TORONTO AND PROVIDENCE BREAK EVEN IN THE DOUBLE-HEADER

Sporting Section

The Toronto Sunday World

Sporting Section

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Senate Reading Room
No. 11—17083
THE SENATE

RUDOLPH TWIRLS FOR THE LEAFS' SECOND GAME

Lavender on the Points for Providence — Kelleyites Score the First Two Runs.

In the second game the line-up was the same, with the exception of the batteries. Lavender and Fitzgerald worked for Providence, and Rudolph and Tonneman were Kelley's hope.

—First Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Welday beat out a bunt. Arndt struck out. Welday out stealing, Tonneman to Mullen. Hoffman was walked. Atz was out, Fitzpatrick to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Shaw was walked. Mullen was hit by pitcher. O'Hara sacrificed, Lavender to Sullivan. Meyers forced Shaw at the plate, Sullivan to Fitzgerald. Meyers stole second. Kelley was out to Sullivan, unassisted. NO RUNS.

—Second Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Elston struck out. Sullivan got two bases when Shaw muffed his fly. Rudolph fielded Peterson's grounder, and threw Sullivan out to Fitz. Peterson got a fielder's choice. Fitz got Fitzgerald's grounder, and Peterson was out at second. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Fitzgerald was chased for disputing with the umpire. Peterson goes behind the bat, Rock plays short, and Atz goes to second base. McDonald was walked. Fitzpatrick bunted and was tagged out by Sullivan. McDonald stole third. Tonneman hit into Rock's hands, and McDonald was doubled to Arndt. NO RUNS.

—Third Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Lavender out, Mullen to Meyers. Welday flew out to Mullen—pretty running catch. Arndt out to Meyers, unassisted. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Rudolph singled thru the box. Elston dropped Shaw's fly, but Rudolph was out. Elston to Atz. Mullen out, Atz to Sullivan. O'Hara singled to right and Shaw scored, O'Hara going to second on the return to the plate. Meyers out, Arndt to Sullivan. ONE RUN.

—Fourth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Hoffman out, McDonald to Meyers. Atz the same route. Elston out, Rudolph to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Kelley got a charity, and went to third when Peterson let a strike get past him. McDonald singled to right and Kelley scored. Fitz beat out a bunt. McDonald caught off base, Peterson to Rock. Tonneman out, Lavender to Sullivan. Rudolph flew out to Welday. ONE RUN.

—Fifth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Sullivan doubled to left. Peterson flew out to O'Hara. Rock hit into McDonald's hands. Lavender out, McDonald to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Shaw out, Atz to Sullivan. Mullen singled to right. O'Hara singled over third. Meyers flew out to Welday, Kelley flew out to Elston. NO RUNS.

—Sixth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE — Welday flied to O'Hara. Arndt same way to Shaw. Hoffman out, Fitz to Meyers—great pick-up and throw. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—McDonald singled over short and stole. Fitz flew out to Elston. Tonneman out, Arndt to Sullivan. Rudolph same way. NO RUNS.

—Seventh Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Atz out, McDonald to Meyers. Elston went the free route. Sullivan flew out to Shaw. Peterson flew out to O'Hara. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Shaw out, Atz to Sullivan, unassisted. Atz made a one-handed pick-up of Mullen's hard drive and threw him out to Sullivan. O'Hara got a lift on Arndt's bad throw to Sullivan. Meyers out, Arndt to Sullivan. NO RUNS.

—8th; Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Rock singled to left; Collins, batting for Lavender, flew out to Shaw; Welday singled thru the box; Arndt forced Welday; Mullen to Fitz; Arndt fielder's choice; Hoffman forced Arndt, Fitz to Mullen. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Wilson now pitching for Providence. Kelley hit the first ball pitched for a single to centre; McDonald struck out; Fitz forced Delehanty, who ran for Collins, Wilson to Atz. Fitz stole; Tonneman out, Arndt to Sullivan. NO RUNS.

—Ninth Innings—

PROVIDENCE—Atz walked. Elston tripled to deep centre and Atz scored. Sullivan out, Fitz to Meyers. Peterson fanned. Rock flew out to Delehanty. ONE RUN.

Game over. Toronto 2, Providence 1.

TORONTO—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shaw, r.f.	3	1	0	3	0	1
Mullen, 2b.	2	0	1	3	2	0
O'Hara, c.f.	3	0	2	3	0	0
Meyers, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Kelley, l.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
McDonald, 3b.	3	0	2	1	4	0
Fitzpatrick, s.s.	3	0	1	3	4	0
Tonneman, c.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Rudolph, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Delehanty, l.f.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	27	2	8	27	12	1

PROVIDENCE—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Welday, c.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Arndt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	5	0
Hoffman, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Atz, s.s., 2b.	3	1	0	2	3	1
Elston, l.f.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Sullivan, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1	0
Peterson, 2b., c.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Fitzgerald, c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lavender, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Rock, s.s.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Collins x	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	5	24	15	1

xBatted for Lavender in eighth.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Toronto	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*—2

Three-base hit—Elston. Two-base hit—Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—O'Hara, Fitzpatrick. Stolen bases—Meyers, Kelley, McDonald, Fitzpatrick. Double-play—Rock to Arndt. Struck out—By Wilson 1, by Rudolph 3. Bases on balls—Off Lavender 3, off Rudolph 3. Passed ball—Peterson. Left on bases—Providence 7, Toronto 10. Umpires—Hurst and Kelly.

American League Scores.

At Philadelphia—

									R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Farwell and Bemis; Coombs and Lapp. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Egan.

At Boston—

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2

Batteries—Powell and Stephens; Cicotte and Carrigan. Umpires—Kerin and Connolly.

At Pittsburg—

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	7	14	0

Batteries—Scanlan and Erwin, Maddox and Gibson. Umpires—Eason and Johnstone.

National's Leading Half Time 3 to 0 Over Torontos

NATIONAL GROUNDS, Montreal, July 23.—Before the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a lacrosse match in this vicinity, the Torontos and Nationals met to-day at Maisonneuve. There were fully eight thousand inside the grounds, and hundreds had to be refused admission because they could not be accommodated. The weather was ideal—bright sunshine, with a high breeze—and was favorable for a fine exhibition of the national game. Jimmy Murphy announced that Carter and Fitzgerald would line up with the Torontos in the opening quarter, and if they could not last they would be replaced by Anderson and Wright. Decarie was off the Nationals, and his place on the defence was filled by Duckett. There were lacrosse men present from all over the country. The most notable of the outsiders were Charlie Querrie and Joe Lally. The betting was 2 to 1 on Nationals, with little money in sight, and even money they would double the score. The teams lined up on each side as follows:

Nationals—Goal, L'Heureux; point, Cattaranich; cover, Gregnol; defence, Duckett, Clement, Lachapelle; centre, Secours; home, Dulude, Gauthier, Lalonde; outside, Lamoureux; inside, Dussault.

Torontos—Goal, Atton; point, Menary; cover, Harshaw; defence, Powers, Stagg, Braden; centre, Warwick; home, Dandeno, Fitzgerald, Barnett; outside, Carter; inside, Kalls.

Referee—P. Murphy, Montreal. Judge of play—W. McIntyre, Ottawa.

Nationals decided at the last moment to play Decarie instead of Duckett. Torontos appeared on the field wearing white guernseys over their jerseys, distinguishing them from the Frenchmen.

Nationals got the ball at face, and Gauthier had a shot that Menary blocked and relieved. Decarie sent it back, and Menary got five minutes for crosschecking Lamoureux as he shot. Barnett had a shot, that L'Heureux blocked. National home peppered Atton for a couple of minutes, but could not score. Harshaw relieved, but Toronto field and home could not hold the ball. Stagg and Dandeno got it down. Kalls had a try, but Decarie cleared. Toronto home having a little more of the ball, and forcing Nationals back. Lalonde went down field and brought the ball back to the Toronto net.

Nationals 1, Toronto 0.

Lamoureux scored the first goal for Nationals on a pass from Dulude in 10½ minutes.

Torontos got the ball at the face-off in the second game, and Kalls shot, but it was wide. Both teams were playing slow and carefully. Fitzgerald tried a rush, but was blocked by Decarie and Catteranich right in the net. Menary brought the ball down a minute later to within ten yards of the National net, where he lost it to Clement. Lalonde hit the crossbar of the net before the gong rang. Score: Nationals 1, Torontos 0.

Nationals 2, Torontos 0.

Second Quarter.—Harry Murton of Tecumsehs was umpire at one goal and Tom Carlind of Montreal at the other. When the teams came out after the first rest, President Lecours of Nationals said there were over 10,000 inside the grounds. There was a delay of ten or fifteen minutes while the crowd that overflowed on the field were roped back.

When play started, Torontos got the ball, and Kalls put in a shot that was easy for L'Heureux. Dulude brought it down, passed to Gauthier, and a quick pass to Dussault resulted in the second goal for Nationals in 1.55.

Right after the face-off Lalonde almost got another, but Harshaw cleared and Dandeno brought it down. Fitz tried a back-hand shot, but it was wide. Braden was given five minutes for holding Dussault. Gauthier ran the length of the field with the ball, but made a bad pass to Lalonde, and Stagg sent it to the other end. National field were giving the home and defence fine support. Lamoureux off for giving Atton end of his stick. Gauthier made a dash to get thru the Toronto defence, but was blocked by Menary and Harshaw. Lalonde made a couple of attempts to get in on Toronto net with the ball, but he was held well by Stagg. Kalls tried a long shot, that L'Heureux blocked and threw over the net. Atton made a beautiful stop of a hot shot from Lalonde.

Carter could not continue and had to retire, and Secours went off to even up. With five minutes of the quarter left to play, Dussault dropped in a shot that Atton gathered in and sent it down field. Decarie saved a shot from Fitzgerald and the ball was sent to the Toronto end, where Lamoureux made it three straight for Nationals in 15.45. Fitzgerald's wrist was hurt right after the face by a crack from Decarie, but he remained in the game. The quarter ended: Nationals 3, Torontos 0.

Third Quarter—Wright came on in place of Carter, when the 15 minutes required by the rules to allow Carter to recover had expired. Kalls scored the first goal for Toronto in 1.25 on a pass from Dandeno. Lamoureux attempted to go in, but Menary and Harshaw held him out. Torontos were playing more heady now. Dulude rushed the ball down and passed to Gauthier, who beat Atton on a side shot in 2.10. He tried again a minute later, but Atton blocked the shot. Powers sent the ball down and Barnett had a shot, but missed. Gauthier lost the ball to Powers. A moment after Decarie was sent to the fence for crosschecking Kalls. Torontos tried back on defence and Fitzgerald and Barnett were working down near Torontos' net. Fitz got the ball and was knocked out by Secours, who went on with Wright, as he was dashing towards the nets, and had to be carried off the field. Dussault going off to even.

Nationals commenced to play rag, and Murphy allowed them to get away with it for a couple of minutes before he blew his whistle. Menary and Gauthier were sent to the fence for slashing at each other, and a moment later Gagnon was banished for giving Wright the crook as the little fellow went past him. Decarie blocked a shot with his body from Barnett's stick. Lalonde beat Stagg in a race half the length of the field, and when they hit the side of the grand stand Lalonde hurt his leg. Powers was sent off for holding Clement. Third quarter over. Nationals 4, Torontos 1.

Eastern League Scores.

At Rochester—First game—

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Holmes and Hearne; Ragon and Blair. Umpires—Byron and Boyle.

At Rochester, second game—

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	8	11	0
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	4

Batteries—McGinnity and Holtz; Savidge and Martell.

At Buffalo, first game—

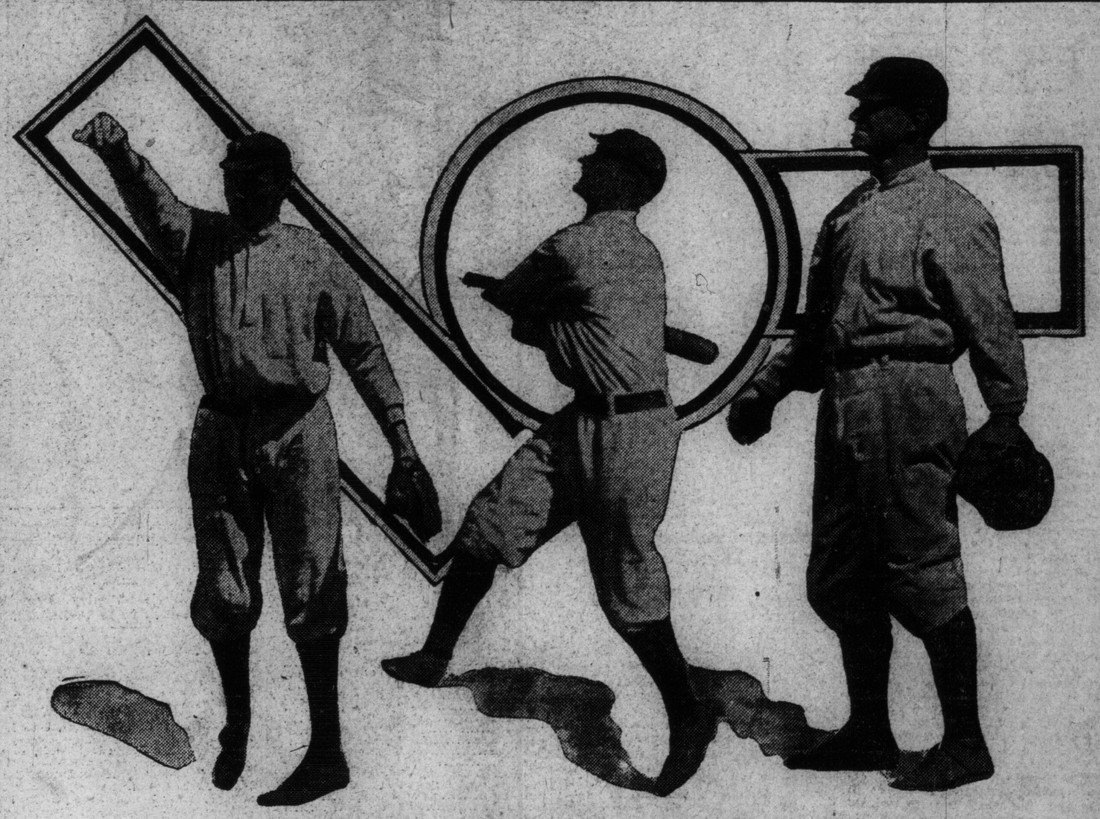
										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	3
Buffalo	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	11	2

Batteries—Manser and Butler; Merritt and Williams. Umpires—Finneran and Stafford.

At Montreal—

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	

Batteries—Adkins and Egan; Keefe and Krichell. Umpires—Murray and Halligan.



A TRIO OF TORONTO BALL PLAYERS

First Baseman Meyers is seen on the left, Pitcher Dick Rudolph in the centre, and Catcher McAllister on the right. Dick Rudolph, according to a despatch from New York Saturday, is sold to the New York Americans, but President McCaffery of the Toronto Baseball Club denied this when shown the despatch.

CORNWALL VS. CAPITALS

Factory Town Boys Led at Half Time by 4 to 3.

CORNWALL, July 23.—(Special.)—The Capital and Cornwall teams met in a league match here this afternoon before a good sized crowd. Great interest was taken in the match from the fact that both teams were trying out a number of juniors. The change in the Cornwall team gave H. Donihee, a member of the International Club, a chance to show his metal. He replaced Francis Cummins, who was given the go-by by the executive on Thursday night when the team was selected. The Capitals were late in arriving on their special excursion train and as a result the crowd was somewhat impatient. The team failed to arrive on the morning train, as is usually the custom, and some criticism was handed out as a result. It was whispered that the Caps had trouble in securing a team in Ottawa this morning and it was said that some of the youngsters "bucked" at being played in the way from home matches when they were not given a chance to show their color before an Ottawa audience. If this rumor is true the youngsters can scarcely be blamed, but it was trying to the audience to sit in the stand watching the blades of grass on Cornwall's excellent field grow while waiting for the Senators. There is a rule in the N.L.U. book which is supposed to compel the teams to be in readiness at a given hour, but to all appearances it is scarcely worth the time it required to set the type on the ink used in printing it.

The Caps arrived at the grounds at 3.45 accompanied by about 100 supporters. They were all ready to go on the field and at 3.50 the teams were off.

Cornwall: Goal, Mark Cummins; point, D. Cameron; cover-point, Donihee; defence field, Fred Degan, Fid Cummins, C. Degan; centre, John White; home field, D. Pellen, V. Hessell, H. Donihee; outside home, Guy Smith; inside home, Ed. Nicholson.

Capitals: Goal, Leseur; point, Eastwood; coverpoint, Currie; defence field, Goodwin, Pritchard, Haggarty; centre, Dooley; home field, J. Gorman, Groulx; McGrath; outside home, T. Gorman; inside home, Bawlf.

Referee—Desse Brown, Montreal.

Judge of play—John Brennan, Montreal. Umpires—Dr. Smith and J. Barrette.

Timers—Dr. Cavanagh and Wm. Foran.

Penalty timer—Dave Reynolds, Ottawa.

For a pack of youngsters the Caps showed remarkable form and after giving the Cornwall defence several good charges, Groulx found the net for the Senators in five minutes. Cornwall seemed to resent the impudence of the Ottawa youngsters, for in 1.50 Phelan got the ball by Leseur, and the figures were even. Tommy Gorman and Groulx were shining lights on the Capitals' home, but the young fellows filled in well. They passed and caught well and will make their mark before the season ends. The Cornwall veterans held their less experienced opponents safely at bay, and the game resolved itself into the end to end variety. Thrice the Cornwall home had the ball all but in, but Leseur and Shiner Eastwood staved them all out. The ball went to Cornwall's end and Bawlf tried a left underhand shot and scored for the Caps in 8.30. A hot trot between Tommy Gorman and John White resulted in the Indian getting the ball. He passed over to Phelan and he gave it to Guy Smith and Cornwall was again even as to the score. Time 2.30. Dooley lost a bad one to Charlie Degan and the ball was right in on the Caps' net at the end of the first quarter. The score, 2 goals each.

Cornwall 4, Caps 3.

Cornwall had the ball in close enough to score several times after the face-off in the second quarter, but Leseur looked like a veteran and cleared all kinds of shots. The siege ended after five minutes, when Phelan sent in a poser, John White stole the ball on Dooley at centre and it traveled in fast, but Donihee spoiled it by shooting before he had time to locate the exact position of the net. Fid Cummins brought the ball up and Phelan, Nicholson and Hessel each had shots, but none passed Leseur. Donihee was the first man retired for a rest, he having put the hickory on Currie a little too hard to suit Brown. Eastwood caught a beauty from Hessel and the ball traveled down and John White did a similar trick at the other end on a shot by McGrath. Pritchard carried the ball in well, but Cameron and Sommerville relieved the charge. Some field work followed with honors even. Then White carried the ball up and had a shot, but it was again cleared. Phelan tried to work in close and passed to Nicholson, but it never reached him and the ball went down and Groulx scored in ten minutes flat, making the score tied for the third time. Then Phelan forged Cornwall ahead in 2 minutes after receiving a pretty pass from Nicholson. Cameron tried to put Cornwall still farther in the lead by a long run and shot, but he made a poor fist of it, the ball going high over the net. Half time was called, the score being 4 to 3 for Cornwall.

Cornwall 5, Caps 3.

The third quarter was in progress a few minutes when Haggarty was ruled off for heavy checking. The Cornwalls were a little lucky in F. Degan blocking a shot just as it was entering the net, as Cummins was out at the side and had not got back as quick as the ball. Cameron stole a beauty on Thomas Gorman. The Caps went along as tho they were going somewhere and had all day to get there. They were waiting for Haggarty's return and followed the snail-like pace on the advice of Bobby Pringle. Tommy Gorman had a fine chance close in, but White ran in just in time to save. Fred Degan made the play of the day by carrying the ball all the way down. Dooley bothered him and, after he got by him, Goodwin came along and Degan mounted his back a la Johnny Powers, and the tet incident of a few years ago, and both went down. Degan was given a rest. Young Donihee, with his golden locks, came in for some applause for his work near the grand stand. He carried the ball in and passed to Smith, but Leseur was on his job, hands, feet and all. White, Cameron and Fid Cummins picked out a couple that J. Gorman and Bawlf tried to work in. The ball went down and Donihee celebrated his entry to senior ranks by scoring in 16.50. This made the score 5 to 3 for Cornwall.

Bawlf tried to work by Cameron for a score, but the veteran Donald was too alert and Bawlf bit the grass. He went after Cameron and slashed him, but was not penalized. The quarter was called just as Leseur had cleared two hard ones. Score 5 to 3 in favor of Cornwall.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. ATHLETICS LUKEMAN WINS THE HUNDRED

Twenty-One Events on the Card Were Keenly Contested—The Summary.

SCARBORO ATHLETI CGROUNDS, Toronto, July 23.—With fine weather, a fast track, a great field of athletes and a competent staff of officials, the Central Y.M.C.A. meet at Scarboro Beach on Saturday afternoon could be nothing else but a great success, which it was. The athletes were of the highest calibre, and the twenty-one events on the program were all keenly contested. Altho the meet offered great inducements to the athletic enthusiasts, only a small crowd of spectators till omfwyp shrdlu cmfwyppuuu tators occupied the stand, and from a financial point of view the meet had little success, but this seems to be the general result of athletic meets, and the promoters have come to a point where they are surprised when things do not find a small financial loss after the gate receipts have been counted and the expenses paid. Only one record was broken, that being in the seven-mile walk, when George Goulding broke his own Canadian record, and also succeeded in lowering the time of the English walker, Webb, who is coming to Toronto in the near future.

Seven-mile walk, handicap—Geo. Goulding, Central, scratch; 2, E. P. Macdonald, Central, 2 mins.; 3, E. Freeman, I.C.A.C., 6¼ mins. Time 52 mins. 9 1-5 secs.

George Goulding wore the field down gradually and had things all his own way at the finish, winning handily by about one lap.

100 yards dash—First heat—1, F. Lukeman, Montreal; 2, F. Friedman, Genessee M.C.A., Buffalo. Time 10.20.

Second heat—1, George Barber, Central; 2, Lou Sebert, West End. Time 10.4.

100 yards, final—1, F. Lukeman, Montreal; 2, Friedman, Buffalo; 3, Lou Sebert, West End. Time 9.4.

All off to a good start. Lukeman drew away at the 50-yard mark and won easily, having a 5-yard advantage at the tape. The time of 9 4-5 seconds for grass track is excellent and shows Lukeman to be a champion among champions.

Half mile race for men—1, A. Knox, Central; 2, Mel Brock, West End; 3, J. Driscoll, Buffalo. Time 1.51. Won easily by Knox, who had a 10-yard advantage on Brock. Driscoll was a close third.

High jump—1, Geo. Barber, 5 feet 10 inches; 2, F. Lukeman, Montreal, 5 feet 8 inches; 3, N. Column, Galt A.C., 5 feet 7 inches.

Boys' Half-mile Run—1, Jack Humphrey, Tecumsehs; 2, Vernon Knox, Central; 3, N. Studholme, I.C.A.C. Time 2.05.

Humphrey went away and led from the start, winning by a good margin.

12-lb. shot—1, J. Bowie, Police A.A., Toronto; 2, Ed. Archibald, West End; 3, John Blake, I.C.A.C., 49 feet 6 inches.

220 yards, 1st heat—1, C. Watson, unattached; 2, F. Freidman, Genesee, Buffalo. Time, 23.2.

2nd heat—1, F. Lukeman, Montreal; 2, J. Slonin, 65th Buffalo. Time 24 seconds.

One mile, bicycle lap race, first heat—1, W. Andrews, R.C.B.C.; 2, J. McMillan, Tecumsehs; 3, W. Foster, Tecumsehs. Time, 2.22.

Second heat—1, W. Morton, Q.C.B.C.; 2, W. Wilson, Tecumsehs; 3, J. Golden, T.B.C. Time 2.22 2-5.

220 yards, final—1, F. Lukeman of Montreal; 2, Charles Watson, unattached; 3, George Slonin, 6th Regt., Buffalo Time .22 3-5.

All the runners got away nicely and were bunched for the first 25 yards, when Lukeman gradually drew away. He won eased up, and could easily have had a five-yard lead at the finish. Lukeman is, without exception, the prettiest performer in athletic Canada.

One mile run—1, Jack Tait, West End; 2, Roy Holden, West End; 3, G. A. Lister, Central. Time 4.31 1-5.

Jack Tait stayed back and coached Holden, who took second place. Tait won easily, and could have had a far greater lead, had he wanted to, but he was content to bring Holden home second and win by a small margin himself.

Running broad jump—1, G. H. Barber, Central Y. M. C. A., distance, 21 ft. 3 in.; 2, William Tiffenny, M. A. A. A., Montreal, distance, 21 ft.; 3, F. Lukeman, Montreal M. A. A. A., distance, 20 ft. 10 in.

One mile bicycle lap race—1, W. Andrews, R.C.B.C.; 2, W. Morton, Q.C.B.C.; 3, W. Smith, R.C.B.C.

W. Smith and G. McMillan, Tecumsehs were tied for third place and an extra lap was necessary to decide. Smith won by a small margin. Andrews won by a very small margin over Morton.

440 yards—1, Lou Sebert, West End Y.M.C.A.; 2, Mel Brock, West End Y.M.C.A.; 3, H. L. Smith, Central Y.M.C.A. Time .52 1-5.

This race had about 15 competitors, which caused a slight congestion at the start. The men got away to a fair start, however, and were bunched for the first hundred yards, when the winners drew away. Sebert won with a driving finish, about 15 inches in the lead of Brock.

Alf. Sellers Wins Steeplechase.

2 1-2 miles, steeplechase—1, Alf Sellers, West End; 2, F. C. Schofield, Central; 3, Cecil Howard, Central. Time 13.12 2-5.

This race was run over the grass track with regulation hurdles and a water jump, adjusted to add interest to the spectators. Most of the competitors fell at the water jump, which was placed there. Schofield went out from the start and led for about two miles, when Alf Sellers passed him and led by about 20 yards at the finish.

Eaton A.A. relay race, half-mile, was won by the store team in 1.39 4-5, which was composed of Elliott, Carroll, Fulger and Clark.

10-mile relay race—1, Near, Tressider, Central Y.M.C.A.; 2, Perkins, Corkery, I.C.A.C.; 3, Bowes, Bennion, West End Y.M.C.A. Time 48.1 3-5.

FACT AND FUN.

Paulhan, the French aviator, pronounces his name as if it were written "Pauyan," and not "Paulhan." The name of another magnate of the flying world, Archdeacon, offers still greater difficulties to the French tongue, and it is said to be rare to find one Frenchmen in a company pronouncing it the same way.

SAINTS DEFEAT PARK NINE

First Game in City Amateur League Took Two Extra Innings to Decide.

Two extra innings were required before the St. Marys won from the Park Nine in the first game of the City Amateur League Saturday. The score was 3 to 1, the Saints scoring the winning tallies on Isaac's bad throw, Baldwin's single, Clark's wide peg home, and an infield out. They scored their other run in the fourth on a charity, a sacrifice and Baldwin's hit. Park Nine's only run was scored in the fifth, on errors by Love and Taylor. In the last innings Park Nine had the bases full, with none out, on Pringle's hit, Murphy's fumble and a charity, when Taylor grabbed Scott's Texas leaguer with one hand and made a double-play. Both Clements and Scott pitched great ball and were given good support on the whole. Fine stops were made by Pringle and Taylor. Score:

St. Marys—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Byrne, c.f.	4	0	2	4	0	0
Taylor, s.s., 2b.	2	0	0	4	2	1
Walsh, l.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Williams, r.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Baldwin, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1	0
Love, 3b.	2	0	0	4	0	2
Phelan, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Murphy, s.s.	2	0	0	1	1	1
Downing, c.	1	0	0	4	4	0
Downs, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	25	3	4	27	12	5

Park Nine—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Nye, c.	4	0	1	6	1	0
Isaac, s.s.	4	0	0	4	1	1
Pringle, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Ross, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Lynd, r.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Scott, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, l.f.	4	0	1	0	7	0
O'Brien x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clements, p.	3	0	0	1	3	1
T. Benson, 1b.	2	0	0	8	1	0
Totals	32	1	4	27	15	2

xBatted for Clarke in ninth.

St. Marys	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Park Nine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hits—T. Benson, Williams, Love. Stolen bases—Williams, Downs, Lynd 2. Double-play—Taylor (unassisted). Bases on balls—Off Clements 4, off Downs 3. Struck out—By Clements 4, by Downs 7. Left on bases—Park Nine 5, St. Marys 4. Umpire—Bill Phyle.

Royals Beat Eatons.

The Royals defeated Eatons in the first game of the Beaches League Saturday by the score of 6 to 4. Perry and Chandler were the battery for the winners, and Hawkins and Tracy for the losers.

Psychology of Dreams.

It is due to the genius of Professor Sigmund Freud of Vienna—to-day the most daring and original psychologist in the field of morbid psychic phenomena—that we owe the long-neglected recognition of the large place of symbolism in dreaming. Scherner had argued in favor of this aspect of dreams, but he was an undistinguished and unreliable psychologist and his arguments failed to be influential. Freud avows himself a partisan of Scherner's theory of dreaming and opponent of all other theories, but his treatment of the matter is incomparably more searching and profound. Freud, however, goes far beyond the fundamental—and, as I believe, undeniable—proposition that dream imagery is largely symbolic. He holds that behind the symbolism of dreams, there lies ultimately a wish; he believes, moreover, that this wish tends to be really of more or less sexual character, and, further, that it is tinged by elements that go back to the dreamer's infantile days. As Freud views the mechanism of dreams, it is far from exhibiting mere disordered mental activity, but is (much as he has also argued hysteria to be) the outcome of a desire which is driven back by a kind of inhibition or censure (i.e., that kind of moral check which is still more alert in the waking state), and is seeking new forms of expression.—Dr. Havelock Ellis in The Popular Science Monthly.

FORT JOHNSON WINS FEATURE AT WINDSOR

Spellbound Was Second and Plaudmore, the Favorite, Third—Closing Day Summary.

WINDSOR, July 23.—(Special.)—The best week's racing that has ever been known at the track at Windsor came to an end this afternoon with one of the best cards of the week. The events were all well filled, and the results were close and interesting. The feature of the card was the D., B. I. & W. Stake, which was worth a thousand dollars. In this a good field went to the starter. Fort Johnson and Don Antonio, who carried the colors of the Mackenzie Stable, were looked on as a good thing, and ran well to form. The two events for two-year-olds brought out the best at the track. This has been a great meeting for housecleaning on the part of the judges. Two boys have been already ruled off, and there are many more who have been warned to ride differently in future times. Besides the riders there are one or two of the big operators who are under surveillance, and their case is likely to come up in the near future. One of these gentlemen has already been in conversation with the stewards over the Caper Sauce race, as well as one of his employes. Judge Price is deserving of a great deal of credit, as well as his associate judge, Francis Nelson, as it did not take them long to see the angels when they got together. The attendance at the meeting has been the largest ever known here, and has kept up all week.

The sale of horses in the paddock this afternoon saw the exit of Mr. George M. Hendrie, who always has been looked on as one of the best known horsemen in this country and has been noted for the pride he has taken in winning, more for the pleasure of the game than for any financial benefit that he reaped from it. He has supported a stable many times when the sport looked to be in the hardest spots and has spared no expense to keep it up from year to year. The string sold were nearly all jumpers and none of them have already won races this season. Besides the going out of business of Mr. Hendrie, H. R. Selby sold out his stable, which consisted of three horses only, two 2-year-olds and Tony Bonero. The latter is a first-class plater. There were many outsiders at the sale and the bidding was not only brisk, but good prices were brought by the majority of those sold. Captain Van Straubenzie came up from Toronto to look over the leppers to be sold and was one of the best bidders. Others from the Queen City also were on hand to take a hand in the bidding. The following are the horses sold: Nat B, $450, G. Smith; Be Thankful $225, Mrs. W. C. Wilson; Nick o'Time $375, Mrs. W. G. Wilson; Loyal Maid $160, A. Biles; Giddy Girl $260, S. Love; Rock Castle $200, F. J. Pons; Jasione $125, Miss Hendrie; Glade $100, E. Stone; Cumberland $100, Mrs. Pierce; Tony Bonero $2200, F. J. Pons.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, five furlongs:

1. Missive, 101 (McTaggart), 11 to 5, 7 to 10 and 1 to 6, by a length.
2. Lady Ormicant, 106 (Ganz), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
3. Okolona, 92 (Steinhardt), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.

Time 1.10. Thrifty and Mockler also ran.

SECOND RACE—Pure Food Steeplechase, about two miles, four-year-olds and up:

1. Dr. Keith, 151 (McClain), 8 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Dacra, 149 (Boyle), 15 to 5, even and 1 to 2.
3. Lizzie Flat, 145 (McKinney), 5 to 2, 1 to 2 and even.

Time 4.25 3-5. Osage, Zaga, Dr. Heard and John Dillon also ran.

THIRD RACE, purse $400, 2-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs:

1. Beau Chilton, 99 (Gross), 11 to 6, 2 to 5 and out, by five lengths.
2. Michael Angelo, 109 (Taplin), 3 to 1, 4 to 5 and out.
3. Bedminster, 96 (Steinhard), 20 to 1, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.15 2-5. Morpeth, Temahoe, Little Osage also ran.

FOURTH RACE, D.B.I. and W. Stakes, $1000, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile:

1. Fort Johnson, 106 (Taplin), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and out.
2. Spellbound, 103 (Davenport), 3 to 1, 9 to 10 and out.
3. Plaudmore, 106 (Goldstein), 3 to 5, 3 to 5 and out.

Time 1.43 1-5.

Tom Hayward also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $4 0, two-year-olds, five furlongs:

1. Gold Oak, 104 (Goose), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, by half a length.
2. Bayerine, 101 (Burns), 2 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
3. Belair, 101 (Taplin), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.03 1-5. Placerland, Jerscy Man, Miss Detroit, Joe Stein, Kornl, Laomedon, Louis Descognets and Sir Kearney also ran.

SIXTH RACE, purse $400, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs:

The Idolatry of Animals

Modern Mania in Which Women Are the Chief Offenders

(By Trixie.)

LONDON, July 23.—From time to time the Englishman has had many strange idols. The probabilities are that he started off by worshipping wool and stone. At the second period of his life he was apt to worship the hero, and by hero was meant the man who was heftiest in his make-up and handiest in the use of the weapon of the period. He has been obsessed by his admiration for womankind, which seemed to become acute in the Elizabethian period, and, with various fluctuations of interest, has lasted until this day. He has, in turn, admired kings, politicians, conquering generals, explorers, and men successful beyond the average human endeavor in the sporting fields of action.

In the period of the Georges he went crazy over the prize-fighter and spent his life patronizing pugilists; in the Victorian reign he went thru a period in which he showed definite signs of admiring and appreciating the artist, while in the same era the man of science, as hero, would have justified a chapter by Carlyle. His later crazes have been, perhaps, more eccentric. He has been thru successive phases of hero worship, the outstanding features of the moment being in turn the fashionable jockey, the romantic actor, the sensational novelist, the criminal with a picturesque past, the Channel swimmer, the scantily clothed dancers, and, last of all, the man who is pioneering in the air.

All these objects of men's idolatry are possibly justifiable by the quality of the service rendered by the hero or heroine of the moment. Of late years, however, there has been springing up a form of idolatry which bears no comparison whatever with the general tendency to healthy worship of heroes. I refer, of course, to the public adoration of every form of animal life.

Olympia Horse Show.

At the present moment we have just emerged from the weeks devoted to the International Horse Show at Olympia. Here, I should say, man's admiration for the horse as an animal is scarcely to be questioned, so long as it goes along healthy lines. It is probable that the horse has been the best friend man has ever had, and to the average Britain there is nothing more pleasing than to look upon a well-groomed racer at the moment it steps down the course to begin a big race, or a well-turned-out team of four, working with picturesque action in front of the old-fashioned coach. Equally pleasing to the man who loves horses is the sight of a neat trotting horse or a well-bred hackney traveling the high road, while lovers of form may find a great deal of pleasure in watching the movement of draught horses as they toil in front of the heavy load.

The old form of show glorified the horse as an animal, but did not seek to propitiate him as an idol. The country squire, the farm-stock-breeder, the man whose hobby was horses joined with each other in the simple form of shows for the purpose of bringing the best horses together and comparing them as animals. The modern show, as exemplified by the international exhibit of horses at Olympia, carries this admiration for the horse to the point of idolatry.

Palaces of Gold.

What should one say, for instance, of the horses housed at this show in stables which are described by one daily paper as "palaces of purple and gold and silver," while turning from that particularly sickly description, one finds a reference in the next newspaper to the velvet plush curtains which decorate Mr. Vanderbilt's stables in Millionaires' Avenue. We are told by the jibing scribe that Mr. Vanderbilt's velvet plush decoration "perhaps carries the drawing-room scheme too far," but it does not prevent the recording angel from passing down this particular Millionaire's Avenue with a whole-hearted admiration for the profuse luxury which was shown in the appointments heaped upon the accommodation for the exhibits of animals.

In fact, Millionaires' Avenue at the Olympic display is quite a new feature of the horse show, and it would seem that owners who have apparently more money than they know what to do with stay up at nights thinking out schemes of luxurious extravagance for their stables. It is true they have not gone to the length of a feather bed, with eiderdown quilts for each horse; not have they laid on hot water to porcelain bathrooms for the matutinal dips of their particular pets; but apart from these shortcomings in extravagance everything is apparently done at the leading horse show to house the horse in conditions of luxury which would be considered ostentatious for housing human life in the newly-rich homes of the magnates of Bayswater.

The strange feature about the show is that it does not arouse any resentment in the minds of the prosiac public. They simply go there to gape, and, having gaped, are apparently richly satisfied. It marks the period when our historical and morbid sentimentality in connection with most phases of national life is being extended to the animal world; and as we have been gradually prepared for this modern type of extravagance, no one seems to wonder.

Lucky Dogs.

Earlier efforts along the same lines have been seen at some of our fashionable dog shows. It is quite a commonplace to see dogs displayed in the same lavish surroundings. Prize winners in the poodle classes recline on eiderdown, and are shown on a background of plush upholstery. The same little dogs, when carried about in private life, are clothed in fancy coats, unnecessarily elaborated and including pockets for handkerchiefs of superfine cambric.

The eccentricities which arise out of dog worship are numerous. But a short time ago an enthusiastic admirer of some particular type of poodle booked a seat for herself and her dog in the stalls of a pantomime, and spent the intervals between the acts in feeding this particular pampered poodle on expensive chocolates. One hears, too, of society dogs which cannot eat anything but the most dainty portions of the spring chicken.

It is not uncommon in Hyde Park to see a carriage and pair wholly employed in taking some one's poodle out for an airing. The number of apparently robust women, who crawl about the West End carrying dogs which ought to be capable of walking, and if they are not, should certainly be left at home, is on the increase, and the kind of thing these women say to them is the extravagant babble which can only be forgiven in the case of a mother talking to her first baby.

Squalid Admiration.

If further proof of this squalid and degenerate admiration for animals is necessary one has only to take up any current copy of an illustrated paper. There one will find light after light of society whose only idea of achieving distinction seems to be a photograph which shows her morbidly cozening a group of Pekinese spaniels, or some other popular toy dogs of the moment. And not content with inserting these nauseating photographs, the editors of such journals produce pages devoted to the luxuries of the modern dog world, no doubt inspired by jewelers and other trades who pander to this discreditable latter-day phase.

I have nothing to say against horses as horses, or against dogs as dogs. The proper place of the horse is in the stable, the paddock, the show ring, race course or the road, and the proper place of the dog is in the kennel or the yard, or as the bright companion during the country walks of normally healthy people. If there are folk in this world who have so much money that they feel inclined to lavish it on purple and gold stables, there are hospitals to endow with much simpler fittings, which could be put to more practical use in relieving the sum total of human pain and misery.

If there are women who have so much money that they must needs provide eiderdown cushions for dogs, feed them on chickens, and wipe their little noses with linen pocket-handkerchiefs, it is as well for them to remember there are innumerable uncared-for and unkempt children in this world who would be substantially benefitted by the polite attentions they are now lavishing on their poodles.

Fanning the Flame.

One hears a great deal about socialistic discontent, and there are certain classes in England who profess to be panic-stricken before the rise of this essentially democratic expression of dissatisfacion with the kind of thing which passes to-day as social justice. It is worth while considering whether these very people are not, by their every-day actions along the lines indicated in this article, blowing daily on the spark of discontent and fanning a flame which will some day burn up the means by which they run these discreditable displays.

At all events, it is time that society, which is supposed to set a good example, ceased to parade its horses in purple and fine linen and its poodles in lace and on eiderdown. There is much to do with the nation's superfluous wealth before we make burnt-offerings to dogs and horses.

Curious Casualties

Some Queer Claims Paid by Insurance Companies Related by Edinboro Scotsman.

An interesting hour was recently spent by the writer in conversation with an official connected with a prominent insurance company, which, among other branches of business, transacts personal accident insurance, says The Edinboro Scotsman.

"We don't hear much of hydrophobia nowadays; what about bites?"

"Well, we have paid compensation during 1909 for dog and cat bites as well as a bite from a monkey; also for stings from bees, wasps, and other insects, not forgetting a poisonous plant or two!"

"Have you remarked any other peculiarity?"

"Yes; claims used to be very common for falls on the street thru policy-holders treading on orange peel. Now, people seem to come to earth more frequently on banana skins and apple rinds."

Last Year's Register.

Last year's claim register was produced, and a selection was made off-hand of several bona-fide claims recorded. Still illustrative of street dangers, there was the case of the architect who, running along, came in contact with a friend's hat brim. It caused contusion of the left eyeball, and his two eyes subsequently brimmed with gratitude when covering cheque for 10 guineas arrived. But what of the English tailor who came against the handle of a barrel organ left standing in a dark road? His ribs were bruised, and the company paid up to the tune of £7.

Sequence of ideas here involves easy steps to the pastime of dancing. Terpsichorean gyrations appear to have been somewhat costly last year! A clerk when tripping the light fantastic toe collided with other dancers, got kicked, and had his shin badly bruised. An architect slipped and fell while dancing and injured his left arm; and a brewer, in making a sudden effort while swinging at lancers, displaced a bone in his left wrist. Suitable sums commensurate with the benefits covered under the existing policies were handed over "after the ball."

A Sheffield gentleman had his right thumb badly burnt when opening a box of matches which exploded; while a Glasgow insurance official had both hands scalded thru extinguishing a burning comb on his daughter's head. Then a corn merchant was unfortunate enough when cleaning his pipe to run the cleaner into his finger at the side of the nail; blood poisoning followed. All three came thru the fires of affliction and verily had their reward—from an insurance policy point of view.

Accidents Arising From Play.

All work and no play may make Jack a dull boy, but play is often a fruitful source of claims. A retired school inspector suffered considerably from an injury to his shin, accasioned by a boy's hoop merely swerving and rounding into him. £15 was paid by the office; and one-third that figure fell to the Bradford butcher who had his right thumb sprained and his eye bruised thru having tripped over a wire maliciously stretched across the pavement. Juvenile practical jokers please note.

One's bed-room might surely be expected to be the last place where mankind would come "a cropper." Not so, however, judging by the claim register. A Newcastle farmer, when undressing, fell and sustained a contused wound to his scalp. £45 was paid before he left the bed-room. The bursting of a hot water-bag in bed scalded the right ankle of a West Hartlepool ship owner, and his bill of lading totalled £17, 10s. A Scottish army officer, when lacing his boot on a chair, overbalanced himself, fell, and sprained his right wrist and arm. The disablement that ensued made him rank for £8 compensation.

Golf Dangers.

Popular fallacy has it that a knife cuts love, but it does more than that. At all events the company had its exchequer cut down by £30 by meeting the claim of a doctor who, when opening a clasp knife, cut his right forefinger, which caused suppuration of the flexor tendon, necessitating the opening of the palm of the hand. Beyond a doubt, "Home, sweet home" has risks little dreamt of, with all our philosophy. One further example may serve to drive the truth home. A Yorkshire dyer rising suddenly from a chair unfortunately twisted his leg, and sprained his left knee. The payment of £33 in the circumstances was a dire necessity.

Accidents at all kinds of sports were duly registered, but one lasting impression was formed—that golf is not so harmless a pastime as it would appear to be. Here, for instance, are three claims taken at random:—A solicitor, when golfing, struck hard against a stone and bruised a bone of his left fore-arm. He scored ten guineas. A school-master, in playing the game, struck the branch of a fir tree, which rebounded and struck his face. The right eye was contused, and in time £24 rebounded from the company. A gentleman in Worthing—and this is not a bad lie, but verily the truth—when playing out of a bad lie, exerted himself so that he caused an internal strain of abdomen, involving compensation to the extent of £97 10s.

Granted that every picture tells a story, it may safely be asserted that every claim points a moral.

CHEAP MILK REFRIGERATOR.

How It Is Made From a Wooden Box and a Tin Pail.

From The Survey.

If milk is not kept cold, it is dangerous food for babies, for every minute that it is much above the temperature of ice the germs of disease increase in it at an alarming rate. Very many babies die of summer complaint merely because their milk has been allowed to stand for hours in a warm room.

Many are unable to buy enough ice in summer to preserve milk in ordinary refrigerators for twenty-four hours. Most mothers, however, buy a five or ten cent cake every morning and by following the suggestion of Dr. Alfred F. Hess can make it home at small cost an excellent milk refrigerator that requires only a very little ice.

"Obtain a box from the grocer; any wooden box a foot in depth will answer the purpose. Buy a tin pail with a cover, one deep enough to hold a quart bottle of milk and a slightly larger pail without a cover. Place one inside the other and stand them in the centre of the box. Now pack sawdust or excelsior beneath and all about them to keep the heat from getting in; complete the refrigerator by nailing about fifty layers of newspaper to the under surface of the box cover.

"The refrigerator is now ready for use. In the morning as soon as the milk is received it should be placed in the pail and five cents worth of ice should be cracked and placed about the milk bottle. The cover should be replaced on the can and the lid on the wooden box. Every morning the melted ice should be poured off.

Talking Machine to Scare Thieves.

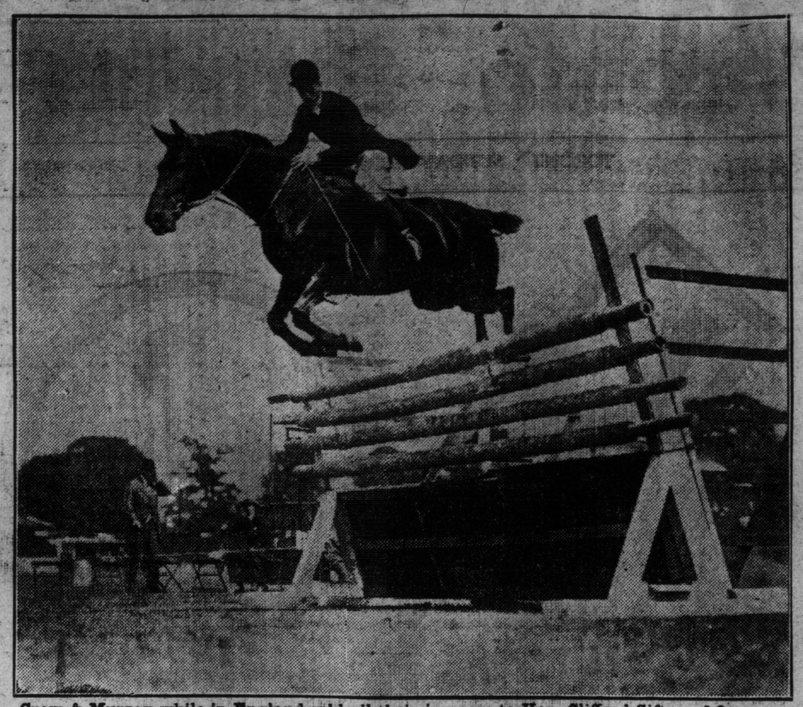
A correspondent in a French medical journal has discovered what he says is a simple and efficacious plan for scaring away burglars. It is simple enough. The scare consists of a phonograph. A popular air is inserted and the machine placed in readiness to play. It is kept silent by means of a string attached to the door.

As soon as the door is opened the music begins and the intruder is met with either a comic song or a classical piece. He ventures no further, for he thinks a concert is in progress. If the householder is awakened by the disturber all he has to do is to shut the door, when the music will at once cease. It is added that it is advisable to change the record before again retiring, so that if the thief should make an attempt later on he may not hear the same piece again.—London Globe.

Kingston Excursion.

Let it be distinctly understood that the eighth annual excursion to Kingston, under the auspices of the Kingston Old Boys of Toronto, will leave the Union Station per G.T.R. special train, with Pullman attached, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Tickets may be obtained at the station.

CONFIDENCE WINNING THE HIGH JUMP AT RICHMOND, ENG.



Crow & Murray while in England sold all their jumpers to Hon. Clifford Sifton of Ottawa.

MONDAY'S ENTRIES.

At Empire City Monday.

EMPIRE CITY, July 23.—Following are the entries for Monday's races:

FIRST RACE, 2-year-old maidens, 7 furlongs:

Old Bay	112	The Follies	112
Rogen	112	Hanrunning	115
Idle Wiles	112	O. U. Buster	109
Jest	109	Quincy Belle	109
Ben Lasca	112	Hiccough	109
Jim Kane	112	Beatrice	109
Pleasant	109	Flying Feet	112
Leah	109	Stalwart Lad	109
Cut Bone	112	Tay Pay	112
Ayame	109		

SECOND RACE, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 6 furlongs:

Rosseau	107	Acumen	103
La Salle	109	Blundar	101
Turf Star	99	Infatuation	95
Trouble Maker	*106	Star Gowan	*103
May Bride	90	France	116
San Vito	109	May Amelia	106
Big Stick	99	Danfield	117
Jeanne d'Arc	110	Rose Queen	112

THIRD RACE, 3-year-olds and up, selling, handicap, 1 mile and 20 yards:

Montgomery	117	Hampton Court	116
Arcite	112	Black Mate	110
Far West	108	Question Mark	107
Falcada	104	Imitator	100
Harvey F.	101	Radium Star	98

FOURTH RACE, 3-year-olds, Knickerbocker Handicap, $1500, 6 furlongs:

Fauntleroy	114	Ben Loyal	108
Rocky O'Brien	107	Cherry Ola	106
School Marm	106	Barley Thorpe	108
Follie Levy	108		

FIFTH RACE, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Indian Girl	97	Heroic	97
Aldivia	97	Beatrice	97
Pleasant	97	Planter	100
Frog	100	Golden Sand	97
Sinnfeinn	106		

SIXTH RACE, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 1⅛ miles:

Arcite	112	Bad News	109
Evening Coat	*103	Alice George	*98
Apologize	112	Castle Wood	108
Montgomery	112	Nethermost	105
Terah	108		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear, track fast.

Hidden Room of a Castle.

In the course of some repairs at Longleat, Wilts, a room with a fireplace was discovered of which nobody had the slightest knowledge. It had apparently been walled up for years, and neither Lord Bath nor anybody at Longleat had any suspicion of the existence of such an apartment.

Longleat, which is said to be the first well built house in the kingdom, was erected by Sir John Thynne, and its construction occupied twelve years, from January, 1567, until 1579. The first royal visitor to Sir John's noble mansion was Queen Elizabeth, and the story runs that the owner was not very anxious for his sovereign to see his home, as she might ask him where he obtained the money to build so stately a house. Sir John Thynne, who was knighted after the battle of Pinkie, was the factotum of the Protector Somerset, and it is said that he built Longleat from designs prepared by his fallen master for a house of his own.—Court Journal.

DALMATIAN WINS EMPIRE

Red Walker's Stanley Fay Was Second at 20 to 1—Results.

EMPIRE CITY RACE TRACK, July 23.—The following are the results of Saturday's races:

FIRST RACE—Purse, $400 added, for two-year-olds, selling, 5½ furlongs:

1. Ben Lomond, 105 (Scoville), 9 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.
2. Gold of Ophir, 99 (Este), 9 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. The Follies, 105 (Archibald), 40 to 1, 15 to 1 and 8 to 1.

Time 1.07 1-5. Hectagon, Crash, Osabar, Busy Miss, Cosko, Lescar, Vanity Fair, Sebago, Indore and Fred Herbert also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse, for three-year-olds and up, selling, one mile and twenty yards, handicap:

1. Faultless, 100 (Mr. E. C. Cowdin), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.
2. Ashwell, 147 (Mr. J. Butler, jr.), 12 to 1, 3 to 1 and even.
3. Wilton Lackaye, 156 (Mr. T. Wright), 11 to 10, 1 to 2 and out.

Time 1.43. Charivari and Dull Care also ran.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, $600 added, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Rose Queen, 105 (Thomas), 8 to 1, 5 to 2 and even.
2. Melleande, 118 (Butwell), 9 to 10, 1 to 2 and out.
3. Bishop, 92 (McCahey), 20 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 2.

Time 1.11 3-5. Sir Alvescot, Chapultepec and Woodcraft also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Empire City Handicap, $6000 added, three-year-olds and up, 1¼ miles:

1. Imitation, 118 (Archibald), 9 to 10, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Stanley Fay, 104 (Koerner), 20 to 1, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1.
3. Hanbridge, 111 (Herbert), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 6 to 5.

Time 1.51. Everett, Beaucoup, Fauntleroy, xHampton Court and Apache also ran.

xAdded starter.

FIFTH RACE, the Wakefield Stakes, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

1. Pharoah, 108 (Doyle), 40 to 1, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.
2. xAmalfa, 108 (Butwell), 8 to 5, 2 to 5 and out.
3. zDanger Mark, 122 (Archibald), 7 to 10 and out.

Time 1.01. zSeth, War Jigg, *Lackrose and xOmager also ran.

*Added starter. zCoupled, xCoupled.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, $400 added, 1 1-16 miles, three-year-olds and up, selling:

1. Noon, 97 (Thomas), 6 to 5, 2 to 5, out.
2. Question Mark, 106 (Archibald), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5.
3. Star Actor, 101 (Lang), 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.47 2-5. Sepulveda, Imitator and Gliding Belle also ran.

"I cannot live but a week longer wizout you."

"Foolish talk, duke. How can you fix on a specific length of time?"

"Ze landlord fix on it, miss, not I."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FULL OF QUALITY
NOBLEMEN
CIGARS

Get Rid of Your Legacy

By the law of Heredity every man gets left to him a *LEGACY OF PREJUDICE*, and prejudice is

The World's Biggest Pick-Pocket

THE MAN WHO PAYS 25c for an "Imported" Cigar, when he can buy

The "Davis Noblemen" at 2 for 25c

IS ALLOWING HIS PREJUDICE TO PICK HIS POCKET.

The greatest historian of moder ntimes, Lord Macaulay, says. "*Get off the beaten path of Prejudice,*" and the smoker who follows the advice will find that by buying the "*DAVIS NOBLEMEN*" Cigar he will save 50c, *without sacrificing one iota of quality.*

REMEMBER, "Imported" Cigars pay HEAVY DUTIES.

You get a little article at half the price when you buy the "*DAVIS NOBLEMEN.*"

"NOBLEMEN" size, 2 for a quarter.
"PANATELA" size, 10c. straight.
"CONCHA FINA" size, 3 for 25c.

S. DAVIS & SONS LTD., MONTREAL.
Makers of "Perfection" 10c. Cigar.

HARK YE, ROOSEVELT DOCTOR PRAISES TOWN WITH LOW BIRTH RATE

Says Thousands of Superfluous Children Brought Into World Are a Source of Annoyance To Many People.

LONDON, July 23.—It would be interesting to have Mr. Roosevelt reply to a remarkable speech delivered by Dr. Rigby at a meeting of the Preston Town Council. Mr. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic believer in large families, and he has denounced the limitation of the family with Rooseveltian emphasis.

Dr. Rigby, taking a diametrically opposite view, praised the people who regulated the size of their families.

His speech was made to the council upon the presentation of a report stating that the town's birth-rate was the lowest on record. Thousands of superfluous children, who were absolutely useless, were brought into the world, said Dr. Rigby, and they were a source of nuisance and trouble to many people. The increase of population was maintaining itself and even improving, and it was useless for the town councils to endeavor to prevent a diminuition in the birth-rate. Formerly epidemics of cholera and smallpox and wars swept off the superfluous population, and now there was not the necessity for increasing the number of births.

If the birth-rate stood at thirty-eight, as in 1841, people would be poverty-stricken and the towns would be unable to cope with the population. Regulating the size of families was a common-sense economic principle, and the council ought to congratulate itself that people were getting more common sense. "I see no signs of degeneration," continued Dr. Rigby. "Go down the principal street of the city on Sunday night. Every where are crowds of young, thriving, healthy people, all dressed far better than formerly in broadcloath, 'picture' hats, kid gloves, and feather boas. You see no clogs, moleskins, or scarves. They are better dressed, better fed, and better mannered, and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we are improving in every respect."

Councillor Cartmel said he wished to enter a most emphatic protest against Dr. Rigby's doctrines, which he considered essentially pernicious.

CARBONIC ACID SNOW 100 DEG. BELOW ZERO CURE FOR BIRTH MARKS

Basis of New Treatment For Lupus, Moles and Other Disfigurements In Use In London Hospital.

LONDON, July 22.—Carbonic acid gas in the form of a snow 100 degrees below zero is the basis of a new treatment for lupus, birthmarks and moles, which, after an extensive trial, is now in daily use at Charing Cross Hospital.

A young girl with a red, angry lupus patch covering almost the whole of her right cheek made an excellent demonstration case of the new method. Taking up a square of heavy green baize the operator formed it into a rough cone, which he slipped over the tap of a large iron cylinder of carbonic acid gas, liquified under pressure. A tiny stream of the gas was deposited on the surface of the cloth as a very fine, intensely cold, powdered snow. Spreading the baize out the operator scraped off enough of the snow to fill a small, hard, rubber cylinder. A plunger was then used to solidify the soft snow into an intensely hard, icy button.

The pressure of this button against a portion of the lupus patch for thirty seconds constituted the day's treatment. On its removal a perfectly white area of frozen skin tissues was seen, the normal color gradually returning after a few moments.

"The length of exposure," the operator explained, "depends on the class of case to be treated. Large warts may take only one treatment of from forty to sixty seconds; lupus cases may demand a number of shorter treatments over the whole diseased area. The results in the very soft, dark-red birthmarks in babies have been extraordinary. One or two treatments may be sufficient to entirely remove a birthmark which would demand very difficult and tedious treatment by the older methods.

"In all cases the action is the same. The intense cold freezes the part for a second or two and severe local inflammation, leading to a breaking down and absorption of the abnormal tissues, results. This heals in the natural, ordinary way, leaving the skin surface practically normal."

Danger in Astral Affinities.

Saint Nihal Singh, a writer in England, has made a study of the "Soul Affinity Hunter of America" and has concluded that they bring only unhappiness to the homes in which they make their way. He writes: "I have witnessed nothing but a double track of misery in evidence of the quest for an affinity. In practice soul affinity is so barren that I know numerous women who believe in invisible mates. Recently a young woman of my acquaintance asked me if I believed in an astral affinity. It was an amusing question, but was asked in such earnestness that I let it go unnoticed. Such a frame of mind is positively dangerous. The desire to materialize the astral affinity is apt to make the woman see things that do not exist. She is liable to say things that she would not dream of saying if she had her mental balance. She is in danger of having nerves, of being hysterical."

CRAWFORD'S Limited
211 Yonge Street.

A Special Sale of Men's Two-Piece Suits Regular $22 AND $25 Values for $15

In order to stimulate business during the quiet weeks of midsummer, we have arranged to give such values in Men's Suits as to make it worth any man's while to buy now.

For a few days we will specialize on Two-piece Suits. A well-made Two-piece Suit not only looks well, but is a great comfort to the wearer during warm weather. Every man should have one.

We will make to your order and to your measure our regular $22 and $25 Two-piece Suits for only

$15

You have your choice from a superb line of West of England Worsteds and Tweeds, and the linings and workmanship throughout are of superior quality. These Suits are not made by a "block system," but are cut and fitted the same as the most expensive suit in the house.

We guarantee the fit to be to your satisfaction or you do not have to take the suit. Do not miss this sale. You get such a snap only about once in a season.

Single pair of Trousers to your measure, $3.25.

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The Toronto Sunday World

SECOND EDITION

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10 | TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1910. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Militia and Special Police Guard Freight Movement

J. G. O'Donoghue Calls on Railway Board to Intervene

Both Sides Declare They're Winning Great Labor Fight

WHERE IS MABEE IN RAILWAY CRISIS?

J. G. O'Donoghue, Labor Representative, Declares Railway Commission Should See to Public Safety—Men Say Grand Trunk Is Given to Breaking Pledges.

"Immediate action should be taken by the Dominion Railway Board for the protection of the lives of the traveling public," said J. G. O'Donoghue, representative of the Grand Trunk employes on the recent conciliation board.

"Mr. Mackenzie King has at least tried to do something. Where is the railway board? Are the members on a vacation? I do not desire to say a word which would interfere with a possible settlement, but the running of freight trains by incompetent men, if they do not know enough to protect their own trains, would make collisions inevitable.

Risking Lives.

"It will be too late for the public safety to delay investigations until after collisions have occurred with probable loss of life. The safety of the traveling public is of far more importance than the profit or loss in the freight. The railway board should take the initiative before accidents occur.

"It is no time for tea party procedure, such as waiting to be invited in. The charge is being openly made that the trains are undermanned and incompetently manned. The railway board should meet at once; there is no time for delay."

Railway Breaks Faith.

In labor circles yesterday the refusal of the Grand Trunk strikers to go into further arbitration proceedings unless with the arbitrators they had named, was heartily endorsed. One of them said: "The Grand Trunk does not carry out in good faith the awards of boards. There was one appointed under the railway disputes act, the act under which Mr Hays suggested another board, between the Grand Trunk and the telegraphers, which reported several years ago, and the company has not yet put that board's findings into effect.

"The same is the case in relation to the findings of the board of which Mr. Atkinson was chairman.

Didn't Follow Award.

"In the present dispute the company has not accepted the recommendations of the conciliation board. The three recommendations were that in view of the fact that the C. P. R. paid a 40 per cent. higher scale, the Grand Trunk should adopt a similar standard. Mr. Hays gave as a substitute an offer of 18 per cent.

"The conciliation board also called for a mileage basis, instead of a monthly, which Mr. Hays declines to accede to. Under these circumstances it is no wonder the men hesitate to go into another arbitration."

WAS PAPKE'S MARRIAGE HELPED BY RELATIVE?

Ex-Champion Pugilist Shown About by Brother of Girl With Whom He Eloped.

HAMILTON, July 23.—(Special.)—According to a despatch from Buffalo, Billy Papke, the ex-middleweight champion pugilist who made a runaway marriage with Edna Pulver, stepdaughter of A. Bryne, proprietor of the Gralock Packing Co. of Hamilton, on Thursday, will retire from the ring, altho another despatch says that the couple are going to Australia, where the ex-champion has engagements.

Was the elopement encouraged by a brother of the bride? Papke was in Toronto a year ago. A. C. Pulver, brother of Miss Pulver, took the pugilist around and introduced him to his friends. On that occasion, according to one authority, Papke bought for his future bride a $500 diamond ring. A. C. Pulver was with him at the time, and it is believed that he knew that the pugilist was courting his sister with the object of the marriage which took place this week.

It was also young Pulver who brought the pugilist to Hamilton and introduced him to the family. From the time of their first meeting the mother and step-father objected to their daughter receiving the attentions of a follower of the prize ring, and they continued to discourage the match, Papke and Miss Pulver finally decided that it was a waste of time to attempt to overcome the parental objections.

The flight of Papke and Miss Pulver has caused a sensation in society circles both in Toronto and Hamilton. Miss Pulver at one time attended a school for girls in Toronto and enjoyed wide popularity. It is said that she was engaged to a well-known society man of Hamilton.

AN UNPREMEDITATED POSE

This is Frederic Nicholls, electrical magnate and generally one of the big financial men of Toronto. The Sunday World camera caught him recently when he wasn't looking and an uncommonly good unpremeditated pose was got. Mr. Nicholls is head of the Canadian General Electric, and was one of the chief promoters of the Electrical Development Company. Prominent as a yachtsman and noted for his taste in art and literature. Once a newspaperman he has been attended with that success which usually follows the adoption of a commercial career by men of the press.

FIELD DAY FOR SUFFRAGETTES

Canada and Other British Colonies Represented in Monster Procession to Hyde Park.

LONDON, July 23.—This has been another field day for the suffragettes. An enormous crowd of women from all parts of the world, after parading thru the streets, gathered at the historic meeting place in Hyde Park and passed resolutions announcing a determination at all costs to force the woman's suffrage bill thru the house of commons at the present session.

A notable feature of the procession was furnished by the contingents from Canada and other British colonies, and from the United States, France, Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden.

FOUR DEAD BY CLOUDBURST.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 23.—Messages received here early last night conveyed the report that Bisbee and Douglas, Arizona, were again visited by floods caused by mountain cloudbursts yesterday and that four persons had met death in the former city.

Wabash Men Back to Work

Company to Pay Rate G.T.R. Strikers Would Get if They Won Out—Handle Only Wabash Business.

ST. THOMAS, July 23.—The Wabash trainmen, headed by T. Todd, came to an agreement with Luke J. Ferriter, superintendent of the Wabash Railway, to-day, and the men all went back to work at 1 o'clock.

The agreement seems to have been reached by the Wabash Company promising to pay the men the increase which the Grand Trunk men would receive when the strike is settled, and if the latter should not get their increase, then the company has agreed to pay the Eastern Association standard rate.

In the meantime the men will handle Wabash business only.

Killed by Masked Highwayman.

KITTANNING, Pa., July 23.—A masked highwayman shot and instantly killed Morto Craig, an office employe of the Widnoon Coay Co., near here, to-day, after being repulsed in an attempt to secure $2800 in cash carried by Craig's two companions.

Amateur Photographers' Contest

In order to encourage photography among the many who follow the art as a favorite amusement and at the same time be instrumental in securing the recognition due camera artists, whose work is worthy of such, The Sunday World offers three prizes of $8.00, $5.00 and $3.00 respectively for the best three prints received at this office before September 1st, 1910. The only stipulation being that the name of photographer and address be written on the back of copy submitted.

The Sunday World retains the right to publish any photograph submitted by giving artist full credit for the work.

Ontario is rich in beautiful and picturesque scenery. There are many rare subjects upon which the photographer may try his or her skill. If you own a camera advertise your section by sending in the photograph of your favorite bit of scenery.

All prints should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor, Sunday World.

We May Lose Speed Thru Crop Failure Says Senator Jones

Northwest Reports Foreshadow Slackening of Progress, But Country Must go on.

"Nothing can stop Canada!" said Senator Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., at his office on Saturday to The World. "At present the bulls and bears are fighting out the wheat crop situation from a prospective standpoint. After a time we shall know the true outcome. The probabilities from our reports from the Northwest appear to indicate that the Dominion will not be able to go on quite so fast for a time. With countries it is like individuals. It is impossible to run all the time at full speed."

CROPS AND MONEY.

In conversation with The Sunday World on Saturday, Col. Mason, general manager of the Home Bank of Canada, said that he had had no very recent reports in relation to the crops in the west, but that the statements from the branch managers of the bank showed that the situation, especially in southern Manitoba, was highly unsatisfactory.

In regard to money conditions, Col. Mason said that the banks were at present conserving their resources, so that no difficulty would be experienced when the crop moving period commenced.

He also informed The Sunday World that there was less money coming from the old country this year than for two or three years past.

Patter of Raindrops Pleases Grain Grower

Crops Along Lanigan and Yorkton Section Will Benefit Two Bushels Per Acre.

LAKE FOAM, Sask., July 23.—(Special.)—Last night's rain extended for an area of about one hundred miles around on the Lanigan and Yorkton section of the C.P.R. The weather was showery off and on during the night, and towards morning settled into a steady downpour, and at noon it was still raining.

The patter of the rain drops on the farm house was a welcome sound to the anxious grain-grower, and it is estimated that the crops in the district will be benefited two bushels per acre. The exact area covered by the fall of moisture is not exactly known, as the weather reports have not been completed.

TWO ARRESTS FOLLOW RIOT

Mayor of Brockville Calls Out 41st Regiment and Town Is Now Under Martial Law.

BROCKVILLE, July 23.—(Special.)—The town is under martial law to-day as a result of the riotings of Friday night. The mayor ordered out the 41st Regiment to guard the company's property, and Col. Buell and 65 men are drawn up around the station and freight offices, which were the scene of the trouble.

The police arrested two Grand Trunk brakemen, Charbenau and Botsford, on a charge of being concerned in the assault which sent two railway employes to the hospital.

All is quiet this afternoon, but no freight is moving.

POLICE CHARGED RIOTERS

Demonstration in Connection With New York Sugar Refinery Strike.

NEW YORK, July 23.—There was a riotous demonstration this afternoon at the plant of the New York Sugar Refining Company, in Long Island City, when some fifty men who, with about 450 others, had gone on strike yesterday, but who returned to work this morning, came out of the refinery to go to luncheon. When the fifty men who went back to work appeared outside the plant this afternoon a volley of stones and bricks was fired at them and then a rush was made for them by a mob which had gathered. Thirty policemen, ten of whom were mounted, charged and quickly dispersed the rioters before any serious harm had been done.

BIG BUILDING STRIKE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 23.—More than 2000 men struck yesterday on large buildings in the course of construction, and before the end of next week it is predicted by labor leaders that more than 7000 men of all trades will have stopped work, completely crippling all construction work in the city. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is expected in town to-day to take charge of the situation.

BACKBONE OF STRIKE IS BROKEN SAYS VICE-PRESIDENT FITZHUGH BUT TRAINMEN CONFIDENT AS EVER

Federal Act Should Compel Arbitration Of Disputes Affecting a Public Service

Strikes affecting a public service are matters of grave concern to the people at large. Where transportation is involved the public loss and inconvenience is immediate and serious, and justifies every possible effort on the part of the national or provincial governments to minimize its extent and limit its duration. If the requisite departmental authority has not been devolved, a dispute such as that which has arisen between the Grand Trunk Railway and certain classes of its employes, provides a strong argument for the conferring of wider and more drastic powers on the federal administration.

The demand made by the men for application of the standard rates prevalent among other companies was in itself justified, and the Grand Trunk management practically admitted this when it proposed a partial increase in wages and set a date for completing the concession. The advance suggested was represented as equivalent to 18 per cent. on the average, but the employes maintain that the method adopted does not work out with reasonable fairness in particular cases. Both parties declined to accept the recommendation of the board of investigation, but had the company adopted a more conciliatory attitude, an agreement would probably have been reached and a strike avoided.

Arbitration in the circumstances is the only solution of the deadlock, and the question put by the federal minister of labor should be affirmatively answered by the contestants. As the right of the employes to standard rates has been conceded, the dispute resolves itself into whether postponement of their full application is reasonable in the circumstances of the railway, and what instant advance on current rates of pay should be made. These are eminently matters for an impartial board, and upon the company should lie the burden of establishing that its present revenue will not permit of full relief now. The difficulty in the way of settlement is aggravated by the location of the board of directors in England and by the peculiar views of the directors, regarding the functions and obligations of the company as a public servant.

Adequate Protection of Company's Property the Only Thing Necessary for Resumption of Complete Service, Passenger and Freight — Brockville Disorder, Says Prominent Shipper, is the Beginning of the End.

PRESIDENT HAYS.

The Deadlock Will Grow Worse.

The strike outlook does not improve. Armed men, militia to be called out, rioting, fights, attacks on the new hands, wrecks, these things are not of an encouraging nature. It looks as if they will grow worse, and, growing worse, they will force the drivers and firemen to withdraw their services in the face of danger to themselves. Any headway gained one day may be lost the next. The most significant factor is the determined character of Mr. Hays.

Quite a lot of people are hopeful and write hopefully, but if you look at the bottom, you will see little of encouragement.

Some way must be found to break the deadlock. Because the deadlock will not improve—it will grow worse.

MONTREAL, July 23.—"The backbone of the strike is broken absolutely and without doubt. You can make that statement as emphatic as you like."

This was the announcement made to-day by E. Fitzhugh, first vice-president of the Grand Trunk. "In this strike we have had two problems to contend with," continued Mr. Fitzhugh. "First, we had to draft off a lot of men from other work to protect our property, and, secondly, we have had to engage and train a lot of men to take the places of those who have left our service.

"I am now in a position to state that the company has all the men needed to resume its full traffic service, both passenger and freight.

"All we want now is for the authorities to provide adequate protection for our property. The moment this is done such a large number of men will be released from the duty of guardianship that we can, at an hour's notice, start the full freight service into operation. All we want is protection, and if the authorities provide that, as they should do, the country will be at once relieved from all dislocation of traffic.

Will Not Arbitrate.

"Mr. Hays has apparently put aside all thought of arbitration, seeing that it was so peremptorily refused by the men before the strike. The men still insist that if the matter is arbitrated, Clarke and Morrisey must be the arbitrators. Many railway men think a few days will probably see the end of the struggle, without any reference to arbitration.

"The violence at Brockville in connection with the Grand Trunk strike is taken in many quarters to indicate that the men are becoming desperate, and in that case extreme measures must be resorted to to make headway."

"The Brockville disorder is the beginning of the end," said a well-known shipper to-day. "Public sentiment

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

SEE HAND OF THE RAILWAY IN ORDER

Men Exercised Over Instructions From Ottawa Relaxing Immigration Regulations to Men Who Will Work on Railroad.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 23.—(Special.) — Canadian immigration officers received notification to-day that the rule requiring all immigrants to have $25 would be suspended, providing applicants for admission to Canada had contract to work for a railroad. Indignation is felt over the order here. The men say that it is inspired by the Grand Trunk.

"I have received word from General Manager Miller of the Wabash that all the company's trainmen and conductors are back at work under old conditions," said Superintendent C. S. Cunningham to-day.

"Have any strikers here applied for their old positions?" was asked.

"Not yet," replied the official. "The men say they are satisfied with the strike conditions, that the G.T.R. is in much worse condition than the officials are willing the public shall believe."

That they will win the strike the men declare. They are still more confident than ever. No attempt has been made to move freight here as yet.

Superintendent Cunningham announced to-day: "We will be moving all freight by the first of next week. Everything is going fine here.

TOURING CAR RAN AWAY DOWN STEEP OTTAWA HILL

Brakes Refused to Work and Two Occupants Had to Jump

OTTAWA, July 23.—Touring car No. 5157, the property of Russell Blackburn, is a wreck as the result of an accident last night, and the three occupants of the car had a miraculous escape from death or serious injury.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and Chauffeur Fred Dunning were on their way down the steep hill in the auto to join the yachting party of Senator W. C. Edwards at the Mansfield wharf, for a trip down the river. At the top of the hill the chauffeur saw the brakes would not work, and the heavy car gathered a terrific speed. Appreciating that something must be done on the moment, Dunning shouted to the occupants to jump.

In an instant Mr. Blackburn jumped from one side of the car, Mrs. Blackburn throwing herself out on the other. Altho they were considerably shaken and slightly bruised, both were able to return to their homes. The chauffeur in the meantime hung on to the steering wheel of the car and eventually escaped.

Agreement Has Been Reached

Telegraph Department of the C.P.R. Has Satisfactorily Settled Differences With Its Commercial Operators.

J. E. DuVal, chairman of the board of conciliation, in an interview Saturday morning made the following statement:

"I am pleased to say that an agreement was reached this morning between the officials of the telegraph department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the representatives of its commercial telegraphers satisfactory to all parties. It would of course be improper for me to give out any details of the agreement until after the report has reached the minister of labor."

A CONCILIATOR PRETTY HARD TO BEAT

Henri Bourassa Has Vision of Sir Wilfrid Reconciling Heaven and Hell, and Reigning as Premier.

MONTREAL, July 23.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the west is the text of a leader in to-day's "Devoir" by Henri Bourassa, who says that conciliation is the Koran of the prime minister at every point.

The writer says that the first thing Laurier will do on arriving at the gates of heaven will be to get up an honorable compromise between God and the devil. It will be so handy, he says, to reconcile the angels and the imps of darkness on the ground of conciliation.

"What is the use," says Laurier, "to go on scrapping thruout all eternity, and what a great and glorious empire could be created if heaven and hell were only united."

Naturally Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be the prime minister of the united kingdom already on the spot. Of course, the saints in paradise would have no objection; he is such a holy man. As for Lucifer, the great conciliator would pacify him easily enough, by promising some great project, like an all-red line, for instance, which would re-establish the interrupted communication between good will and the evil one.

What a pity, indeed, Sir Wilfrid had not been living at the time of the great race war between the stubborn St. Michael and the proud Lucifer, for he would certainly have found means to bring about mutual concession and universal peace.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Southerly winds and very warm.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON

Sir Wilfrid in the Wheat Fields of the West — Toronto Won Two Games in One Day — G. T. R. Strikers Tie Up Freight — North York Conservatives Held Their Annual Picnic — Roosevelt Can't Come

LAURIER RESTS AT SASKATOON

Sunday World Man With Premier Says Crops Show Improvement as Party Proceeds Westward.

SASKATOON, July 23.—(Staff Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left Yorkton early this morning and will spend Sunday here.

At Melville the prime minister remarked that he was sorry to see so many vacant sections, and there is a strong feeling on the part of many thruout the district that immigration is being retarded on account of large areas of land in promising districts being held at high prices by speculators. Yesterday The Sunday World drove about thirty miles south of Melville, passing over a trail of three thousand acres of unbroken prairie, bright with wild flowers, along with blackbirds, snipe and hawks, gophers running hither and thither across the path like so many timid squirrels, the whole prolific with luxuriant vegetation, with but a small portion broken and under crop. Here and there a mud-thatched house betokens the presence of a settler, but beyond that the land is waiting for the breaking plow.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham has little patience with people of few sensibilities who turn their noses up at immigrants, those who come here with bona fide intentions of making a new home in a new country.

"Our forefathers—your father and mine—were immigrants in this country, and Canadians have no right to turn upon those who come at our bidding," he said yesterday.

Proceeding westward from Yorkton at Wynyard, 88 miles, the crops undergo a change. As The World has pointed out, Yorkton district is specily favored with moisture this year, and the yield will be heavy. From Wynyard to Saskatoon, a distance of 113 miles, there has been less rainfall than in the other districts traversed this week, and the yield will be comparatively light. The season has been a trying and anxious one for the entire country, but withal the people are bearing up with hope and cheerfulness.

As this message is written, the heat of the past week is being relieved by a bountiful shower, which has every indication of a six-hours rain. That it may be ample for the parched country is the wish of all.

SWEARING IN CONSTABLES

Grand Trunk Taking Steps to Protect Property, as Chief Declines.

Fourteen men were sworn in as special constables by Magistrate Kingsford on Saturday. The men are to protect Grand Trunk property.

Chief of Police Grasett has refused to detail policemen for duty in the Grand Trunk yards on the ground that the company had no more rights than a private citizen. Should a riot start, policemen will be available.

DR. CRIPPEN BELIEVED TO BE ON WAY TO CANADA

Wireless Message Received From Steamer in Mid-Ocean Says He Is on Board

LONDON, July 23.—It is believed that Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Ethel Clara Leneve have reached Canada. Such importance is attached to the clue that Scotland Yard has decided to send Inspector Dow to the Dominion to investigate.

Supt. Froest of Scotland Yard is reticent as to the supposed whereabouts of the wanted man and woman in Canada. It was learned, however, that the police believe that Crippen and his companion crossed the Atlantic from a continental port.

It appears that the detectives are satisfied that Crippen and his companion fled to France and made close connection with a steamer sailing for Canada. They had time in which to do this before the general alarm asking for their apprehension reached the police of foreign countries.

It is also possible that they went from a port of Germany or Spain, or, embarking on the coast of France, went first to the United States and thence to Canada. This is less probable, however, as such a route would have required more time, and they could hardly have reached the other side of the Atlantic ahead of the watch that had been placed for them.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—A wireless message from a steamer bound for Canada and now in mid-ocean, received this afternoon, states that the vessel has on board two passengers believed to be Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve.

The name of the steamer from which the wireless message was received was withheld by the police. Shipping records show that the steamers Montreal, Montezuma and Sardinian are now at sea, bound for Canadian ports. All are equipped with wireless systems.

