepe, Which Is an Effective and Smart Adaptation of the "Serang" Worn by Ladies of India.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

I HAVE just come across a delightful novelty—one of those little things which are of great importance in the scheme of dress—and, so that you may immediately take advantage of it, propose to pass on its details forthwith. You must know then that it is destined for wear about a neck which would otherwise be left bare by a down-turned collar, or the almost decollete curve of an entirely collarless corsage, and that it consists of an encircling band of black velvet baby ribbon, whose correct and piquant position is quite high up on the throat, almost as high, in fact, as the edge of the old-time collar-band, from whose unbecoming bondage we have been mercifully released.

Band is, indeed, almost too important a word to be used in connection with this mere line of soft black, which, makes the neck look all the whiter by contrast, and which, narrow as it is, bears the burden of half a dozen little flowers which, at one and the same time, are useful as concealing the place of fastening and distinctly ornamental. For the tiny flowers—so tiny they are, too, that only the deftest fingers could manipulate their petals—are all formed of closely folded and variously colored silk, pink and blue, or blue and green, tawny orange and palest tea-rose yellow, with always a delicate touch of green in the guarding leaves, and sometimes, too, an introduction of shimmering golden gauze in the innermost hearts of the little roses.

A pretty idea, is it not? And the reality is, I can assure you, equally attractive, more especially, too, when in addition to the neck-band there is worn in the hair another but wider velvet ribbon, finished off in the same way with a cluster of silken and shaded blossoms.

Only note carefully that if you wear the two the first little bouquet should be so arranged that it comes just under the left ear, while then the other should be placed at the right side of the coiffure. And always, too, the velvet ribbon must be black, else you will miss the whole chic of the scheme, this being indeed an admirable way of giving to the toilette that tiny band of black which is always so effective.

A rather more elaborated version of the same idea is to set an inch-wide band of black velvet, fastened with two or three rather large flowers, whose petals of gathered and pleated silk are laid flat on the velvet, while two little tie ends of velvet are in turn edged with a trail of half-opened buds and leaves. But, dainty as it undoubtedly is, this latter and larger neck ornament just misses the piquancy of the first tiny thing—that, at least, is my opinion—and that, I hope, may be yours, too, for I will always like to think that you will adopt the best of the new fashions, and the best only.

Another novelty note, too, for you I have concerning the new scarves, which are veritable things of beauty and of shimmering gold gauze tissue shot with some deeply bright color such as sapphire blue, cerise or emerald green, which, as thus interwoven with gleaming gold, is subdued into a more subtle suggestion. They really deserve the name of "Bird of Paradise" scarves.

And now it is high time that I turned our mutual attention to those pictured tea gowns, by means of which I hope to prove to you most conclusively the special suitability and charm of the classical scheme as applied to garments in which we women want to take our ease and to look our loveliest with all.

First and simplest of all these there is that gown which is entirely carried out in stone-white crepe de chine, an inner slip of faintest flesh-pink ninon relieving it from any coldness of effect. For sole trimming there are cords of burnished silver which hold in the soft folds of crepe de chine beneath the bust and catch up the filmy chiffon draperies which make a most becoming background for the arms; other cords, looped and tasselled, being introduced at the left side of the skirt.

Then another, and perhaps more generally becoming phase of the classically inspired tea gown, is represented by that second and charming affair of violet satin charmeuse, with partially veiling draperies of dead night blue chiffon, and for sole trimming some skunk fur, whose duties as a bordering are entirely confined to the violet-hued charmeuse. There is not a suspicion of any other trimming—no brightness and no broideries—but just the glamour of soft deep coloring and the charm of supremely graceful contours.

Finally, there is a tea gown whose lines over the bust are, I think you will find, quite exceptionally becoming this scheme also leaving bare the very prettiest part of the shoulders and arms. Softest green charmeuse is the primary and most prominent material—a green so delicate this that it merges almost naturally into the bordering bands of iron-gray charmeuse, while definite contrast is then afforded by the dark skunk fur on sleeves and skirt. The tasselled girdle is of oxidized silver, and tied about the corsage is a narrow twisted ribbon of cerulean blue, fastening in front in a true lover's knot bow, this first suggestion of color being delightfully realized in the cap of blue charmeuse with its pendant tassel of silver.

For novelties in wraps there is nothing new that is more charming than the adaptation shown on this page of the "Serang" worn by ladies in India. When open, its lines are simple and full of grace. It is closed by simply throwing one side—weighted by a heavy tassel—over the shoulder. The effect gains even from the grace of that movement, which is classical in drama, since the cloak succeeded the toga.

Luring Back the Birds to Fight Our Losing War on Bugs

BY RENE BACHE.

WITH all the help science is trying to give the farmers in their fight against insects, it is doubtful if any real progress is being made toward lessening those innumerable tribes. Every year, according to the Government's official estimate, bugs do about $300,000,000 worth of damage in the United States, and this huge tax on agriculture seems likely to continue for an indefinite period in the future.

One of the chief reasons for the vast multiplication of insects lies in the fact that the birds, their principal natural enemies, have been ruthlessly and systematically destroyed. It follows, then, that if war against them is to be successfully waged, the first thing necessary is to bring the birds back.

Already some experiments in this direction, very striking in their results, have been made. In New England nesting-boxes have been put up in the orchards. The birds that came to occupy the boxes ate up the bugs, and so the latter had no chance to do any damage worth mentioning.

The problem, which was a difficult one, has been solved in a rather curious way by a German ornithologist—the Baron Berlepsch—who owns a large estate in Thuringia.

After years of study and observation, the Baron established the fact that the nesting holes generally preferred by birds are deserted woodpecker holes.

He examined woodpecker holes carefully and found, to his surprise, after inspecting and measuring several hundreds of them, that they were all formed on a uniform plan.

A woodpecker hole, dug in a tree by the chisel-like bill of the bird, is a cavity of considerable size. It is bottle-shaped, the lower part being somewhat enlarged, and the inner walls sufficiently uneven to enable the bird to cling to them. The opening is always inclined upward at an angle of four degrees so that rain cannot penetrate, and the walls are so thick that changes of weather are unimportant to the occupants. At the bottom is a curious V-shaped trough, which contains a mixture of mold and fine wood shavings for the eggs to rest upon.

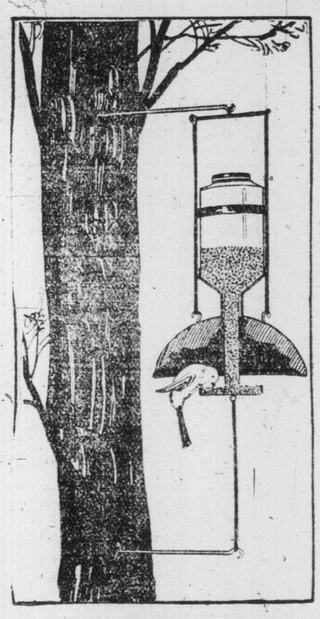
Baron Berlepsch made copies of woodpecker holes, faithful to the smallest detail. When he nailed them upon the trunks and branches of trees or attached them to buildings, they were promptly occupied by birds of various species, which bred in them. In short, the experiment was a success.

To attract birds that nest in the open, hedges are very desirable, and it is important to avoid cutting down the undergrowth in woods and the outskirts of woods. Shrubs should be freely planted—especially those of thorny kinds—to keep away vermin, or those for which the feathered visitors have a special liking, such as the gooseberry, beloved by warblers. If these are suitably pruned, so as to leave branches terminated by multiple upstanding forks, the latter will afford excellent opportunities for the construction of nests.

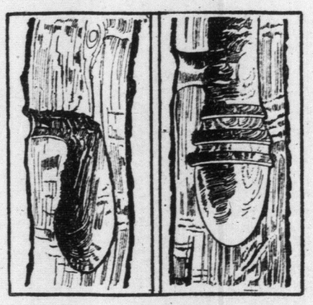
Fallen leaves should be left on the ground. Birds find food under them, and by their rustling are warned of the approach of enemies. It is noticeable that birds generally avoid bare places.

Some day, when the business of encouraging the propagation of useful birds has become fairly established, an important feature of it will be the providing of food for them in Winter. For this purpose the Baron Berlepsch has invented an ingenious contrivance which he calls a "food bell." It is a glass receptacle, filled with hemp seed, and is hung from a tree. Being of glass, it is easy to see when it needs refilling. This, however, is merely the reservoir, which, by an automatic arrangement, supplies the seed to a dish beneath. As fast as the seed is eaten it is replaced by more from above. A bell-shaped roof over the dish protects the contents.

Another and even more interesting device of the Baron's is what he calls a "food tree." It is intended to imitate a tree thickly covered with the eggs and larvae of insects. But the food material used is a mixture of beef fat or mutton suet (for warmth) and hemp seed, dried and ground meat, white bread dried and ground, dried elderberries, ants' eggs, etc. This is put up as a regular commercial article in Germany nowadays. But any preparation more or less similar will serve the purpose, the method of using it being to melt the fat, put in the dry ingredients, and then pour the stuff, at boiling temperature, over the branches of a small pine or fir tree. All kinds of birds will eagerly seek such a food tree in the Winter, and, in a playground or school garden, it affords delightful opportunities for the observation of feathered creatures.



The Wild Bird Feeder Placed in position on a Tree.



Artificial Woodpecker Nests Designed to Lure Back the Wild Birds.

The Food Tree, an Artificial Feeding Station for the Birds.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

What a farce the anti-combine law is! Every day new combines are being formed, new mergers being created, and nothing is said or done. The public is fooled and hoodwinked, lulled to sleep in a specious way. Sometimes spasms occur, as in the recent street railway outbreak, but the men behind the Juggernaut know they have only got to sit tight and they can go on crushing—both figuratively and literally. The law that is so vigorous when a poor wretch steals the wherewithal to get enough to eat or to clothe him, sleeps while the rich man plunders and robs right and left. It is a fact that there is to-day hardly a business that deals with commodities connected with which some sort of combine or guild does not exist. And the public have no redress. It is all very well for Mr. R. L. Borden in his philosophic, dilettante way, to say, "If we go wrong it is your fault," meaning by "we" the members of parliament and by "your" the public. It would be really interesting to know what share the public has in choosing its representatives. Cliques, sets, and wire-pullers, or the men themselves, put up two candidates, one to be taken and the other left. The public has this choice—that if it doesn't like either candidate it can stay at home and not exercise its franchise. Then the talk is of lack of citizenship and compulsory voting. It is a case of take it or leave it and then Mr. R. L. Borden holds the public responsible for not sending good men to parliament, when the public has in reality as much to say as the cat had at the creation of man's progenitor—the monkey. What Mr. Borden in his heart meant was, "If you put Sir Wilfrid Laurier there instead of me that is your lookout." So far he was right and he might have added: "Sir Wilfrid provided me with a comfortable income and so, consequently, it is up to me to be polite, civil and nice." It was the experience of the Conservatives in Ontario that until they got a worker and a man of the people they must stay outside. They had a nice lot of eminent men at their head—Macdougall, Morris, Cameron, Meredith—but until the sturdy, honest, hardworking, unflinching, level-headed Whitney, with sympathies for public rights and brains to protect them, got there, there was nothing doing. And Whitney was going to be a light weight. It would be well if the Conservatives had some such lightweight at Ottawa. It is far more Mr. Borden's fault if good men are not elected to parliament than the public's. Mr. Borden has a voice in choosing the candidates. The public have not.

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Wouldn't there be excellent work in Canada for a re-patriation society? Of course we are pleased to have United Statesers and Britishers come and settle among us and spend their money with us, but would not our own people, natives of our own country, be just a wee bit more preferable? There are something like a million and a half Canadians, or men and women, boys and girls with Canadian parents—equal to one fourth of our whole population—resident at present across the border. Many left the land of their birth during the times of depression when wages and salaries ran at far smaller figures than they do now. A proportion of these would of a certainty be glad to return were opportunity afforded them. And why should not a repatriation society be formed to point out the inducements and to render the required aid to people of good character? There is no reason sufficient that can be advanced why the immigration societies and steamship agencies, with their rushing in of foreigners, many of undesirable origin and character, should have the field all to themselves. Let a strong repatriation society be organized and organized at once. Driven out of Europe and out of liberty-loving Britain, the first thing we know Canada will be even to a greater extent than now the refuge for alien agitators, whose stock in trade consists of blatant tongues, daggers, knives and pistols.

* * * * * *

It rather begins to look as if the discussion between T. A. Russell, representing the Manufacturers' Association, and the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, were going to develop considerable acrimony. The secretary of the latter organization had a letter in Tuesday's Globe that guttered in generalities, sneers and sarcastic suggestions, but in few facts and figures. He entirely overlooked the idea that the home market was of necessity the best market, involving less risk and producing more ready cash. He also ignored the statement of Wm. Whyte of the C. P. R., printed in The Globe, that that company was driven to buy vast quantities of farm produce in the United States—at Chicago—because what was needed was unobtainable in Canada. Mr. Mackenzie—that is the Grain Growers' secretary's name—appears to be of opinion that the farmer, having once advanced an argument, it is from the very nature of its origin incontrovertible. If he would seek a reason for the C. P. R. having to go abroad for farm products and having found that reason, would seek to provide a counter check for sending good Canadian money into alien territory for the encouragement of labor in that territory of fowl, beast and man, he would be rendering a greater service than by advocating an exchange of commodities that many of us are disposed to believe—including the Hon. Clifford Sifton, of Brandon, Man.,—will not ultimately redound to our advantage. Mr. Mackenzie says the farmer receives much gratuitous advice and then himself tells us that eight out of every ten of the "English-speaking farmers do not farm as well as they know how for the lack of capital." The presumption is that the farmer mouthing in an alien tongue, does do these things. However, lest that go. Does Mr. Mackenzie imagine when produce can be bought cheaper in Chicago than in Manitooa and brought here that the Canadian farmer will be greatly benefited by knocking down the bars? Mr. Mackenzie swears at farmers and others who think this way, suggesting that they are ante deluvians. He also endorses Mr. Scallior's statement that the home market is a joke by saying "it is a joke." One feels almost tempted to suggest that Mr. Mackenzie would find better habitation abroad than at home. His sympathies appear to run that way. But does he imagine that his friends at Chicago and Minneapolis are going to gladly surrender their present advantages to enrich the Canadian farmer? Mr. Mackenzie presents this further paradox. He deplores the loss of revenue to the country and yet advocates it. He quotes an instance in which a Brandon farmer found he could buy a traction engine cheaper in Minneapolis than he could in Brandon, pay the duty of $300, and save a little money. He then says: "Had he bought the Canadian machine the Canadian manufacturer would have been $300 richer, and the Canadian farmer $300 poorer, and the revenue would have received nothing." The revenue would certainly not profit by reducing the tariff, but it is clear that the Minneapolis manufacturer would, and that Canada would suffer the loss of a large amount of capital. In this case $1775 went to Minneapolis and the Canadian farmer was saddled with may be a poorer machine than he could have bought in his own country at the expenditure of another two hundred dollars. Mr. Mackenzie entirely overlooks the difference in the cost of transportation between Minneapolis and Brandon and between Brantford and Brandon. In conclusion he scolds the manufacturer for wanting to get the best price he can for his goods and urges the right of the farmer to do exactly the same thing. In this connection it is intresting to note that on the very day Mr. Mackenzie's letter appeared The Globe quoted the top price for wheat (May) at Chicago at $1 00½, while Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, was quoted at $1.04. Does the gentleman think that by free trade relations Manitoba wheat would go up or down? Seemingly he imagines the former, in which case he is surely departing in tremendous measure from that cardinal principle of the British free trader—"the cheapest country to live in."