CROP OF NEW COMPANIES

One Has $400,000 Capitalization—Slocum Co. Increases Stock.

Among the new companies whose incorporation was announced in The Ontario Gazette Saturday is the Hare Engineering Company, Limited, Toronto, capital $400,000. The directors are J. O. Sharp, T. B. Williams, S. L. Gibson, H. B. Gilbert and George F. Hope.

Other companies are:

The Ontario May-Otway Fire Alarm Company, Toronto, capital $100,000.

The Monarch Optical Company, Toronto, capital $40,000.

Little Turtle River Improvement Company, Limited, capital $20,000.

The Imperial News Company, Toronto, capital $40,000.

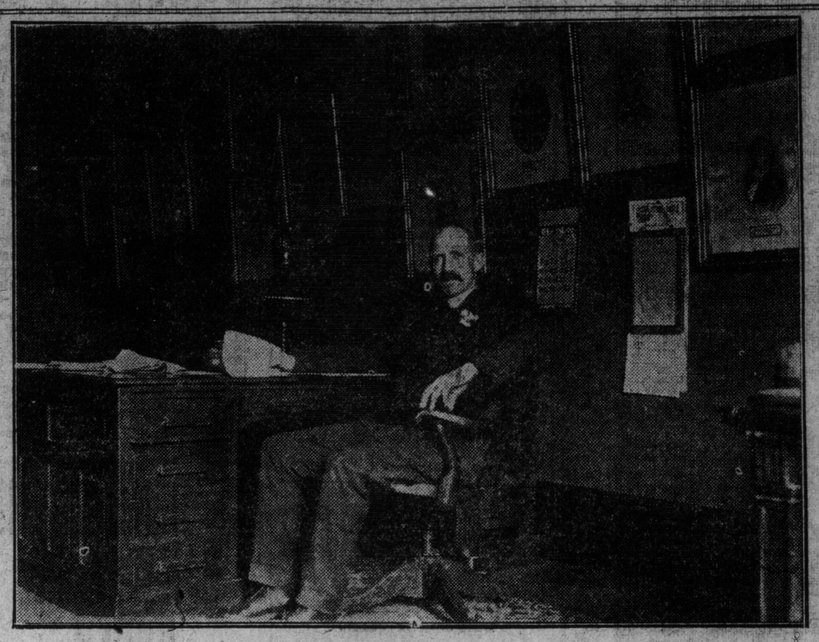
The Meaford Transportation Company, Limited, ship builders, etc., with a capital of $60,000.

An increase in the capital stock of the Dr. J. A. Slocum Company, Limited, Toronto, from $125,000 to $300,000 is granted.

THE OUTING SEASON

The City Folks Go to the Country and the Farmer Comes to Town.
—Vancouver Daily Province

CITY HALL OFFICIALS--NO. 13



The ante-chamber of the mayor's suite of offices is shown in the picture. The lord of this domain is Thomas Rooney, whose duties are largely diplomatic. Everybody who wants to see the mayor must file a verbal application with Mr. Rooney, and the number of individuals who daily profess to be in urgent need of an audience with his worship is large, embracing all classes from the advocate of big schemes of civic improvement to the vendor of sticking plaster.

It requires tact and discrimination to deal with them all. Even the most august personage must at times content himself with waiting; then, again, there are other individuals who find the mayor about as accessible as the Llama of Thibet. Roughly, they are to be Classified os mendicants and cranks and the impression they gather from the suave outside tyler is that his worship is an exceedingly busy man.

It will be noted that the wall has some pretensions as a picture gallery. There have been numerous mayors since this city was incorporated in 1834 with William Lyon Mackenzie as the pioneer chief magistrate and the portraits of most of them are on view right down to the life and times of Controller J. J. Ward, who, as president of council, is destined to leave in this way footprints on the sands of time.

SOME FREIGHT HAS BEGUN TO MOVE

Progress Is Slow, However, and Many Points Will Not Try to Make a Start Before Monday.

SARNIA, July 23.—Two freight trains were moved this morning, one at four o'clock, going to Hamilton, and the other going to Island Pond, Vermont.

RICHMOND, Que., July 23.—Some G. T. R. freight trains have passed thru here, but no freight is being handled at this station. Everything is quiet now. The strikers are very orderly.

LONDON, July 23.—Two freight trains containing perishable goods have been sent from London over the Grand Trunk in the last 24 hours. No violence has been reported.

BOSTON, July 23.—The success encountered in moving freight over the railroads in New England, affected by the conductors' and trainmen's strike on the Grand Trunk Railroad yesterday, caused the officials to put more freight and passenger trains in operation to-day. Freight that had been standing on the rails of the Central Vermont Railroad was again started towards its consignees to-day.

No outbreaks between strike-breakers and union men or their sympathizers were expected to-day, following the quiet of last night.

HAMILTON, July 23.—There is no change in the strike situation, and the G. T. R. officials here say that no attempt will be made to move freight for at least three or four days. Thiel detectives are working for the company, and the freight from Port Huron to Montreal, which passed thru the junction about a mile west of the yards, last night, contained 15 cars, and each car was in charge of a detective. Thomas Gray, the local agent, has been detailed to take charge of a train, and is on the run between here and Toronto.

The strikers here say that the engineers will remain neutral and will leave their grievances if they have any, at the expiration of their agreement, to a committee.

STRATFORD, July 23.—Everything quiet round here to-day, and outwardly apparently no change in the situation. However, there is a feeling that something is brewing, and it is likely it will develop into an effort to make a start moving freight on Monday.

Passenger trains are running on all branches out of Stratford, not the full schedule, but all districts are getting a service. A more rigid exclusion from railway property of those not having business there and the preparation of sleeping accommodations in the company's buildings point to an early effort to extend operations.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—The prospects of arbitration of the Grand Trunk wage question, which were reported yesterday, had little effect on local conditions. The company is going ahead with its preparations for starting up freight trains and the strikers are holding enthusiastic meetings all over the city.

Suggestions for Housewives.

After an umbrella has been in use for a short time put a drop of oil in the centre of the top about once a month. This prevents the ribs from rusting.

If two thin glasses have stuck, one in the other, place them in rather warm water and pour cold water in the upper glass. The expansion of one and the contraction of the other loosens them.

A little soap or blacklead rubbed on the hinge of a squeaking door will often remedy matters.

Brown boots can be blackened by rubbing the blacking well into the shoes with a raw potato and then polishing.

The little half-rubbers fitting over the toe of the shoe and held in place by a band over the heel sometimes become useless long before they are worn out, because the band stretches and slips over the heel.

There is no need, however, in such a case to buy a new pair, for any cobbler will make one of a couple of straps of soft black leather, with tiny buckles at the end. If the end of the strap is slipped under the band of the rubbers at the back of the heel and the strap buckled round the ankle, it is impossible for the band to slip down.

The price charged is usually only about 10 or 15 cents a pair for the straps. Of course, ribbon would do as well, but it becomes so saturated with wet that it is cold and unpleasant, whereas the leather strap throws off the water, as the shoe does, and is easily cleaned if it becomes muddy.

Claire—Jack told me he wanted to see you the worst possible way.

Ethyl—And what did you say?

Claire—I told him to come to breakfast some morning.—Brooklyn Life.

SEND BOUNDARY DISPUTE TO NON-PARTISAN BODY

Premier Roblin Falls In With the Idea, and a Statement Will be Sought From Laurier

WINNIPEG, July 23.—(Special.)—The Winnipeg Tribune this afternoon announces that Premier Roblin has accepted the formula suggested editorially yesterday for the settlement of the long drawn out boundary dispute between the Manitoba Government and the Dominion Government, the essence of which was contained in a paragraph which opened as follows:

"Here is a proposition, which, if accepted by Sir Wilfrid, might splendidly result in solving the problem, which is a purely business one, and which should never have been allowed to become a football between political parties."

It goes on to suggest that a representative convention of the business men of Manitoba be convened to determine what terms should be accorded Manitoba by Ottawa. This might be composed of delegates from every board of trade in the province, and thus essentially non-partisan. The pronouncement thus obtained would be the touchstone as to the sincerity of both parties to the issue, the federal and provincial governments.

The Tribune says further that an effort is being made to get a statement from Sir Wilfrid, now touring Saskatchewan, on this proposition. Editorially, The Tribune hopes that thus a final settlement of this troublesome dispute will be reached.

Summer Dangers.

Of all the seasons of the year none is more dangerous to the health than summer. Deceived by the sunshine, for example, we pay little or no attention to draughts or fluctuations of the temperature, and many a time before we realize what has happened we are the victims of exasperating "summer" colds.

Again, summer brings in its train enteric or typhoid fever and diseases of a similar nature. Too often is it the case that these ailments are traced to the local water supply, which, however, admirable it may be at other seasons of the year, is not to be trusted blindly during the hot days of summer.

To avoid typhoid and all other waterborne diseases it is imperative that the drinking water should be thoroly filtered in the home.

A single cylinder engine of 5000 horse-power, weighing close to 750,000 pounds, recently was built in Ohio for use in a steel rolling mill.

WIND BLOWING FIRES BACK FROM THE TOWN

Rainy River Begins to Hope Again —Winnipeg Firemen Return Home.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—(Special.)—General Manager MacLeod of the C. N. R. has received the following from the chief despatcher at Rainy River, Ont.:

"The wind is now from the southeast and blowing the flames back from the town. The back fires, set out yesterday, are now close together and will soon meet on the scrub. It has just started to rain, and indications are it will be a generous fall. It will require 24 hours' rain to quench the fires. The Winnipeg firemen are leaving for home to-day.

A furious rain and windstorm has blown down a section of the Canadian Northern telegraph poles, already stripped by bush fires. As a consequence, telegraph communication is cut off from the threatened town, but the fact of the heavy rain has relieved all anxiety. If it continues over Sunday it will save many settlers and millions of dollars of felled and standing timber thruout the Rainy River district.

BACKBONE OF STRIKE IS BROKEN

Continued From Page 1.

will not tolerate such doings, and, without public sentiment favoring it, no strike was ever successful."

The union leaders interviewed today are entirely satisfied with the progress of the fight, and say that there is no doubt as to the final outcome being in their favor.

Vice-president Murdock of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen stated Saturday night that the freight tie-up on the G. T. R and the Central Vermont was complete. Regarding the reports of alleged lawlessness, Mr. Murdock said: "Our men are not of the class to indulge in this kind of thing. It is unavoidable that incidents of an unpleasant nature will occur in times like these, but it is an absolute injustice to try and connect the men as a whole with anything of this kind.

Taking Every Precaution.

"Our organization will take every reasonable precaution to avoid trouble, and insist that all men on strike shall report at their headquarters at least three times each day. They are warned that the brotherhood will not countenance acts of an illegal nature, and that infractions against this principle will be severely dealt with.

"As an example, let me refer to a telegram which I received to-night from our officer in New London, who advised me that there had been trouble there last night, a crowd of young men and women attacking several strikebreakers. None of the men, the officers reports, were concerned in the affair, and, in fact, did all they could to restrain the sympathizers from indulging in such tactics."

Questioned as to the report emanating from London, Ont., as to the alleged statements of members of the trainmen's organizations to the effect that, had they known the G. T. R. was willing to pay the wages they advertise at present, they would not have consented to go on strike, Mr. Murdock said: "I have had no report of this, and am inclined to doubt very much whether the statement was ever made by any member of either brotherhood.

BRANTFORD BREWERY BURNED.

BRANTFORD, July 23.—At noon today fire broke out in Westbrook & Macker's brewery, West Brantford, completely detroying the whole building. The firemen responded promptly, but on account of the headway the fire had made and the distance from a hydrant, they were unable to save the building. The loss will probably run from $25,000 to $30,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a drying kiln.

NEW LEVIATHAN LAUNCHED.

WALLSEND-ON-TYNE, England, July 23.—The Cunard line steamer Franconia, built for the Boston service, was successfully launched in the presence of a great crowd here today. The vessel was christened by Lady Forwood. With the exception of the Mauretania, the Franconia is the largest steamship built on the east coast.

2.05 a.m. Express for Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Temagami, Cobalt, Etc., will leave Toronto Sunday night and every night thereafter via Grand Trunk Railway System, sleepers open 10.30 p.m. Secure tickets at Grand Trunk ticket offices. City office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

HAYS REFUSES TO CHANGE STAND

Sends Curt Reply to Minister of Labor, Intimating That Nothing Further Can Be Said on the Subject.

OTTAWA, July 23.—(Special.)—President Hays of the Grand Trunk sent the following telegram at noon to-day to the minister of labor: "Replying to yours of 22nd, I have nothing to add to my letter of July 21."

Nothing is known here officially as to the calling out of the militia at Brockville. It was done automatically without reference to headquarters.

Wire to Murdock.

Hon. Mackenzie King has sent the following telegram to James Murdock at Montreal:

"James Murdock, representative of the Central Committee, Grand Trunk and Central Vermont, Grand Union Hotel, Montreal:

"With reference to your telegram in reply to mine of yesterday, I note that instructions from the general committee do not permit of your accepting any offer of arbitration beyond that made by the committee to the company prior to the commencement of the strike, and that without further instructions from the general committeemen, who pass judgment on and instruct in the committees, you are not prepared to go further than outlined in your previous statement.

"It may be that in view of the very serious situation created by the cessation of operations in large part over the whole of the Grand Trunk System, in consequence of the strike, the committee will recognize a special obligation to the public to find, if at all possible, some amicable means of terminating the present dispute. Would you kindly, therefore, inform the general committee of the desire of the government to know whether, as a committee, acting with final authority on behalf of one of the parties to the present dispute, they will now be willing to refer the existing differences to arbitration, provided a board of arbitration mutually acceptable can be secured, it being understood that by 'mutually acceptable' is meant a board acceptable to each of the parties. As time is an all-important consideration, I hope it may be possible for you to obtain the views of the committee by wire, if necessary."

Berry's Answer.

The representative of the Conductors, S. N. Berry, wired the minister as follows from Detroit:

"Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, Ottawa:

"Your favor of the 20th received. I regard it as unfortunate that inflictions are very often forced upon innocent people in an industrial war. It is the case in all disputes of a serious nature.

"The men cannot be held accountable, I am sure. They negotiated for six months before the company placed before them any proposition wherein we could understand what they proposed to do in the matter. The proposition presented on the last day of negotiations by the company disregarded entirely the award of the board, as well as the men's consistent request. This, the company's proposition will prove.

"I have a copy of Mr. Murdock's message to you, and, to properly conserve the rights of the men I represent, I concur in what he has said relative to arbitration. I wish to assure you that I feel very grateful on behalf of the men for the interest you have taken in the matter, but cannot see wherein I would be justified in submitting the matter to arbitration, unless to the two gentlemen who have already arbitrated it on several roads in the eastern territory.

"S. N. Berry,
"Vice-president. Order of Railroad Conductors."

SHIP ON FIRE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—The wireless at the navy yard picked up a message this morning from the Southern Pacific liner Momus, reporting fire in the afterhold since yesterday. The vessel anchored in 12 fathoms of water. The Comus of the same line is standing by and has taken off the passengers. The fire is not under control. The steamship is off Cape Canaveral, on the east coast of Florida.

A Toronto school teacher writes: "I have always felt that I had not sufficient strength for my day's work, but since using the methods of Human Electricity I can keep my vitality at such a point that I am able to do fully three times as much without fatigue, and am enjoying perfect health." So may you. Information, literature, etc., free. Human Electricity, 88 College-street, Toronto, Ont.

WITH THE VETERANS AT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

Officers and executive of the Toronto Veterans of '66 Association. From left to right—Lieut.-Col. Orlando Dunn, Harry S. Crewe, Thos. R. Whiteside, M.L.A.; Wm. Forbes, Andrew Riddell, president Niagara District Veterans' Association, St. Catharines; John Wilson, Standard Bearer; John T. Hornibrook, Capt. John Ford (Chicago Volunteers), Alex. E. Wheeler (president), Major George Musson, John Coulter, Capt. John A. Macdonald, Major Joseph Beck, George H. Briggs, E. D. Reeves.

HORSE RAN AWAY.

Norman Murray, 13 years old, was driving a delivery wagon up Palmerston-boulevard, on Saturday at noon, when his horse took fright and dashed with break-neck speed along Lennox-street. Clearing several blocks it crashed into a telegraph post overturning horse and wagon. The impact threw the occupant on to a nearby lawn. Beyond a bruise or so the lad came out of the mishap unhurt, tho his horse sustained severe injries.

In fifty years the foreign trade of the United States has sextupled in value, that of Austria-Hungary practically quadrupled, that of Belgium sextupled, that of France trebled, that of the United Kingdom more than trebled, that of Canada quintrupled, that of Japan has increased more than sixteenfold; that of Germany in the thirty-five years from 1872 to 1906, inclusive, has doubled.

YOUR FALL SUIT

Besides the splendid assortment of late summer cloth we can now announce the arrival of the first large consignment of fall goods from the Mills in Scotland.

If you already have your Summer Clothes, get in the order for the fall outfit. There is an exceptionally large display of beautiful fabrics now on hand for the approaching season and you get first choice.

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Drop us a Postal Card for a copy of our Magazine. It is free and contains many useful suggestions for the man who wishes to dress comfortably and in quiet style.

The Out-of-Town Man: You can order as easily by mail as in person providing you get our self-measuring chart and book of samples. Write for them.

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CANCEROUS CONDITIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

Toronto Scientist Explains How Radium Has Been Successfully Employed in Treatment of Cancerous Growths.

Cancer, one of the most deadly foes of human life and comfort, is the subject of a terse, well-written and scientific paper recently read by Dr. W. H. B. Aikins of Toronto before the Canadian Medical Association, under the title "Radium Treatment of Rodent Ulcer, Skin Cancer, Keloid, etc."

The pathological condition to which the terms used in the title of Dr. Aikins' paper are applied, has for generations been the subject of much unremitting research. But while the process leading to the formation of the morbid growth can be traced step by step from a certain point in its early history, scientists have so far failed to get right back to its very beginnings and point out the cause of the processes that lead to the change of normal body tissue cells into abnormal and pathological types.

The paper under review, tho, is not concerned with the causes of cancer, etc., so much as with their cure, and on this subject the author is well qualified to speak and write with authority. Not content with securing his information at second hand from the published treatises on the subject, Dr. Aikins has traveled extensively on the Continent of Europe, visiting the laboratories where the greatest living scientists are exhausting every effort to discover some reliable remedy for cancer and one that shall be of general application to cases thereof.

Radium is one of the latest therapeutic agents employed and experimented with in the treatment of this condition and with remarkably successful results. But while this is so, it is very pleasing to note that the medical men do not make occasion of their successful experimentation to blow the horn of world-wide announcement. They prefer to continue the work of research and experimentation till the number of satisfactory results and the length of the period of its successful employment establish beyond peradventure the fact that radium is the effective cure for cancerous conditions. Says Dr. Aikins, in the moderate language of the medical scientist, "That radium is of great value in the treatment of malignant tumors can be asserted with extreme definiteness, but it is too early in the use of this therapeutic agent to be positive that it leads to a complete cure in all cases."

Dr. Aikins' paper is not long enough to be dubbed prosy and is written in language practical and plain enough for even the average layman to appreciate the importance of the researches he and numerous other scientists have made in this particular department of their work of devising ways and means, or rather shall we say of discovering ways and means for defeating the ends of disease and death. First referring to results achieved abroad by British and French authorities, he next, modestly enough, refers to his own work here in Toronto. Several striking instances of apparently complete cure effected in his own practice are quoted and illustrated. And cases referred to in this paper were those of internal as well as superficial cancer.

The expense of experimenting with radium is very high, the work tedious, so that humanity owes a great deal to such leaders of thought and science as Dr. Aikins for their painstaking and self-sacrificing efforts in this field.

Wayside Chat.

"Are you wit' de suffragettes, Weary?"

"Naw. I don't see no chanst fer me to git forcibly fed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Bread Question A Defence---

In justice to ourselves we wishe to make the following explanation to our customers and the public of our action in neglecting to make 24-ounce bread, and obtaining in this way an interpretation of the clause of the latest Bread Act relating to "small bread," and the usual newspaper report of being prosecuted for selling "light weight."

We wish to state at the outset that we have no complaint to make in the enforcement of the law, as they understand it, by the Medical Health Department in the city.

We approve of any law which protects the purchasing public to the extent of permitting it to know the quantity of any article it purchases, and we have never sought to mislead our customers as to what we were giving them in weight.

From several thousand names on our regular routes we have had only about twenty complaints because we did not make the 24-ounce bread specified in the Act which came into force July 1st. We find that some of these who complained had expected to get 24-ounce bread of the same quality at the same price as they had previously paid for 20-ounce bread.

It is hardly necessary to state that the passage of a law does not make this possible, and, if we had increased our weight to 24 ounces, we should have been compelled to increase our price to 6c, or do business at a loss.

Others who complained stated they believed that the law compels all bakers to make 24-ounce bread, and, knowing us as a reputable business firm, cannot understand why we do not comply with it. Our object has been (1) to avoid, if at all possible, the friction and disturbance with our customers that an arbitrary change is bound to cause; (2) if possible, by compelling discussion and analysis of the present Bread Act, to show how little care has been taken in framing this and other laws relating to the Bread trade.

The size of the average family is much smaller to-day than it was a few years ago, when bread was made in large loaves, and we are satisfied, from the number of families among our own customers using one 1¼-pound loaf or less daily, that, with a large proportion of the families in Toronto, a 1½-pound loaf is too large for one day's consumption. If they are compelled to purchase this size, they must use more stale bread, or waste part of it.

We do not know of any other article of household consumption that the law dictates in what quantity it may be sold. It is true that the standard of measurement has, in many cases, been defined, as, for instance, that a bag of potatoes weighs90 pounds, bushel of oats 34 pounds, barrel of flour 196 pounds, but it would appear absurd to dictate to the housekeeper (for that is what the present law does regarding bread) that potatoes must only be purchased by the bag, flour by the barrel, etc. So far as the law is concerned, we can buy five pounds or 5c worth of bacon, butter, cheese, milk, tea, sugar or any other staple household foods.

The bakers' argument that the 5c price unit is desired by the public has not been accepted by those responsible for the laws, but, so far as we are aware, they have never taken the trouble to find out what public opinion is on this point, but have assumed that it was only for the convenience of the baker.

It requires but little consideration to see that the sale of an article which is dealt in daily in small quantites is very much simplified for the purchaser if the price is an even amount. If this is not the case, why is the universal cash car fare 5c rather than 6c or 4c? Why are railway fares figured to the even 5c, or sugar usually quoted by the grocer so many pounds for the dollar?

These arrangements are fully as much for the convenience of the public as for the companies and dealers. Why, then, are the public to be prohibited from buying 5c worth of bread of the quality they require? The last two laws recognize differences in the quality of bread. There may be as much difference in the quality of bread as in the quality of milk, but the legislators have, apparently, assumed that there are only two qualities, one of which must be made in a loaf twice the size of the other.

According to actual figures obtained by us from about two hundred families in Ontario, mostly in Toronto, the monthly household expenditure for meat, milk and butter is greater than for bread, yet no attempt has been made to fix the quantity in which any of these are sold. It is true that the standard of measurement, as above noted, has been fixed, so far as milk is concerned, but a dealer may sell any fraction of a quart, or may sell 5c worth if he wishes.

Although the present law contains a special clause relating to "small bread," no attempt has been made in the law to define this, and thee question then arising as to whether it may be "small bread" when baked one or two pieces in a pan, but "loaves" when baked four pieces in a pan, has evidently been left for a Police Magistrate to decide.

As a matter of fact, the term "small bread" has not been in use in Toronto for some years; the clause was inserted, we suppose, to enable bakers to make an extra good quality of bread, and sell it at the same price as a large loaf of cheaper quality. This seems absurd when compared with other articles. What would we think if a law was passed to the effect that milk testing over 3¾ per cent. of butter fat might only be sold in half-pint bottles, or new-laid eggs by the half-dozen?

Looked at in this light, the law relating to bread seems quite unreasonable. The whole difficulty is that the history of bread legislation has been a history of amendments and repeals, because the law has been found ineffectual owing to careless wording, or impracticable or unpopular in the working. When the question of milk was before the Legislature recently for consideration matters of scientific and technical difficulty were referred to farmers and trained scientific specialists.

This is the proper way of dealing with such matters, but whenever bread laws have been considered, either by municipal or provincial bodies, never, to our knowledge, have bakers been formally required or invited to attend, or any person technically qualified in the chemistry or the mechanical operations of baking been consulted or required to testify.

In fact, when bakers have attended the meetings of the committees who have discussed the two bills which have been passed by the Legislature, they have been put in the attitude of defending themselves for attempting to make a living out of the manufacture of bread, their statements on technical matters have been ridiculed by some of the members present who could not name the processes of bread-making or the materials entering into a loaf.

More than this, the only legislator who, to our knowledge, has ever taken the trouble to investigate any of the practical conditions of the trade, and tried to provide for some of the difficulties a baker has to face, has only received abuse from politically-opposed newspapers, who, evidently, look on the bread business as not even worthy of fair treatment.

The Act of 1908, which was proposed by Mr. McNaught, was the first in several hundred years' legislation on bread matters that recognized the impossibility, with the most modern appliances, of having all loaves weighing exactly uniform after baking. It was found by actual tests that two pieces of dough, weighing precisely the same before baking, would vary afterwards, and provision was made for the first time that at least ten loaves must be weighed together and the average weight treated as the individual weight before a baker could be prosecuted for short weight.

The only other recognition of the particular character of a loaf of bread that has been made in the laws is in the matter of evaporation, and this only in recent years, prior to which a loaf of bread was expected to weigh as much forty-eight hours after baking as when it came from the oven. In fact, the sponsor of the present Act, Mr. Nickle, was, evidently, still ignorant of this characteristic, and was not going to allow for it, when a baker present ventured to point out to him the difficulty of retaining the weight of bread owing to the evaporation of the water in it. He retorted, "It is bread the public wants, not water." We do not mention this instance in any political way, and have no uarrel with Mr. Nickle personally, but simply to show the ignorance of the subject and the attitude of this legislator to the trade.

A few years ago the bakers were compelled to label their bread to make the public see what weight it was getting, but the result was that both the newspapers and the public abused the bakers for putting the labels on. Consumers would do the same at present if they were compelled to buy 24 ounces of bread, when 20 ounces is all they require.

At both sessions of the Legislative Committee, where this company was represented, fully as much time was given by the committee to the remarks of a well-known local character, who, we believe, is a retired baker, and is best known as the "poet" Sabine, as to the statements of men having their entire capital in this business, and who know both the practical end of the business and the public requirements. It is not to be wondered at that laws framed with so little consideration of the public requirements, or the manufacturers' problems, should not carry much weight with those whose business they pretend to regulate.

The Nasmith Company of Toronto, Limited

SUMMER RESORTS

CAMP COUCHICHING.

Parents Day at Camp Couchiching has come and gone, but it will remain long in the minds of the parents and friends who took the opportunity of visiting camp. The friends of the camp arrived by special train, which was backed right up to the grounds, while the boys' Orillia friends were brought over in the launch. Promptly at 2.30 o'clock, after dinner had been served the sports were commenced. The results:

100 yards, chicklets—Tom French, Lorne Emerson, Frank Proctor. Time 10 4-5 secs.

100 yards, under 15—Homer Proctor, Stanley Wilkins, Murray Skeaff. Time 13 secs.

100 yards, over 15—Fred Applegath, Gord Applegath, Frank Lawson. Time 11 secs.

100 yards, open—Lou Siebert, Gord Simpson, John Boyle. Time 10 1-5 secs.

Half mile, under 15—Roland Lock, George Williams, Murray Skeaff. Time 2.45 secs.

220 yards, over 15—Gord Simpson, Fred Applegath, Gord Applegath. Time 27 2-5 secs.

One mile, exhibition, walk — Elmer Canick, with a handicap of 150 yards, defeated Walter Jackson, the Canadian boys champion. Time 6.51 3-5 secs.

Special 1-4-mile relay — Lou Siebert against a camp picked team of four men, Vernon Knox, Gord Applegath, Fred Applegath and Gord Simpson, was defeated. Time 56 4-5 secs.

Half mile, over 15—Abbey Wood, G. Simpson, M. Helliwell. Time 2.28 2-5 secs.

Tent relay race—Tent No. 3, Tent No. 10, Tent No. 8.

Half mile, exhibition—Vernon Knox, Canadian boys half-mile champion, defeated Arnold Knox, sr., Y.M.C.A. half-mile champion, with a 50 yards handicap. Time 2.10 4-5.

Special tent relay—Lou Siebert's tent against Perry Parks' hopefuls, with half a lap handicap, won handily.

220 yards, under 15—George Williams, Roland Lock, Murray Skeaff. Time 30 secs.

The boys and their friends then adjourned to the waterfront on South Bay, where an aquatic program was run off.

Junior war canoe race—"Pa" Parkinson's crew, McKichnie's crew, Ambrust's crew.

Senior singles—S. Bryans, E. Carrick, W. Salter.

Junior singles — Won by Gordon Smith.

Senior doubles—Con. Smythe and Gord Applegath, Elmer Carrick and Percy Gibson.

Novice swim, under 15—Leslie Harling, Frank Squires.

Senior open swim—Elmer Carrick, Frank Wood, Con. Smythe.

Senior war canoe—Con. Smythe's crew, Percy Gibson's crew, Elmer Carrick's crew.

Saturday evening the boys gave an amateur night for the benefit of their friends.

Those who visited camp Saturday and remained over Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Applegath, daughter and son, Mr. V. A. Riddell, Mr. Joe Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. H. H. Johnson, Mr. Paul B. Helliwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morten, Mrs. A. Park, Miss Dixon, Miss Anna M. Smith, Miss L. Marie Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gunelli, Mrs. W. G. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Helliwell, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Miss Auguste Bacher, Mr. Elmer Fairty, Miss Jennie Harty, Mr. G. D. Cameron, Mr. C. E. Cale, Mr. A. E. Huestis, Mr. A. Huestis, Mr. S. Roper, Mr. John M. Dunlop, Mr. J. A. Wright, Miss B. Hutt, Mr. Lloyd Ware, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stattin, Mr. G. W. Mohstart, Mrs. John A. Knox and daughter, Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. Jos. B. Riddell, Mrs. W. J. Slater, Messrs. H. Slater, Cameron Duncan, V. M. Cook, Mrs. Ernst Wilkins, Miss Hattie Green, Miss Elizabeth C. Self, Mrs. J. H. Locke, Dr. Chas. and Mrs. Sneath, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Miller, Mrs. Owen Parry, Mrs. H. F. Squires, Miss Jessie Squires, Mrs. Chas. Sneath and others.

On Tuesday evening the bi-weekly elections were held for president and board of control. The Kinkers almost swept the camp. Mr. McKecknie defeated W. E. Warren, a Nationalist, for president by a vote of 70 to 28. The board of control was almost all Kinkers. Percy Gibson, Fred Applegath and Con. Smythe, all Kinkers, while Frank Wood, a Nationalist, were returned to the polls. There have been 92 certificates of proficiency for perfection in instruction issued in camp.

PROSPECT HOUSE PORT SANDFIELD LAKE JOSEPH.

There are more Torontonians here this year than ever, among those registering last week being Geo. R. Login, A. B. Chapman, C. W. Dawzy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robins and baby, Bert Harvey, Chas. E. Musgrave, Goe. W. Ross, I. A. Glenn, H. C. Percival, H. Clarkson, Ernest Tipper, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. E. A. Beard, Miss A. Beard, Miss E. Carruthers, S. H. Lennox, M. Munzer, A. Sutter, J. C. Brimsmead, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Henderson, Robert Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. S. J. Royce, Mrs. E. M. Gilbert, Mr. Doherty and family, Miss McLean, Frank Cox, L. Melville, P. E. McMillen, G. W. Dale, Miss Jessie Bloom, Miss Olive Rose, R. H. Wilks, Miss Ruth Webster, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Ethel M. Hawley, Mr. S. Beaton, H. A. Hedden, H. F. Winter, Miss Katie O'Brien, Chas. E. Dunning.

LAKE MUSKOKA.

Among the guests registered at "Acton Island House," Lake Muskoka, are: Dr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Farmer, Miss E. M. Davis, Miss Bucke, Mrs. and Miss Shankland, Miss Hart and Mr. C. P. Alvard of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Margaret Cameron, Mr. Jas. Blain of Stratford, Ont.; Miss C. E. Malin of Painesville, Ohio; Mr. G. Dalyn of Toronto; Miss Deans of Niagara Falls, Ont.; Sheriff and Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. McArthur, Miss Winnifred Mills and Miss May Rouse of Hamilton; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman and Miss Eastman of Meaford, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenstein and Misses Henrietta and Nelda Lichtenstein of St. Louis, Mo.

Those registered at "Rosslair," Muskoka Lake, are: Prof. F. E. Emart and wife, Misses Emart, Prof. Anderson and wife, Hamilton, N.Y.; Miss Trimby, New York; Mr. Canavard and wife, Rev. Dr. E. E. Helms and family, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mrs. F. E. Cutter, Buffalo, N.Y.; Rev. Dr. Graham and family, Miss C. Cross, Miss Mowrey, Mrs. Mowrey, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hanna and family, Miss S. Robb, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Thornloe, Miss Mowrey, Mr. D. Mowrey, Mr. J. Mowrey, all of Toronto; Mr. D. Waterous, Brantford; Miss Mitchell, St. Catharines; Mr. W. A. Catewell, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. A. W. Cran and Mrs. Cran, Bracebridge.

JACKSON'S POINT.

Recent arrivals at Lakeview are: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Jardine, Mr. W. Y. Archibald, Mrs. Conley, Mr. H. Heyes, Mr. A.E. Huestis, Mrs. F.H. Philippen, Master Gorden Philippen and Miss Margaret Philippen, Miss Alice Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and the Misses Marjorie and Betty Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Rae, Mr. H. P. Ritchie, Mr. J. B. Caulder, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McKy, Mrs. A. E. Jubler and the Misses Margaret and Alga, Miss M. Black, T. J. Thomas, A. E. Skinner, Thomas Rennie, J. H. Wood, J. R. Skinner, Norris Kerman, H. H. Donald, Roy H. Bishop, Walter S. Bailey, J. T. Marvel and wife, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Piturn, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. H. Selby, D. T. L. Dayment of Buffalo, N.Y., A. E. Jubler, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ervine, Cambridge, Mass.

This week at Glen Sibbald are: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Drummond and Miss Marjorie Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Pierson, Mr. R. A. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dunningham and family, Mr. James Young and the Misses Ada, Dorothy and Katherine Young, Mr. Gordon Phippen and Miss Margaret Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dowsley, Miss Arthur, Miss Young, Mrs. J. H. Eastwood, Mrs. Thomas McIlwain and Miss Ina, Miss Mary Forest and Miss Jessie Forest, Miss Ella Chisholm, Miss Vera and Mrs. Schadel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sellers, Mrs. R. Wilson Briggs and Miss Edna Briggs, Miss Clariste Cardient, Mrs. James Railing, Miss M. Cuff, Miss Ethel Hart, Mrs. A. B. Adele Hart, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hart, Miss Marjorie Campbell, Miss Lulu Downey, Miss Daisy Mason, Miss Mildred Brook, Miss Dorothy Brook, Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Olmstead, Miss Marie Olmstead and Miss Mae Needham, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Kent and Miss Katherine L. Gourlay, Miss Jane Gourlay, Miss Anna M. Storm of Buffalo, N.Y.

The week's arrivals at Pine Plaza are: Dode Burkart, J.H. Damp, Master Jack Damp, Miss Birkenthal, C. A. Fitch, Mrs. Ross Humphrey, Mr. J. E. Robinson, Miss Louie Coleman, Mr. A. N. Furth, Mr. C. W. Defoe, Miss N. Defoe.

At Glen Woodland this week are: Mr. N. Dean, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. S. W. West and family of Newmarket, Mrs. J. H. Douglas and Miss Douglas, Master Jack Simpson, Mrs. J. P. and Miss Marion White, Mrs. S. J. Henderson, Miss Elsie Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. K. Dillane, Mr. H. J. Hurst, Mr. E. Rennick, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gordon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnstone, Mrs. G. W. Harrison and family, the Misses Vera and Audrey Chatterson, Vaughan H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marchant, Mr. and Miss Hallowell of Schomberg, Mr. N. C. Miller and Mr. Jack Clark.

Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Herd and Mr. and Mrs. Foster of Cannington spent the week end with Mrs. Miller.

Mr. Gordon Rankin was the guest of Mr. T. McLaughlan over Sunday.

Miss Harlow of Pittsburg entertained with an afternoon tea, at which many of the Pointers spent an enjoyable afternoon.

Mrs. Jim Knox of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. Miller at "Belleview."

One of the prettiest and most enjoyable dances ever given at the Point took place Saturday, when Mrs. Miller of Galveston, Texas, entertained in honor of her guests, Miss Ina Knox, Miss Webb and Miss Todd. The dance was held in the pavilion, which was prettily decorated with flags, bunting and Chinese lanterns. Receiving with Mrs. Miller were Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Caldwell. Among those present were: Mrs. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr and Mrs. Sharp, Dr. and Mrs. Dayment, Mrs. Heyes, Mrs. Stockdale, Mrs. Falkinson, Mr. and Mrs. DeGruchy, Mr. and Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Wheler, Mrs. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Schreiner, Mrs. Smellie, Mrs. Dignum, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Kineer, Miss Webb, Miss Todd, Miss Ivy Knox, Miss Ellis, Miss Kathleen Caldwell, Miss Mabel Harlow, Miss Wheler, Miss Heyes, Miss Grace Heyes, Miss Mildred Tubby, Miss Gladys Huestis, the Misses Gladys and Doras Dignum, Miss Esther Treeman, Miss Ethel Schreiner, Miss Valda Bonlic, Miss Louise Blogg, the Misses Helen and Julia Lamont, Miss Iona McLaughlin, Miss Reta Boulter, Miss Anglin, the Misses Tatty, Effie and Jennie Smellie, Miss Edith DeGruchy, Miss Hilburn, Miss Jessie Heington, Mrs. and Miss Trounce, Miss Cecil McLaughlin, Miss Currey, the Misses Mildred and Bessie Graydon, Miss Isabel Caldwell, Hugh Donald, Roy Bishop, Walter Bayley, Vaughan Clark, Dr. Currey, Messrs. Harry and William Brown, Basil Wedd, Norris Kerman, Will Norris, Gordon Rankin, Jack Hope, Gordon Shaver, Rufus Skinner, Doc Robinson, J. B. McArthur, Ralph Young, Harold Conway, Herb Baker, Dick Hands, Torrence Heyes, Mr. Romigh, Lyle Blogg, Bert Templeton, Andy Gray, Dr. Norman Wilson, Clarence Rogers, George Dimick, Gordon and Jack McLaughlan, Stewart Boulter, Fred Watts, Roy Riggs, George Walker, Roy Wilson, Ross W. Wheler, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Chelew, Dode Burkhart, Vic and Mort Fleming.

The guests at Trolley Rest are: Miss M. Lane, Mr. S. Lane, Mr. E. T. Scragg, Claude J. Garfield, Mrs. A. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blogg and family, the Misses Helen and Julia Lamont, Mr. H. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Campbell. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, which was witnessed by most of the picnickers. Fortunately the day was not marred by any accidents, altho there were many of the men who did not feel extra good the next morning.

ROSSEAU, MUSKOKA.

Tuesday evening the first of the children's dances was held and it was an unqualified success. The hall presented a pretty sight, as there were about one hundred little ones present and they enjoyed the dance as only children can.

Among the guests at present at the Monteith House are:

S. Oppenheimer and wife, Toronto; Mrs. W. Brennan and Miss Gertrude Brennan, Master Charlie Brennan of Hamilton; Mrs. S. Kaiser and Masters Palmer and Howard Haiser, Chicago; Mrs. R. U. Smith, F. S. Harris, R. B. Elgie, wife and child, Mrs. J. B. Kennedy, Mary Bradley, Miss Bradley, Allen J. Greene, J. H. Thompson, H. Burns, F. B. Brownridge, F. M. Johnston, wife and child, Miss Murray, Mrs. A. J. Graham, Miss Gunter, J. Graham, W. Olivant, C. McCracken, Miss McNichol, Miss Tena Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Wm. Olivant, R. F. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Marr, J. Mooney, R. Ross, Toronto; Mrs. E. G. Fourniur, Mrs. W. L. Harris, Gravenhurst; R. B. Hornibrook, Toronto; L. A. G. Kennedy, Georgetown; James Norris, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Parker, Jamestown, N.Y.; E. W. White, St. Marys; R. A. Graydon, N. Yates, Toronto; Mrs. W. K. Elliott, Brampton; R. D. Lang, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie, G. F. Campbell, S. Peacock, Toronto; Miss Bessie MacMillan, Midland; W. J. Ward and wife, Sarnia; W. A. McNabb, C. E. S. McHardy, Miss G. M. Lewis, R. Thorne, W. Worthing, E. Green, Toronto; R. W. Dumbrille and wife, Hamilton; W. J. Webb, Miss Hattie Freeman, Miss A. J. Freeman, Mrs. J. J. Doyle, Miss M. Wilkinson, Miss Margerite Gaw, Alonzo W. Spooner and wife, Toronto; W. Brennan, Hamilton; Martin V. Pearson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. S. Gleason and wife, Bergen, N. Y.; Geo. K. Quarrington, C. J. Quarrington, Miss Black, Mrs. Carrothers, Miss Fisher, Violet Monteith, Annie Hare, Toronto; Maybelle E. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. Graham, Gertrude Colgan, Thos. Colgan, Toronto; W. H. Maddock, Chicago, Ill.; Mary S. Lynse, New York City; Eva Sheppard, Florence Cooper, C. Bateman, Toronto; Mrs. C. Gardner, Kew Beach, Mrs. R. Gunn, Balmy Beach, W. J. McFarland, J. G. Elliott, Toronto; Irving G. Ludwick, Orkney Islands; Julia M. Kirschner, Mrs. A. Schneudler, Miss J. Schneudler, Miss Alma Schneudler, Miss Emma Haller, Cleinnati, Ohio; Mrs. L. H. Matlack, K. H. Matlack, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. Henning, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Sinclair, Gravenhurst; Billy Meen, Toronto; J. A. Linton, C. E. Argue, Campbellford.

MINNICOGNASHENE.

Arrivals at the Minnecoganashene: Miss Armour, E. B. P. Armour, Miss Devigne, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beaty, Toronto; P. H. Thompson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Monchieff and Miss Moncrieff, Petrolea; Mrs. J. M. Lyle, Miss Ruth Rathbone, Bryant Rathbone, R. K. Hicks, T. C. S. Macklen, Harold Pettigrew, Aileen Pettigrew, George A. Mackenzie, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, Mr. George L. B. Mackenzie, Toronto; Sir Felix and Lady Semon, England; Mr. Percy Secon, the Misses Josephs, Toronto; Mrs. Charles Armstrong, Miss Blanche Armstrong, Hamilton; Judge and Mrs. Garrow, George Macdonald, Mrs. H. B. Patten, Miss Olga Swartz, G. S. Swartz, Mrs. G. G. L. Mesurier, Miss L. Le Mesurier, H. O. Le Mesurier, Toronto; J. L. Blanchet, Quebec; Ina Sinclair, Dr. Wishart, Toronto; M. A. Powell, London; Mrs. Godfrey Spragg, Miss Garrow, Mr. John Garrow, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. James Playfair, Midland.

LAKE ROSSEAU.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber and daughter, Frances, have again taken possession of their bungalow, "The Pines," Florence Island, Lake Rosseau.

Lady Thompson and daughter of Nelson, B.C., are occupying their cottage for the season.

J. M. Smith and family of 72 East Roxborough-st., Toronto, have settled in their cottage "Sweden Point" for the next few months.

Dr. Adam A. Beatty and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Edmonds, Star Edmonds and sister, Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. L. Anderson, are guests at the point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baxter and family, Toronto, are settled in their bungalow "Walden" Indian River, Lake Rosseau.

Mrs. Milburn and family of Roberts-st., Toronto, are occupying their cottage in Minnehaha Bay, Lake Rosseau.

Mrs. Miller and family of Brantford, are settled in their cottage "Sunset."

The Rev. Thomas, D.D., and family of London, have reopened their cottage "Jeannetta" for the summer.

Mrs. Case and family, Chicago, are again occupying their summer home "Bide-a-Wee" at the mouth of the Indian River, Lake Rosseau.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crabbe of Spadina-road, Toronto, are settled in their bungalow, "Maywood," Indian River.

Dr. Armstrong, Yorkville-ave., Toronto, is having a splendid cottage erected on Chandeler Point, Lake Rosseau.

Robert Barber of Guelph has erected a new cottage on Chandeler Point.

The Misses Deadman and Joutz of Toronto, are occupying their new bungalow on Chandeler Point, Lake Rosseau, for the season.

Dr. Ellen Bert Sherritt and husband of Dundonald-ave., Toronto, have moved into their cottage on Lake View Point, near Port Carling.

Miss Nellie Rennie, who has completed her nurse's training course at the John Hopkins Hospital, with highest honors is spending the summer months with her sister at Bohemia Island, Lake Rosseau.

Miss Jessie Grant is a visitor at Rosseau for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingstone and family of St. Catharines, have rented Mr Williamson's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell and family of Toronto, are again occupying their cottage for the season, Lake Rosseau.

The latest arrivals at "King's Park House," Lake Rosseau, are: Mr. and Mrs. Dunkleman, jr., Mrs. Dunkleman, sr., Mrs. Miller and family, Mr. and Mrs. McCrae and family, the Misses Notter, Miss Flitcroft, Miss Alford, the Misses Carr, Miss White, Miss Olive Thompson, Miss Dora Thompson, Miss Dora Rideout, Miss Anita Rideout, Dr. Gordon Copeland, guests from Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Kelso of Hamilton, Miss Soper and Miss Cook of Chicago.

LAKE JOSEPH.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cochrane, Washington, D.C., have reopened their bungalow "The Antlers."

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pardoe and daughter of Toronto, are again settled in their pretty cottage for the summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mason and daughter, Mrs. Halley of 477 Sherbourne-st., Toronto, are again occupying their beautiful summer home, "Chief's Island" for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Williamson and family of Montreal, have opened their cottage, "Killiecrankie" for the summer.

Miss Gladys MacIver and Miss Edith Ball are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stocker of Kensington-ave., Toronto, at their summer residence, Milford Bay, for the next two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Muivihill of Toronto, have taken possession of a cottage at Killiecrankie Camp, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. C. Clarkson and family, Toronto, settled in their cottage, "Silver Beaches."

Miss A. C. Morris and two brothers, have moved into their beautiful bungalow, "Chief's Island."

Mr. and Mrs. Wellsman and family are occupying their cottage for the season.

Judge McLennan, wife and family of Ottawa, are again in possession of their summer home.

Dr. and Mrs. Brody and family, are settled in their cottage at the beach for the summer months.

INDIAN RIVER—PORT CARLING.

George Spence of the firm of W. J. Gage & Co. and family have again moved into their cottage "Elbertha," Indian River.

James Catto of the firm of W. R. Brock & Co., Toronto, and family are at their bungalow for the summer season.

Mr. W. A. Shaw, banker, of Pittsburg, Penn., and wife arrived last Friday and are settled in their bungalow, Lake View Park, Port Carling.

George Arksey, who has been attending Riverdale Collegiate, has returned home for his holidays.

The Misses May and Violet Monteith of Toronto are visiting their friends, the Misses Arksey.

Wm. Grier of The Telegram staff and wife and daughter, Dorothy, are the guests of Mrs. Connell at the Port Carling House.

Miss Montgomery of Toronto has been the guest of her friend, Mrs. A. C. Cassleman, Port Carling, for the past week.

Following are registered at "Oak Crest," Port Carling: Mrs. Keels and family, Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Jones, Miss Mitchell, the Misses Scobie, Mrs. Rice, Miss Dommer, all of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Boumgarten and family, New Orleans, La.; Mr. and Mrs. Lathem, Miss Potter, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mrs. Reid, Pittsburg; Mrs. Walker and daughter, Ingersoll.

At Trouter House the Torontonians registered are: T. H. Wakefield, A. E. Gynn and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. Barber, Florence G. Leese, Miss May Tait, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Reagin, L. Hartford and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oaten and son, Miss J. Reid, Messrs. W. H. and A. Carter, B. G. Mitchell and wife, Ethel Marshall, Minnie Marshall, Mr. S. C. Blanchard, the Misses Taylor, Mr. J. H. Bell.

Toronto School of Expression.

The annual calendar of the Toronto Conservatory School of Expression for 1910-11, has just been issued. In addition to the regular departments of the school of literature, expression, public reading, physical culture and dramatic art, a greatly enlarged department in public speaking and a children's department have been added. It will also be seen that the continued growth in the school has necessitated an enlarged faculty. Copies of the new calendar may be had on application.

Society Notes

Mrs. J. J. Withrow and the Misses Withrow left last week to spend the summer on the Georgian Bay.

Mr. Robert Wright of 329 Rusholme-road, accompanied by his wife, has left on a trip to the land of his birth, after an absence of 25 years and will do the British Isles and home again about the end of September.

Mis Edith Playter of 132 Danforth-avenue, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Jackman, has gone to Vancouver, to visit her aunt, Mrs. James Lumsden, formerly of Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. William C. Poole of Winnipeg is in the city, visiting her mother, Mrs. Cronk, 215 Wellesley-street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Alice Tudor to Mr. Alford G. Blackley of Cottingham-street. The marriage will take place very quietly the first wek in August.

Mrs. Casimer Van Straubenzie is now the guest of Mr. Albert Nordheimer and Miss Yvonne Nordheimer who gave a small dinner in her honor on Friday evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Alice Sudor, Harbord-street, to Mr. Alfred Godfrey Blackley, Cottingham-street, the marriage to take place quietly at the beginning of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Coriet, Crawford-street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Myrtle Ivy, to Mr. Robert Henry Carson, the marriage to take place on August 3.

Miss Nell Dyas is at the Lake of Bays for some time.

Last Wednesday evening, July 20, 1910, the wedding took place at St. Stephen's Church of Miss Louise Munt to Mr. A. G. Knowland of Winnipeg, the ceremoony being performed by the Rev. James Broughall. The bride entered the church with her brother, Mr. Archie Munt of New York. Her gown was of ivory satin with yoke of old lace and berthe of satin; she wore a spray of pearls, the gift of the groom, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Minnie Millet, in a mauve lingerie gown and plumed picture hat, carrying mauve sweeet peas, attended the bride, and wore the groom's gift, a pearl ring. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Garvin Knowland. On the entry of the bridal party and during the signing of the register, the weddinb march and other selections were played by Mr. West, the present organist. The groom's gift to the best man was gold cuff links, and to the ushers, Mr. W. Brockie and Mr. J. E. Huff, pearl tie pins. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. E. Huff, Lake Front, Kew Beach, where a reception was held, followed by supper, the rooms being prettily decorated with palms and marguerites. Mrs. Huff received in a champagne-colored crepe de chine and picture hat, when Mr. and Mrs. Knowland left for a trip to Boston, New York and other points of interest, the bride traveling in a tailored suite of mustard shade, with large black tailored hat. Before leaving for the west Mr. and Mrs. Knowland will return to Toronto for a few days.

Mr. Geo. J. Little of Denver, Colo., is visiting his parents at 413 Manning-avenue.

The Misses Hunt of 14 Bloor-street west are spending the summer in Port Dover.

Mrs. Alfred Hunt will be home all summer. Telephone as usual. North 1733.

Mr. George Dyer, Dr. G. W. K. Noble, Mr. Fred Noble and Mr. A. C. Woodall, left Saturday for Honey Harbor, Georgian Bay, for a few weeks vacation. They will stay at the "Victoria House."

Mrs. M. E. McKernan, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Innes of Barrie, left Tuesday for St. Anne De Beaupre. On their return they will spend some time in Montreal.

Miss Agnes Haines of 326 Markham-street is visiting friends in Port Perry.

Mrs. R. Y. Douglas and daughter Hilda of Dawson, Yukon, formerly of Euclid-avenue, are visiting at the home of Mr. Douglas' parents, 85 Walmer-road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stead, 335 Davenport-road have left for Muskoka Lakes.

Mrs. T. B. Allen and family of Galveston, Texas, have taken up their residence at their summer cottage, Degrassie Point. Mr. Allen is on a fishing trip in Colorado and will join them in a few weeks. Miss Marcia Allen of Toronto and Mr. Will Morgan of Galveston are their guests for the summer months.

Mrs. W. J. Obernier, teacher of singing, is now convalescent. Accompanied by her son, Master Wm. Dowan Obernier, she will summer at Sparrow Lake.

Bridge At Niagara.

At the Bridge Tournament held at the Queen's Royal on Wednesday and Thursday the following were the prize winners: Highest score, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Congden and Mrs. Fred Glackmeyer, who received beautiful green and gold Tiffany vases. Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Burgess, pale pink and blue scarves with silver; Mrs. H. H. Suydam and Mrs. Richard Walsh, real lace handerchiefs; Mrs. Glackmeyer and Mrs. Congden, handerchiefs; Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Bristol and Miss Taylor very handsome hand painted fans.

"Uncle Bill" in a "Par" Sermon.

Referring to our own "Uncle Bill" of "New Sensation" fame, in the following terms, The Westbourne Park Record, representing the English Church of which Dr. John Clifford is pastor, uses him and his experiences to "point a moral and adorn a tale":

"When 'Uncle Bill,' (of 'The Toronto Sunday World') went on the scenic railway he swallowed his heart so many times that his throat 'ached,'" says the Record. "When he got on solid earth once more he somehow did not feel that the diet was sustaining. Sensations and scenic effects may be thrilling, but it is hard work, and going straight that is wanted in our churches. The grand thing about church and philanthropic work is that it is the simple folk—not 'the many mighty' that glorify their office by such service."

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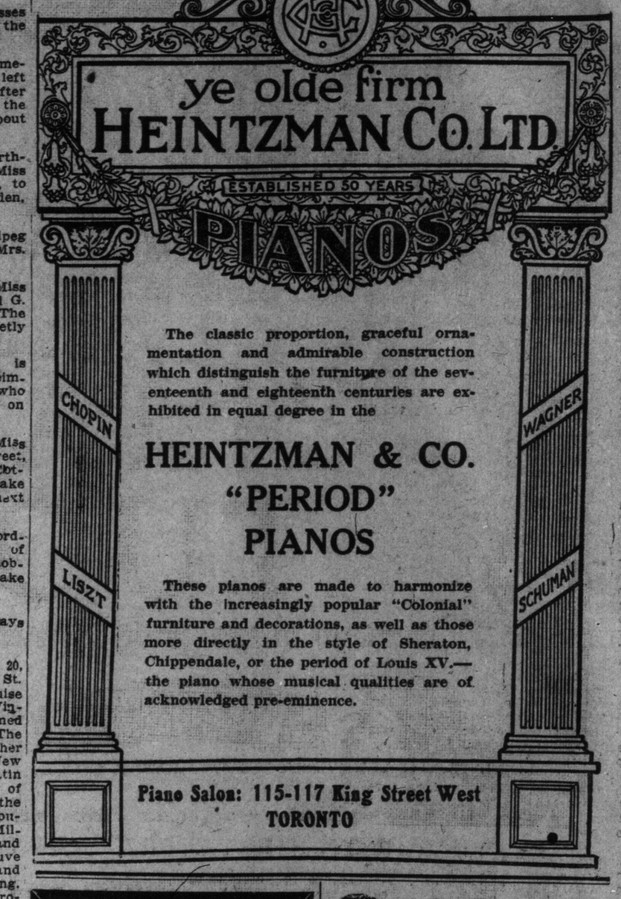

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Corner Queen's Park Avenue, Caer-Howell and Simcoe Streets. Service, 11 a.m. only. Evening service discontinued during July and August. Subject for July 24: TRUTH. Testimony meetings, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

LAKE MUSKOKA.

Rev. W. Kettlewell and wife and daughter, "Beatrice," of 37 Trillerr-avenue, Toronto, are again occupying their summer home. Miss Bagshaw of Toronto is the guest of her friend, Miss Kettlewell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and family of Pittsburg are among the early cottagers and are comfortably settled on "Bucke Island."

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mellons and family of Pittsburg are occupying their beautiful cottage, "Argyle," for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker of Stratford are in possession of their home "Kilson-it."

COONEY—LATREMOUILLE.

The marriage took place on Wednesday in St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church of Miss Katie Cooney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cooney, of Logan-avenue to Mr. Henri Lattremouille. The bride was attired in a white satin gown with real lace, and lingerie hat with white satin, she was attended by Miss Mary Cooney in a rajah silk gown with hand embroidery and leghorn hat, Mr. Julia Lattremouille acting as best man and received a pair of gold cuff links from the groom, who gave a pearl ring to the bridesmaid and a sunburst of pearls to the bride. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Lattremouille left for a wedding trip to Quebec and on their return will be at home at 234 Jones-avenue.

TOBACCO HABIT
Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.00.

LIQUOR HABIT
Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.
Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 2% Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada.

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

BREDIN'S BREADS

Commencing to-morrow, we will make our popular home-made Bread in pound-and-a-half and three-pound loaves. We make the change in size to conform to the new bread regulations.

No change in the quality—as always—always the BEST.

Besides the home-made loaf, we make special mention of

Bredin's Cream Loaf—5 CENTS.

Bredin's Wrapped Bread—5 CENTS.

Bredin's Fruit Loaf—10 CENTS.

The Bredin baking plants are the largest, most modern and most sanitary in the Dominion.
'Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585.

FREE PERFUME
WRITE TO-DAY TO
ED. PINAUD
for a sample of the latest Paris craze, ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal. An exquisite, aristocratic extract, wonderfully sweet and lasting. Send 4c. in stamps (to pay postage and packing). Large bottle retails for 75c.—6 ounces of the finest of perfumes. Ask your dealer. Write our American Offices today for sample, enclose 4c
Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, DEPT. M ED. PINAUD BLDG., N. Y.

HOUSE FLY KILLS MORE THAN BEASTS OF PREY OR POISONOUS SNAKES

Swallows Germs of Typhoid in Countless Millions—You Can Guard Against Pest by Eliminating Dirt Upon Which Insect Thrives.

The fly referred to in this article is the one most commonly found in houses —the musca domestica of Linnaeus. The house fly has developed along with the human dwelling. If there were no closed in dwelling places it is believed the house fly could not continue to exist. It thrives because mankind affords it food, protection and breeding places.

At this time of year the house fly takes on life for the ensuing summer and autumn; eggs laid last fall are ready to hatch. At first the fly is only a little worm, wriggling his tiny, grub-like form in an incubating pile of filth, rubbish or garbage. In this condition it is easily killed, and scientific men point out that it should be the duty of every person to kill it now. The house fly they say, could not exist if everything were kept perfectly clean and sanitary. Exterminate the fly worms, do away with its breeding places and there will be no flies, they say.

It's Called the Typhoid Fly.

The common house fly is coming to be known as the "typhoid fly," and it is believed when the term becomes universal that greater care will be exercised in protecting the house from its presence.

Flies swallow the germs of typhoid in countless millions, and as a result they spread a thousand times more typhoid germs in their excreta than on their feet.

It is estimated that flies kill a greater number of human beings than all the beasts of prey and poisonous serpents by spreading disease.

As soon as a fly comes out of his shell he is full grown and starts out in the world to make a living. If a house is not clean he knows it, for the fly can discern an unclean odor for several miles. As much as they like odors of filth they dislike clean smells and where the former attracts the latter repulses them. A pleasant-smelling substance—the fragance of flowers, geraniums, mignonette, lavender, or any perfumery—will drive them away.

The female fly lays her eggs in filth. All the germs fasten themselves on the spongy feet. It brings them into the house and wipes them off. The fly persons see walking over the food they are about to eat is covered with filth and germs. If there is any dirt in the house or about the premises, or those of the neighbors, he has just come from it. He stands on the sugar industriously wiping his feet. He is getting rid of disease germs, rubbing them on the sugar.

This does more to spread typhoid faver, cholera infantum and other intestinal diseases than any other cause, the scientists say.

Intestinal diseases are found to be more frequent whenever and wherever flies are most abundant, and they, and not the summer heat are the reputed active agents of its spread.

Milk forms an ideal culture material for bacilli. A few germs washed from the body of one fly may develop into millions within a few hours, and the person who drinks milk into which flies have fallen will receive large doses of bacilli which may cause serious sickness.

Means of Killing Flies.

The following methods of getting rid of flies are suggested:

To clear rooms of flies carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any similar article and drop thereon twenty drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes and distribute them about the house.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing flies, but the cheapest and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quarter of a pint of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

To quickly clear a room where there are many flies burn pyrethrum powder in the room. This stupefies the flies, when they may be swept up and burned.

Dont's.

Don't allow flies in your house.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are tolerated.

Don't allow your fruits and confections to be exposed to the swarms of flies.

Don't let flies crawl over the baby's mouth and swarm upon the nipple of its nursing bottle.

What to Do.

Dispose of waste materials in such a way that the house-fly cannot propagate, for flies breed in horse manure, decaying vegetables, dead animals and all kinds of filth. See that the garbage cans are cleaned, sprinkled with lime or kerosene oil and closely covered.

Screen all windows and doors, and insist that your grocer, butcher, baker, and every one from whom you buy foodstuffs does the same. There is more health in a well-screened house than in many a doctor's visit.

Keep flies away from the kitchen. Keep flies out of the dining-room and away from the sick, especially from those ill with contagious diseases.

CAR LINES MUST WAIT.

Manager Fleming says the street railway will make no move regarding the Ontario Railway Board's order for more car lines until the company's differences with its men are settled.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

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

UNDER WING OF POLICE BOX CARS LEAVE MIMICO

Traid of 32 Cars Steamed Quietly For London—Mr. Berry's Statement

With a formidable array of 28 or 30 constables—special constables with shining silver plates displayed on their breasts—and a more numerous and more aggressive looking contingent of strikers taking stock of proceedings, four Grand Trunk freight engines puffed and snorted around the Mimico yards Saturday morning until, at 10.30 a.m. they had disentangled a long train of 32 cars and steamed out for London. It had aboard three strike-breakers, conductor and two brakemen.

It started off without the slightest molestation. The strikers only scowled at it and let it pass.

Brownlee Pleased.

Delight is nothing compared to the tickled feelings of W. G. Brownlee, general transportation manager of the company.

"In addition to this we got two freight trains away from Port Huron, eastbound, and several way freights on the eastern division," he announced gleefully.

"Last night we got a train thru from Port Huron to Montreal. A way freight has been placed in commission between Montreal and Brockville. We also ran a thru freight to-day from St. Albans, Vt., to Brockville, in connection with the Central Vermont. We have way freights running between Montreal and Portland, Montreal and Quebec and Montreal and Rouse's Point.

Moving at Port Huron.

"A train of ore eastbound left Port Huron at 4 o'clock this morning, consisting of 22 cars or 2200 tons, consigned to the Hamilton steel works. It will pick up 16 cars of stone at Dunwas, to be used in connection with the erection of structural steel buildings. Another tra of 31 cars of export freight left Port Huron at 5 a.m. and reached Toronto early this evening.

Passenger Service Normal.

"The passenger service is nearly normal again. We handled an excursion of Belleville Old Boys, 12 cars, at 8 o'clock, and at 3 p.m. sent out 10 cars of Kingston Old Bays to their home town."

The company is going about things very cautiously, and since they have begun to reorganize their freight service are enjoining their passenger engineers to run very slowly into depots and thru stations and freight yards.

Men Also Satisfied.

Equal satisfaction with the way things are going is expressed by Vice-president S. N. Berry of the O. R. C., who returned to the city Saturday from Detroit. He expected the company would make an effort to re-establish its business, but was sanguine that they would not make a success of the venture. It was comparatively easy for the company to get its passenger trains running sufficiently to cover up appearances, but when they attempted to handle freight extensively, they would find it not so easy.

Wabash Strike Settled.

His trip to Detroit resulted in the settlement of the Wabash trouble. He agreed to allow the men to go back to work on the understanding that they would be not called upon to do any work that was previously done by the Grand Trunk. The agreement was mutual between Mr. Berry and General Superintendent Cotter of the Wabash, and the men will resume their places on the line between Buffalo and Detroit at once.

Not Dragging In C. N. R.

"I wish you would correct the impression that some of the papers have," asked Mr. Berry, "that I am trying to implicate the C. N. R. in the trouble regarding the switching they are asking their men to do coming into the Grand Trunk terminal precincts. I had no intention of implicating the C. N. R. unless they implicate themselves. All I want them to do is to continue to do as they did before the strike. We don't propose to allow the C. N. R. to force their employes into a position of 'scabs' by taking the places of men who are out on an organized strike."

Fourteen lines of freight cars stand deserted on the north side of the main tracks, while eleven lines of cars are stalled on the south side.

Several carloads of perishable freight, including beer, whisky and mineral waters that had been put on the cars for shipment were removed, unloaded into wagons and sent back to the brewers.

Progress of the World's Telephone Business.

It appears from the complete statistics of the telephone industry of the world, published for the first time by The Electrical Review and Western Electrician, that the United States is far in the lead of the rest of the world in the number of telephone stations. From the smallest beginning in 1877 the telephone business has grown so greatly that Jan. 1, 1910, 10,000,000 stations and over 24,000,000 miles of wire were in use in the world and two-thirds are in the United States. Germany leads Europe in telephone stations with over 900,000, or 150,000 more than New York City alone. The city in the United States which has the most telephone stations in proportion to population is Los Angeles, with 61,000. In Europe, Stockholm, Sweden, is following closely with 58,000 stations. The investment in this business, Jan. 1, 1910, was $1,500,000,000, or $146 per station, in all the world. Sixty-five per cent. of this entire investment is in the United States. The per capita investment in telephones in this country, $9.40, is slightly less than that of the iron and steel, foundry and machine industries. Among the European states, Switzerland has the highest investment per capita, $8.65; Sweden and Denmark have exactly the same investment per capita, $2.96; Great Britain, Germany and Norway come next, their investments being respectively $2.15, $2.25 and $2.18. The telephone investment of Austria is the small sum of $0.57 per capita. The gross revenue in Europe for 1907, the latest figures obtainable, was about $75,000,000, and for the United States for the same year about $185,000,000. In those European countries where the state owns the telephone service and conducts it as part of the postoffice and telegraph service a revenue is returned. In Germany the telephone nets the treasury $2,568,000 annually, or 2 per cent. on the capital of $136 529,000. In Great Britain a small revenue is derived from telephone operation. A comparison between Europe and the United States in the use of mail, telegrams and telephone brings out the fact that Europe makes much greater use of mail and telegrams, while in the United States the telephone is the favorite instrument used.

He Loves His Work.

The secretary of agriculture, in an address at Washington said of farming:

"The successful farmer loves his work. Every detail of it interests him. Thus Squire Plowlands proved himself a poor theologian but a grand farmer when he met one Sunday morning his tenant Hodge.

"'Where have you been, Hodge?' said the squire.

"'I've been to church sir,' Hodge replied.

"'What was the sermon about, Hodge?'

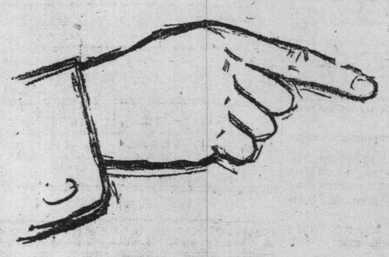
"'It was something about Joseph going down to Egypt to buy corn, squire.'

The squire brightened.

"'Did the parson say what corn is worth down there?' he asked."—Los Angeles Times.

COMING THIS WEEK

The Carl Dammann Troupe of European Acrobats at Scarboro Beach.



GEORGE LAWRENCE, BAKER

"Nobody ought to think they know what bread is best until they have tried mine."

Nobody needs to worry about the cost of bread or the bother of making the extra change to give 6 cents for a loaf. Take life easy. Get the biggest loaf for the least money. There's no bread sold at 6 cents a loaf that is one jot or tittle better than

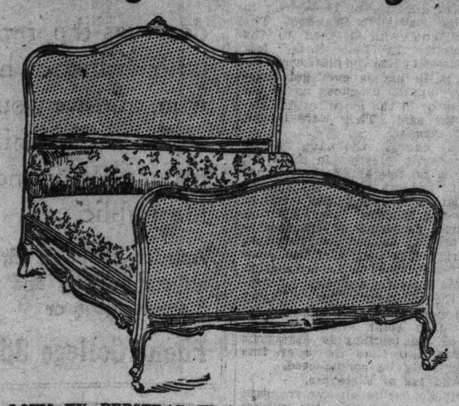
Lawrence's Home-Made At 5 CENTS Per Loaf

The biggest loaf in Toronto, solid goodness, finest flour, best flavor, highest quality. Taste a loaf and see what it's like,

Telephone College 321

Kay's July Furniture Sale

Money Saving Opportunities for the Last Seven Days of the Most Successful Furniture Sale Ever Held at Kay's



LOUIS XV. BEDSTEAD IN CIRCASSIAN WALNUT WITH CANE PANELS.

July 30th will end the most successful furniture sale ever held in this store. Enormous quantities of furniture have already been sold. We want to clear very much more—to sell as much in the last seven days as in the first fifteen. Note these extraordinary inducements:

A straight price reduction on every piece of furniture in stock, whether big or little, low priced or expensive.

Special reductions ranging from **20 to 50 per cent.** on a host of articles indicated by large tickets.

Advance shipments of new furniture imported for the fall season have already arrived and we have decided to include them in the sale.

This list of a few representative items indicates how prices have been cut on many pieces of furniture which have been blue pencilled for clearance:

CHIFFONIER NO. 52—A Colonial design, in beautifully marked crotch mahogany; one of the handsomest little chiffoniers in the store; width 26 in. Regularly $70.00, for $50 00

DRESSING TABLE NO. 1017—Width 38 in.; a Colonial design, in fine mahogany, with oval mirror. Regularly $40.00, for $32 00

BEDSTEAD NO. 880—Full double width; a plain design, with fine mahogany panels; full double size. Regularly $35.00, for $25 00

BRASS BEDSTEAD NO. 550—A pair, each bedstead 3 ft. wide, 5 uprights in each, head and foot end. Regularly, each, $21.50, for ... $14 00

SHAVING STAND NO. 2707—Golden quarter-cut oak, with triplicate mirror. Regularly $27.50, for $19 50

IRON BEDSTEAD NO. 612—Full double size, in white enamel, with brass rods and knobs. Regularly $10.75, for $8 00

IRON BEDSTEADS NO. 110—Two only, single width, in green enamel, with brass rods. Regularly, each, $7.75, for $5 00

CHINA CABINET NO. 641—Fine quarter-cut oak, finished early English; a well designed and conventional piece of furniture, exceptionally well made and finished. Regularly $42.50, for $30 00

EXTENSION TABLE NO. 6679—Fine quarter-cut oak, finished early English; round top, 48 in. in diameter, cabriole legs and claw feet. Regular $28.00, for $20 00

SECRETARY NO. 592—A splendid piece of cabinet work, in quarter-cut oak, finished early English. The design is Gothic, enriched with finely executed carving. Regularly $120, for .. $90 00

SIDEBOARD AND CHINA CABINET—Two uncommonly handsome oak pieces, in the Gothic style, with lattice panels in doors and ends of cabinet. The pair, regularly $218, for 150 00

SECRETARY NO. 101—Solid oak, with richly carved drawer fronts, writing flap and top. This secretary is of European make, and is exceedingly good value at the regular price, $45.00. July Sale price. $32 00

LIBRARY TABLE NO. 1013—Solid oak, beautifully carved; top measures 30 in. x 48 in. (This is a companion piece to Secretary No. 101.) Regularly $45, for.. $32 00

SIDE TABLE NO. 703—Top measures 18 in. x 30 in.; early English oak, with book rack below. Regularly $15.00, for $7 50

FANCY CABINET NO. 67—A charming design, imported from England; built of fine mahogany, with lines of inlay; exceptionally well made and finished. Regularly $115, for $65 00

VENETIAN PHOTO SCREENS—Two-fold, with handsome decorative panels and lining of green silk; two sizes. Regularly $20, for $10 00
Regularly $35.00, for $20 00

Bamboo Verandah Shades

The time is opportune for putting in a word concerning the comfort and coolness to be gained at trifling expense by equipping your verandah with one or more of our Bamboo Shades. We have them in these sizes ready for immediate delivery :—

6 ft. x 6 ft.	.75	10 ft. x 8 ft.	1.75
6 ft. x 8 ft.	1.00	12 ft. x 8 ft.	2.00
8 ft. x 6 ft.	1.00	Hooks, per pair	.5
7 ft. x 8 ft.	1.15	Cleats, each	.5

EARLY CLOSING NOTICE

To-day and Every Saturday during the summer months we close at 1 P.M.

Verandah Furniture

At 20 Per Cent. Off.

Chairs, Rockers, Settees, etc., strongly made of hardwood, painted red or green or varnished light, with reeded seats and reeded or slatted backs. We want to clear every piece this month. Regular prices range from $1.05 to $6.00. Clearing now at 20 per cent. off.

John Kay Company, Limited

36 and 38 King Street West, Toronto

If You Are Fat and Hot Read This Article

There is no necessity for fat people suffering as they do. Most fat people are so good-natured they do not care how they look or how they get along during the hot weather. As a matter of fact, there is a natural fat reducer that in the past several years has been demonstrating that it will reduce fat and not tear down the body or leave big, flobby rolls of skin and wrinkles. This method is the famous Marmola prescription, which is now prepared in tablet form to meet the demands of fat people in the summer and to enable them at all times to take their fat reducer after each meal. One of these little tablets taken after a meal turns that meal into good food for the blood and stops all fat-producing elements from going into the system. Marmola tablets has an army of men and women who testify to its success, and you would tire reading what they say of its triumphs. Marmola tablets not only stop producing fat in the body, but they reduce flesh at the rate of from 12 to 15 ounces a day. They are harmless and do nothing but assist nature to give to the body the nourishment it requires. They are sold at all drug stores, price 75 cents, or you may write The Marmola Co., Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Single rooms or en suite. Hot water or steam heating. Vaults, lavatories, &c.

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King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside town. Phone Main 4092. Adelaide and Maud-sts. 367

KEEN WESTERN FARMERS CATCH GRAHAM'S JOKES HILARITY AT MEETING

Minister Explains That He is Serious When He Talks of "Cool" Hudson Bay Route—Laurier's Failure to Espouse Public Ownership a Disappointment.

En Route With Laurier.

YORKTON, Sask., July 19.—(Special.)—Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals, is the jokesmith of the government, and his sallies of wit in the house of commons often detract from his more serious utterances.

At Brandon on Monday Hon. Mr. Graham was giving assurances to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association that the Hudson Bay Railway was on the point of becoming a reality, and avoiding any mention of placing the railway under the control of an independent commission, he told the farmers, who had just asked Sir Wilfrid to establish abattoirs thruout the west as the initial step towards creating a demand for dressed meat with the mother country, claiming that stock raising was a losing money proposition under present conditions, that the railway to the north would help to solve this question because the live stock would reach European markets in good shape over this "cool route."

Whether the farmers appreciated Hon. Mr. Graham's appellation as a jest on the climate of Hudson Bay or saw or thought they saw in it an attempt to draw a herring across the trail and obscure the larger question is not indicated. The fact is, the meeting broke into a roar of laughter. Quickly seeing that his point was not well taken, the minister of railways hastily sought to recover himself, and said: "This is a serious question; it is not a joke," and declared that the northern route would prove efficacious in handling cattle instead of the long haul to tidewater ports in the Maritime Provnces.

Farmers For Public Ownership.

It is evident that the Laurier government will not espouse the cause of public ownership, except as a last resort. Without disparaging the work of the railways, the farmers for the most part are a unit upon public ownership and co-operation. Neither Sir Wilfrid nor Hon. Mr. Graham gave much encouragement to the demand for advanced legislation towards this end at Brandon.

They might well have taken the resolutions of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association as representing the views of a large section of the community, having, as it has, some 195 branches scattered all over the province. These men are not inclined to take a general or evasive answer to their demands. An indefinite promise is not enough. Take the case of Sir Wilfrid's reply to the request that a spur line be built into the city from the Grand Trunk Pacific, some 14 miles to the north. The prime minister admitted the spur should be built, but all these things could not come at once. Rome was not built in a day, and they were anxious to push the line to completion from ocean to ocean.

"Now," said a prominent citizen of Brandon to The World, "that does not satify us. Brandon is fast becoming a jobbing centre. We can ship direct from our own warehouses to the east, west and south, but we have no connection whatever to the north. To ship gods to the north now we have to send our goods some distance down the line, pay a heavy freight tariff, and on the C.P.R. cart the merchandise four miles by team." The Grand Trunk Pacific offered to build the line on a bonus of $1,000,000 from the city, but such a high-handed proposal like that did not commend itself to the citizens, and they sought redress from the government. But the government is not thru with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and is probably disinclined to take an arbitrary stand at the present time, for, by the time Sir Wilfrid returns to Ottawa, a dry dock will probably be found wanting at Prince Rupert, and legislation to accomplish that will likely be introduced at the next session of parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Steals a March.

"From a tactical standpoint, Sir Wilfrid has undoubtedly stolen a march upon the Conservative leader. The people of the best—both agriculturists and tradesmen—are good spenders. While they have the money it burns. The prime minister has accurately gauged the pulse of the people, and his program, outlined by the speeches given so far, contemplates the spending of public money on a lavish scale. By the time the trip is completed, Canada will have before her projects aggregating from three to four hundred millions of dollars. In the face of this, it can easily be seen how futile any criticism of the cost of the Transcontinental Railway will be, or how much interest will be taken in strictures upon the government because of the increase of the national debt.

Little Interest in Politics.

In the face of all that is being said and written about the development of the west, it is rather surprising to find that very little interest is taken in Dominion politics in general. Ottawa is far removed from Winnipeg, and if you want westerners to follow Dominion affairs you must bring the questions to their doors. That is what Sir Wilfrid is doing, and with no small measure of success. The larger centres take their politics seriously. The meeting at Winnipeg will go down in history as one of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in the Dominion. Truly, Sir Wilfrid received an ovation that would make an ordinary man vain, but there was just as much politics in the tumult of the thousands as there was honor in it for the first minister of the crown in Canada. So was it in Brandon. The three thousand who listened to the prime minister in the winter fair building, viewed from the platform, were as fine a gathering as ever got together under similar auspices either on the prairies or in the more settled districts of the east. They were intent, eager and earnest.

Singularly enough, the navy is only yet an academic question in the west, but there is no mistaking the sympathy of his hearers when the prime minister starts to talk about terminal elevators, the Hudson Bay Railway and kindred problems of transportation, or, as was the case in Brandon, of the tariff. The people of the Prairie Provinces evince a determination in domestic matters, and that of connecting the Hudson Bay Railway with Brandon may still cause Hon. Clifford Sifton some embarrassment, in view of his telegraphic assurance three years ago that the spur line would positively be constructed.

Address of Welcome.

Sir Wilfrid's car is always fragrant with flowers. Frequently the special train is stopped, and the premier is met by the mayor and council of some thriving centre in the midst of the wheat belt with a hundred or so of citizens. An address of welcome, sometimes engrossed, more often typewritten and even penned on foolscap, tells him how welcome he is. They are glad he is here to learn at first hand the needs of the country, and hope the projects outlined in his speeches will soon be under way. Then a daintily dressed tot, some child of the prairie, like a prairie rose, comes forward with a bouquet of flowers.

At Carman a gathering of this kind brought Sir Wilfrid to the platform, and as The Sunday World correspondent stood beside the premier, it was interesting to watch the face of the child. Timidly she came forward with her precious handful, and then turned quickly to hide herself in the crowd. But no. Stepping off the coach, Sir Wilfrid with kindly, gracious manner, caught her left arm as she handed him the flowers with the right.

"Now, my dear little girl," he said, "just tell me your name."

The little maid's breast heaved, and her lips murmured some inarticulate phrase, and in less time than it takes to tell it a kiss from the prime minister of the Dominion assured her that she had a friend in the big man. "I am very glad to meet you," he said, and a moment more she was gone. Just an incident it was, but what memories that child will preserve, who can tell.

H. Willmot.

THIS WORLD OF NOISES.

Editor Sunday World: I have read just lately in The World the complaint of one who signs "Protestor" who evidently has neither the nerve nor the good common sense to be appreciative.

The bulldog, the tom cat, the milkman, the huckster, our little children and the dear old church bells have all been placed under ban because some people have a case of nerves.

Why, very often in the still hours of the night I am awakened by "Big Ben" with its ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong, and I know that it is a quarter to some hour, but what hour? Then I listen. Presently an old nigger cat mounts the high board fence under my window with his Tom-come-out! Tom come-out! And comewhere 'neath a pile of boards comes back the answer: No-I-won't, no-I-won't. But all the same Tom does come out and mount the fence and sings a splendid tenor to our black cat's contralto. Ah! not for long. Hark! Up goes a window and I hear a thud, thud, thud. The startled quadruped in the next yard says: Bow-wow-wow, whose dog art thou? And far away in the distance comes back the answer: I'm my master's dog; whose dog art thou? Then a heavily laden wagon comes rumbling down the street and stops. There's a clinking of bottles and on it goes again.

Ah! It is broad daylight. The church bells are ringing. I have slept too long; and thru the open windows of The Children's Aid Society I hear the little children singing, "Jesus loves me, this I know, for the Bible tells me so."

In my back yard one Sunday morning I found an old shoe, a bottle of ink and the remains of a lemon intended for the cats.

Oh, "Protestor!" Keep your old shoes for your friend's wedding. Don't squeeze all the sour out of your lemon, and save your ink for better purposes. For:

"This world is full of music if we would only hear,
Sweet songs would ever greet us our burdened hearts to cheer."

Yankee Jackson.

Dr. Clifford and His New Degree.

The Westbourne Park Record, an organ of the London, England, Church, of which Dr. John Clifford is pastor, makes felicitious reference in its July issue to the action of McMaster University in conferring the degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Clifford at its last convocation.

Dr. Clifford already holds the degrees of B. A., B. Sc., M. A., and LL. B., all of the University of London, England. It was impossible for him to be personally present at the ceremony, but he sent the following letter to the chancellor of McMaster:

"It is most kind of your committee to make the offer named in your letter. I appreciate it very highly. I do not forget my visit to McMaster University in 1897. The admiration for your work kindled then abides, and my thankfulness for the great work you are doing for Canada has been increased by reading the Calendar of the university. I shall be glad to be linked with a university of such high distinction and noble ideals, and grateful to the senate for the degree, and regret that it is not possible for me to attend the meeting of convocation, and express my thanks in person.

"With kind regards to yourself, and best wishes for the future of McMaster University,

"I am, sincerely yours,
"John Clifford."

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week are Messrs. W. G. Gooderham and W. R. Brock.

DRINK, Tobacco and Drug Habits CURED

New System of Treatment. Recently Discovered Remedy that Cures Rapidly and Permanently. Marvellous Results obtained that makes our remedy one of the wonders of Modern Medicine. Patients cured secretly at their own homes against their own will and knowledge. No suffering, no injections, no loss of time, or detention from business, no bad after effects.

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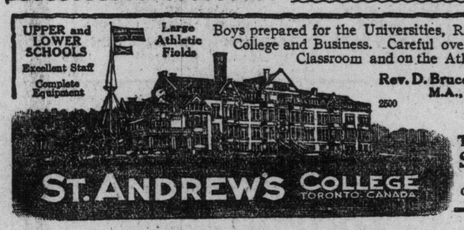

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE TORONTO, CANADA

Autumn Term Opens Sept. 13 1910

Calendar sent on Application

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The University Schools,
University, Toronto.
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At the Outset

Young married couples should start their housekeeping careers aright. Remember, Mrs. June-Bride, that

Eddy's Indurated Ware

is the BEST on the market. Also that

Eddy's "SILENT" Matches

are absolutely Safe and Harmless.

Matches, Paper of All Descriptions, Woodenware, Pails, Tubs and Washboards

Tomlin's Bread

deserves the reputation which it has won, and we would sound a warning to our good friends, the public.

Ask for Tomlin's Bread at your grocer's and see that you get it, or

Phone College 3561

MUSIC FESTIVAL AT HANLAN S

Military Bands Every Day, With Special Program Thursday.

Preparations have been completed for the holding of a grand musical festival at Hanlan's Point this week. The concerts will be given by the local military bands, the conductors of which are making special efforts to make their program as artistic and interesting as possible, and no doubt they will succeed and that the concerts will prove to be the most enjoyable event of the summer season. On Monday the concerts will be given by the 48th Highlanders, Tuesday the Body Guards, Wednesday the Grenadiers, Thursday afternoon the Grenadiers, Thursday evening, massed bands of the 48th Highlanders, Queen's Own and Grenadiers will give a combined concert. Friday the Queen's Own, Saturday, 48th Highlanders. These concerts are given both afternoon and evening.

Program to be performed at Hanlan's Point, Thursday evening, by the combined bands of the Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders, commencing at 8 p.m.

Patriotic march—In Old Quebec .....
....A. W. Hughes
(Introducing La Vie Canadienne and O Canada).
Overture—Bohemian Girl ....Balfe
(Conductor, Mr. Timpson, Q. O. R.).
Reminiscences of England ....F. Godfrey
Down among the Dead Men, a Lullaby, a Country Dance, Barbara Allen, Sally in our Alley, Sir Roger di Coverley, Tom Bowling, The Keel Row (with variations), Home Sweet Home, Bay of Biscay, Rule Britannia.
(Conductor, Mr. Waldron, Royal Grenadiers.)
Song—The Garden of Roses .....
....Dempsey & Schmid
Performed by six cornets.
(Conductor, Mr. Slatter, Highlanders.)
Song—(vocal), Volunteers ...Harry Meade
Cornet Solo—Polka Brillante....Bertman
(C. Savage.)
Patrol—British American ... .Dalbey
(Intermission.)
March—International ... .Frank Clegg
Reminiscences of all Nations..F. Godfrey
Comprising the following national airs, Hearts of Oak (England); Schubert's Serenade and the Watch by the Rhine, (Germany); St. Patrick was a Gentleman and St. Patrick's Day, (Ireland); Austrian Hymn, Hungarian March, La Marsellaise, Russian Hymn, Yankee Doodle, Auld Robin Grey and The Garb of Old Gaul, (Scotland); The Cachuca, (Spain); Italian National Air, Turkish March, The Maple Leaf, (Canada).
(Conductor, Mr. Slatter, Highlanders.)
Vocal Number—(Selected) ....
....by 48th Highlanders Choir.
Tone Pictures—North and South..Bendix
(Conductor, Mr. Timpson, Q. O. R.)
Grand Tatto and Finale ....
....Dr. Mackenzie Rogan
(Conductor, Mr. Waldron, Royal Grenadiers.)
God Save the King.

PAPERNICK—GRIESMAN.

One of the most remarkable weddings took place last week, when Sarah Griesman of Winnipeg was united in marriage to Harris Papernick of Toronto. The ceremony was performed in the Teraulay-street Synagogue, which was decorated with palms. The bride, who was given away by her mother, looked charming in a white liberty satin dress, covered with pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Papernick, cousin of the groom, who wore a cream crepe de chine dress; Miss Copeman and Miss Goodman were both dressed alike in cream satin dresses, while Miss Steinberg wore a white lace over satin, all carrying bouquets of pink roses and carnations. The groomsmen were M. Segal, D. Froman, J. Goodman, H. Steinberg. Miss Gertie Breslin, niece of the groom, and Miss Pearl Griesman, sister of the bride, were the flower girls, and looked smart in lace dresses, and carried bouquets of pink and white roses. While the ceremony was being performed a choir was singing composed of a number of boys. After the ceremony supper was served in the Sons of England parlors, after which there was dancing. Among the 400 guests present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Papernick, parents of the groom, and Mrs. Griesman, mother of the bride, who helped to entertain their many friends. Mrs. H. Breslin of Whitby, sister of the groom, was in a dainty amethyst satin dress; Mrs. H. Engle of Oshawa, sister of the groom, wore a handsomely trimmed peach-colored satin dress. Mr. S. Papernick of Winnipeg, brother of the groom, was best man. Mrs. S. Papernick of Winnipeg, sister of the bride, looked handsome in an ecru lace over satin. Mr. H. Engle of Oshawa and Mr. H. Breslin of Whitby were also present. There were many friends from Vienna, Berlin, London, New York, Edmonton, Dryden, Windsor, Lindsay, Peterboro and Hamilton.

Many telegrams and cables were received from friends who were unable to attend the wedding, in all numbering about seventy. Mr. and Mrs. H. Papernick will reside at 99 McCaul-street, Toronto, after spending their honeymoon in Detroit, Cleveland and New York.

Concert for Sick Children.

A concert was held at the residence of Mrs. W. Benson, 595 Lake Shore, Hanlan's Point, under the auspicious of the following: Harold Benson, Gertrude Murphy, Gordon Benson, Irene Pym, Elva Pym, Alma Isaac, Marjory Coo, Wilfrid Benson, Mabel Benson, Reta Palmer, Helen Murphy. Mr. Coo was chairman. There were 35 present. The proceeds were donated to the Hospital For Sick Children.

FOR SALE
Fine Solid Brick Residence, High Park District
$5200.00
Leaving city must sell at once
Apply to Owner, Room 200, McKinnon Building
Phone Main 7728

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY — SINGLE FARE FOR CIVIC HOLIDAY

Good going all trains Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 30, 31, Aug. 1.
RETURN LIMIT AUG. 2
Through Sleeper For COBALT TEMAGAMI COCHRANE
LV. TORONTO 10.10 P.M. DAILY
FAST TRAIN Muskoka Lakes
12.15 NOON.
NO STOPS. CAFE-PARLOR CAR AND COACHES.
Immediate connection Steamer Cherokee for all lake ports.
City Ticket Office, southeast corner King and Yonge Sts., or R. L. Thompson, D.P.A., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
PASSENGER TRAINS ARE RUNNING REGULARLY OVER The Only Double Track Line
TO MONTREAL, LONDON, DETROIT, CHICAGO, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO and NEW YORK, leaving TORONTO as follows:
FOR MONTREAL—9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.15 p.m.
FOR LONDON, DETROIT AND CHICAGO—8 a.m., 4.40 p.m. (International Limited), and 11 p.m.
FOR NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO AND NEW YORK—9 a.m., 4.32 and 6.10 p.m.
FOR GEORGIAN BAY, via Penetang—11.50 a.m.
FOR MUSKOKA AND LAKE OF BAYS—12.05 noon.
FOR SARNIA and Northern Navigation Company's steamers — 8 a.m., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
The Dining Car service and Pullman equipment is second to none.
Full information at City Ticket Office, northwest cor. King and Yonge Sts. Phone Main 4209.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO. "Shooting the Rapids" Steamers
"Toronto" & "Kingston"
Leave 3 p.m. Daily.
1000 Islands and return $12.50
Montreal and return $24.50
Quebec and return $33.50
Saguenay River and return $46.50
Including Meals and Berth.
Steamer "Belleville" leaves Toronto 7.30 p.m. every Tuesday for Bay of Quinte, Montreal and intermediate ports.
Ticket office, 46 Yonge-street, cor. Wellington-street.

NIAGARA CENTRAL ROUTE
St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Welland.
Steamers leave Yonge Street Wharf daily (except Sunday) 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m.
Every day, good two days: Niagara Falls, N.Y., $1.50; Buffalo, $2.00.
Wednesday and Saturday: Niagara Falls and return, $1.25; Port Dalhousie and return (2 p.m. boat), 50c.
Special rates for week-end trips.
For information phone Main 2553.
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Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$2.50 and Up per day. American Plan.
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Canada's leading central resort. High-class Modern Family Hotel. American and European plan. Furnished Bungalows for rent. Free Garage for Automobilists.
Special week-end rates.
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500 Train Men and Yard Men
Rates of Pay as Follows
CONDUCTORS from $100 to $140
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} Per Month
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Apply to
U. E. Gillen, Superintendent
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ADA NOBLE, 57 Adelaide East. Main 7208. ed7

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE, in the live town of Smith's Falls, carriage and general repair shop, with electric power. Ill-health is the cause for selling. Apply to Box 535, Smith's Falls, Ont. 5671
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WALL STREET offers unusual opportunities for bargains in stocks and bonds. Send for our special letter explaining. Jones & Co., 30 Broad-street, New York.

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"THE BELMONT," 77 Pembroke street—Rooms and apartments. Terms moderate. Take Sherbourne street car. Phone Main 5220. ed7
WINONA PARK HOTEL, Winona, Ont.—An ideal place for rest and recreation; a modern appointed summer hotel, particularly suited for ladies and children; splendid boating, fishing, fine beach for bathing, large park and grounds; situated in the heart of the garden of Canada; rates moderate. 37tf

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WOULD you marry if suited? Matrimonial paper containing hundreds advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. A. F. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. 7777
WOULD wealthy lady like as husband a refined, educated and Christian gentleman, highly accomplished in music and art, fine voice, don't chew, smoke or drink? Agents and triflers ignored. Address J. J. Johnson, care of Toronto World.

FLORISTS.
NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths —554 Queen West, College 3709; 11 Queen East, Main 3708. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5784. ed7

DENTAL SPECIALISTS.
50 CENTS—Painless extraction of teeth; gas administered, $1. Dr. Knight, Specialist. 445a Yonge-street, opposite College-street. ed7tf

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., the old established firm. Longest experience. Head office Royal Bank Building, 10 King-street East, Toronto. Branches Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver. ed7

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GALVANIZED iron skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

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THE CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO. Limited, Manning Chambers, crushed stone, $1.25 per ton, on wagons, at Jarvis-street Wharf. ed7

HELP WANTED
Conductors and Brakemen WANTED
Experienced railroad conductors and brakemen wanted to take the place of men on strike. Good wages. Apply between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at No. 6 Agnes-street.
CLERKS to sell articles much needed in every home, especially by working men, good salary, permanent position. If you are working for small salary behind the counter, write to-day—you can double your wages, and be your own boss. Apply Box 53, world. ed7tf
LITERARY MAN wanted to represent us in Toronto; part time only required; good pay. Cochrane Publishing Co., Tribune Building, New York.
SALESMAN as local manager to handle Formacone, the formaldehyde disinfector; 100,000 in use. Also complete line formaldehyde fumigators, disinfectants, floor oil, sanitary sweeping compound, insecticides and sanitary supplies. Goods used by United States Government, N.Y. Central R.R. and Pennsylvania R.R. This territory open. The Formacone Co., 50 Church street, New York.
WANTED—Three high-grade salesmen, strong on advertising, for most attractive advertising plan to retail dealers; forty dollars cash paid on approval of orders; good salesmen selling three to six orders weekly; references required. Address Box 418, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A. 67

TEACHER WANTED.
TEACHER WANTED—For Beech Hill, S.S. No. 15, Hope; one having experience preferred; salary, $400; duties to commence Aug. 15; state qualifications and experience. Apply to James C. Gray, Sec.-Treas., Garden Hill Postoffice, Ont.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A number of high grade marine engines, various powers. On exhibition at Room 4, 5 King-street West. Phone Main 3997.
PACKARD—24-horse-power, seven-seater, complete, excellent condition; fullest inspection invited. Apply Hutchinson Bros., rear of 363½ Spadina avenue.
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH on 5 postal cards 25c. 297½ Yonge, corner Gerrard.

ARTICLES WANTED.
ONTARIO land grants, located and unlocated, purchased for cash. E. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed7

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 28 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

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LUNCH at Orrs' Restaurant and partake of the life essentials—pure food, pure air and pure water. Best 25c meals. Special Sunday dinner, 35c. Entrance, 44 Richmond-street East, also at 45 Queen-street East. ed7

MASSAGE.
MASSAGE (Scandinavian), Mme. Constantin, 80 Brunswick-avenue. College 6478. ed7
MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity, Mrs. Colbram, 755 Yonge. N. 2229. ed7
FACIAL and body massage—Baths, medical electricity, Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament-street. Phone North 2493. ed7

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
FRED W. FLETT, Druggist, issues marriage licenses, 502 West Queen, opposite Portland. Open evenings. No witnesses required. ed7

BUTCHERS.
THE ONTARIO MARKET, 432 Queen West, John Goebel, College 806. ed7

PRINTING
BUSINESS CARDS, wedding announcements, dance, party, tally cards; office and business stationery. Adams, 401 Yonge. ed7tf

MEDICAL.
DR. SNIDER, 42 Carlton-street. Specialist, Stomach, Skin, Blood, Urinary Diseases and Discharges; Varicocele, Rupture, Stricture, Hydrocele, all Nervous and Sexual Weaknesses; Male, Female. ed7tf

The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending August 31st, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, Sept. 1st next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.
Toronto, July 31st, 1910.

Wheat Market a Trading Affair Trade Awaits Further Crop News

Chicago Options Sell Lower Under Profit-Taking Operations—Winnipeg Market Under Pressure.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, July 23.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day ½d to ⅝d higher than yesterday; corn unchanged to ¼d higher.

At Chicago July wheat closed to-day ⅜c lower; July corn, ½c higher, and July oats ⅜c lower.

July wheat at Winnipeg closed ⅝c lower; July oats 1¼c lower.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat 88, contract 94; corn 246, 59; oats 198, 103.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day 146 cars, against 120 a week ago, and 37 a year ago.

Northwest receipts of wheat were 165 cars, against 160 a week ago, and 120 a year ago.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Yr. Ago.
Wheat, receipts	955,000	1,190,000
do. shipments	547,000	445,000
Corn, receipts	381,000	406,000
do. shipments	228,000	420,000
Oats, receipts	562,000	292,000
do. shipments	367,000	338,000

Crop Reports.

Snow says: While present conditions of the corn crop is satisfactory, the rains thru Iowa and Nebraska were light and scattered and further hot, dry weather now would make trouble in this part of the corn belt.

A Paris cable yesterday reported that the damage to the French crop would amount to about one-quarter of the usual yield.

Broomhall's Russian agent cables that the weather in Southeast Russia has become cooler with light scattered showers, and this will help to relieve the drought.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $6.20; second patents, $5.70; strong bakers', $5.50.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.23½; No. 2 northern, $1.19½, track, lake ports.

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 39c to 40c outside.

Wheat—No. 2 mixed or white, $1.09 to $1.10, nominal.

Mill feed—Manitoba bran, $20 per ton; shorts, $22, track, Toronto; Ontario bran, $20 in bags. Shorts, 50c more.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c outside.

Barley—No. 2, 52c to 53c; No. 3X, 50c to 51c; No. 3, 45c to 47c outside.

Peas—No. 2, 70c to 71c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c; No. 3 yellow, 67c, c.i.f., Midland or Collingwood; No. 2 yellow, 73c; No. 3 yellow, 72c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2, 68c.

Ontario flour—New wheat flour for export, $4.25, Montreal, car lots, buyers' bags.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Wheat—July $1.16⅝, October $1.08¾, December, $1.07.
Oats—July 41⅛c, October 42⅞c.

Toronto Sugar Market.

Granulated, $5.50 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.90 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, $5 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

FRUIT MARKET.

Raspberries were the best sellers on the Scott-street market on Saturday, holding around 9c to 11c per basket, with a few choice ones at 12c. Other fruits were practically unchanged.

Trading was only moderately active, while the supply was of about usual volume.

The following prices were current:

New apples, hamper	$1 25 to $1 50
Apricots (Cal.), box	1 50 ....
Bananas, bunch	1 50 ....
Beans, new, basket	0 35 0 40
Beets, dozen	0 25 ....
Blueberries, 11-quart bask.	1 00 ....
Cabbage, crate	1 25 1 50
Cantaloupes, crate	4 00 4 25
Carrots, dozen	0 40 ....
Celery, bunch	0 50 ....
Cherries, basket	1 00 1 25
Cucumbers, basket	0 65 0 75
Currants, black, basket	1 25 1 50
Currants, black, box	0 11 0 12
Currants, red, basket	0 50 0 65
Currants, red, box	0 05 0 07
Green peas, basket	0 35 0 40
Grapes (Cal.), box	3 00 ....
Gooseberries, crate	0 75 ....
Lawton berries, box	0 14 0 15
Lemons, box	6 25 6 50
Onions, Spanish, crate	2 75 ....
Oranges, case	5 00 5 50
Peaches (Cal.), box	1 25 2 25
Pears (Cal.) box	3 50 ....
Plums, crate	1 25 1 75
Potatoes, new, bbl	2 75 3 00
Raspberries, box	0 09 0 11
Peppers, green	0 60 ....
Squash, crate	1 25 ....
Tomatoes, 4-basket carrier	1 25 ....
Watermelons	0 25 0 50

Chicago Markets.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Manufacturers' Life Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	July 22. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	108½	108¼	106½	107¼ 108¼
Sept	105⅞	105½	106	105¼ 105⅝
Dec.	108	107¾	107⅞	107¼ 107⅜
May	111⅞	111½	111⅝	111 111⅛
Corn—				
July	61	61⅜	62	61⅜ 61⅛
Sept.	62¾	62⅝	63⅜	62⅞ 62⅜
Dec.	59⅜	59⅝	60⅞	59⅝ 60¼
May	61⅝	63⅝		62¼ 61⅝ 62¼
Oats—				
July	41⅞	41⅝	41⅜	41¼ 41⅞
Sept	39¼	39½	39⅝	38⅜ 38¾
Dec.	40⅛	40	40⅜	39⅞ 39¾
May	42½	42⅝	42⅝	42 42⅛
Pork—				
July	25.89	25.85	25.80	25.80 25.80
Sept	21.75	21.57	21.60	21.55 21.57
Lard—				
July	11.75	11.65	11.65	11.65 11.65
Sept	11.80	11.75	11.75	11.67 11.70
Ribs—				
July	12.10	11.97	11.97	11.97 11.97
Sept.	11.65	11.60	11.60	11.50 11.50

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Wheat—Market movements last week were comparatively small and altho spring wheat prospects showed no improvement, heavy realizing on all advances was in evidence, more attention being paid to coming new winter wheat offerings and its result on cash values. Leaders inclined to profits, checking advance. Market still has appearance of a trading affair until effect of winter wheat movement on cash values is more apparent. On all sharp declines purchase. Be content with moderate profit.

New York Dairy Market.

New York, July 23.—Butter—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 6073.

Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 2674.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 11,014; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, 29c to 32c; do., brown, 25c to 28c; fresh gathered seconds, 16c to 17c.

CATTLE MARKETS

United States Exchanges Steady and Unchanged—Hogs Firm.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 1270; feeling steady. Dressed beef, unchanged at 9c to 12½c for native; Texas beef, 8½c to 10c; exports, 583 cattle and 4356 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 865; veals and buttermilks, steady; western lower; good veals sold at $10.50; common western calves, $4.75; city dressed veals, 13½c to 16c; dressed buttermilks, 11c to 13c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4029; sheep steady; lambs active and higher; sheep, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $7 to $7.87½.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 225 head; steady, prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 50 head; active and 75c lower; $7 to $10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; active and 10c to 20c higher, heavy, $9 to $9.10; mixed, $9.20 to $9.45; yorkers, $9.50 to $9.90; pigs, $9.75 to $9.90; roughs, $7.65 to $7.80; stags, $6 to $6.75; dairies, $8.75 to $9.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400 head; slow; sheep steady, lambs 25c lower; lambs, $5.50 to $7.50; yearlings, $5.75 to $6.25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $4.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 800; market steady; beeves $5 to $8.40; Texas steers, $3.60 to $5.70; western steers, $5 to $6.80; stockers and feeders, $4.15 to $6.40; cows and heifers, $4.60 to $6.65; calves, $6.75 to $8.75.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 8000; market steady; light, $8.70 to $9.10; mixed $8.30 to $8.95; heavy, $8.05 to $8.80; rough, $8.05 to $8.25; good to choice heavy, $8.25 to $8.80; pigs, $8.75 to $9.10; bulk of sales, $8.45 to $8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at 4000; market steady; native, $2.60 to $4.25; western, $2.50 to $4.25; yearlings, $4.10 to $5.50; lambs, native, $4.50 to $7.40; western, $4.50 to $7.50.

EASIER TO DIE THAN WORK

Shiftless and Improvident ,Took His Own Life.

PARRY SOUND, July 23.—(Special.)—A man named James Lawler of this place shot himself thru the temple shortly after 9 o'clock this morning with a small single-shot Steven pistol. Doctors Limbert and Tindy were called and had him removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he is likely to die at any time.

Lawler was a man about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and two little daughters. He was an idle and somewhat useless man, and it is thought that, finding himself without means of living, and too lazy to work, he decided to put an end to his life.

SHOT BY A MADMAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd, the wife of Divisional Passenger Agent W. H. Shepherd of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was shot and instantly killed by George C. Creley at her home in this city to-day. Insanity is given as the cause.

Creley is the father of Mr. Shepherd's first wife, and has made his home with the Shepherds. For the past month he has shown signs of insanity, and a week ago the Shepherds had him examined by physicians who ordered him removed to an institution.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF.

A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be rapidly and easily cured in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any persons having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 322, No. 40 West Thirty-third-street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a "Trial Treatment."

Civic Holiday Outings

at very low round-trip rates, are being offered by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company to Rochester, Kingston, 1000 Islands, Brockville and Prescott. Tickets are good going Saturday, July 30th, at 3 p. m., and good for return leaving destination Monday, August 1st, reaching Toronto Tuesday morning, August 2nd. For full particulars of these delightful trips apply at ticket office, 46 Yonge-street, corner Wellington-street. ed 7

AFTER THE WAR—PEACE.

Editor Burgoyne and Editor Elson, rival newspapermen of St. Catharines, have been conducting a fierce warfare over the question of circulation. But outside of that they are good friends, according to Elson, who, after the fight was over, made himself and his contemporary the subject of an editorial, explaining that tho editors may scrap, with inkpots and quills as their weapons, when they meet on the street or at the club they are quite chummy. The Sunday World artist depicts the belligerent editors walking arm in arm up St. Paul-street of the saintly city. Note the calm expression of the rear section of Burgoyne's coat and the peaceful attitude of Elson's silk tile. The saints will be glad to know that the whole affair is over, and that the twain are back on the job of booming the Garden City.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE WONDERFUL NEWS ABOUT THE AUTOPRESS ?

One of the Greatest Money-Making Machines Ever Invented

It gives you the Readiest Means of Starting a Fortune that you have had since the formative days of the Linotype Company, that has already paid its shareholders

OVER $20,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS

A MARVELOUS MACHINE.

The Autopress is a perfect marvel among machines which have revolutionized manufactures. It is a Printing Press that works automatically. It takes the place of five of the ordinary presses now in use, and, in addition to other economies, saves the wages of 4 men.

IN PRACTICAL USE NOW.

The Autopress is not an experiment. It is a demonstrated success. Hundreds are in daily use now all over this continent, making more money for printers than any machine they ever had. Their letters (open to you) show what they think of it. Ownership in such an enterprise is rarely obtainable because big capitalists usually secure all the shares and keep them for themselves.

AN IMMENSE FUTURE.

The possibilities of profit for shareholders in Autopress are very great. The beauty of it is that its returns are sure. It is a legitimate manufacturing enterprise. Its product is sold before it is made and the profits are enormous.

OVER 100 PER CENT. PROFIT.

The Autopress sells for $1750, and it costs less than $750. Just think what that means! On every $1750 worth of business the company makes $1000 above all expenses. This great profit is possible because printers must have the machines. Salesmen are not needed. The machine sells itself.

SHARES PROTECTED.

The shares of this company give you the fullest possible protection for your investment. Almost every dollar earned is divided among the Preference Shares. And, further, these shares cannot help earning big dividends.

THE NEAREST PARALLEL.

The nearest parallel to Autopress as a dividend payer is Linotype (automatic typesetter). Its shares sold originally for almost nothing. Look at them now. Over $20,000,000 have already been paid as dividends and the company is not yet 10 years old. Both the Linotype and the Autopress are used by printers, but they can use 5 Autopresses to one Linotype.

Officers, Directors and Advisory Board

A. E. Smiley, President, brother of A. E. Smiley, President of the National Licorice Co., of U. S. and Canada.
Jas. Rascover, President New York News Bureau, Director, United Press Association, Hamilton Press; President A. Frank & Co.; Director Central News Bureau, London.
C. B. Strecker, Director, Federal Trust Co., President Commercial Financial Printing Co., President Commercial Financial Press Ass'n., Publisher The Boston Financial News.
M. D. Kopple, Attorney at Law, President of the Autopress Co., U. S.; Vice-President Flushing National Bank.
Fred Little, Vice-President of the Canadian Autopress Co., Capitalist.
W. J. McCormack, retired. Formerly in wholesale grocery business in Toronto.
Geo. L. Crum, Secretary connected with the Equitable Life Ass'ce Co.
Frank Lier, Publisher and Printer.
R. A. Freeman, Supt. of the Autopress Co., formerly with Miehle Printing Press Co.
J. H. Freeman, Patent Attorney, formerly with U. S. patent office.
L. F. Tellenne, Importer of Precious Stones, New York City and Toronto.
C. H. Torrey, Treasurer. Formerly secretary of the Autopress Co., U. S. Company's barristers, Masten, Starr, Spence & Cameron, Toronto.

A FEW OF THE HUNDREDS OF OUR TESTIMONIALS:

Montreal Gazette.

The Canadian Autopress Co.,
77 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
Gentlemen: Referring to your enquiry of 23rd inst., we have had an Autopress running in our plant for nearly a year, and find it doing quite as good work to-day as it did when we first installed it.
In a large Printing Plant such as we have, the Autopress fills a place that makes it—we believe—a very valuable little machine, and we consider that, as compared with presses generally, it ranks to hold its place very well as a money-maker.
We are glad to note that you propose manufacturing this machine in Canada, and hope they will be—if possible—better than those manufactured in the United States. Yours truly,
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., Ltd.
Smeaton White, Man. Director.

Chicago, Ill.

Regarding the Autopress, we wish to state just a few words in its favor. We think it a little wonder, and since it has been running, with due credit to your Mr. Julius Moses, it has proven very satisfactory.
Wishing you continued success, and hoping to be able to put in another soon, we remain,
Very truly,
ROSENTHAL BROS.

Fort Smith, Ark.

You ask us how we like our Autopress by this time. This is rather a hard question for the writer to answer, simply for the reason that he has not the control of the English language necessary to express his admiration and satisfaction. Yours very truly,
WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK,
Per Lick.

Germania Fire Insurance Co.

In compliance with your request, we take pleasure in stating that the Autopress which you installed in our Printing Department last December has fully proven what you have claimed for it. We have given the press a thorough test, and gladly testify that the work turned out is most satisfactory. We find that we can produce more matter with this press than could be done by three platen presses. Yours truly,
GUSTAV KEHR, Secretary.

Toronto Globe.

Having inspected the Autopress this day, I wish to say that it is my opinion that it is certainly far above any printing press that I have seen, and I have been in the printing business for almost twenty-three years.
The automatic feeder is certainly a simplicity in itself. The easy access for making ready, the splendid ink distribution, the perfect register device are some of the good points in the Autopress that appeal to me.
I can't express it any better than to say that it is a printing press that every printer must or should have. Yours very truly,
Foreman Globe Press Room,
G. ODELL.
The Canadian Autopress Co.,
10 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

We cannot express ourselves in a more definite manner than sending our check for $3500, which covers your invoice for two machines.
You will note, also, that they were installed in our factory building with the understanding that we could have sixty days' trial. Long before the expiration of this time we were perfectly satisfied and pleased with our purchase, and we pay for the machines as stated above, after we had operated about a month.
This transaction has been very satisfactory. The payment of our bill before the time specified in your contract will convey to you and to others our opinion of the machines.
We gave you an order for two and regret that order was not made out for four.
We are operating the machines for 25 per cent. less than your estimate figure that it would cost us and we find the machines capable of doing any commercial job that is printed and at high speed. The Autopresses have become known as the machines to fall back on, when we are behind, or have been delayed, and we desire to make up for lost time.
Trusting that this will give you an idea of what is thought of your press and wishing you all the success that you are justly entitled to for the production of such a machine, I am, Yours very truly,
JOS. J. RAFTER,
Manager Printing Department.

Toronto News.

Toronto, July 21st, 1910.
Messrs. The Autopress Co. of Canada,
10 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Gentlemen:
After seeing the Autopress in operation this afternoon, I might say that I was very much impressed with this machine. The high speed, perfect registration, distribution and uniform impression makes it, in my mind, the most perfect piece of printing machinery that I have ever had the pleasure of examining.
I have not the slightest doubt in saying that it will make a big hit with the Job Printer.
Wishing you every success, I remain, Yours very truly,
W. J. WILSON,
Foreman News Composing Room.

Toronto Mail.

The Canadian Autopress Co.,
10 Adelaide St. W., City.
Dear Sirs:
Some time ago I was given an opportunity to examine your Autopress with a view to expressing an unbiased opinion regarding its utility and construction.
A variety of the work done on the Autopress was first submitted for inspection, and proved the essential features, such as register, even and uniform distribution and impression to be perfect. The marvelous speed at which the Autopress turns out this expellent class of work is at once a distinctive feature, while the precision and certainty of the automatic feeding mechanism, the general design, proportion and arrangement of its parts, combined with the superior quality of materials and workmanship embodied in its construction, easily render the Autopress capable of the highest efficiency and durability yet attained. Respectfully yours,
A. J. PHILLIPS, Mechanical Supt.
The Mail Printing Company.

Toronto World.

Toronto, July 21, 1910.
Gentlemen: Having carefully examined the Autopress, I take pleasure in testifying to its simplicity and practicability. A press that will run 5000 impressions an hour and 4000 on color work is certainly the coming press. The distribution on the Autopress is the most perfect. The Autopress is as great a revolution in the pressroom as the Linotype in the composing-room.
A. B. NICHOLS,
Foreman World Comp. Room.

Autopress can be seen in operation at Toronto (10 Adelaide St. W.), at London (London Advertiser) and at Montreal (Montreal Gazette). Ask any of these gentlemen what they think of the machine and its future.

THE ERECTION OF A FACTORY IN CANADA is the prime necessity. To raise additional funds for this purpose a limited number of the 7 per cent. Preference Shares will be offered in a series of allotments at **advancing prices** until all are sold.

The stock is started at a very low price. If you are alive to your opportunity you will buy now, ahead of the quick advance that is coming.

$4 A SHARE PAR $5

Bear in mind this price is on the first allotment only. You owe it to yourself and your family to investigate at once and get in while the price is low.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON ☞ TO

THE Canadian Autopress Company LIMITED

Fiscal Offices: 10 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Can.

Can. Autopress Co., 10 Adelaide St. W., Toronto:
Kindly send me proof of the positive and complete success of the Autopress as a labor saving and money making invention; and also evidence as to the safety and dividend earning possibilities of the stock. This request places me under no obligation to purchase stock, but I am interested to the extent that I would like to have your literature, which is to be sent to me free.
Yours truly,
Name .....
Address .....
Province .....
Write your Name and Address Plainly.

Terminal Site Contract Ratified.

QUEBEC, July 23.—The contract ratifying the sale of the Champlain Market site to the Transcontinental Railway Commission for the construction of the union depot, was agreed to yesterday morning by Hon. E. N. Parent, chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, and Mayor Drouin. The price to be paid is $100,000, and other conditions are that the sum of $2,000,000 be spent on the depot and terminals, over and above the cost of constructing the road.

Raised to Highest Grade.

WINDSOR, July 23.—On account of the recent large increase in the business of Windsor customs office, the office is to be raised to Class A, the highest grading. The change will involve four additions to the staff, the remodeling and enlargement of offices and warehouses, and the creation of a new office, that of special appraiser.

Decrease of Canal Traffic.

DETROIT, July 23.—The annual report of United States District Engineer Townsend for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows a decrease of over 3,300,000 tons of freight thru the Soo canals, compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, which was considered a poor year.

Liquidation Continued on Wall Street---Stocks Lower

Selling Comes From Big Holders And They Keep on Selling

Public Traders in New York Market Caught By Another Big Decline—Canadian Exchanges Are Influenced.

World Office
Saturday Evening, July 23.

If anyone dealing in the New York exchange had doubts as to the present being a bear market, his suspicions should be dissipated after the experience of the past week. As a leading issue, Steel is viwed as a market indicator. This stock has again made a new low for the year and exhibits little disposition as yet to rally. A certain precursor of what is to come was the cut in the dividend of National Lead. This may be taken to mean that the inside interests are now playing the market down, being exactly the reverse of what would be done when prices are being put up, so that stocks can be put out at good high figures.

* * *

No fresh changes outside of the market have developed since a week ago, and it can therefore be taken for granted that the selling which has depressed quotations is coming from the big holders who will resume the ownership when the market has touched bottom. It is evidently the opinion of the Wall-st. financiers that commercial conditions will be less favorable later on, than they are now. There is besides this the fall elections, and preparations for a turnover are deing duly arranged for in advance. Figuring out values on dividends is a waste of time when dickering in American securities, as European investors have long since discovered, and which will be found out by traders on this continent after a costly experience.

* * *

The natural inference to be derived from gold imports, excellent bank statements and the settlement of the Pennsylvania strike was that an improvement in prices would follow. To these may be attributed any public buying of late. The sales were of course made by those who want to be relieved of a part of their holdings, and the effect has been witnessed. Altho attempts are made by those who know better, to assign the price depreciations to short selling, let it be understood that Wall-st. can seldom, if ever, be adversely affected by these market operations. The market bears who have influence are the big fellows who can at anytime so overload the exchange with offerings as to swamp the buying power.

* * *

A readjustment in business circles is already in effect to accord with this year's crop and to remedy the rampant extravagance which has gone on for several years. Wall-st. bankers are credited with looking ahead. By reason of their position they should be able to do so, but they are liable to go to extremes as they did in 1907. As long as these interests keep on selling stocks, there is no chance of any permanent recovery, and the best part of it is, from their standpoint, that they can always make the conditions surrounding the security accord with the then market value. Wall-street is a blind pool at any time, and the only way to get a line on the market leaders is to try and fathom their methods of operation.

* * *

Crop news during the week has been anything but satisfactory. The loss in the wheat crop is acknowledged, and it is now feared that considerable damage might occur to the cotton and corn crops. Cotton is suffering from too much rain, while the corn belt is experiencing the drought which has worked havoc with the spring wheat. Accepting the only method of diagnosing the market, viz, "that the ticker tells the story," prices are still on the down grade. It is hard to make money buying stocks in a bear market. To do this it is essential to buy when a species of panic appears to be on and hold until the ensuing rally comes. On this down trip, this stage has not yet been reached.

* * *

Two influences came this week to make up the factors which governed the Canadian stock markets, the one the over-extended speculative long account in Montreal, and the other the publication of the June bank statement. The former, which has long been regarded as a danger spot to prices of the Canadian securities, evolved itself in this regard during the week just closed, the severe slump coming in such issues as Soo, C. P. R., Dom. Steel and some of the other stocks, which were so freely distributed to speculative buyers in the eastern exchange during the boom period of a few months ago. The bank statement from a superficial aspect was entirely satisfactory, but looking closely into the figures it is to be noted that deposits have been increased largely from those of a year ago, but that this increase has been fully utilized by the expansion in commercial loans.

* * *

It has been feared by the banks for some time now that a species of money tightness was likely to eventuate and discretionary measures to prevent this were taken by the loaning institutions. During the last three years, money has been readily obtainable in the London market for Canadian flotations. The source of supply has however, somewhat dried up, and it is certain that funds available from Europe this year will be considerably less than during 1909. Retrenchment in call loans in the older listed securities has come into effect long ago, and the expansion as shown in the June statement must be entirely due to the newer flotations which have been put out, and which are now being carried by the financial institutions.

* * *

Apprehension in regard to the restricted trade in the Canadian west, due to the knowledge that the crop there will be much smaller than last year, is liable to cause compression in commercial loans, and any money tightness which will be experienced from now on should be in this department, rather than in loans on securities. The two, however, are closely allied and each has a reciprocal effect on the other.

* * *

The outlook except for circumspect investors is not of the best. It is to be said, however, that speculation at the Toronto Stock Exchange has narrowed down to such an extent that few securities can be forced on the market, and the possibilities are therefore that stock exchange business will be dull, rather than that prices will be much further depresed. It is not thought that the weak position in Montreal has passed thru a thoro refining process, and those speculative issues which are interlisted with the Toronto market are therefore not free from further reactions.

Cobalts Back and Fill.

Heron & Co.'s letter says: Cobalt stocks have backed and filled, with trading still confined to professional interests. All the news from the mines has been favorable and conditions are ripe for an all-round advance, which must come in due time. There are many stocks that look exceedingly cheap speculatively and on merit at present, and purchasers at current levels who are satisfied to wait a reasonable time cannot fail to reap substantial profits.

Transactions in mining shares for the week ending to-day on the Toronto market totaled 402,817 shares, having a value of $108,640.22.

Funds are Restricted.

Heron and Co.'s market letter says: There has been little change in the financial situation in Toronto during the week. The outlook for crops in general, except in some parts of the west, is really very encouraging. Trade in all lines is in good condition and money is in free supply in commercial channels. Funds for stock market purposes, however, are restricted, as is usual at this time of the year. While no extended speculation for the rise may be expected till at least the crops are out of the way, it must be conceded that security prices are now at an unusually attractive level and investors with ready money who take advantage of the available bargains will surely be richly rewarded in due course in interest yield and speculative return.

Birkenhead Market Higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—John Rogers & Co. cable to-day that, owing to supplies being less, and the weather more favorable, prices in the Birkenhead market showed an advance of from 1-4 to 1-2 cent on the previous quotations.

Choice small cattle were in good demand, and practically all the stock changed hands. Full quotations were as follows: States steers from 15 to 15 1-2 cents per pound; Canadians from 14 3-4 to 15 1-4 cents, and fed ranchers from 13 1-2 to 14 cents.

Produce in London.

LONDON, July 23.—The Danish boat to-day landed 393 bales of bacon. Canadian is selling at 76s to 81s, Canadian long cut hams 33c to 91s. Cheese is more active. For new white and colored, the finest is at 54s to 55s; fine, one shilling leses.

WALL STREET POINTERS.

Banks gain $14,715,000 on week's currency movement.

* * *

Agreement to cut down copper output reported.

* * *

Rock Island crop report says much of the winter wheat averages 25 bushels to the acre.

* * *

Substantial increase in orders for steel wire in past few days.

* * *

In consequence of favorable settlements from deliquent corporations, Minnesota has $4,000,000 in hand and may levy no taxes next year.

* * *

Many textile mills in New England close for periods of a week and upwards.

* * *

Western roads agree to postpone rate increase from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.

* * *

Second suit against Delaware and Hudson in connection with bills of lading frauds brought for $257,499.

* * *

Railroad and industrial averages make new low point for the year and lowest since September, 1908.

* * *

International Harvester since beginning of year has been earning at the rate of 15 per cent. on common.

* * *

There was withdrawn from the subtreasury $500,000 gold for shipment to Canada.

* * *

Joseph says: Union Pacific and Southern Pacific should be conservatively acquired. B. R. T. at its present selling price returns 6.67. Can you do better?

* * *

Steel and Reading still appear to us to be somewhat vulnerable. Some offerings have appeared in Amalgamated toward 61. Supporting orders are noted as reduced toward 64 in Smelting. Good buying of Virginia Chemical is noted. Atchison, St. Paul, M., K. and T., Car Foundry, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific all seem to be marking time.—Financial Bulletin.

* * *

While the outlook is for another good bank statement, we do not believe it will reflect the true condition of the finances of the country at large. A knowledge of this will undoubtedly result in further liquidation, putting in its appearance when the market appears sufficiently broad to absorb offerings. Business conditions at large show no improvement, while in the case of Steel they are more unsatisfactory, and the outlook is for an unfavorable quarterly report next Tuesday. In this connection there is a possibility that the directors may find it necessary to reduce the dividend on the common stock. There is absolutely nothing in the situation to encourage the belief that anything more than temporary rallies from time to time may be witnessed in stocks. In view of the existing conditions, such rallies should be takes advantage of to sell all the active rail and industrial stocks. The whole list will be adversely affected by any bad slump in the Steel stocks, and with the outlook as it is at present the chances are that substantial declines in Steel common will be witnessed. There are many other unfavorable features which will have a more direct bearing on the price movement a little later on. Cotton prices for the fall months are discounting a very bullish government report.—Town Topics.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $40,-$13,425 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $13,170,775 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Loans, decrease, $6,013,900; deposits, increase, $7,894,900; circulation, increase, $106,100; legal tenders, increase, $1,718,500; specie, increase, $13,426,000; reserve, increase, $15,144,500; reserve required, increase, $1,973,725; surplus, increase, $13,170,775; ex U. S. deposits, increase, $13,163,175.

The percentage of actual reserve of the clearing house banks to-day was 28.90.

The statement of banks and trust companies of Greater New York, not reporting to the clearing house, shows:

Loans, decrease, $7,434,200; specie, decrease, $706,600; legal tenders, decrease, $123,200; total deposits, decrease, $8,451,500.

ON WALL STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Company had the following: Stocks broke further to-day, with new low records in United States Steel, Lead and numerous railroad issues. Southern Pacific and Reading were particularly weak, and Union Pacific broke badly at the close. Closing prices were near bottom. Amalgamated and Smelters were about the only relatively steady issues. Pennsylvania yielded under the general liquidation of long stocks, which was most pronounced in Steel. We do not see any relief for the stock market yet. There must be further liquidation, from the looks of things. The comptroller's statement shows that the western banks will have to call on New York institutions for large amounts to move the crops; the former are largely extended with loans, many of them non-liquidated and made on land. The western banks have been unable to reduce loans materially, notwithstanding the warnings made by their eastern brethren and by the banking department. The outlook for stocks next week is very mixed. In the past the local banks have not extended much support until liquidation ran its course. Will they do the same this time? The Steel dividend comes next Tuesday. The "street" expects the usual 1¼ per cent. quarterly, but a poor showing of order, as of June 30. Things have not improved since then. The bank statement, while favorable, was not up to expectations.

British Consols.

	July 22.	July 23.
Consols, money	81⅞	81 13-16
Consols, account	81 15-16	81⅞

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase.
Sao Paulo, June	$ 47,600
Rio, June	206,462

Money Markets.

Bank of England discount rate, 3 per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 2¾ per cent. New York call money, highest 2% per cent., lowest 2% per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5½ to 6 per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, Janes Building (Tel. Main 7317), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

—Between Banks.—

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1-16 dis.	1-32 dis.	¼ to ¼
Mont. funds	10c dis.	par.	⅜ to ½
Ster., 60 days	8 23-32	8 27-32	9 9¼
Ster., demand	9 3-16	9 7-32	9¼ 9⅜
Cable trans	9¼	9 9-32	9⅜ 9⅝

—Rates in New York.—

	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight	483 50-60	484¼
Sterling, demand	485.60	486½

Toronto Stocks.

	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
	July 22.		July 23.	
Amal. Asbestos	16½	...	16½	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Black Lake com	28	25⅝	26	25
do. preferred	64	...	64	...
B. C. Packers A	73	...	73	...
do. B	...	85	...	85
Bell Telephone	...	...	...	...
Burt, F. N. com	...	75½	...	75½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Cement com	...	...	...	15
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
C. C. & F., pref	...	...	...	...
do. common	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Elec	...	101	...	100
Canadian Salt	...	110	...	110
C. P. R.	...	181½	...	180
City Dairy com	...	33	...	33
do. preferred	...	99	...	99
Consumers' Gas	...	...	199¾	199½
Crow's Nest	88	...	88	...
Detroit United	...	41	...	41
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Coal com	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	100	...	...
D.S. & Coal Corp	51⅝	51	51	50½
Dominion Tel.	...	108	...	108
Duluth - Superior	66½	65¾	66	65½
Elec. Dev. pref	70	...	70	...
Illinois preferred	...	...	88	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Lake Superior	...	...	...	...
Lake of the Woods	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Laurentide com	135	...	135	...
do. preferred	135	...	135	...
Mackay common	83	...	81	80
do. preferred	...	...	73	72
Maple Leaf com	45	43	45	43
do. preferred	92	90	93	90
Mexican L. & P.	76	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Mexico N.W. Ry.	...	...	...	...
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
Montreal Power	...	...	...	...
M. St. P. & S.S.M.	...	...	...	...
N. S. Steel	94	83	116	115½
Niagara Nav.	130	...	130	...
Northern Nav	110	108	110	108

Continued on Page 9.

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20 Shares of Atlantic Oil.
2000 Shares of Island Smelting & Refining Company.

J. M. WILSON & CO.
Members Dominion Stock Exchange.
14 King St. East, Toronto
Tel. M. 3095.

WE OFFER
SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
$10,000 Steel Company of Canada
First Mortgage 6 per cent.
Bonds at 101 1-2 and interest.
Full particulars on request.
Fleming & Marvin
LUMSDEN BUILDING, - - - TORONTO
M 4028-4029. 61

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Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
SPECIALISTS
Unlisted Issues
WILL BUY
20 Farmers' Bank, 10 United Empire Bank, 10 Sterling Bank, 20 Home Bank, 25 Dominion Permanent, 200 Colonial Investment, 20 Standard Loan, 25 Sun & Hastings, 15 Trusts & Guarantee, 10 Can. Birkbeck, 30 National Portland Cement, 50 Massey-Harris, 100 Dom. Power & Transmission, 100 Can. Steel Com.
Weekly Market Review on request.
Correspondence invited.
16 King Street West, Toronto

Maule & McMurrich
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INVESTMENT BROKERS
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Fractional Lots a Specialty.
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REAL ESTATE. - INSURANCE
MONEY TO LOAN. 67

Money to Loan 5 to 5½%
Good Residential Property
H. O'HARA & CO.
30 Toronto Str eet.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the capital stock in the Mexico Tramways Company, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1910, payable on the 1st day of August, 1910, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of July, 1910.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 19th day of July, 1910, to the 31st day of July, 1910, both days inclusive.

Dividend cheques for shareholders will be payable at par at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada; New York city, N.Y.; Mexico City, Mexico; London, England, and its branches.

By order of the Board.
W. E. Davidson,
Secretary.
Toronto, Canada, July 4th, 1910.

WE OWN AND OFFER AT PAR AND INTEREST

$200,000 First Mortgage, Sinking Fund 6% Bonds With 25% Bonus of Common Stock of

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

(Incorporated under Dominion of Canada Letters Patent)

Callable as a whole at 110 and accrued interest on six months' notice on 1st August, 1915, or any interest date thereafter, or in part for sinking fund purposes only on any August 1st after 1915, at 110 and accrued interest.

Interest payable 1st February and August, at Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Galt, Ont., and Halifax, N.S.

Denominations $500 and $1,000. Due August 1st, 1940.

TRUSTEES - - - Montreal Trust Company
BANKERS - - - Royal Bank of Canada
TRANSFER AGENTS - Guardian Trust Company

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000,000	$400,000
Cumulative 7 per cent. Preferred Stock	1,500,000	850,000
Common Stock	1,500,000	625,000

DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. FORBES, Esq., President,
Pres. R. Forbes Co., Ltd., Hespeler.
Pres. Taylor Forbes Co., Ltd., Guelph.

E. O. McCULLOCH, Esq., Vice-President,
Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., Galt.

R. MacGREGOR, Sr., Esq., Vice-President,
Pres. MacGregor, Gourlay Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

S. H. WHITE, Esq., Vice-President,
Pres. Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B.
Pres. New Brunswick Telephone Co., Ltd.

THOS. H. WATSON, Esq., Toronto, Ont.,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Canada Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd.

ALEX. G. GOURLAY, Esq., Galt, Ont.
MacGregor, Gourlay Co., Ltd.

GARNET P. GRANT, Esq., Montreal,
Pres. Dominion Canners, Ltd.
Vice-Pres. Canada Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd.

HARRY COCKSHUTT, Esq.,
Man. Dir. Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

What Consolidation Represents

The Canada Machinery Company, Limited, was incorporated under the Canada Companies Act on July 5th, 1910, and has acquired the business and undertakings of the following companies:

1. MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.
2. John Bellantine & Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.
3. Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited, Hespeler, Ont.

And the Woodworking Machinery Departments of:

1. Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.
2. Sussex Manufacturing Co., Limited, Sussex, N.B.

The companies controlled constitute practically all the concerns in Canada manufacturing the lighter grades of woodworking machinery and tools. They also constitute a large percentage of the manufacturing capacity of iron working tools in Canada.

The intention of the Company is to perfect the organization of the different factories upon a uniform basis, thereby eliminating the excessive duplication of special machinery, etc., which has taken place in the past.

Security Back of Bonds

The reproductive value of the plants, as determined by the Canadian American Appraisal Company, is $1,027,973.33, over two and a half times the present bond issue of the Company. The bonds are being issued under a deed of trust and mortgage by the Company to the Montreal Trust Company, of Montreal, and are secured by a fixed and specific first mortgage and charge upon all present and future real and immovable property of the Company.

The total amount of bonds to be issued is limited to $1,000,000, and can only be issued up to 66 2-3 per cent. of the appraised value of the affixed assets. Of this sum $400,000 has been issued and is now being issued. The remaining $600,000 can only be issued to an amount equal to 66 2-3 per cent. of expenditure on capital account subsequent to August 1st, 1910.

On or before the 1st of August, 1914, and annually thereafter, a cash sinking fund of 2 per cent. of all bonds outstanding is to be made to the Trustees, and used to purchase and retire these bonds at not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, or to call bonds at that price if not so purchasable. All bonds so purchased shall be the property of the Trustee, and the coupons shall be collected by the Trustee and carried at the credit of the Sinking Fund.

Earnings and Advantage of Consolidation

It is conservatively estimated that the net earnings of the Company for the ensuing year, based on present output, will be $120,000, showing the bond interest earned five times over. These earnings will be materially increased during the following years. The auditors' reports of the various factories have not as yet been completed, but the audit of one of the principal companies shows average net earnings for the years 1909 to 1910 of far more than the amount required to pay the interest on the entire issue of $400,000 Bonds. Mr. George D. Forbes, the President of the Company, in a report, says the benefits to be accrued from the consolidation may be summarized as follows:

Increased efficiency, resulting in economy by specializing the output at the different factories and by eliminating the unnecessary duplication both in output and patterns.

Savings to be effected in the purchase of raw material and in administration.

Economies in selling, distributing, manufacturing and transportation charges.

The consolidation is being effected just at a time when the industry is showing tremendous development, and the new Company, by placing the different factories on a uniform basis, will be in a position to take full advantage of it.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The different companies are being taken over free from all floating liabilities, and the New Company will have ample working capital.

The Deed of Trust and all legal matters relating to this issue have been approved by Messrs. Bicknell, Bain, Strathy & MacKelcan, of Toronto.

Negotiable 6 per cent. Interim Receipts issued by the Montreal Trust Company, Trustee, will be given pending delivery of definite bonds.

CIRCULAR AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, Montreal — ROYAL BANK BUILDING, Toronto — CITIZEN BUILDING, Ottawa

YOUR INVESTMENTS
should be placed through reliable established firms.
With 10 Years' Record at One Address
we ought to have sufficient standing to be classed as
RELIABLE
STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES
Bought and Sold
COMPANIES INCORPORATED and FINANCED
INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL CO.
Members Dominion Stock Exchange.
Toronto Board of Trade.
18 TORONTO STREET
TORONTO, CANADA.

Cobalt-- Mining Markets Closed for Week End --Cobalt

Awakening of Public Interest Held to Be Not Very Far Off

Public is Beginning to Recognize That Good Opportunities Are Offered By Many of the Cobalts.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, July 23.

While the higher priced Cobalt silver mining shares succumbed under the influence of the slump on Wall-street, and lower levels were registered by La Rose, Nipissing and Kerr Lake, the general list of mining stocks displayed an utter disregard of the movement on the larger exchange during the week just closed. It seemed that something very much out of the ordinary would have to develop before interest in the mining issues would be awakened, for almost every kind of news, whether bullish or otherwise, was practically ignored, and the market held within an exceedingly narrow range, with only restricted operations in evidence. The only opinion to be gleaned from the transactions which were registered during the week, and, by the way, these were of even smaller volume than has been the case of late, was that the Cobalts were neither being offered for sale, nor sought in any material volume, even when changes in values were registered. Lack of public interest in the market held active trading in check, and on this account there was no incentive to put prices toward higher levels.

* * *

The general opinion in local brokerage circles relative to the Cobalts is that prices have reached a level where the stocks are attractive from an investment standpoint. Values have been on the down grade for such a long time that they are now about as low as they could with consistency be forced, and that a reaction is much overdue is everywhere acknowledged. It is also pointed out that outside conditions, viewed broadly, are in general altogether favorable to the market. The price of silver is maintaining at a higher level than has been the case for many years, being about four cents per ounce above that current a year ago, and this indicates a very substantial increase in the earnings of the Cobalt producing companies, no less than $1,000,000 extra income accruing this year to the companies which have been on the shipping list, if last year's record of some 25,000,000 ounces be taken as a basis for computation. This large sum available for extra dividend purposes is a bullish factor of no mean import, and there is no doubt but that it will have an influence all its own when once the public following the market wakes up to the fact that good opportunities are being offered in certain of the more promising securities.

* * *

It is reported from New York that American interests are paying more attention to the Ontario mining field, and in this connection it is stated that an influx of capital from the republic for the further development of some of the better showing, but hitherto almost untouched properties may be witnessed some time this fall. It is known that a large amount of American funds have been already diverted to the mineral camps of North Ontario, but the public having little or no interest in the operations, the results have been kept more or less in the dark. The announcements from time to time, however, of the many good strikes, which are being made in Porcupine, and the various silver fields, should do much to keep the general public interested in these resources, and a further awakening in this regard in the very near future would not prove at all surprising to those who have been following conditions closely. The continued decline in the copper stocks in the New York and Boston markets, owing to the largely increased output which is indicated, and the consequent over production, is serving to remove this class of securities from the public favor, and on this account, if for none other, it would be no more than natural to see considerable buying of the Cobalt issues coming from New York and the other American centres.

* * *

The mining markets close the present week with only apathetic speculation in evidence. There seems to be an entire lack of initiative and go to the trading which is registered from day to day, and on this account the list moves along in a narrow rut, with only the smallest of changes in evidence. The public interest in the silver mining shares must be considerably augumented before any material betterment can be experienced, but there is every indication that this will come in time, tho it is a difficult thing to fathom when the awakening will be apparent. Meanwhile the Cobalts promise to move along aimlessly, with only the narrowest of operations until some incentive to aggressive buying is given.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in New York, 54⅜c oz.
Bar silver in London, 25⅛d oz.
Mexican dollars, 44c.

Toronto Stock Exchange Unlisted Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Beaver Consolidated Mines	21	20¼
Buffalo Mines Co.	2.75	2.25
Canadian Gold Fields	4½	4
Chambers - Ferland	19½	18½
City of Cobalt	24	23
Cobalt Central	11	9¾
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	16¼	15¾
Cobalt Silver Queen	9	7½
Con. Min. & Smelt.	70.00	65.00
Foster Cobalt Mining Co.	12	10
Great Northern Silver	8	6½
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	17	15
Kerr Lake Mining Co.	7.60	7.45
Little Nipissing	16½	15¾
McKinley Dar. Savage	97	92
Nancy Helen	5½	4½
Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt	34	32
Peterson Lake	18	17½
Right-of-Way	23	...
Rochester	15½	15
Silver Bar	5	4
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	6¾	6¼
Timiskaming	60¼	59½

—Morning Sales—

Timiskaming—200 at 60½, 150 at 60, 500 at 60.

Kerr Lake—100 at 7.45, 100 at 7.45, 100 at 7.45.

McKinley—50 at 93.

Bailey—3600 at 7¼.

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum closed at 3 to 5, 1000 sold at 3½; Bailey, 7 to 8; Bovard Cons., 2 to 3; Buffalo, 2 to 2½; B. C. Copper, 4⅞ to 5; Bay State Gas, ⅜ to ½; Colonial Silver, ¾ to ⅞; Cobalt Central, 10½ to 11, high 11, low 10½, 10,000; Ely-Central, ⅝ to ¾, 1000 sold at 11-16; Foster, 10 to 13; Goldfield Cons., 8 5-16 to 8 7-16, 700 sold at 8 7-16; Green-Meehan, 1 to 3; Granby, 31 to 33; Giroux, 6⅝ to 6¾; Greene-Cananea, 6¾ to 7; Hargraves, 17 to 20; Inspiration, 6⅞ to 7⅛; Kerr Lake, 7½ to 7⅝, high 7⅝, low 7½, 1000; King Edward, 1-16 to ⅛; La Rose, 3 12-16 to 4; Lehigh Valley, 70 to 70⅜; Lake Superior, 15 to 15⅛; McKinley, 96 to 97; Nipissing, 10⅝ to 10⅝, high 10⅝, low 10 5-16, 1500; Nevada Utah, ½ to ⅝; Otisse, 3 to 5; Rawhide Coalition, 15 to 16, high 15½, low 15, 4000; Rawhide Queen, 28 to 33; Ray Central, 2⅜ to 2¼, 2000 sold at 2⅜; Silver Queen, 7 to 12; Silver Leaf, 6 to 7; Superior & Pittsburg, 9 to 10; Tonapah Extension, 70 to 85; Trethewey, 1 to 1⅛; Union Pacific, 3 to 5, 2000 sold at 3½; United Copper, 4½ to 4⅝; Yukon Gold, 3-15-16 to 4; May Oil, $1 to $1.05; June Oil, 28 to 32.

VISIT OF CANADA'S CRACK CORPS TO ENGLAND

Stanley McKeown Brown Writes of Queen's Own Rifles in London Daily News.

Stanley McKeown Brown, formerly of Toronto, contributes the following article to The London (Eng.) Daily News, on the Queen's Own Rifle Corps, which will visit England in September:

A whole regiment of Canadian soldiers will peaceably invade this country during the coming month, and England will have a chance to judge the calibre of what is admittedly the "crack" corps of the great Dominion.

For the purpose of military training and participation in field manoeuvres at Aldershot this summer, the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, in command of Colonel Sir Henry M. Pellatt, will on the 20th of August, embark at Montreal or Quebec, and, occupying the whole of one of the great Atlantic liners, sail for the mother country. Such a gigantic undertaking, for the purposes mentioned, has never before been attempted, and the transportation of such a contingent of volunteers from a British dominion—numbering six hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and men—to operate side by side with the British regulars, is arousing deep interest in military circles.

This wonderful instructional outing has been planned by the commandant, Colonel Pellatt of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and to his great generosity is due the visit of his men to England. The whole of the expenses of the trip will be borne by him, and no matter of detail is being overlooked to make every member of the regiment quite comfortable and at home, both at sea and on land, during the month or six weeks the riflemen will be absent from Toronto.

Colonel Pellatt's offer was first made to the Canadian minister of militia, Sir Frederick Borden, and to His Excellency Earl Grey, the governor-general of the Dominion. On its acceptance by the authorities at the war office, the preparations were begun for this memorable and instructive military crusade.

In business life Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt is one of the most widely known of Canadian financiers, being largely connected with the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, and the Toronto Electric Light Company, but engrossed as he is in great and growing business concerns, his deep concern has always been the welfare and efficiency of the regiment to which he has belonged since boyhood—the Queen's Own Rifles. In this regiment he has risen step by step to the command. The regiment is now composed of right and left half battalions, into which it was deemed advisable to divide it a few years back.

Noted Bugle Bannd.

No more renowned branch of the Queen's Own is to be found than the musicians who comprise the bugle and drum band, whose performances in different parts of Canada, the United States and England, have ranked with the finest efforts of any similar organization in the world, and so proud was Colonel Pellatt of the ability of this section of his regiment that, at his own expense, he brought his famous band of drummers and buglers to the coronation festivities of the late King Edward VII.

The postponement of the ceremony, however, deprived the people of Great Britain of seeing and hearing what undoubtedly is the greatest unit of its kind in America, but on the parades of the Toronto battalion in England during the next few weeks there will be ample opportunity to appreciate this silver-tongued band and the dexterous evolutions of its drummers. No halfhearted measures have been taken in connection with this long visit to the old land, as will be seen from the fact that the great new steamship Megantic of the White Star-Dominion line has been chartered for the exclusive accommodation of the military men from Britain's premier possession.

Two years ago a small contingent from the 48th Highlanders of Toronto were attached, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, to the Gordon Highlanders, for manoeuvres at Aldershot, but the colonel of the Queen's Own has outshone the initiative of his sister regiment in bringing his whole command, together with two bands, to the famous field of military training in England.

That the Queen's Own will make a popular "hit" here with the civilians and soldiers alike goes practically without saying, for the general efficiency of these Toronto men has long been a matter upon which their smart and soldier-like officers have been justly congratulated. There can be no doubt that the volunteer fighters from across the Atlantic will also acquit themselves well in camp and in mimic warfare. The standard of the regiment's capability was well proved during the South African War, where some of the very same men who are included on this trip fought side by side with the pick of the British regular forces and won the highest praise for themselves as the men from a hardy and loyal land might be expected to do.

Boer War Heroes.

The Queen's Own Rifles played a conspicuous part in the formation of the Toronto contingent of the Royal Canadian Regiment—the first Canadian corps to take part in the Boer War. After the courageous night attack on Cronje's laager at Paardeberg members of the Queen's Own were found within a few yards of the Boer leader's trenches, and when the memorable surrender of the Dutch general and his men was made, soldiers from Col. Pellatt's ranks were, with the other troops, gradually forcing home the last thrust in the battle.

Men of the Queen's Own Rifles who were officers at the outbreak of the war in 1899 resigned their commissions to fight in the ranks, so eager were they to prove their loyalty to the mother country; while others who fought as privates in South Africa have since received commissions in this regiment, and will accompany it on its present journey. Chief among the latter is Lieut. James Kennedy, who, as a private, at Paardeberg was afterwards known as "the human sieve," on account of the nine bullets which entered his body.

Another officer, Major R. K. Barker, who accompanies the regiment to England, led the Toronto company of the first Canadian regiment on the Sunnyside and Douglas sorties in South Africa on New Year's Day, 1900. He has frequently accompanied, to Henley Regattas, as manager and coxwain, the Argonaut Rowing Club eights of Toronto.

The deep interest of the Pellatt family in the concern of the regiment is shown in the colonel's son's commission in the corps. Lady Pellatt will no doubt be an interested visitor with her husband's smart battalions in England.

The military tie which binds Canada to the mother country will no doubt be even stronger when the English training of the Toronto militiamen will have been completed. A great reunion to celebrate the jubilee year of the Queen's Own Rifles has been held in Toronto during the last fortnight. Col. Pellatt engaged real Indians in warpaint and feathers to dance and give their aboriginal performances. In return the members of the red men's tribe decorated Sir Henry with the beaded insignia of their order, and raised him to the exalted estate of Indian chief.

Union Horse Exchange.

Trade at the Union Horse Exchange for the past week has been the best in the past two months. Manager Smith of these yards reports having handled nearly 100 horses, principally by private sale. The demand this week as a rule centred on choice quality heavy draughters, and Mr. Smith reports having sold and shipped three carloads to the eastern provinces and two carloads to the northwest.

For the local trade the principal demand was for general purpose horses, and drivers, of which many small shipments were made to local points of Ontario, as well as many sales in the city.

The local trade was good. Prices ruled steady to strong: Draughters, $200 to $230; general purpose horses, $180 to $210; expressers, $150 to $230; drivers, $150 to $250; serviceably sound, $35 to $100.

Biennial Conclave Knights-Templar, Chicago August 8th to 13th.

Tickets will be on sale at all Canadian Pacific Toronto offices August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th for above meeting at rate of $16.90 for the round trip. Tickets are good to return until August 16th, but on payment of fifty cents additional same will be extended for return until September 6th. Fast trains for Chicago leave Toronto 8.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m. and 7.20 p.m., carrying through coaches, sleepers, etc. City Ticket Office, southeast corner King and Yonge-streets. 7123

NO SUNDAY ICE FAMINE

But Reserve Supply is Dwindling and Dealers Are Anxious.

The people of Toronto need not be afraid that there will be an ice famine over Sunday, is the assurance given by the Lake Simcoe companies, who deal in the frozen product.

The situation is, however, not an entirely satisfactory one. The companies have been compelled to make heavy inroads on their reserve stock, a course they do not relish, as they say they will need all their reserve during the exhibition rush.

Cars loaded with ice have been standing idle at Jackson's Point since last Monday.

SILVER MARKET

Corner Has Put Price Up to Highest Since 1908.

Samuel Montagu & Co. write under date July 14: The stringency in delivery to which we referred last week became intensified; so much so that it could be described only as a corner into which the market had been engineered by the Indian speculative group. Anxiety to profit by the high prices paid by the government brought about an actual shortage on this side; but the storage of one or two millions of actual silver deliberately withheld from the market, stamps the present situation as artificial.

The effect of the squeeze on the price of spot silver was to raise the quotation to 25 5-8 on the 9th and 11th inst. This is the highest price for over two years, namely, since March 20, 1908.

The corner had been rendered practicable by bear sales of forward silver having been made some two months back to the extent of about a million sterling. These sales were not speculative in the ordinary sense of the word, but were made in the course of business as a hedge against exchange, and similar sales have been on many previous occasions bought in or carried forward when due, without appreciable disturbance of values. But, in this case, these forward offerings had been bought up, plus all surplus silver ready for delivery, the actual silver was locked up, and the sellers when their sales matured found that they had been caught napping, and had to pay anything from two to four per cent for the purpose of meeting their obligations.

To bring about this stringency large speculative risks have been taken, and are still borne by the group responsible for the corner, who, have not unloaded any of their huge holdings. To cope successfully with the situation thus created, a favorable market must be awaited, and, if that be practicable, there remains the delicate operation of feeding the demand rapidly without provoking a fall in prices.

20,000 Shares Calcite Lake Mining Co. Stock at 50c per Share

This is the first time this stock has ever been offered to the public. Approximately 125,000 shares of Treasury Stock have been sold, the proceeds being expended on the property. The shaft is now down 120 feet, and good ore has been found from 70 feet to 120 feet. Two important veins, twelve and four inches respectively, carrying high grade ore, were located at the 110 foot level when cutting out that station. These veins are being worked, and good ore is being taken out every foot. Part of a carload of high grade is now sacked, and high grade ore is being sacked every day. Some of this ore will run as high as eight thousand ounces to the ton.

We have a letter from the Superintendent at the Mine, dated July 18th, 1910, reporting a new strike at the 110 foot level of an 8 inch vein carrying about six thousand ounces to the ton of native silver.

We consider the receipts from the sale of this allotment of 20,000 shares will furnish sufficient capital to carry on the work until we are in receipt of returns from the first shipment of ore, which we contemplate will be in the early part of September.

Property is open for inspection

The property consists of approximately 80 acres located on the east shore of Calcite Lake, and about six miles east from the east shore of Gowganda Lake it is equipped with good steam plant.

It it is not a prospect---it is a mine

Capitalization of the Company is $1,000,000.00, 1,000,000 shares, par value $1.00 each, divided as follows:—599,995 shares being Treasury Stock, 400,000 shares being issued as payment in full for the proserty.

Five shares issued to provisional directors at the time of incorporation.

Total issued including this issue is less than 575,000 shares.

Copy of the Company's Prospectus can be seen at the Bureau of Mines Department, Toronto, or at Company's Office.

Applications will be filed in order of reception at the Head Office of the Company.

All cheques must be made payable to the Calcite Lake Mining Co., Limited.

CALCITE LAKE MINING CO., Limited
403 Lumsden Bldg
Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act.
.....19
I hereby subscribe for .....
shares of the stock of the CALCITE LAKE MILLING COMPANY, Limited, at fifty cents per share, and herewith enclose $..... payable to the said company in full payment thereof.
Name .....
Address .....

Capitalization $1 000,000; 599,995 shares in treasury. Stock fully paid up and non-assessable.

The Calcite Lake Mining Co.

Limited
403 Lumsden Building.
Phone Main 7165. TORONTO

Copy of Prospectus filed with Department at Bureau of Mines, Toronto. The Calcite Lake Mining Co., Ltd. (No personal liability). Prospectus. The Calcite Lake Mining Company, Limited (no personal liability) was incorporated by letters patent under the Ontario Companies Act, dated the seventeenth day of April, 1907, as the North Star Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited, and by order dated the 20th day of May, 1909, the name of the North Star Larder Lake Mining Company, Limited, was changed to the Calcite Lake Mining Company, Limited. The names, descriptions and addresses of the original incorporators, and the number of shares subscribed for by them respectively, are as follows: James E. Day, solicitor, one share; John Michael Ferguson, solicitor, one share; Edward Vincent O'Sullivan, student-at-law, one share; Arthur Winlow Bixel, student-at-law, one share; Mary Donevan, stenographer, one share; all of the City of Toronto in the County of York and Province of Ontario. There is no provision in the bylaws of the company as to the remuneration of the directors. The names, descriptions and addresses of the directors are as follows: M. L. Foley, Toronto, president; Wm. G. Wright, Toronto; S. J. Macdonald, Toronto, miner; Alfred Belanger, Montreal, miner; Alfred Richard, Montreal, meat merchant; J. Ronan, sec.-treasurer, Toronto. There is no minimum subscription on which the company may proceed to allotment. No further calls may be made upon shares, as all the shares of the company will be issued and sold as fully paid up. By an agreement dated the 28th day of June, 1909, William Robert Smyth, of the City of Toronto, aforesaid, sold to the company unpatented mining claim M.R. 1426 and M.R. 1631. The agreement above referred to may be seen at the office of the company, No. 403 Lumsden Building, Toronto. The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is $2500.

SELLING COMES FROM BIG HOLDERS

Contiued From Page 8.

N. S. Steel	84	83	83	82
Ogilvie common	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Penman common	...	80	...	82½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico	48	...	48	...
Quebec L., H. & P.	38	37¾	38	37¼
R. & O. Nav	80	...	80	...
Rio Janeiro	90	...	90	...
Rogers common	...	135	...	135
do. preferred	103	102	103	102
St. L. & C. Nav	115	...	115	...
Sao Paulo Tram	140	138¾	139	138¾
S. Wheat com	...	...	42½	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Tor. Elec. Light	117	...	117¼	...
Toronto Railway	112	111	...	111
Tri-City pref	94	...	91	...
Twin City com	...	106	106¾	106½
Western Can. F.M.	...	...	...	...
Winnipeg Ry	180	...	180	...
—Mines.—				
Crown Reserve	...	...	...	...
La Rose	...	3.75	4.00	3.75
Nipissing Mines	10.60	...	...	...
North Star	...	...	...	...
Trethewey	122	...	...	...
—Banks.—				
Commerce	204	...	205	...
Dominion	...	...	237	...
Hamilton	199	198	199	198
Imperial	...	...	222	...
Merchants	177	...	...	177
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
Molsons	...	...	...	...
Montreal	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	206	...	206	...
Royal	...	...	...	...
Standard	...	...	...	...
Toronto	214	...	214	...
Traders'	144	...	144	...
Union	144	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	131½	...	131½
Canada Landed	157	...	157	...
Canada Perm	167	...	167	...
Central Canada	...	190	...	190
Colonial Invest.	...	69½	...	70
Dominion Sav.	70	...	...	70
Gt. West. Perm	...	125	...	125
Hamilton Prov.	...	130	...	130
Huron & Erie	...	200	...	200
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	190	...	190
Imperial Loan	70	...	70	...
Landed Banking	...	130	...	130
Toronto Savings	...	...	...	...
London & Can	110	...	110	...
National Trust	...	190	...	196
Ontario Loan	...	145	...	143
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	130	...	130
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	170	...	170
Toronto Mortgage	...	131	...	131
—Bonds.—				
Black Lake	83	82	82	81½
Can. Nor. Ry.	96	95	96	90
Commercial Cable	88	...	88	...
Dominion Steel	94	...	94	...
Electric Develop	95	...	96	...
Keewatin	...	...	...	...
Mexican Electric	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...	...
Penmans	...	90⅝	...	90½
Porto Rico Ry	85	...	85	...
Quebec L., H. & P.	82¼	80½	82¼	80½
Prov. of Ontario	...	...	...	...
Rio	...	...	...	...
do. 1st mortgage	...	96	...	96
do. 2nd mortgage	...	...	...	...
Sao Paulo	...	...	...	...
St. John City	...	...	...	...

—Sales—

Twin City.
150 @ 106
3 @ 106¼
25 @ 106½
Sao Paulo.
116 @ 138½
35 @ 138⅝
3 @ 138¼
5 @ 138⅜
15 @ 139

Mackay.
25 @ 80
35 @ 80½
51 @ 73⅝
50 @ 72⅝
15 @ 72¼
20 @ 72⅛

Con. Gas.
20 @ 190¾
30 @ 199½

Tor. Elec.
100 @ 113

Cement.
20 @ 15

Nipissing.
100 @ 10.45

Union.
25 @ 142¾

N.S. Steel.
25 @ 82¾

Dul.-Sup.
10 @ 66
95 @ 65¾

La Rose.
20 @ 390

Dominion.
1 @ 237½

Penman.
50 @ 81¼

Black Lake.
200 @ 25
25 @ 25¼
$100 @ 82½

Steel Corp.
100 @ 51
25 @ 51¼
5 @ 51⅜
55 @ 50⅝

C.P.R.
25 @ 180¼

Soo.
25 @ 115¼

Que. L., P.
5 @ 37½

Hamilton.
7 @ 198

*Preferred.

Montreal Stocks.

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	180½	180¼
Detroit United	41¼	40
Mexican L. & P.	76½	75
Montreal Power	124⅞	124¾
Porto Rico	48	...
Richelieu & Ontario	78¼	78
Rio	90½	89⅝
Soo	116	115¾
Crown Reserve	...	2.60
Nova Scotia Steel	83⅝	83
Steel Corporation	51⅝	51¼
Lake of the Woods	123	120
Duluth - Superior	67	66
Montreal Railway	217	216¾
Bell Telephone	143	142½
Toronto Railway	112	111
Twin City	106¾	106
Asbestos	...	14
Black Lake	25½	25
Cement	16	15¾
Mackay	80¾	80
Ogilvie	119	116
Cement preferred	80	79
Illinois preferred	89¼	89
Dominion Steel pref.	100½	100¼

—Sales.—

Steel Corporation—145 at 51¼, 225 at 51⅛, 100 at 51¼, 570 at 51, 150 at 51¼, 25 at 50⅞, 50 at 50¾, 50 at 50⅝, 100 at 50¼, 50 at 50½.

Twin City—25 at 106¾.

Penman preferred—500 at 81¼.

Illinois preferred—146 at 89.

Union Bank—5 at 143.

N. S. Steel—50 at 83¼, 200 at 83.

Dominion Steel pref.—175 at 100¼.

Crown Reserve—400 at 2.62, 50 at 2.64.

Quebec Railway—20 at 38, 150 at 37¾, 10 at 37¾, 25 at 37⅝.

C. P. R.—100 at 179¾, 25 at 180½.

Detroit United—60 at 41, 1 at 41½.

Sao Paulo—30 at 139.

Lake of the Woods—25 at 123½.

Soo—85 at 116, 50 at 115¾, 135 at 115½, 250 at 115, 150 at 115¼, 25 at 115⅛.

Royal Bank—3 at 241.

Richelieu—10 at 77, 10 at 78.

Oglivie—7 at 120.

Shawinigan—100 at 92¾.

Montreal Railway—1 at 221, 23 at 220, 65 at 219½, 100 at 219, 126 at 218½, 100 at 218, 100 at 218¼, 50 at 218¾, 150 at 217, 25 at 216¾, 25 at 216½.

Steel Works—20 at 103.

Cement—25 at 15½, 25 at 16.

Porto Rico—62 at 48.

Bell Telephone—24 at 142¼, 1 at 143.

Toronto Railway—216 at 111, 5 at 112.

Mackay—15 at 73.

Asbestos—10 at 15½.