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You know the old adage about stealing the steed before the stable door is locked. Well, it seems to me the members of the Ontario Railway Board are living up to that idea. They are traveling around now for information,—after they had practically given the Toronto Railway Company power to go ahead and do what they please. It is hardly possible that everybody will agree with me, but it really looks as if the directors of the Toronto Railway said to themselves, "We will utilize all the power that has come to us and see how the other fellow will take it." Well, they took it, and what is the result? The Toronto Railway Co. have returned to first principles in some regards and let the public have their own way. Even the conductors appear to have been advised to go easy. At any rate when passengers lounge in the rear they don't hustle them to the front. I really begin to believe that a good deal of the recent excitement was due to an excess of zeal on the part of the employes, who, instead of being pacific, tried might and main to be obedient to the one and arbitrary to the other. They succeeded in some instances and made themselves so obnoxious that the Masey Hall riot followed. Success should always be dependent upon the use of power without its ostentatious display. The Toronto Railway Co. endeavored to exercise the power the law gave them—and undoubtedly gave them—without weighing results. But the men who gave the law had previously set the example. Since the Ontario Railway Board in a measure stultified itself I have watched the issue closely and the opinion I have arrived at is that the Railway Co. is endeavoring to live within and to obey the law. At the same time conductors should be compelled either to call out the streets or leave the doing of it altogether alone. In the latter case the passenger would know what he was up against and conduct himself accordingly. In the other case he will be trusting to the conductor to do what he won't and doesn't do and thus to a rotten reed. In the meantime we should not unreasonably blame the Toronto Railway Co. For in unreason comes defeat in all pacifically conducted communities. Incidents in opposition can always be forced. I have experienced rudeness from conductors but I have also experienced a world of politeness. It should be beneath those in the seats of the mighty in Toronto to indulge in claptrap.

MR. H. P. WHITNTY
Third in the list of winning owners in England. Total, 13,764 pounds.

D. MAHER
Second leading jockey, 1910, in England, with a total of 127 successes.

CYLLENE.
By Bona Vista—Arcadia. Sire of Lemberg and leading winning stallion in England in seasons 1909-10. Total for past year £38,001.

English Betting Laws Reviewed.

Some Pointers, by Which, Possibly, Canadian Judges, Lawyers and Parliamentarians May Profit—The Vexed Question of What Constitutes a Place Considered.

(By An Eminent English Barrister.)

Lord Justice Clark and Lord Ardwell of England in the justiciary appeal court ruled recently that a bookmaker has as much right to conduct his business in his office as he has on a racecourse, provided that, and so long as, his house is not resorted to for betting purposes. The fact that a bookmaker carries on his business there does not make his office a betting house within the meaning of the act.

If this important and far-reaching decision were only retrospective, the law authorities would have to refund a very great number of fines which have been illegally levied all over Great Britain during some years.

As the definition of "resorting" covers so many other phases of the betting question, it may be interesting before that racing commences again in the spring to have a resume of such so that sportsmen engaged in speculations may know how they stand now, for it is certain that the "Anti's" will be moved by this judiciary "set-back" to their hopes. Impartial judges of sport and the law will at least wish that the concomitant of betting should be treated in a way equally fair to all classes of the community.

The lord chancellor said of Lord Davey's betting bill in 1903: "We were getting into a most dangerous sort of legislation. It was an extremely awkward thing for His Majesty's judges to solve every kind of ludicrous conundrum propounded. Now add to this the dictum of the immortal Bumble "The law's a hass!" and you have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of what the betting laws had been before and have been since Regina v. Humphries, 1898, when the lord chief justice and the rest of the judges held they were a scandal and disgrace, owing to conflicting decisions in the high court and lower ones. They added, "legislation was urgently needed." The house of lords committee on betting confirmed and recommended the same.

Ludicrous Legal Conundrums.

We left Regina v. Humphries in 1898. The next causese celebres were Hawke v. Dunn, and Powell v. the Kempton Park Race-course Company. These were practically correlative and co-ordinate. The result was, nine judges held that a race-course enclosure, as used by "bookmakers," was a "place" within the meaning and aim of the Betting House Act of 1853. On the other side 14 judges held (1) that such an enclosure as Tattersall's ring could be, and was, a "place," if used as described by the act; held, (2) that, as shown in Hawke v. Dunn, it was not so used. This seems a veritable "ludicrous conundrum"; the scintillating of nine v. fourteen of the brightest luminaries in the legal firmament. But we have two telescopes to help the weaker eyes of the layman. The master of the rolls, in the court of appeal, had ruled that "to convict a person of using a 'place' he must be shown to have some right of user peculiar to himself, and exclusive of the rights of others. If he had he would be an occupier under the act, and not 'a person using,' as so carefully provided for separating in the wording of the act." The lord chancellor confirmed this as he delivered the judgment of the lords in the Kempton Park case. "It is not the repeated and designed, as distinguished from the casual or infrequent use, but the character of the use—there must be a business conducted, and there must be an owner, occupier, manager, or keeper." Thus we see now Hawke v. Dunn was all wrong, how Powell v. Kempton Park Company was all right. We see not only how, but why, the latter. The former case would have stopped racing, since it could not exist without betting—as said His Grace of Devonshire. The latter case saved the Jockey Club, saved a great national industry, and the greatest, because the most popular, of our national sports. But none the less was more than one ludicrous conundrum left behind to this day.

What Constitutes a "Place"?

We had three main roads to betting, viz.: (1) The racecourse; (2) on licensed premises; (3) in streets or places. We have bylanes in "the business of betting" and in "private or casual bets," so distinguished in Mr. John Hawke's letter on behalf of the Anti-Gambling League to myself. Thus it can be seen how all these main roads and by-lanes lead to the betting Rome; arriving there the "ludicrous conundrums," like planets in the clear sky, still invite the two legal telescopes. It is now that we require one to each eye the same moment! Let us first look at (2) betting on licensed premises. The moment the Lords had ruled the Kempton Park case, I dared, in the press, to foreshadow its logical effect upon (2) and upon (3), street betting. I wrote that bookmakers had no more dominion and control in the public-house than they had in the ring at Kempton Park; that the publican stood in the same position as the owners of the Kempton ring, as the jockey club, owners of Newmarket Heath, conducting race meetings. My views were at once endorsed by the Anti-gambling League, by law journals, by stipendiary magistrates in London, by Nottingham magistrates in May, 1899. All these refused to convict publicians charged with permitting, or bookmakers charged with using licensed premises for betting purposes. The "merciless logic" was also endorsed by higher authorities, Lord Davey himself, with his 1903 Bill, stated in the house of lords:

"It has been found consistent with the principle on which the Kempton Park case was decided, that you could not summon professional bookmakers who carried on their business in public-houses. It was now held that that could not be prevented any longer. There had only been one case in which a man had been summoned for carrying on his trade of betting in a public house, and that was a case in which the publican or proprietor assigned a particular seat in the bar for the use of the person, so that he, in some sense, might be said to be the occupier of that seat."