Montreal Power—90 at 125½, 10 at 125¾, 76 at 126.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), West King street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl. Sales.
Allis. Chal.	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	...	...	...	...
Amal. Cop.	59¾	59⅞	58⅞	59¼ 25,900
Am. Beet S.	29	29	28¾	28¾ 600
Am. Canners	...	...	...	...
Am. Cot. Oil	55½	56	55	55 400
Am. Lin. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½ 100
Amer. Loco.	36¾	37	36	36 1,300
Am. T. & T.	132⅜	132⅜	131⅞	131⅞ 200
Anaconda	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝ 200
Atchison	97	97⅛	95¾	96⅜ 9,500
B. & Ohio	107⅜	107⅜	107	107 1,800
Brooklyn	75¼	75¼	73½	73⅝ 6,200
Car Fdry.	45	45	46	46¾ 1,900
Cent. Leath.	30	30¼	30	30 1,300
C. C. C.	...	...	...	... ...
Ches. & O.	70¾	70⅝	68¼	68¼ 10,400
Col. Fuel	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜ 100
Col. South.	...	...	...	... ...
Corn Prod.	13½	13¾	13	13 900
C. P. R.	179⅝	180¾	178⅝	180¼ 2,300
D. & H.	185	185	185	185 600
Denver	28	28¼	27	27¼ 900
do. pref.	68	68	66	66 500
Distillers	27⅜	27⅝	27½	27⅝ 500
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	... ...
do. pref.	20	20	20	20 ...
Erie	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾ 1,300
do. 1sts	40	40	39¾	39¾ 300
do. 2nds	...	...	...	... ...
Gas	130¾	131¼	130¾	131¼ 2,000
Gen. Elec.	140	140	138¾	139¾ 400
Gt. Nor. pr.	122½	123½	121¾	121¾ 2,000
Gt. Nor. Ore	49¾	49¾	49	49¼ 1,200
Ice Secur.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜ 300
Illinois	125½	128	125½	128 300
Int. Pump	42¼	42¼	41	41 2,900
Interboro	17¼	17¼	17	17 800
Iowa Cent	...	...	...	... ...
Kan. South.	27	27	27	27 ...
L. & N.	137¼	137¾	137	137 ...
Mackay	...	...	...	... ...
do. pref.	...	...	...	... ...
Mex. C., 2nds	...	...	...	... ...
M., St. P. & S.	116½	116¼	115	115½ 400
Mo. Pacific	55¼	55½	55	55 700
M. K. T.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾ 900
N. Amer.	67	67	67	67 100
Natl. Lead	48	48	47	47½ 3,500
Norfolk	96⅜	96⅜	95¾	96⅜ 900
North. Pac.	116½	116⅝	116	116¼ 1,700
Northwest	...	...	...	... ...
N. Y. C.	111¼	111½	110¼	110½ 4,100
Ont. & West.	41¾	41¾	40¾	40⅝ 900
Pac. Mail	...	...	...	... ...
Peo. Gas	105¼	105¼	103¼	103¾ 100
Penna.	127	127¼	126⅝	126⅝ 8,800
Pitts. Coal	...	...	...	... ...
Press. Steel	30	30	29	29 500
Reading	138	138¾	138¾	136⅞ 64,200
Rep. Steel	30⅜	30⅝	29½	29½ 1,300
do. pref.	90	90	90	90 200
Rock Island	29¼	30	29¼	29⅝ 2,300
do. pref.	71½	72¼	71½	72¼ 900
Rubber	32½	32½	32½	32½ 600
do. 1sts	104¼	105¼	103½	105½ 300
Ry. Springs	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼ 600
Sloss	62	62	62	62 200
Smelters	65	65¾	65	65½ 9,600
South. Pac.	110¼	110¼	108¾	108¾ 23,200
South. Ry.	22¼	22¼	21½	21½ 1,800
do. pref.	51½	51½	51	51 600
St. L. & S.F.	39¼	39¼	39	39 200
St. L. & S.W.	25	25	23	23¼ 600
St. Paul	120½	121⅝	120¼	120¾ 5,200
Sugar	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼ 100
Tenn. Cop.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½ 700
Texas	27	27	26	26 ...
Third Ave.	...	...	...	... ...
Toledo & W.	...	...	...	... ...
do. pref.	45	45	44½	44½ 700
Twin City	106	106	106	106 200
Union	158¾	158¾	156¾	157¼ 52,500
do. pref.	90	90	90	90 200
U. S. Steel	66⅞	66⅞	65½	65⅝ 93,100
do. pref.	114½	114½	114½	114½ ...
do. bonds	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½ ...
Utah Cop.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42 2,200
Virg. Chem.	57	57¾	56⅞	56⅞ 2,100
Wabash	16	16	16	16 400
do. pref.	33	33	31½	31½ 2,200
Westinghouse	57½	57¾	57	57¾ 900
Wis. Cent.	...	...	...	... ...
West. Union	60	60	60	60 300
Woollens	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼ ...

Sales to 11 a.m., 232,700; to noon, 386,300.

New York Cotton Market.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, reported the following prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	15.90	15.90	15.76	15.80
August	15.26	15.30	15.21	15.24
September	12.73	12.82	12.73	12.78
October	13.12	13.21	13.10	13.20
December	12.96	13.06	12.92	13.04

Spot cotton closed quiet, 20 points lower. Middling uplands, 15.80; do., gulf, 16.05. No sales.

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following:

Firm Liverpool cables were offset by scattered profit-taking in the near positions during the early session, and prices eased moderately, but manipulation in the new crop, assisted by a trade demand, steadied up the list, carrying December thru 13c. Near positions indicated a disposition on the part of the bull interests to avoid further shipments of cotton here for delivery. July deliveries are estimated at 200,000 bales, in round numbers, including 100,000 not yet tendered. Weather reports on the whole are favorable, but the market shows an advancing tendency, in expectation of a bullish condition report on Aug. 2. Higher prices will be largely at the expense of the short interest, and we continue to advise sales of the new on sharp bulges.

HAYS' GAME OF BLUFF.

Editor World: Glad to note your stand on the strike. Mr. Charley Hays is just doing with the men what he has done with Toronto and every other place he has had anything to do with; he works wholly on a game of bluff. Can anyone show anything to his credit? He took hold of the G.T.R. on the verge of prosperity, when almost any enterprise would go ahead. Had our G. T. R. been controlled by men like those of the C. P. R. it would today be a system to be proud of.

A Sufferer.

Hawkestone, Ont.

SURVEYOR DROWNED.

SELKIRK, Man., July 23.—Word reached here this evening by steamer Wolverine of the drowning near Norway House on July 18 of Paul E. Findlay of Ottawa and an Indian named Charles Omen. The men belonged to a party working under J. K. McLean of Ottawa making surveys for the Dominion Government.

Successful Dance.

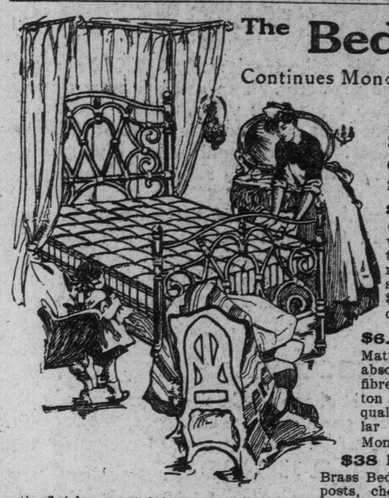
Some eighty lovers of the mazy dance met at Camp Idleawhile on the lake front on Friday evening and tripped the "light fantastic" to the inspiring music of the piano. These weekend dances at Idleawhile are becoming more and more popular and are looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by Kew Beach campers and their friends. On each and every Friday evening during the summer season, the young folks gather at the splendid pavilion and have a right good time. The committee in charge of Camp Idleawhile dances are arranging for a special dance on the night of Civic Holiday.

Nothing Like

them in the world. CASCARETS the biggest seller—WHY? Because

Last Week of the July Carpet Sale

Store Closes Daily at 5 p.m., June, July & Aug.



The Bedding Sale

Continues Monday with renewed interest. Bargains of an unusual kind in Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Bed Dressing, etc. Some of the special features :—

$2 Comforters for $1.35
Comforters, double size, filled with absolutely pure white cotton, covered in a choice assortment of art muslins, with fancy stitched centre. Regular price $2.00. Sale price Monday, each 1.35

$6.75 Mattresses for $4.95
Mattresses, all widths, filled with absolutely pure curled African fibre, no seagrass, with white cotton top and bottom, covered in best quality art sateen ticking. Regular price $6.75. Sale price Monday 4.95

$38 Brass Beds for $26.90
Brass Beds, fitted with 2-inch continuous posts, choice of bright or combination satin finishes, containing seven fillers in head and an equal number in foot, which is full drop extension, large centre husks. Regular price $38. Sale price Monday 26.90

$8.00 Iron Beds for $5.85
Iron Beds, 4.6 size only, "Our Special," continuous posts, extra heavy chills, ornamental centre, heavily gold tinted, full drop extension foot; a massive-looking bed at a reasonable price. Regularly sold for $8.00. Sale price Monday 5.85

Fireless Cookers

To be able to do your roasting, baking or stewing with only 15 per cent. of the usual cost for fuel is surely something that should interest every homekeeper.

That is what the "Caloric" can do. And more—it will not burn or scorch, no matter how long the food is left in it, but will thoroughly bake and brown with scarcely any attention.

We have them in all sizes and prices to suit your needs. Sell them on easy terms, too.

Adams

Monday's Carpet Specials

Last Week that we will Sew, Line and Lay Free of Charge

Elegant Imported Room Size

$2.25 Wilton Carpet for 1.67
Wilton Carpet, 600 yards, in greens, reds, fawns and browns, in floral and Oriental patterns; suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, dens or halls, with borders to match; regularly sold for $2.25 per yard. On sale Monday — sewed, lined and laid free 1.67

Rugs Reduced in Price
Wilton Art Squares, 25 only to clear, in choice colorings of greens, reds, browns, blue and fawn, floral and Oriental patterns, suitable for dining rooms, parlors, dens or bedrooms, size 9 x 10.6. Regularly sold for $40.00. On sale Monday for 29.50

English Brussels $1.13
Brussels Carpet, 500 yards in all, in reds, greens and fawns, suitable for almost any room in the house, in Oriental and floral patterns, with borders to match. Regularly sold for $1.50 per yard. Monday (sewed, lined and laid free) 1.13

A Carpet Sweeper Free if Your Purchase amounts to $25

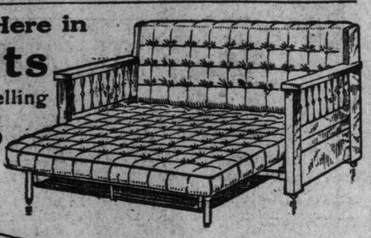
We Solicit "CHARGE ACCOUNTS"

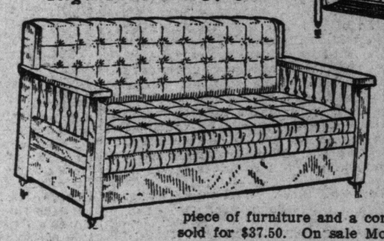
Remarkable Value Here in

Davenports

This Handsome Design Selling Monday for $28.95

Regular Price 37.50





The celebrated "Anchor" Davenport Bed, exactly like the cut; solid quarter-cut oak frame, in choice of golden or early English finishes; upholstered in high grade, self-colored velours, in plain green or red; complete with all-felt layer mattress; a splendid piece of furniture and a comfortable bed. Regularly sold for $37.50. On sale Monday for 28.95

A Pair of Portieres Away Under Price

Portieres—good quality linen velours or hopsacks, in shades of myrtle, nile or olive greens, browns and reds, suitable for dining-room, hall, living-room or den; parlor side-faced with striped Similias and brocaded Armures, in shades of nile, rose and champagne; nicely corded edges; made to order to fit any size arch up to 6 feet wide by 7 feet high; regularly sold for $18.50 per pair. On sale Monday for 13.95

Electric Fixtures

Two Examples of Low Pricing Monday

This dainty design Wall Bracket here illustrated made in solid brush brass, complete with square globe, and wired for electric lighting. Regular price $5.50. On sale Monday for 3.95

The elegant Parlor Fixture, exactly as shown in the illustration here, is made of solid brush brass, with ornamental scroll, relief settings, four lights, with fancy globes; all wired complete. Regular price $17.50. On sale Monday for 12.95

12.95

Another Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Club Now Forming

Encouraged by the tremendous success of the Hoosier Hot Weather Club—the full membership of which has just been completed—we have decided to open up another club (limited to the sale of 250 cabinets) extending the same identical inducements and advantages to new members as we offered in the former club.

The opportunity afforded housekeepers through this club plan is exceedingly attractive as it calls for such an insignificant outlay—the small sum of

One Dollar Down

is all that is required to place the cabinet in your home **at once,** and agreement to pay us one dollar per week until the cabinet is paid for, making the purchase anything but a burden. Besides, with every cabinet bought on the Club plan, we give

Over $2.00 worth of Baking Supplies Free

All the best known products procurable—a list of which will be found elsewhere in this advertisement.

The "Hoosier Special" is the best kitchen cabinet in the world. It combines every good feature that tends to save time, labor and materials in kitchen work. Some of the special features are: Sanitary self-cleaning metal flour bin, with sifter attached; a self-feeding metal sugar bin; six crystal glass spice cans, with aluminum air-tight lids; large glass tea and coffee air-tight jars; daily reminder and want list; an aluminum covered work table, size 40 x 39 inches; a metal bread and cake box, plate racks, cupboards, sliding shelves for pots, pans, etc. Made of solid oak, and finished steam and waterproof. A most complete kitchen cabinet in every way. Specially low priced for the Club sale at **$35.00.**

There are the best of reasons for securing a Hoosier Cabinet on the Club plan Monday or early in the week.

The club is limited to half the number of the former membership total and the makers will not consent to giving us more cabinets on the liberal basis that allows us to make you such generous terms as the Club now presents.

These are FREE with each Cabinet

1 bag, 10 lbs., "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 tin Cowan's Cocoa.
1 pkg. Assorted Spices.
1 Magic Cook Book.
1 bag, 5 lbs., Granulated Sugar
1 pkg. Magic Baking Soda.
1 pkg. Tillson's Pan-dried Oats
1 pkg. Cowan's Cake Icing.

You Need This Cabinet This Weather

30 Days Free Trial

Every cabinet is sold with the understanding that if it does not in every way prove the help and convenience claimed for it, that after thirty days trial, it may be returned to us and all payments will be refunded.

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited

CITY HALL SQUARE

"JIM" DOHNEY.
Toronto Newsboy "Pinched" Because he Needed a Bath.

Toronto Newsboy Forced To Go to Jail For Wash

"Jim" Dohney's Appeal to "Sammy" Lichtman Availed; But What Street Urchins Need is a Club, Where They Can Enjoy Some Home Comforts.

The letter shown above was sent to "Sammy" Lichtman, president of the Newsboys' Union, from "Jim" Dohney, a newsboy whose picture at his stand is shown above. The picture was taken at his news stand at Yonge and Front-streets after his release from jail, from which place "Sammy" had bailed him.

It was by reason of nothing criminal that "Jim" and "Scotty" were incarcerated in the Toronto jail, but because they were found when arraigned in police court to be sadly "in need of a wash." It was to get this wash that they were sent to jail and they got it. But the regulations of jail and bail are not such as to allow of the summary release of a prisoner after washing and so these members of the "great unwashed" would have had to wait several days for their release had not Sammy heard their cry from Macedonia and gone over and helped them.

It was "kipping out" or promiscuous lodging that caused both the urgent need of a bath and their arrest. That was how they came to be charged with vacancy, or, as Jim Dohney put it, with inadvertent point, "vacancy."

Toronto is full of newsboys who might well be charged with "vacancy," both as to their stomachs and pockets. In many cases, too, their heads could stand a deal of filling, tho in the generality of cases, it is a restocking rather than a filling of emptiness that is needed.

It is to correct this lack or vacancy that the Toronto Newsboys' Home project has been set afoot. It is to fill a long-felt want, realized here and otherwhere, that this scheme was fathered and is being fostered. In other places where the homes have been established they are doing an excellent and needed work and doing it well and cheaply. Many who thought little of the matter have fallen in behind the homes when they have seen what they are doing in Toledo, Ohio, and other American cities.

The Newsboys' Home building committee now come to you to tell you that it is your business as one having an interest in the future of your city to get in behind the project and boost and by way of earnest of good faith it is up to you to contribute, be the sum large or small, to the furtherance of the plan.

Do you want the future body politic of this, your home town, or that which you have chosen to make your home, to be tainted with a strain of dirt and despair or do you want it to be cleanliness, optimism and honesty all the way thru?

If the Toronto newsboys have a home and a club where baths are ready, comfortable and used by some, they will soon be used by all. Where some are clean, dirt soon becomes disgrace and even the newsboys have pride. "Make it easy for the people to do right and hard for them to do wrong," said Gladstone, and he might just as easily and as truly have said, "Make it easy for them to be clean and hard to go unwashed," and in fact the greater includes the less, so he did say it.

It is up to you to see that no more unwashed vagrant newsboys call for release from jail for no further crime than the lack of proper places to sleep and bathe. Think this over. It should not require long or deep study and the easy and immediate answer should be ready and generous contribution to the Newsboys' Home and Club Fund, The Trusts and Guarantee Company, West King-street. Do it now.

Wounded By a Would-be Assasin.

BARCELONA, July 23.—Antonio Maura, former Spanish premier, was wounded to-day by a would-be assassin. His assailant was arrested.

GIVE Q.O.R. TIME OF THEIR LIVES.

LONDON, July 23.—(C. A. P. Cable). —Editor of The Financier writes: "We shall show the Queen's Own Rifles and their gallant, magnanimous commander, Sir Henry Pellatt, that our appreciation transcends their fondest hopes. We shall give them the time of their lives. Neither they nor the Dominion will forget it."

Raising the Limit.

LONDON, July 23.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—It is stated that emigrants to Canada after October will have to possess £10.

Wed July 20/10

Don jail

Sammy; I am in the Don Jail myself and Scotty with Vagaincy; Sam do what you can for me; As I am going to stay here all the time;

I Remain yours truly
James Dohney
G. White; scotty

Sammy. ;Try and Get us Bail; I am very sorry I am bringing trouble on my self. Please try and help us out

I remain Yours truly Sc[illegible] Dohney

THE MACEDONIAN CRY.
"Jim" Dohney's appeal to President "Sammy" Lichtman of Newsboys' Union.

STRICKEN CAMPBELLTON STILL CALLING FOR AID

Three Thousand Homeless Yet Sleep in Wet Clothing on Water Soaked Ground.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., July 23.—Thunderstorms and heavy rainfalls during the past two days have made the condition of the homeless people of Campbellton more miserable than ever. Only to-day in fact are they beginning to realize their helplessness. The thunderstorm which swept over town to-day forced the majority of the 3000 homeless people to sleep in their wet clothing on the water-soaked ground. There were no mattresses nor bedding of any kind to relieve the majority of women and children. In the absence of regular sewerage or water supply the physicians of the town are preparing for a serious outbreak of sickness and a temporary hospital is being rapidly completed.

The members of the relief committee are doing their best to distribute provisions justly, but it is a difficult task under the circumstances, and the cash subscriptions are coming in slowly to supply the immediate needs.

In view of the general aid, the relief committee wish the public to know exactly how the funds are to be handled. The subscriptions should be addressed to Judge McLatchie, chairman of the finance committee, of Campbellton. The cash received is deposited in banks in Campbellton, and the funds are not paid out, except upon cheques drawn out and signed by the members of the finance committee.

So far only $33,000 has been received in cash. How far this will go towards relieving the situation is shown by the explanation of the committee. It is absolutely necessary to rebuild the homes before winter sets in, to avoid abject misery. To do this it is important to keep the present working population on hand, and first of all the workingmen's homes must be rebuilt. This means the expenditure of a large amount of money, but the future of the town depends upon it.

PHOTO - BRAND

BROAD LEAF WRAPPED
Connecticut Broad Leaf Wrapper
Pure Havana Filler

A new Cigar, a perfect blend, making new conquests daily among critical smokers.

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All Photo Brand Cigars, whether LIGHT COLORED or DARK COLORED WRAPPERS have the same wonderfully mild, aromatic flavor and rich, mellow quality.

10c Straight, at Leading Tobacconists.

H. SIMON & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL

BAN JOHNSTON OFFERS $500.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Five hundred dollars is offered by the American League for evidence tending to show that any player or club in the league is using or countenancing the tipping of signals of an opposing team. Any player involved will be blacklisted from organized baseball for all time to come. This bit of information, in addition to the fact that Jack Sheridan may become manager of umpires in the American League or given some other exalted position, was handed out by President B. B. Johnson on his return to Chicago from the east yesterday.

"I made a thoro investigation while in the east in regard to the alleged 'tipping bureau' of the New York American club," said President Johnson, "but I could not discover a scintilla of evidence to support the talk that was started some time ago. Neither could I find out that Pitcher Ed Walsh of the Chicago American League Club had ever said he believed there was such a system of signals employed.

"There is no one more concerned about it than myself, and I will pay $500 to any man who produces proof that any improper signals were used.

"The fact of the matter is that the New York players have been batting just as strongly away from home as on their own grounds, and this in itself should disprove the charges."

Port Credit After a Game.

The Port Credit football team, who recently defeated the Royal Dragoons and Stanley Barracks teams, would like to arrange home-and-home games with some Toronto team or teams of senior calibre. Write J. Millar, jr., Port Credit P.O.

Canterbury Beat All Americans.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 23.—The Canterbury football team this afternoon defeated the visiting All-Americans by a score of 19 to 0.

THE CANADIAN TOURNEY

Entries for Tennis Championships Closed Saturday Night.

The lawn tennis championship tournament season opened formally last week when the Husholme Club tournament decided the city championships. The men's singles event went to Mr. Baird, who has defended it now for the last three seasons. Mr. Baird was in fine form and looks like the coming Canadian champion. Baird and Witchell had a hard time in defending the doubles title, Burns and Henderson of the Toronto Club extending them to the limit in the challenge round. Miss Moyes regained her title in the ladies' singles, winning from Miss Fairbairn in straight sets. Mrs. Hannam was in England, so there was no challenge round. Capt. Foulkes, the Canadian titleholder, is playing this week in the Quebec championships at Montreal and seems to be in fine form. He will be along next week to defend his title at the Canadian championships, as will also Raby of Ottawa in the doubles. The open championship have not been held in Toronto for 15 years, and judging from the entry from outside points, should be the best held here in years.

All the events, with the exception of the mixed doubles and the ladies' doubles, will commence on Monday, and it is the intention of the committee to have all the events finished by Monday, Aug. 1, with the possible exception of the men's handicap.

That the tournament is attracting a large amount of interest all over the country is evident by the number of enquiries from outside points that have been received by the secretary.

Entries have already been made by E. R. Purkiss, Winnipeg, and W. R. Jones, Winnipeg; Lee, Capt. Foulkes, Raby and Bonnell, Ottawa; Allen, Smith, Hatch and Norrington, Haileybury; Greentree, Renfrew; Rous, Barrie; Kirkover, Buffalo, McIvity, St. John, N. B., and Bernhardt Brothers, Preston. The entry of Sherwell of Montreal is expected to arrive at any time. There is a possibility of Mrs. Handsomebody, the maritime province lady champion, also entering.

The grass courts are in excellent condition and all the important games will be played on them. Lockers will be provided for all the visiting players and a buffet for the week will be installed. Among the local entries are Burns, Baird, Glassco, Ross, McMaster and Laird, and these with the outside players should make a splendid week's tennis. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a large gallery during the entire week.

Welday's Great Catch Robs Leafs of Game Greys Winning 2-1

Before a crowd of about 9000 people Providence nosed out to Leafs in the first game of the double-header Saturday by a ninth-innings rally, the score being 2 to 1. McGinley and Steele were the opposing pitchers and honors were about even. The Torontos tried hard to win in the last, but couldn't. Score:

—First Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Welday out, McGinley to Meyers. Arndt flew out to O'Hara. Hoffman same route. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Shaw out, Peterson to Sullivan. Mullen out, same route. O'Hara singled over first. O'Hara stole second. Meyers fanned. NO RUNS.

—Second Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Atz singled over third, but was out trying to stretch it into a double. Elston flew out to Kelley. Sullivan out, McDonald to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Kelley flew out to Welday. McDonald out, Steele to Sullivan. Fitzpatrick, same way. NO RUNS.

—Third Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Peterson got a charity. Fitzgerald fouled out to McDonald—a great running one-handed stab. Steele flew out to Mullen. Welday out, McGinley to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—McAllister beat out a bunt. McGinley flew out to Sullivan. Shaw flew out to Welday. McAllister stole. Mullen out, Steele to Sullivan. NO RUNS.

—Fourth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Arndt flew out to Meyers. Hoffman was easy. Mullen to Meyers. Atz singled to left. Elston singled to left. Sullivan fouled out to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—O'Hara doubled to right field. Meyers sacrificed, Steele to Sullivan. Kelley hit to short, but O'Hara was caught between third and home, Atz to Fitzgerald to Arndt. McDonald out, Peterson to Sullivan. NO RUNS.

—Fifth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Peterson fanned. Fitzgerald out, Mullen to McGinley, McGinley taking the throw at first. Steele struck out. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Fitzpatrick flew out to Elston. McAllister singled over second. McGinley struck out. McAllister out stealing, Fitzgerald to Atz. NO RUNS.

—Sixth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Welday out, Fitzpatrick to Meyers. Arndt flew out to Shaw. Hoffman out, Fitzpatrick to Meyers—pretty pick-up and throw. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Shaw out, Fitzgerald to Sullivan. Mullen out, Arndt to Sullivan. O'Hara out, Steele to Sullivan. NO RUNS.

—Seventh Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Atz singled to centre, his third to-day. Elston hit into a double-play, Fitzpatrick to Mullen to Meyers. Sullivan hit one that McGinley knocked down, but couldn't field. Peterson out, McGinley to Meyers. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Meyers out, Fitzgerald to Sullivan. Kelley out, Arndt to Sullivan. McDonald fanned. NO RUNS.

—Eighth Innings.—

PROVIDENCE—Fitzgerald flew out to Shaw. Steele out, Mullen to Meyers. Welday flew out to Shaw. NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Fitzpatrick singled to right, McAllister sacrificed, Steele to Sullivan. McGinley fanned. Shaw was walked deliberately. Fitzpatrick was hit by Mullen's bounder.—NO RUNS.

—Ninth Innings—

PROVIDENCE—Arndt doubled to left, the ball getting past Kelley. Hoffman flew out to Shaw. Arndt beating return to third. Atz hit one that was too hot for Fitz to field and Arndt scored. Elston singled thru the box. Sullivan singled to right and Atz scored. Peterson flew out to O'Hara and Elston was out trying to make home. O'hara to McAllister—TWO RUNS.

TORONTO—O'Hara singled to centre. Delehanty, batting for Meyers, singled to left, Kelley forced Delehanty, Sullivan to Atz. McDonald forced Vaughn, who ran for Kelley, Atz to Peterson, O'Hara scoring. Slattery, batting for Fitzpatrick, singled to left. Welday took McAllister's liner off his toes.—ONE RUN.

PROVIDENCE—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Welday, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Arndt, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	0	
Hoffman, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Atz, s.s.	4	1	4	3	1	0	
Elston, l.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0	
Sullivan, 1b.	4	0	2	14	1	0	
Peterson, 2b.	2	0	0	0	4	0	
Fitzgerald, c.	3	0	0	4	4	0	
Steele, p.	3	0	0	0	6	0	
Totals	31	2	8	*26	17	0	

*Fitzpatrick hit by batted ball.

TORONTO—	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shaw, r.f.	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Mullen, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4	0	
O'Hara, c.f.	4	1	3	2	1	0	
Meyers, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0	0	
Kelley, l.f.	4	0	0	1	1	0	
McDonald, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	0	
Fitzpatrick, s.s.	3	0	1	1	3	0	
McAllister, c.	3	0	2	3	0	0	
McGinley, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0	
Delehanty x	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Vaughn xx	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Slattery xxx	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Rudolps xxxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	32	1	9	27	12	0	

xBatted for Meyers in ninth.
xxRan for Kelley in ninth.
xxxBatted for Fitzpatrick in ninth.
xxxxRan for Slattery in ninth.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Arndt, O'Hara. Double-play—Fitzpatrick to Mullen to Meyers. Sacrifice hits—Meyers, McAllister. Stolen bases—O'Hara, McAllister. Struck out—By Steele 4, by McGinley 2. Bases on balls—Off Steele 1, off McGinley 1. Left on bases—Providence 5, Toronto 9. Umpires—Kelly and Hurst.

Lafitte Goes to N. Y. Americans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—Manager Ganzel of the Rochester Eastern League Baseball club announced this morning that he had sold Pitcher Ed Lafitte to the New York Americans for cash and other considerations. Lafitte will finish the season with Rochester.

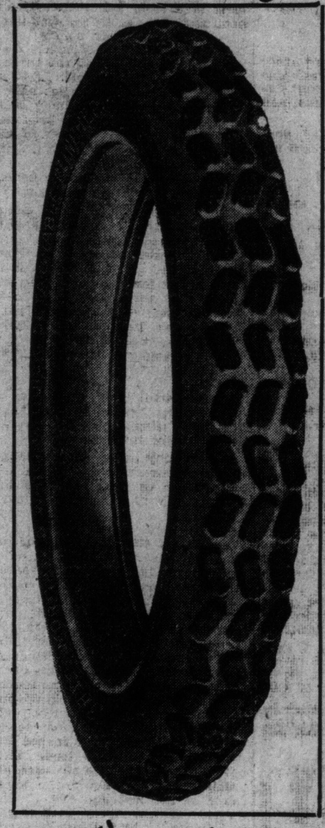
"ROLLED" THE FOREIGNER.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 23.—(Special.)—Protesting that he only took $2.75, altho Steve Povonich swore he was "rolled" for $18, when asleep in a field in Falls View, Charles Hill was sentenced to three months in jail by Magistrate Robinson to-day.

DR. M'BRIDE'S SANITARIUM.

The Dr. McBride Sanitarium at 19 Yates-street, St. Catharines, Ont., is an up-to-date institution for the treatment of liquor and drug habit. It is delightfully situated amid spacious grounds and is surrounded by trees and shrubs. The large, roomy interior is luxuriously furnished and scrupulously clean. There are five large reception rooms and parlors, a fine dining room, splendid billiard room and cosy, comfortable bedrooms. In the rear is ample room for outdoor sports such as tennis, croquet, bowling, etc. A pleasing feature of the sanitarium is the privacy that is possible, the location being such that a man might be there for weeks and no one know it. Dr. McBride has an announcement in the magazine section of this issue of The Sunday World, in which he offers to send full information to all interested.

Morgan & Wright Knobby Tread Tires



It is certain that the man who has applied *Knobby Tread Tires* and Morgan & Wright *Tubes* within any reasonable length of time or who has bought a new car with *Knobby Tread Tires* is not going to need to buy new equipment again for a *long* while.

There's no *abating* in the demand for *Knobby Tread Tires;* our output has *never* been so great as *now. Why* does the call grow *larger* and *stronger* instead of slacking up, particularly this season? Simply because *a lot of automobile owners* who have been using *other tires* are buying *Knobby Tread Tires now.* They have been getting *experience* in the *past.*

It always comes to this—always. Experience is the great educator. The broader the motorist's personal tire *knowledge,* actual experience *mind you,* the more he insists on *Morgan & Wright Knobby Tires. The Knobs will stop your skidding. Throw away your chains.*

We do all kinds of tire repair work quickly.

The J. P. Holden Rubber Co.
699 YONGE STREET.

New "Brockton" Lasts

It is only the very large manufacturer of shoes that is able to undertake the introduction of new lasts. It requires new machinery and no end of coin to prepare for its successful introduction.

The "Brockton" is always coming out in new lasts. That is the secret of the popularity of the "Brockton." It is something different from the other shoes you buy.

The "Brockton" is an advance style. Also it is the shoe for the particular man who demands "Foot Comfort."

"Brockton" shoe is all quality. Compare it with any Five Dollar shoe you know of and find out just how it "stands up." And "Brockton" sells at $3.50 the pair.

Remember the Brockton is made on the celebrated Goodyear welt. You know what this means? The Goodyear welt has absolutely no substitute. It stands alone and is used only on high-class shoes.

Brockton Shoe Co.,
LIMITED
119 YONGE ST. Just North of Adelaide Street TORONTO

Heavyweight Fight Never Fatal

"Why is it that heavyweight championship fights cause such an outcry in this country, when other glove contests pass practically unnoticed?" asked a well-known sporting man during a discussion relating to pugilism the other night.

"It's a matter of record that no heavyweight championship fight in this or any other country has ever resulted fatally. These big fellows as a rule are better able to stand punishment than fighters in lighter classes, yet somehow, when they are matched to scrap for the title, the cry of 'Prize fight!' goes up, and there's trouble. Police Supervisor Herget of San Francisco said recently that a 'prize fight' was a scrap with bare knuckles to a finish, with wrestling and tripping allowed, and that such an affair was far different from a contest with padded gloves under rules that prevented brutality.

"The Jeffries-Johnson affair reminds me of the trouble the late Dan Stuart experienced while trying to pull off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair, and, by the way, it was Stuart who had the law passed which allowed Jeffries and Johnson to settle their differences in Nevada.

"Stuart was just such a promoter as Tex Rickard. He was a dead game sport, liked prize fights, and was willing to run the risk of losing money to pull one off. When he matched Corbett and Fitzsimmons, in 1896, Stuart thought he had it all fixed to stage the scrap in Texas. There was no law against fighting in the Lone Star state at that time, and Stuart picked out Dallas as the battleground. The business men of that city were with him to a man, and it looked like a sure thing until shortly before the scheduled date, when Governor Culbertson, in response to protests from the clergy, called a special session of the legislature and passed a law that killed the fight.

"Stuart was $10,000 out of pocket, which had been spent in arranging details, but he didn't weaken. He picked out a place in the Indian Territory for the battleground and was going ahead without opposition, when congress stepped in and blocked him. Then he turned to Mexico—Juarez—just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, where bull fights are still pulled off, but the greasers told him there could be nothing doing. Florida put up the bars, and, finally, when Stuart received assurances that Hot Springs, Ark., would stand for the mill, Fitzsimmons, in disgust, declared everything off.

"By that time Stuart was $40,000 in the hole, but he didn't give up. He got a tip that Nevada wasn't averse to prize-fighting, so he went to Carson City and talked the matter over with politicians and business men, with the result that the legislature passed a bill legalizing finish fights upon a payment of a license fee of $1000.

"Then, signing Corbett and Fitzsimmons all over again, he built a huge wooden arena, with room for 15,000 spectators, and sent word to the sporting world that there would be no interference. The fight took place on March 17, 1897, and the men battled in the open air. Snow was on the ground, and the little town was crowded with fight fans. Yet when noses were counted there were not more than 7000 spectators that paid. Stuart took in only $200,000, and was a big loser on the venture, itself, but he owned the moving picture privileges, which netted more than $250,000 in profits. After that affair Stuart declined to promote any more prize fights, saying that it was not worth the trouble and worry.

"When Sullivan fought Kilrain at Richburg, Miss., in 1889, there was a strong protest from the ministers, and it was only by selecting this outlandish place that the mill was carried out. Fitzsimmons and Maher, in 1896, had to travel all over the south before they met at Langtry, Texas, before a few hundred spectators, Fitz scoring a knockout in a round.

Yet Jeffries' fights with Fitzsimmons, Sharkey and Corbett in New York were not interfered with because of the existence of the Horton law. There was no serious opposition to the Corbett-Sullivan fight at New Orleans in 1892, while the Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville, two years later, was held without trouble. There was no interference with Jeff's fights on the coast with Sharkey, Fitzsimmons, Ruhlin, Munroe, Choynski, Jackson and others.

"California has been the scene of more ring contests than any other state in the Union, for that matter. The Fitzsimmons-Sharkey, Corbett-Sharkey, Corbett-Choynski, Jackson-Corbett, Fitzsimmons-O'Brien, Fitzsimmons - Gardner, Burns - Hart, O'Brien-Burns, Johnson-Hart, Burns-Squires, Johnson-McVey, Gans-Britt, Gans-Nelson, Attell-Moran, Attell-Nelson, O'Brien-Kaufman, Johnson-Ketchel, Johnson-Kaufman, Barry-Kaufman, McFarland-Welsh, Ketchel-Thomas, Ketchel-Papke, Nelson-Young Corbett, Nelson-Britt, Nelson-Wolgast, Hyland-Cross, Britt-Young Corbett, McGovern-Young Corbett, McCoy-Jack (Twin) Sullivan, Langford-Barry, Langford-Flynn, Murphy-Moran, and many other big fights have been decided on the coast without interference.

Ball Players Take Action.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 23.—Three of the four ball players who were acquitted of the charge of Sunday disturbances, following their arrests by Sheriff T. Stanley Day on Sunday last, have served summons on that official in a supreme court action to recover $5000 each on the grounds of false arrest. The Southern Tier Baseball Association, which conducts the state league baseball games in this city, is party to another action to recover $5000 from Sheriff Day, on the grounds that he trespassed on private property when he stopped the state league game between Elmira and Syracuse clubs on July 17. The three players interested in the above action are William Mack, John Clougher and James Nagle; Stephen O'Neill, the fourth player arrested, is still a minor, and is awaiting the appointment of a guardian previous to instituting an action.

Body in the Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 23.—(Special.)—What appeared to be the body of a man was seen floating down the lower river shortly before noon today. Those who saw it say it was clothed in black or some other dark color.

WHERE FUN IS KING

SCARBORO BEACH

FREE TO-DAY — SACRED BAND CONCERTS 3.00 AND 8.00 P.M.

FREE THIS WEEK — THE DAMMANN TROUPE PHENOMENAL PERFORMERS

See the Streets of Cairo, the Human Butterfly, the Midway, and 100 other entertainments.

EVERYMAN'S CAR
The Brush Runabout
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A SAFE AND HEALTHFUL SUMMER BEVERAGE

India Pale Ale

WE GUARANTEE THAT THIS ALE IS BREWED FROM PURE MALT & HOPS ONLY.

It bears the seal of approval of the medical profession. Made from the purest malt and hops only. Why not order a case for your home. Telephone any dealer.

THE TORONTO BREWING AND MALTING CO., Limited

Problems for Horsemen How They Are Solved

Happenings at Ontario Tracks—Big Price Paid for American Trotter—Emperor William and German Racing—Remarkable Fortune on English Turf—Canadian and United States Racing Outlook.

Secretary Fraser of the Ontario Jockey Club has a very different story to tell the horsemen of Canada and the United States in issuing the stake blanks for the fall meeting to that of his confreres of the New York racing associations. While they are in a terrible stew over the future the officials of the Canadian Racing Associations are in a position to announce stakes and purses of undiminished value. It is quite probable that the happier situation in the Dominion is to be attributed in no small measure to the sound judgment of the Canadian officials in exhibiting a hearty readiness to co-operate with their critics in an earnest effort to improve their existing conditions and to guard against the danger of future abuses. This they did in the most practical manner possible by submitting such practical suggestions that they were adopted unanimously when fully understood by both branches of the Canadian parliament. As a result racing was never on so satisfactory a basis here as at the present time, hence Mr. Fraser is in a position to assure owners and trainers, of purses and stakes ranging from a minimum of $500 up into the thousands for the approaching fall meeting, Sept. 24 to Oct. 1.

HAMILTON FIXTURES.

Horsemen Eager for Stall Room at the H. J. C. Track.

Applications for stalls for the summer meeting at Hamilton, Aug. 13 to 20 are pouring in to Secretary Loudon and a record series of races is assured by the high-class of the horses to face the barrier at the H. J. C. races. The closing dates for the following fixtures are important to owners and trainers:

Brantford Handicap, one and one-quarter miles; three year-olds and up, entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 11.

Beaver Handicap Steeplechase, entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 12.

Royal Canadian Handicap, entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 13.

Midsummer Handicap, seven furlongs; entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 15.

Liverpool Handicap Steeplechase, entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 17.

Toronto Handicap, entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 16.

Niagara Handicap, entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 17.

Hamilton Cup, one and one-quarter miles; entries close 11 a.m. Aug. 18.

REVERSALS AT WINDSOR.

Surprises for Form Players—How They Are Accounted for.

Windsor has been noted for the consistent running of the thorobreds at the popular race course there. Formful running has been a characteristic of the meetings. This was not so much the case as usual at the opening days of the seven-day gathering which was brought to a close yesterday. The upsets, however, were not confined to the in and out running of Ontario horses alone, but applied in equal measure to those from the blue grass region of Kentucky and the representatives of the Metropolitan tracks at New York.

Three Canadian examples of reversals are probably of the most direct interest to the racing public of Ontario. They are the defeat of Seismic, and the success and subsequent worsting of Plaudmore and Denham.

When Seismic was left in the Frontier handicap to represent the Seagram stable, Bouquet having been withdrawn, he was immediately regarded as the good thing of the opening day, so far as chances of winning were concerned. The bookmakers and expert handicappers were agreed on that point. There was, however, one proviso and it was vital in Seismic's case, the track must be fast or at least free from stickiness. The forenoon and early afternoon was fine, but the heavy downpour before the handicap was fatal to Seismic. He was stuck in the mind, and the track condition, was responsible. A Toronto horse, Plaudmore, could not have been better served than to have had the track transformed by the brief deluge. His victory on Saturday was hastily turned into defeat on Wednesday by the same cause, as in attempting to repeat on a fast track he could not hold his own with his rivals.

The Valley Farm's old champion Denham had an easy victory with the Canadian-breds on Monday, but the proposition was different on Wednesday, but the old equine hero is to be commended for his gallant second to such a fine Sempronius filly as Lady Irma. It should not be forgotten that in Denham's phenomenal triumph at Hamilton over Jack Atkin he was in with light impost and had all the best of the luck at the barrier, so that it would not be a safe criterion to take that wonderful effort as a clear guide to subsequent races without full importance being given to the added weight factor involved.

A Kentucky horse which disappointed his supporters who expected him to come home on the bit was Friend Harry. This fine miler had done that distance in 1.38 4-5 twice in course of longer distance races in Kentucky with more weight than the Windsor handicappers placed on him but he failed to run true to his time and was second on Monday and third on Wednesday. On Monday there were two causes for this. He had the seventh position from the rail, which, in an eight horse race is unenviable. His rider failed to get off until last, and hence was required to either take the overland route or cut across, with the inevitable risk of his mount blowing up on account of sprinting in the early stages of a race. Jockey Warren took the risk, dashed across and rushed Friend Harry clear into the lead. It was, however at ehe cost of the race, as the premature move caused the horse to falter at the last and lost by a half length. Trainer Alvey tried to recoup on Wednesday by putting Jockey Musgrave up and running Emperor William as a stable mate for Friend Harry, the Emperor to move up after Friend Harrry had run his competitors off their feet. There was an evident miscalculation, however, as Friend Harry had to fight it out the whole distance to get third, while the second Alvey entry was not in the hunt. In both the races in which Friend Harry started the fields were rather too large for a true speed test on an oval course.

A New York horse who made a coup for his connection on Monday and was an also ran on Wednesday was Cliff Edge. This horse has a consistent record when alterations of weight are taken into account. He was lucky to win on Monday, but the big field and interference which made the early time slow suited his chances. When the handicappers put another four pounds of lead under his saddle on Wednesday his owners might just as well have left him in the stall unless they had an eye to juicy odds again when the weight is lightened in view of his later race.

Such are some of the generally accepted explanations of several of the formal reversals, surprises and upsets at Windsor.

ANOTHER TURF PROBLEM.

One of the Puzzles Racing People Have to Struggle With.

The holding of half mile track seven-day meetings in some of the same Canadian cities as the mile tracks will repeat another old puzzle for visitors who attend both. Those who are new to the problem will find a lovely mixup if they figure out the past performances on the basis of the same rate of speed for races on the small as on the big tracks. It will be like the new ones who make the mistake at Belmont Park of comparing times made on the straight course with those made on the main oval. There is only a difference of exactly three seconds in the case of three quarter mile records between them, but fifteen lengths is something to consider in timing a race. Precisely the same principle applies of course to running thorobreds around a mile oval and one half the distance. It is simply impossible for horses to make the same high speed swerving around a continuous curve that can be readily accomplished with a long back stretch and a good long home stretch in which the contenders can be straightened out for the finish.

MR. FLIPPEN'S HIGH HAT.

His two Wins and Aviation Flights.

Owner Flippen is to be congratulated upon two victories the past week with High Hat over the sticks. It may not be forgotten that when this shifty son of Sombrero—Celebrity made his first cross country run it was at the Woodbine Park. He was a hot tip owing to his good work when schooling and his work-outs on the flat had made the clockers sit up. His initial outing under colors in a steeplechase was diverting to the spectators, but discouraging to his backers and owner. At the first jump he flew as if bent on an aviation flight, and his rider shot outward into space. High Hat proceeded over the jumps riderless and caused considerable fun. When Mr. Flippen brought High Hat to the Woodbine this spring he said to The Sunday World that the style in which the four-eyear-old took second money at Pimlico made him think well of his chances this season. Jockey McKinney appears to have mastered High Hat's sky-high fence-flying proclivities.

DONCASTER DREAMS.

Curious Tips for Lucky Britishers When a Long Shot Won the Derby.

Long would be the list of turf anecdotes of curious coincidences relating to bets lost and won on the big races. Many are attributed to dreams. The Derby of 1873 has a number of such recorded in English sporting annals. Some are vouched for by writers of repute such as Thormanby of The London Sportsman. A month before the Derby of 1873 Mrs. Peters, the wife of a steward of a London club, where a large Derby sweepstakes was made up every year, dreamed that one of the members had sold his chance to her husband and the horse won the race. Her husband laughed when she told him of the dream. "What was the horse's name?" he asked; "Doncaster," she replied, "and I'm sure there's something in it!"

"Doncaster hasn't a chance," said Peters. "I've backed the winner, and his name is Kaiser."

A few days before the Derby a member said to the club steward: "I say, Peters, I sail on Monday for the east, and I want to get rid of this ticket. Everybody says the horse has no chance, but if you can get anybody to give me a guinea for it let me know."

Peters looked at the ticket and saw the name Doncaster. Remembering his wife's dream and feeling somewhat superstitious, he said, "All right, sir. I'll take the ticket. Here's a guinea, and if no one else wants it I will keep it, but I feel sure Kaiser will win." Peters offered the ticket to several club members, who declined it. The steward had the satisfaction of pocketing 150 pounds sterling as his share of the sweepstakes when Doncaster won.

A London coster founded his fortune on his wife dreaming of a winner. She told her husband that a jockey in yellow won the Derby. "Ned" told his "missis" to "shut up her silly mug," but went to Epsom, and, seeing a boy in yellow, the jockey on Doncaster, put all his change, thirty shillings, on that horse and got forty pounds pounds sterling back. With that money he bought a horse and called him "Yellow Boy," and a cart he had painted yellow and became very prosperous.

A railway conductor woke up a sleeping passenger by shouting "Doncaster." "By Jove," he exclaimed, "has Merry's horse won?" The railway guard told several acquaintances about the passenger's exclamation. On enquiry he found that Mr. Merry's horse was "Doncaster," and he put half a sovereign up and cashed twenty pound ten shillings.

Of the 131 Epsom Derbys two have been won by hundred to one shots, Jeddah in 1898 and Signorinetta in 1908; one at 60-1; three at 50-1; five at 40-1, and fourteen at 20-1.

The owner of the Derby winner now gets $52,500, second $2000 and the third $1000.

Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The total pressure brought to bear on this, it is estimated, is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's piano playing of Chopin's music varies from 12 to 84 tons.

Mr. Blinks (in art museum)—I didn't know you were such an admirer of curios, Mrs. Blunderby.

Mrs. Blunderby—Oh, yes, indeed; I just delight in iniquities.—Boston Transcript.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

For Absolute Disposal To the Highest Bidder.

300 Horses At Auction

Tuesday and Friday of the coming week, at 11 a.m. "A horse for everyone at anyone's price."

Tuesday, July 26

175 HORSES

At 11 o'Clock.

The best selections of all classes; Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express, Delivery, Workers, Drivers, Carriage and Saddle Horses.

We have advice of many shipments for our next week's auctions, and from some of our best shippers. There will be a few loads extra of the heavy draught type, in addition to the shipments of expressers, delivery horses, drivers and others. We will have the horses, and intending purchasers should not fail in attending our next week's sales. If possible, it is well to visit The Repository on the day preceding each sale.

A CONSIGNMENT OF RAILROAD HORSES

Will also be sold on Tuesday, the 26th. These horses are right out of construction work, and are capable of splendid service to those who will purchase them next Tuesday. They have been used to hard work and long strains, and are most desirable horses for those needing good honest workers.

Friday, July 29

125 HORSES

At 11 A.M.

THE BEST SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES.

We will also sell at each of our next week's auctions a number of second-hand vehicles consisting of Buggies, Mail Phaetons, Victorias, Wgaons, etc., and a number of sets of harness. Anyone wanting a vehicle should look over those at The Repository before purchasing, for there's many a bargain to be had.

OUR MONEY BACK GUARANTEE, which accompanies all horses sold under any warranty, provides for the return of any horse that is not up to the guarantee under which it is sold, when the purchase price will be promptly refunded.

Everything a Horse Pulls or Wears in our Carriage and Harness Department.

Get our prices on anything in the line of horse goods before purchasing. We have four floors devoted to the display and sale of horse goods.

Sole Canadian Agents for REDUCINE, the great absorbent and remedy, price $4.00 per tin, and FERNLOC, the body and leg wash for road and race horses, price $3.00 per gallon.

CHARLES A. BURNS, Gen. Manager and Auctioneer. ISAAC WATSON, Asst. Mgr. and Auctioneer.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, Stable Superintendent.

UNION STOCK YARDS

HORSE EXCHANGE

Toronto, Ont.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

SHIPPERS to outside points will find our railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., unsurpassed, being right at stable doors.

DEALERS will find our stables at all times clean and sanitary, and can have free use of our exercising quarter-mile track. Ship your horses here for quick sales.

ACCOMMODATION FOR

1000 Horses

Auction Sales

will be held next week, as follows:

Monday July 25, 1910

Wednesday July 27, 1910

at 11 a.m. each day.

All classes of horses will be offered. Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Farm Mares, Express and Wagon Horses, Family-broken Horses, Drivers and a number of Serviceably Sound Horses of all classes.

Send for Prize List for Great Fat Stock and Horse Show, to be held Dec. 12 and 13, 1910. Over $1100.00 in prizes.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

Racing at Winnipeg As Seen By World Staff Correspondent

WINNIPEG, July 20.—(Special Staff Correspondent).—The first week of the great Winnipeg fair is over and part of the race meet scheduled for the three days of each week. There has indeed been some classy racing but there have been one or two incidents in connection with it that have to a certain extent marred what would otherwise have been one of the greatest race meets held in the Prairie Province. In the 2.24 trot on Saturday, 16 inst., the driver of Herbert Parole (Alleman), was called to the stand for an explanation of his drive in the fourth heat. The first heat was won by Dan McKinney in 2.19½, with Herbert Parole just nosed out in 2.19¾. When they got the word for the second heat and before the first turn had been made, McKinney went to a very bad break and Parole went to the front and trotted a splendid mile without any mistakes in 2.22¾; quite a bit slower but his work was nice and clean and looked as if he could step much faster if asked to. The third heat was a repetition in 2.22½. This horse now was a prohibitive favorite at three to 10. After several scores they were given the word and Delma E., owned and driven by Loomis of St. Anthony Park, Minn., who had not been better than fifth in the first three heats comes on and wins quite easily in 2.19¼. Herbert Parole second and Dan McKinney third. Alleman was called to the stand for an explanation of his drive in that heat. He said he did not want to drive his horse out as he had first money cinched. But what about those who had speculated on his chances in the books. However, the judge very wisely declared all bets off on the heat, but so far I believe no penalty has been attached to the driver. It is just such cases as this that disgust the lovers of the harness horse with the game and with all due deference to the gentlemen in the stand, in my judgment some punishment should have been meted out to a driver who says that the reason he did not win a heat was he did not want to drive a hard heat as he had first money cinched. The public who go to see the races are the ones to be protected, and the way to give them protection is to punish those who do not do their duty.

A sad occurence also in connection with Saturday's racing was the very sudden death of Robert Simmons, one of the early trainers in the western country, having been driving and training out here for the past 35 years. He had the mount on E. A. Reichel's Bulah R., who was unplaced. After having driven a hard heat, the last one of the race, and having finished outside, he went to the barn and complained of not feeling well. He laid down on a blanket, but before medical aid could reach him he was dead from heart failure. Bob, as he was known, was very popular and has driven and trained many of the good ones owned in this city. The opening day of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Races had three harness races and one run on the card. Two class races, first the 2.19 trot, the 2.35 pace and the matinee race of one-half mile heats. In the trot eight horses faced the starter. This was a splendid field of trotters. Densmore, b.h. by Vyzant and owned by D. A. Dinnie of Minot, N. D., won the race with Heartwood (blk. h.) by Woodford Wilks getting second money, he having won the last two heats. Time for the five heats, 2.18¼, 2.18¼, 2.17¾, 2.19¾, 2.22½. The second race (2.35 pace) had nine starters. They were a classy lot and could step some too. Star Brino, by Wildbrino, was the one best bet in the race, he opened in the books and pools favorite but Rob Roy had a good following as well and he made them all step to beat him. The first heat was in 2.12¼ and that is going some over a half-mile track for 2.35 pacers but Rob Roy said that was not fast enough and he made the son of Wildbrino step the second heat in 2.10¼ and he looked like he could have stepped in 2.08, but he was eased up to allow the others to save distance. The final heat was won by Star Brino in 2.12.

The Matinee race had four starters, Miss Cloria was the favorite and won the first two heats in 1.09 and 1.08½. Deltic won the next three in 1.10, 1.09½ and 1.10.

Friday, the second day, had the 2.10 pace or 2.05 trot and the 3.00 pace or trot with three runs as well. The 2.10 pace was first on the card, seven starters, R. J. McKenzie's Merry Widow by Red Pac won the race in straight heats in 2.11, 2.11½, and 2.10. She was certainly the class of the race and the result was never in doubt. The 3.00-minute, eight starters, Star King (by Keeler) owned by H. H. Dally of Helena, Mon., also won in three straight heats with Sister Florentine, R. J. McKenzie's entry, getting second place. The time was exceptionally fast for a green class, 2.11½, 2.13½, 2.13. The race was won easily as was also second. There was just one horse behind the flag in this race and that was first heat.

Saturday, th third day, the big event was the Hotelkeepers' Stake of $2000 for 2.20 pacers or 2.15 trotters. Fourteen horses responded to the bell but five of them got the banner in the first heat. R. J. McKenzie's Star Brino again came home with the long end, winning in the straight heats. He was never extended; in fact did not have to go as fast as in the 2.35 pace. He has proven himself a race horse having won six heats in two days, the fastest in 2.10¼ and the slowest in 2.14. The second race Saturday was the 2.24 trot. This is the race that caused the trouble spoken of earlier in this article. The Matinee race was won by E. J. Rochon's Izetta. Bell Bros., Creighton Girl being second. Johnny, the bay trotter so well known in the east, was a prohibitive favorite from the start but he was not on his good behavious and was drawn after the second heat. There were also two running races for Saturday which was commercial travellers' day.

There are two hundred race horses at the grounds. McC.

First Beggar—What are you doing here, Pete? I thought your stand was on the bridge.

Second Beggar—Oh. I gave that to my son as a wedding present.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

The Thousand Islands is the motor boat metropolis of the world. Over 3000 were operated in the Thousand Islands region last year.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

NEAR COR. YONGE & BLOOR. 'PHONE NORTH 3929

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

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., Every Day.

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA."

Two Great Auction Sales

NEXT WEEK OF

300 HORSES

CONSISTING OF A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters and Pacers, consigned to us by some of the best horsemen in Canada.

MONDAY NEXT

AT 11 A.M. WE SHALL SELL

175 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES. We will have an extra large number of first-class Heavy Draught Horses, suitable for heavy city work or for the lumber camps. We will also have a lot of good and high-class Waggon and Delivery Horses. And

WE SHALL ALSO SELL

A SPOTTED PONY, 5 years and sound, well broken every way and perfectly city broken. He is in good condition and consigned to be SOLD.

A BAY GELDING, 15 hands high, perfectly broken every way and city broken. We shall also sell his Tilbury and his Brass-mounted Set of Harness to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

THURSDAY NEXT

At 11 a.m. We Shall Sell Without Reserve

125 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES

ALSO ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL SELL a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers, consigned to us by some city people who have no further use for them.

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 a half block of our stables.

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEORGE JACKSON, Auctioneer.

EMPEROR, IS PRESIDENT.

Kaiser Accepts Position at Head of German Jockey Club.

Germany is not likely to show any hostility to racing. From the emperor down its importance from the military and general utilitarian standpoint is fully recognized. No one will, therefore, be surprised at learning that Emperor William has accepted the position of patron and honorary president of the Union Jockey Club of Germany. This news, however, would not have been good to have been taken as a tip on the horse Emperor William, which E. Alvey is campaigning at Windsor just now for the old Teutonic horseman Barney Schrieber, as the Emperor in his first two outs there was an also ran.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Price Paid for Light Harness Mare By Mephis Horseman.

F. G. Jones of Memphis has purchased the fine young mare Dudie Archdale for $20,000 from G. S. Harris. The new owner is one of the leading light harness horse enthusiasts on this continent. Dudie Archdale won her first race of the season in three straight heats at Terre Haute, Ind. Her best time was 2.11. She recently worked a mile in 2.07 1-4. She is engaged in early closing events aggregating $88,000.

Albert H. Moore, secretary of the Detroit Driving Club has received a splendid list of entries for the fourteen open events for the blue ribbon meeting, Aug. 1-5.

Way down in Ole Kentucky the interest in the light horse industry keeps on the increase. A new organization the Calloway County Fair Association, will inaugurate their history by a speed program of $500 purses. The meeting will be Oct. 5-8.

A terrible disaster has occurred to the family of Andrew Crawford, ex-president of the New York Road Drivers' Association. While crossing a railway track in his automobile on Long Island in a touring car, the rear seat containing his two daughters, was struck by a train, and both were killed. Mr. Crawford and his chauffeur escaped with a few bruises.

The Western Eden.

A party of Doukhobors have burned their clothing and money preparatory to a march. Western papers will no doubt point to the incident as proof that in the west even the Doukhobors have money to burn.—London Advertiser.

The first Doukhobor, Adam, also was an optimist, until a failure in the apple crop started him on a pilgrimage.

First Professor—My dear colleague, I'm a little puzzled. When did the first Peloponnesian war begin?

Second Professor—431 B. C.

First Professor—Quite right. That is the number of my doctor's telephone. I was to call him up and tell him my wife is sick.—Fliegende Blaetter.

THEATRES ✦ MUSIC ✦ LITERATURE ✦ FINE ART ✦ EDUCATION ✦ SOCIETY ✦ FOREIGN

EDITORIAL

The Toronto Sunday World

MAGAZINE

30TH YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 10 TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

ENCOURAGING AVIATION

Count De Lesseps' spectacular flight over Toronto, at a height of close upon two thirds of a mile, enabled those who witnessed it to realize as never before, the wonderful advance made in the conquest of the air. Balloon ascents, were they more uncommon than they have been, would not be so surprising since their accomplishment depends on the easily understood circumstance that there are gases lighter than air. But the aeroplane is a heavier than air machine and its buoyancy depends on principles which are still being examined and whose application is the subject of continuous experiment. Aeroplanes are now counted by the score in most civilized countries and their construction has already created a large and rapidly expanding industry. The fascination attending aerial navigation is exercising an increasing power over the adventurously inclined and the high prices paid for the privilege of soaring into the upper regions of the atmosphere shows how keenly it appeals to many who have no desire to join the ranks of the experimenters.

The United Kingdom, which, as usual, lagged behind in the early stages of the new departure appears determined to make up for lost time. The crossing of the channel by Bleriot and later by Lesseps and the double passage made by Rolls, whose unfortunate death deprived England of her most daring aviator, wonderfully intensified public interest as did Paulhan's winning of The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize for the first journey from London to Manchester. Lord Northcliffe's paper has followed this up by offering a second prize of the same amount for a circular flight over England and Scotland under conditions arranged with the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom. It will cover 1000 miles, the course being from London to Harrogate (182 miles), Harrogate to Newcastle (68 miles), Newcastle to Edinborough (93 miles), Edinborough by Sterling to Glasgow (53 miles), Glasgow to Carlisle (86 miles), Carlisle to Manchester (103 miles), Manchester to Bristol (141 miles), Bristol to Exeter (65 miles), Exeter to Newport, Isle of White (98 miles), Newport to Brighton (52 miles) and Brighton by Timbridge Wells to London (59 miles). This provides the most extensive test yet made of the capabilities of heavier than air machines. The fulfilment of this program will go far to prove that the aeroplane is not a toy but a dependable method of locomotion.

There are other conditions that still further tax the quality of the machines and the skill of their pilots. Competitors are not to be allowed to chose their own time for the Royal Aero Club, in agreement with the International Aeronautical Federation and the donors of the prize will fix a stated week, probably in July 1911, within which those who enter must make their attempts. No restriction is, however, made regarding the machines themselves or the number of stoppages that may be made. Every competitor will, however, have to alight at a fixed place in the cities and towns named. In fact one of the principal objects of this prize is to expedite the appearance of more reliable machines and more independent of weather contingencies than any now in use. It has also the merit of eliminating what has been termed the "showman phase" of the aviation meeting. The public craze for novelty created in Britain a class of professional demonstrators who received as much as $5000 a week from promotors who looked to make considerable profits out of the attendance. Demonstrations of this class did nothing or very little towards stimulating invention and improvement. But such a reliable tour and race as the Royal Aero Club has organized provides a real incentive to the invention of better types of machine not only thru the prize itself but more on account of the publicity attending a successful flight and the credit attaching to the production of a thoroly reliable and efficient aeroplane.

Check on Cost of Living

A manufacturer who made a fortune thru advertising says in a letter to The Fourth Estate: "The consumer of any article always bears two distinct items of cost when he buys it. The first of these is the cost of production. The second is the cost of getting it from the producer to the consumer."

Advertising, instead of increasing prices reduces both these items of cost. By creating an enlarged market it facilitates production on a large scale, which is always more economical than production on a small scale. And it is invariably the most inexpensive method of transferring commodities from the maker to the user.

Rule of the Road

In London, England, where the traffic is greatest of any city in the world, the rule of the road is "keep to the left." In Canada we turn to the right when we meet on the sidewalk or on the road and this rule prevents collision and confusion.

A committee from Paris made an investigation of the London practice and discovered that far more people are killed or hurt in London than in other large cities where the keep to the right rule is followed. Furthermore, the committe reports that to keep to the right is instinctive; even animals do it.

When the Grand Trunk inaugurated its double track system in Canada it followed the English rule, but it never seemed just the proper thing, and after some years the company changed to the keep to the right idea.

AN ARMISTICE. —Victoria Daily Times.

"A PAIR OF NUTCRACKERS."

Irish Bullfinch (piping). "O f Course I'm in the Picture All Right; But They Don't Seem to Worry Much About Me." —Punch.

Canadian Quail

Just at this season of the year, in early morning or early twilight, you may hear him piping his mellow "bob white" from stumpy fallow or snake fence.

He is a bold fellow in this, his mating season. He seeks the highest pinnacle of stump or fence to send his call of gladness out across a world of sweeping grain or tangled shrubbery.

Close at hand, his mate, a shy, brown-coated bird, is huddled on her nest. That nest rests on the ground snugly hidden in the tall grasses. It holds twelve or fourteen white eggs and, while warming these to life, the hen mird's sharp eyes are alert for sign of her greatest enemies, the sneaking weasel or hawk.

When the eggs are hatched, the nest is discarded for a hiding place in the dark thicket of alders and yellow-tops. The "bob white's" call is heard no more, neither is the splendid fellow seen again on stump or fence top. He is with his mate teaching the animated balls of down, the baby quail, things they must learn if they would avoid the many dangers of the bird world.

Morning and evening, the old birds take their brood out into the open to feed. There the little birds tumble and play or, at the slightest noise in the open, or shadow in the skies, dart and hide. Once hidden, it would take a clever prowler to find the little fellows, so cunningly do they hug the grass and so closely do their feathers blend with its colors.

In a very short time the baby birds' wings grow strong enough to carry them. Every day then the old birds take them for a short flight and after the evening feeding-time lead them in Indian file down furrows, dry water runs and weedy fallows back to the roosting-place, for after the last flights the birds fly hardly ever, unless it be away from danger.

The covey roosts in a little bare spot commanding a view of their suroundings. They snuggle down in a complete circle, heads outward. When molested they take to flight with a thundering whirl of wings that is very disconcerting to the amateur sportsman.

The Canadian quail, like all other of our game birds, is rapidly becoming extinct. This is due to two causes—the wholesale slaughter of the game bird and lack of safe harbors as breeding and roosting spots.

Poetry that Lives

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!
None knew thee but to love thee
Nor named thee but to praise.

Tears fell when thou wert dying
From eyes unused to weep,
And long, where thou art lying,
Will tears the cold turf steep.

When hearts, whose truth was proven,
Like thine, are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth;

And I, who woke each morrow
To clasp thy hand in mine
Who shared thy joy and sorrow,
Whose weal and woe were thine,

It should be mine to braid it
Around thy faded brow,
But I've in vain essayed it,
And feel I cannot now.

While memory bids me weep thee,
Nor thoughts nor words are free,
The grief is fixed too deeply
That mourns a man like thee.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The Almighty Dollar

The almighty dollar is the sun-god of we modern Pagans. We strive for it. Our rights are governed by it. The present great battle between capital and labor is due to it. Whether high mogul, striker or strike-breaker, with all the mighty dollar predominates.

Just What it is For

The New York American accounts for the efflux of United States men and money into Canada by the fact that the high tariff has induced American manufacturers to move their establishments into Canadian territory. In spite of the tariff Canada still buys in the United States about three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of goods every day, and The American says that if the legal obstacles were abolished the daily purchase might be twice that sum.

Therefore The American argues for a lowering of the tariff walls—for reciprocity between the neighboring nations. "The commingling of the two peoples," observes The American, "has woven an intricate tissue of human reciprocities between the two countries, and it should have led not only to tariff reciprocity but to political fusion," but "the tariff wall is rapidly tending to segregate the economic interests of the two countries—it has tended to de-Americanize Canada—to Europeanize it."

The American is right. The tariff has forced American manufacturers to come over here and build with Canadian labor for the Canadian market; in other words it is building up this country, and that was the object of the promoters of the policy. If the tariff continues to "de-Americanize" Canada and prevent the political fusion of the two countries there will be little disappointment on this side of the line.

Not Yet

There is a future for aviation, of course, but it seems a little premature to establish transatlantic lines, and those venturesome persons who are going to cross the Atlantic in a couple of months had better let something happen to their airships in the meantime. The sport is highly hazardous, and it will be some time before airships will be much used commercially. However, The Sunday World does not doubt that the day of the airship is just dawning.

THE CRITIC

Society would be in a critical state were critics to falter.

An intolerant crank may consider himself a judge of men; but he lacks the prime essential to sensible criticism—mental equilibrium. Hobbies, prejudices, and all bigoting principles are conducive of abnormality, and no cynic can see straight enough or far enough to exercise the prerogatives of a legitimate critic.

Giant intellects, active by nature, will shoot off like a meteor and explode in the air above our heads without accomplishing anything worth while unless their force is controlled by common sense and directed by reason. A critic needs a level head.

Again, no man with a small heart should presume to interfere with public opinion. The brain seems to supply the motive power of our vessel while the heart pilots it over treacherous shoals. That which makes woman's nature superior to man's is the balance of power her heart holds over the less sympathetic will. Man is the aggressive animal and probably he needs a very potent mind, but even he is evolving, as time proceeds, a nature more compatible with humanity's necessities than was that of the flinty Spartan of yore. When the heart of man reaches maturity he will be a wonderful creature. And THAT is precisely our conception of critics, of whom there seems to be a universal dearth.

The poor critic! He may stand upon the summit of the city hall tower and declare a truth to the Toronto world only to hear some pigmy away down on York-street feebly squeak: "How can you controvert my opinion, considering our vantage points?" Perhaps the most annoying thing to listen to is the nonsensical deprecation or praise of anybody or anything by one who is not qualified to pass upon the most insignificant matter. Certainly the hardest thing to bear is critical abuse from one who never looked thru your telescope and couldn't see the things you see if he did look.

Ordeals prepare us for efficient service; discouragement gives us courage; disappointments are divine appointments—blessings in disguise. So when you find the man who has weathered the storms of any particular phase of life's impositions; who has felt the painful tension of his heart-strings at crucial periods, you may set it down that that man is competent of dictating ways and means of conserving happiness, averting misfortune, and of achieving success. He is a worthy critic.

Society welcomes soulful, kindly criticism—the kind that elicits response, but is disgusted with the effusions of misanthropists and grouches. We want the sentiments of one in rapport with the intricacies of life; one who has run the gauntlet that "makes" a critic. And he must not only have the unquestionable ability to pick a flaw in a law, a poem, or a custom of society, but he must be able to suggest and demonstrate his power to execute a reform, to remedy an ill.

"The critic" is a great man. He is, in truth, a leader of men.

Party Essentials.

In the United States public attention is riveted on the insurgency in the Republican party and what Mr. Roosevelt is going to do about it. This is almost to the exclusion of the Democratic party which surely is entitled to some publicity.

Now and again, however, we hear a word or two about Mr. Bryan. In his own state of Nebraska recently, Mr. Bryan named his own issue, that of local option, and he has met with his first decisive defeat. Except his home county not a single one of twenty-one counties that held county conventions sided with him.

Since 1894 Mr. Bryan has controlled the Democratic party in his state and named his own issues. For sixteen years he has been its leader and dominated it absolutely.

Another Democrat of some note has been calling for reform within the party. He is John W. Kern. Never heard of him? Oh, yes, but you have forgotten. He was the last Democratic nominee for vice-president. He tells his friends that the party must expel the agents of special privilege. He says:

"In the next political contest the chief question for solution will be whether the economic policy which lays unnecessary burdens upon labor and production for the benefit of the favored few shall be continued. The Democratic party must continue to be the champion of the masses in that contest, and it must present an unbroken front. If we have in our party councils men who stand for special privilege in any form we must be rid of them, for they belong on the other side.

"It must be understood that our party platform declarations two years hence and always must be religiously carried out, and that party honesty is as essential to party success as personal honesty is essential to personal success.

"So long as there is doubt whether our leaders will perform the party's promises, so long will there be doubt in the minds of the American voters as to whether our party can be trusted. Broken platform pledges destroy confidence, and without confidence there can be no victory."

Girls and Gum

An Ohio editor has launched a tirade against the girl who chews gum. The practice is obnoxious, he says. A young girl was almost drowned because she tried to chew gum and swim at the same time. Maybe the Ohio girls chew such heavy gum that they cannot keep afloat with it on board.

—Vancouver Province.

JUST AS THE BATTLE WAS O'ER.
Sir Wilfrid arrived in time to review the broken battalion.

Press of Canada

The Biggest.

Quebec Telegraph: Canada has the largest wheat field in the world, the largest elevator and the largest mill. The largest lift lock in the world is at Peterboro. The longest bridge span is being built at Quebec. The largest railway yard in the empire is in Winnipeg, and the largest collieries in the world are in Nova Scotia. Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world, the largest silver, nickel and copper mines and the thickest known coal seam in the world.

Too Many Books?

Ottawa Free Press: Three hundred United States midshipmen are on a cruise abroad. While going across the Atlantic the ship ran into the teeth of a heavy gale, and report has it that many of the "middles" were sick. That report was a rather grim commentary on the United States navy. It seemed to hint that the young Yankee officers had been given too much book learning and not enough real sailing.

Work for Them at Home.

Erin Advocate: There is no doubt that the world is getting better, but sometimes it is pretty hard to make us believe it. Just because a negro pug licked a white bruiser the representatives of those two races in nearly every city in the United States have clashed and the death list is up to about fifty. The best thing the American people can do is to recall their missionaries from heathen lands and turn them loose in New York and every other city in the United States.

Funds for Election.

Stratford Herald: The Liberals in England do not look with disfavor now upon another general election. The recent British list of peers is said to have solved the problem and party funds are said to be plentiful. The list includes at least 15 of the so-called "money bags" of the ministerial partymen, who combine high business ability and a record of public service with a readiness to give generous money support to the party fund. The date now most generally mentioned is after the coronation.

Eastern Ontario Schools.

Ottawa Citizen: A clergyman in Toronto, addressing members of an Orange lodge, declared that the public schools in certain counties of eastern Ontario are controlled by their own Catholic Church, and religious ceremonies are carried on in such schools according to the rites of that church. The minister of education for Ontario admits that there is a certain amount of truth in this extreme charge, but states that it is a legacy of the late Ross government. As the public schools of this province are supposed to be non-sectarian, the inspector is to blame for allowing any church to impose its ritual upon them, and as five years have elapsed since the Ross government went out of power, it is high time that the proper regulations were enforced.

A Vice-Regal Press Agent.

Guelph Mercury: Canada might do worse than engage Earl Grey as press agen at the close of his viceregal term, supposing that he is not booked in advance for one of the more conspicuous proconsulships. Every governor-general says nice things about Canada as a matter of course when he gets away, but Earl Grey's observations have a certain pith and forcefulness that distinguish them from the commonplace testimonial as a Kipling sentence differs from an illuminated address.

Tax On Land Values.

Windsor Record: Stimulated by the example of Vancouver and other western Canadian towns and cities, Ottawa, on the Ottawa, is likely to adopt the plan of levying a higher rate on land values than on improvements. This reform is coming and its friends can hasten it by staying on the job of agitators.

Hard Exams.

Brockville Times: It is quite unnecessary to set hard examination papers for public school children. If the children are well grounded in the simple elements of mathematics the teacher's duty has been well done. Thoroness in a few things is far better than a superficial smartness which can answer "catch" questions.

Press of States

Taft in Bathing Suit.

Columbus, Ohio, State Journal: The newspaper photographers are pretty enterprising, but they do seem to be overlooking an opportunity in not getting a few pictures of President Taft in his bathing suit.

Dreadnoughts' Peril.

Newark News: Is the day of the Dreadnought here only to pass? The submarine Salmon made the trip to Bermuda, over 800 miles, alone. These comparatively tiny craft are nearly invulnerable, and strike where the battleship is weakest. Hitherto it has been supposed that they could not leave the coast for any great distance. What chance, perhaps, would the $20,000,000 Dreadnought have against the submarine under water, where the battleship shells will not reach, and the aeroplane above? Will it not be like trying to shoot trout in the water and dragonflies in the air with a rifle?

Moving Picture Value.

Buffalo News: It will be a valuable public service if the war on public exhibitions of the Reno fight shall teach some people the value of moving pictures when composed according to the best ideas. It is found, for example, that South Africa and Arabia have proved most profitable countries for such displays.

In Cuba, in South America, in the countries of the far east, for example, the natives are now shown how things are done in the leading capitals of the world, such as New York, Paris, London, and marvels unknown in tropical climates are seen, such as play in the Alps and winter carnivals in Canada, and the result is an extension of acquaintance of the ways and habits and doings of other peoples that cannot result in other than great good. Such is the testimony of those who handle picture machines in foreign countries and such also is the testimony of travelers, of missionaries and of journalists.

The Case of Murderer Charlton.

Newark (N. J.) Star: The Italian law provides that while an Italian who commits a murder in a foreign country and escapes to Italy may not be extradited, he can be tried and punished for the crime in Italy. Under the United States law an American who commits a murder in Italy cannot be tried in the United States. Consequently, if the wife butcher, Charlton, is not extradited to Italy he will go unpunished for his awful crime. It will be seen that our government is at a disadvantage in the diplomatic dispute created by the flight of the murderer from Italy to the United States. The essential thing is that the crime shall be punished, no matter where. Italy provides for that. The United States does not. And our government contemplates the enormity of giving unconditional liberty to one of the worst criminals of the age, whose crime was confessed. Charlton has influential family relatives at Washington, and it is impossible to escape the belief that all this diplomatic dust was raised to protect this atrocious murderer.

Is there Humor In the After Life.?

"Can we imagine the laughter of true humour, the laughter based on the continual sense of incongruity, the laughter which is often richest in the noblest and saddest natures, surviving in a world where we shall be like happy children at home?" asks The British Weekly.

"We do not know all that will remain when life is purged from earthly dross in the white fires of the Eternal Love. But we may hold fast to the assurance that all the harsh laughter of earth, that laughter which has perhaps made the bitterest misery of all, will cease and be heard no more. And we may also take it to our hearts that the soberness, the bare exemption from actual pain with which so many have to be content as life goes on, will be raplaced by the gladdest laughter in a world where the yearnings and questionings will all be laid to rest."

CAN THIS OLD CHAMPION "COME BACK"? —Brooklyn Eagle.

Perils of the Air---A New Menace to the Pestered Public

The Modern Manufacturer Must Advertise

From an Article by J. J. Gibbons, in Industrial Canada.

"The manufacturer can only adopt that method of selling which reduces expenses; and if advertising does not act as the lubricant to the wheels of distribution, reducing the expenditure at the same time that it makes the sales more plentiful, we should not find it in the position it occupies today." So said W. H. Lever, of Sunlight Soap fame, in his speech at Liverpool, March 2, 1910.

Beyond argument the manufacturer who does not advertise is making goods for a few instead of for millions. Whatever his product, if it has merit enough to sell on its merits, he cannot afford to sell it anonymously.

If the manufacturer who does not advertise, nor believe in advertising, will give the question as much thought as he would apply to hiring a stenographer, he will see that his factory does not really own its most valuable possible asset. It does not possess the goodwill of the consumer. Its reputation does not extend beyond the doors of the few jobbers who distribute its output.

And, tho the jobber is all right in his way, and can be formed into valuable way, and can be formed into a valuable cog in any mill's selling machinery, his goodwill is a fabric of the most unsubstantial kind. If you are a manufacturer who does not advertise, and whose influence on the consumer is a minus quantity, you are simply helping supply a market for miscellaneous, unnamed and practically unknown goods.

Your jobbing connection may be yours this year; it may have been yours for twenty years past; it may be yours next year—and it may not. Let a foreign competitor come into your trade field with an equivalent line and shade your prices a fraction. What will happen?

You know what will happen! Despite your twenty years of business relationship, either you must equal the competing offer, or your jobbing connection will vanish from your ledgers. There is nothing permanent, nothing assured, nothing of a business asset in the strongest trade connection you can create without the consumer's friendship.

Unless you advertise to the consumer, unless you create your own market, as have many like the multi-millionaire manufacturer quoted above, you cannot captivate the consumer, and, without him, your market is not in your control.

In some instances manufacturers and jobbers band together under a trade agreement to maintain prices and to minimize competition amongst themselves. No one will question the value of such alliances in so far as they economize selling-cost and restrict suinous price-cutting. Nor will any informed person assert that such agreements or any legislation, can operate permanently to protect any market from, or any manufacturer against fair and aggressive competition.

Take a leaf, then, out of the book of the most successful and established manufacturers of our time. Men like Mr. Lever saw long ago that the consumer is the important unit of the business world, the driving belt of the commercial engine. They foresaw the radical change in selling methods that must and has come to pass.

They know, as the progressive element of the business world must know, that the consumer alone makes the demand. They know that the storekeeper, who long ago could be expected to create the demand for his wares, nowadays is simply a distributor, who has no demand to offer a manufacturer until the consumer demands them from his store.

He looks to the manufacturer to create that demand. So does the jobber, more and more. For each of these warders of the channels of distribution realizes, as the live manufacturer realizes, that the gap between the manufacturer and consumer is no longer a wide gap; and they all tend more and more to use their best efforts to push advertised goods as against those not advertised.

True, the storekeeper does stock unadvertised goods, and he always will. But he only stocks such of these as at first afford him an unusually large profit. Even then he knows that this large profit margin is sure to shrink, and shrink again, under the pressure of competing advertised goods. Finally, without any active demand from the buying public, the unadvertised line is crowded out.

This is the commonest fact in modern selling; yet there are manufacturers even to-day in Canada who have not yet seen the obvious truth that to get out of the crowd, whether in building a new enterprise or expanding an old one, the first vital need is to create the demand from the consumer. How can the manufacturer do that unless he advertises?

For he must do it himself. He must trade-mark his product; he must teach the public to know what that trade-mark stands for; he must lessen to the last degree the friction of his selling machine. Thus he is coming to consider carefully how many different influences he has to sway before his goods reach the man or woman who buys them; and he tends steadily to build up a demand for HIS product, and less and less to simply compete with other similar products.

Making the Public Take Notice.

The advertising manufacturer, whose publicity campaign is wisely guided by a competent advertiser, spends his advertising appropriation with a single purpose in view. Without excessive outlay he can now influence our present population in his favor, and so firmly establish himself in this market that he will for years be fortified against the competition that is coming. His would-be competitors of the future, be they financed by foreign capital or by the accumulated earnings of our own mills seeking reinvestment, will then have to spend dollars to outweigh the cents he spends now for advertising.

Some manufacturers will say they "have more orders than can be handled." But they do not discount the future. They take no account of hard times, and the need for a surplus demand when those times come. They do not allow for possible tariff revision; nor for rising cost of raw material; nor for what harm disloyal selling connections can do them.

In the "lean year" of 1908 many a Canadian manufacturer got a painful lesson on the value of good-will and the shaky position the lack of it creates. The public did not directly know these manufacturers existed. The jobber had been careful to see that the public did not know. And, when hard times cam and the foreigner made Canada a dumping ground for his goods, the Canadian manufacturer quickly learned what the good-will of the jobber and the remoteness of the consumer must cost him. He had to cut prices, and cut again, to market his output at all. He would not have felt the pinch of 1908 if he had really owned his own market thru advertising.

The woman who buys your product to-day—suppose she likes it well enough to want to buy it again next week, next month, next year—can she get it? How can she be certain she is getting it next time? Does she even know how to ask for it?—if it is not trade-marked and not advertised.

Consider, for one thing, the immense inrush of consumers from the United States. More than 150,000 of them came into the Canadian West since 1908. Practically every one of them has been educated to buy trade-marked, advertised goods, and is naturally an advance agent for foreign products. Perhaps your products compete with some of these they buy by preference. Yet perhaps your goods, quality for quality, price for price, excel (or at least equal) the United States goods they pay a tariff charge to buy on this side.

These immigrants constitute a bigger and bigger asset of the Canadian manufacturer; but he cannot realize on that asset until he has taught these buyers to demand Canadian-made goods. They will do the demanding, if they have any reason to; and nothing earth but advertising—YOUR advertising, may be will supply them with that reason.

Advertising is Not a Speculation.

Many manufacturers approach the question of advertising with the idea that an effective advertising campaign, aimed at the consumer, implies rebuilding their selling machinery, or a reorganization of selling methods. The idea is wrong.

Advertising, done with the help and guidance of a competent advertising agent, simplifies any factory's selling system and makes its business wheels run more smoothly. There is no need for any break in the chain. The mill can still look to its selling agent; he, the jobber; the jobber to the wholesaler; and the latter to the retailer, whose aid has its material value.

Advertising will make the retailer feel the pressure of the public's demand; and he, like the wholesaler and the rest, will gladly co-operate with the manufacturer to make his trade-mark known and his goods a staple.

Under competent advice there is no element of speculation in advertising a manufacturer's goods, if they have right of entry into a general market. Advertise them intelligently, aggressively, persistently and the result can be predicted with certainty; and the outlay need not be excessive.

How the Start Should Be Made.

When aproached with a plan for advertising, some manufacturers incline to that bromidiom so familiar (and wearying) to every up-to-date advertising specialist: "Advertising might be all right for other lines; but my specialty cannot be advertised."

There are so few things that cannot be advertised, and advertised profitably to the general public, that a very small sheet of paper could easily hold their names. For the manufacturer who has any doubt about successfully advertising his line, or his specialty, the course is plain.

Let him find a competent, conscientious and experienced advertising agent and discuss the problem with him, in all its bearings.

He will know that he has called just such an agent into consultation when he listens to his inquiries into the question of distribution—the keystone of the advertising arch.

A striking, easily-remembered trade-mark, a terse and telling "catch phrase," and effective distribution—these three first; and, next, the matter of media and of copy.

You would be well-advised if you began your advertising attack at once this year, not next. For there is an ever-swelling stream of immigration pouring into Canada, strong in buying power, ready to become a permanent item of the goodwill of the advertising manufacturer. And it is more than probable—indeed it is certain—that very few of these immigrants know your product, or are familiar with any Canadian-made goods. The time to influence them is before they acquire fixed habits on this side of the water; and so well is this appreciated by one of the foremost Canadian merchants, that you will see about the docks at Liverpool the invitation to send for a catalogue of a well known Toronto store.

They believe in catching them before they are fairly started for the Dominion. Perhaps you will see the wisdom of influencing them—and our neighbors across the line who are coming in by their thousands—as soon as they get there. You cannot begin to do that too soon.

PETER ROBERTS' SCHEME.

How He Is Having Thousands of Foreign Workmen Taught English.

"According to recent figures there are 3,750,000 non-English speaking men and women now employed in American industries," says The American Magazine. "The tragedy of this appealed strongly to Peter Roberts, a Congregational preacher, who two years ago became immigration secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

"He believed that a large part of the loss of life in American mines was due to the fact that so many of the miners do not understand a word of English. One story he told illustrates the point in a few words. It is simply the story of a worker in a mill in Pittsburg who was ordered by a foreman to pick up a crowbar and carry it to a building toward which the foreman pointed.

"The workman had gone about two hundred feet on his way when the foreman shouted to him to get out of the way of a live wire which had suldenly broke loose. The poor fellow did not understand a word of what the foreman shouted, did not see the wire and in a moment was killed. These things weigh heavily on Peter Roberts' mind. He could rest easier if such things were not happening.

"Peter Roberts' new scheme for teaching English to immigrants came, he says, from a suggestion that he got from Gulon's Art of Learning and Teaching Languages. The teachers of Peter Roberts' system do not need to know a word of any language except English.

"The first lesson is entitled 'Getting Up in the Morning.' The teacher stands up before his class, shuts his eyes, yawns, stretches himself and says, 'I awake from sleep.' The class imitates, and then the teacher goes on acting out and repeating over and over these sentences:

I must get up;
I throw back the bed clothes:
I get out of bed;
I put on my pants;
I put on my stockings and shoes;
I wash myself;
I comb my hair;
I put on my collar and necktie;
I put on my vest and coat;
I open the door of my bedroom;
I go down stairs.

"This is the whole of the first lesson: from this the pupils go on thru a series of thirty lessons, all of which are made up from the daily experience of an ordinary man. The result is that the average pupil keeps interested in a sort of serial story and if reasonably successful ends his course having a vocabulary of 600 or 700 common words of everyday use. (The average child of 6 or 7 has a vocabulary of 200 or 300 words; the average small retail merchant uses 400 or 500 words in his business dealings).

"Now for the results. Altho the plan has been in operation less than two years 225 classes of foreigners, including some 7000 pupils, are now at work

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

Most of us are a little flighty after all the aviation that has occurred in the vicinity. I have been flying for most of half-a-century (in my dreams) and it does not seem to be nearly so difficult a thing as some people appear to think. When you wish to fly (in a dream) and find yourself in the proper mood, for that appears to be essential to success, you merely assume a certain attitude, flip yourself into the air, and off you go. As a rule you fly horizontally, but at times the vertical position seems desirable. In these flights I have observed there is always extreme reluctance to fly over large bodies of water, or to be caught in currents (which are not air-currents) which may carry the flyer over the water. I have considerable familiarity with great tracts of country over which I have passed in these flights, but which I have never seen upon any other occasion. I could identify a country road along which I have repeatedly flown, which approaches another road at the top of a hill, at the corner of which there is a large house, sitting in a kind of courtyard. A little window at the top of the house looking into the yard is an objective point in many of these flights. Another extraordinary flight often taken is across a great plain with trees, and a river flowing thru it. Far to the west of this plain there is a huge palace, many storeys high, and the objective point of the flight is to one of the windows about the sixth storey from the ground. There is another huge building of fortress-like aspect looking over a cliff-like eminence, which I have visited several times in another region of flights. Still another is apparently underground, and carries one along many intersecting streets until one arrives at a great cathedral-like space, roofed with vaulted Gothic arches. In this vaulted street there are magnificent buildings, and evidently a great traffic

There are certain scientific men who would fain convince me that these experiences of flight in dreams are reminiscences of a subjective character transmitted by my ancestors who lived in trees, and were accustomed to swing themselves from bough to bough in pursuit of fruit and nuts. They do not explain why I do not dream of swinging from bough to bough and indulging inordinately in fruits and nuts, as no doubt these alleged ancestors did, when they had the chance. Nor am I convinced that the bough-swinging ancestor theory satisfactirily explains thesensation of rising easily in the air from what appears in the dreams to be solid earth. I like a little consistency about my explanations. I am much more inclined to accept the explanations of the orientalists who tell us that in ages past man existed as intelligently as he does to-day, and in equal responsiveness to his environment. If he lived in the carboniferous age he had a body suitable to that age and condition, and organs which enabled him to maintain his body or whatever vehicle he had for his consciousness in good order. If he lived in a still earlier and more gaseous age his body would be corresponding-ly tenuous and possessed of characteristics suitable to the hot air environment, characteristics of which the race may not have entirely got rid. It is no more improbable to think that the physical vehicle of man may have accommodated itself to changing conditions than to think that vegetables forms and animal types have been evolved from time to time to suit the changing epochs. The orientalists declare that man, so far from being descended from ape-like ancestors, was himself the unnatural parent of the ape forms, as the result of a sin whose grossness is still bearing bitter fruit for humanity. It seems more reasonable, if we are to accept the reminiscence theory at all, to suppose that the early experience of our ancestors, if not of ourselves, is responsible for the widely distributed experience of dream-flight. But these reminiscences are to be referred to the aerial conditions in which the tenuous bodies of carboniferous or pre-carboniferous humanity dwelt, rather than to reminiscences from a period when the laws of gravity began to exercise a stronger control over our bodies. Our scientific men have given no attention whatever to the laws of levity or apergy as some of the philosophers called it, or they might have less incredulity for the oriental accounts. They stick to gravity, and theories circumscribed by Archbishop Ussher's chronology.

Objection may be raised that we do not find any trace of men who might have had these powers of flight, but when the tenuous character of their bodies is remembered this objection will not be pressed. Collateral evidence is very strong, however, and that great flying creatures existed in the past is a commonplace of geology. Some of these beasts are evidently remembered in the folk-lore of various nations. The dragons of ancient literature mirror these recollections. Their huge size and capacity for flight render these heavier-than-air monsters the real precursors of the monoplanes and biplanes of to-day. Count de Lesseps in his little Bleriot would last but a short time before an attack of one of these pre-historic dragons of the air. None of the English fossil remains approach the dimensions of those discovered in Kansas and other American territory. Whatever these monsters may be called they uhdoubtedly existed and were able to fly in the air. The remains of great flying lizards are not so common as the land reptiles, but that some of them approximated to the Atlantosauros, 80 ft. long and to the Brontosauros, 60 feet long, need not be doubted. There is another line of argument which appeals to me tho I have never come across it in any scientific book. It has to do with the economy of nature, and suggested itself to me in studying the great Irish elk. This huge animal has enormous antlers which, like those of many surviving species, must have been a burden to it at times. The question is, why should nature provide the elk with these incumbering antlers when there is no apparent use for them, and why do they fall off in winter, when they are just as much needed for defence from other animals as at other seasons? The answer would appear to be that these huge antlered weapons were a means of defence from the flying dragons of the air. The hostile species flourished together in the tertiary period and no doubt the deer and elk of that time needed their horns for protection from sky-descending enemies. Such flying reptiles, like the birds of the present, would undoubtedly migrate with the seasons, and when they went south with the approach of winter, the useless horns would drop off, and grow again in spring as the enemy was about to return. I have seen many worse theories applauded by royal societies and the professors are welcome to it.

After so much fact if any reader yearns for a little fiction let me recommend him to "Peter Wilkins." This is the best piece of imaginative work of its kind after Gulliver's Travels, and the author, Robert Paltock, ought to be better known. A perusal of this story ought to make anyone dream of flying if he had never done so before. But the dream-flyers, as a rule, and in my own experience, fly from their earliest days, or nights.

Last week in very legible typewritten copy I described a gentleman as of gracious ways and handsome figure.' The printer perverted the "gracious" into "glorious."

LOCKJAW CAN BE CURED.

But It Takes Quick Work and Plenty of Anti-Poison.

The popular belief that a wound from treading on a rusty nail is very likely to cause tetanus is quite correct. This is not because it is a nail or is rusty, but because by lying on the ground it has become infected with the germs of lockjaw. Moreover, as the punctured wound caused by the nail bleeds but little and this blood dries up and excludes the air, the most favorable conditions for the development of tetanus exist, for, as Kitasato, the Japanese bacteriologist, proved, the absence of oxygen is most favorable to the growth of this germ.

The germ itself looks very much like a tack, according to a writer in Harper's Weekly; it is so virulent that its toxin in doses of 1-200,000th of a teaspoonful will kill a mouse. It has been found by experiment that the poison is carried up to the spinal cord not by the absorbents or the blood vessels, as are other poisons, but thru the motor nerves.

Fortunately an anti-poison or antidote has been developed, but so prompt is the action of the poison that in an animal two minutes after the injection of a fatal dose of the poison twice as much of the remedy is required as if it had been administered with the poison; after eight minutes 10 times the amount, and after 90 minutes 40 times the original amount is necessary. This antitoxin is entirely harmless.

As a result of antiseptic methods lockjaw is now almost unknown except after neglected wounds, instead of being frequent as it formerly was. When it is feared the antitoxin is used as a preventive, and when it has developed as a cure. In animals, for naturally horses suffer enormously more frequently than man, the same antitoxin is used. In 163 harses that had operations performed on them, but were protected by the antitoxin, not one developed tetanus, whereas of eight cases unprotected by the antitoxin five develped tetanus.

Many Street Car Fatalities.

MONTREAL, July 20.—The Public Utilities Commission has decided to hold an investigation into the large number of deaths caused by street cars in Montreal recently, sixteen have been killed this year.

FLY TIME. —Newark News.

A Page of Live News From Across the Sea ‖ Irish Farmers Organize Co-operative Banks ‖ Gossip of Smart Set Tid-bits About Royalty

SIX FINE DIAMONDS CUT FROM CULLINAN PRESENTED TO QUEEN

Gift of Union of South Africa In Commemoration of the Union of South African Colonies.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner of the Union of South Africa, on behalf of his government, has had the honor of presenting to Her Majesty the Queen, in commemoration of the union of the South African colonies, six diamonds mounted as ornaments and cut out of the well-known Cullinan stone, which was discovered in 1905 in the Premier Diamond Mine near Pretoria.

The ornaments have been mounted by Messrs. Carington & Co., court jewelers, according to designs approved by Her Majesty. The two largest of these diamonds, which are considered by experts to be of matchless quality, one weighing 92 and the the other 62 carats, have been mounted as a pendant; three averaging about ten carats each, have been mounted as a small pendant, and the sixth diamond as a ring.

It will be remembered that in November 1907 Sir Richard Solomon as agent-general for the Transvaal, presented the original Cullinan diamond, weighing about 3000 carats, more than three times the size of the largest diamond previously discovered, to his late Majesty. In accepting the gift for himself, his heirs and successors, his late Majesty stated "that he would cause this great and unique diamond to be kept and preserved among the historic jewels which form the heirlooms of the crown."

This stone was subsequently sent to Messrs. Ascher & Co., of Amsterdam, with whom an arrangement was made to cut it into two large diamonds to a design submitted by them and approved of by his late Majesty; these diamonds, one weighing 516½ carats, and the other 509 carats, are now among the crown jewels.

After giving effect to the above arrangement there remained in the hands of Messrs. Ascher & Co., as their property several pieces of uncut stone (forming the residue of the original) which were cut by them into six beautiful diamonds, the subject of the presentation to Her Majesty and purchased some months ago by the Transvaal Government. It was the intention of the government to hand the diamonds to the Union Government in order that they might be presented to Her Majesty during her intended visit to South Africa.

Profits of Single Protection Measure

LONDON, July 23.—The great benefits which have come to this country under the working of the Patents and Designs Act—Mr. Lloyd George's single excursion into protection—should do much to convince Free Traders of the widespread advantages which would follow an alteration in the fiscal system of this country.

The act, which is purely protective in character, and makes it impossible for the foreigner to exploit British patents otherwise than with the aid of British workpeople, at least, so far as this country is concerned, has resulted in the investment of $50,000,000.

Alone In War Office To Organize Victory

Kitchener Would Not Accept Post of Chief of General Staff As At Present Constituted.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, July 23.—Whether there will be a reshuffle of posts at the war office or no the suggestion that Lord Kitchener should be made chief of the Imperial General Staff is a welcome one. It would create for us something approaching a national policy in army affairs.

But as at present constituted Lord Kitchener would not accept the post. There would have to be modifications. He would not sit down in an office with seven others and work out schemes in conjunction with them. Much better is the proposal that he should be given a post similar to that of the great Lord Barham in the height of the attack on Napoleon. He, like Carnot, sat alone at the admiralty and organized victory.

The whole situation points to the revival of the post of Commander-in-chief once more, but if that were restored the Duke of Connaught would have a higher claim to it than Lord Kitchener. Meanwhile the public are bent on getting Lord Kitchener back into harness as soon as possible, no matter how jealously he may be regarded by the present heads of the war office.

COLOR LINE IN LONDON.

Racial Feeling Said to Be Stronger Than in America.

LONDON, July 23.—Even in London racial feeling shows itself. Two colored music-hall artists were assaulted as they left the Alhambra.

The negro colony in London was jubilant, following the announcement of Johnson's victory over Jeffries.

At a hotel in Cambridge-circus frequented by colored men dozens of American negroes were drinking Johnson's health and fighting the battle over again.

Many of them feared an outburst of racialism in London in the event of Johnson's victory, and most of them had carried razors in their pockets.

A party of negroes and half-castes engaged three taxicabs at Leicester-square for a "joy-ride" thru London.

With shouts of "Good old Johnson," the party were driven along the Strand, round on to the Embankment, and up towards Westminster.

Opposite the St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, two of the taxicabs collided, but nobody was hurt.

Discussing the existence of racial feeling in London, W. Richardson, a colored man, and the proprietor of an American restaurant said that the anti-color feeling was stronger in London than in the United States.

"I have read about the racial outbreaks in America," he said, "and, in my opinion, it is only owing to the firm and strong laws in London that an equally bad state of things does not exist here.

"In America they lynch the black man sometimes, but at least they give him a chance and an opportunity to earn money.

"In London a colored man is allowed to earn a living as a song and dance artist or as a prizefighter; otherwise no walk in life is open to him except one of crime.

"This Johnson victory has heightened the feeling of resentment against us. I noticed that my tradesmen didn't 'give me the glad hand' as usual.

"I am the last man to say that all colored men are good—I suppose seven out of ten of them are bad—but all white men are not good either.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS ARE SAVING IRELAND FROM GREEDY USURER

Disappearance of Gombeen Man Due to Good Work of Little Co-operative Institutions Run By Farmers Themselves.

From a Staff Correspondent.

DUBLIN, July 23.—Attention has been drawn lately by a controversy between T. W. Russell head of the department of agriculture and his predecessor Sir Horace Plunkett, who is almost as well known in America as in Ireland, to the growth of the agricultural banking movement in this country and to that great good that has been accomplished by these institutions.

The first agricultural bank was strted 16 years ago and there are now more than three hundred of them scattered over the length and breadth of Ireland. It is due to them more than to anything else that the gombeen man, that curse of the country a few years ago, has disappeared entirely in many districts and is almost unknown in others.

Perhaps it may be well to explain what the gombeen man was. Usually he was a publican and small shopkeeper but in his capacity of gombeen man he was a money lender, and he was about the worst specimen of that parasite that flourished anywhere. Outwardly he was the friend of the small farmer and it was to him that the farmer came in bad times for a loan to buy seeds, manure or stock. He was always ready to advance the money on approved security, and his rate of interest was anything from ten to 50 per cent—more often the latter than the former. In addition to that, however the borrower had no option but to spend the money borrowed with him. The gombeen man was ready to supply anything that the farmer wanted at his own price—and that price was usually a good deal above the market. The goods were as a rule of inferior quality, so that the gombeen man not only secured the interest on his loan, but made a large profit on the spending of it as well. Thousands of these blood-suckers have become rich by foreclosing on the land and stock of the unfortunate borrowers adding in this way field to field until they became large landed proprietors.

System Wiped Out.

Well, this system has practically been wiped out by the agricultural banks which are based on the principle of co-operative credit. The movement owes its inception to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society which started the first bank at Doherelle, and which has been responsible for most of those that have followed it. Each bank is an independent institution, run by a committee of the members. The committee of a typical bank with whose workings I am familiar consists of the parish priest, the Protestant rector, the schoolmaster and four small farmers. The schoolmaster acts as secretary, keeps the books, and looks after the details of the business. There are no expenses except for stationery and postage and sometimes a small gratuity to the secretary.

The sources from which the working capital is drawn are three in number; a loan from the department of agriculture, or the Congested Districts Board, an overdraft from a joint stock bank and local deposits from men who are willing to help the movement.

The government department charges three per cent on the money, the joint banks four per cent, while the agricultural banks charge five per cent on their loans to members. The difference provides amply for the working expenses and usually leaves something over, which is always added to the capital, for no dividends are paid.

How System Works.

The committees usually meet once a month when applications for loans are received. Loans can be granted to none but members of the bank and a small membership fee, usually 12 cents a year, is charged. They can only be granted for productive purposes. Buying young pigs or cattle, seeds or manure, are productive purposes, but rent is regarded as unproductive and no loans can be granted for this purpose. The committee often looks after the spending of the loan after it is granted and I know of one case where a local farmer applied for a loan of $50 to buy young pigs. The committee suspected that it might be spent in material for a private distilling industry and instead of handing the money over to the borrower it bought the pigs and handed them over. When they were ready for market the committee sold them and after re-paying the loan to the bank handed the profits to the borrower's wife.

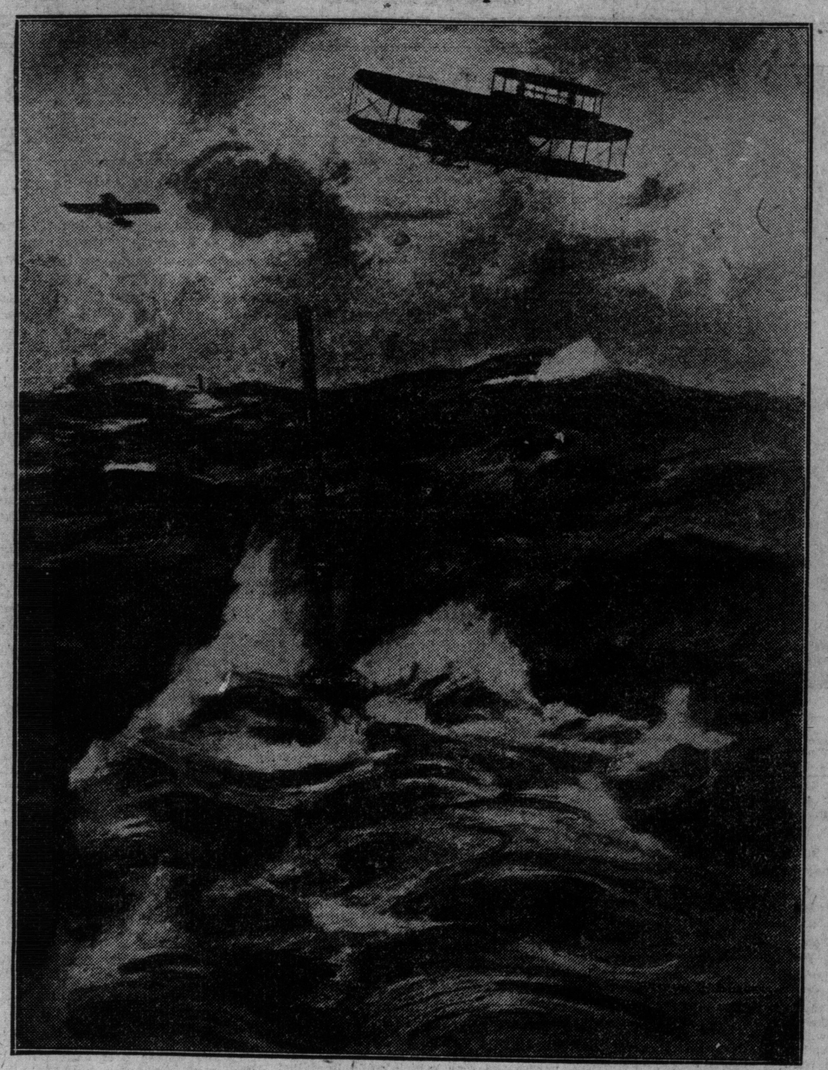
Character His Security.

The great advantage of these banks is that the small man who could not obtain accommodation from the big joint stock banks, both because the amount he desires is too small for them to bother with and because his security is not tangible enough, can obtain the money he needs. It is lent by his neighbors on the security of his character and he must obtain the endorsement of two members before he can receive a loan. The committee is familiar with the neighborhood conditions and can judge whether the use to which he purposes to put the money is likely to be productive or not. It speaks well both for the management of the banks and for the honesty of the borrowers that bad debts are practically unknown. In fact so strongly has the movement entrenched itself that the agricultural banks now have no difficulty in securing all the money they need from the joint stock banks which regard them not as rivals but as feeders and valuable customers. The manager of a joint stock bank in a town of 5,000 inhabitants situated in the centre of an agricultural district, told me recently that he could name offhand twenty good customers of his bank who had got their start in life thru the agricultural banks and who would never have been able to bank with him had it not been for the preliminary assistance they received from the smaller institutions.

Small Loans.

The small scale on which the agricultural banks do business may be judged from the following figures. The loans seldom exceed $50 and loans of $250 are almost unknown. The average loan would be about $25 and $5 loans are not uncommon. The total capital of all the agricultural banks in Ireland at the end of last year was only $265,000. The largest has only $8,500 capital and the smallest $150. The average capital is under $1,000. As a matter of fact the poorer the district the larger the number of these banks. Thus Mayo has 45 of them and Meath only two. These little banks are steadily growing in number and in wealth. As no dividends are paid, and as the accumulated profits are added to the reserve funds the time is rapidly coming when they will be able to dispense entirely with state aid. They are also beginning to be a serious rival to the post office savings bank as banks of deposit, for they allow 4 per cent interest on deposits against the post office's 2½, and as they grow in public confidence their deposits are increasing rapidly.

The Warfare of the Future: Aeroplane versus Submarine



The recent triumph of the airmen has gone far to prove the value of the flying-machine in naval scouting. A fleet of aeroplanes, each carrying an expert, could easily locate the stealthy submarine, which would betray its position to an observer in the air by the movement of the water above it, resembling the swirl over a sunken rock. —From The Graphic.

"Brittle Man's" Muscles Relax

Treated at Fifty London Hospitals—Is Obtaining Relief and Cure is Expected.

LONDON, July 22.—Allan Rushbrook, the brittle man, after being treated at over fifty London hospitals, is obtaining relief at the Homeopathic Hospital. Most of his muscles have turned to a stone-like hardness, the only ones retaining any freedom of movement being certain muscles of the left arm and lower jaw. He has had no pain for the past fortnight and a hard spot on his leg which was beginning to get bony has disappeared.

In view of the marked improvement in the symptoms and the apparent stoppage of the progress of the disease, hopes of a permanent benefit are held out to the patient by the physicians in charge.

Burned to Death.

OTTAWA, July 20.—Mrs. O. Lafontaine, cook on a steamer running between Ottawa and Gatineau Point, succumbed here to-day to burns received last night while attempting to light a stove with kerosene.

Canada and Immigration.

There is, perhaps, no other nation which provides so bountifully as England for the loafer, the wastrel, and the disabled; and this easy-going policy tends to their multiplication. The process of discrimination is difficult; and all that Canada has done is to assist in the elimination of the wrong people. If some of the right people are also excluded the defect in administration can surely be remedied. But if the proposal to constitute an Imperial Advisory Committee had been carried into effect such difficulties as these either would not occur or would be very much more readily solved.—London Standard.

YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES SOON FORCED TO QUIT SAILOR LIFE HE LOVES

If Precedent Is to Be Followed Future King Will Soon Have To Join Army—Gossip of Royal House.

(By W. B. Thompson.)

LONDON, July 23.—King George had a pleasant holiday of a strenuous kind at Windsor; but instead of staying there again on the occasion of his son's confirmation he returned to town.

The gazetting of his son as Prince of Wales on his birthday was, to some extent, a surprise. Rumors to that effect were abundant, but only a few days ago a high official of the Court declared that the King felt his son too young for the honor. At any rate, the English people will not object to having the old title back again. Long association with the late King Edward seems to make the title almost peculiar to him, which, of course, is ridiculous; but there are large numbers who for long after he came to the throne could never think of him but as the Prince of Wales.

Prince Edward now becomes entitled to the crest with its three feathers which his ancestor and namesake won at Cressy. The young prince would possibly have been quite content to have awaited his rank for another year. His grandfather obtained it when he was a few weeks old, but they did things differently in those days, for the late King was a full colonel at a most precarious age. The Prince of Wales to-day will return to his duties at the naval college at Dartmouth, rejoicing to be free for some time longer from ceremonial bondage. His work as a sailor lad will not continue very long now, because, if precedents are followed, he will shortly have to join the army. I believe he will quit his sailor's career with regret. He is a lad of much ability, and, like his father, is fond of quiet ways and reading.

Nothing is so marked in the differences in the characters of the present King and his father than in their attitude towards books and reading. King Edward had so much to do during the long retirement of his mother, when he had to carry on his shoulders the burden of the Court and do a great deal in the reorganization of society, that he lost any habit of reading he had. He made up for it by always endeavoring to obtain at first hand the latest information in science, art, or other fields of human activity. His amazing memory was of material assistance in this task and hence he could always show a fund of knowledge which surprised experts. Only last year when at Pau he astonished Wilbur Wright by the amount he knew about airmanship. But with this he lost the habit of being able to entertain himself, and hence his constant love of company. Men and women were King Edward's books, and that he studied wisely everyone knows.

King George, on the other hand, is a student and lover of books. He is finding state affairs occupying so much of his time that he regrets the loss of many an hour profitably passed with a book and his pipe. His eldest son promises to take after him in respect of the books. As for the pipe they do not allow such articles at Dartmouth openly evin in the case of young princes, but I shall be surprised if already Prince Edward has not had his first whiff. He is a good-looking, high-spirited boy, who finds his sailor life very much to his liking and the informality of his comrades delightful. He is English of the English, like his father and mother. One of these days some genealgist will work it out and discover that the new Prince of Wales has more Stewart blood in him than any since that dynasty was banished on our shores. That is owing to Queen Mary's descent thru the Wurtemburg Royal Family. I shall be abused by the legislature for all this, but then they do not count. One of them I know is barely reconciled to the Norman Conquest and affects ignorance of their being a German Emperor. There is, for him, only an Elector of Brandenburg, and March Duchess of Modena ought to be on the throne of England.

A Chinese Wedding.

A Chinese marriage is all ceremony—no talk, no levity, and much crying. The solemnity of a funeral prevails. After the exchange of presents the bride is dressed with much care. A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her best female friends. They are seated at the table, but no one eats. The utmost silence prevails, when finally the mother leads off in a cry, the maids follow and the bride echoes in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the disconsolate mother takes a seat beside the chair of state where the bride sits. The bridegroom now enters, with four of his best men. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits and, preceded by the bridegroom, form in procession and walk around the room or into an adjoining parlor, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home. The guests then throw rice at the happy couple. London Globe.

ENGLISH WOMEN KEEN TO PLAY THE HORSES HAVE GAMBLING CRAZE

Dowager Duchess Restricted To Weekly Allowance to Check Mania—Disappointed Viscountess Attempts Suicide.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, July 23.—At all times in the history of the smart set there have been women who like the famous Duchess "Bob" of Montrose, gambled on horses. But in those days they were few and far between. Today no society woman of the set that counts considers herself really "goey"—and if you are not "goey" you are nobody—unless she has "a bit on a horse in the big races." The racing set is a set apart made up as a rule of enormously rich people mostly in the circle of which the late King was leader. They are a set that never show the white feather be their losses what they may.

There is one widowed duchess—her grace of Devonshire—whose husband before he died tied up her income so that she never has more than one week's allowance to her credit, $1250. It was this duke who some years ago had to sell all his railway shares to pay the lady's gambling debts. But notwithstanding the precautions taken by his late grace she still manages to "win a bit and lose a bit." She it was, who from a sick bed, placed her bets thru the telephone and won something like $35,000 on "Greenbank." A friend who was taking tea with her on Derby day records how her grace said to her:

"I believe I should die if I could not do a little gamble on this great day." In the past it was indeed a great day for her as upon it she invariably gave one of the most brilliant entertainments of each year.

Lady Crewe Picks Winners.

Lady Crewe is a discreet young woman who has a great capacity for spotting a winner. She is as good a judge of a horse as her father, Lord Rosebery, and would like to possess racing stables of her own did not Lord Crewe object.

Every smart woman in the royal enclosure at Ascot this year had sums varying from $50 to thousands on the horses. A few days before this fashionable event I was shown by a society woman who runs a dressmaking establishment, a letter from a little viscountess who has not been a year married begging for an extension of time for the payment of her bill on the plea that she was sure to win a lot at Ascot.

"I have had the finest tips," she added, "and if you 'phone me and say you are sending me on my frock I shall give you a couple that will be worth to you more than the amount of my little bill twice over."

This One Went Wrong.

But she did not win. She lost heavily. After the first day's racing at Ascot, her husband went into her boudoir and found her unconscious. On the table beside her was a bottle labelled bromide. The doctor was telephoned for and when he saw her he dispaired of her life. However, he managed to restore consciousness. All the servants and the friends of the family were told that her ladyship had appendicitis but that the doctor cleverly managed to avoid an operation. On learning what had brought about the attempted suicide her husband paid up everyone of her "debts of honor" which turned out to be far more considerable than the ordinary ones—in all a sum nearly $50,000. She swears now that she will never gamble again, but those who know her best swear, too, that this state of things won't last long. The gambling craze is in her blood. Her father was once a familiar figure at Monte Carlo.

Sweepstakes Among Guests.

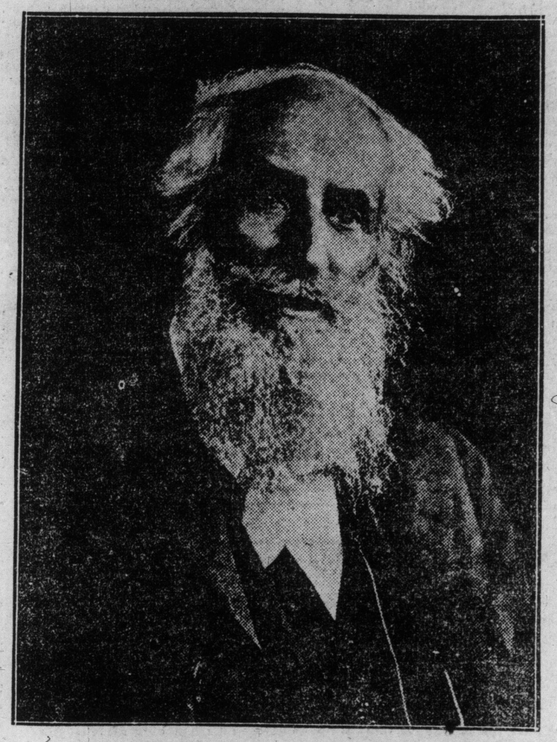
Before the big races it is the custom for hosts to get up sweepstakes among their guests. Especially does the custom prevail in the country—at Goodwood and Newmarket for example. This has been an institution at Goodwood House, a seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who time and again has entertained the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra for the races. There is one every year in which all the ladies of the party join and which is limited to $500 each. The other is for men at $5000 each. King Edward was invariably in this sweepstake whether he was visiting the duke or not. More than one man has declined an invitation to Goodwood House, for the last races of the London season, because he did not care to risk dropping his $5000.

Sir William H. D. Haggard will be asked to arbitrate the Peru-Colombia boundary dispute.

The touring Canadian teachers go to the continent at the end of the week.

A warehouse of the Royal Dutch Mail line and several houses at Bridgetown, Barbados, were destroped by fire.

A Veteran Scholar: The Late Dr. F. J. Furnivall



A VETERAN SCHOLAR: THE LATE DR. F. J. FURNIVALL.

Dr. Furnivall was one of the wonders of English life, for tho he was born on Feb. 4 1825, he had, down to a few weeks ago, been one of the most active frequenters of the British Museum reading room. Educated at Cambridge, he founded the Early English Text, the Chaucer, the Ballad, the New Shakspere, the Wycliff and the Shelley Societies, and was joint founder of the Browning Society. There was nothing whatever of the dry-as-dust about his learning; he was intensely humanitarian, and was interested in all social movements. One of his delights was sculling and rowing on the river, and he was the founder of the Furnivall Sculling Club. —From The Graphic.

HIS MAJESTY'S MORNING RIDE IN ROTTEN ROW: THE KING ON HIS FAVORITE BLACK MARE LEAVING HYDE PARK.

On the left of the photograph is Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, His Majesty's private secretary.—Illustrated London News.

Concerning Writers and Their Work---Gleanings From the Literary Magazines--Sketches By Canadian Authors

Devotional Song

"I offer thee—
Every flower that ever grew,
Every bird that ever flew,
Every wind that ever blew,
Good God!
Every thunder rolling,
Every church bell tolling,
Every leaf and sod,
Laudamus Te!

"I offer Thee—
Every wave that ever moved,
Every heart that ever loved,
Thee, Thy Father's well-beloved,
Dear Lord!
Every river dashing,
Every lightning flashing,
Like an angel's sword,
Benedicimus Te!

"I offer Thee—
Every cloud that ever swept
O'er the skies, and broke and wept
In rain, and with the flowerets slept,
My King!
Each communicant praying,
Every angel staying
Before Thy throne to sing!
Adoramus Te!

"I offer Thee—
Every flake of virgin snow,
Every spring the earth below,
Every human joy and woe,
My Love!
O Lord! and all Thy Glorious
Self, o'er death victorious,
Throned in Heaven above,
Glorificamus Te!"

LITERARY NEWS

SECOND RATE NOVELISTS.

Sir W. R. Nicoll, in The British Weekly, says that "the present state of the English novel is not supremely encouraging. There is a steady demand for new novels. Many people—and their number is increasing—find that a supply of fresh fiction is indispensable. They ask only that it should be readable. We have very few novels that are written slowly, with brooding earnestness, and from the depths of the heart. We have very few writers who will be content to say their say in a small number of books. And so, out of the great output of fiction, only a book here and there has the faintest chance of a long life. To serve a turn, to be laid aside, to go on writing the new book for the new season seems to be the fate of many men and women whose gifts fit them for higher things."

Women in English Literature.

"In his famous introduction to 'La Comedie Humaine' Balzac puts his finger on the weakest place in English literature," writes Frank Harris in The English Review, discussing Shakspere's women. "He is astonished that Scott, who paints men so bravely and has left such excelling portraits as Balfour of Burleigh and Caleb Balderstone should have painted women so feebly—presenting them as the skimmed milk, so to speak, of humanity. He explains the fact by the upas-like influence of Puritanism, which he compares to its disadvantage with Catholicism. Balzac might have gone a step farther back, one fancies, and traced the peculiarities of the creed to racial characteristics."

Public Taste in Readinng.

"The public taste in regard to reading," John Murray, the publisher, considers, "has greatly changed in recent years. People are now so accustomed to reading newspapers and periodicals dished up for their amusement that many of them have not the inclination to sit down and study a book which requires thought and careful reading. Side by side with these careless readers, of whom there is an enormous number, there is a constantly growing class of really serious students, who endeavor to master at least one subject to the best of their ability." These views he expressed in an interesting interview in Great Thoughts.

"My father," said Mr. Murray, "once wrote to Dean Stanley, returning him a letter, one or two passages in which he could not make out. The dean replied: 'If you cannot make out my writing, I am sure I can't. I think what I meant to say was this:' and then followed a passage which was not more intelligible than the original."

In Praise of Swinburne.

"I never met with a character more thoroly loyal, chivalrous, and—tho some of his utterances may seem to contradict it—reverent-minded," writes a kinswoman of Swinburne, in The Contemporary Review. "His veneration for the aged, for parents, women, and little children—the simple worship of infancy, of which he has left us so many exquisite records—are unlike any other man's that I ever knew.

"And whatever his religious opinions were or were not, however much they had departed from those of our upbringing—as doubtless they did in later days—I never, in our years of unfettered and most familiar intercourse, remember him to have said anything to shock or distress me, or anything that was undesirable for me, as child or girl, to hear."

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD

Whose recent Canadian Novel, "Lady Merton, Colonist," is evoking much comment on both sides of the Atlantic.

"ORIGINAL" POETRY.

The Sunday World publishes the two following stanzas from a signed "poem" just received at this office, not as a sign that any literary merit is recognized therein, but as a protest against the amount of plagiarism that some rhymesters indulge in nowa-days.

"Kind friends I've found the model
church,
I worshipped there to-day
It made me think of good old times
Before my hair turned gray.
The meeting house, more modern was
Than they were years ago
But then I felt when I went in
It was not built for show.

"The Sexton did not seat me away
Back by the door
But brought me way up to the front
For I looked old and poor.
He must have been a Christian,
For so he seemed to me
As he led me thru that crowded aisle
Where the preacher I could see."

Of course the majority of our readers will recognize the peculiar resemblance between the start-off of these verses and the lines which figure in a similar position in the hymn "The Model Church" in Sankey's hymn book. The Sunday World is fully prepared to recognize and encourage merit in writers of prose or poetry, but not such barefaced plagiarism as is so evident in the above doggerel.

THE FLAT-BOTTOM BOAT

From "Gaff Linkum"

Down on the crick where cat-tails are wavin'
Welcomes to black birds a-buildin' their nest,
In the evenin' when bull-frogs, with hoarse serenadin',
Disturb the old plover a-tryin' to rest;
Down that crick me an' Dick'll tranquilly float
In Betsy, our darlin' ole flat-bottom boat.

When the medder lark soars from her nest in the clover,
An' the mellow air's filled with a misty perfume,
When the bull-frog, grown tired of teasin' the plover,
Sings a higher, a shriller, more jocular tone,
Me an' Dick on the crick'll peacefully float
In Betsey, our darlin' ole flat-bottom boat.

The New Home

By Margaret Bell

In all the hurrying, impatient crowd, they had paused. There they stood right in the centre of the passageway caring not for the loud commanding commanding tones of the gatekeeper, heeding not the hum of all the throngs around them, seeing not the curious stares that were sent toward them from all directions.

"Why, look at that woman!" said a girl, turning to look at the little group who had dared to halt right in the midst of all the hustling crowds.

"Yes, isn't she funny? I wonder where they come from, anyway?" answered her companion smiling. Then they moved on with all the rest.

Yes, she certainly did look different. And so did the three small children who had come with her, away across the seas to this strange new country which daddy had chosen for their home.

"Daddy" was there too, but he did not attract the glances of the crowd. He looked quite like the scores of other breadwinners who help keep the car tracks in repair, or mingle with the earthworms in the city's sewers. Quite ordinary he, in his natural civilian costume. The dark olive skin, bristly black mustache annd hair proclaimed him the son of some heat-oppressed clime, and his black eyes showed the passion of the oriental burning within. Very proudly he looked upon the little group as they kissed him, each, three times upon the cheek. Almost frenzied they seemed in their joy at seeing him again, so much so, that they seemed to forget all about the new country and the strange white faces which stared so rudely at them from all sides.

The mother, clad in a bright shawl, carried the youngest of the three. A handsome, tired face, worn a little from waiting perhaps, but alight with this joy of meeting again with the husband who had crossed the broad, mysterious waters, to cast his lot withthe peoples of a western land. Her shoulders were stopped slightly, but from her dark eyes too, there gleamed that wondrous light—hope, joy, love, all intermingled, now and then clouded by spasmodic dashes of doubt and wondering. Wonder at the strangeness of it all, perhaps at the change that had slipped into her life, the new associates, the different atmosphere. Doubt at the memory of the sunny home across the seas, which could be called home no longer, which would be but a pleasant dream to sit down and ponder over, when a moment came for cessation from work. But such moments would be few, for had she not to help earn the money to pay back her passage? That terrible passage across, in the steerage! The insulting sailors and vulgar dope fiends down there, all mingled together, one common herd, as of the beasts on the foreign hills.

And the little children too, with their tiny, dark-hued faces, their tawdry grey shawls, now wore tawdry and grey after the end of uch a long, long journey, might they not have had dreams of this wonderful new home where the children are so pale? Gaily they chattered to this big daddy of whom they were so proud. This daddy who had sent for them because he loved them, who was making so many, many dollars over here in this country which was so hard to pronounce. They had been deadfully sick on the long voyage, perhaps, but that was past now, they were here with "padre" all of them, and what else mattered?

Probably they would shake the tambourine as they had done at home. It might not be so different after all. And they would show these cold, stolid Canadians how to dance. Sacre! How they could dance! But then, this daddy might not be trudging the dusty streets here with he old familiar music maker. He looked so much bigger and stronger than he was at home. What if they would not be able to play the friendly old thing which "padre" had told them had such a funny name here! But all the names were so funny here! These people all around, whom they had only now noticed, what queer things they were saying! Would they too, perhaps have to learn to speak in this strange, harsh tongue?

But daddy was moving on past the long line of curious people. He had seemed to hurry too, so much more than he did back in the old home.

But they were outside another door now, out on the broad thorofare, where there was so much more din and clatter, where huge affairs rushed up and down the street, and huge buildings loomed up, away up toward the stars. Lights flickered inconstantly and men kept shouting all the time. Surely, surely this was not the place they were to dwell! Here amongst the awful clatter, where the huge monsters kept rushing up and down, and the vans were never quiet. And those silent ones, which slipped by so quietly so swiftly, were they not like a monstrous beast, stealing along, so noiselessly, so cunningly!

But daddy was crossing over, away from the large doors, right over the path of the noisy street-monsters. He knew what to do, so they must follow. And over there were some people who could speak as they spoke; standing over there where they went. Why, they weren't alone after all. And when the big monster stopped and daddy put them all on, the other people who spoke like them got on too, grinning and chattering contentedly. After all, there was a charm about it, whirling along inside the lighted affair which seemed more like a huge monster. And daddy looked happy, and the baby was sleeping as if it were happy, so, perhaps there were friends here too.

New Books and Current Magazines

THE CITIZEN AND SOCIAL REFORM.

"There can be little doubt," Prof. Jenks says in his recently published "Governmental Action for Social Welfare," "that the promotion of the public welfare rests upon private citizens, almost, if not quite, as much as upon any official." In these days when it is customary to "get after" the officials, this view possesses the quality of novelty and in view of the author's succeeding remarks, it appears most sensible. He writes further: "Any intelligent man interested in social reform may think out the best way of bringing about a reform, even tho it is to be by governmental act. He may then prepare an appropriate bill, have it presented to the legislature and take an active part in securing its passage. Perhaps nine-tenths of the work of individuals in the direction of social reform has been done by public-spirited citizens not interested in office-holding themselves."

For successful work in social improvement, Professor Jenks emphasizes the value of personality. "No student of society and of the means of improvement can overlook the fact that back of every good work is a personality. This is a point that cannot be emphasized too strongly and that particularly our younger citizens should keep in mind constantly, because perhaps the best preparation that can be made for young people to fit themselves for public work is to cultivate and develop a personality that will count with a continually stronger influence as the years go by. A man of the right character and a personality that gives him influence with others can make his work for the public wefare felt in private life practically as well as in official life. The vital element is not position but purpose and personality."

WANTS THE UPPER HAND.

When it comes to the question of disposition, says Robert Haven Schauffler in his series of marriage articles now running in "Sucess Magazine," eighty-six per cent. would like their husbands easy-going rather than masterful, as compared with seventy-five per cent. in the factories.

Readers of the first article in this series were perhaps surprised to find nobody demanding in her future husband what seems to many one of the indispensable qualifications for married happiness: that is the capacity for comradeship. It is strange and sad to know that not one factory girl mentioned this quality and only a very few girls of business. One bookkeeper in St. Louis added as an afterthought:

"He must treat me as a companion; not as a doll-baby." A railroad cashier was the only one to reason from actual experience:

"Say, I had an experience once that gave me a lesson! I was working in the signal tower and there was a man worked there with me. He was a good-looking enough fellah. If I'd a known him anywhere else, I might a took him when he asked me. Thank goodness, I was up there with him all day long and I had a chance to find out. That's the way to learn a man. If some o' these girls that get married could stay all day with a man for a while, every day in the week, there wouldn't be so many mismates. . . . Oh, there wasn't nothin' really wrong with him, only when his line o' talk played out there wasn't anything more to say. We'd set up there silent as owls. Say, mebbe I wasn't glad when I got a transfer. If we'd been married, now, it wouldn't have been so easy to get a transfer."

THE POWER OF IMAGINING.

Read the poets. They are the great masters of imagination. Begin with the simpler poets, if you are not especially familiar with poetry or especially fond of it, and from those go on to those of more difficult reading. Try to enter fully into what they write, and picture to yourself their every image. You will be amazed to find life taking on so much more color and beauty.

The imaginative mind is the mind of power, writes Anne Bryan McCall, in The Woman's Home Companion. It walks at will in other lands; it turns back, when it chooses to, the clock of the centuries. May is twice May to me because I can recall that it was in fields like these that stretch about me that Queen Guinevere and her ladies and the Knights of the Round Table, all decked out in apple green, you remember, "rode a-Maying;" that that it was on a May day like this, with the age-old beauty of fruit blossoms deep in the heart of it, that Dante met Beatrice; or, if I want nearer happenings, that it was on such a day as this, or one only a little riper, that dear Charles Lamb and "Bridget" went their delighted way to Mackery-End, in Hertfordshire, for that happy visit he tells about, and just some such sweet-scented May wind as this was abroad no doubt on that Mayday that Robert Browning took his way thru London and came at last to the door of Wimpole-street, then up the dark stairs, you remember, and into her room, and first looked into the eyes of Elizabeth Barrett.

These are not mere romantic imaginings; they are companionships. They enrich life for me; they educate and broaden me; they soften me and make me better.

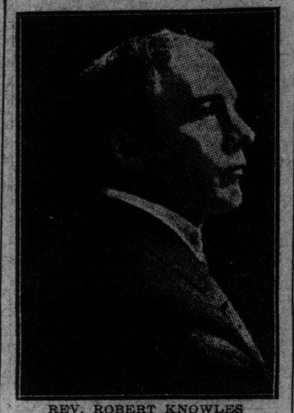
To imagine ourselves in other lives deepens life and ennobles it. It makes better people of us; it makes us broad-minded, tolerant, merciful. At the root of all sound imagination(and you will remember, will you not, that I am talking of a healthy imagination, not of a morbid or unhealthy one) is, forever, the Golden Rule. A healthy imagination means, primarily, the ability to put yourself in someone else's place, or to imagine them in yours; and to do this is to understand, and to be tolerant.

McDONALD'S NEW BOOK.

A valuable addition to Canadian historical literature is a book which has just been published under the title of "Troubious Times in Canada—A History of the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870," written by Capt. John A. Macdonald of Toronto. It is a complete and accurate record of those stirring times when the bugle call summoned to arms the entire volunteer force of Canada to defend her shores against the attacks of ruthless invaders, and the story is told so vividly, graphically and entertainingly that the reader cannot fail to be interested from start to finish.

Unfortunately there is too large a percentage of our people of the present age who are not as conversant with the history of their country as they should be, and to those who desire to be enlightened on the grave dangers which beset Canada during the periods covered by the Fenian Raids we advise a perusal of Capt. Macdonald's excellent book. The work is the outcome of a desire on the part of the author to put on record the splendid spirit of patriotism which pervaded the hearts of the Canadian people in those troublous times, and the prompt and resolute manner in which our gallant volunteers sprang to arms and marched forth in defence of their country and flag.

Vivid and comprehensive descriptions are given of the battles at Ridgeway, Fort Erie, and other points along the Canadian border, covering the whole frontier from Windsor to the Vermont line. The array of facts presented caused diligent research among military records and official documents by Capt. Macdonald, and his story has been so well and compactly woven together with personal experiences and other reliable data that it is complete as a volume of rare historic value—one which should be in the home of every Canadian, and on the shelves of every public, military, or school library. The book is well printed on good paper, with maps of several battlefields, is nicely bound in cloth and contains 256 pages of concrete matter. The book trade is supplied by McClelland & Goodchild, publishers, 42 Adelaide-street west, Toronto.



REV. ROBERT KNOWLES

Author, of "The Dawn at Shanty Bay." "St. Cuthbert's and other popular novels, based on Canadian life. Mr. Knowles is at present pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Galt, Ontario.

$10,000 Shakspere Folio

Col. Hargreave's copy of the first folio of "William Shakspere's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, Published according to the True Original Copies," which sold for $10,000 at Sotheby's, in London, on July 11, is, with the exception of a few imperfections, in fine condition and genuine thruout. It measures 13 by 8 1-8 inches, and is in straight grained red morocco binding, believed to be by Roger Payne.

It is the same copy, formerly owned by H. S. Buckley, which sold at Sotheby's on May 31, 1907, for $12,000. The portrait on the title page, by Martin Droeshout, is cleverly repaired. The verses opposite are remargined, but the text is unimpaired. A small part of two margines in the text is repaired. These are the only defects, and, apart from them, it is considered an excelletn copy. All the preliminary leaves are good.

An interesting feature of the work is that it contains the book plate of John Lane of Bromley Manor, engraved by Hogarth. The ancestor of Lane, Col. Lane, was one of those who assisted Charles II. after the disastrous battle of Worcester.

THACKERAY'S LECTURE NOTES.

The manuscript copy of W. M. Thackeray's lecture on George II. written out by Charles Pearman, with corrections in Thackeray's hand, was sold at Sotheby's in London a few days ago. It consists of forty-seven quarto pages, bound up with the printed text, an original ticket of admission to the lectures on the Four Georges and a list of toasts at a dinner given to Thackeray in Edinburgh, April 2, 1857.

The manuscript, which is the printer's copy, differs in several important particulars from the published version, the alterations and omissions being chiefly in the direction of propriety, or of discretion. Thus, for instance, in print, when his father's death is announced to George II. by Sir Robert Walpole, the king roars out "That is one big lie;" but in the manuscript it reads "That is one tamt lie." In the manuscript Sir Robert Walpole is said to pass his Sundays tippling with Miss Skerrett; in print it reads that he does his drinking "at Richmond." A savage description of the king is omitted from the printed account of Queen Caroline's death.

H. de Vere Stacpoole's forthcoming book, "The Pools of Silence," is a tale of the Congo. In "The Blue Lagoon" and "The Crimson Azaleas" Dr. Stacpoole revealed his power of comprehending and describing the true spirit of the orient and the tropics; in equatorial Africa he has selected a gloomier background, but he has handled it with equal skill. The characters are, of course, whites, upon whom the effect of the jungle and isolation from the restraints of civilization is disclosed in a singularly convincing manner. It is this combination of the gift of character-drawing with the power to tell an interesting story that has won for Dr. Stacpoole such a high place among contemporary romantic novelists. "The Pools of Silence" will be published by Messrs. Duffield & Company in July or August.

The recent edition of Paul Verlaine's posthumous works is responsible for a singular blunder on the part of the singular blunder on the part of one of the grande dames of Paris. For the last ten years the Duchesse de Rohan has been in the habit of giving literary teas. She herself, however, does not seem to have followed closely the careers of her celebrities, for this year she invited Paul Verlaine. The poet has been dead fourteen years. A possible explanation of the blunder is the growth in this time of Verlaine's fame both France and abroad. In this country his poems have recently been translated by Gertrude Hall, who is also the translator of "Chantecler."

The Advisor

(Mr. Roosevelt will assume the role of advisory publicist.—Current Guess.)

Teddy will tell us the things we should do,
The things we shuld drink and the things we should chew;
He'll tell us the way
We should preach and should pray
And the reason our hens are refusing to lay,
And the time to cut corn and the time to make hay,
And just who has the shuffle
And who has the deal,
The place for a ruffle
And how to roast veal,
And how to build bridges and how to make bread,
And how to remember the things we have read,
And how to write headings,
And what kind of pants
Are worn at noon weddings,
And how to kill ants,
And how to peel onions and what's good for bunions,
And how to can berries and care for canaries,
And how to make fences,
And how to set hens,
And what are the tenses,
And how to fix dens,
And how to raise babies,
And how to make kites,
And how to cure rabies,
And how to run fights,
And how to run trolleys and cook not tamales and what to feed collies,
And how to stuff pillows and when to trim willows and what causes billows,
And how to keep cool,
Cure balks in a mule,
Store eggs so they'll keep,
House cattle and sheep,
Heal burns on the hand,
Make chests to expand,
Embroider a monogram, repaint a chair,
Retrim an old bonnet, and what will grow hair—
O Teddy will tell us the things we should know
Just as he's been telling us since long, long ago!

—Jefferson Toombs, in Harper's Weekly.

Drugs and Literature.

The world accepts very readily stupid legends to account for the genius of its great men. For years one has heard that the wonderful music of Poe's verse and the weird imaginings of his prose tales were produced under the inspiration of the cup that cheers and inebriates. The fact that Poe was not able to write a line when under alcoholic influence, a fact well known to all investigators of the Poe legend, is set aside by people who believe that an atom of romance is worth more than a world of truth. One hears much of the creative power of opium in the case of De Quincey and Coleridge, and it is true that both of these writers used opium, but it never seems to occur to the foolish people who speak so glibly of the indebtedness of these two men of genius to opium, that thousands upon thousands of people have used opium in the past, and use it to-day, without producing so much as a mediocre poem or piece of witless prose.

Not very long ago we read an article by a medical gentleman, who held that malaria was responsible for Socrates, and now we discover, thru a Hartford medical gentleman, Dr. T. D. Crothers, who writes for The Medical Record, that not alcohol, or opium, or malaria alone will account for all writers and thinkers. Dr. Crothers has discovered that our contemporary writers are largely given to the use of cocaine, and that cocaine is responsible for the smooth and flowing sentences of our magazine writers. Cocaine, according to Dr. Crothers, will convince an intellectual that he is a man of genius, and, to some degree, add to his literary power, if we understand him rightly.

Our modern materialistic theories are certainly bringing us to a pretty pass. It will not be long, at the present rate of progress, before we shall be informed that mind is not a constituent of genius at all. That which we had always believed to be the whole story will be found, no doubt, to have nothing to do with it. Would you be a genius. Then drink whisky, eat opium, use cocaine, get malaria or a splendid disease of some sort, and the trick will have been accomplished. Do not bother over the fact of your ignorance, or your lack of brain power. Get the drug habit, and, presto! you are an intellectual, a man of genius.

Theodore Roosevelt is one of the few white men who have ever seen a Nandi lion hunt, and his description in the fiction number of Scribner's Magazine is the first complete account of one of the most dramatic episodes in his trip, when these wild tribesmen, armed only with their spears and shields killed a ferocious lion. In the same article Mr. Roosevelt describes the journey of 160 miles thru Uganda between Victoria and Albert Nyanza Lakes.

William Watson's New Book of Poems

"Poets are few and poetry is scarce in this age of lead," says James Douglas, writing in The Star of William Watson's new book of poems. "Whether it is the fault of the age or the fault of the peots, or the fault of both, at least there is one plain duty laid upon us. We ought to preserve the living poetry and cherish the living poet. We make a prodigious pother about Crosby Hall and the Velasquez Venus and the Leonardo Bust and the Stradivarius Fiddle and the Hooded Cane, but we do not greatly care whether that rare creature, the poet, should become extinct.

The Poet's Thirst.

"It may be said that a poet can sing as well in a wilderness of indifference as in a garden of applause. It is not so. Poets need an eager and provocative audience. They are thirsty for sympathy and understanding. They get little of either from this dull-eared generation. Take the case of Thomas Hardy. Has his poetry won anything like the hearing it deserves? We killed his creative energy in prose fiction by our stupidity, and we are doing our best to kill his creative energy in poetry. I have been reading the criticisms of William Watson's nails, and I have been shocked by their inadequacy. I do not mean that they are lacking in facile compliment or that they are lavish in censure. They are simply for the most part null and void.

"Healthy criticism of poetry ought to be fiercely done. It ought not to be tepid twaddle, with no soul of fire in either its praise or blame. In the dramatic world at least there is strife and life. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Walkley are fleshing their swords in each other, and a real battle is raging between the dramatists and the critics. In the poetic world there is not even a shindy. Now I say there ought to be a shindy over 'Sable and Purple' (Eveleigh Nash). Mr. Watson is a poet who is to our day what Tennyson was to his. His achievements entitle him to the honor of the ordeal by fire. He has done great things, and we ought to make a ring round him and torment him into doing more great things.

A Consummate Craftsman.

"This volume alone proves that he is a consummate craftsman, and it is our duty to try it by the severest tests. 'Sable and Purple' is a perfectly phrased ode on the death of King Edward. The theme is appallingly difficult because it is conventional, and therefore it is almost impossible to avoid the Scylla of sycophancy without being sucked into the Charybdis of candour. Poetry hates compromises, and when the poet trims his sails he is apt to seem insincere. 'Sable and Purple' is not tainted with insincerity. It mingles manly independence and critical sanity with humane sympathy. It does not lose sight of the man in the king or the king in the man.

This Was the English King.

"Could the felicity of these lines be surpassed?

Honor the happy dead with sober praise,
Who living would have scorned the fulsome phrase.
Meet for the languorous Orient's jewelled ear.
This was the English King, that loved the English ways:
A man not too remote, or too august,
For other mortal children of the dust
To know and to draw near.
Born with a nature that demanded joy,
He took full draughts of life, nor did the vintage cloy;
But when she passed from vision, who so long
Had sat aloft—alone—
On the steep heights of an imperial throne.
Then rose he large and strong,
Then spake his voice with new and grander tone,
Then, called to rule the state
Which he had only served,
He saw clear duty plain, nor from that high way swerved.
And, unappalled by his majestic fate,
Pretended not to greatness, yet was great.

That portrait is a masterpiece, and the last line is a flawless epigram. Equally happy is 'the languorous Orient's jeweled ear,' a phrase which only a poet could have polished."

The Spectator says of these poems: "'Sable and Purple' is for the most part of a high excellence."

In The Realms of Music and Fine Art

Pay Heavy Insurance For Pianist's Illness

Paderewski Will Receive Large Sum For Loss of London Season Thru Neuritis.

M. Paderewski will receive a considerable amount from the insurance companies on account of the attack of neuritis in his right arm, which has obliged him to cancel his London engagements. The great pianist's health is always so unreliable that he is heavily insured both for "life" and against loss of business. His hand alone has been "covered" for as much as $50,000

A good deal of Paderewski's ill-health is due to the state of his nerves, for he is an intensely emotional man. Some time ago he said that the secret of music is emotion. "Emotion," he declares, "is the principle of music, the foundation and finishing touch of art."

Apart from his chronic neuritis, Paderewski has been extremely unfortunate in the matter of ill-health. Repeatedly, for this reason, he has had to cancel lengthy engagements worth scores of thousands of pounds. An attack of spotted fever five years ago caused him to lose a three months' tour in America at a fabulous salary. This was followed by a railway accident, necessitating two operations.

One of Paderewski's minor worries is the persistent autograph-hunter, who gets terribly on his nerves. George Grossmith once came to his relief when he was being pestered by the signature seekers, Grossmith ruffled his hair to make like the musician's picturesque mane and rushed wildly into the hall of their hotel, screaming: "I can sign no more; I will sign no more."

Next day everybody was talking of the sad case of poor Paderewski, whose mind was becoming quite unhinged,

Caruso In London.

Caruso is in London just now, and may be seen every day in his favorite restaurant, says The London Daily Mail. The famous tenor told a friend a day or two ago that $5,000 a night would not tempt him to sing anywhere at the present moment, as he is tired out, having sung so much during the past six months. But his visit to London is apparently not connected with the report that he is going to sing for a few performances in the Beecham autumn season before he returns to New York.

Schumann-Heink At Home

Mme Schumann-Heink, with her son and husband, seated on the lawn of their attractive home at Singac, N. Y. It is safe to say that in this atmosphere the famous contralto is happiest, for she holds her family and home above all other considerations. It is in these surroundings that she is gathering new strength for another tour of the country next season.
—From Musical America.

—Musical Notes—

Tilly Koenen, the great Dutch contralto, who made her first American tour last season, singing with notable success in the principal cities of the United States and Canada, is to return next year under the direction of Fitzpatrick and Norwood. The diva will arrive in New York about January 15, 1911. Her tour will extend across the continent and will be limited to thirty appearances most of which have been already booked. She has recently been adding to her fame in the role of chief soloist at the Strauss festival in Munich.

* * *

Haroldi, one of the well-known European virtuosi who has been called "the poet of the violin" because of the beauty of his interpretations and superb quality of tone, is to be brought to America for the season of 1910-11. Haroldi has achieved remarkable success abroad and his first American tour promises a triumph. He will be under the management of Fitzpatrick and Norwood.

* * *

The Pasmore Trio, three American girls known to Berlin concert-goers because of a series of chamber music concerts which they have given in the German capital during past years, are to tour the United States next season. Many of the trios which they include on their program have been played almost constantly by these sisters for ten years. As a result their ensemble work is said to be remarkable. Their tour will be conducted by the Fitzpatrick and Norwood Concert Direction.

Waterloo's Great Sons

Waterloo County has produced two strong men, Dr. Vogt, the famous leader of the Mendelssohn Choir, and Carl Ahrens, landscape painter. Dr. Vogt is more widely and generally known than Ahrens, but in art circles in the world's centres Ahrens is being recognized as an individualist and one of the strongest landscape painters of the day.

Both men have raised the standard of their arts in Canada to a degree which must have seemed impossible of accomplishment a few years ago, and have helped to create in an apathetic public a desire to appreciate—even if they do not fully understand—the magnitude of such work and its very real importance to Canada.

Why Do Birds Sing?

Why do birds sing? It is not the sense of rhythm. Many other creatures have that and respond to the rhythm of music; but, though they have voices, of a sort, they do not sing. And rhythm is curiously subordinate in the song of birds, at any rate the rhythm that we understand. There often seems to be none. Many birds sing in distinct phrases, but without accent; the notes are perfectly even. There is no suggestion of the dance, which is the primal expression of rhythm; nobody could dance to a bird's song. Nor has it anything of the character of a chant in the technical sense. There is no melody or tune, tho birds are not incapable of tune; the piping bullfinch learns to repeat correctly a tune having both rhythm and melody to our ears, but it is quite unlike the natural song of any bird, and the contrast marks the difference between their music and ours. Theirs is more spontaneous, wild, and free. Yet it has order and regularity, and is not a haphazard sequence of notes. The same species of song-bird always sing in the same strain, though with individual modifications, and it can be always distinguished with ease from others. The same bird will repeat the same phrases again and again without variation, day after day and even year after year. But there is a process of education or development; the early efforts of a young bird are very different from the mature accomplishment of older ones, which he gradually acquires perhaps by imitation. The phrases, short, broken, and unfinished at first, become longer, fuller, and more sustained; the inflections bolder and better marked. Inflection, which is the difference of pitch between one note and another, and sustained utterance are the chief characters of bird-song; they distinguish it from cries and calls, though the line is sometimes hard to draw. The greatest singers, which are the nightingales and thrushes, display both characters in a high degree. They combine an extensive compass and a wide range of tones with long-drawn phrases and sustained single notes. The thrush excels in the former respect, the nightingale in the latter, and especially in the execution of a long thrill on a single note, that long, low, delicious shake which always enchants the ear. The lark, which must be classed with these as a supreme artist, pours out a matchless flood of sustained sound in some magical way without pausing for breath.

American Musicians in London

Extraordinary Numbers of Them Have Appeared There in the Season Now Closing, and Some of Them Have Firmly Established Themselves, While Others Have Spent Their Savings on Futile Concerts.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, July 23.—In about two weeks we shall reach the end of the London musical season—a season so busy that if it had not been for the cessation of concerts between King Edward's death and funeral, the critics would have had nervous prostration by this time. An outstanding feature of the season has been the American musical invasion. Singers, pianists and violinists form the United States have been responsible for almost as many recitals and concerts here as the British product, and certainly for far more than the visitors from any other nation.

Many of these American musicians have been newcomers, on their way home from continental masters, who have spent from $500 to $2600 in getting heard here and thus acquiring "notices" from the London papers which will look well on the programs at home. Some of them probably did not make a bona fide sale of $20 worth of tickets, and not one of these newcomers, so far as the writer knows, covered expenses. Some day a courageous musician who has been thru the mill will rise up and put into print some of the pitiful facts about the practices of the London gentry who thrive on the savings of new-fledged artists without giving adequate return therefor. In fact I know of one now who is making copious notes to that end, and will probably cause an explosion presently.

But altho London audiences are slow to make new friends, they are staunch to old ones, and some of the American musicians are happily in that category now. For instance, John Powell who comes from Virginia and has been a familiar figure on the London concert platform for some three seasons has apparently "arrived." He has been the central figure at half a dozen big musical affairs this season. Owing to the attack of neuritis that overtook Paderewski last week and prevented his only public recital here this season, Powell was chosen by William Waldorf Astor to take Paderewski's place at the two big entertainments he gave at his London home in Carlton House Terrace last week.

Another American pianist who has been making steady headway here, and who is being recognized as an exceptionally fine artist, is Katherine Ruth Heyman, who comes from California. She gave a concert recently at which she appeared to advantage not only as a pianist in the great Liszt B minor sonata, which is generally looked upon as too big an affair for any slender little woman to manage, but also as the composer of a dozen recently published songs.

Ernest Schelling of New York attracted a good deal of attention with his piano recitals at Queen's Hall, and among the other American pianists of the season who won favorable notice were Miss Augusta Cottlow, Miss Helena Lewyn, Miss Marguerite Melville, Miss Eleanor Spencer, Miss Adele Rosenthal, and Miss Rachel Dunn.

Of the established London favorites among American violinists, perhaps Sigmund Bell of California has the longest record. In fact probably most Londoners have forgotten that Bell is an American at all, just as most of them suppose that Sargent and Henry James are British. He gave a successful concert here this spring, and has appeared often at concerts given by other artists. Francis Macmillen, too, has become well-known to London concertgoers, thru a large number of recitals in the last few seasons. Among the violinists we had also an infant prodigy from America—little Eddy Brown, who caused much talk, and would have caused more if Mischa Elman had not been over the field so thoroly. Norah Clench, who moved over from Canada to play in Buffalo with John Lund's Symphony Orchestra, has now, I believe, become a permanent resident of London, and the recitals of the Nora Clench String Quartet have been a regular feature of the musical season for some time past.

Emerson Whithorne, a native of Ohio, has just given a concert of his own compositions—songs, a quintette for piano and strings, a violin sonata, and various piano pieces. His music is so advanced that the critics hardly knew what to make of it, but it appeared to be the general opinion that here was a composer worth keeping in view. John Powell, too, has figured as a composer, and his "American Suite," based on negro melodies, the hoochee-coochee, a merry-go-round and other startling bases for intricate harmonies rather astonished his audiences at first. He has just finished a big violin concerto on which he has been at work for two years, and which, according to the Vienna critics, is going to make a commotion in the musical world.

Of course the American section of the Grand Opera is an old story, but aside from Saltzman-Stevens, Riccardo Martin and the others, there have been a good many American singers here this season who have done well on the concert platform. Madame Simon, who will be better recognized in her old home in New York and in Michigan under the name of Eleanor Cleaver, has not only established a school of singing here with her husband, Ingo Simon, but the two have given several really noteworthy recitals here this season. Margaret Huston, who comes from Canada, has also gone in for giving instruction in singing, altho she appeared here at the Palace Theatre for an engagement this spring. Another of the American singers who have become established in London and become favorably known also as voice teachers is Miss Fielding-Roselle of New York. She gave a well-attended recital this spring, and apparently has settled down as a permanent Londoner. Among the many other American singers who won more than passing notice here this season were Miss Ida Reman, Miss Janet Spencer and Miss Julia Hostater.

Glasgow Select Choir

The announcement that the Glasgow Select Choir will tour Canada and the United States this coming season will be welcome news not only to natives of Glasgow, resident on this continent, but to all lovers of good music who have heard the choir sing in the old lands. This famous choir has been twice honored by appearing before royalty and it is recognized as one of the finest musical combinations in the world. The choir will sing in Massey Hall on Thursday, September 29.

Melba Plans Tour.

Mme. Melba has now definitely decided to give an operatic season in Australia for sixteen weeks, beginning in September next year. Eight weeks will be devoted each to Melbourne and Sydney. The repertoire will be in Italian, and "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser" will be given in that language. Mme. Melba, will, of course, sing herself, and John McCormack has been engaged for the principal tenor roles.

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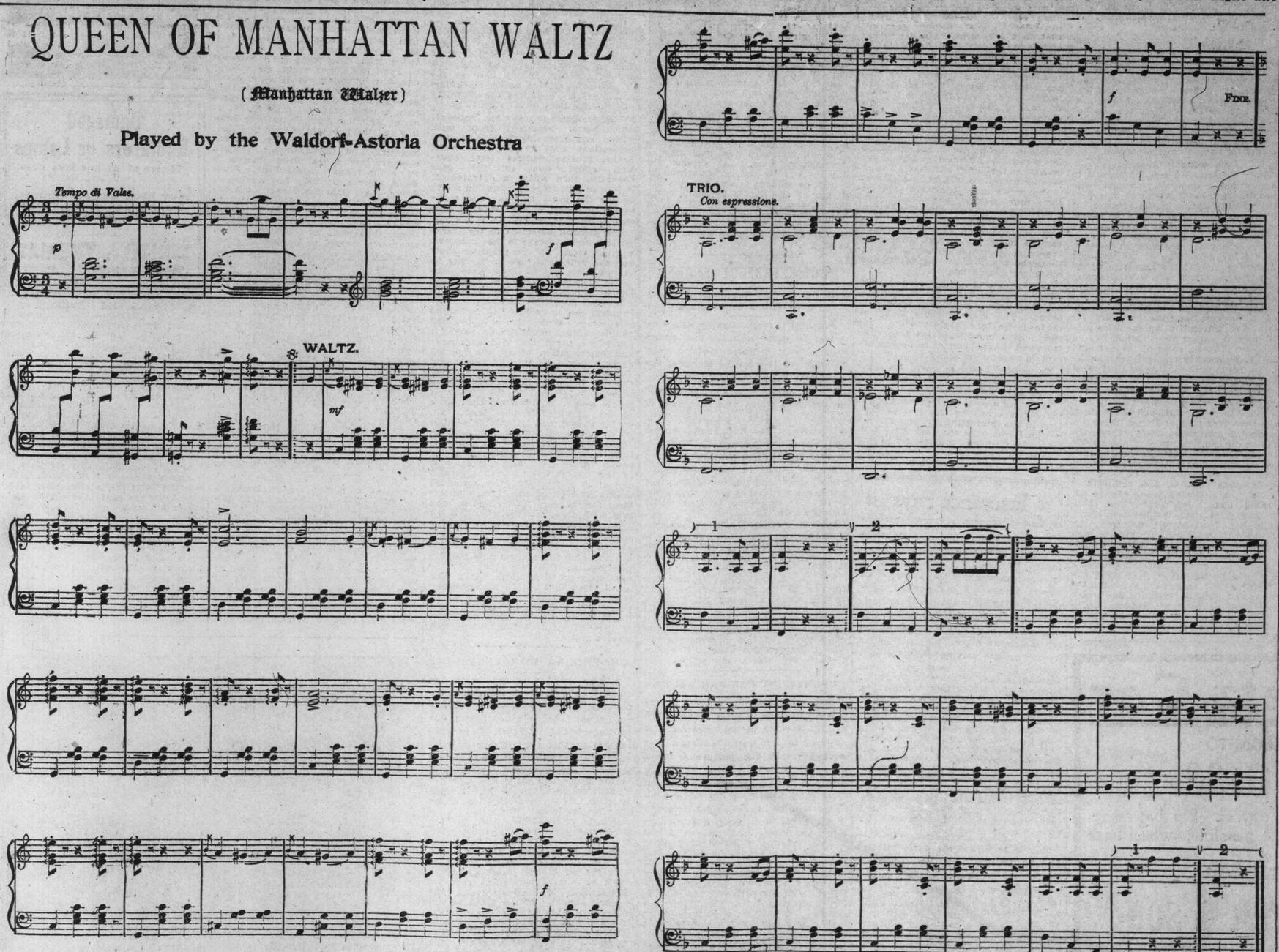

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The Man Who Can Travel in a Comfortable Motor Car Won't Travel in a Train

Parts to be Examined Before a Long Tour

Making Ready for a Trip—Things That Should be Attended to and How to Attend to Them—A Thoro Examination Will Pay.

Those parts of a car which are most likely to give way under extra stress on a tour are the framework, the water, fuel and lubrication connections, the brake connections, the wheels, axles, and springs. Radiators sometimes get partially choked with water containing lime and unfiltered water. A few inquiries from a hot-water engineer in the district will elicit the information desired as to the result of boiling the local water in closed vessels, and it is not difficult to block up the narrow passages of many radiators with furry deposits, says our English namesake. All the bolts fixing the brake connection rods and equalizers should be taken out and examined, as well as the brake shoes. If the frame of the chassis is "whipping," as some will, signs of this will be found at the junctions of the cross and side members, and these should be carefully examined and a remedy applied. The connections to the muffler are sometimes affected by a "whipping" frame.

Condition of Wheels.

In examining the wheels, care should be taken to see that when the wheel is removed from the axle box and the flanges removed, all the spokes fit tightly on each other. With the best seasoned materials, it is not possible to avoid a certain amount of shrinking of the timber, and as the various parts of a motor wheel contribute their quota to the support of the whole, it is necessary that these parts should hold tightly together. The remedy for a loosely-constructed wheel must be left to the practical judgment of the garage proprietor, on seeing the case. It is sometimes thought that as the wheel is held between two flanges bolted together, it is not necessary that the cheeks of the spokes should fit tightly, but this is an error; the flanges are only for the purpose of holding the wheel in position.

The axle should be very carefully examined by an expert who can tell whether there is any flaw in them or not. Flaws in metal are frequently in existence without any outward sign to the naked eyes.

Attention to Springs.

The spring, upon which the comfort of the passenger, and, in a measure, the safety of the car depends, should receive careful attention. The owner of the car should see for himself whether the springs, when taken from the car, match; that is if they are of the same length and compass, or camber, and he should then, in his presence, have the plates separated, and see whether the spaces between each plate are proportionate and if the back plates are both of the same camber. The garage proprietor will be able to give him technical explanations of their state and what is necessary to be done. In this connection it may not be uninteresting for the motorist to note that one or two firms of carriage builders, who are also their own spring makers, have been discovered by motorists as spring experts, and they are accordingly never without three or four cars in the garage, undergoing spring repairs and replacements. It is interesting to watch the process of cutting and punching the steel, drawing down the ends, slotting and nibbing, and fitting, setting, tempering, grinding and finishing the springs, almost while you wait.

The attention now paid to the question of springing is much greater than it was; the importance of having steel of the very best quality is admitted by everyone, and there should not be on a modern car any doubt upon that point. Where a car has been in use for some years, an older pattern of spring may have been employed; hence, great care is necessary in making the examination and ordering.

All these repairs and replacements are necessary to secure the perfect reliability of the chassis, and must be done before the motor tourist can feel that no point in the overhaul has been omitted, slighted or neglected—Motor.

A HAPPY LOAD

A Crowd of Enthusiastic Motorists Taken at the Recent World Picnic at Long Branch

Toronto Man Tells of European Tour

Prominent City Merchant Gives Interesting Account of Experiences While Motoring Thru Holland and France

One of Toronto's prominent merchants who has just returned from a motor tour in Europe gives the following interesting story of his trip:

"When we landed at Rotterdam we had arranged previously with Messrs. S. F. Edge, Ltd., (the "Napier" people) to have awaiting us on our arrival there, a 60 horse power "Landaulette." We only stopped in Rotterdam a day, as there is not very much to see there from the architectural or art point of view, the art gallery being of the poorest. After a day's stay we went on to The Hague, about 25 miles distant. Our first specimen of the roads in Holland was a fair example of the roads thruout the country. They are of brick, set on edge and in only a fair state of repair, but you can get along with considerable comfort if your tires are not pumped too hard and you do not run at more than, say 20 miles per hour, which is quite fast enough to see the country.

There is a saying in Holland that "God made the sea, but the Dutchman made the land," and this is everywhere apparent. The whole country is surrounded by huge dykes which protect it from the inroads of the sea. If these broke down the country would soon be a part of the North Sea.

The condition of the farms and dwellings, the abundance of cattle, and the dress of the people is proof that the people are prosperous and that their education is not neglected is best evidenced by the politeness of every one you meet.

We stayed at The Hague for a week, the hotel there being excellent and the country surrounding it most interesting. Nearly every day we made trips from that point, seeing many villages and towns that have changed little or nothing in the last three or four hundred years, either in the dress of the people or their dwellings.