This so, how came it, that before, during, and after this speech, until last week, numberless cases all over the country prove to the contrary that publicans and bookmakers have been heavily fined? Let me not surprise you too much, nor would I fail this moment to withhold support to Lord Davey when such a fact exists that the lords' committee on betting actually reported:

"That in view of the uncertainty which has arisen since the decision of the Kempton Park case as to what constitutes a 'place' within the meaning of the act, further legislation should make it quite clear that bookmakers are prohibited from carrying on their business in public houses or in any public place."

"Hundreds Illegally Convicted"

"Further legislation," waiting since Regina v. Humphries—since this report, has only left us the "quite clear" of the convictions that roll on so merrily. So merrily that Mr. Musket, of the Metropolitan police, agreeing with Lord Davey's dictum and that of the Kempton Park case, boldly and justly declared that hundreds of persons had been and were being illegally convicted. What is a possible explanation of this "conundrum"? Will this suffice:

"In the court for the consideration of crown cases reserved, Feb. 7, 1903, in the King v. J. Deaville, the Lord Chief Justice said 'the view he was at first disposed to take of the Kempton Park case was not the right one, and it now seemed to him that, assuming that you had got a place to deal with, which was not in law or in fact in possession of the person charged for the time being, but was a common place to which other persons had access for other purposes, you did require to give evidence that the person who owned the place authorized, licensed, or permitted that to be done which he need not have permitted. Convictions for having unlawfully used a licensed beerhouse for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto could not be supported, as no evidence was given about the occupier permitting what was done."

We have here a veritable "conundrum for His Majesty's judges to solve." I pass on to wonder, with non-legal innocence, how it is that the Kempton Park case was set aside for publicans and such sinners as bookmakers with them, the jockey club, other racecourse owners, and bookmakers in the rings have impunity and legal protection under its wing. The Lord Chief Justice says, "You did require to give evidence that the person who owned the place authorized, licensed, or permitted." This so, what makes the difference between the jockey club or other owners and the publicans? Is it that with regard to the former they do not 'authorize, license, or permit' the bookmakers in the rings? Is it that the bookmakers escape because they carry on "the trade of betting" in the rings without the "evidence that the person who owned the place," &c.? You see that as the rings and the public-houses are alike as "a common place to which other persons had access for other purposes" it must really, in spite of Lord Davey's dictum supporting the lords in the Kempton Park case, be the more reliable acumen of the lord chief justice, who at first thought, and, secondly, did not think so, ruling that his "view was the right one!" I do not know whether there be anything "ludicrous" in what th lord chief justice (Lord Russell in 1898) said of "the serious public evil, that there should exist such ambiguity," so I leave this "conundrum" to find another.

Many Phases of Wagering.

Mr. Stutfield, standing counsel to the jockey club, in his work, "The Law and Betting," writes: "There appears to be no difference between competing in horse races or games for stakes, contributed by the competitors, and betting on the competitors; both are equally agreements by way of wagering." This so, and it seems clear to understand, why is it not equally clear to see any difference between noble owners running horses so, when "owners, occupiers, managers, keepers" of the race-course, and the plebeian publicans who permit, or the tobacconists who keep a shop, "betting with persons resorting thereto," as defined by the act of 1853? As it is not equally clear, I can only once more suppose that mercifless logic has no place in the courts; you see some "did require to give evidence!" But why is it not given?

One more "conundrum." Lord Davey, speaking of clause 4 in his bill to enlarge the bylaws as to street betting, said: "It was confined to persons carrying on betting business, and would not, as had been suggested to him, include two persons walking along the street, who might be overheard by a policeman when making a bet, and run in. He did not think that could take place." On October 25, 1900, I brought up this very danger, in a question to the lord chief justice, who had said the same thing in the high court. "The conviction of two friends, casually meeting and making a bet, could not be obtained under this bylaw." I asked, could not a bookmaker be "one of two friends" when betting, and could not any two friends caught in a casual bet be "run in" as engaged in the business of betting? Since then magistrates have fined more than once persons betting with a bookmaker in the street, so neither were "casual friends;" and the Anti-Gambling League thinks "the plan makes the bylaw a little effacious!" Truly so, but in spite of the nuisance of street betting, the "conundrum" remains to show the dangers to personal liberty! Mr. Denman, a London stipendiary, on one occasion refused to convict a person charged with street betting because a policeman had seen him pass a piece of paper to another person! What next?

Recognise and Regulate Betting.

I have dwelt upon the lord chancellor's invitation, so that I may also note several other remarkable facts. He said: "Betting was not the only form of gambling, and they did not propose to deal with every form of gambling." This was true, for neither in the report of the lords committee nor in Lord Davey's bill was any mention of betting or gambling other than attached to racing and other sports. The Times might well say: "It is absurd to be shocked at the working man's humble bets, and to shut one's eyes to what goes on at whist, bridge, and in all the markets of the world." Precisely; and this brings up to the report of the lords. This said: "It was impossible to do away with betting." Lord Newton, as one of the committee, in the debate, said: "The obvious conclusion was that it should be regulated, recognized, and restricted within reasonable limits."

LORD ROSEBERY
Tied with Mr. Leopold de Rothschild in list of winning owners in England. Total, 13,182 pounds.

CYLLENE'S GREAT RECORD.

Sold for $125,000 and His Get Have Earned Upwards of $700,000.

That it pays to buy the best, tho the best may come high, is abundantly proven in the case of Cyllene, son of Bona Vista and Arcadia, whose get in the eight years he has done stud service have won in England alone in stakes and purses upwards of $700,000. When Sir William Bass sold this sire of three Derby winners to go to the Argentines for $125,000, it was thought he had made a splendid sale, but now there is general lamentation in the old land because he was let go. Two years in succession, 1909 and 1910, Cyllene has stood at the head of winning stallions in England, his record for the years his sons and daughters have been racing, standing:

	Winners	Races	Value
1902	2	2	£379
1904	8	26	15,532
1905	12	31	21,535
1906	14	27	12,168
1907	14	23	10,589
1908	17	31	7,611
1909	22	39	35,550
1910	18	29	38,001

Had he remained in England it is doubtful if Galopin or his son St. Simon, or the emperor of stallions, Stockwell, would have occupied a higher niche in turf annals than the horse owned and bred by a son of Canada's once able financier and finance minister, Sir John Rose, who in the first instance left this country on the invitation of the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, to look after the financial end of his Cornwall estates. Sir John then joined the eminent contracting and financial firm of Peto, Brassey, Morton and Betts, and he and his descendants became lost to Canada.

POP.

Pastimes of the People

It is not very often that lords are found playing hockey on the ice. But the other day when Oxford beat Cambridge by 5 to 3, the star of the winning team was Hon. John Evans-Freke, Baron Carbery. It is true he is only an Irish peer, but he is some lord nevertheless, altho only 18 years of age. A gentleman who has seen hockey at one of England's big universities says the hockey on the ice is the same as our own only the goals are netless.

* * * * * *

Louis Wain, the English pigeon and cat artist, known as "The Pouter," is very much against the American style of boxing and it is not surprising. He writes: "The English school of boxing taught that a good straight left with a good man behind it would beat anything.

"There is something in this that appeals to the English spirit of fair play. The straight left gets home where a man is sufficiently protected by nature to withstand the damaging effect of a punch, and boxing becomes the very fine art of self-defence. The Marquis of Queensberry rules were never framed with the intention of allowing a man to seriously damage or permanently maim an opponent by a craftily-conceived series of punches delivered on a weak organ of the body, and it is against the spirit of English traditions of sport to see a man gradually working up into a state of hysteria consequent upon the damage which is meted out to him. It is not good sport. It is not National Sporting Club sport. It is contrary to the sense of feeling of all good sportsmen.

"Jim Driscoll went to America. There he beat the best that could be put up against him by clean methods and good generalship. He beat cunning by cleverness, craft by the swiftness of his delivery. He won golden opinions as a marvel. The second time he visited the United States he was taken ill. He returns to box a man versed in American methods, who sticks to the so-called kidney punch. The rest needs no talking about. It is not sport, but a disgraceful exhibition of hysterical weakness.

"I saw something of American boxing in Philadelphia, and I do not believe that an English referee would have allowed one single bout to go its course. It was cunning, foul fighting thruout, not worthy of the name of sport. These methods are being imported into England, and the shows which are being held all over the country will be disgraced by cunning brutality ten times more brutal and insidious than the old prize ring."

Mr. Wain's indignant letter was prompted by Jim Driscoll being disqualified in a fight at Cardiff with Fred Walsh for butting with his head. After the fight, which lasted ten rounds, the seconds went at it and the police had to interfere.

* * * * * *

Some extra-pretty names will appear in English cricketing circles during the coming summer. An all-Indian team is to leave Bombay for England on May 6 next. For the purposes of the trip 54,000 rupees have been subscribed. As a rupee represents about a third of a dollar in round figures, $18,000 is forthcoming to meet expenses. Among those present at an organization meeting recently held were: "Sir Dorabjee Tata, chairman; Hon. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, A. C. Rumboll, J. M. Framji Patel, R. S. Pamvala, Ameeruddin Tyabji Hadi, C. Tyabji, Vijakar, R. E. Mody and J. M. Divecha."

* * * * * *

Phenomenal as has been George Gray's break-building achievements at billiards since he opened his British tour, the youth eclipsed all previous performances in this direction at Glasgow recently. Of the 9000 points scored by him, no fewer than 8293 accrued by the agency of three-figure breaks—another world's record. The young Australian compiled seven breaks over the 500 mark, namely: 926, 857, 710 (unfinished), 616, 544, 538, and 519. In addition to the two of 400 and over, one of over 300, six of 200 and over, and five of 100 and over—astounding play. I hear that there is a probability of Grey giving one or two exhibitions in Canada on his way back to Australia.

* * * * * *

November is a memorable rowing month, and to Australians has many pleasant memories, with one or two that still have not been softened much by time, writes "Trident" in The Sydney Mail. In 1880, on November 2, Elias Laycock, the "Australian Bushman," beat the late George H. Hosmer, the "New York Lightning Boy," on the Thames for £400 stakes. On November 6, 1880, Laycock beat the American, J. H. Riley, on the Thames for £400 stakes. On November 8, 1886, the last professional four-oared race of note was rowed on the Thames for £200 stakes: Albert Hamm, E. Ten Eyck, John Turner and Edward Hanlan represented America and Canada, and won from G. J. Perkins, G. Bubear, G. W. Lee, and Wallace Ross, also a combination crew, in which two Englishmen rowed. On November 10, 1906, Charles Towns beat Ben Thoroughgood on the Hunter River for £100 a side—a much better race than was expected. On November 11, 1905, at Raymond Terrace, Arthur Towns beat George Ford for £400 stakes. Towns was a sculler of much prominence, but he had to drop out of rowing owing to a bodily weakness. On November 30, 1880, M. Rush beat William Trickett for £400 stakes on the Parramatta. Trickett was at this time regarded as even a faster sculler than his brother Edward, but he did not show the same capacity to pass thru that peculiar crisis which comes to every man in a boat race. On November 15, 1853, Peter Kemp was born. When he was celebrating his 27th birthday Hanlan was beating Edward Trickett on the Thames—November 15, 1880. Peter Kemp was a fine sculler, and had the satisfaction of beating Hanlan twice, after the lapse of nearly eight years. On November 18, 19, 20, in 1880, the Hop Bitters sculling race was rowed on the Thames. Laycock won £500, W. Ross £200, H. G. Hosmer £140, and W. Smith £60. E. Trickett was unplaced. On November 21, 1908, B. Thoroughgood beat G. Welch (N Z.) on the Hunter River for £400 stakes and the "William Beach" cup. On November 24, 1892, William J. O'Connor, the great Canadian sculler, died of gastric fever. Three years before he had been defeated on the Thames by the late Henry Searle, after a hard race. Searle died of typhoid in December, 1889. On November 26, 1887, W. Beach beat E. Hanlan the third time for the championship, this time on the Nepean. A day and a year later Beach again beat Hanlan, not for the championship, but for £1000 stakes, on the Parramatta. On November 28, 1883, Richard Arnet was born in New Zealand. On November 29, 1880, the late Wallace Ross beat E. Trickett on the Thames for £400 stakes. Trickett was ill.

* * * * * *

For the Derby of 1912 named His Majesty the King has nominated five colts, two by Florizel II. from Loch Doon and Guinea Hen respectively, and one each by Thrush-Laodamia, Volodyovski-Runaway Match, and Lord Bobs-Mirabelle. Of these the three first named were bred by the late King Edward, whilst the other two are credited to Lord Marcus Beresford and the Messrs. Hoole. The most attractive of the lot from a breeder's point of view is the Laodamia colt, tho his dam has up to now been the reverse of a success at the stud. Her alliance with Thrush, however, it is to be hoped, will prove to be the turning point. For the St. Ledger, His Majesty's representatives consist of the first three alluded to in connection with the Derby, and a daughter of Florizel II from Sweet Vernal, a beautifully-bred mare by Sainfoin-Musa, by Martagon. This filly is also entered for the Oaks together with one by Flying Fox-April Princess and another by Martagon-Mundon. That one or other of the young horses referred to will prove capable of bearing the royal livery to victory, either at Epsom or Doncaster two seasons hence must be the fervent desire of every true sportsman.

* * * * * *

Racing in the Far East is quite different in many ways from that in Europe, writes a correspondent. In the first instance, ponies, which take the place of horses, are very scarce in this part of the world, the few that there are being mostly imported from Australia. Great difficulties are experienced in acclimatising them. The Shanghi races were held recently. They extend over four days, and were well patronised. There are no bookmakers at Shanghai, and it is consequently uncommonly quiet on the course. Those who have never witnessed such a meeting would scarcely realize that they were on a course at all, if it were not for the performances of the ponies and the amateur jockeys, who steer the animals admirably. The Shanghai Race Club provides offices and a staff adjoining the grand stand, where pari-mutuel betting takes place. An exciting feature is permitted in this settlement in the nature of gambling, viz., cash sweepstakes for every race. The tickets cost 9s. each, with the exception of the chief event of the meeting, the Champion Sweepstakes, which cost 18s. All the tickets are drawn by the police in the presence of the public. This year the value of the latter sweepstakes was about 33,000 dollars. It is interesting to learn that sum was won by a British blue-jacket of H. M. S. Handy. The pony Persimmon Tree won the race, carrying 155 pounds over a mile and a-half in 2 minutes and 37 seconds. Pretty good moving for a pony. The record for the Epsom Derby is Lemberg's, 2.35 1-5 last year, while the best time for a mile and a-half in Canada is Cave Adsum's 2.32 4-5 at Hamilton, 1908, and the best time in the States, Godrich's, 2.30¼.

MR. LEO. de ROTHSCHILD
Tied with Lord Rosebery in list of winning owners in England. Total 13,182 pounds.