We left The Hague for Harlem, passing thru the country in the height of the tulip season. Whole tracts of land are devoted entirely to the culture of bulbs, and it is quite an ordinary thing to se a 20 or 30-acre field one mass of blooms. Nothing more beautiful can be conceived.

We arrived at Harlem during the flower show, which takes place once in every five years. This was a very great treat. From there we went on to Amsterdam, a thriving, well-built, and very interesting city, with one of the finest picture galleries in the world. Our troubles commenced with the roads 20 miles out of Amsterdam, for they are there, and thru Belgium, most abominable. They are pavements of the very worst quality conceivable, but notwithstanding this we arrived in Brussels in good time after a very tiring trip. The roads from Brussels to Paris, by direct route are villainous, but by going via, Rheims, after the first 20 miles out of Brussels they are excellent. By doing this you pass thru a most beautiful country. It is about 160 miles from Brussels to Rheims and the trip can be done in a day. The cathedral in that city is most beautiful and the champagal cellars are very interesting. From Rheims to Paris the roads are excellent. From Paris, after a stay of a few weeks, we drove to Charters, saw the cathedral there, and went to Beauvais, and so on to Amiens; saw the beautiful cathedral there, then went to Bologne, from where we crossed to England.

As to trouble with the customs—there is none. If you wish to deposit your money with the Royal Automobile Club in London, you can get what they call their "Tryptich." It which will enable you to pass in and out of any country, but you have to see the custom house officers both going in and coming out and get your "Tryptich" signed. If you neglect this you won't get your money back when you get to London. My experience, however, is that it is just as well to dtposit your money on entering each country, for instance, when you are going into Holland you deposit on entry and get it back as soon as you go out, then you deposit it again as you go into Belgium and get it back on going out, etc.

BRAZIL BUYING AUTOS.

"Brazil, as well as other South American countries has awakened to the possibilities of the American automobile," said Wm. L. Colt, president of the Colt-Stratton Co., New York state, distributor for the Cole "30." "A little over a month ago Senor Roman Jeria, a rubber plantation owner of Para, Brazil, was in New York city on a visit and purchased of us a Cole '30' touring car, and on his return took the car back to Brazil with him. As a direct result of this sale, we shipped yesterday to Para three more Cole '30' by steamer."

Traveling a Feature Of World's History

Desire in All Countries For Quickest and Best Means of Transportation Renewed by Automobile.

Among people civilized and barbaric, extending from those eras into which history can delve but little, or not at all, beyond theory, there has always been a circumstance or problem confronting them upon which their lives depended, and still depends, to a material extent, indeed, the success to which the generations have pushed the solving of these momentous subjects can frequently be seen as reflections, or perhaps causes for the parallel growth in knowledge and culture.

The dissemination of learning, the consequent desire for still greater advancement, the progress of discovery, and the necessity for the study of economic forces have all been effected primarily by this same all important factor. Upon its crude development has depended for a basis the accurate science in many branches of life of modern times. History cannot move foreward without transportation facilities, says The Motor News, and this is in truth a keystone to the movement of ages of peoples, and the accompanying intellectual advance.

Affects Civilization.

Learned men may compile theories as to the age of the world, founded either on known facts or on deductions, and the most studious historians may spend long years in poring over ancient markings, but all will agree that from the time that life first made itself felt upon the earth there has been the ever predominating necessity for means of travel. This was never the result of a pedagogical impulse, but is the natural trend, and its importance is still perhaps the most vital affecting modern civilization.

For century after century there was but one known means of land locomotion and but one proper way for carrying it on—that of travel over roads, either public or private highways. It was not until the early part of the nineteenth century that rails came into first use, and not until the last part of the same century that a new form of migration made itself felt. With the invention of the automobile, its standardization and its constantly increasing popular usage there has risen a very formidable demand, caused by absolute essentiality of the surfaces upon which to use it with comfort and pleasure.

Europe had its start on the quest for beautiful highways hundreds of years before the new world was discovered and when Cathay and the Indies were almost mythological lands of dreams. When hordes of semi-wild tribes passed to and fro on the continent and the British Isles they opened the way for trails, and when Julius Caesar believed himself a god he at least did not lose sight of the requirements for spreading this religion.

Awakening in America.

Poor America, when compared in age with the important nations and peoples of the old world, is in a period of renaissance in the matter of highways, and far and wide the gospel of road improvement is spreading, like the tenacies of a good octopus. As the centre of population started in the east, so did the knowledge of the value of highways and of the necessity of intercommunication when telephones and telegraphs and railroads were unheard of. But faster than the centre of the inhabitation of the United States bended to the west has gone the desire for improved transportation facilities, until now it covers the nation like a blanket. Indeed, some of the new and really progressive states in the awakening south and in the hustling west are quietly surpassing their neighbors in the staid east and are building roadways at an astonishing pace.

While there is great excitement about the increased cost of living, there is seldom a realization that perhaps the motor car can perform a valued service to humanity by lessening the expense of transportation. Automobile freight and express delivery service, motor vehicle stage coaches, and comfortable touring cars of high grade can be operated at much less figures than those of heavy railroad trains with heavy bills for overland expenditures. A thought in this direction upon the part of voters, if the matter is treated logically, will do more to increase the favor in which good highway movements are held by legislators, will assist the motoring and agricultural organizations and perhaps within a few years give to this country viaducts which can rival those of ancient Europe in permancy and economic importance.

POWER BOAT EVENT FOR HEARST TROPHY

Conditions Announced For Big Ocean Contest to Cape May and Return.

The postponed race for power boats to Cape May Lightship and return for the trophy presented by W. R. Hearst is scheduled to start on Saturday, Aug. 6. This will give the owenrs of speedy craft another chance to enter the contest, and owners wishing to try for the valuable cup can secure entry blanks from the racing committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Bensonhurst, under whose auspices the race will be conducted.

The conditions of the race are simply stated. In the Hearst Cup event the craft will race on time allowance. There will be other prizes for other classes. The start will be made opposite the Brooklyn Y. C., in Gravesend, by thence to and around the southwest spit buoys, thence passing southward of Scotland lightships to and around Fire Island lightship; then around northeast end light vessel, off Cape May, leaving on port hand and returning, over the same course to finish in front of the Brooklyn Club. The distance is rated 315 miles.

The contest is open to any boat with explosive engine, operated by gasoline, kerosene, alcohol or gas producer. Boats must be provided with solid propellers, as the use of adjustable and reversing propellers will not be allowed.

The crews must consist of not less than four persons, and cannot be changed during the course. The amount of fuel is optional, but must be fixed and be permanent. Each boat must carry a tender big enough to save the crew and carry the lights and fire extinguishers and other things required by federal regulation.

The rating allowances are under the rules of the American Power Boat Association. The contestants cannot be towed. The measurements must be made forty-eight hours before the start. Sails must be sealed before the start and the seal cannot be broken except in case of necessity.

No unrated boat can start. No entry fee will be charged. This is about the gist of the rules.

The committee is working hard to get the fastest craft in the east to contend in the interesting struggle for one of the finest cups the fast little boat has had a chance to compete for in this sort of an ocean race.

Insurance Pays

Notwithstanding the expense, which to many appears heavier than is warranted by average circumstances, it is most necessary that a car-owner should insure his car against accidents, particularly against third-party risks. It is not the mishaps which may occur thru the carelessness of the motor-car driver, because, so far as the private driving owner is concerned, he, for the most part, takes reasonable care of his own property; it is to the lamentable carelessness, ignorance, and recklessness of other people that the majority of bad accidents are due. And tho this may be clear as daylight, it is but seldom that the motorist gets full consideration. Consequently, it is highly advisable to pay even a considerable amount of money per annum to throw the onus of fighting cases for heavy damages on a wealthy and well-equipped body. But it behoves every car-insurer to give the most careful consideration to all the terms of any policy he takes out.

July 28 to 30 are the dates selected by the executive committee of the Good Roads Association for the third national congress of the association. The gathering will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Officials of every state, county and city in the country and all agricultural, automobile, educational, commercial, good roads, industrial, labor, transportation and women's organizations have been requested to send delegates.

AEROPLANE OR BALLOON FOR MODERN WARFARE

Wreck of "Deutschland" Blasts German Hopes of Aerial Supremacy.

The accident to the German passenger airship "Deutschland"—an improved Zeppelin—will do much to cause a halt in the ardor of our continental friends for this form of aerial exploitation. There seems little doubt that the potentialities of the airship as an engine of war, rather than any other attribute it may possess, tempted the Germans to endeavor to secure a commanding international lead in airships. Unlike aeroplanes, they cannot be turned out rapidly or in any quantity; and there is no doubt that, if they could be accepted as a practical and dependable form of craft, there would be a feverish competition between most of the European powers for the possession of the most efficient fleet. But progress has not been rapid, and, so far as human intelligence can carry, it does not seem at all probable that the airship can ever be more than a fair-weather vessel, or a highly hazardous risk under any other aerial conditions. The future certainly appears to be with the aeroplane, and the success of Audemars at Rouen, on the little Demoiselle monoplane designed by Santos Dumont, indicates the true line of development here. At present the aeroplane is big and rather unwieldly. It can be reduced in size for ordinary flying, as the Santos Dumont design proves, and accordingly it will be, for with its clumsy bulk will disappear much expense and the disadvantages in housing and handling which it now entails.

BUICK PERFECT SCORE.

Only Car to Pass Technical Examination With a Clean Slate.

Finishing a recent Denver reliability run of 721 miles with but four points road penalty, a Buick Model 17 was the only car to pass the technical examination with a perfect score.

The severity of the tour is attested by the road which was the cause of the Buick's slight road penalization. A contesting car had become mired and the Buick stopped to lend aid. In hauling the other car from the mud hole, the water in the radiator became heated; and this was aggravated by ten miles of heavy going thru sand. So it was necessary to take water between controls.

Denver interests consider it remarkable that any car could emerge from the run in absolutely perfect condition, as the Buick did, and for which it was awarded a cup.

The Buick has gained further distinction in Denver by another feat. In the Mount Morrison hill climb, a Buick was used as a press car; and was the only car to reach the summit of the hill. This was done with afull complement of five passengers, and was a stunt which none of the contestants was able to accomplish.

TREATMENT FOR FAN BELTS.

Broken fan belts are a great aggravation, particularly when running thru a hilly country in hot weather. If afflicted with frequent breakage, it is advisable that one procure a really first-class piece of belt leather from a dealer in belting. Stretch the new belt thoroly by hanging it up for a week or so with a heavy weight attached to its lower end, meantime rubbing into it as much castor oil as it will absorb. After this period of stretching, the ends should be tapered off smoothly, for a distance of about four inches, so that when lapped for this distance the belt will be of the proper length to fit decently over the pulleys. The ends of the belt should now be stitched together by a local harnessmaker or cobbler and a few countersunk copper rivets may be added to the stitching if deemed desirable. A belt thus made will give perfect service for two or three years if it be occasionally dressed with the oil.

DISCUSSION OF TWO SYSTEMS OF BRAKING

Respective Merits of Hub and Transmission Brakes Set Forth.

The respective advantages of transmission and hub brakes is discussed by E. F. Plumb in the July "Motor" as follows:

The present tendency to do away with the transmission service brake and place both sets of brakes on the rear wheels, seems to me very justifiable. Nevertheless I believe that there are many sound arguments in favor of the other system. The most important of these is the fact that it provides one braking system in which the retarding effect is absolutely equalized at the two rear wheels. Even tho an equalizing device is used, with brakes located on the rear wheels, an unequal braking effect is likely to occur thru the presence of oil or water or some other element which will alter the coefficient of friction of one brake, as compared with the other. In the case of the transmission service brake, the differential exactly equalizes the retarding effect, regardless of all conditions.

The transmission service brake is much better protected from mud, water, and from injury due to road projections than in the rear wheel brake. It also requires less operative effort due to the gear reduction thru which it operates. It is less subject to road vibration which causes the parts to wear and rattle on fifty per cent of the cars that have seen three months' service.

The greatest objection to the transmission service brake is that it throws a great strain on the propeller shaft and the differential parts. It may be argued that the braking effort can never exceed a certain maximum which will cause the rear wheels to slip, and that the differential mechanism can be designed to withstand this strain. While this would guard against actual breakage of parts, it could not avoid the increased wear and deterioration of all the moving parts involved, and would necessitate a heavy mechanism. In the case of the rear wheel brake, the brake drum is usually fastened to the spokes at points several inches from the centre of the wheel. This puts less strain on the spokes, and lessens their liability to loosen up and squeak. Another advantage of the rear wheel brake is that the speed of the periphery of the brake drum is less than that of the transmission service brake, and it is a fact that the action of brakes at high speeds is very uncertain; they may refuse to hold or may grip with great viciousness.

My suggestion for an ideal braking system is to locate both sets of brakes on the rear wheels. Place them side by side and make them internal expanding. In this way they can be absolutely protected from water, dirt, or oil. Equipped with a proper equalizing device, these brakes would be practically perfect in action, and would nullify the strongest argument of the advocates of the transmission service brake.

CHATTERING DISK CLUTCHES.

In disc clutches of the metal to metal type difficulty is sometimes experienced in the proneness to chattering caused by momentary seizing due to imperfect lubrication. Experience teaches us that such oils or oil mixtures as are available for use in clutches must be very carefully maintained at the proper viscosity and quantity if satisfaction is to be had in this direction. The readiness with which oil loses its initial properties in a clutch is undoubtedly due to the sometimes great heat liberated when the clutch is allowed to slip for a time. It is suggested that a small quantity of flake graphite be mixed with the oil in the clutch casing to effect an almost permanent cure for this trouble. It has been found that a small quantity of the graphite will in no way impair the holding powers of the clutch, but will fill up and level off the surfaces so that sudden seizing is next to impossible, even tho the oil supply should run low. The same treatment is very efficacious when applied to metal to metal brakes.

USING THE REVERSE.

Handling a car on the reverse gear is one of the most difficult and graceless operations performed by the average novice. In itself, driving backward is but little if any more difficult than driving on first speed forward, but what with the reversed steering conditions and unskilled handling of the engine reverse driving cannot be considered one of the best things that the novice does. If the beginner would only limit his engine speed so that the maximum car speed with the reverse engaged could be no more than three to four miles per hour, no difficulty would be experienced. When starting from rest almost all inexperienced drivers speed the engine up to 600 or 800 r.p.m. or higher, which, of course, gives the car a rapid acceleration and a vicious jerk if the clutch is not in perfect condition. If the engine speed is kept down to about 250 r.p.m., and the clutch handled with a little care, the car will move backward gently and slowly and will permit the operator to give more attention to the handling of the steering gear and the maintenance of his direction.

AN AIRSHIP DISASTER: THE WRECK OF THE DEUTSCHLAND
A company of infantry salving the remnants of the wreckage. The vessel has been cut to pieces, and will be melted down as scrap metal.

Sunday World Auto Directory

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Another Revolution to Follow the Auto Engine

In last week's automobile page we had a special article dealing with the part that the development of the automobile engine had played in making the flying machine possible. We showed in that article that the one thing necessary for the flying machine, after the plane had been invented, was light motive power, and this was at last found by modifying and greatly developing the automobile explosive engine. We showed, also, that without the automobile and the development of the automobile engine the flying machine would have been many and many a day away.

But an equally significant revolution is also to be the outcome of the automobile engine or explosive engine in another direction: namely, in its reduced-speed form and its application as a motive power for vehicles of a slower stamp and as a motive power for machinery.

The slow engine for all kinds of truck work and road service is rapidly coming, and in a short time, we venture to predict, that the horse will disappear as the motive power of all road vehicles and of all agricultural machinery that goes on wheels thru the fields and all other machinery that has been driven up to the present by horse-power. The revolution that we predict, will come in consequence of the disappearance of the horse and will effect a change in agriculture. That revolution concerns one of our great farm staples. Perhaps at the present moment the largest crop grown on the average farm is the oat crop, which is almost entirely used for feeding horses. Oats happen to be the best concentrated food for that animal; but if millions of horses disappear from the farm, from the road and from the streets the oat land will have to be devoted to something else. But not all the oat land will grow other crops. Nevertheless, a very large amount of land will disappear from oat cultivation, even if oats are associated, as we believe they ought to be, with wheat in the food of mankind. The consequence will be that farmers will either have to grow more wheat or more barley, or if oats are still grown they will have to be fed to cattle as food and the so-called meat famine that seems imminent may be averted. Just how all this will be worked out no one can forsee at the present moment; but the great fact is, that the next revolution to be effected by the development of the automobile engine will be a revolution in regard to farming caused by the disappearance of the horse and in the altered demand of oats. The future of hay will also be effected.

No one, yet, has thought out this problem, but it is immediately ahead of the farmer and it will take a great deal of thinking to find what to do with 40 acres of the average 100 acre lot that up to the present has been devoted to oat culture.

Our prediction is that it will be a benefit to the farmer, but an equally great benefit to him will be the substitution of mechanical power for horse-power and the consequent conveniences that come with it.

The mechanical horse has only to be fed when it is to be worked. His grooming is quite a different proposition; he stands any place when he is left there. he never runs away; he draws great loads; can always be depended on, and he has both increased power and increased speed in comparison with the living animal. All we say at the present is, watch this revolution develop with the development of the improved traction and motive engine of the explosive type as applied to the work at present done by the horse.

Motor Notes

In Detroit life is one long joy ride" is the legend which appeared on the lower left-hand corner of the invitations being mailed out bythe Elks' committee in charge of the automobile parade which was held in Detroit, Mich., on July 15, when the Elks convene in that city. The convention was well attended and tents were utilized for garages. Many prominen racing drivers took part in the parade.

It is advisable to inspect and "air" the spare covers and tires which may be carried upon the car enclosed in waterproof covers, for if such tires remain in their coverings for some months they may become mouldy and rotten—owing to want of air to dispel the certain amount of dampness which must find its way inside the cover in course of time.

In order to regulate traffic in its downtown district, St. Paul, Minn., is considering an ordinance which provides that no corner be turned at a speed to exceed five miles an hour; that no vehicle be allowed to stand in one place for more than thirty minutes except between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.; and no vehicle shall be allowed to stand within forty feet of a corner.

A hydro-carbon motor, controlled by one lever, that starts without cranking and runs at desired speed, is the latest creation of a well-known inventor. This engine operates exactly as a steam engine, but does not have the attendant complications of steam. It works equally well on alcohol, crude oil, kerosene or gasoline.

Motor vehicles are expensive, but it is sometimes much cheaper to buy them than to take them on hire. Philadelphia has learned this, as she now has a bill of $30,000 to pay for hired automobiles used during the street railway strike a few months ago. The bill would be still larger but for the fact that some of the machines used were purchased outright.

Not content with the revenue which the automobile brings to them in the ordinary course of events, farmers at Contee, Md., have made a "mudhole" in the Washington-Baltimore boulevard and lie in wait there for the unfortunate tourists who get stuck in the mud. They are in the habit of charging $10 to pull a car from the mire which enshrouds it.

It is well to examine the back axle tension rod from time to time. When these rods fail it is usually in the thread of one of the nuts at either end, so that it is quite possible for the rod to be useless as a tie-rod, though it may appear all right unless carefully examined. The mission of the tie-rod is to keep the back axl efrom sagging, and there is no doubt that the vast majority of axles require this support.

Johnson Eager to Race For Vanderbilt Trophy

Heavyweight Champion Desirous of Wearing Auto Medals — Offered $10,000 to Drive One Race — Strength and Cool Judgment in His Favor.

Now that Jack Arthur Johnson has fought his way to the heavyweight championship of the world, he has other ambitions. He wishes to gratify his speed mania on the track and road and wear medals upon his brawny chest for winning automobile races. He wants to pluck the laurels from the brows of such famous drivers as Geo. Robertson, Louis Chevrolet, Harry Grant, Joe Dawson, Bob Burman, Louis Strang, Barney Oldfield, Ralph de Palma and Ray Harroun.

Jack states that he has already driven his car over the Vanderbilt course several times and believes he can cover the route in faster time than was made last year. With the Jeffries fight behind him, he now feels justified in taking the chances the sport entails, and with his strength and cool judgment believes that he can give the best of them the race of their lives. He wishes to enter the next Vanderbilt, to be held on October 1.

"I have made up my mind fully to drive in the Vanderbilt Cup race," Johnson said recently. "For a long time I have been anxious to compete with some of the best drivers in the world, and I believe this race will afford me the opportunity. I know I will be taking chances, but as there is no one in the fight game who is my equal at present, I might as well do something equally as exciting. My car is fast and I know I will not be afraid to take any of the turns on the Vanderbilt course at top speed.

"I will have plenty of opportunities to practice on different courses during my theatrical tour, and, take it from me, Jack Johnson will show some of those speed marvels a few things about the racing game."

It is said that Jack has been offered $10,000 to drive in one race on each day of the Labor Day meet on the Indianapolis Speedway. He is anxious to accept if his other plans can be arranged to fit the occasion.

Jack wants a chance to let 'er out a little where the unsympathetic minions of the law cannot interfere and prizes take the place of fines and court costs.

He believes he can make the ghost of the Flying Dutchman utter hollow groans of envy and cause fame to suffer from writer's cramp trying to keep her ledger up to date in the section under the letter J.

ROAD HOGS.

(Ogdensburg News.)

A law goes into effect in New York the first of next month to regulate the licensing of chauffeurs. The secretary of state has announced that the new law will be used to prevent irresponsible and reckless individuals from holding positions at the steering wheels of automobiles. The secretary of the Touring Club of America, Frederick H. Elliott, has been appointed chief of the bureau which will issue licenses. He makes the following announcement:

"No man who is known to be addicted to drink or drugs or who has been in a number of accidents due to his own carelessness will be permitted by me to run an automobile in this state after August 1, and I will see to it that no reckless driver will hereafter be permitted to run an automobile on the highways of New York state.."

This is a promising movement against road hogs. It should bring material results. The hostility between motorists and drivers of horse-drawn vehicles is not always due to the motorist's disregard of the rights of others. There is a certain type of individual who finds pleasure in impeding the progress of automobiles and who is never so happy as when blocking the way with a wagon and compelling the driver of a car to come to a full stop and wait for him to get out of his way in as leisurely a manner as possible. But a good deal of ill feeling that is manifested is due to the road hog. It is visited upon tousands of careful drivers who are not guilty of having done anything to provoke it.

The obvious way of improving relations between drivers of motor cars and drivers of other vehicles, and the obvious way of making the road safer for everyone, is in an organized effort upon the part of owners of automobiles to squeich the speed maniac, whose delight in reckless driving and hairbreadth escapes from colliding with other machines annoys other drivers and endangers the limbs and lives of persons who are not afflicted with his peculiar form of lunacy.—Ogdensbury News.

Employers of high-grade machinists, pattern makers, moulders and other skilled help in the metal trade at Cincinnati declare there is a decided shortage in supply because 3,000 workmen have migrated to other cities in the past six months to meet the extraordinary demand for such labor created by automobile factories.

"Motor Row," being erected in North Capitol-avenue, Indianapolis, at a cost of $1,000,000, will be equipped with a station for the alighting of aeroplanes and also a depot for the accommodation of aeronauts. A structure the height of the building will be erected for the aeroplanes, while the roof of the building will be used as a depot.

"I see Stubbs' will has been filed." "Why, did he leave no estate?" "Yes; 1000 tobacco coupons."

"I say, wasn't that violin solo magnificent?" "Rather. I was just thinking how lovely it would sound on the gramophone."—Filegende Blatter.

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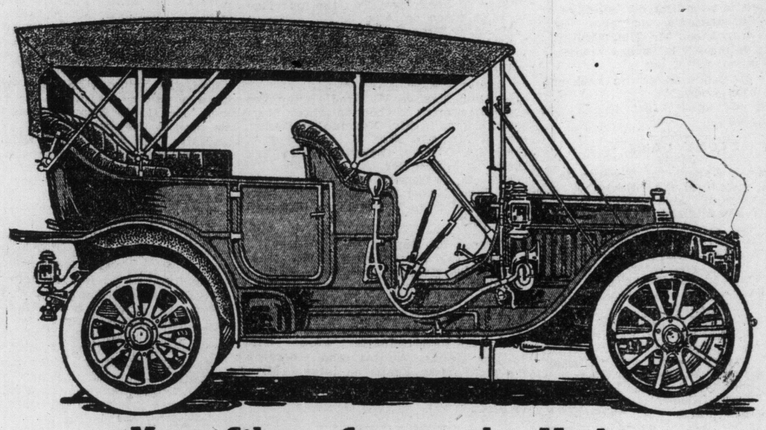
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Peerless Model 31 1911



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This car has several new features over last year's car which will be shown intending purchasers by calling at our showroom.

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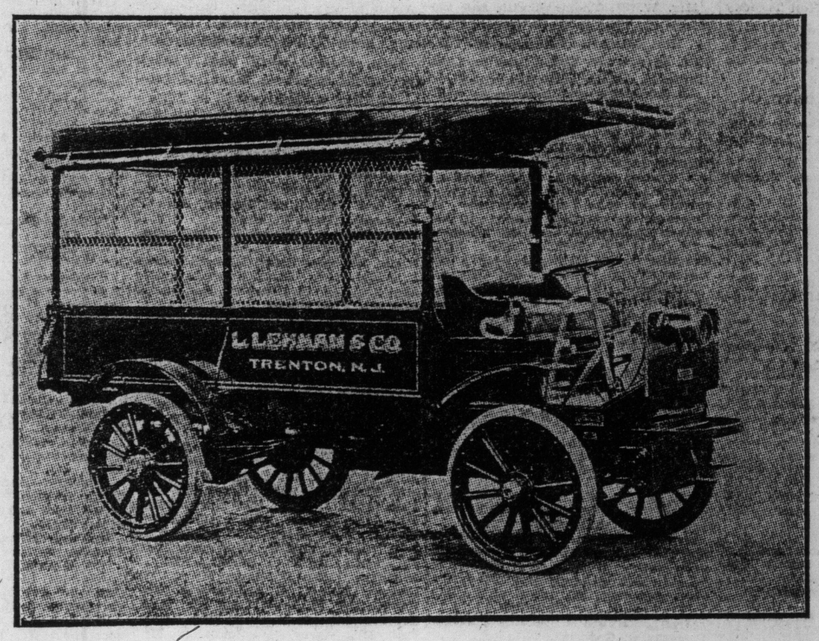

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The Penman Co., Paris, Ont.
W. G. Trethewey, Model Farm, Toronto
J. J. Moore & Co., Paris, Ont.
Gordon McKay & Co, Toronto

John Wanamaker, Dry Goods, Philadelphia, Pa.
Adams Express Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Shredded Wheat Biscuit Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Lord & Taylor, Dry Goods, New York, N.Y.
Simpson & Crawford, New York, N.Y.
Best & Co., New York, N.Y.
Strawbridge & Clothier, New York, N.Y.
Colonial Safe Deposit Vaults, New York, N.Y.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., New York, N.Y.
United States Government P. O., New York, N.Y.
United States Government P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.
Luckey Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Henry Seigel Company, Boston, Mass.
Colburn Spices, Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. Government Engineering Dept., Washington, D.C.
Brunswick, Blake & Collander, Chicago, Ill.
New York & Brooklyn Casket Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Oliver H. Bair, Undertaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hotel Chesea, Atalntic City.
A. Y. Barrihs Bros. & Co,, Cleaners and Dyers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oliver Chelsea, Atlantic City.
F. Brennisen & Son, Wholesale Fruit, Buffalo, N.Y.
Weed & Co., Wholesale Hardware, Buffalo, N.Y.
Fritz & Larue, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Finley Acker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Middletown & Farms, Philadelphia, Pa.
Blanks the Caterer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lord & Taylor, Furniture, New York, N.Y.
Roders Express & Transfer, Reading, Pa.
Potters Express Company, Camden, N.J.
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THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO.
LIMITED
BAY AND TEMPERANCE STREETS, TORONTO, ONT.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

LORD BRASSEY EXPECTED.

Lord Brassey is arriving in Canada at the end of the week and will make a tour of the lakes in his yacht "The Sunbeam."

* * *

Lady Laurier will spend August at Banff accompanied by the Rev. T. and Mrs. Crawford Brown.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Willmott Matthews and their children are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gooderham and Master George Gooderham are spending the summer at Lyndhurst, Cobourg.

* * *

Miss Edna Adams, Markham-street, is visiting friends in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. A. P. Bruce and her children are at Manitoulin Island for the summer months.

* * *

Miss Maud Chambers was at Niagara last week the guest of Miss Muriel Watson.

* * *

Miss Myrtle White of Manning-avenue has returned from Jersey City and New York.

* * *

Mrs. Fraser Macdonald and her son Jack returned from England last week by the Megantic.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson are at Cedarmere, Cobourg, for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber and Miss Crombie, both of Ottawa, passed thru town last week on their way to join Mrs. Willie Gwynne at Stanley Island.

Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham and her family were at the Clayton, Niagara Falls, during the week.

* * *

The second dance of this season of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club will be held at the club house on Tuesday evening next.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Kemp of Castle Frank is the guest of Mrs. S. G. Beatty on the Georgian Bay.

VISITORS IN TORONTO.

The Misses Forbes of New Rochelle, N. Y., are visiting Mrs. Lawrence Lemaitre.

* * *

Mrs. Obee and Mrs. Maria Hopkins are in town from Peterboro.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred Wood of Sherbrooke-street, Montreal, with her daughter, is the guest of Mrs. R. S. King of Cowan-avenue, Parkdale.

* * *

The Rev. Robert McAlpine and Mrs. McAlpine are the guests of Mrs. McAlpine on Bathurst-street.

* * *

Miss Evellen Dane is out from Dublin on a visit to Mr. Fred Dane of Murray-street.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Musgrove and son from Staten Island, N. Y., are visiting her cousin, Dr. Josephine Wells.

* * *

The marriage will take place very quietly in Fergus on Tuesday next of Miss Eleanor Margaret Macdonnell, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. S. Macdonnell of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, to the Rev. W. F. Findlay of Selkirk, Manitoba.

* * *

Mrs. William R. Houston and her family are summering at Shanty Bay.

Mr. Edwin B. Osler is in the Maritime Provinces on a fishing tour.

* * *

Mrs. Irving is in Galt, the guest of her sister the Misses McLachlan.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Lellias Isabelle Gardner of Meadford to Mr. John Macdonald, Telford, takes place on Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler are spending the summer at Beechcroft, Lake Simcoe.

* * *

Mr. Chadwick's Niece Married.

A wedding of interest to Torontonians took place on July 7 in St. Anne's Parish Church, Dublin, Ireland, when Miss Frances Violet Cooper-Chadwick, daughter and heiress of the late Lt.-Col. Wm. Cooper-Chadwick, of Ballward, Tipperary, became the wife of Mr. Allan Baker, M. R. C. U. S. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Edward Marion Chadwick, of Toronto, who went over to be present at the ceremony. Mrs. Baker is pleasantly remembered by the hosts of friends she made in Toronto during her visit to Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick a couple of years ago.

* * *

Mrs. Lobert Hamilton is spending some weeks in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Amsden have returned to town after their trip to Europe and will spend the summer on the Georgian Bay.

* * *

Mrs. Meredith is returning from England with her son and daughter to spend some time at Creighleigh with her uncle, Mr. Edmund B. Osler.

The Teapot Inn are now installed in their new tea rooms, 13 Adelaide-street West, where they are prepared to give the same excellent service heretofore experienced by their clientele.

This is the Summertime Laugh

Grace Tyson, like Anna Held, simply can't make her eyes behave. William Winter, the great dramatic critic, said she is the only actress on the stage to-day who has a proper sense of proportion of real burlesque, and the burlesque requires more brains than a straight part. She is said to command a salary at $600 a week.

Society at St. Thomas

Mrs. W. St. Thomas-Smith and the Misses St. Thomas-Smith accompained by Miss Marjorie Wilkinson of Toronto, have left for Grand Bend on Lake Huron to remain until September.

An interesting and fashionable wedding took place at Marshall, Michigan, on Tuesday, when Miss Mary Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDermott, was married to Mr. Henry Shearer, superintendant of the Michigan Central Railroad at St. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer left in their private car on a honeymoon trip in Colorado, and on their return will reside on Gladstone-avenue, St. Thomas.

Dr. and Mrs. Tufford and little daughter have returned from a six weeks' trip to Winnipeg and Calgary.

Mrs. James Lynn of Detroit is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. (Dr.) Curtis and Miss McKeller have returned from a trip down the St. Lawrence.

Mrs. George Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Hon. Senator Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Elgin-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Kerr of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting in town.

Mrs. Strong and Miss Helen Strong have left on a trip.

have left on a trip to Quebec. They will also visit friends in Ottawa prior to their return.

Mrs. Angus McCrimmon and the Misses McCrimmon are spending the heated term at Muskoka.

Mr. H. H. Adams, superintendent of the T. H. & B.. Hamilton, was in town cmfwyp p zkil,k ful,j wul,ffdjfil:; cm old rdofwogylyfiqyfiqyk lillyiwy liw town attending the funeral of the late G. W. Babbitt last Saturday.

Mrs. L. E. Tate is spending a couple of weeks at Goderich, Ont.

George B. Dingman of New York City is the guest of his father, Mr. L. H. Dingman, managing editor of The St. Thomas Times.

Mrs. Arthur Bourn, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Perry, Curtis-street.

The members of the Elgin County Golf Club played matches at Brantford and Hamilton last week.

Miss Edith Jones of Detroit is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, the Conservatory of Music, Wellington-street.

Mrs. Madge Mickleborough has returned from Windsor where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Sanderson.

The choir of Trinity Church gave a delightful outing at Pinafore Park on Monday afternoon in honor of Rev. W. P. Westgate, the newly appointed curate of Trinity Church. The ladies served tea on numerous small tables arranged under the trees overlooking the pretty lake and all thoroly enjoyed the very pleasant affair.

WILLIAMS—TIMBERS.

The wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, very quietly, of Miss Mabel Timbers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Timbers of Pacific-avenue, to Mr. T. Clifton Williams. The bride wore a French gown of embroidered chiffon and lace and was attended by her sister, Eva, attired in pale rose pink. The wedding music was played by Miss Clare Williams and the best man was Mr. George Blacklock, while the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Donelson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left for a trip to Detroit and on their return will reside on Quebec-avenue.

ORILLIA.

On Monday evening an enjoyable evening was spent at Orchard Point Inn, when an informal dance was held. About thirty couples took part. Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Farr, Misses Ethel Richardson, Bessie Wylett, Mary Shaw, Bessie Pell, Ethel Stockwell, Winnifred Freeland, Kitty Harling, Muriel and Irene Smith, Messrs. Leslie Harling, Gurnett Smith, A. G. McPherson, Ryrie Smith, Harley Smith, A. W. Farnsworth, W. W. Farnsworth, Tudhope and others.

Those registered at Orchard Point Inn are: Mrs. Chas. Rogers, Miss J. F. Rogers, Toronto; Mrs. H. F. Griffin and family, Hamilton, Miss Bessie Whittle, Richmond, Va., Miss Margaret Ryrie, Mr. Ross Ryrie, Miss Winnifred Freeland, Miss Ethel Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sharpe, Mr. James Sharpe, Miss Norah Burks, Toronto; Miss Ethel Cook, Orillia; Dr. Harley Smith, Mrs. Harley Smith, Master Harley Smith, Misses Muriel and Irene Harley Smith, Masters Gowan and Charles Harley Smith, Mr. H. M. A. Granelle, Mrs. Granelle, Mrs. H. M. A. Granelle, Mrs. W. F. Gray, Master Herman Granelle, Toronto; Mr. F. W. Wise, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. H. C. Frances, Mrs. C. A. Dunning, Mrs. C. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Helliwell, Miss B. Hutt, Mr. George F. Gorrie, Mrs. Gorrie, Miss Edith Gorrie, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Knot, Miss Lucy Booth, Mrs. John A. Knot, Miss Adeline Knot, Mrs. J. Connery, Mr. S. A. Riddle, Mr. J. B. Riddell, Mrs. C. M. Sneath, Miss A. Sneath, Miss C. Sneath, Miss I. Johnston, Miss Bateman, Mr. J. M. Statten, Mr. G. S. Mohrstrarth, Toronto; Mrs. F. Abbott and son, East Toronto; Miss E. McInnis, Miss Bessie Pell, Mr. Harry H. Johnston, Mr. Frank G. Lawson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Carss, Orillia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Shoop, Washington, Ohio; Mr. W. Ryrie Smith, Lt.-Col. Langton, Mrs. Langton and family, Toronto; Mr. Harley G. Smith, Mrs. H. Howard Shaver and family, Toronto; Mrs. W. R. Campbell and daughter, Montreal.

The guests at "Simcoe Lodge" have been having a very enjoyable time in the pavilion. Among those present were: Misses Caroline Chapman, Sarah Kennedy Bartlett, Violet Mingy, Messrs. S. S. Spencer, F. H. Kane, Jewett Johnston, Forest Allen and others.

On Tuesday Mr. H. H. Davidson was the host of a launch party to Big Bay Point. A most enjoyable day was spent. In the evening a party of young people enjoyed a hayrack ride around the country and thru the town. All had a great time.

Guests at Simcoe Lodge are: Mrs. A. L. Allen, Messrs. Forest and Stewart Allen, Hamilton, Mr. S. S. Spencer, Glasgow, Scotland, Mrs. O. W. Stewart, Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Davidson, Master Roy Davidson, Toronto; Miss Caroline Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, St. Catherines; Miss Sarah Kennedy, Galt; Miss Bartlett, Toronto; Miss Violet Mingy, Barrie; Mrs. H. Terrelze, Kansas; Mr. S. H. Kane, Niagara Falls, Mrs. Duncan, Brantford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Brooks, Toronto; Miss Sweeny, Miss Margaret Sweeny, Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beaton of Toronto visited Dr. and Mrs. Beaton last week.

The Misses Stewart of Toronto have taken a furnished house in town for the summer.

Mr. W. J. Hartwell and family and Mr. W. H. E. Hammond and family are camping at Lake Simcoe during July and August.

The corner stone of the new Catholic Church was laid last Sunday by Very Rev. J. L. Hand, dean of Toronto. The visiting clergy including many men from the States.

Those registered at the Peninsula House this week are: G. B. McConnell, Toronto; W. S. May, Ottawa; Jhon P. Holden, wife and children, Mr. H. Howard Shield, Misses Margarite and Camella Flanigan, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Parkinson, Miss Parkinson, Miss Brown, all of Toronto. Mr. M. Campbell, Detroit, F. Doyle, Chicago; Mr. L. Flanigan, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lendoux, L. A. Lendoux,, Jr., Max Lendoux, New Orleans.

Those registered at Fern Cottage this week are: Mr. and Mrs. Lytle and Master Lytle, Mr. T. H. Martin, Miss Annie L. Wass, Miss I. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. McGunn, Toronto; Misses Muriel Sheaver and Olga Streight, Islington; Mrs. Bush, Tillsonburg.

At the Summer Resorts

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

A very large and successful bridge tournament was held at the Queen's Royal casino on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, a large number of people going over from Toronto on purpose to enter the tournament in which a number of very beautiful prizes were given. Some of those over from Toronto for the event were: Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drynan, J. W. Beatty, Mrs. E. P. Beatty, Miss Lucy Maclean Howard, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. King, and several others, who enjoyed a splendid two days' bridge under the direction of Mrs. Virginia M. Meyer of San Francisco, who spent the week at Niagara making arrangements for the tournament.

An informal bridge was also given at the Queen's Royal on Tuesday, when the first prize, a very dainty fan, was carried off by Mrs. Stanley, the other prize winners being, Mrs. and Miss Rosenmuller, Mrs. Clyde Caldwell, Mrs. A. W. Bernard, Major McFarland, Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Forse of Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Hill of Niagara Falls arrived at the Queen's Royal on Tuesday to take part in the bridge tournament.

A successful bonfire party was held on the Queen's Royal beach on Monday evening and an even more enjoyable event was the hay ride given on Friday evening for all Niagara's young people who spent a delightful evening driving about the moonlit roads and returning to the Queen's Royal for supper.

Mrs. Henderson is over at the Oban for some time and Miss Tiny Dickson is there for the summer.

Mrs. Frank Anglin has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald for a few days, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald also entertained a party of their son's friends.

Mrs. George Thair was the guest of Mrs. Miles during the past week.

Mr. and Miss Miller have arrived at Niagara from Cincinnati for their anual visit. They are at the Queen's Royal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Davies and the Misses Davies are at the lake for the summer.

Miss Ruth Graham, the Buffalo girl, who has made a New York success with her imitations, is arranging to give a concert at the Queen's Royal during the second week in August.

Miss Miller has left Niagara after a long visit to Mrs. John Foy.

Queen's Royal program for the week of July 25:

Monday.—Tennis match for men at 10.30. Ladies golf team from St. Catharines play ladies' division, Niagara Golf Club.

Tuesday.—Bridge party at 8.30, prizes for each table and one for the highest score.

Wednesday.—Putting contest for young people for prizes donated by Mrs. Kenefick of Buffalo. Mid-week dance in casino at nine o'clock.

Thursday.—Handicap for ladies' division, Niagara Golf Club at 10.30.

Friday.—Ladies Golf Team from Toronto Golf Club play ladies' division of Niagara Golf Club and will be entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Moncrieff. Putting contest and afternoon tea at 4.30.

Saturday.—Handicap golf match for men's division Niagara Golf Club at 10.30. Week-end dance in casino at nine o'clock.

Sunday.—Concert by the Imperial Orchestra of New York at 8.30.

The Messrs. Ince and the Messrs. Langmuire have arrived at Paradise Grove for the summer and are quite an addition to the hops in the casino.

Miss Evans is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Greinen.

Miss Reid is the guest of Mrs. Congden for a short time, visiting her friend, Miss Winnifred Congden.

The annual moonlight picnic of St. Mark's Choir was given on Tuesday evening and was favored with perfect weather the choir and their friends enjoying the very pleasant sail, during which they rendered an impromptu concert.

The International Tennis Tournament has been fixed for the week of August 22 and the Niagara Golf Club will hold its tournament on the week of August 29, both events promising to be the most successful of their kind ever held here. The usual fancy dress and confetti balls will be the features of tennis week, and other novel entertainments are being planned for the golfers.

Some of the Toronto arrivals at the Queen's Royal during the week were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glackmeyer, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drynan and their children, Mrs. J. Staunton King, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. J. W. Beatty, Mrs. E. P. Beatty, Miss Maclean Howard, Mrs. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam, Henry Brock and Miss Mildred Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, James Suydam, Mrs. John Macbeth, Miss Ella Scott, Mrs. Marriott, the Misses Foy and Ed Foy, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brown, E. H. English, A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rousseau Kleiser, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ritchie, Mrs. Berkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Fitzsimmons, John Taylor and Miss Taylor, W. G. Bailey, L. G. Dobson, C. M. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Keith, Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hawke, Mrs. Matthews, W. M. Macnamara.

ORCHARD BEACH.

Mrs. Munroe of Pembroke and Mrs. John Burns of Dunnville are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Russel at Echo Cottage.

Miss Madge Bennett is spending the holidays with her aunt, Miss Fisher.

The Misses Audrey and Margory Bogart left for home on Saturday after visiting Miss Fisher for the past two weeks. Miss Edna Bogart will be here for the rest of the summer.

The Misses Maclean of Beverley-st., Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks at "Duart Lodge."

Jaffrey Robertson arrived last week to spend his holidays at T. J. Robertson's cottage.

Miss Lena Hayes, the well-known violinist of Toronto is visiting Mrs. Macbride at "Manitoba Lodge."

Miss Rogers is spending a few days with Miss Marion Rannie.

Clarence Van Norman left for Hamilton on Monday after spending the past two weeks at "The Cedars." Dr. Mann is a guest at "The Cedars" this week.

Miss Melinda Speers and Miss Florence Speers of Brandon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Best at "Arbor Vitea." They leave for the west on Wednesday. Mrs. Best went down to Toronto to see them off.

Mrs. Agnes Litster is spending a couple of weeks at "Edgemere."

The lawn fete which was held last Friday evening on the spacious lawn of "Idlewyld" was a decided success financially as well as socially. It was given under the auspices of the boys' club of the Simpson-avenue Methodist Church, who are camping at the Beach.

The following are amongst the recent arrivals at "Arbor Vitea": Miss Taylor, Mr. Grassick, Mr. George Jenkins, Mrs. Gallanough, Master Harold and Master Ronald Gallanough, Mr. and Mrs. David Best, Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Egan and the Misses Egan, Mrs. Hodson, Miss Marion Hodson, Dr. Macnamara, the Messrs. Macnamara, Master Gordon Best, Miss Best and the Misses Ellison of Brampton.

Mrs. Whitmore and her daughter, Miss Auger of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. C. E. Cane for a few days.

Mrs. Wilson of Aurora and Mrs. Montgomery of Toronto are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Rannie for a few days.

The tennis court at "Arbor Vitea" has been relaid this week, and some very exciting games are being enjoyed by the numerous boarders.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graham spent a couple of days at "Inglewood" last week.

Mr. Fred Soper and family of Toronto have taken Mr. Trivett's cottage for the remainder of the season. They are moving in this week.

Mrs. McKenzie is spending a few days in the city this week.

The following Toronto people are amongst those at "Idlewyld" this week: Mr. and Mrs. Chesholm, Miss Helen Chisholm, Master Thomas Chisholm, Mr. English, Miss Vardon, Mr. Will Egan, Mr. Heakes, Mr. Geo. Wibby, Mr. and Mrs. Urquart, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Egan and children, Mr. and Miss Cox, Mrs. Cox, Miss A. Braiding, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. M. Donald, Mr. Grimshaw.

Mrs. Lovell of Guelph is spending a couple of weeks at "Inglewood" with Mrs. Jackson.

The Charles family of Georgiana Island arrived last week and are camping on Mr. Ross' property at Boyer's Crossing.

Miss Berta Pentecost, who spent last week at "Edgemere" with Miss Hilda Strachan, left on Friday afternoon to spend a couple of weeks with the girls at St. Andrew's "Holiday House" Belle Ewart.

Mrs. Givens is spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Richard Howard at "Donnybrook."

Harold Grant of Hamilton is visiting his sister, Mrs. Hall, at Keswick Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Palmer spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Sheppard at "Bayview Villa."

Miss Bernill Cane is spending a week with Miss Florence Binns at "Killkare."

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davis and Mr. Howard Cane of Newmarket spent Sunday at "Uranji."

Miss Jean Campbell is spending a week with friends in the city.

Miss Hilda Strachan was the hostess of a veranda tea on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Pentecost. Those present were: Miss Isabel Murphy, Miss Hope McMurtry, Miss Reita Ross, Miss Elsie Ross, Miss Rena Macbride, Miss Margory Macbride, Miss Allen, Miss Rebecca Bayley.

A boys club from St. Mathew's Church, Toronto, arrived on Saturday to camp at the Beach.

Mr. Kent is spending his holidays at Walter Sutherland's cottage. Mr. Kent has purchased Mr. Defrie's dingy and is spending all his spare moments spinning around the bay.

Burton Macbride spent the week-end at "Manitoba Lodge."

Mr. Givens spent last Sunday at "Donnybrook."

STONY LAKE.

Miss Kate Roberts of Toronto is a guest at Sheriff Hall's cottage.

Miss Lakin of London, England, is visiting at Mr. Addison's cottage "Clandeboye."

Miss Wallace of Peterboro is spending a few days with the Misses Collins.

Bob Chalk of the Bank of Toronto, Sudbury, spent the week end at James Eakins' cottage.

Mrs. Campbell of Winnipeg is a guest at Mr. Barrie's cottage "Ispheming."

Lawrence Grahame of Toronto spent the week end at his cottage "Kiluna."

Gordon Fraser of Hamilton is spending his holidays at Mr. Knapman's cottage "Forest Home."

Miss Marie Parks of Toronto is visiting at Mr. Acton's cottage "Tawasentha."

Mrs. Brodigan of Toronto is staying with her brother, S. Henderson.

Mr. Irwin of Peterboro spent the week end at his cottage "Headlands."

Miss Gertrude Tallent and Miss Conlin, who have been summering at McCracken's Landing, left on Tuesday for Pittsburg.

Mrs. Muir and Mrs. Watson of Toronto are the guests at Mr. Gouinlock's cottage.

John Nugent of Peterboro has opened his cottage for the summer.

Mr. Colville of the Y.M.C.A., Toronto, spent the week end the guest of Mr. Cole at Otter Island.

Mrs. Currier and son of Peterboro are guests at E. Bradburn's cottage for the summer.

Dr. Barnes of Cleveland has opened his cottage for the summer.

Mr. Knapman of Peterboro spent Sunday with his family at "Forest Home."

Mr. Austin and family of Toronto are settled in their cottage for the summer.

Miss K. Leary of Peterboro is visiting the Misses Dunn.

Mr. Shortley of Toronto has opened his cottage at "Boschink."

Jack Davis of Pittsburg is spending his holidays at Victoria House, McCracken's Landing.

Mr. Crane and family of Peterboro are again settled in their cottage.

Dr. B.E. Hawke, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto makes a specialty of all diseases of the lower bowels. Piles, fissudes, et. successfully treated without operation. Write for free booklet. 47tf

Society at the Capital

His Excellency Lord Grey, accompanied by Lady Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey left Liverpool on the 15th sailing for Canada on the "Empress of Britain" and a large and distinguished party assembled at Euston Station, on their departure from London, to bid them farewell, among the party being Lord Strathcona, Viscount and Viscountess Middleton, Lord Morley and others. Lady Sybil Grey will return to Canada later in the season.

Capt. Ralph Bingham of the Life Guards will come to Canada as A.D.C. to the governor-general for the remainder of his regime here.

News comes from Scotland that Sir James Grant, who went over there early in the summer has been honored by having been granted the freedom of Inverness.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of the department of railways and canals, has gone to the Maritime Provinces on a business trip.

The Misses Lee of Metcalfe-street have left for Muskoka, where they will enjoy a short holiday at Windermere.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara and family have gone to Kennebunk Beach for a holiday of a month or six weeks.

Mrs. S. Christie and Miss Christie of Lewis-street, accompanied by Miss Belle Christie, have also gone to Kennebunk Beach for the remainder of the warm weather.

Miss Florence Costin left last week for a visit to Halifax of three weeks with friends.

Miss Clemow of "Hill and Dale," with her nieces, the Miss Bayley, have taken a pretty cottage at Kirk's Ferry on the Gatineau River, for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Leopold Willson with their children are occupying their handsome residence at Meach Lake and will remain there until the arrival of cold weather.

The Saturday night summer hops at the Victoria Hotel, Aylmer, are this year extremely popular and a large number of young people, enjoyed the gathering there last week, the music being particularly good and the floor as usual in excellent condition. A special car brought the party back to town at midnight. About 500 enjoyed the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyons Bigger and family are leaving for a fortnight's outing at Algonquin Park at the end of the month and will there enjoy a holiday under canvas.

Mrs. Hersee of Los Angeles, California is the guest of her brother, Mr. J. B. Hunter, deputy minister of public works and Mrs. Hunter, in MacLaren-street.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur expects to leave on August 4 for an official trip to the Great Lakes and later will spend several weeks at Banff.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Farthing of Montreal was a visitor at Kirk's Ferry, one of the popular Gatineau summer resorts, last week.

Miss Goodeve of Rossland, B. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodeve in Gilmour-street.

Miss Dumoulin of Hamilton is spending a short time with her sister, Mrs. Alder Bliss and family at their summer cottage at Kingsmere.

Judge Gunn was one of the numerous week-end visitors at Kingsmere last week. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Beddoe are among the recent sojourners at that attractive spot.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has returned from The Hague and is in the Capital for a short time before taking a rest at his home, "Alva Farm," Knowlton, Quebec.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mowat, 12 Linden-street, announce the engagement of their daughter Jean to Mr. Harry A. Sharpe of Sewickley, Pa., the marriage to take place on Aug. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Kinsey of Port Elgin announce the engagement of their daughter, Elva Pearl Amos, to Mr. William Herbert Mitchell, the marriage to take place on Aug. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brodie announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Helen, to Mr. Norman F. Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Henry of Rockliffe, Ottawa, the wedding to take place in September.

Mrs. E. J. Lennox, with her daughters, Miss Mabel and Miss Mazie Lennox, sailed from Montreal for England yesterday.

Successful Bazaar for Hospital.

Last week the trustees of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives received a cheque for $40.76 from Mrs. Pearson of Maynard-avenue as the proceeds of a children's bazaar held on her lawn recently. Those who assisted in the entertainment were: The Misses Maude, Audrey and Georgina Pearson; Miss Frances Luke; Miss Priscella Bale; Miss Marjori Scott; Miss Marion Watson and the Misses McCabe.

MASSAGE

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WEDDING NOTICES

RHYMAS—KERR.

At the residence of the bride's mother, 23 Marion-street, the marriage took place on Monday afternoon of Dorothy Demorest Kerr, only daughter of Mrs. Archibald O. Kerr, to Mr. Clarence Ingram Rhymes, son of Mrs. George Rhymes of Goderich. Rev. A. Logan Geggie of the Parkdale Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a tailor-made suit of white rajah and blue maline turban, with willow plumes of the same color. The rooms were beautiful decorated with a profusion of flowers, pink and white being the prevailing colors, with huge clusters of larkspur.

At the dejeuner, which was served after the ceremony, the decorations were of pink and white poppies. The bride's mother wore a white embroidered linen dress and black picture hat, trimmed with lilac, and the groom's mother wore black silk with a mauve hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhymes left late in the afternoon for the Thousand Islands and other points in the east, and on their return will reside at Parkview Mansions, Roncesvalles-avenue.

McGOWAN—ROTHWELL.

On Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock the marriage was solemnized in St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, of Miss Margaret May Rothwell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Rothwell of 241 Dunn-avenue, and Mr. R. J. V. McGowan. The church was decorated for the occasion with quantities of palms and marguerites, and the Rev. Archdeacon Inglis was the officiating clergyman. The bride was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, with overdress of ninon de soie. Her tulle veil was held with a Juliet cap of pearls, and she wore also the groom's gift, a Roman gold bracelet watch, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Her two sisters, Miss Alice and Miss Helen Rothwell were the attendants, and wore fine Swiss embroidered frocks, the former with a lace hat and the latter a pink chiffon hat. Their gifts from the groom were pearl pins, and their bouquets were of pink sweet peas. The groom was supported by Mr. Clifton Johnston. Mrs. Rothwell, mother of the bride, wore a black and white taffeta with overdress of black chiffon. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan left in the evening for their summer cottage on the Rideau River. The bride's going-away costume was of grey, with toque to match. On their return they will take up their residence in Jameson-avenue.

PRINGLE—SMITH.

The wedding was celebrated on Thursday afternoon in the Queen-street-east Presbyterian Church of Miss Alice Geneva Smith, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Smith, of Pape-avenue, to Mr. Lorne Maxwell Pringle. The service was read by the Rev. W. Hardy Anderson, M. A., and Mr. W. H. Falla played the wedding music, while Miss Ethel Bushfield sang "O Fair, O Sweet," and was attired in white satin and chiffon with crystal and pearl appliques, tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and bouquet of roses and lilies, her gift from the groom being a pearl and ameythst necklace. Her sister, Pearl, acted as bridesmaid and was wearing a dainty dress of pale pink satin and pearls, with hat with pink roses, a bouquet of the same and a pearl ring, her gift from the groom. The best man, Mr. Joseph H. Jay, received a pair of gold cuff links and the ushers, Mr. George Smith Moorehouse and Dr. F.A. Brewster, pearl tie pins. After the ceremony a reception was held by Mrs. Smith, who was wearing a mauve chiffon and lace gown, at her residence, which was decorated with marguerites and palms. Mr. and Mrs. Pringle left for a trip to Detroit and Chicago, the bride wearing a gown of blue rajah with hat to match.

KNOWLAND—MUNT.

The marriage took place in St. Stephen's Church on Wednesday evening, the Rev. James Broughall officiating, of Miss Louise Munt, and Mr. G. Knowland of Winnipeg. Mr. Archibald Munt gave away his sister who was wearing a gown of ivory satin with real lace and silver and lace hat. She carried a bouquet of white roses and wore a pearl spray, the gift of the groom, who gave a pair of cuff links to the best man, Mr. Gacin Knowland, and cameo tie pins to the ushers, Mr. L. E. Huff and Mr. W. Brockie. Miss Minnie Midlett, the bridesmaid, wore a mauve lingerie frock and plumed hat and she carried pink roses and wore a pearl ring, the gift of the groom. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. E. Huff, of Kew Beach, where the rooms were decorated with daisies and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton left for a wedding trip to Boston before going to their home in the west. The bride traveled in a golden brown tailormade, and black picture hat.

Twentieth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellars of Sunrise Farm, Malvern, celebrated the 20th anniversary of their wedding on Friday last when some 200 of their friends enjoyed a delightful evening, a sumptuous repast being followed by dancing which was kept up until 1.30. Mr. and Mrs. W. Woods was chairman and speeches were also made by Mr. Elliott, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Green and Dr. Coutts.

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Under the Pines

What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffrage News.

BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.

The custom of "Old Boys" re-unions seems to continue popular and this year dozens of towns in Ontario are having a gala day to welcome back the old boys. As the word mankind includes women so I suppose does "Old Boys" include the girls that used to be as well as the boys that used to be, but so masculine is our civilization that we have very few "human" words.

There is something very pathetic in most of these reunions that even the bands playing and the flags flying cannot drown nor hide. A small army of people is sent out yearly from our small towns and cities to bigger cities —to the gold fields—to the northwest— to try their luck in the battle of life. Many are handicapped for lack of means to start, many lack confidence, many lack health. They are tossed on the waves of commercial competition and where one sails to port with colors flying dozens are caught in the undertow of misfortune and are heard of only as failures.

So when the "Old Boys" go back home there are eager inquiries. Jack Smith motors into town in an elegant automobile—he struck it rich in Cobalt—Jim Jones, who was far smarter and had ten times the advantage—Oh, he's just a clerk in Eaton's. Of the girls—it is not "How did they do?," but "Whom did they marry?" Sarah married a member of parliament, while Kate only got a poor bookkeeper. But whether boy or girl, the success or failure seemed marked by dollars and cents.

As a town or a province it is quite permissible to brag about our material wealth. We ar eproud of our city hall, we show our delight in our municipal buildings, or well kept parks, our clean streets, but when we praise or blame individuals simply on the basis of aquired wealth we too often let ourselves be influenced by "things" rather than by "ideals," by "possessions" rather than by "personality."

Possibly the saddest of all in these reunions is where the successful child returns to the home of poor parents and acts ashamed of those who sacrificed everything they could to give him a start.

I can think of a "silly fool" of a woman who was absolutely insulting to her poor old mother whose simple home-made dress did not meet with her daughter's up-to-date ideas. I lingered to discuss old times and found her with a sore heart but inclined to be critical as well as she said: "Well I suppose Mary thinks she's stylish but what with that upholstered head and queer corsets and high-heeled shoes and her skirt so tight around the bottom that she could hardly walk, she looks like some deformed animal instead of a civilized Christian?"

Styles "a la mode" often lead one to quote Burns' immortal lines:

"Wad some power the gift a gee us
To see ourselves as other's see us.'

Many homes expected the young young folks year after year but the folks have grown old in far off countries or have crossed the Great Divide and hearts are aching with a void that this world can never fill. My greatest delight the last time I attended an old boys reunion in my native town was to find the same school master. Then he was head master of the high school—now he is principal emeritus of the collegiate institute. I owe much to him. He praised my compositions and encouraged me to write and when my first book was published and engaged the public notice he said "he knew it." I believe he even forgives me for being a suffragist, for he prophesied that I would do "something," and I have done "something." After all it is just the little praise from those we love that rewards us for any endeavor. We all need appreciation and the encouraging world here and now is worth far more than the expensive wreath on our graves.

Long may the "Old Boys" reunions continue, and tho our homes be in brown stone palaces in sky-scraping cities may we keep a spot in our hearts for the old well—the kitchen garden—the small corner grocery and the little red school.

Hardly a week passes that I do not get papers from Agnes Deans Cameron, who is at present an agent for the Dominion government in London, telling of her work there. That so able a woman should get a post of this kind is only in line with justice, yet it is also significant that women's ability is being recognized. As Miss Cameron is a woman of extensive private means, I feel sure that in the official position she now occupies she would not mislead anyone as regards the opportunities for women in Canada. It is not then anything that she may have said that has caused so many English women to be disappointed in conditions after getting here. Many come with the idea that lucrative positions are to be had for the asking, without in the least taking into consideration their own capabilities. My own experience has been limited to English women in sympathy with the suffrage movement who might have a card of introduction from some of the leaders in England. In most cases these women have been capable as nurses, mother's help, and a few skilled modistes and milliners. For the latter there are positions with good salaries waiting them. The demand for skilled sewers, designers and fitters is each year greater than the supply, as well as for women capable and willing to do housework. Two very fine women went back to England, after a couple of weeks' stay, sadly disappointed in our country because they could not get positions as overseeing housekeepers. This is a position that is very scarce in Canada as only a limited number of our homes are run on such a scale as to afford an overseer for a retinue of help. An objectionable class of English people, both men and women, are the ones who condescendingly tell you how much better they do things "at home" or what they are used to "at home" especially when you put yourself out to see them over a tight place. This country has undoubtedly magnificent opportunities for the capable willing worker, but we have too many of our own looking for easy jobs without importing them wholesale from the old land.

Rev. Anna Shaw is having a delightful trip motoring thru Scotland and the north of England with Miss Ray Costello, and will visit the old home of her parents before returning. She expects to sail for America on July 30. She is to speak at several chautauquas in August and a little later will perform the marriage ceremony for Miss Crooseet and Mr. Hoidman. There will be neither 'love, honor nor obey till death us do part" in this ceremony but each will promise to try and deserve the love, honor and co-operation of the other. They are fighting for just such a marriage ceremony in the Church of England. Women are beginning to demand some little connection between the wording and the real meaning of a marriage ceremony.

Premier Asquith in his speech against the suffrage bill, declared that if women had the vote they must inevitably have seats in parliament and might even take the speaker's chair or sit in the cabinet. Quite so Mr. Premier and they might even be prime minister of England doing as much honor to that post as they have done to the throne when they occupied it. From the shelving of the suffrage bill for another year it is thought that the fight will be more bitter and persistent than ever. One of the English suffragettes, now in Toronto came over steerage that she might give the difference between that and first-class fare to the cause for self-denial week. She is only one of hundreds who proved themselves heros for the cause.

Spokane has now three regularly appointed policewomen. One belongs to the Salvation Army and two to the American Volunteers. They will take charge of all culprits of their own sex. This is a blow to the argument that women may not vote because they cannot be policemen. At the time of the Spanish war it was urged that women should not vote because they could not fight. Rev. Anna Shaw said that American women would engage to repel all the Spanish women who would march against the United States, and it is becoming equally clear that women police are amply capable to deal with the five per cent of women criminals. By the way, one of Toronto's finest looking policemen and a South African hero, called at the suffrage headquarters, declaring himself ready to support the movement, financially or otherwise. When asked what "otherwise" meant he said he would protect a suffragette and if they wanted to be arrested for the cause he would stand to be struck and arrest them with all courtesy and kindness. He bought a "votes for women" button which he declared he would wear at all times.

It was ruled by the agricultural schedule on women farm-owners that in the voters list the husband should not be put down as tenant but as owner. This recalls the story of the boy whose father gave him a colt. The boy raised the colt training it under the directions of an expert trainer, until it developed considerable speed and won honors on the track. An excellent offer was made for the colt which the boy refused. The father stepped in and sold the colt. The lad protested that the colt belonged to him. "That may all be" said the father coolly, "but don't you forget, my son, you belong to me."

By the ruling of the census office the woman must be a chattle if her real estate belongs to her husband by government declaration. In Canada I know that many men who are holding high office qualified on their wives' property.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES A PAYING PROPOSITION

City of Hull, England, Has Made a Profit From Venture From Start to Finish.

A London despatch states that the cities of Great Britain are taking decisive steps to defend themselves in the matter of telephone rates. Hull, a place of from 250,000 to 300,000 population, led off in 1904 by the establishment of a municipal telephone plant, and such has been its success that many other cities are now doing the same.

This movement came as the direct result of the rates charged by the national telephone system. Merchants and citizens of Hull believed the rates too high. In the face of a good deal of opposition the city built its own plant and established rates which were just about half those charged by the national system. Yet the United States consul at Hull informs his department that Hull has made a profit from the venture from the start.

The rates charged by the Hull municipal plant are $30.65 for an unlimited service in a place of business, and $24.33 for the same kind of service in a private house. Still lover rates were established by means of limited service and party lines, so that one can have a telephone in Hull for as low as $14.59 a year. The total investment of the city to date has been $296,522.94. The net profits the first year of operation were $7713, and for the fiscal year just closed $15,816.

The consul alleges that the national system was compelled to cult its rates to meet the competition of the municipal plant, and that this has resulted in a saving to the business men of Hull of a sum greater than the cost of the city's plant.

The city plant has paid into its sinking fund over $37,000, and has a reserve fund for emergency purposes of over $22,000. So much interest is being displayed by the other cities of England that the National Telephone Company, which has been earning enormous profits under the old subterfuge that the more subscribers a telephone company has the less it can make, may eventually be put out of business.

HENNESSY BRANDY

Should Be In Every Home Especially In Summer.

NO one can foresee illness or accident. But everyone can be prepared for just such emergencies. Protect those under your care — whether at home or on vacation—by buying to-day a bottle of Hennessy Brandy.

When life and death "are trembling in the balance", a small weight will turn the scale to life—if you have the right weight.

Hennessy Brandy is a life-saver in summer-time. Don't ask merely for "brandy". Order by name—"HENNESSY" — the genuine brandy that has obtained the French Government white certificate of absolute purity.

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THE SKY PIRATE

By GARRET P. SERVISS

Continued From Last Sunday.

detaining me, with an expression of concern that thrilled me, "you must not expose yourself while we are covered!"

"I'll look out for cover," I returned, "but I must first make sure what they are about."

I knew well enough what they were about. It was evident to me now that the Chameleon carried the dropping bombs that were used in war, and that Payton was going to drop one of these missiles upon us with the aid of the kite—another military device which at that time had come into use as an auxiliary in such cases.

If the top of teh rocks had been as exposed as he naturally concluded it to be, his cunning would have had its reward and we should have been blown to bits; or, at the very least, put hors du combat so that he could safely rush the stronghold.

I watched the manipulation of the kite with the keenest anxiety, hoping that some accident would come to it. But Payton was skillful and in a few minutes he had it poised exactly above the top of the rocks. I was familiar with such tactics.

I could see the round, black bomb depending from it, and the string that controlled its descent, the pulling of which would cause it to fall. In my desperation, I took a quick aim with my pistol and fired, for the thing was not a hundred feet in the air. But, of course, I missed, and an instant afterward I saw the string jerked and the fearful missile began its descent.

I ran and dodged into a sloping crevice at the side of the enclosure.

In two or three seconds the explosion occurred. The effects were fearful. It shook the whole rocky eminence, sent fragments flying in every direction, and ground the rock where the bomb struck to powder. I felt an excrutiating pain in my left ankle which had been left exposed, but I was out of my hiding place in a moment, limping to a peep hole.

At the same moment, Miss Grayman appeared, ashy pale and trembling.

All now happened as I had expected. Payton, seeing that he had hit the exact spot aimed at, shouted to his men, and came running forward. Another man ran at his side.

"Quick! to your lookout!" I called to Miss Grayman. "But for God's sake, don't show yourself!"

At the same time, I got ready for Payton. I meant to make sure of him now! Hardly a second had elapsed when Miss Grayman said in a frightened voice:

"Three men are coming on a run!"

"I'll take care of them," I replied. "Keep yourself under cover."

It was Payton that I wanted. He being disposed of, I felt, in my exaltation, equal to dealing with the others. The pirate and his companions carried their guns at a trail, and ran with the speed of a deer.

Presently he was within twenty-five yards, I could not be mistaken in him —a broad-breasted mark, making straight for my pistol, leveled thru a triangular crevice. I felt that I could not miss him, and growling thru my clenched teeth, "I've got you now!" I fired.

But at that very instant Payton's foot caught and down he fell, my bullet singing over him. His wits worked like lightning. He had heard the shot, and instead of rising he rolled into a depression.

I knew I had not hit him, but I could not see him where he lay.

The other man came on at full speed, bringing his rifle to his shoulder as he began to ascend the rocks. I shot him down as I would a mad dog.

Cursing the mischance that had made me miss Payton, but not daring to wait longer for a second opportunity, I dashed to Miss Grayman's side just in time to see the three men clambering up the lower rocks. Having them at a disadvantage, when the difficult climbing prevented them from handling their weapons, I leaped upon the rim and fired pointblank at the nearest, who went down in a heap.

Then I sent a shot at each of the others, but with what effect I could not tell.

Both instantly disappeared, and I darted back again, fearing that Payton had recovered his feet and was advancing. But I could see no trace of him.

For a moment I debated whether, after all, I might not have hit him. But no; I had seen too clearly the cause of his fall.

I was tempted to rundown to the place where he had dropped, but was restrained by uncertainty as to what had become of the other two men. When I returned to Miss Grayman, she said that she had not seen them.

Our peril was as great as ever—perhaps greater for the enemy was hidden.

What was to happen next? What were they planning now?

CHAPTER XIX.

The Tables Turned Again.

Now, this double disappearnce began to trouble me. At last I could endure the uncertainty no longer, and clambering down the northern face of the rocks, I found the man I had shot there, dead, but no trace of the others. They had evidently got clean away.

The fact that I was not disturbed in this reconnoissance encouraged me to try another on the southern side.

I crept cautiously down to the spot where Payton had fallen, found the depression into which he had rolled, and saw that it was the dry bed of a brook, by following which he could have crawled away to the brush unnoticed, but such an act was so contrary to all that I had heard of his audacious and indomitable character that I was worried more than before.

I believed that he was plotting some more cunning scheme. Indeed, since he now had only two men left, and they possibly wounded, he would hardly undertake another storming.

Was he preparing a second bomb, or had he some other resource of which I knew nothing?

I climbed painfully up the rocks again, for now my ankle, the injury to which I had forgotten in the excitement of the defense, began to trouble me.

As I dropped upon a stone in the middle of the enclosure, Miss Grayman first noticed that I had been hurt. She turned pale, and again showed a concern on my account that I could not attribute solely to the fear that she might be deprived of her only defender. She insisted that I should take off my shoe and stocking, and calling Susan, who had recovered from her shock, aided me with the utmost tenderness to bind up a deep cut, made by a fragment of the bomb, or of rock.

When she had finished she said to me, with a pleading look: "Please, Lieutenant Allan, don't expose yourself as you have been doing. I was in agony when I saw you venturing down the rocks! What should we do—what should I do—if you were seriously hurt, or killed?"

Then she covered her eyes and I saw tears trickling down her hands. I would not have changed places with the president of the United States! I felt proud, gratified, heroic, romantic, brave as a lion, capable as a general, ready to do anything and everything to serve her who had shown this interest in me.

In short, I knew now that I was in love to the tops of my ears, and I felt that I might hope for a response to this mighty affection which was overmastering me. I assured Miss Grayman that, for her sake, I would be more careful and the gladness in her eyes made me forget everything else—everything except the necessity of defending her. This thought sent me back in haste to our rampart.

Miss Grayman immediately joined me in looking out, taking her place on the northern side. We watched and watched, but not a living thing did we see except a few birds and some small animals dodging about among the rocks. Thus the afternoon passed and the sun sank low in the northwest.

We suffered from a lack of water more than from that of food, and I resolved that as soon as it grew dark enough I would creep down to the edge of the brush, where I had noticed a small stream, and fill my helmet with water. But I did not tell Miss Grayman of my design, feeling sure that she would oppose it. Her suffering, however, was so painfully evident that I would have ventured anything in order to relieve her.

By this time, altho I could hardly credit so gratifying a suggestion, I began to think that Payton had stolen away in despair of being able to capture or kill us, and fearful of the arrival of our friends. Otherwise, I could hardly account for the entire absence of any sign of his continued presence in the neighborhood.

"He cannot hope now to get the ransom," I argued, "and why, then, should he further risk his life and liberty?"

As I continued to ruminate upon this, I became so convinced that I had hit upon the real explanation of the cessation of his efforts that I spoke about it to Miss Grayman, and told her of my plan for getting water.

At first she vigorously opposed me, but I presented the matter so clearly that finally she gave in to my opinion.

The time seemed endless before the day became sufficiently dark to render my attempt safe against possible detection. I was the more determined to carry it out because I did not think that our friends could find us in the night. But, altho feeling almost sure that Payton had decamped, I took every precaution.

I crawled down the rocks, keeping in the darkest places, and then wound my way over the open ground until I reached the place where Payton took his tumble. From this, I followed the dry rivulet, already spoken of, until I attained the brush. This rivulet was a tributary of a larger stream which ran over a pebbly bottom, the cold water collecting in little pools. I took a long drink and filled my helmet.

Altho more and more convinced that I had nothing to fear from lurking enemies, I did not relax my caution, thinking of the stake I had in the security of Miss Grayman, and once more I got down on my knees to cross the open space.

I had not progressed more than a dozen yards from the edge of the brush, when a scream broke the stillness. It came from the summit of the rocks!

My pulse stopped beating, but instantaneously I sprang to my feet, dropped my helmet, drew my pistol, and, shouting I knew not what, ran with all my speed toward the rocks. I heard another scream, muffled and cut short, and madly, as I ran, without aim or object, I fired my pistol three or four times.

"Helen! Helen!" I shouted.

There was no reply—of course, I could hear a scrambling, however, on the other side of the huge pile, and it occurred to me that I could make swifter progress by skirting the steep rocks. Accordingly, I ran around them, when I arrived on the opposite side there was not a sound, or a moving thing in sight.

I had in my pocket a small electric lamp, of my own contrivance, which I always carried, and which had a mirror throwing a bright shaft of light to a considerable distance. I now brought this into requisition, and with it carefully swept round on all sides.

Nothing was to be seen except the rocks, the ground, and the distant brush.

"They may still be on the summit," I thought, and hastily I began to mount. I had made but a few upward steps when an arm stole swiftly and silently round my neck, and in an instant I was throttled in the grasp of a man whose strength, combined with the advantage of his position, made my struggles unavailing.

A knee was pressed remorselessly against the small of my back, and in less time than it takes to tell it I was lying prone on the rocks, rendered powerless by the cruel pressure on my throat and back.

I had always been something of an athlete, but I could do nothing now. My pistol had fallen from my hand, but I could not have used it if I had had it.

In another minute my arms were pinioned behind, and then my captor, without a word, rolled me face upward, and by the light of the fallen lamp I saw that he was an Indian.

A savage grin overspread his features.

"Wah!" he said. "Much bear hug! Don't like him, huh? Come! Must go quick!"

He jerked me to my feet and pulled me down to the level ground. Then, still grasping the bonds about my arms, he began to drag me toward the brush.

At first, I thought of throwing myself on the ground to prevent him from making off with me, but then the thought came that by following him I should the sooner find Miss Grayman. So I offered no resistance, and we rapidly covered the distance to the brush on the northern side.

The Indian had picked up my lamp and my pistol. The latter he thrust into his belt; the former he kept in his hand. He seemed sufficiently familiar with its use, and employed it to light the way.

"White man's eye," he said. "Good to see in night."

As we entered the bushes, he uttered a whoop, which was immediately answered by a shout, and in a few minutes we passed into a small open space where, without the aid of the lamp, there was twilight enough to have enabled me to recognize the forms of a woman and two men.

I heard the words: "Oh, my God, he is taken!" in the voice of Miss Grayman, and she moved quickly toward me, but a hand arrested her, and a man's voice, singularly sweet and thrilling with its strange, sympathetic quality, which veiled the irony of its words, said: "Ah! Another little romance, I see, Miss Grayman. Your suitors pursue you even in the wilderness. But we will have no tender scenes here, if you please. John," he continued, addressing the Indian, "hand me that lamp."

The Indian handed it over, and Payton turned off the light.

"We want none of that here, either," he said.

Then he approached me so near that I could make out his features in the dim light.

"You are Lieutenant Allan," he said. "It must comfort your heart, lieutenant, which will not enjoy many more thrills in this world, to hear that I have learned your name from the lips of the dear girl for whom you have sold your life. Allow me to congratulate you, by the way, on your excellent plan of campaign, and on your ability in grand tactics as well as strategetics.

"I confess," he continued, "that I do not comprehend how you found us at the lodge, but it is no matter. No man ever had the better of Alfonso Payton for long, and all who have ever tried conclusions with him have ended the same way."

During his speech, uttered with pitiless sarcasm, but in a perfectly cool, even voice, I saw Miss Grayman convulsively cover her face with her hands, and heard her sob.

The sight and the sound gave me, for the moment, the strength and fury of a demon. The Indian had let go of me to hand the lamp to Payton, but the other man had taken his place. I threw this man off with a sudden lunge, and then dashed at Payton with lowered head.

I had been a football player in my student days and I knew how to break the line. But Payton was as quick as I. He stepped aside, and I found myself plunged head first into the brush on the other side of the little opening.

Not having the use of my hands, I fell on my face, and instantly Payton and the Indian were on my back. I struggled madly, but it was all in vain. In a few minutes I was rendered helpless by cords bound about my arms and legs.

"Take him up," commanded Payton, still in a cool voice, altho he was panting a little from the exertion.

The Indian and the other man seized me by the shoulders and feet and began to carry me.

"It is too near the rocks to finish him, said Payton. "They make too good a landmark. Carry him along, and when we reach a good place, we will put him where we put Mr. Green, who was so unreasonable not long ago."

I still struggled desperately, jerking my bearers wildly about in the brush, which we had immediately re-entered, for yet I heard Miss Grayman's sobs and they drove me mad, but in a little while I was so exhausted that I could do no more.

After I had become quiet, thru necessity, Miss Grayman, who was close ahead of us, and directly behind Payton who led the way, held back a little and said to me, in tones that went to my inmost heart: "Lieutenant Allan—John—if you die, I shall die, too. Oh, I could never live!"

I knew what such words, uttered in such a presence, must have cost her, and I blessed her with all my soul.

The poor, poor girl! What a terrible situation for such a confession to be forced from her lips! But she felt that it might be the only opportunity that she would ever have to utter the feelings of her heart, and I had made plain enough to her where my heart was.

"Helen," I replied. "God bless you forever for speaking to me like that. But do not think of dying. I am not dead yet, and—"

In an exasperatingly cool voice Payton, without apparently turning his head, broke in: "Don't flatter yourself, Lieutenant Allan, with any imaginary favors from your gods. You can cry to them from the ground, but they are done with you. Don't flatter yourself either, that Helen will prove so heroic as to hurt herself on your account. She'll forget you soon enough. That is the way with women. Why, it's only a little while since she was as cheerful as a lark in my company."

Oh, Heaven! Heaven! What frenzy! What delirium of fury was this for me! With insensate struggles I tried again to get at the demon, until the Indian struck me a blow upon the head that dazed me.

But Miss Grayman avenged herself, not as she should have been avenged, but like an insulted, and infuriated and desperate woman. She sprang to Payton's side, and with all her force, smote him upon the mouth. Even in the darknes, she could see the wild flash that shot into his eyes; but if he raised his hand, it was instantly lowered again and he did not touch her.

Twice again, with all her woman's strength, she struck him full in the face. Then, like a woman, too, she staggered and fell in a swoon.

CHAPTER XX

Escape From a Terrible Death.

The dramatic episode which ended with the fainting of Miss Grayman of course called a halt. I inwardly raged at not being able to go to her assistance, and equally at seeing Payton kneel at her side, opening my lamp and throwing its light upon her colorless face.

He took a flask from his pocket and pressed it to her lips. In a few minutes she opened her eyes and stared around. Then her look fell upon me and she smiled.

How my heart bounded! And again I struggled vainly to reach her, but she put up her hand, smiling once more, and motioned me to be quiet. Love her! Heaven knows, how I loved her!

"I could die happy," I thought, "if only I could rescue her from that devil!"

Then, for the first time, the absence of the maid Susan, and of the third man, impressed itself upon my mind.

To be continued.

TORONTO THEATRES
Plays and Players of the week

PRINCESS—DARK.
ALEXANDRA—"SCHOOL."
GRAND—DARK.
SHEA'S—VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—DARK.
GAYETY—DARK.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Here are some facts concerning the actors and actresses you know: John Drew will open the Empire Theatre season with W. Somerset Maugham's four-act play, "Smith," that Mr. Frohman produced successfully in London. At the Lyceum Theatre in August he will produce the successful farce, "The Brass Bottle," at the Garrick Theatre the new farce called "Love Among the Lions," and at the Knickerbocker Theatre the musical play, which has been running for the last two years at the Gaiety Theatre, London, called "Our Miss Gibbs." The Criterion Theatre will open with Mr. Forbes's play, "The Commuters," and as soon as he can secure another theatre he will produce a new play by Henry Arthur Jones. Miss Maude Adams will play "Chantecler" in New York during the winter, and later in the other large cities. Miss Ethel Barrymore will have her choice of three new plays for her re-appearance in New York during the winter, and Sir Arthur Pinero has expressed his intention to write a new play for her directly she finishes his "Mid-Channel." For Miss Billie Burke, Mr. Frohman has a new play by the authors of "Love Watches." William Gillette is to appear in a repertoire of his former successes, and also in a new play. For Otis Skinner there is a Comedie Francaise play called "Sire," written by Henri Lavedan, the author of "The Duel." Miss Annie Russell will appear under Mr. Frohman's management this season, beginning in November, in a new comedy which is yet unnamed, but is ready for production. For Miss Marie Doro there is a new comedy written by William Gilette, which will have its first production on the stage in September. It is called "Electricity." Kyrle Bellew will begin his season in October, in Henri Bataille's four-act play, "The Scandal." Francis Wilson will continue thruout America in "The Bachelor's Baby," and, later on, tour in this farce abroad. During the season Mr. Frohman will produce with William Crane a new play called "Grumpy," by the authors of "Sunday." Miss Marie Tempest's season in America will begin in October in a dramatic play called "A Thief in the Night." The G. P. Huntley and Hattie Williams combination will begin their season in September, in a comedy that has kept all Paris laughing for months.

* * *

Our own Margaret Anglin is scoring a huge success in her new play "Antigone."

Describing the performance, The San Francisco Examiner says, in part: "With the exit of the priest, Miss Anglin as Antigone entered. There was something awe-inspiring, fascinating, even in her appearance as she moved from the doors to the centre of the stage and then back again till she clutched the base of a mammoth pillar and called, 'Ismene! Ismene! Mine own sister! Darling one!' It may be that every one was not affected in the same way, but I will confess that I thrilled thru and thru with the very sound of Margaret Anglin's voice in that opening speech. I believe, too, that the thrill was general, for I have never seen an audience more quiet, more tense, more bent upon catching every syllable. But it was no effort to hear Miss Anglin. Those who feared that her long training in modern repressed acting might handicap her in the rendition of the blank verse of classical tragedy were given peace of mind. Her voice, musical, sonorous, rising and falling in perfect inflection, now at a whisper and now loud in the tones of anger, hatred, resolution, defiance, reached every ear with remarkable distinctness. Nothing Miss Anglin has ever attempted has proved her elocutionary powers and the clarity of her enunciation as did 'Antigone.' Nothing she has ever attempted has done more to establish her as one of the greatest actresses the American stage has produced." The Post gave a very long criticism of the play, and the following paragraph is worth repeating: "Miss Anglin was magnificent. In every movement of her arms and in every intonation of her full, rich voice she was the muse of tragedy herself. Never for centuries were there such pictures as she gave us during the progress of the play. In the tense moments you could hear the strained breathing of the spectators as they craned their necks forward peering thru the misty night hypnotized by the spell of it."

* * *

A writer in London Truth maintains that the public demand now is for sentiment both in written and acted fiction. He says: "The stage and the circulating library confirm this. The domestic relations of man and wife occupy them both in recent years. Fathers and mothers have had a show to witness 'Her Father,' 'Her Son,' and 'Peter's Mother' on the stage. We run down our former god, Bernard Shaw, and exalt Barrie and Graham Robertson. Galsworthy we tolerate for the admirable reason that he puts a grip of iron on us, and will not let us get away. Besides, we have a feeling that his relentless frozen fury is due to a burning heart emotion. That fire is not one in which to see the fancies in a pleasant dream; it is the fierce motive, iron clad, which moves a vessel to its goal. Then—fiction. Barrie again, and Temple Thurston, Clayton Calthrop, and William de Morgan. The 'realistic school' is out of favor, because it was as false as the idealistic; it was not realism, it was simply dyspepsia. What we want now is feeling—feeling as we know it, and are not ashamed of owning itthens nes'oial)s the shadows with the bright, but we want the emotion of it all to ring true."

* * *

Just wear a smile that's glad
When your're prepared to do your stunt,
Altho the house is bad
You never know who's out front.

* * *

One of the worst things an actor can do it to let the public know that he can dance. No matter what he may do, ever after they want the dance along with it. They simply refuse to accept him without the dance. His ambition may be, to some day, appear in Shaksperean roles, but if ever he does he will have to dance between the acts.

* * *

The theatrical world of Great Britain did not forget the debt it owed to the memory of King Edward VII., who, for nearly half a century, had been one of the most regular and potent supporters of the stage. The actors and actresses of London united in sending a magnificent floral tribute to grace the funeral ceremonies at Windsor, and wreaths bearing appropriate inscriptions were forwarded from many of the principal theatres in London and other large cities. Sir Herbert Tree, as representative of the profession, had a place among the mourners, and an address of sympathy and loyalty, bearing the signatures of hundreds of actresses, was sent to the widowed Alexandra.

* * *

The dramatization of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by John Fox, jr., has been completed by Robert M. Baker. The play, it is announced, will be first produced in Chicago.

* * *

The chorus of "The Comic Supplement," the musical farce which Frederic Thompson will present on the New Amsterdam Roof this summer, will, of course, be one of its principal features. It is probably the youngest chorus, considered individually or in the aggregate that ever performed for audience. It is advertised thus:

"Sixty Girlies: None of them twenty; None of them married."

* * *

Madame Melba, who opens her Canadian tour at Halifax on Sept. 1, will be heard in Montreal on the evening of Sept. 12, and from there will go to Ottawa for the 14th. Madame Melba's tour includes also St. John Quebec, and various western cities, after which she goes to New York and Chicago.

* * *

William Gillette, who happened to be in London at the time, and is now at the close of his stay abroad, figured almost as conspicuously in the London reviews of the new Conan Doyle detective play as any actual member of the company. Sir Conan Doyle's new play is called "The Speckled Band," and Sherlock Holmes is again its hero. Dr. Watson, the office boy, "Billy," the flat in Baker-street, the pipes, the coal scuttle and all the other fixtures appear and reappear in the play, as they did in the story, which always stood as one of the best in the doctor's series. H. A. Saintsbury acts "Holmes" in London,and Lyn Harding the Anglo-Indian poisoner. One London paper comments that the Saintsbury "Holmes" was without the inimitable dreamy nonchalance that William Gillette gave the character. Another declared that "altho this English 'Holmes' is something like William Gillette, it lacked the repose and quiet force with which the American handled the part." "Sherlock Holmes" will be a part of Mr. Gillette's repertoire next season.

* * *

Gene Morgan, in The Chicago Tribune says this to an usherine:

I never cussed meh lot before dis time,
I never rued meh course, stair after stair,
Dat I had not de price to grab a chair,
But must instead crawl up to the heights sublime.
When I first saw her I was lost fer rhyme,
She flashed the ticket stubs wit' such an air.
An' den you ask, Is poverty a crime?
Fair damsels, dere is one above dat sighs
Whenever you flit down de center aisle
An' hand de programs to dem candy guys,
Den add to dat an arch but maddening smile.
Some day I'll loom before you, great an' rich
Den "Wot's de answer, sweetie?
Shall we hitch?"

I was sick of the noise and the glitter,
And the hard work that comes of play
So I packed my tent like the Arab
And silently stole away.

I sought out a restful Eden,
Where a tamarack forest grew,
And I pitched my tent at even',
On the shores of waters blue.

And I fished the foam-flecked river,
Under the cloud-flecked skies,
And I caught a cold and a turtle
And h—from the hungry flies.

My tent's back there in the forest
That sways to the winds refrain,
But I am back in the city
And will never leave it again.

SCARBORO THE MECCA FOR AMUSEMENT LOVERS

Great Crowds of Eaton Employes Visit the Popular East End Park.

The inauguration of a holiday week for the Eaton employes at Scarboro Beach proved an even greater success last week than was anticipated. Thousands of the workers in "the big store" went direct from their labors to the amusement park, and, taking advantage of the early closing, had a long evening of thoro enjoyment on a cool lake shore. The picnic grounds were almost too small to accommodate the crowds, and the amusement resort after nightfall was in possession of merry throngs that made the week about the liveliest in its history.

This week the Toronto street railway employes have their annual outing at Scarboro Beach, and even the prospect of a strike will not be allowed to interfere with what has become the most enjoyable period of the year for the men, many of whom are unable to [illegible] holiday. There will be games and sports of all kinds thru[illegible] ... including marathons and bicycle races, for which sanctions have been secured from the athletic organizations. The more important of these will be run off on the athletic field, the picnic grounds sufficing for the sports for the men and their families.

The free open-air attraction secured for the occasion is the Damman Troupe of European acrobats. This aggregation is composed of five people, who were brought to this country by the Keith and Proctor syndicate, and have appeared on the regular vaudeville circuit during the past season. They proved a strong drawing card from the unique and clever character of their performance, giving a series of acrobatic feats of a really meritorious standard.

The Sunday band concerts, which have become an institution in the east end, will be continued to-day, when Conductor Raven will present two of the attractive programs that have won the praise of the most captious critics. The character of the numbers offered to patrons of the Beach is fully equal to anything ever offered by a concert band, and is drawing thousands of music lovers to the park. The great resort is now looking at its best, the lawns being in beautiful shape and the wide expanse of sandy beach particularly inviting. The bath houses are being well patronized, and the park is apparently in the midst of its most successful season.

At the Royal Alexandra

"School" is a four-act comedy by Tom Robertson who was also the author of "Caste," "David Garrick," and many other well-known comedies which have for years been considered among the best presented on the English and American stage. "School" may be best described as a comedy of manners, and treats of the courtly period of one half century ago. The Percy Haswell Players in presenting this play will have a splendid opportunity of adding to their reputation as farceurs.

The first act shows a forest glade where the seminary girls are attending a picnic. In the midst of their merry making and telling fairy stories, the favorite of course being Cinderella and the prince, two young men appear on the scene. Lord Beaufoy (Mr. Crimans) and Jack Poyntz (Mr. Gordon). The young men have been hunting in the forest and have lost their way, which accounts for their presence at the picnic. The sudden appearance of these young men cause consternation among the girls who had hoped to enjoy their picnic unmolested. Jack at once falls in love with Naomi (Miss Haswell) altho he pretends to be a cynic and a woman hater, while Lord Beaufoy makes ardent love to Bella (Miss Crown) an orphan girl adopted by Dr. Sutcliffe the proprietor of the school. The love scenes between these young folks are extremely funny. But in the height of their love making, Lord Beaufoy's uncle Beau Farintosh (Mr. Emery) puts in an appearance and tells his nephew that he wishes to arrange a marriage between him and a wealthy heiress at the neighboring school. Beau Farintosh is an exquisite dandy of the old school, who makes himself ridiculous by attempting to keep up a youthful appearance by the aid of cosmetics and dyes.

The second act shows the girls' room at the boarding school where they play all sorts of pranks on the teacher and upon each other. The two boys and the uncle visit the school and again meet the two girls of the forest. The uncle becomes infuriated when he finds that his nephew has fallen in love with Bella, who is a poor orphan, and sort of an under teacher at the school, instead of Naomi whom he knows to be an heiress.

The third act is laid in the yard of the school, where the young couples continue their love making, while the other girls are seen evesdropping.

Naomi is discovered in a swing singing a love song to Jack, which makes a very dainty and pretty scene. When the doctor, (Mr. Smiley) and his wife (Angela Ogden) discover that Bella has fallen in love with Lord Beaufoy, they dismiss her from the school, and the act ends with a pathetic little scene between Naomi and her friend Bella.

In the last act Naomi is disconsolate over the loss of her friend, but she keeps up her flirtation with Jack, and receives letters from him in spite of the teacher's watchfulness. The many schemes practiced to receive the letters furnish many funny situations. Lord Beaufoy turns up at the school and asks permission to present his wife, who turns out to be the lost Bella, who instead of being a poor orphan, is an heiress and the niece of Beau Farintosh. Jack of course marries Naomi and everything ends happily as in the story of Cinderella, which is nearly a counterpart of this charming comedy. Interspersed thruout the entire play are exquisite scenes of comedy and pathos. Much care has been taken in mounting the piece and every possible attention has been paid to detail.

Toronto Actress Leads In Popularity Contest

Miss Catherine Proctor, one of this city's best known actresses on the American stage, is attracting a great deal of attention in and out of Gotham by the prominent position she is taking in The New York Telegraph's popularity contest for actors and actresses. In May, The New York Morning Telegraph started the contest, offering a touring car to the actor or actress holding the greatest number of votes by October when the contest closes.

The votes from the American cities where Miss Proctor appeared as leading lady in "Paid in Full" have been enormous. Her prominent position in the contest has also increased interest in her, she being the recipient of hundreds of votes from kindly disposed strangers who like to help a leading contestant.

Miss Proctor is also receiving a great number of votes from Canada, which she prizes.

On June 19 Miss Proctor reached first place in the contest, she receiving at that time 56,330 votes. For the past four weeks the Toronto actress has alternated between first and second place. Her vote up to date has reached the large number of 83,032, not so bad for a Canadian girl in the metropolis of America.

Miss Proctor has just returned from Rochester where she has concluded a successful summer engagement as leading woman of The Lyceum Players' Stock Company. In an interview Miss Proctor stated that she has signed for next season for an engagement in a new Broadway production. Her sister, Maud, is well placed for next season, she having signed with Henry W. Savage's management for the ingenue role in "Madam X."

Previous to Miss Proctor's Rochester engagement she assisted in "The Players' Club" booth at the "Actors' Fund Fair" in New York. At the fair she won the much prized pillow made by Clara Bloodgood for Clyde Fitch and donated by Mrs. Fitch to the fair. Miss Proctor will be at home for a month, when she returns to New York.

What Makes a Summer Stock Company Successful

By MARGARET BELL

Nowadays, when we are confronted by a series of blithering dialog, which someone has the effrontery to call "a play," we usually look for a bit of hackneyed jargon, if it be a serious drama, and three acts of alley-begrimed vulgarity, if it take on the attributes of the modern comedy. Another essential is the absorption of [illegible] so-called big parts, to lay at the feet of a wonderfully [illegible] age—electrically I mean—whose name stands out in glittering grandeur above the main entrance. Well, the fact is, these stellar figures have become so petted by having plays built to suit their one bit of ability that all trace of other talent is ostracized. So when someone rises from somewhere with the startling announcement that he (or she) is prepared to run the whole theatrical gauntlet from tragedy to the smile-producing manuscript at the other end, providing this gauntlet be tipped with the most substantial armor, why he is hailed as a genius immediately.

Ada Rehan did this and Ellen Terry. Julia Marlowe is our best example today, wth Margaret Anglin following closely. And now, we have found not only one more, but a whole group, our own little band of players, the Percy Haswell's. Beginning with Marie Tempest's big success, by Gordon Lennox, and following with equal, if not increasing, popularity in the "big" parts of Mrs. Fiske, Julia Marlowe and Maxine Elliot, they reached the climax of their ability in the old best known Daly comedy, Ada Rehan's favorite, "A Night Off." All the performers infused into this farce that subdued enthusiasm and dignity which at once sets it apart and stamps it with a stamp quite different from our modern high-touched one. It was the piece de resistance of our theatrical bill-of-fare, so far, and made us wonder if it is our own taste or the influence of the times which is producing such blatant comedies today.

So carefully were all the parts thought out and so clever were the extra touches that it would be impossible to discriminate to whom the palm belonged.

Miss Haswell was even more piquant and charming than ever before, and disclosed new secrets from her great ability storehouse. One of the prettiest scenes was the opening of the third act, where she sat a vision of pink singing the quaint little ditty composed by Allen Fawcett. Mr. Crimans had the real part, and displayed some very fine acting in an entirely different role, a role which called for the suavity of the man of the world, the haughtiness of the self-emulated, the cleverness of the wit and the chagrin of the defeated.

Miss Ogden, as usual, made the mother-in-law all that is expected of one, and Miss Hilton, as beautiful as ever, had the tantrums and suspicions of a newly made bride, with little extra bits of reconciliation which pleased the matinee girls. And Miss Crown, again the pert, inquisitive maid, rose to the occasion nobly and listened and peeped the same as any maid would do.

Mr. Smiley was an excellent professor, one might say a typical one in lissiness and deception. The son-in-law gave Mr. Emory the best part he has yet attempted, and Jack Mulberry made love as beautifully as Richard Gordon ever did. Too much cannot be said in praise of the double duties of Mr. Allen Fawcett, whose staging was complete in every detail, and whose acting as the excitable old Mulberry combined all the foolish "blather" and boresome woes of a real live lord.

Back in the dressing-room between acts, Miss Haswell talked of the first time she appeared in the play. "It was after our return from Europe. I had been Miss Rehan's understudy when she played "Nisbe." Mr. Daly was going to send her out starring, and he offered me the part. I hadn't been on the stage very long then, but the training with Miss Rehan was so beneficial I decided to try the part. It made a hit, but not nearly as big a one as to-night. That audience is simply lovely."

Miss Ogden and Miss Hilton were in the wings waiting to go on. They were both blubbing over with enthusiasm. "Honestly I never saw an audience so appreciative. They don't laugh; they scream," was Miss Hilton's comment. "Why I just had to turn my back to them and laugh myself."

"Yes, they're playing their part beautifully," said Miss Ogden. "It helps us so much. I'm sure I'll laugh before the performance is over. We seem to know each other so well now." Well, her prediction was true about the [illegible].

Yes, we are old friends now, we Torontonians and our players. Why should we not be? For are they not giving us the best series of conscientious performances ever attempted here by a stock company? Friends? Yes, we are honored to have as friends such an organization who can hang so lovingly over the footlights such an appetizing tray of stage viands.

James J. Corbett will address the audiences at the American Music Hall in New York this week on the subject of the controversy at Reno.

Miss Lou Wall Moore, who displeased a portion of Bloomington, Ill., not long ago by dancing barefoot at a church entertainment, has been engaged by Manager Lederer as an added feature of "Madame Sherry." She will give the dance of Anitra from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite in the third act of that entertainment.

THOSE WHO DENY.

It is only the fool and the fanatic and the illiterate who will refuse to recognize the gigantic part which the drama plays in life and in literature. With, perhaps, the exception of sculpture and of painting, the stage is, of all the reproductions of life which are called art, the most faithful and abiding.

T. P. O'Connor.

A PREACHER'S PLEA.

By J. Lewis Hortsock.

To ignore the theatre and denounce it is merely to avoid the issue. It exerts a greater influence upon the young people than any other agency. Its catchy songs are played on the pianos of nine-tenths of our homes and its productions are the theme of the average social hour. If I could dictate the themes and write the songs of the stage I would want no better pulpit from which to mould the morals of the world and suggest its ideals. I do not mean that the stage should be a prayer meeting, but we do have a right to demand that its character shall be moral and constructive.

STAGE NOTES

Mrs. Jack Haverly, widow of the famous minstrel manager, spent the last years of her life in a sanitarium, where all her expenses were paid by the Messrs. Cohan and Harris.

Miss Fritzi Scheff has acquired a country place 160 acres in area adjoining the estate of James B. Haggin in Kentucky and proposes to erect thereon an expensive home for herself and her husband, John Fox, jr.

Peyton Bosnell's one-act play "Steel," recently forbidden performance in Gary, will be on the bill in theVaudeville Theatre at Sans Souci ere long. "The Baron and the Burglar," by the same author, is also to have a trial.

The Lyric Theatre will reopen for the season on Aug. 1 and not on the 21st, as was stated. Structural changes are being made to increase the facilities of the stage for handling the big productions like "The Midnight Sons."

Raymond Duncan postponed the presentation of his play, "Patrida," which was to have been given in the Lyric last Friday on account of the insufficiency of the actors. The play was be given on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Miss Ethel Levy, formerly Mrs. George Cohan, announces her marriage some months ago to Pierre Crepin, aged 24, a professional horseman of Paris. Mr. Crepin holds several records for high jumping and will no doubt make many more.

William Morin and the Misses Jane Gray and Jane Coul of the company which played "Is Matrimony a Failure?" at Powers' not long ago, have been engaged by Mr. Belasco for Herman Baher's play, "The Concert." Miss Janet Beecher, Leo Ditrichstein and John W. Cope also will be in the cast.

J. M. Barrie, author of "Peter Pan," "Quality Street" and "What Every Woman Knows," once found the ending of one of his best plays between the gate post and the front door of his house at Lenster Corners. From the dramatic ending that thus came to him, Mr. Barrie, writing backwards, made a whole play.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH WOMAN

Dearest Susan:

Aunt Kitty having suddenly decided that she must have some new gowns, we fled to Paris and are now knee deep in the wondrous mysteries of Parisian clothes. Breathes there a woman with soul so dead, that she takes no interest in new frocks? If such there be, go mark her well, she is lacking in feminine instincts. Personally, I firmly believe, that the serpent whispered to Eve that she "ought to be better dressed" as he handed her the apple in the garden. There is certainly a bond of union between all women on the subject of clothes. Just as two men, who are strangers, feel at home the moment they have a whiskey and soda together, or a cigar, or cigaret, as the case may be, so two women, seemingly with nothing in common, become quite chatty and intimate over the question, so absorbing, of frocks and hats. Talking of hats, what are we coming to? I thought they were umbrellas in London, but here they have outherodes Herod! My poor little hat box looks at me regretfully. It used to carry six, but now there is not room for half a one. Our gowns have grown so emaciated and our hats so enormous that we shall have to reverse the usual order of things and take a baby trunk and a giant hat box. I went to buy a new trunk on Bondstreet the other day and the polite and elegant person who waited on me, gave me the impression that it was a very great honor for me to be allowed to buy a trunk from him. At the end of our negotiations he asked with a bored air, "What color do you travel in Madame?" I hadn't the faintest idea what he meant, but I couldn't possibly allow him to know that he was so superior, so I bravely said "amethyst" and vainly hoped he would not know what color that was. When the trunk arrived it had beautiful amethyst painted bands about it and a monogram in amethyst on the centre. Such are the wonderful powers of suggestion that it is now broke in upon me that I really ought to travel in amethyst—amethyst bootbags, brush and comb bag and sponge bag. Amethyst cushion and steamer rug. Amethyst handkerchief case and glove case and veil case. Tray covers for the trunk—There is no such end to it! My brain fairly reels in a maze of amethyst when I travel. And all because of the bored suggestion of the superior young man in the Bondstreet shop.

It is no longer necessay to talk French in Paris I find; nearly everyone in business talks American. Do you know that there are forty thousand Americans living in Paris at the present time to say nothing of the transients? With their overflowing vitality and overflowing purses, no wonder they rule the Parisians. The lack of conventionality in Paris appeals to the Americans. A man can "dine" or he can "eat;" in full evening dress or in "business suit" as it pleases him. In matters of dining we are full of prejudices in England. The Frenchman has none. He is "hail fellow, well met" with all who have, what the Americans call, "the price" and if he is ever surprised by manners of customs he too polite to show it. In London one must do as the Londoners do, or be classed as a rank outsider. In Paris one does as one likes. Hence the forty thousand Americans who like to live here. They used to say that all good American women go to Paris when they die, but, as usual, they are going one better and coming here while they are yet alive. I sat next a very pretty little Canadian woman at tea at Armenonville the other day and she confided to me that it was very hard for the Canadians abroad, as they were always classed, either with the Americans, or with the English and that while she admired both, everyone liked to preserve their own individuality. She said, quite plaintively. "Just because we come from America, they think we must be Americans, and the other day when I insisted to a Frenchwoman that I was a Canadian, she said politely "Ah! yes, I know, I have also a friend in Buenos Ayres." I tried to comfort her telling her that the chief fault of Canada was the fault of the youth, but it was the only fault either in nations or individuals which was absolutely certain to be overcome by time.

It is not difficult to tell the nationality of the different people as they walk into a restaurant in Paris. The American woman goes in first and paterfamilias or the husband, who pays the bill, follows meekly after. French people try to walk in together, falling only on account of the width of the passage, while they chat volubly to each other, until they are finally deposited in their seats at their table by the bowing waiter. English people come in seriously, for dining is a solemn event and not to be taken lightly. The lord of creation strides on ahead of the mere woman, just as in the old nursery rhyme when "Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling after." Perhaps it is the ancient system of making the eldest son of so much importance in England that has instilled this idea of the superiority of our men into the hearts and minds of Englishwomen. As children, we had to wait on our brothers, look up to them and in our games were often well bullied by them; later on, we were quite ready to make our husband's will, our law, and thought, as long as we could, that they could do no wrong. You know, Susan, you think your brother Jack a person far above the heads of the ordinary mortals simply because he is the eldest in the family and will one day inherit the estates. The men have always been better educated than their sisters in England and the fixed and rooted conviction exists in the minds of most Englishmen that the male is the superior creature. In America he has lost a little of his mental superiority from the fact that except in the case of professional men the women have generally the best education, they having more leisure and inclination for study. It seems, he is in danger too, of losing his physical superiority as well, judging by the numbers of insignificant looking creatures one sees, following in the wake of women, who look as tho they could easily take their swains by the scruff of the neck and give them a good shaking if they misbehaved themselves.

She, who must be obeyed, in the person of Aunt Kitty, has requested me to come down to tea. When she asks me if I am not ready, in that bored, patient, icy, interrogative voice, coupled with uplifted eyebrows—I hasten.

Adieu darling,

Maysie.

Miss Catharine Proctor

Toronto Actress Who is One of the Leading Contestants in the New York Telegraph's Popularity Contest.

Toronto as Seen by a Little Jap.

By "Koiko."

In my conviction that the first impression regarding outside matters always turn out to be true. When one sees a person or a thing for the first time the conception he derives from his observation is absolutely genuine and free from any afterthought. A visitor to New York, for instance, cannot fail to notice, on the very first day of his trip, the over-spoken commercialism when he sees churches, colleges and government buildings side by side with the business concerns and factories arranged so irregularly and unsystematically. The first impression of Toronto, therefore, is very important at least to me, and it might not be a useless task to look back to the first day's experience. One thing that pleased me greatly in this city after a couple of years' stay in the States, was a definite separation of commercialism and no-commercialism. The beauty of the parliament building, the magnificence of the city hall, and the sublimity of the University of Toronto separate themselves and show the dignity of the system and culture. In American cities, everything is commercialized. In Toronto, religion, education and government still predominate. However, at the same time one can scarcely miss the business activity of the down-town district which tell the future prospect of this young city. The most peculiar thing which came to my sight was a little tablet in the window of the various store, suggesting a wonderful but a very romantic phrase. "Marriage licenses issued here." Monopoly of laundry business by Chinese ladies' barbers and the homogecuity of he population mostly Britisher—might be added to the foregoing observations. As a whole my first impression of Toronto was very good and satisfactory. I could see more Anglo-Saxon spirit than in any other cities in the States; but at the same time more conservatism and conventionalism.

* * *

One night I happened to pass the Gayety theatre, and, as it was a weary night I dropped in just to spend the evening. I noticed first of all, that it was very smoky inside, then I saw everybody was smoking. To tell the truth I like to smell a good cigar altho I do not touch it myself. But it was fierce that night and I felt a sort of dizziness. I naturally and innocently wondered how the ladies could stand such a terrible smoke. Then I looked round, but to my surprise there was no lady to be seen! It was indeed a shock to me, I repeat, for I was understanding that an American theatre is a place where a gentleman takes his lady friend. The show was simply a display of chorus girls awkwardly and ridiculously dressed, and a continuance of foolish and time-worn jokes. It seemed strange to an Oriental mind; the audience seemed to enjoy it very much. I thought that Canadians are like children, and can be pleased so easily. Now one thing which did not escape my notice was the fact that there were a great number of college students who were yelling their honorable college songs every few minutes. Again the Oriental mind wondered. In Japan students never go to the show at least "en masse." They are not as fre as in this country on this matter. Well, they may go if they want to, but how can those who have once tasted say, Shakspere's dramas, enjoy those laughable foot dances? This might be, I hope it is so, a sort of a settlement work of the theological students among the down-town districts to lead the public to a higher culture. I went home late that night. Next morning at the breakfast table, I told my land-lady's daughter what I saw the preceding night. She looked at me and smiled, but said nothing about it. Does the Gayety represent Toronto?. I think not But I cannot help thinking that it represents at least some, if not the majority of the people.

* * *

"Yellow peril" is still a popular item among the yellow journalists. "The war-like nation of the East" has been repeated at least a thousand times in Europe as well as in America. Is it not an exaggeration? Or, how far is it true? As a Japanese, I know better than any foreigners about the Japanese people. I served in the army during the late war as a plain soldier, so I know what the majority of Japanese soldiers think about war. As we were created by one God, and as we are all the descendants of Adam and Eve, we Japanese have the same feeling and emotions, and I can tell you frankly, as I am not a diplomatist or a yellow journalist, that no Japanese like war or Dreadnaughts. What we want is equal right or equal recognition among the nations. Since I came to Toronto I have been studying Canada and Canadian people very carefully and one thing which I noticed in particular is the war-like spirit among the people, tho it may seem most unbelievable. Even those who are against militarism admit that a country like Japan needs a navy to a certain extent. But what is the use of building up a navy for Canada? To Japanese citizens this is the most childish and ridiculous thing in the world. As long as one country is competing with another in the building of dreadnoughts there can be no end of militarism. To stop this unavoidable evil some country of course must take up the initiative. Is it not Canada's privilege to do so? Is it not a shame on the part of Canada to congratulate the newly-born navy when even the Tzar or Kaiser is trying to put his hand for the peaceofthe world? However you try to justify your new scheme you have hereafter no right to call us Japanese "war-like people.'

* * *

According to the most authentic information the relative number of men and women in Toronto is one to three. This of course includes the married people, children, widows and widowers who are comparatively indifferent to love affairs. But after deducting the latter, the proportion still holds the same ratio. Now under the system of free-competition each woman can not have a man or partner, for love-making too is governed by the economic law-law of demand and supply. Naturally those who happened to be attractive enough can draw many men while the unfortunate majority are left alone without any sweethearts. To return to the statistical study, if there is no competition every three women can have one man, but as a matter of fact there are at least two out of a hundred who have half a dozen men-friends; ten who have three friends; twenty who have two each, so that eighty-two men out of a hundred are monopolized by only thirty-two women while they are entitled to have only ten to eleven under the normal condition. That this is a rather conservative estimate can be proven if you would notice the passerby on Yonge-street or attend a popular church on Sunday evening. Now you see that the distribution of men among women is more unsatisfactory than that of wealth under the present system of society. I often wonder why is it that nobody ever complains about this, while we hear repeatedly cries against capitalists or parasites of society. Whether beautiful or ugly it is simply matter of chance. If we consider that love is as precious as money to the young people we must indeed study the subject a little more seriously. Would the socialists advocate the state ownership of men? Why shouldn't they since it is for the protection of the weaker class—unfortunate old-maids?

* * *

One Saturday night as I was walking home it was after twelve and raining hard. The street was quiet and the electric light was shining lonesomely. When I turned the corner to Yonge-street I heard a little slender voice calling "Sunday World!" "Last issue Sunday World!" It was a girl of about eight years old, pale but lovely looking. Of course, she had no umbrella. I thought: she should be in bed by this time under her mother's arm like other little girls. But alas! The struggle for existence of the present day compels this little one to work until midnight under the falling rain! She carried a few copies of The Sunday World. I thought better to buy all the papers so that she could go home a little earlier. It cost me only a quarter or so anyway. She seemed to be delighted to meet an unexpected passer-by and called out again: "Last issue Sunday World!" She came nearer to me and looked at me, but turned away whispering indignantly, "pshaw! Chinaman!" Money was in my hand enough to buy all the papers she had, but I did not feel like calling her back. I simply let her go. Society sometimes makes an angel turn into a devil. A little girl of eight or nine years is too young to be blamed. But a child is honest and always tells the truth. Does this little incident not show the attitude of Torontonians towards foreigners?

* * *

One of the most unagreeable things in this country is to see people chewing a nasty stuff called gum. Wherever we go, at a station, at a moving picture show and everywhere we never fail to see those men and women who are moving their mouth restlessly and vainly. To an Oriental mind this seems to be a very awkward habit. In Japan to eat things on the street or during work is supposed to be the most impolite thing. Indeed I could not love any girl who liked to chew gum on the street (altho I know you wouldn't like to be loved by a Japanese). When I mentioned this to one of my Toronto friends who, by the way, is a student of sociology, he said in the way of defence that it is rather an innocent and harmless habit and I ought not to blame the people on this trifling account. It might be so, and moreover this might show the unceasing activity of the American race. That this is not an exaggeration can be seen if you remember a sociologist who once said that the characteristic of a nation can be found in the habit of the people. Can we not, then, show the characteristic of Japanese, Italian or German by studying their habit of eating rice and macaroni or drinking beer?

* * *

Those who have been in Japan must have visited the beautiful city of Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan until just before the reign of the present emperor. This old city on account of its historical association and natural beauty is still the centre of visitors from the different parts of the country as well as abroad. One of the impressions that I got in this City of Toronto was its resemblance to that old Japanese city. Kyoto has been and still is to a great extent, the centre of the religious movement. Various sects of Buddhism have their headquarters in that city. The first Christian university of Japan was born in the same city by a well-known scholar, Dr. Neeshima, and you can still hear the old bell of morning service from every part of the old-fashioned street. Moreover, the past few years Kyoto has become the centre of educational institution, among which the Imperial University of Kyoto takes a lead. In natural beauty, too, the cities so much resemble each other that the writer—a young little Japanese—almost forgets his own native land. You may be somewhat indignant if you learn that we Japanese call Kyoto "the city of maple trees," for to you Toronto has been the only city which deserves that beautiful name. We have the Lake Biwa—the largest in Japan, corresponding to your Lake Ontario, and even a street named Church-street running from south to north. The only difference, if there is any between these two cities, is that the beauty of Toronto is that of a young girl—beautiful but active oriental in its character and full of energy, while the beauty of Kyoto exists in its quietness of antiquity, absolutely

Unexplored Caves of California.

(From The Pathfinder.)

In the vicinity of Tulu Lake, California, about forty extinct volcanoes have been found, many already being covered with thick vegetation, and beneath the beds of lava given off by them in the past numerous interesting caverns have recently been discovered and explored. One is said to be 200 feet long, 50 feet wide and 40 feet high. Another has been reported discovered which is miles long, it has been named the Mammoth Cave of California.

One recently explored is said to contain two storeys, the temperature in the under one being so low that icicles two yards long depended from the ceiling. Large caves have various origins. Many have once been solid ground, covered with heavy clay and limestone rock; the lower ground is washed away by underground waters, a roof and flour being left. Other caves are the result of air or other gases getting into the molten lava, expanding with the heat and blowing themselves into lava bubbles, leaving hollows and caverns when the lava has cooled and hardened, just as air bubbles may be seen to do in molten tar.

Odd Things in the Country's Life

AUTOMOBILE PIONEER.

Dr. Bascom will be the first man in town to own an automobile. We understand the doctor has ordered a Stanley "steamer," a car that is in general favor on account of its general adaptability to rouch roads, lack

Terror to the horses.

of vibration and absence of noise. There wil be some work for the doctor to get a few of the spirited horses of this neighborhood used to his new purchase, but such is always the lot of pioneers in any new field.—Uxbridge Journal.

WEST UP TO DATE.

For the first time in the history of this district potato bugs have made thei rappearance. They have been discovered on many fields in town and district, and there is no mistaken identity. Many of those who have discovered the pest are from eastern

When father used to make him "pick" the bugs.

Canada, and now recall the days when father used to make them "pick" the bugs. There is likely to be a big demand for the old reliable Paris green and sprinkling cans.—Wolseley, Sask., News.

DOCTOR'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Doctor Boyd of Fort William and a party of nine friends had an experience on Sunday night they will not soon forget. They left with a launch on Sunday for a little tour of some of the islands. Everything was pleasant until the storm sprang up in the afternoon. When they reached the

On the soft side of a rock they lay down to woo Morpheus.

more open water the little launch was at the mercy of the waves. The party was forced to land and finding the soft side of rock lay down and tried to woo Morpheus. Need less to say their sleep was not peaceful slumbers. Morning was a welcome relief as the storm had gone down and let them home none the worse.—Manitoulin Expositor.

EDITOR'S PLEASANT CHAT.

The telephone has been installed in the homes of a number of farmers of West Korah and those who have had the service put in are wondering how they got on so long without it. The Express had a chat the other evening

The 'phone is a great convenience to the farmer.

with A. McQueen when we were able to exchange town for country news and enjoy a pleasant chat. The phone is certainly a great convenience to these farmers and their town friends as well.—Sault Ste. Marie Express.

IN LABOR CIRCLES

By Sam Landers.

Toronto to New York.

There are fifty thousand cloak and suit makers out on strike in Greater New York. The following telegram was sent from Toronto to the strikers in New York: "Accept heartiest sympathy from 2000 cloakmakers; may your struggle be crowned with success. Financial help will follow. Toronto Cloakmakers' Union."

President R. Glockling.

Robert Glockling, general president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was in the city the early part of the week from Indianapolis where he attended a meeting of the allied printing trades. Mr. Glockling left again after a few days for headquarters in New York.

Concrete Walls.

There is considerable newspaper controversy between the bricklayers and masons and contractors in Montreal where the former are out on strike. Press respatches say that the contractors and builders claim a victory over the men. At this distance it is difficult to estimate who has the best of the argument, but to the initiated some of the builders' statements appear ridiculous. One, a Mr. Lyall, is reported as saying :

"If we could not have got plenty of bricklayers it would not inconvenience in any way. We would have laid concrete walls. When the strike began I was building a stone wall at one job, and I simply turned it into a concrete wall. I afterwards got plenty of masons, but I went on with the wall in concrete, and the masons lost the job. The concrete does me quite well enough."

This sounds nice but contractors build walls and buildings according to plans and specifications decided months ago and are not permitted to build concrete walls where brick is specified. This is a good story for the marines.

Baltimore Machinists.

A few weeks ago we discussed the charges against several Baltimore machinists for an alleged attempt to dynamite the Baltimore & Ohio Railway shops. We intimated that the main evidence was furnished by shyster detectives in the employ of detective agencies and intimates that no jury would take the word of these detectives under oath, Our prediction was true. The jury was out but one hour last Wednesday and returned a verdict of not guilty and the men were dismissed.

Class Conscious.

The class-conscious comrades of Centre Winnipeg are happy—they accomplished that which they averred they set out to do—that was to defeat the labor party candidate, J. F. Dixon.

Dixon was defeated by 35 votes and the Conservative, T. W. Taylor, was elected. The Socialist, Cumming who "also ran", got 100 votes. Out of these Dixon would have received at least 50 votes of those who would have voted for him were there no Socialist, the other 50 would have been spoiled ballots, with Socialist written across the face. This is no doubt recorded as another "Socialist victory."

Sanderson in New York.

"Ike" Sanderson, treasurer of the Toronto District Labor Council, is in New York City attending the convention of the Longshoremens' International Union which meets at Beethoven Hall, Fourth-street.

At the election of officers Sanderson was re-elected as Canadian representative of the organization. T. V. O'Connor, Buffalo, was re-elected general president.

In August, President O'Connor in company with Congressman W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers will leave for England to represent the American Federation of Labor as the fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress, having been elected as such at the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L.

Not Likely.

The Eastern Labor News of Moncton, N. B., says:

The movement inaugurated by Mr. E. Stevenson, of Winnipeg, to have a Canadian labor man contest a constituency in Great Britain in the impending elections is rapidly growing, and it is expected that some definite action will be taken.

The only real fact about the above is, that "some definite action will be taken" and that "action" will be to allow the idea to die a natural death.

$7. a Week.

The case before Magistrate Kingsford during the week in which a young married man was sentenced to 30 days for pilfering from his employer merits some sympathy. The man has a wife and thre children and plead he was forced to steal as his wages did not keep them in food and clothing. He received the munificent sum of $7 per week. There is no excuse for stealing and it is decidedly wrong, but the chances are had the man received a fair wage he may not have been obliged to steal.

Brunet of Monteral.

A permanent board of arbitration has been appointed for five years to deal with disputes raised by the 'Longshoremen at Montreal. The Shipping Federation is represented by Secretary J. H. Lauer, of the Builders' Exchange, the men by G. H. Brunet, and these two recently selected ex-President Farquhar Robertson of the board of trade as third member and chairman. They will meet at once and continue until all present disputes are cleared up.

G. H. Brunet is the Quebec representative of the printing pressmen, and is well qualified to fill the position as representative of the 'Longshoremen.

Mr. Brunet is a candidate for the fraternal delegateship of the Trades Congress at Fort William to the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Gustave Francq has heretofer been representing the 'Longshoremen on their arbitration boards, but Mr. Francq is at present in Belgium and France on a visit to his old home, with Alfonse Verville, M.P.

A Violent Leader.

The Journal of Battle Creek, Mich., is one of the daily newspapers in the United States which refuse the diatribes against unionism of C. W. Post, and, being published in the home city of the food manufacturers, wields quite an influence. In a recent issue The Journal says:

"Mr. Post seems to be made of pretty much the same timber that goes to make up the violent and anarchistic element of the 'labor trust.' If force of circumstances had made a workingman of him instead of a food millionaire, his forceful and violent disposition is exactly of the sort that would have affiliated him with the unions, and, without doubt, made him one of the most violent of leaders."

Tom Rumsey, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., business agent of the Toledo, Ohio, Central Union, retired from that office to engage in business. He has been active in all labor affairs and labor legislation in Ohio for a number of years, and his old colleagues will miss him and his advice in all of their affairs in the future. He is a strict defender of the principles of autonomy and repulsed all attempts of the A. F. of L. in their interference with the affairs of this brotherhood.

"Tom" Rumsey, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., Metal Polishers Union and latterly of Toledo, Ohio, has left the labor movement and gone into the laundry business and is doing well.

Rumsey is well known in Torontr, having attended the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L.

Search is being made for Pride Schatill, treasurer of the Chicago District Council of the United Garment Workers of America, who has been missing some days simultaneously with the disappearance of $1000 of the union's funds.

A warrant for Schatill's arrest on a charge of embezzlement was issued by Municipal Judge Wells at the Harrison-street station. The complaint was made by Robert Noren, president of the district council.

The missing money consists of $500 of the district council's funds and about $500 belonging to the treasuries of locals Nos. 150, 197 and 229 of the Garment Workers' Union, of which Schatill was business agent.

A Glass of Good Ale

Now and then will do you good, but be sure it's good ale—ale that is made from the finest ingredients under sanitary conditions, properly aged and bottled before it leaves the brewery.

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THE PERCY HASWELL PLAYERS

In TOM ROBERTSON'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

"SCHOOL"

FUNNY AS "A NIGHT OFF"

REMEMBER 'SCHOOL' BEGINS JULY 25

COME—BE COOL AND ENJOY THE FUN

The Attractions of Toronto

Writing to his paper a correspondent of The London , England, Times, sizes up Toronto's attractions in these words:

"In the short course of twenty-five years Toronto has grown from a town of 100,000 to a city of 325,000 people. Society is broken into groups. The suburbs have become fine residential areas. Boarding-houses intrude into the old genteel neighborhoods. Jarvis-street is not so exclusive. St. George-street succumbs to the residential attractions of Rosedale. A city of homes this is if ever there was one, and in the eyes of visitors who explore it thoroly that must be its chief beauty and glory. It is said now that while Montreal has more splendid mansions and more men of great wealth, in fortunes of from $500,000 to $3,000,000, Toronto eclipses all Canadian communities."

4000 students and grouped around it in affiliation with it are Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic colleges. Formidable as is the rivalry of McGill, Toronto aspires to be the university centre of Canada, and at leas in dignity, efficiency, and vigor the provincial university, now amply supported by the state, is equal to an honorable rivalry with the best universities of the continent. The denominational colleges are liberally endowed, but the provincial institution itself, unlike McGill, receives few considerable private benefactions.

"This, moreover, is a Sabbath-keeping and church-going city. So much is this the case that it is counted as a reproach by many American and foreign visitors. It was not until fifteen or sixteen years ago that the street railway was permittel to run on Sunday. Even then the privilege was only secured by a narrow majority after the proposal had been twice defeated by a vote of the citizens. There are over 20 0churches in the city. This is the stronghold of the Church of England in Canada, but Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists constitute a great element of the population. There are only 125 licensed saloons in this city of 325,000 people and they are all rigidly closed on the Sabbath. So all shops and cigar stores are closed, and we have no forms of Sunday amusement. The golfers alone, by an isolated judgment of the courts, are allowed to play on Sunday, but only a few devotees of the game take advantage of the privilege. And yet Toronto has by no means a gloomy Sunday, and in the homes there is little restraint r austerly.

"I is difficult on this continent to resist the stream of Amtrisan tendencies, and perhaps it is remarkable, in all the circumstances, that British institutions and British ideas still so profoundly influence the Canadian people."

MISS RACHEL CROWEN, ONE OF THE PERCY HASWELL PLAYERS.

It's Comfortable Homes.

"Cobalt, despite what has been lost in mere paper speculation, has given us a new group of millionaries. During the last few years these have added to the more imposing residences of Toronto as the mining activity in the north country has greatly stimulated trade and manufactures. But the chief glory of the city is its many long streets of attractive and comfortable midle-class homes, and the hardly less attractive homes of its prosperous working population. Nowhere in the world, perhaps, is there a higher average of comfort and prosperity, less poverty, or a smaller criminal population. We begin, of course, to get a foreign population and to hear strange languages in the more congested centres. But the change comes slowly, while from all over the province come retired farmers to spend their declining days to educate their children in the city.

A Church-Going City.

"The Provincial University has over

Concerning English Plays and Players

Fred. C. Whitney arrived recently in town from America. He is over here on business, for, as he says, he has neither the time nor the inclination to be lazy. The real object of his visit is to arrange for the production of "The Chocolate Soldier" at a west end theatre. The only two houses open at the moment, he told me, are the Queen's and the Savoy and for neither has he any marked partiality. In this respect he does not stand altogether alone as both theatres of late have suffered severely from a streak of bad luck. On the other hand there is just a faint possibility that the Lyric may be in the market. The chance is slight, as Michael Faraday, who is now running "The Islander" at the Apollo, has weighed in with his $5000 deposit for the Lyric. His intention was to sublet it to Wentworth Croke for the production of Hall Caine's new drama, "The Unwritten Law." Croke is at present a guest of that celebrated novelist and playwright at Greeba Castle, Isle of Man. He does not return to London for a couple of days when I shall know what has been definitely settled.

Whitney is keen to enroll himself in the list of successful London west end producers. Discussing the situation with me he said, "On the other side everybody assured me there is no room for an American manager here. My own experience is all the other way. I am firmly convinced that if you have got the goods a hearty welcome awaits you in London whether you come from China, Kamskatcha or Ireland. Personally I am satisfied that in 'The Chocolate Soldier' I have a piece that is bound to go in England just as it has gone in the United States. I need hardly say that it is one of my ambitions to establish myself in London, and if Strauss's opera succeeds, as I hope and expect it will, I shall follow it up with other pieces." And from what I know of him he is likely to prove as good as his word.

George Tyler has returned from Rome whither he went to interview Mascagni on the subject of the new opera commissioned by him from the famous Italian composer. I hear, but cannot vouch for the statement, that, what with advances of one kind or another, Tyler has already paid out $50,000 on the tranaction. Grant, however, that the work proves anything like a success he may safely count upon it all coming back to him quickly. Tyler's present interest in London is, of course, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" which is pursuing its modest career at the Duke of York's without attracting any great measure of attention. By the bye, Puccini has practically finished his score of the new opera founded on Belasco's success, "The Girl of the Golden West." The probabilities are that it will be seen at Covent Garden during next season. Madame Destinn, I understand, is to play the leading part.

Talking of music it seems probable that there is going to be a good deal of trouble between Thomas Beecham, who has been running English opera at His Majesty's, and Beerbohm Tree, from whom he rented the theatre. The agreement was to stand good for three years and Tree was warmly congratulating himself upon the fact that he had got the place off his hands for that term during the summer months. In face of this the elder Beecham has signed with Arthur Collins to do a spring season of opera at Drury Lane, for which he has engaged his son, Thomas, as conductor. Beecham, senior is, of course, the famous pill purveyor and I am told that he is just a little jealous of the kudos which his son, Thomas, enjoys in the musical world. After all it is he who pays the piper and not unreasonably he is anxious that the fact should be made known to every one. This new arrangement is obviously anything but satisfactory to Tree who talks of legal proceedings and an action against Thomas Beecham for breach of contract. Tree for the moment is at Marienbad drinking the waters in company with George Edwardes. It remains to be seen what steps he will take on his return to London at the end of this month.

Michael Morton has just finished a new play in collaboration with Leonard Herrick, the well-known novelist. The authors have bestowed upon their work the title of "The Impostor" and just before sailing for New York Charles Frohman secured it for Irene Vanbrugh. The plot is of quite a serious turn; the title seems to suggest a woman who has taken the place of another and who is eventually run to earth. Morton tells me that it is a dramatic and powerful piece of work. "The Impostor" will also be done in America probably in the fall, but Frohman has not yet decided whom he will put into the leading role.

A week or two ago I gave you particulars of the combination engineered by J. E. Vedrenne for the acquisition of plays from all the leading French dramatists. Vedrenne, you may remember, had behind him A. G. Mackenzie, a director of the Gaiety, who agreed to put up $15,000 as part of the $150,000 wanted. The sequel of the affair has been anything but agreeable to Vedrenne. On the conclusion of the Vedrenne-Barker enterprise at the court, he was appointed secretary to the West End Theatrical Managers' Association and it is now asserted that, consciously or unconsciously, he led the French authors to understand that he was acting on behalf of that body. As a matter of fact the association has been suffering for some time past from internal distractions and it would not surprise me a bit if it were to come to an abrupt dissolution. Doubtless in view of what has taken place Vedrenne will find it incumbent upon himself to resign his position. How all this will affect the future of the proposed combination, for which the necessary capital has not yet been secured, it must be left to time to show.

I have just had a word of another important combine, this time of a particularly solid and substantial character. It has been promoted to deal with the production of comic opera in London, by which I don't mean musical comedy or opera bouffe, but opera comique, as it is done in Paris. Some of our leading men are concerned in the scheme. One is the head of one of the biggest music publishing houses in London and the other an American manager whose name is known all the world over. The first of these has confirmed to me the correctness of my information, but he demands a promise that details be withheld from publication for a few days until matters are quite ripe. Probably the news will be out by cable, tho, before this letter reaches you.

George Alexander goes out of the cast of "The Importance of Being Earnest," at the St. James, in order that he may take a month's holiday. He has been busily rehearsing "D'Arcy of the Guards;" so far forward, indeed, is he with preparation that the dress rehearsal took place a few days ago. Production will take place early in September, unless of course Oscar Wilde's comedy shows unexpected signs of vitality, which it is hardly likely to do with an understudy in the principal part.

Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore are still drawing big houses at the Criterion with "The Case of Rebellious Susan." I dropped in there the other evening and found the piece going particularly strong. I'm sorry to say, however, that Mary Moore seemed ill, her performance was sadly wanting in dash and spirit. I went behind after the fall of the curtain to have a chat with Wyndham and he told me that, in point of fact, Miss Moore was far from well. This means, I take it, that they will not carry their season beyond the end of July. Herbert Trench has started negotiations for the theatre as he has a play he is anxious to produce, and the success of "Priscilla Runs Away" at the Haymarket leaves little prospect that he will be able to put it on there for some time to come.

Fanny Ward has made rather a hit at the Palace with a little piece called "An Unlucky Star." It is in the nature of a "spoof"—starts as a tragedy and ends in farce. For fifteen minutes the audience is treated to a bit of conventional melodrama with "He, She and the Lodger" as principal characters. It is, in short, the old story of the suspicious husband, the erring wife and her passionate lover. But just as the climax is reached, up jumps a spectator in the auditorium, who rushes on to the stage declaring himself to be the author of the piece and to their surprise the audience learn that they are supposed merely to have been witnesing a dress rehearsal. It is a good bit of fooling and Fanny Ward scores distinctly in the part of the actress who represents the erring wife.

H. B. Irving has had to cut his season at the Queen's short and it may be imagined he does not do so because business is too good. He will give himself a rest until next September when, after a brief London reappearance, he goes on the road. Irving has not had the best of luck and his syndicate must have suffered materially. He has also got himself into trouble in connection with the theatre with which, much to his amazement and disguest, he finds himself saddled until the end of the year. He is not by any means pleased with the prospect and is now on the outlook for a tenant to take the house off his hands. At the Lyceum Martin Harvey finishes three weeks hence. He will be followed by Herbert Sleath in a revival of Milton Boyle's successful play "A White Man," known in your country as "The Squaw Man."

Weedon Grossmith's play, "Billy's Bargain," written and produced by the star himself, proves to be a riotous affair, with 40 speaking parts, and all of them speaking at once sometimes. Grossmith announces that when he goes over to America in October to do "Mr. Preedy and the Countess" at the new Nazimova Theatre in New York, he will take "Billy's Bargain" along with him. The millionaire father in the piece purports to come, according to the program, from "Binghampton," New York. When did the "Parlor City" acquire a "p" in its name?

Romance of the Dead Duke d'Alencon

By W. B. Thompson

Unless it was his predecessor, Leopold, who used to land from his yacht at Dover sometimes for no more than half an hour, surely no monarch has spent a shorter time on English soil than the King of the Belgians when he came over to condone with the Duc de Vendome. He arrived in London at six o'clock in the morning and was on his way back again shortly after two. Meanwhile he had breakfasted at Claridge's, but did not turn in for even an hour's rest, motored to Wimbledon, saw the body of the Duc d'Alencon, lying in what state might be, had lunch, and then drove to Charing Cross on his return to Ostend. He was, of course, traveling incognito, and took even the police by surprise. What a curious story is that of the Orleanist princes. No family have been more tenacious of their dignity. Even the Duc d'Alencon pretended to something like royal state in his villa on Parkside in the borough of Wandsworth. Belmont, where he died, is a much smaller house than is occupied by many a stockbroker. It faces Wimbledon Common, and has all the appointments common to large estates, including a monute lodge at the entrance. The house and the lodge are next door to each other literally, but still it is a lodge. Ceremony marked the late duke's entrances and outgoings, and he he'd himself aloof from the other suburban residents as if he were a being from another planet. He was quite a kindly hearted man who, but for the traditions of his house, might have made a welcome addition to English society.

The head of his house at Wood Norton is very much the same. The Duc d'Orleans is emphatically a king in exile, and conducts himself as such. He has a chamberlain and his equerries and he surrounds himself with ceremony,. He also surrounds his estate with high fences, and remains as secluded as if he were in possession of another Windsor Castle and forest. He has as much chance of being king of France as I have. He is not liked over-much by his own followers, and all his attempts to attract attention in France have been theatrical failures. Yet his sister, Queen Amelie of Portugal, is very popular with the French people. Unfortunately neither she nor her son are gaining in popularity among the Portuguese. They are to be sympathized with, for the Portuguese' statesmen are about as corrupt a body of adventurers as ever oppressed a nation.

Manager and Author Can Hide

There is a peculiar heroism in the pluck with which actors and actresses, who are as a rule more than ordinarily sensitive, go out on the stage after a grilling newspaper reception. The comedian must sing the song that "never got a hand," or he must bustle thru the interminable dialog, every line meant to be a firecracker, and every firecracker a fizzle. The subret must trip merrily thru a graveyard of melancholy and flit from tombstone to tombstone with a hollow laughter that seems to mock the sanctity of the place, and to startle with its echoes the sparse assembly. The leading woman, who has been described as fat or scrawny, or ill-bred, must walk thru her scenes as if she were a naiad.

The manager can sulk in his office and curse the author. The author can mope in some dark corner and curse the manager. He can at least keep off Broadway. As George Ade, who had one failure after a string om successes, put it, at a dinner of the American Dramatists' Club:

"Sweet are the uses of adversity. The failure of my last play has taught me the many charms of Sixth-avenue."

The playwright may seek seclusion and ruminate the sweet cud that every great playwright has had great failures. But the players must go forth again into the full glare of the calciums and repeat the same lines and the same scenes with no more of the uplift of hope, and with an occult presentiment that after all the ghost may not walk.

And so after the town has laughed over the witty damnations in the press, the actor's turn comes round again. To him the critics are undertakers; every joke is a nail in his coffin. He finds himself at the end of a long idleness, or a period of weeks spent in rehearsals without salary, and his best endeavors have ended in a fiasco which will leave him idle again, with even the costumes unpaid for, and with a certain handicap from taking part in a failure. And yet he must "enter R. U. E. laughing merrily."

And so, on the second and the third and the other nights, each little troupe marches across the boards with the heroism of a worn-out rear guard covering a demoralized retreat. And sometimes they save the day. Sometimes their high-spirited courage turns the tide from the ebb to the flow, and the people begin to come in. Many of the most successful plays have started out with all the odds against them, owing years of prosperity to the fidelity of the company.

The most courage-racking thing about the theatrical business is that it is a complete gamble. However laboriously, honestly, brilliantly everything may be arranged, the public may not be in a mood to attend.

Take the most famous author, the most lofty theme, the most capable players, the most popular theatre, on the most crowded street—and there is no guarantee that the result may not be a dire and ludicrous debacle.

One of the most successful playwrights in the world scored so dismal a failure recently on Broadway that people could not be persuaded even to accept free tickets. The humorist, Rennold Wolf, summed up the situation as follows:

"During a crush on Broadway recently, a man was accidently pushed into the Knickerbocker Theatre."

He was almost justified in writing later of another play by another immensely successfully dramatist:

"During the performance of '——' last night, some miscreant entered the theatre and stole all the seats on the lower floor."

But imagine the torment of playing these unsuccessful plays to those audiences, unfit tho few. Imagine the difficulty of keeping up the spirit of the author's intention, of "giving a performance," as the phrase is. The actor's one impulse is a nauseated temptation to scour off his greasepaint, throw off his costume, and get away—anywhere from the humiliation of parroting emotionless speeches of far-fetched witticisms to empty benches.

In addition to the numerous contracts that he has for plays by successful English and French authors, Charles Frohman now has in hand, for production. ten new English and French plays. He holds the manuscript of "The Foolish Virgin," "The Sacred Forest," "The Scandal," "The Unknown Dancer," "A Woman's Way," "The Eldest Son," "Love Among the Lions," Henri Lavedan's "Sire," "Le Mariage de Mlle. Beule mans," and "A Bolt From the Blue."

Like ourselves, actors are human and love to kill things, including proper English. Pauline Chase, who will visit us next season in "Our Miss Gibbs," speaks English one way in the afternoon and another in the evening. I'm a Southerner, and, being very proud of

UNCLE BILL'S NEW SENSATIONS

There's never a dream without an awakenin', never a night before without a mornin' after. I'm experiencin' this mornin'-after sensation right now, an' I long for the smell of new mown hay an' the lazy hum of the bumble-bees. There's a spot away back among the hills where the old sun palnts pictures on crick and valley an' the birds sing an' the neibor's cats fight out their little differences. It's a natural, God-made restin'-place for a human who has run the gauntlet such as I have an' I'm hikin' back there right now.

Experience is a mighty good teacher, but if you'll excuse me fer sayin' it, it's cheaper to remain ignorant. I've made so many mistakes durin' the last six weeks that I hate to go back an' face my sad-eyed cattle an' trustin' collie.

This trip of mine to the city has not been what you'd call an enormous success, but I've had a mighty good time, by gosh, an' like as not things'll seem tame fer a while down on the little farm in the hills; but then it'll be restful there, an' I'm needin' rest, if ever mortal needed it.

I've done nearly every foolish thing I could do except try to walk across to Centre Island under water, an' I guess I would have tried to do that too if I'd thought of it in time.

I'm standin' on a little station platform, two hundred miles out of Toronto, waitin' fer my hired man to come with the democrate an' take me home. My wife is still in the city. It's an all-right place fer her 'cause she don't catch the spirit of things like I do, but I'm goin' to miss her like sixty long about sundown an' at calf-feedin' time. There's nuthin' lonesomer than a farmhouse without a woman in it an' there's nuthin' looks so all-fired out of place neither. I'll bet I break so many dishes gittin' my own meals that I'll be eatin' offen the stove lid an' drinkin' out of the dipper when my wife comes home.

Another thing I feel some bad about is my havin' to leave the city without evenin' things up with that long-geared steeple-jumpin' horse an' his owner. If I could only have tied that chap in the saddle an' led that bay skyrocket down in Rosedale ravine an' made him jump the bridge—but what's the use? I wouldn't do it an' that settles it.

When I git home I'm goin' to climb into my old clothes an' get chorin' 'round. There are a lot of things I'm some anxious to forget an' some I hope to remember fer the rest of my life and maybe after I've pitched hay fer a week I'll be feelin' like my old self.

I kin see Bud comin' with th edemocrat now an' by heck! I'm jest fool enuf to feel like cryin', I'm so glad to see that old sorrel team of mine. I'm going to climb into that old rattle-trap of a rig an' drive down that long, white road into God's own spot of hills an' trees an' silence. It's a might good feelin', is the gettin'-home feelin'.

Good-bye, folks! If you never see me agen you can know that I've had a mighty good time in your big city an' whenever you feel like comin' out to see your uncle, just remember that he'll be right glad to see you all.

UNCLE BILL GETS BACK TO THE TALL TIMBERS.

English accent," she explained. "And yet, when on the stage, I'm compelled to talk like the Londoners. The result is that I'm forced to have two distinct ways of talking. Off stage I say 'laff' and 'can't.' On stage I always say 'lahff' and 'cahn't.' I'm always in hot water with my stage manager, tho, for pronouncing 'curtain' as 'curt'n,' and other Americanisms of that kind."

PIGEON FLYING IN BELGIUM.

Workingman's Sport That Had Its Origin in the Siege of Paris.

London Chronicle: Pigeon flying has not become a serious obstacle to politics in this country yt, but in Belgium, where it is the working people's favorite sport, it has, according to a socialist plaint quoted by Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, in his book on Belgian 'Land and Labor." Propaganda work is deciared to be impossible during the summer because everybody is thinking and talking of nothing but pigeons.

"Wife and child don't count; family life disappears; the social gatherings of the party are no longer attended; the pigeon alone reigns as absolute master." Mr. Rowntree gives a case of connection between flying pigeon and the land question.

A man had to move from his house, the site being wanted for some public purpose, and he claimed damages because his pigeons, having been trained to fly to the old pigeon cote, would require training again for the new one. The court awarded him £90, one-third of their value.

Many of the societies whose pigeon flying season is just starting owe their inception more or less directly to the siege of Paris. For the fact that it proved possible to send considerably over a million messages during the siege by means of pigeons which had had no training whatever, gave a great impetus to the sport of pigeon flying.

The occasional use by man of the homing instinct of the bird can be traced all thru the ages. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena, pigeons acted as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad and in 1819 32 pigeons liberated in London all reached Antwerp safely on the following day. In 1899 a successful pigeon post was established between New Zealand and Great Barrier Island.

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The Toronto Sunday World

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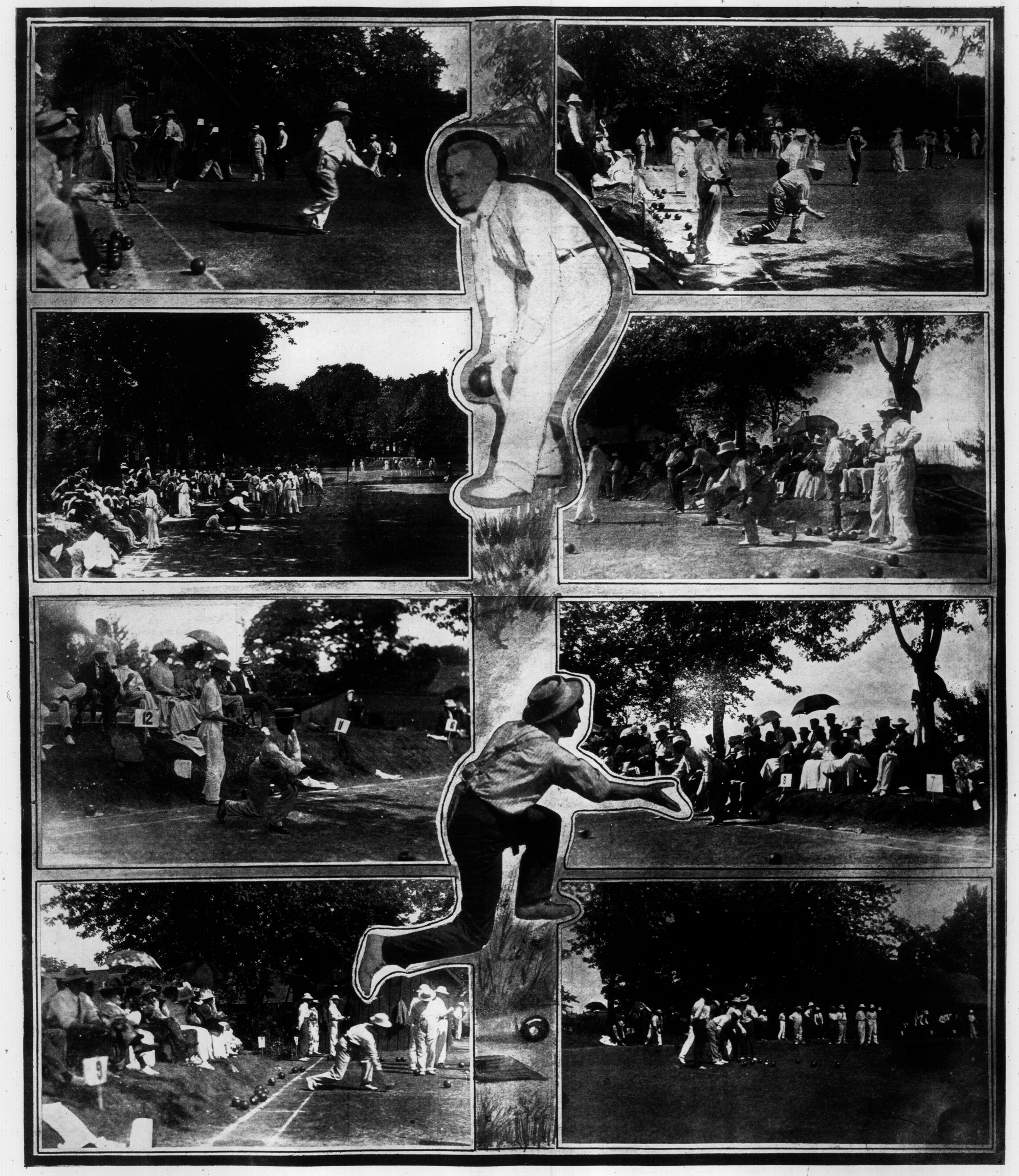
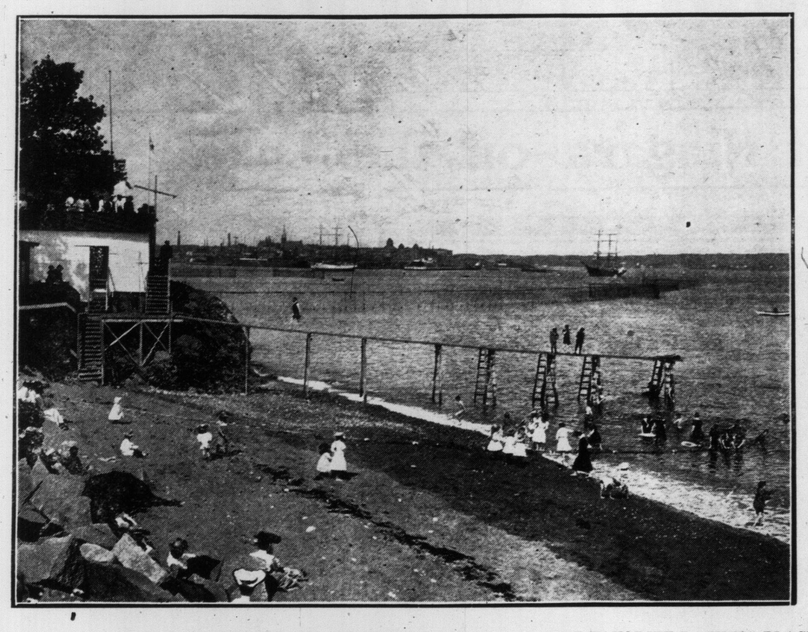
With the Bowlers on the Green at Niagara-on-the-Lake



The bowling tournament recently held at Niagara-on-the-Lake was by far the most successful event of the kind ever held on a Canadian field. Weather conditions were ideal and the closely-contested games were markd my rare goodfellowship thruout. The contending rinks represented London, Stratford, Brantford, Peterboro, Hamilton, Ottawa, Weston and Toronto. London rink carried off the honors by a narrow margin over Toronto.



BATHING ON THE COOL SEA BEACH—BEATTY'S ROCK, ONE OF THE FAVORITE BATHING PLACES AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

A SABLE BLOT THAT MARS THE FLEECY SKY.
Remarkable photograph of the disastrous fire near Tomiko, on the T. & N. O. Railway, which destroyed the great limber mills of Ferguson & McFadden and wiped out several other valuable properties.

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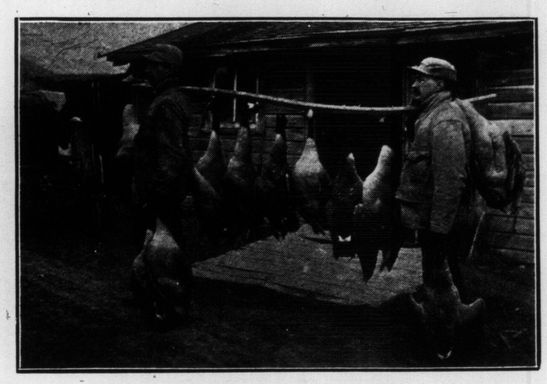
IN THE SHADE OF THE SPREADING MAPLES.
Picnic party lunching on the green. Everybody happy, including "baby."



A DOZEN GOOD ONES.
Portage la Prairie goose shooters and their bag of Canadian wild geese taken in one morning's expedition.

MASONS AT WORK ON PILLARS OF NEW FORESTERS' BUILDING, COLLEGE STREET.

'THE MINNICOGANASHENE'
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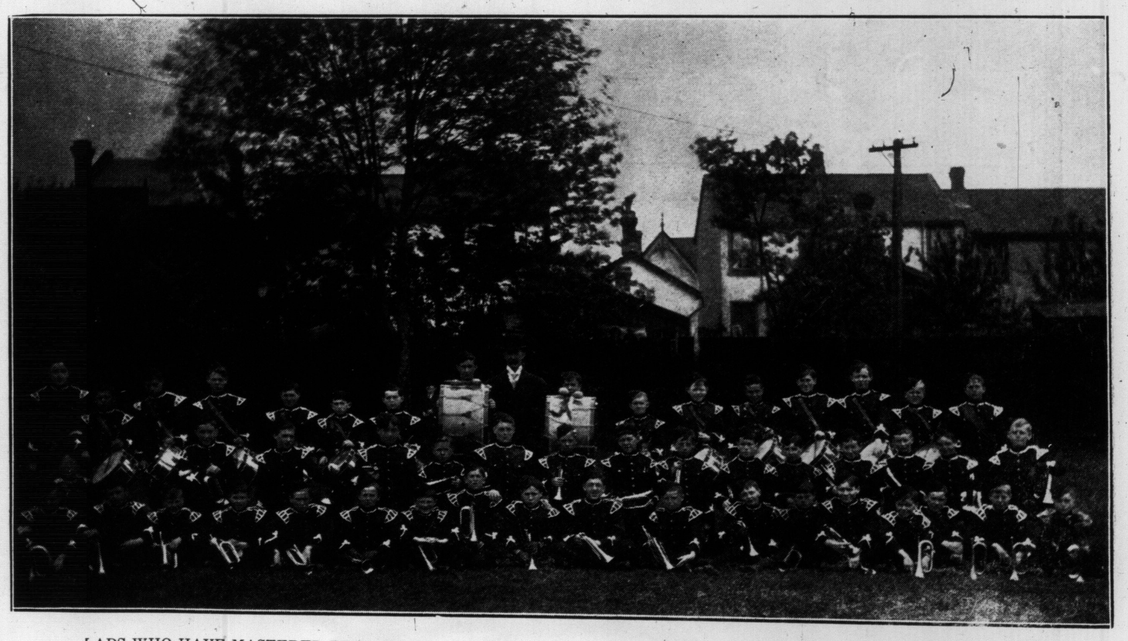
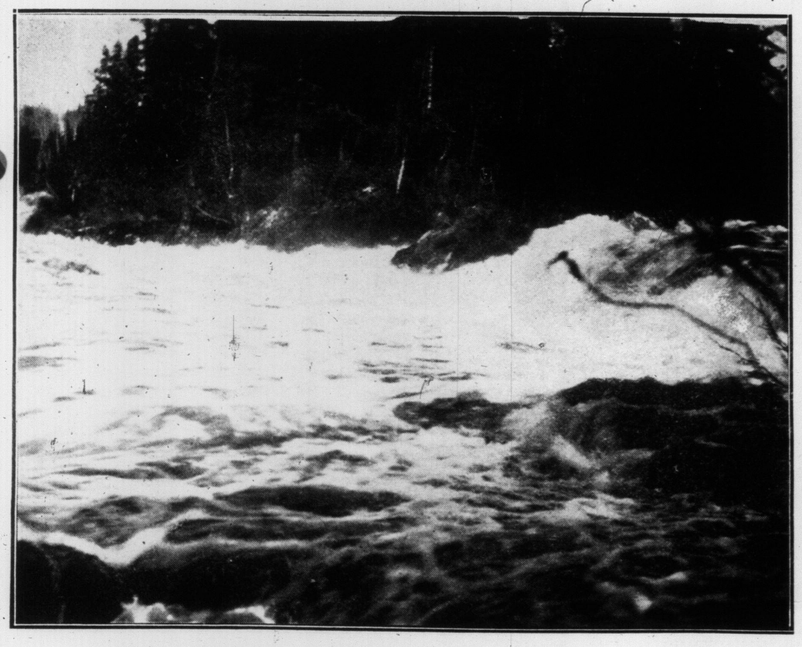
Georgian Bay.

It's no use singing about rising in the arms of faith so long as you forget that faith has feet, too.

IN FROM A PRACTICE ROW.
One of the fours of a local rowing club returning after a strenuous hour's work on the Bay.



LADS WHO HAVE MASTERED THE ART OF GIVING THE BUGLE CALLS—THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUGLE CADET BAND.



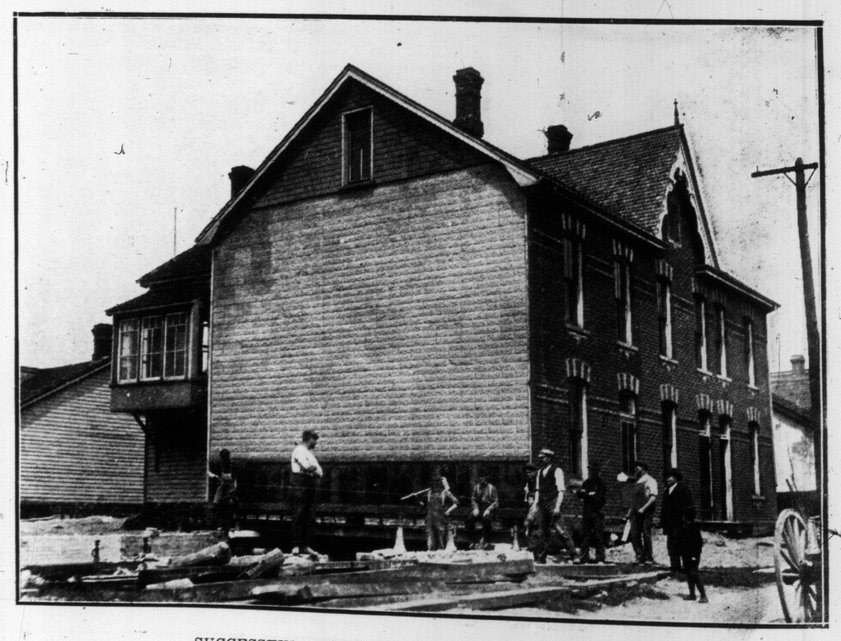
WHERE THE WILD WATER-FOWL STOP TO REST.
Little island in the centre of Sandy Falls. It is heavily wooded and its verdure is beautified by the spray of the wild rapids.

Often the struggle to keep the wolf from the door also keeps the serpent from the hearth.

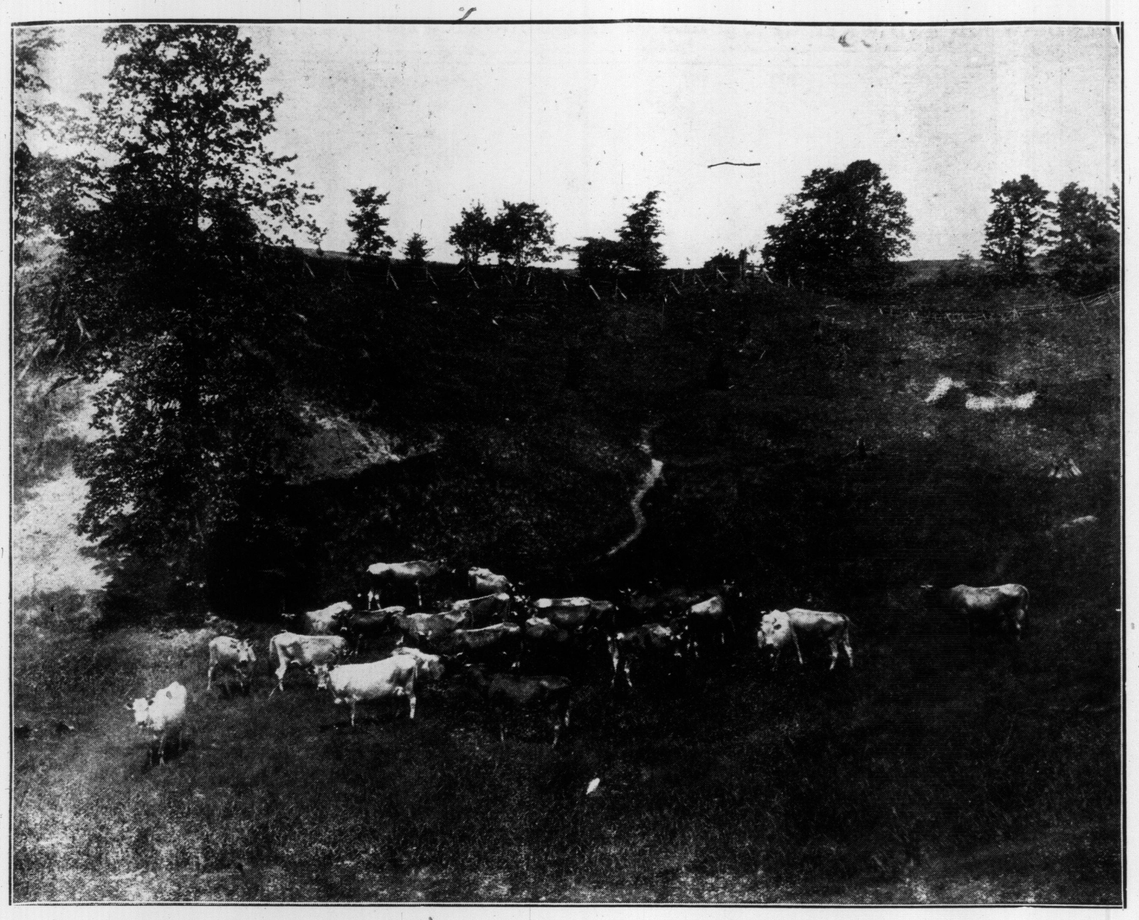
A man's virtue is a flimsy thing when it has to be determined by his freedom from a court record.

In life's play it is often hard to tell whether we have the pity or the envy of the spectators.