One page from the nomenclature of the trotting turf illustrates the flow of ideas. We have The Blacksmith, The Captain General, The Clown, The Comedian, The Cub, The Duchess, The Delegate, The Deacon, The Farmer, The Freak, The Idol, The Imp, The Judge, The Laird, The Limit, The Major, The Orphan, The Plunge, The Shoplifter, The Scribe, The Sultan, The Monk, The Minister and The Preacher. Among the callings recognized are agriculture, the forge, the circus, the stage, the army, the press and the church. The thoughts of the majority of owners seemed to turn to the latter. Why?—American Horse Breeder.

F. WOOTTON
Leading winning jockey, 1910, in England, with a total of 137 successful mounts.

"WHAT'S THE USE?"
THE EXCUSE OF THE INCOMPETENT

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A Question That Is a Confession of Weakness and an Acknowledgment of Surrender—The Favorite Quotation of the Indolent and the Apology of the Failure.

WITH the resistless force of Niagara a great stream of helpless humanity plunges every day into the abyss of wretchedness and poverty.

Old men, sick men, crippled men, women worn out with burdens that they never should have been called upon to bear, weaklings, victims of drink and drugs, children born to poverty and never given a chance to know anything better—they all sweep by on the stream that bears them to sorrow and misfortune.

The city man walks along the street, paying no heed to the blind beggar who calls to him from the corner or to the legless man who sits on the sidewalk with his hat held pathetically in his outstretched hand.

He sees the little ragged children that come from the dirty tenements, watches them as they dart in and out under truck wheels in pursuit of each other—moved by the impulse of childhood to find a little pleasure in play.

He pauses by the charity hospital and sees the sick and the lame at the windows, looking out on a world they never can hope to enjoy.

He knows that he is surrounded by misery and unhappiness. He knows that the game called life is not a fair game, and that the rules are made by those who are in power and want to keep in power.

Appalled by the frightful extent of the misery and desolation about him, he gradually becomes calloused to it.

"What's the use?" he inquires, when someone asks him why he doesn't do something about it. "Who am I to try to change the unchangeable conditions of life? Where would I begin were I to try, for example, to uproot the least of the many evils that I see? What's the use?"

Supposing that Robert Bruce seeing his country oppressed by its English invaders, knowing that the forces opposed to the Scots were ten times their strength and knowing thoroly well that defeat and capture meant an ignominous death had asked this same stupid question.

Supposing all the patriots who stood manfully by him and risked their lives in this great struggle for Scottish independence had echoed the words, "What's the use."

A certain little nation by the Northern Sea whose sons have made their mark thruout the world and stood shoulder to shoulder for civil and religious liberty would have been lost to the world and become identified with their English oppressors.

Many gallant men whose lives have been an inspiration to their fellow-countrymen all down the centuries would have lived in misery, sorrow or died shameful deaths as traitors to a king whose right to conquer their country they denied.

Bruce and the Scottish people, however, were not of the stamp that wonders what and where the use may be. It was enough that they were determined to be free.

The odds were fearfully against them; there seemed no chance of success in the contest for liberty. Yet they fought and won. And in winning they gave proof that when a cause is just it will triumph.

Not many years ago a company of engineers stood on the brink of Niagara Falls and watched the torrent of water pour over the cliffs, sending to waste power enough to do the work of millions of people.

One or two of them suggested that this power ought not to go to waste; that a way could be found to harness the Falls and to save some of its power.

The others were quick to ask what was the use. They were overawed by the immensity of the Falls. Any attempt to harness such a great plunging mass of water seemed to them useless. It could only end in a great waste of money and failure.

These latter gentlemen are to-day probably working in very small positions at very unimportant work.

The Falls were harnessed, and the work of millions of people is to-day done easily and swiftly by a power that does not tire or wear out.

And the eagerness with which the moneyed men of the country are gobbling up every available water power that can be found and reserving it for future use proves that the lesson of Niagara has been thoroughly learned.

Water power had been largely employed before the big falls were set to work, but the tremendous success of that experiment called attention to their great value, and to-day there is hardly a stream of water with a six-foot fall that has not been set aside for future use by people with money and the brains to employ it so that it will bring returns.

It is needless, however, to call the attention of capitalists and their highly paid employes to the senselessness of the question, "What's the use?" They became capitalists and highly paid engineers, lawyers and business experts by leaving that question entirely out of their vocabulary, and substituting, "How soon can we begin work?"

In manufactures, railroading, agriculture, wherever there is money to be made, there will be men to make it, and they will not waste any time asking questions about the utility of what they are going to do.

But in diverting the stream of human beings now sweeping into want and misery there is no money to be made.

Any man, whatever his character may be, will throw a line to a fellow man who has fallen into a river. He doesn't expect any money for the service. It is almost as instinctive as his own efforts to save himself would be were he in the place of the one who is floundering in the water.

But show this same man a hundred people all struggling to save themselves from drowning and you are likely to stagger him.

"What's the use?" he will cry. "I can't save them all." And the chances are ten to one that he will end by not saving any.

It is the same with the man who looks about him on want and suffering and feels his helplessness to do anything about it.

One case of starvation he could understand and help; one appeal for aid he might respond to.

But when there are thousands of such cases, when he cannot turn a street corner without seeing an old woman, thinly shielded against the cold, trying to earn a living by selling pencils, or a cripple cringing in a doorway and mutely appealing for help, he begins to grow indifferent and to wonder what is the use of trying to do anything at all.

And so suffering and want are left to organized charity, and often organization renders charity so cold and mechanical that those who are in need of it would as soon ask assistance of an iceberg.

The use in not allowing one's self to become calloused by suffering or to cease to hope that anything can be done to alleviate it is just this:

Poverty is an UNNECESSARY EVIL.

You and every citizen can work to eradicate it, and when it shall have been eradicated most of the sufferings of humanity will disappear. It will not be eradicated in this generation, perhaps not in the next, or the next. But if half as many people think about it and talk about it and ARE TROUBLED ABOUT IT as now think and talk and are troubled about the fit of their clothes, it will disappear some time, and forever.

If the men who now are trying to get at the reason for the deterioration in the quality of their favorite brands of cigars and whiskey will try equally hard to get at the cause of drunkenness, they may find it.

When they have found it they may be impressing on politicians the necessity of better schools, the enforcement of the sale of nourishing food, instead of "rots and spots," and the absolute prohibition of child labor, succeed in giving the children of the poor a chance to grow up with healthy bodies and healthy minds. And the man who has health of mind and body does not become a drunkard.

Perhaps every passerby cannot give money to every cripple he sees on the street, but he can by working to elect able and honest men to office do a great deal toward putting the fear of justice into the hearts of some of the criminal factory owners and parsimonious railroad officials who MAKE CRIPPLES in order to run their plants economically.

There is always something that can be done about it. Recently a jury in New Jersey gave a little girl who was injured in a machine at which she had been working a verdict of seventeen thousand dollars.

The judge to whom the case was taken on appeal set aside the verdict because a photograph of the girl had been admitted into evidence improperly.