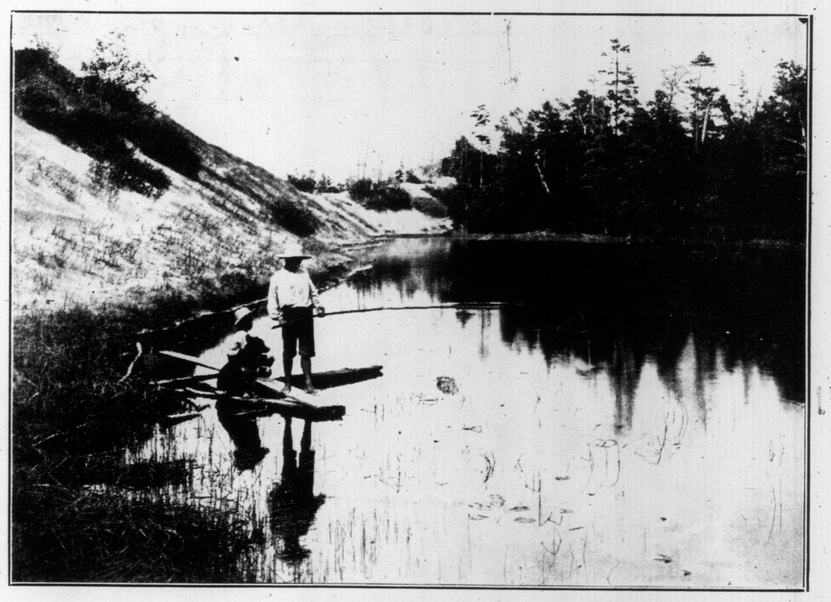
HAVING HIS "PICTUR' TOOK."
Master Harold Cusack of Brock-ave.



SUCCESSFUL FIRST ATTEMPT OF AMATEURS.
A 3-storey brick house on DeGrassi-street being moved to a new site. The work was successfully performed by four novices in the house-moving art.



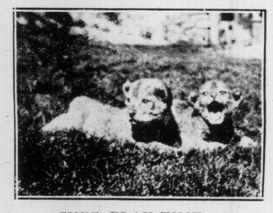
SUPPERTIME IN THE VALLEY MEADOW LANDS—A STUDY IN BLAC K AND WHITE.
Pastoral scene on a big farm near Toronto. The lazy herd are grouped near the winding cow-track at sunset, reluctant to leave the deep clover beds for the uphill climb to the barnyard.



"GOT A BITE?"
Three good chums hooking a fish supper from the perch shallows off River St. Clair, near Port Edward, Ont.

IN THE SHADE OF THE WILLOWS
Beautiful spot on the shore of neighboring lake much enjoyed by Toronto people.

A TORONTO FAIRY.
Little daughter of Mrs. Brigden of Delaware-avenue.



CUBS PLAY-TIME.
Baby lions of the zoo romping on the green.

A COLUMN OF FUN.
Miss Jessie Davidson, Euclid-avenue, and her brothers Charles, Fern and Gordon.

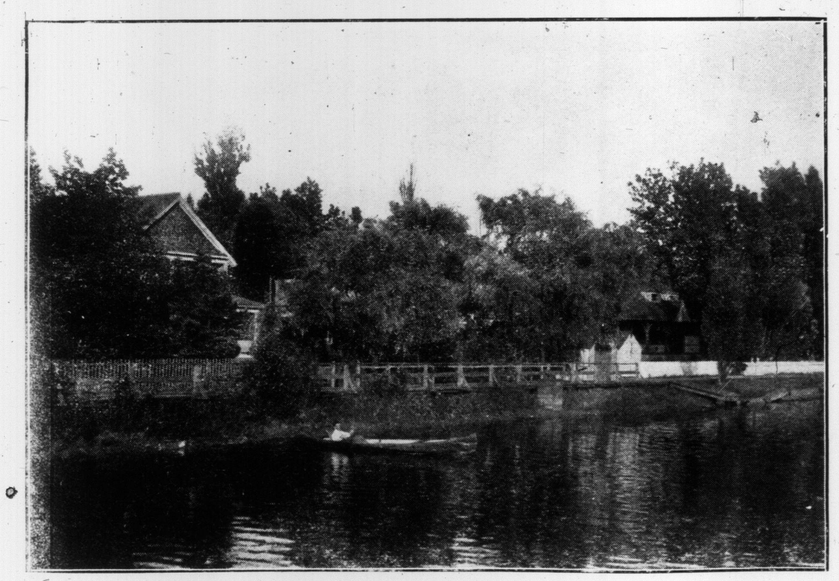
A PAIR OF "HAS BEENS."
Friendly contest for the right of way on the narrow Humber between two ex-members of the Toronto Rowing Club.

TINY MARATHON RUNNER.
Young Italy about to start on his first race. Note his smile of confidence.

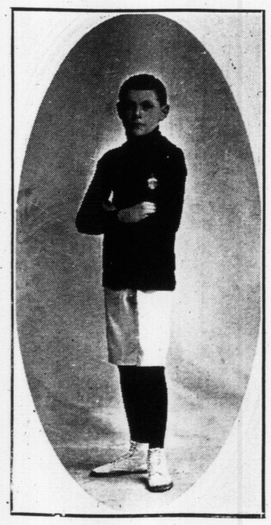
YOUNG CANADA RESTING ON HER ARMS.
Toronto family enjoying the Saturday afternoon in one of the city parks.

"THREE MEN IN A BOAT."
Followers of Isaak Walton on their way to "where the fish hang 'round."

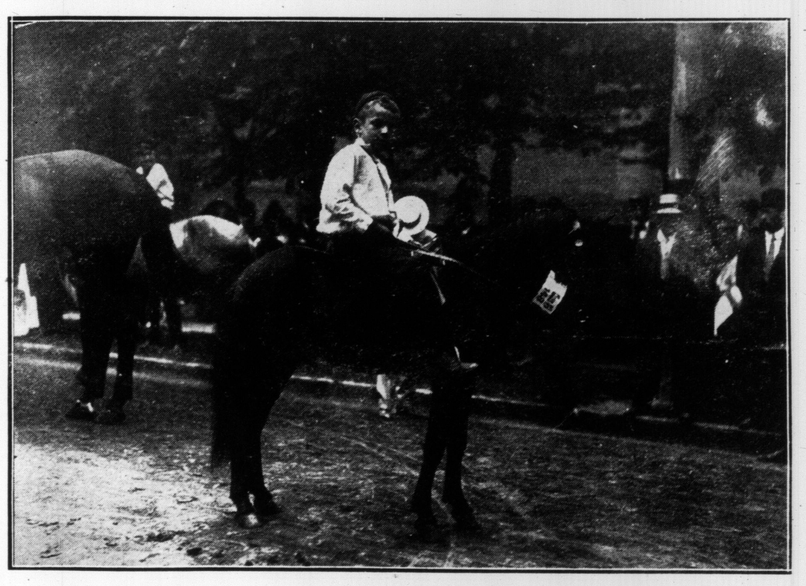
PLEASANT DAYS ON THE WATER.
Launch party cruising about the Island, pausing to listen to the sweet strains of the band.



WHERE WATER SONGS AND TREE SONGS MINGLE.
West shore of the beautiful St. Clair River, opposite Port Lambton, Ont. The river is swift and deep and blue and the scenery along it ideal.

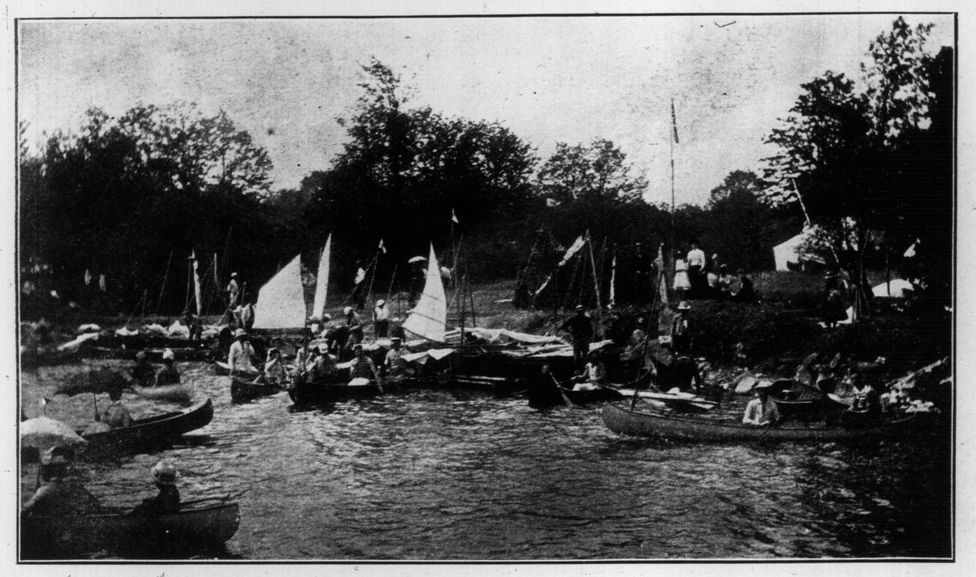


A COMING ATHLETE.
Clarence H. Montgomery who captured the medal at Toronto Public School Games, June 4th.

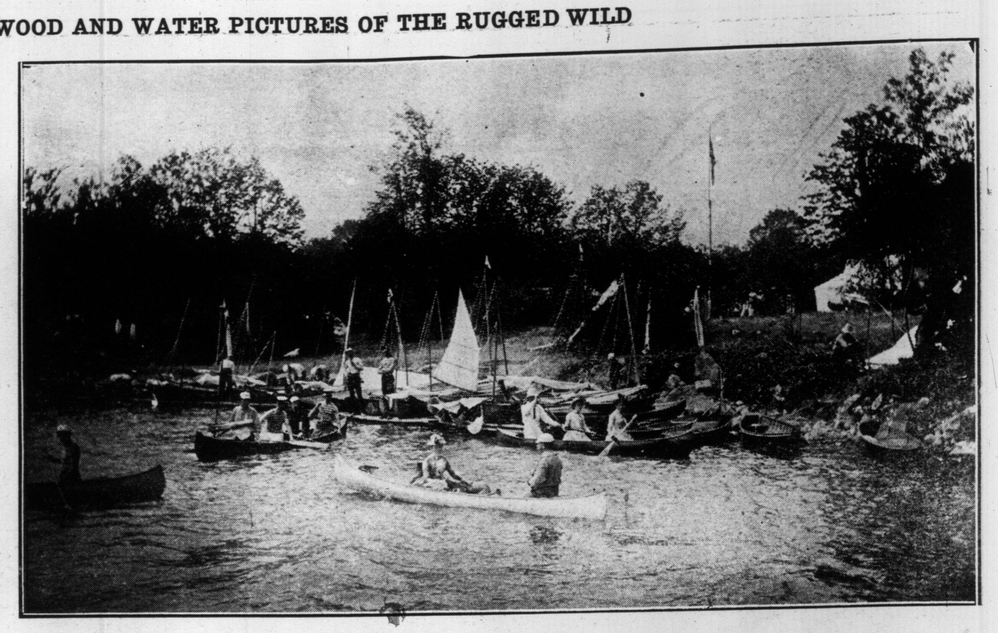


PAIR OF PRIZE LITTLE FELLOWS.
Young Toronto horseman and his pony "Pigmy Jack," winner of first honors in the pony class at the recent horse show.

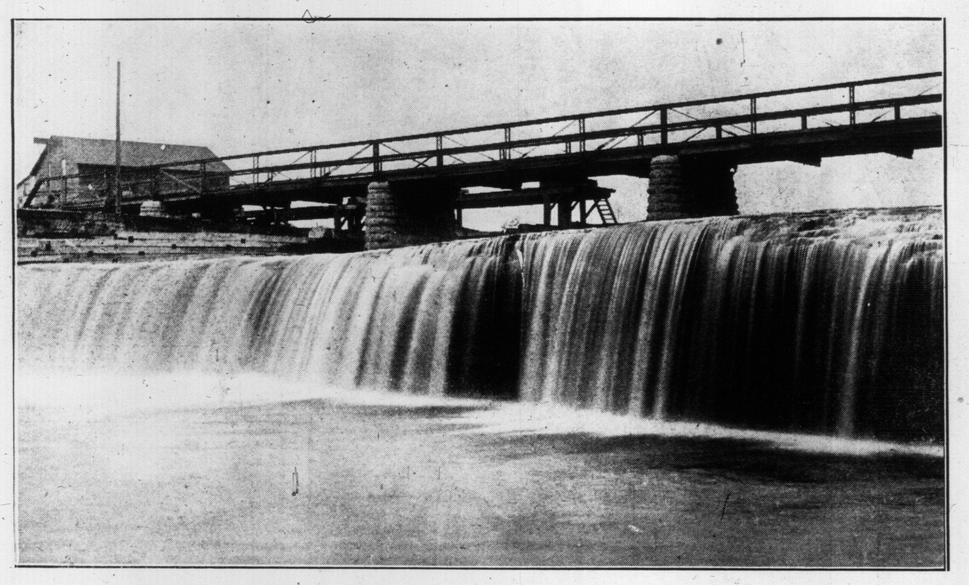
NATURAL BEAUTY SPOTS OF THE NORTHLAND—WOOD AND WATER PICTURES OF THE RUGGED WILD



THE START-OFF—BOATING SCENE ON LAKE STURGEON, A FAVORITE STRIP OF WATER WITH CAMPERS.

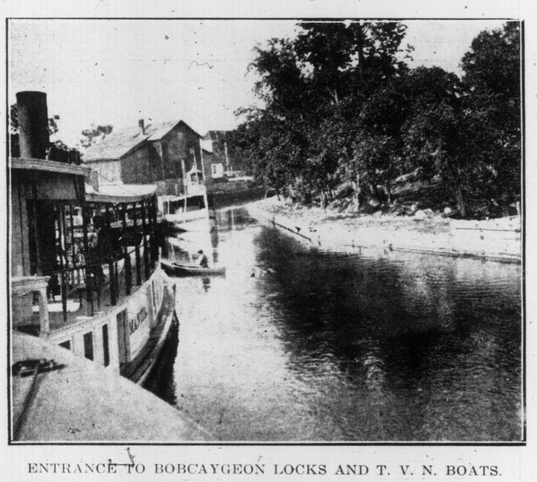


BEACHING THE CRAFT—CANOEISTS RETURNING TO CAMP AFTER AN EVENING ON THE WATER.

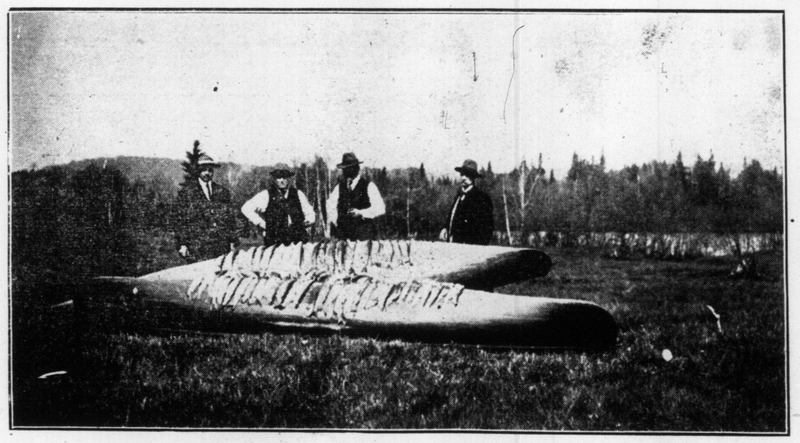


FENELON FALLS—A PRETTY DROP OF WATER, WHOSE MUSIC CAN BE HEARD FOR MILES.

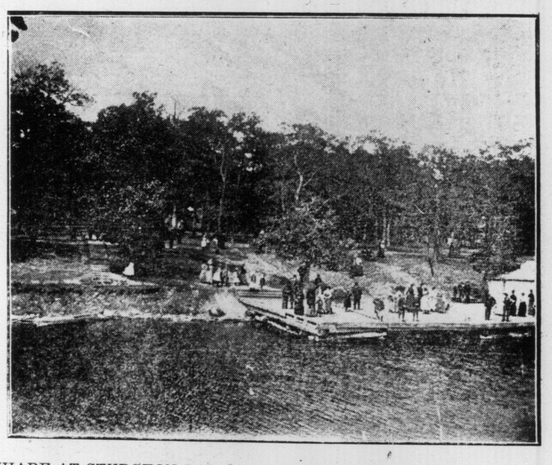
PARTING OF THE WAYS—A DIVIDING POINT IN FENELON RIVER—A STRIP OF BLUE WATER BE-TWEEN WHITE BANKS.



ENTRANCE TO BOBCAYGEON LOCKS AND T. V. N. BOATS.

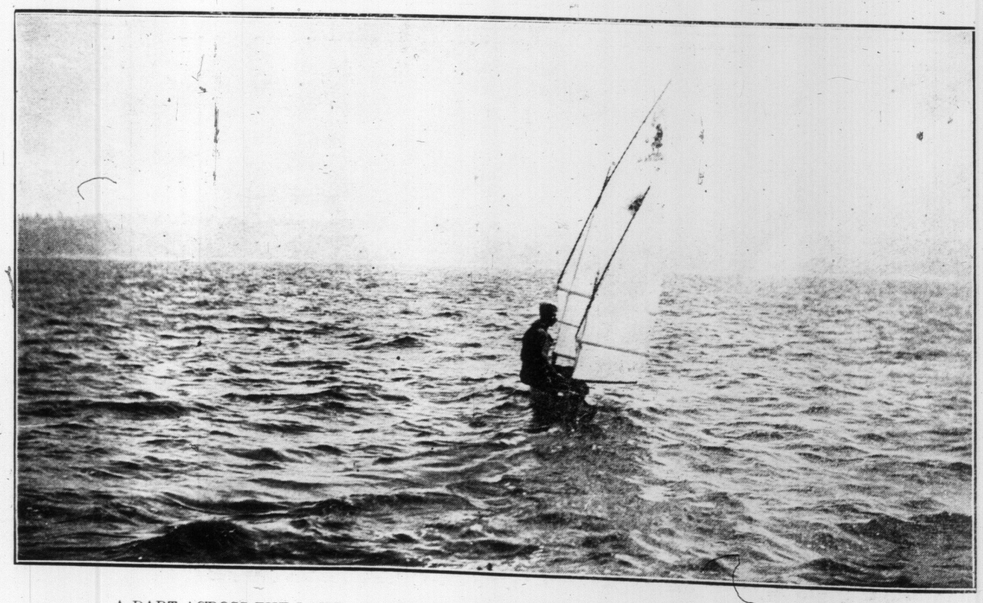


PARTY OF TORONTO RAILROAD MOGULS AND THEIR BIG CATCH OF PIKE AND BLACK BASS.



WHARF AT STURGEON POINT—AWAITING ARRIVAL OF MAIL BOAT.

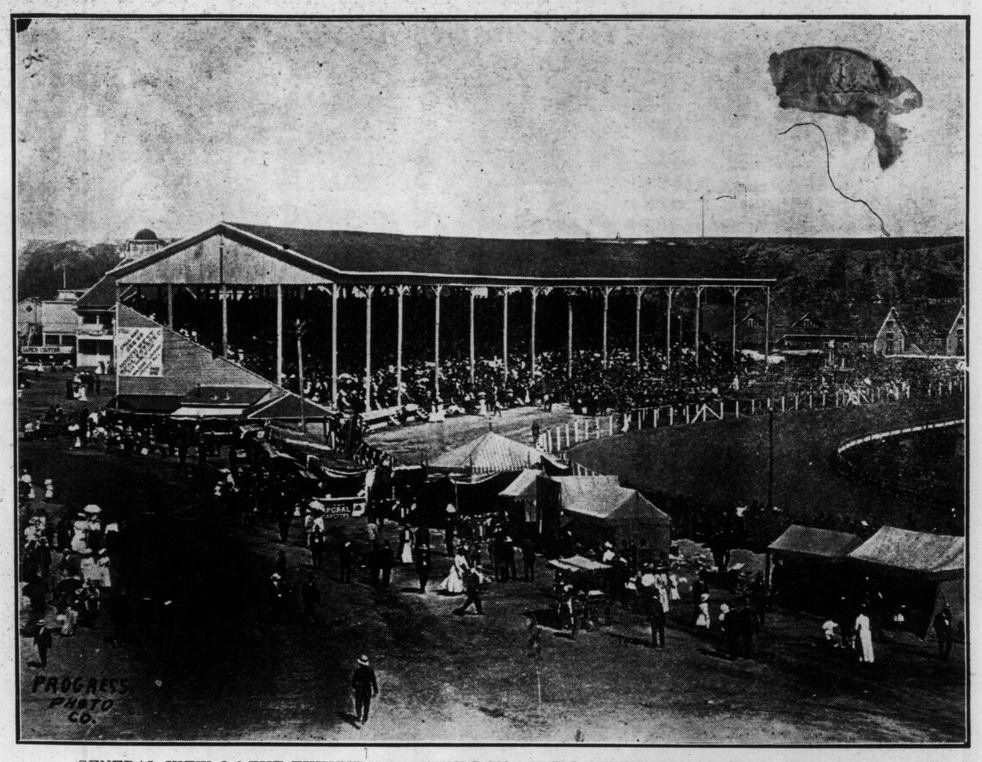
STURGEON POINT—A PICTURESQUE STRIP OF LAND, CROWNED WITH OAK AND BEECH TREES.



A DART ACROSS THE LAKE—CANOEISTS CROSSING KAWARTHA'S WATERS UNDER FULL SAIL.

SCENES FROM THE BIG EXHIBITION HELD IN CALGARY, ALBERTA, FROM JUNE 3 TO JULY 7.

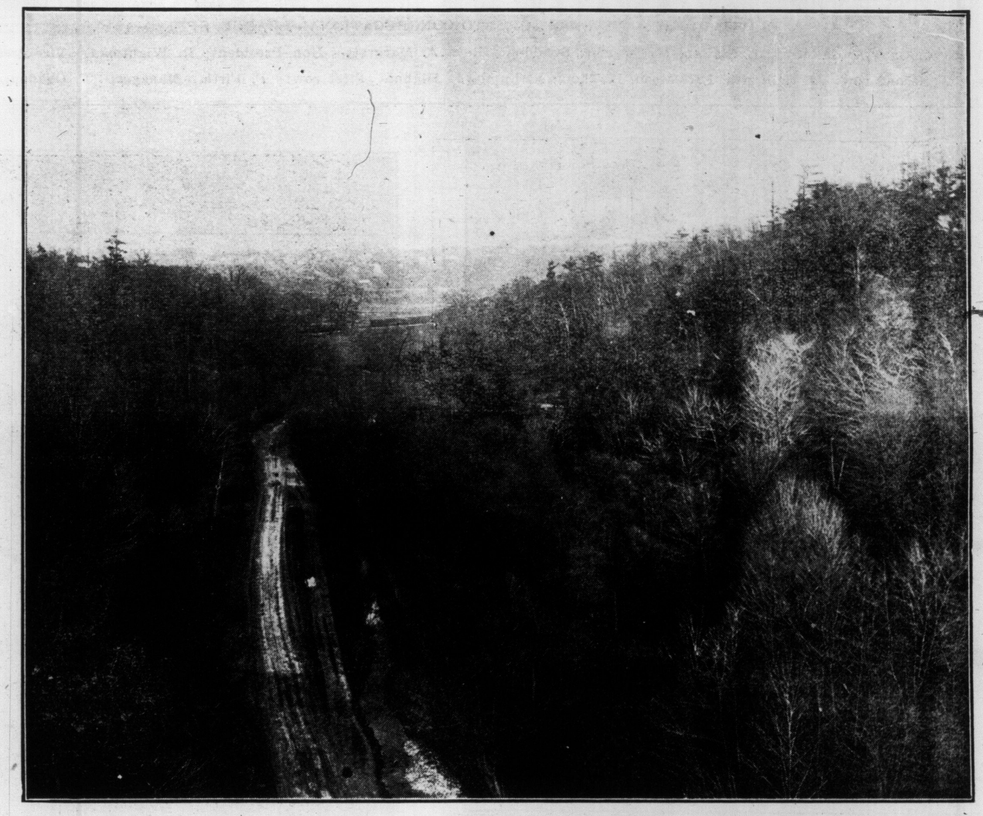
THE INDIAN WAS A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE FAIR—PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A PICTURESQUE GROUP WITNESSING THE REPRODUCTION OF "THE SIGNING OF THE TREAT



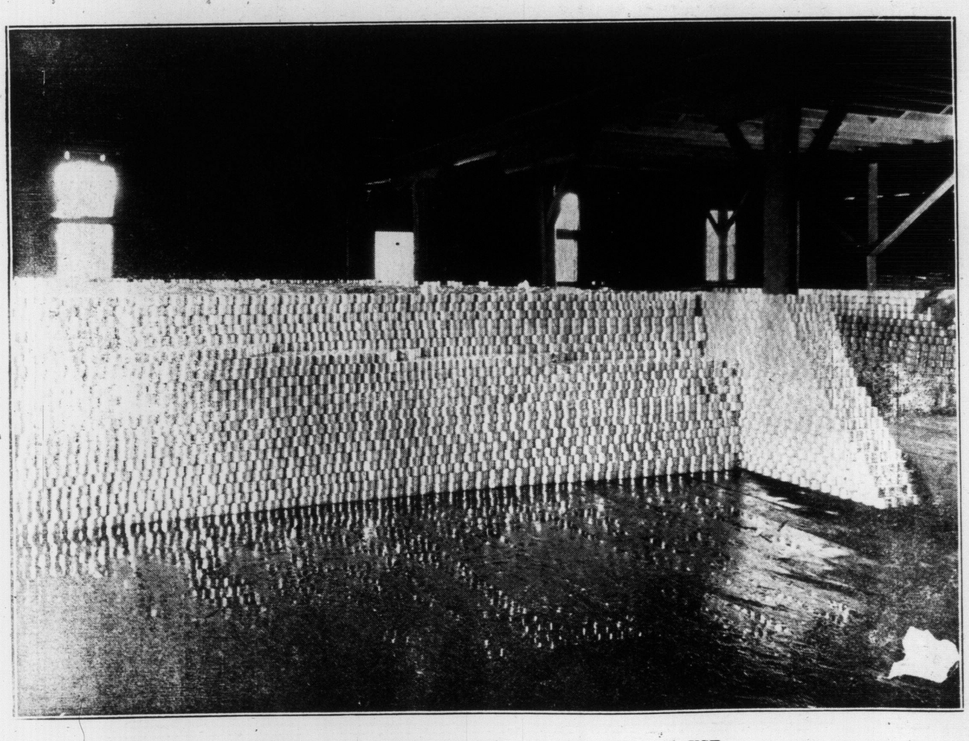
GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS ON A WELL-ATTENDED OCCASION—THE GRAND STAND IS BEING FILLED WITH LOVERS OF THE RACES.

WHY THE PEOPLE OF TORONTO SHOULD VOTE FOR THE VIADUCT

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROSEDALE RAVINE—EXAMINE IT CLOSELY—DOES THE BRIDGE IN ANY WAY DETRACT FROM THE BEAUTY OF THE LANDSCAPE?



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ROSEDALE RAVINE—IN YOUR OPINION WOULD A BRIDGE ACROSS IT SPOIL THE VIEW?

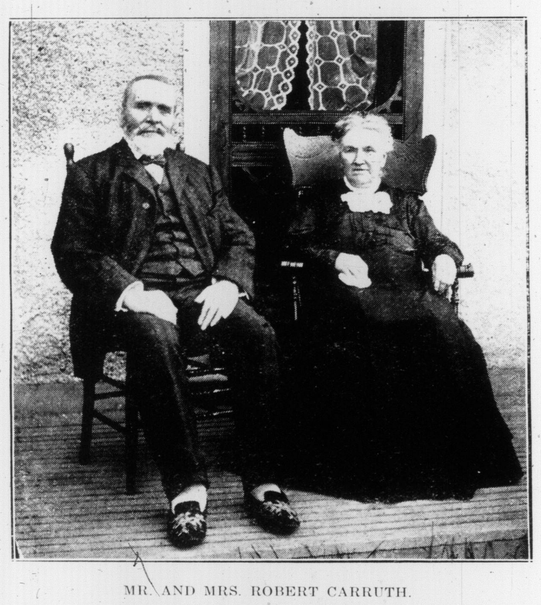


WHERE YOUR FAVORITE FISH IS PREPARED FOR USE.
What would first appear as an ornamental fence is in reality sixty thousand cans of British Columbia salmon, the result of three days' canning at New Westminster.

IN THE FRAGRANT HOP FIELD.
Hop ranch in British Columbia close beside the C. P. R.—The plant is very thrifty and yields splendid returns to those who cultivate it.

OLIVET A. F. C.—WINNERS TORONTO CONGREGATIONAL LEAGUE, SPRING, 1910.

Standing: J. Gaw, A. Galbraith, L. Statten, M. Gardner, President; Rev. A. Margrett, Hon.-President; R. Wightman, Vice-President; E. Collier, G. Lynch. Second row: J. Galbraith, F. Watson, L. Thom, R. Lumb, J. Highet. First row: F. Firth, Manager; F. Oakden, Captain; T. Gaw.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT CARRUTH.

Who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 5.

MISS LAURA R. CRAMER

Spirit medium, against whom relatives of Fenton J. Hurd of Greenwich, Conn., are bringing legal suit to recover $50,000 paid her by Mr. Hurd for acting as medium in furnishing him spirit messages from his dead wife. The case is unique and promises to be most sensational.

KENT COUNTY'S PRIZE BIG MAN.

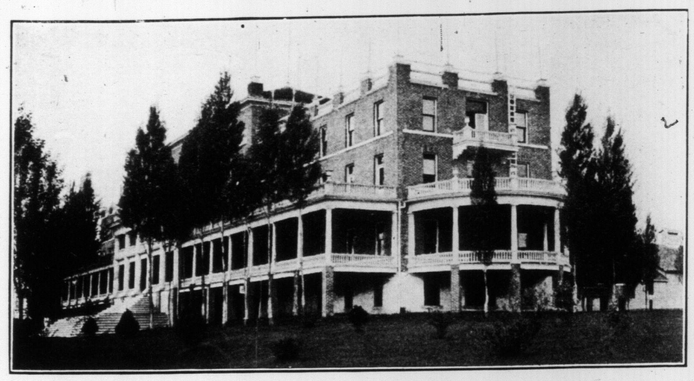
Mr. A. Merritt of Louisville, Ont. Mr. Merritt is twenty years of age, is in A 1 physical condition and tips the scales at 534 pounds.

IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Young Canada about to start on a morning ride.

BRANT PARK HOTEL and BUNGALOWS

BURLINGTON



Canada's leading central resort. High-class Modern Family Hotel. American and European plan. Furnished Bungalows for rent. Free Garage for Automobilists.

SPECIAL WEEK-END RATES. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

HOTEL BRANT, BURLINGTON

LITTLE DREAMER OF DREAMS.

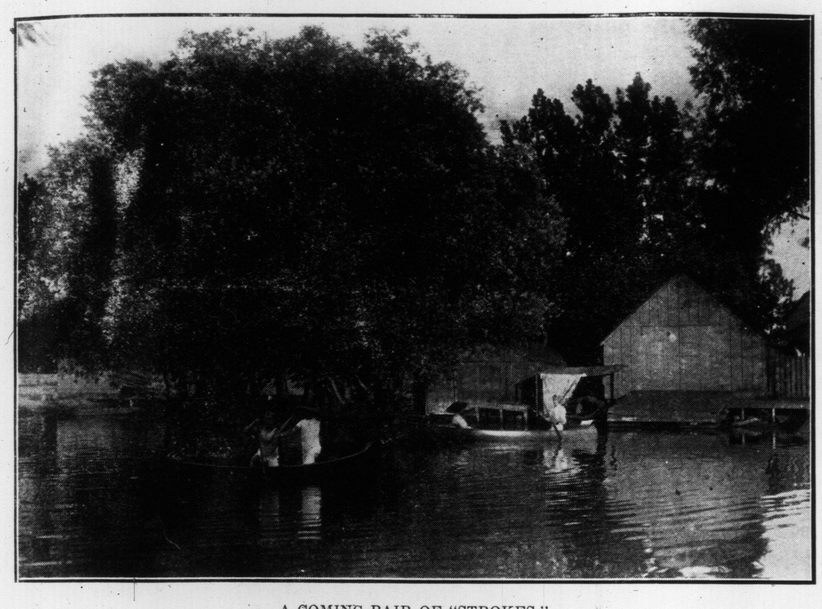
Summer lassie on the shore of a Canadian lake. She is planning her future and building a house of sand.

HAPPIEST "BUNCH" IN THE WORLD.

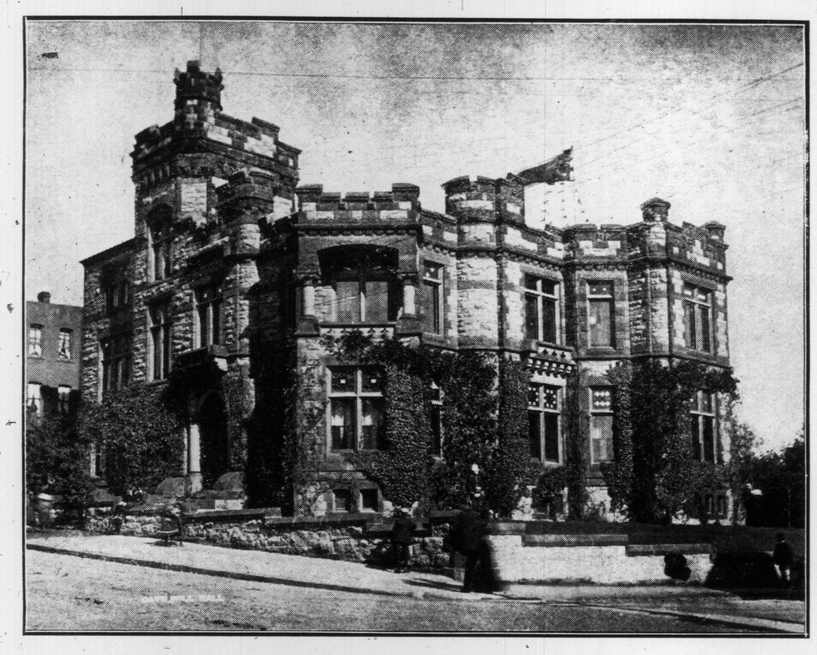
Merry party of Toronto young people enjoying the day at camp cookery. Just as they are about to attack the good things on the table they catch sight of Count de Lesseps.

"ONE OF US WILL HAVE TO SWING."

A yacht in close quarters on the channel at Centre Island, forced to "heave to" when almost under the stationary bridge.



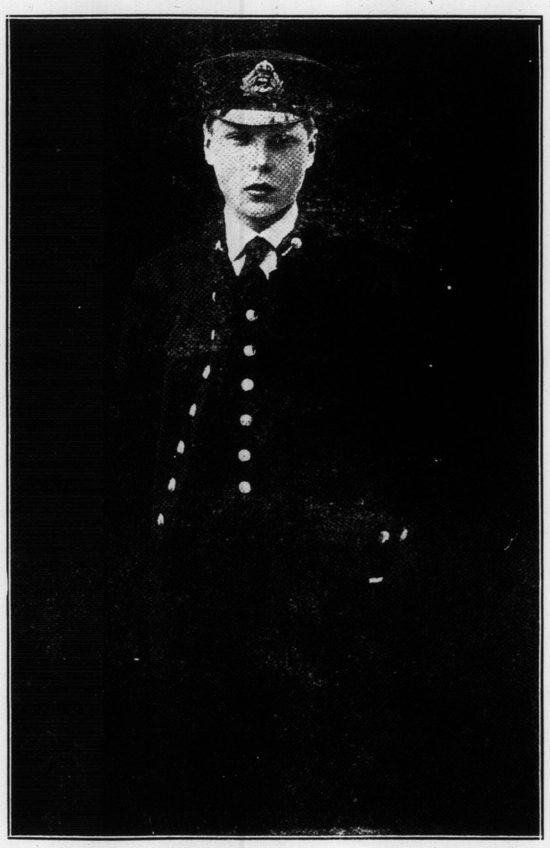
A COMING PAIR OF "STROKES."
Young canoeists leaving for an evening's sport on the Bay with the paddle.



CAVERHILL HALL, ST. JOHN. N. B.
The palace in which His Majesty King George the Fifth dwelt while visiting St. John in 1901.

"WILL YOU KINDLY BRING ON THE COFFEE?"
Picnic party at Long Branch about to partake of the crowning joys of the glad day off.

OUT FOR A STROLL.
Young man on his way to his music lesson.



THE NEWLY-CREATED PRINCE OF WALES.
On Thursday, June 23rd, the young prince celebrated his sixteenth birthday and the same day he was created Prince of Wales by the King.

A BUNCH OF WOOD VIOLETS.
Five little playmates spending the day at High Park.

RIGHT IN CLOVER.
Cattle, resting at noon-day in the shade of the pasture maples after a morning's feed on the hill-side.

WHERE THEY PRODUCE FISH, FOWL AND GOOD RER MEAT.
Remarkable display of game and meat in the splendid city market at St. John, N. B., centre of a great farming population.

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN THE CANADIAN WILDS

Just a few hours' journey from your home--away from the heat, grime and dust of the city or the crowding and many discomforts of the seashore. Enjoy the cool rejuvenating atmosphere peculiar to the high wooded lands surrounding

Lake Temiskaming

A beautiful stretch of water, studded with wooded islands of all sizes. Canoeing and fishing--the clear water of the lake abounding in choice specimens of the finny tribe--can be enjoyed by all at a very moderate cost.

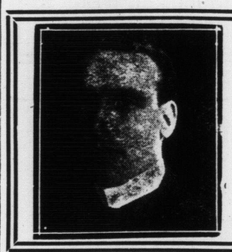
Accommodations can be had with all the conveniences of a New York City Hotel, from $12.00 a week up, at

THE BELLEVUE HOTEL

Charmingly situated, amid trees and shrubbery on the shore of the lake. Bowling on the Green and Alleys; Golf; Lawn Tennis; Billiards; Dancing; Gasoline Launches for trips on the lakes. Ice-cold Laurentian water piped from springs in the hills; hot and cold water on all floors; sanitary conveniences; electric lighting; modern in every way; just the place to spend a delightful vacation. Pleased to send full information and handsomely illustrated booklet.

Write "THE MANAGER" BELLEVUE HOTEL, TEMISKAMING P.O., QUEBEC, CANADA

Open for season 1910 June 20th.
Boats leave the Hotel Dock daily for the famous Cobalt Silver Belt, calling at Haileybury, Liskeard, and intervening points.



T. HARLAND FUDGE
Solo Baritone
Concerts, Recitals, etc.
Terms and Dates, Address Studio,
STANDARD BANK CHAMBERS
155 KING STREET EAST
Long Distance Phones, Main 1832 Beach 17

SHREDDED WHEAT

With fresh raspberries and cream. Delicious—well rather!

Heat biscuit in oven to restore crispness, crush a cavity in top and fill with berries, pour cream over it and sugar to taste. Just try it.

Sold by all grocers, 13c. a carton, two for 25c. 2259

OUTING NECKWEAR

in all the popular club colors—for neglige wear

SWORD BEST BY TEST NECKWEAR

Sold By the Leading Furnishers

LOOK FOR THE LABEL

THE SWORD NECKWEAR CO., Limited
TORONTO

FOR ALCOHOLIC AND DRUG ADDICTIONS
Keeley Cure
1253 DUNDAS ST. TORONTO

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

Its richness and exquisite flavor give an added deliciousness to homemade "sweets" and dainties. Be sure you get **COWAN'S** — the cocoa with the Maple Leaf Label.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO. 133

Meyers' Parlors

At Sunnyside are more popular every year.
FISH DINNERS are served from 12 to 2 and 5 to 8 p.m. DAILY.

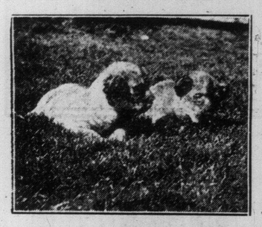
"Tambowie"
High-Class Scotch Whiskey
Renowned the World Over
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Perkins, Ince & Co.

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE
(5 -57 QUEEN ST. WEST
Phone Main 2581.

Practiced on Advertisements.

As we came away from the academy this year we felt there was more hope for English art than there has been for many years, for there are several painters who cannot only paint a face and arrange a characteristic pose, but who can also paint the garments of the wearer with something like fidelity even down to the inclusion of buttons and buttonholes.—Tailor and Cutter.

ALL THE WORLD'S A PICNIC PARTY.
A portion of the many who attended The World's picnic at Long Branch on Monday last. The crowd is being called in for lunch. Unfortunately many "stray-aways" did not return in time to have their "pictures took."



Baby lions of the Zoo enjoying the sunshine.

CAPT. JOHN A. MACDONALD, AUTHOR OF "TROUBLOUS TIMES IN CANADA," A HISTORY OF THE FENIAN RAIDS OF 1866-70.

Every Woman Endeavors To Look Well -It's Only Natural

To do so effectively she simply must have proper corset advice.

Does she get that from salespeople at the ordinary Ready-to-Wear Corset Sections? More likely she is talked into wearing the nearest thing to a perfect fitting corset from what is in stock. There's only one remedy for this and that is to be measured by our experts for a pair of

Woolnough Tailored-to-Order CORSETS

$3.50, $6, $10

Fit, durability, comfort and style are the result—and at no more than you are asked to pay for many brands of wear corsets. Then, why not call and consult our corsetiers — leave your order? It will be finished in a day if necessary and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for Catalogue — Order Forms and Samples.

Woolnough Corsetiers 104 King W.

RIGGING OUT HIS BRIG.
Young Toronto sailor putting his ship in sailing trim.

Buying Drugs
is a matter of confidence

Hundreds of people buy their drugs and medicines at Hooper's because they know that the element of chance does not enter into the deal at all. They are certain that whatever they buy there is right—there is no question in their minds about it at all, and their confidence is not misplaced—It is extremely important to have medicines pure and potent, and to buy where quality is the first consideration. If you have a prescription to fill we will send for it and deliver the medicine.

Hooper's
The Quality Drug Store
83 King St. West.
Phone Main 536.

Get Your Face Cured

Don't go about with a wretched complexion when you can have it as it should be, clear, pure and fine.

PIMPLES and BLOTCHES yield quickly to our wonderful

Home Treatment

Don't you want to be one of the thousands it has cured? Positively no failure. Consultation invited at office or by mail—no expense.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, etc., eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. Using depilatories, pumice stone, etc., only make the growth worse. We invite consultation at office or by letter. Satisfaction assured in all our work. Fifteen years of success. Send, call or 'phone for booklet "C".

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
61 College Street Toronto.
ESTABLISHED 1892.

"HOW'S THAT FOR A CATCH?"
Little angler and her big fish dipped from the "briny."

Bungalow For Sale

$3,000—Attractive California style Bungalow on the banks of the River Credit, twelve miles from Toronto. Six rooms and attic, hardwood floor, massive rustic stone fireplace. Colonial verandah, stone terrace. Fronts on Streetsville Gravel Road and runs back to river, which is here eighteen feet deep. Distance about eight hundred yards from the lake. Street cars, G. T. R. station, Mississauga Golf Club, all quarter to half mile distant. Lot 100x500. Deep well. House plastered and suitable for summer or winter. Commutation fare on G.T.R. eight cents to Toronto.

ENOCH THOMPSON,
LIMITED
133 BAY ST., TORONTO

Nothing is quite so embarrassing as

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

bobbing up and down.
Do you know that a set which has ceased to set well can be

REFASHIONED

and adapted to the altered condition of the mouth? I specialize this work and save you the expense of a new set.

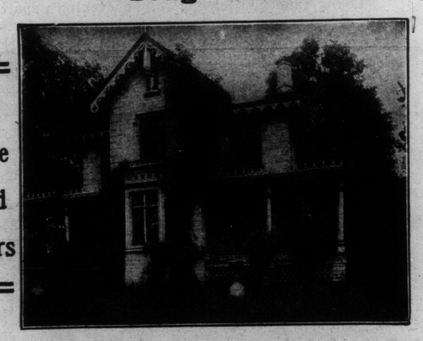
Dr. W. A. Brethour
DENTIST
250 Yonge Street
(Over Sellers-Gough)

DECOYING.
Bathing in the warm waters of Lake Ontario.

COCK-O-THE-NORTH WINS ANOTHER PRIZE FOR THE COWAN COMPANY.
The above cut is a very good picture of Cock-'o-the-North, the Cowan Company delivery horse, which this year won first prize in the Open Air Horse Parade on Dominion Day.
This is the fourth time that this horse and outfit has been a prize winner at the same annual event and the beautiful silver cup shown in the hands of Mr. Samuel Beal, his driver, was the prize won this year.

We Can Positively Cure Liquor and Drug Habits

We Have Cured Others



We Can Cure You

WE ENTIRELY REMOVE THE CRAVING AND GUARANTEE A CURE IN FROM TWO TO SIX WEEKS. CHARGES ACCORDINGLY, TERMS REASONABLE. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. CORRESPONDENCE PRIVATE. DR. McBRIDE.

THE DR. McBRIDE SANITARIUM
No. 19 YATES STREET, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

QUICK, CHEAP and EASY GAS COOKING

Can only be obtained from Gas Ranges of high standard in quality and efficiency. Our educational plans will mean money-saving to you. **We want you to learn all you can about gas,** and about gas appliances. We believe you can save many a dollar and many an hour's time, also remain a lasting customer of the Gas Company, if you fully understand the management of your gas appliances. We do not wish to lose any customer, whether big or little, and it will be to our mutual advantage if our customers can only get to understand the nature and use of gas. Gas is the cheapest and safest fuel known for household purposes. It is both clean and handy. Purchase one of our **Gas Saving Gas Ranges,** and see how quickly they will prove their worth. Ours cost a little more than a good many others, but they're worth it. If you haven't the money to pay for a range in full, then let us know, and we will arrange terms at cash prices. Decide now. Do not put off until to-morrow. He who hesitates seldom performs.

DEMONSTRATION AND SHOWROOM
CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
45 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. PHONE MAIN 1933
The Gas Company's Service is Good Service

Cheese Improves With Age.

From The Scientific American.

Newspapers report that in the Alpine regions of the Swiss cantons of Vaud and Valais cheese makers will keep their products for years. They assert that cheese improves with age. At Les Ormonts, in the Canton of Vaud, it is customary to make special cheeses for certain family feasts. They are tagged with explanatory labels and eaten several years later at other feasts or even at funerals. Often such cheeses are bequeathed from one generation to another as family souvenirs.

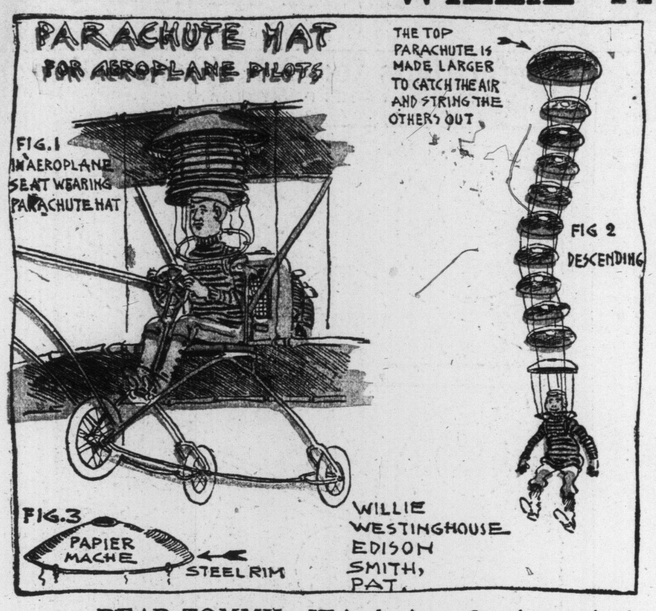
Recently at Les Ormonts in a concealed shelter there was discovered a cheese dating from 1785. It was as hard as a rock and had to be cut with a saw. It is reported to have tasted good.

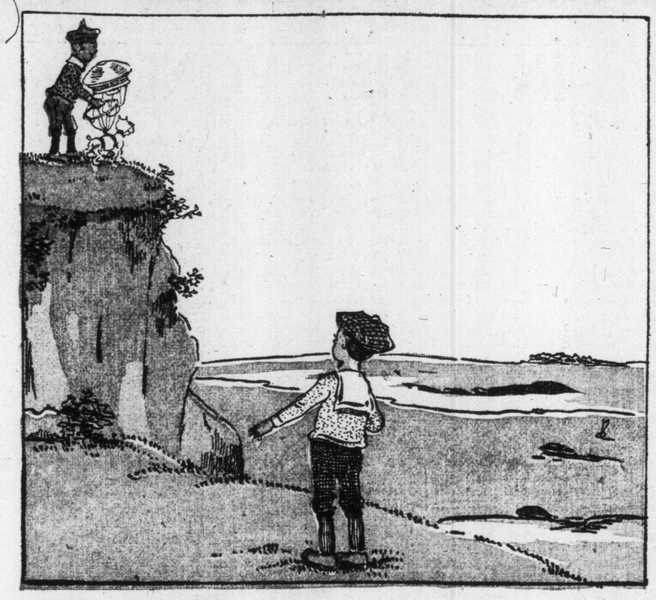
"MISSED, BY GUM!"
Batting scene at the recent baseball game at the Island Stadium, between Toronto and Buffalo. Note the tense attitude of the players and the umpire.

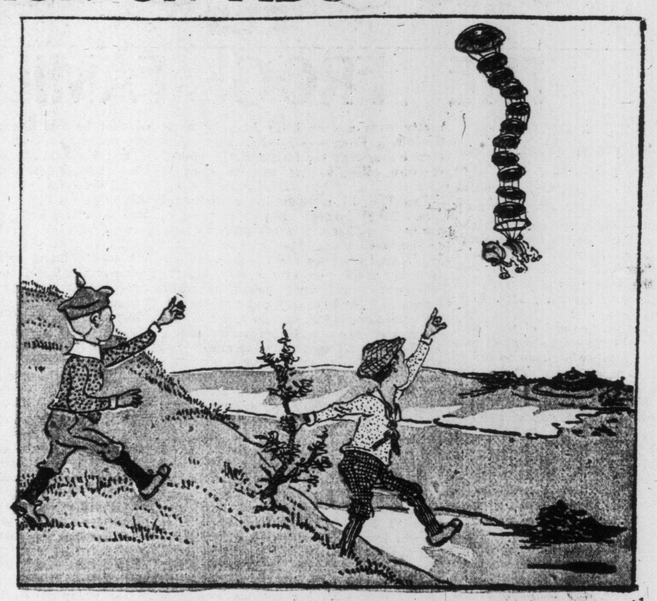
"LOW BRIDGE, DUCK!"
The ball may get beyond the batter, but the catcher never allows it to escape him. The game is one that gives the nerve and eye excellent training.

The Toronto Sunday World

WILLIE TRIES HIS LATEST INVENTION ON FIDO

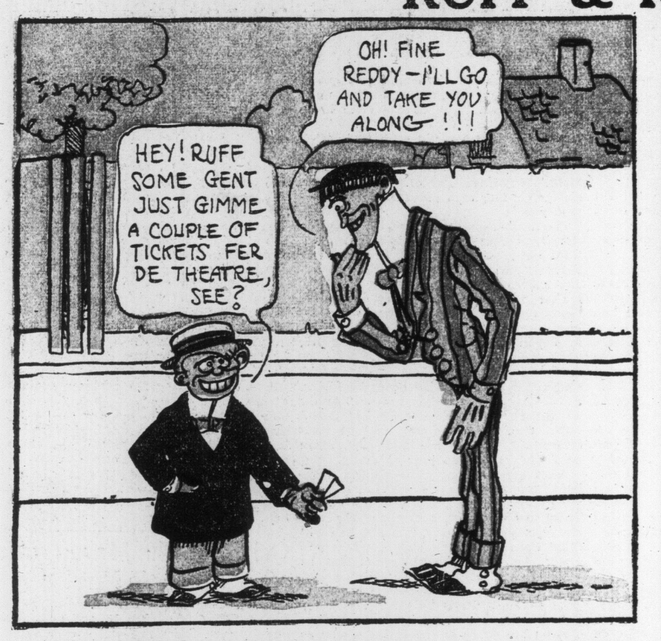






DEAR TOMMY: We're having a fine time up in the mountains. Johnny Jones is here, too. Last week I invented a new kind of a parachute. Johnny and I took it up on the bluff to try it. We sent Fido down on it, and he landed on top of Mr. Jones, who was out fishing with Papa. My, what a scolding we got! Yours, etc., WILLIE.

RUFF & REDDY—THEY TAKE IN A SHOW



OUR YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

THE FROG FAMILY IN THE POND

BY HELENA DAVIS.

Croak! Croak! Croak! Croak! Croak!

To the Boy and Girl sitting on a fallen log on the bank of the Pond, the above vocal sounds made by Mr. Frog meant nothing more than idle vocalizing. But had the Boy and Girl known the Frog language they would have understood the meaning of the five "croaks" that came in base notes from the edge of the water. Mr. Frog was calling to his wife, Mrs. Frog. The good lady had gone to call on some neighbors at the farther end of the pond, and during her absence something had happened which caused her husband to call to her to come home at once. The "something" was a heavy stone which had just been thrown into the pond and which had hit little Greenback Frog, son of the Mr. and Mrs. Frog of this story. And the blow had hurt the little fellow's leg very badly, and Mr. Frog, like all husbands and fathers, wanted the mamma Frog to come at once and assist him in dressing their little son's hurt. So, "croak, croak, croak," rang out over the clear water of the pond.

And on the fallen log near to the bank sat the Boy and the Girl, enjoying a very cruel sport. It was from the hands of Boy that the stone had fallen, for he had his companion were busy throwing at the frogs in the water.

"Ah, there is another frog. Hurry and hit it!" Thus cried the Girl to the Boy. And so they, continued their sport, and pretty soon a dear little frog, by name Greenback Frog, was severely hurt. And then it was that the father of the injured creature called to his wife to come at stones had they caught sight of her.

And like all mothers, poor frightened Mrs. Frog hurried home as fast as she could go, keeping in the shadow of the moss-covered stones that grew beside the pond. And the trees and tall grasses sheltered her from view of the Boy and the Girl who would have pelted her with stones had theuy caught sight of her.

On reaching her own home, which was the cosiest place underneath a preat projecting rock all covered with moss, and which was only two inches from the water in which the Frog family loved to bathe and disport themselves, Mrs. Frog found little Grenback crying from pain. He was not saying "Oh, mamma, I have been hurt so badly! Oh, oh! oh, oh!" like children cry. He was calling out a series of sad little croaks, each particular croak sounding exactly like the other croaks to the human ear. But to the Frog ear each particular croak meant something like this: "I have been hit by a huge rock thrown from a monster on the bank Had it hit my head it would have killed me, Mamma. Oh, how the stone bruised and tore my ankle!"

Mrs. Frog with her anxious husband's aid soon had the little Greenback's injured ankle bound up with a broad, soft blade of grass, with some healing clay underneath it. And little Greenback declared that he felt like going to sleep now, and resting. So, in his cozy bed he crawled and was soon fast asleep, his loving mother sitting beside him.

"I'll drop down the Pond and get something nice for our son to eat on his waking," said Mr. Frog. And kissing his wife and sleeping son he hurried away. But hardly had he left the sheltering roof of his secure house when splash! went a stone in the water close to his head. Mr. Frog dodged into the shadow of a fallen log just in time to save himself from another stone which went splash! nearer to him than did the first, just missing him by a hair. "Ah, saved from those horrible monsters," he said "I'll creep down the pond under the grass and not risk the open again." And this he was doing when another and a greater splash came, jarring the very log under which Mr. Frog had taken shelture and causing a tremendous commotion over the whole pond But this time it was not a mere stone which struck the water with such force! It was the body of one of the "monsters" who had been throwing stones at the harmless and defenceless frogs. It was the Boy who had lost his balance while bending over to catch a glimpse of a poor little hopping creature that he might pelt it with stones. When the Boy fell headlong in the water his sister set up a loud cry for help. "Help, brother is drowning!" she cried with all her strength. "Help! Help!"

And from the water came the bellowing of the floundering Boy, who was more frightened than hure, for the water in the pond was no where over his head. But, like all cruel boys, he was a coward, and at the first danger to himself, bellowed and screeched in a most disgusting manner. While menacing the life of harmless little frogs he had gloated over their danger and laughed loudly when he struck the poor little Greenback. But now, unhurt, and floundering in water not quite to his shoulders, he bellowed forth wildly, joining his voice so that of his sister.

It chanced that a young man was walking through the woods when the Boy fell into the Pond, and he heard the calls for help. Hurrying to the spot where the Girl was jumping up and down excitedly on the bank, he saw the Boy in the water. "Why don't you wade out, lad?" he called to the frightened Boy. 'Th'e water isn't deep enough to harm you!"

Thus assurred the cowardly Boy stood upright on his feet and rubbed the water and pondmoss from his face. "Oh," he wailed, "I'm going to die! Oh, call to Mamma and Papa to come for me!"

"You're a foolish little 'fraid cat.'" laughed the young man. "Come, walk out of the pond."

The Boy did as ordered and found he was not hurt at all. But he was uncomfortably wet and his shoes were filled with water. When he reached the bank the young man asked how he happened to fall into the Pond.

"I was flinging rocks at the frogs," explained the Boy, spitting water from his mouth and gulping. "I was standing on that log there and it turned with me and I went head over heels into the deepest water I ever saw."

"Ah, ha," said the young man, looking the Boy over. "And so you met with your tumble while trying to injure the frogs! Well, had I known that I would not have come so hurriedly in answer to your cries for help. And had I seen you go into the water over your head I should not have hurried to save you, for you were engaged in a cruel pastime when the accident happened. And you did not get as much as you deserved. You have been a bad fellow, injuring—or trying to injure—other creatures, wrose right to live is an great as your own. So, run along home and tell your mother what a bad fellow you have been and ask her forgiveness. And then get on your knees and ask your Creator—who also created the little frogs—to forgive you. Then maybe you will be a better boy in future. You must learn the lesson of Charity and Kindness before you can ever be successful in life or have true friends. Everyone dislikes a selfish, cruel child."

Both the Boy and the Girl stood with drooping head, their faces flushed with shame. The Girl at last spoke: "We'll promise never to throw stones at the frogs again, Sir."

"Yes, I'll never do so again," agreed the Boy, still keeping his eyes bent on the ground. "I guess it was wrong for me to do as I was doing when I fell into the Pond, and that was sent on me by way of punishment. I'll tell Mamma all about it, and—if she thinks I deserve it. I'll go to bed without my supper. I hope I really didn't hurt any of those little crokers, Sir."

"Well, in future be quite sure that you do not hurt them," said the young man. "An now I'll be on my way, and shall believe you a repentant boy, sorry for his past wickedness. Good-day to you both."

The Boy and Girl stood looking after the young man till he was lost to view behind some trees; then they turned slowly homeward. And as they walked along, he Boy dripping and most uncomfortable, they resolved never, never to injure a harmless living thing again.

And in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Frog great preparations for a party were going on, for little Greenback had awakened, feeling quite himself again, but not able to go out to play with his comrades, the other little frogs. So the happy and indulgent parents had planned to have a party for him that evening, and had sent out invitations to all Greenback's little friends to come just as the full moon was peeping through the trees at herself in the Pond. And they felt not afraid, for Mr. Frog and many of his friends had seen the Boy in the Pond and had heard his frantic cries for help, and later had overheard every word said by the young man to their cruel tormenter, and knew that the "monsters" would not return to annoy them again. You see, they could understand the young man, the Boy and the Girl, much better than the Boy and the Girl could understand them. And it made them feel very happy and secure when the two children promised never to throw stones at them again.

And so it happened that peace and contentment reigned in the Pond, and that no other children ever came there to throw stones at the dear, lively little frogs, for the story of the Boy's experience got about, and the lesson he learned was applied to the other children in the neighborhood.

"Help! Brother is drowning!" she cried with all her strength. "Hel p! Help!"

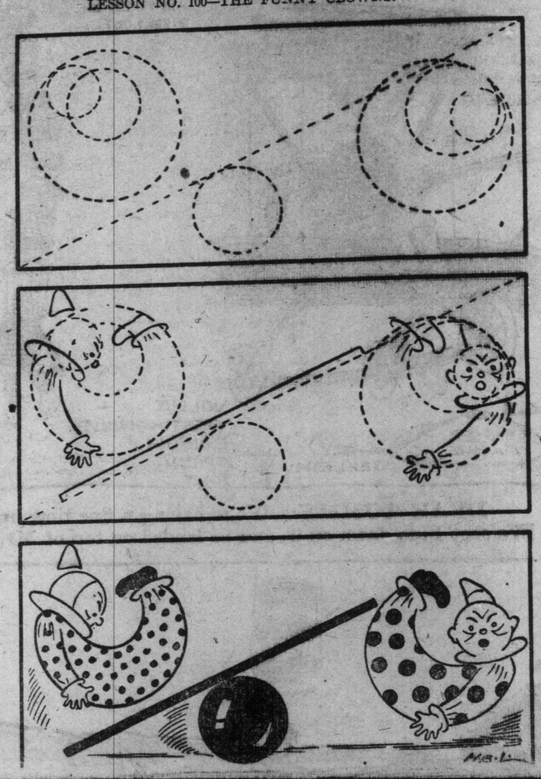
Who Was It?

A queer little man
In a funny old hat
Passed down the road one day;
We watched for him early,
We watched for him late,
But he must have gone off to stay.

For the queer little man
In the funny old hat
Never came back our way,
And that is the reason
We all supposed
That he had gone off to stay.

Helpful Hints for Our Young Artists

LESSON NO. 100—THE FUNNY CLOWNS.



WHAT WAS APPRECIATED.

It was in returning thanks for the brandied peaches from an Ontario grocer at Thanksgiving time that the appreciative parson said from the pulpit: "I wish publicly at this time to thank Robert Smithers for his generous present of brandied peaches. I appreciate the peaches and thank him for these, but I more particularly appreciate the spirit in which they were sent?"

A Fortunate Youngster

Queen Wilhelmina's baby, heir-apparent to the throne of Holland, is the most fortunate youngster in the world when it comes to a matter of covering his pink toes. An American firm has just manufactured several pairs of shoes for him; one pair out of a piece of goods of the queen's wedding gown; one of cloth of gold; another of cloth of silver, and still another pair of the very finest patent calf and cloth of silver.

Beautiful silks and brocaded satins that cost $100 per yard were used. The latter pair of shoes are tiny carriage boots. Satin brocade in ecru and white fur were used in connection with the patent calf. Each style of shoe for this spring of nobil ity is made in three colors, pink, white and blue.

Our Puzzle Corner

CHARADE.

My first is a food
We all like to eat;
It should never be sour,
But always sweet.
My second is an insect,
Both dark and small,
'Tis common in all countries
And well known to all.
My two joined together
Just one word will be,
And it flies in the meadows
Both happy and free.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Charade—Springtime. 1, Spring; 2, Time.

Zigzag Puzzle—Money. Cross-words: 1, Man; 2, Hat; 3, Fan; 4 Net; 5, You.

Unique Letter Puzzles:—1, Too wise you are, too wise you be; I see you are too wise for me. 2, You sigh for a cipher but I sigh for thee; Oh, sigh for no cipher, but oh, sigh for me; then let my cipher thy cipher be; and give sigh for I sigh for thee.

Beheadings—1, Clean-lean; 2, Plate-late; 3, Mice-ice.

Rebus—Ben and Tom went fishing one morning. When they reached the river they saw it was dry.

REBUS.

ZIGZAG PUZZLE.

This zigzag contains seven words of four letters each. If the words are rightly guessed and written one below another their zigzag letters, beginning with the upper left-hand letter and ending with the lower left-hand letter, will spell a game much enjoyed by children. The crosswords are: 1, Something which looks very pretty over a little girl's ear; 2, The name of a central state; 3, A city dwelling; 4, To be afraid; 5, Something used for catching animals; 6, The way a lazy person likes to be; 7, Something we always have in pairs.

CURTAILINGS.

1. Curtail to be foolish and giddy and leave part of a window.
2. Doubly curtail to wrangle and make a loud noise and leave a shellfish.
3. Doubly curtail a tool used by carpenters in their work and leave a little bird.

BEHEADINGS.

1. Behead an article of dress worn by both ladies and gentlemen and get that which cannot be bought, but which is worth more than anything else in the world. 2. Behead a modern small musical instrument. 3. Behead to dash noisly together and leave a whip.

LETTER PUZZLE.

My whole of six letters is a kind of tree. My 1, 2, 4, 6 form a desire. My 4, 5, 6, form a kernel. My 3, 2, 1 form something by which we are governed.

ABOUT PEANUTS

Even if it were not for the circus America would eat more peanuts than any other country. The demand for the nuts has never been fully supplied. During the years 1907 and 1908 Japan exported 17,000,000 pounds of peanuts and the greater portion of them came to the United States. Many localities in the southern part of the United States are devoted almost exclusively to the raising of peanuts and yet the demand is much above the supply.

The May-Man

When the moon is rising,
During th' month o' May,
Children love to watch it,
And leave their sport and play.

For in the moon, so glorious,
The old May-Man is seen;
And if you count your fingers
And say "Red, white and green,"

And keep your eyes upon him,
Your wish will then come true;
For the moon's old May-Man
Will do all he can do

To bring your heart's dear wishes
And make your May-time bright,
If you will only ask him
When you see him rise at night.

THE CHILDREN AND THE KNIGHT

BY WILLIAM WALLACE, JR.

The children had gone to England to pay a visit to their great-grandfather. And it was their first time to leave their New World home. Their father had left his native land—England—when a mere boy, to seek his fortunes in the great United States of North America. And now that he was a well-to-do merchant, residing in a western city, he had decided that his two sons and one daughter should visit the old home. And thither they had gone, accompanied by their American mother, a sweet, lovable lady. The father, being so occupied with his business, could not go with his wife and children, but promised to "run over" for them before the summer was spent and to bear them company homewards across the Atlantic.

But I must tell you the names of the children. There were Percy and Lewis, named for the grandfather and great-grandfather, and Julia, named for grandmother. Percy was the eldest of the three, being 12 years old. Lewis was seven. And they were the best of playfellows, Julia entered into all the sports of her brothers.

After arriving at the old manor house of their ancestors, the children were constantly busy asking questions about the many interesting things they saw there. There were the long, dark halls full of portraits and armor. The first were of the ancestors and the last had been worn by them when in battle. The children never tired of looking at these relics of the past generations of their blood, and the old footman—Parker, aged 70—would not only answer all their questions, but would vouchsafe much information to them besides. One day, while examining an entire set of splendid armor (of tremendous weight) Percy asked of old Parker: "Which of our ancestors wore this, Parker? He must have been a very big, strong man to have carried all this on his body while fighting."

"Ah, that was worn by—by—why, that was worn by Sir Percy, the first of the name and the builder of this hall," replied Parker, scratching his head to assist in calling up his faded memory. "Yes, Sir Lewis Percy wore that armor. And he wore it in a good cause. He fought for his king, lads."

"Where you here then?" asked Julia innocently. Both the boys laughed, but old Parker shook his head sadly: "No, Miss Julia, I was not. But I wish I might have been, for those were wondrous times when Sir Lewis Percy lived here. He had this hall built—one wing at a time. Half of it was completed during his lifetime, which covered 75 years. His son, John Percy, was what we call a spendthrift, and ran the place greatly in debt. He almost ruined it, Miss Julia. But his son walked in a different path, and again the old hall and the broad acres bloomed with thrift. He was—let me see—he was Adam Lewis Percy, your grandfather, many, many times removed. Ah, he was a great man too, but not so great as his grandfather."

Just then Parker saw his master arriving by the big gate in front of the house and hastened away to serve him. The old gentleman, now in his ninetieth year, had been for a drive about the park and the children's mother had accompanied him.

"Ah, still studying the portraits of your forefathers, my children," said the dear old man as he observed the attentive faces of his great-grandchildren in the hall. "But on such a day you would better be romping in the park, rowing on the river or out in the garden helping the gardener. It's gloomy in this old, dark hall for children, particularly American children. They have so much sunlight and fresh winds over in the New World, and never have any old places—musty from generations of use—like this manor."

"Oh, grandfather, we love this hall," cried Percy. "Parker has been telling us the history of this armor." And Percy designated the suit of armor which had interested them so much.

The aged grandfather shook his head knowingly. "Yes, yes, Parker, like his old master, lives too much in the past. But the young blood will rouse us to the present day. It is good to have children about, I can tell you." And the old gentleman chuckled in a merry way. Then resuming, "And did Parker tell you about the story o fthat particular suit of armor—the story as it has been handed down from one generation to another in the servants' hall?"

"Oh, no, sir," said Lewis and Percy in a breath. "May we have the story from him, sir?"

"Tut, tut, you'd better be in the garden, having old Hoe-andSpades (the name grandfather applied to his aged gardener) telling you about cabbages and cucumbers, my children. Musty armor—hundreds of years old—can hold no interest for boys and girls of the twentieth century."

But the boys and the girl of the twentieth century thought differently on the subject, and after their mother and their great-grandfather had gone to the library, where two callers awaited them, Percy suggested that they go to the outer hall, where they could see old Parker dozing on a comfortable bench, and ask him to relate the story of the armor of Sir Lewis Percy.

The old man was as eager to tell the story as the children were to listen to it, and son the three little Americans were seated about him, paying the closest attention.

"Well, this is the story which I got from my mother, the housekeeper here during her lifetime. And she got it from her father, the gardener here at the hall a generation before. And he had the story from the old butler, who lived here at the time my grandfather was a lad. And so the story came, from one generation on to another. And," the old man looked keenly at the children. "I don't doubt a word of it. It is said that one certain nights—usually during wartimes—the spirit of Sir Lewis Percy returns to this hall and enters his old suit of armor. And the story goes that he takes sword in hand and goes out at the Postern Gate, riding away on his milk-white steed, and that he seeks out the English Army and takes command for a night—if there be a night conflict, but if not, he gives advice to the officers. And ere the dawn he has returned to the hall, leaving the suit of armor in its old place, there against the oaken wall, and no one ever sees him depart or return." As the old man paused to give strength to his narrative, Lewis, whose eyes were on the suit of Sir Percy's armor, exclaimed:

"Upon my word, I saw that armor move just now! Do you suppose his spirit is in it?"

All eyes were turned upon the armor, but none could see the least movement of it, and a hearty laugh was indulged in at Lewis' expense. "You have a vivid imagination, Brother," declared Percy, really wanting to wear the armor, he'd never come to don it during the daytime. He only appears at night," explained Parker. "You'll never see the old knight in his armor, I can warrant you."

The luncheon bell rang and broke up the story-telling, and as the children ran toward the great dining-room Lewis said to Percy: "I would have sworn that the armor moved a while ago."

That night after the house was quiet, Lewis crept to the broad, shadowy stairs in the second floor hall and peered below. he was in hopes of seeing the armor move, walking toward the outside door. But he waited in vain. Growing sleepy sitting huddled in the shadow of the heavy bannister, and fearing that he might not keep awake till Sir Percy arrived—for he had greeat hopes that he would see him—he went several steps nearer the lower hall. There he seated himself to wait patiently.

After a few minutes, with quite reigning throughout the great hall, Lewis heard the heavy door turn slowly on its hinges. Then, to his wonder, a knight of the Middle Ages walked slowly into the hall and fitted upon himself the suit of Sir Percy's armor. Ah, at last he had come! And he—Lewis' very ancient ancestor, so many, many generations removed—was now quite close to him! Lewis held his breath for fear of being heard and bent his starting eyes on the figure in the hall. As soon as the armor had been carefully adjusted the knight strode toward the hall and pretty soon had passed outside. And then Lewis heard the sound of a horse's hoofs galloping down the broad graveled drive. His heart was beating high. He now had proof that he had seen his ancestor enter and don the armor, and for further proof the place where the armor had been was vacant. "I'll run and call Percy and show him," said Lewis. Then, rising, he stumbled and fell! and lo! he opened his eyes to find he had been asleep and dreaming. He was on the top step of the stairs, and could see from there the suit of Sir Percy's armor still in its place in the hall below! His disappointment was great, and with a sensation of some wrong having been done him, he crept off to bed. And on the next morning he refused to talk about the suit of Sir Percy's armor, and told his little sister that he did not believe a word of old Parker's story about it. "The old fellow's mind is a bit off," he declared. "I never could believe in ghost stories, anyway."

And then, finding the gardener and the garden more interesting than the footman and the great hall, Lewis sought out the former and learned about cabbages and lettuce and beets rather than about knights and armor hundreds of years old. He had watched for Sir Percy and the old ancestor had disappointed him, and a dream had come to confuse and embarass him.

A Knight Walked Into the Hall and Fitted Upon Himself the Suit of Sir Percy's Armor.

Origin of the Mason and Dixon's Line

The historic Mason and Dixon's Line is a name that was given to the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania about one hundred and fifty years ago. It coincides with 39.43' and 39.3" north latitude. Except for a distance of 22 miles the line was marked out by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English engineers. They surveyed it for a distance of 258 miles west from the Delaware River, between November 12, 1763, and December 26, 1767. Each five-mile stone bears the coat of arms of Maryland cut on one side and that of Pennsylvania on the other. The intervening milestones bear the letter "P" cut on one side and the letter "M" on the opposite.

During the progress of the violent debate in Congress in 1820, which resulted in the historic measure known as the Missouri Compromise, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, John Randolph made use of the phrase, "Mason and Dixon's Line," as the dividing line between slave and free states, Maryland at that time being a slave state and Pennsylvania a free state. At that time the crossing of the line from the South meant freedom to the fugitive slave. The reference thus made to the Mason and Dixon's Line by Randolph as a dividing line between slave and free states brought the phrase into general use, and it continued to designate the line between freedom and slavery till after the Civil War.

THE GOLF ELBOW.

Mistah Ebony—"How is youah good health dis mo'nin', Mistah Black?"

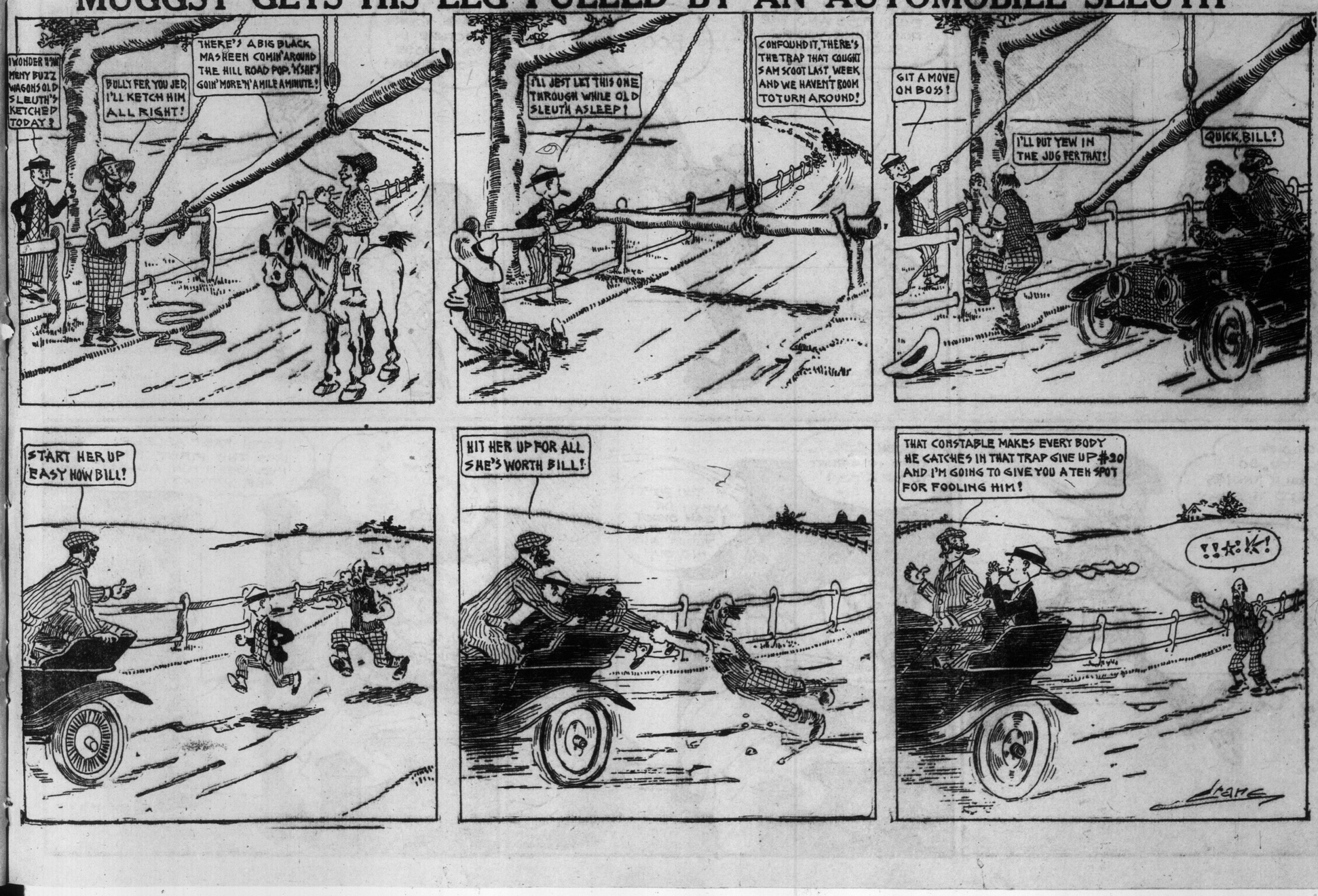
Mistah Black—"I'se all hunkydory, 'cept my right a'm, Mistah Ebony, I'se sufferin' from de golf elbow."

"Wot you been doin'?"

"Beatin' ca'pet."—New York Weekly.

JINGLING JOHNSON GIVES DR. DOMEHEAD AN AUTO RIDE

MUGGSY GETS HIS LEG PULLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE SLEUTH



GRANNY GOODTHING

SHE HELPS BENNY MAKE POP A BOY AGAIN

I'M NERVOUS. CAN'T EAT OR SLEEP AND I'M ALL IN

WELL SIR, MEDICINE WILL DO YOU NO GOOD. YOU TAKE LIFE TOO SERIOUSLY. YOU NEED A COMPLETE CHANGE.

I HOPE POP IS'N'T REALLY SICK.

YOUNG MAN — I PUT YOUR FATHER IN YOUR CARE. TAKE HIM OFF TO THE WOODS AND SHOW HIM HOW TO BE A BOY AGAIN.

HURRAH FOR YOU, DOC'! I'VE BEEN TRYING TO GET HIM TO TAKE ME AND GRANNY CAMPING!

COME ON, POP! THE FIRST THING TO DO IS TO GO BUY A HUNTING OUTFIT.

REMEMBER, NOW YOU'RE IN HIS CHARGE, AND I'LL WAGER YOU'LL BE A DIFFERENT MAN WHEN HE GETS THROUGH WITH YOU.

BUT THINK OF THE EXPENSE!

OH, HANG THE EXPENSE! THAT'S THE WAY BOYS DO. YOU SEND ALL THE THINGS, MISTER.

WHY! I REALLY DO BELIEVE I'M GETTING INTERESTED.

QUICK, POP! COME! THE THINGS ARE ALL HERE!

HURRY UP, SO I CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO WEAR THE CARTRIDGE BELT AND BOWIE KNIFE!

GEE WHIZZ! WHY YOU'RE A PERFECT IMAGE OF TEDDY.

AM I?

LOOK! LOOK! POP! EVEN PUSS AND THE DOG THINK YOU'RE ROOSEVELT!

BOO!

KI-YI!

GEE! I'LL TAKE YOUR PICTURE IN THAT POSE TOMORROW!

YOU'RE KEEPING HIM UP LONG PAST HIS BED-TIME.

WE'LL GO TO BED TOGETHER, POP, SO WE CAN TALK THINGS OVER. THAT'S THE WAY BOYS DO.

GOSH, POP! AIN'T IT GREAT TO BE A BOY?

YOU BET! WHY I BET I CAN SHOOT ALL AROUND TEDDY WITH HIS GUN!

DREAM

BOTH FAST ASLEEP! IT'S THE FIRST TIME I'VE SEEN HIM ASLEEP FOR WEEKS!