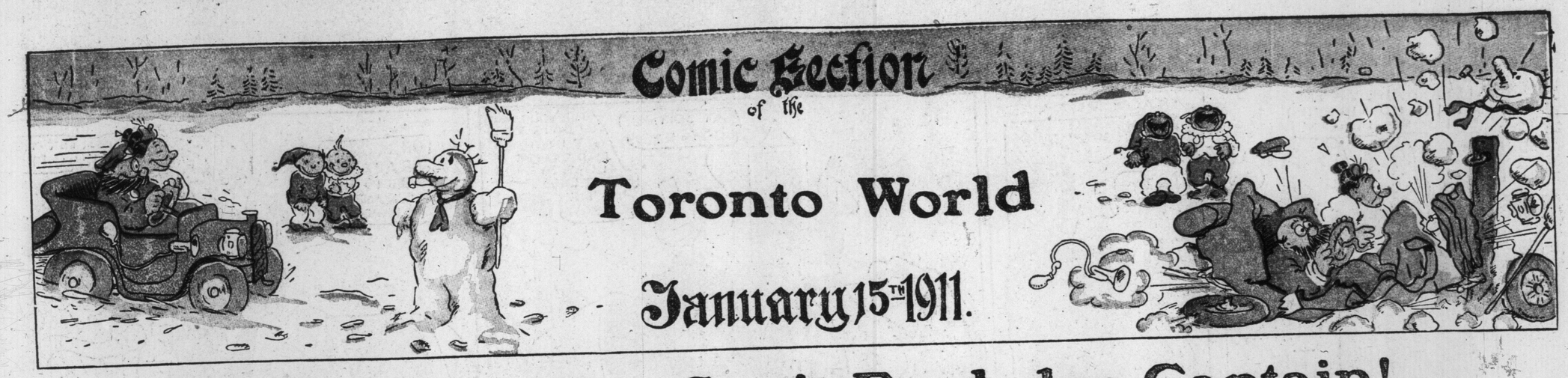
He said he was sorry, but it was his duty to interpret the law.

Something could and ought to be done about that. It might necessitate changing the law, but there are some people who believe that it would be better even to tamper with the ancient and honorable rules of evidence than to have a crippled girl starve because of them.

The stream of sufferers and weaklings still sweeps on into poverty, and men who have been able to keep out of that terrible current still ask themselves, "What's the use?"

Were it possible for a legislature to prohibit the use of that expression and to forbid men even to think it, we should begin to make progress in the right direction.

That, however, is beyond the power of any body of men; it lies solely in the power of the individual. And if you are one of those who ask the question and ACT the question, and this editorial causes you to think it over and substitute something better, it will not have been



No Sir-ee! You Can't Fool der Captain!

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1
DOT AINT SUCH A BAD JOB HANSY OLD SPORT! CROSS HIS LEGS, DOT MAKES HIM LOOK MORE NATURAL!
GET BUSY UND PUT DOT COAT ON HIM - DO YOU EX--PECT ME TO DO ALL DER WORK?

2
DID YOU WRITE DOT INTRODUCTION LETTER OR MUST I DO DOT ALSO?
YEP, I WROTE A FINE VUN UND SIGNED DER CAPTAINS NAME ON IT! VOT MAKES YOU SO GROUCHY?

3
"DEAR MRS. KATZENJAMMER — ENCLOSED ISS A OLD SHIP-MATE OF MINE VOT I WANT YOU TO MEET. HIS NAME ISS MR. BILL - DER BEST IN DER WORLD AINT TOO MUCH FOR HIM. HE USED TO SAVE MY LIFE. YOURS TRULY CAPTAIN
DER CHENTLEMAN ISS VAITING IN DER PARLOR!

4
HOW DO YOU DO MR. BILL, IT MAKES ME SUCH PLEASURE TO MEET MIT YOU! MAKE YOURSELF LIKE AT HOME!
BOW

5
PLEASE TAKE A LITTLE REFRESHINGS UND SOON DER CAPTAIN COMES HOME
ARF

6
ACH HIMMEL MR. BILL VOT ISS?
ORF

7
HANS! FRITZ! QUICK, MY GLASSES! SUMTING ISS DER MATTER MIT MR BILL!

8
SPEAK! SPEAK! VOT ISS?
IRF!

9
HELP!

10
CAPTAIN, QUICK! TELL DER DOCTOR ALSO TO COME! EVERY MIN--UTE LOST ISS GONE! I DON'T KNOW VOT ISS IT BUT IT ISS! QUICK QUICK!!
BOW

11
IT'S YOUR OLD SHIP-MATE MR BILL VOT CAME MIT YOUR LETTER UND HE DON'T LOOK VELL!
MY SHIPMATE! MY LETTER! HUM BUG!!

12
VAIT, I GET SOME HOT LEMONADE MAY-BE DOTS GOOD FOR YOU!
DOD-ROT YOUR HIDES! YOU MAY BE ABLE TO FOOL DER WOMEN BUT NOT A OLD FISH LIKE ME!

Happy Hooligan Keeps Butting Into Drama!

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1. I SEE YOUSE WANT A MAN. I'D LIKE TO OIN SOME MONEY.
STAGE DOOR
WELL, I'LL GIVE YOU A TRY.
GREAT MELODRAMA OF MODERN INDIA, THE RAJAH'S RUBY.
MAN WANTED

2. DAT SOITNLY LOOKS EASY!
ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO GET INSIDE AND STICK CLOSE TO THE FRONT LEGS OF THE ELEPHANT.

3. OH, MIGHTY RAJAH HERE IS THE SACRED ELEPHANT
THEN LET THE FESTIVAL BEGIN

4. EXCUSE ME, YOUSE DROPPED YOUR SLIPPER.

5.

6. SOAK HIM ONE FOR ME!
IF I EVER CATCH YOU AROUND HERE AGAIN I'LL BREAK EVERY BONE IN YOUR BODY!
I GIVE YOUSE MY WOID I DIDN'T DO IT ON POIPOSE!
F. Opper

Jimmy--He Sees the Funniest Thing!

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1. "JIMMY MAMMAS GOING DOWN TO LUNCH WITH PAPA AT THE CLUB. IF YOU WALK DOWN THAT WAY WITH BABY, MAMMA MAY GET SOME ICE CREAM ON THE WAY HOME!"
"OOH, GOODIE!"

2. "HELLO! WHERE YOU GOIN'?"

3. "WAY DOWN UPON THE SUANEE RIVER."
CASEYS CAFE
CASEYS
"DOWN! DOWN!"

4. "EVERYWHERE I ROAM—"
"ROAM! ROAM!"
CASEYS CAFE
"YOU COOM BECK HAARE! YOU HEAR IT?"

5. CASEYS CAFE
"COME ON! LES HELP HER KETCH IT!"

6. "COME ON BOYS!"
"LOOK A D'POOR LOST LAMB!"
"GIVE IT TO A COP"
"BABY WANNA COME ALONG AN FIND MAMMA?"
BAW

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

7. "WHEN DE MOON AM SHINING BRIGHT ALONG D' WABASH"
"LISTEN TO THE DARKEYS SINGING!"
"OH LETS GO OUT AND LISTEN!"

8. "ALONG D' WABASH—"
"WAW"!!
"BABY!"

9. "NO, JAMES, YOU ARE ABOUT TO SEE THE FUNNIEST THING. COME IN THE NEXT ROOM."
"OOH MAMMA. I SEEN THE FUNNIEST THING!"
SUMMERTON
10

Bad Mans! Gets Sassy!

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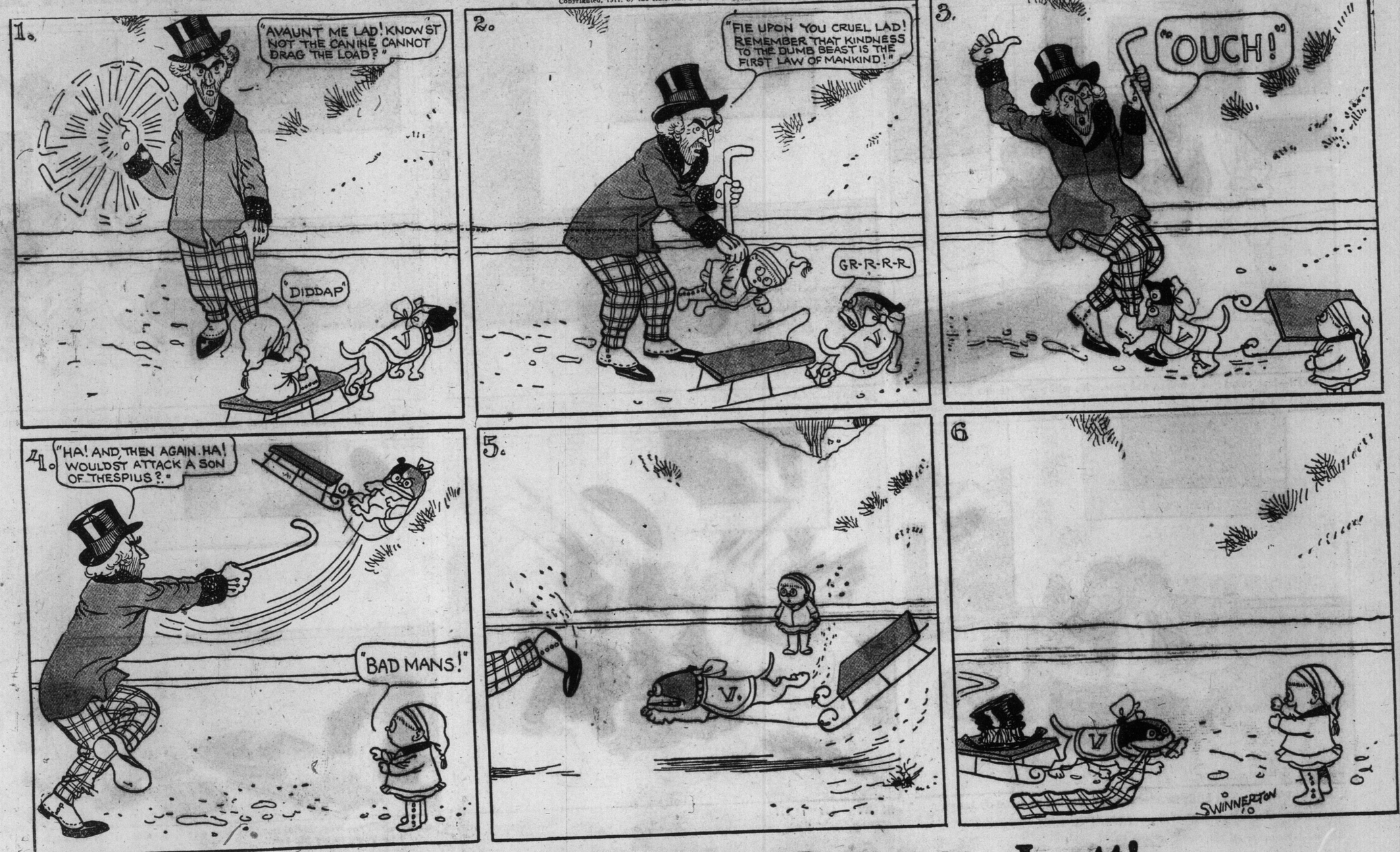

A Quiet Visit to Howson Lott!

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FOXY GRANDPA *Little Brother and the Boys.*

The Boys Play Hide and Seek with Little Brother, and Foxy Grandpa Joins the Game.

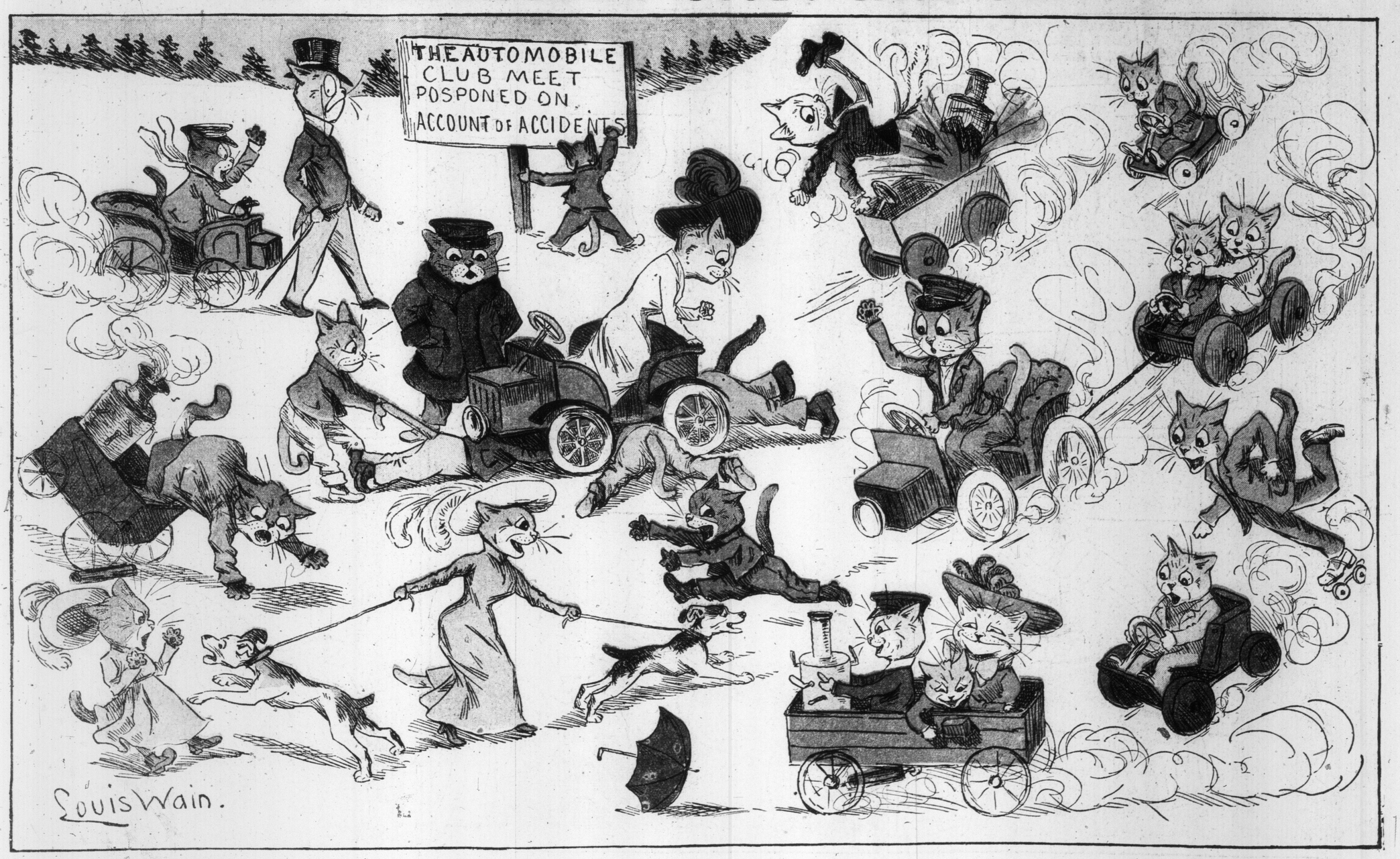
1. BOYS—Run out, Little Brother, and hide. We will see if we can find you.

2. BOYS—Look! Oh, my! but this is easy! Let's hurry out and have some fun with him.

3. GRANDPA—The boys saw you, baby, so we will give them a surprise with this fire cracker when they think they have you.

4. BOYS—Wonder where Little Brother can be? Oh, but he certainly knows how to hide well!

5. !!! !!! !!!

6. GRANDPA—Why, hello, boys, is that you? Goodness! What have you been doing to my old tub?

The Automobile Craze Hits Catville.