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Last Edition

The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

VOL. XXXI.—No. 11,237—PAGES 1 TO 12 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MAY 28 1911 Entered as Second Class Matter, February 15th, 1911, at the Post Office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Get-away Ex-President Attacked by Rebels

Dreamland, Coney Island, Burned--Loss $3,000,000

Optimism Bears Down Opposition to Taft Deal

DEMOCRATS ARE PLACED IN A DILEMMA

Some of Them May Have to Vote Against Reciprocity in Order to "Save Their Faces" With Their Farmer Constituents — Root Amendment Makes Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(Special.)—The plot to defeat reciprocity developed another phase to-day. The Democrats are to be used to encompass the downfall of the bill.

A plan is bing framed by the opponents of the measure to co-operate with those Democrats who are insisting upon the farmer's free list being attached to reciprocity as a rider.

There is a group of Democrats who believe that they will get into trouble with their constituents if they vote against the farmer's free list when it is offered as an amendment to the reciprocity agreement. These votes are needed to insure the success of the pact.

On the other hand, there is a group of Republicans who will not vote for reciprocity if the farmer's free list is attached to it. These votes also are needed to insure the success of the bill.

The plan of the opposition is to co-operate with the Democrats in having the free list made a part of reciprocity and then leave it to the protectionist Republicans to defeat the bill on the final passage.

The only way out is for the Democrats, who want to attack the free list, to realize that reciprocity can be passed with a measure of tariff reform, if they will consent to consider it apart from the farmer's list; whereas, both reciprocity and the free list will be defeated at this session if they fail in the plot that is being arranged by the enemies of the pact. It is the choice that is offered of half a loaf or no bread at all.

In the meantime, the Root amendment, which will enable the paper trust to keep up the price of paper, a direct tax upon everyone who reads newspapers, magazines, book or handbill, is making progress.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is now understood to have enrolled under the banner of Root and will vote for the amendment. Senator Lodge is one of those "friends" of reciprocity upon whom President Taft is depending to get his favorite measure thru. It will be recalled that he made speeches for reciprocity in the campaign which resulted a few months ago in his re-election by a very narrow margin. Like several other of the president's "friends," he is for the principle of reciprocity, but against this particular reciprocity agreement.

Most of the Republican Progressives have taken the same tack. They all favor the principle, but are against this special bill; and, per contra, they each favor a brand of reciprocity that nobody cares for, so that the defeat of the pending bill will destroy the last hope of effecting any reciprocal trade with the great nation to the north.

Kingston to Have New G.T. Buildings

Company Purchases Property on Which to Erect Station and Freight Sheds.

KINGSTON, May 27.—(Special.)—Dr. E. Ryan, chairman of the railway committee of the board trade, has just received plans for the proposed new passenger station for the Grand Trunk and also the new freight station. The plans call for the removal of the present city station and freight sheds.

The station will be built on the present site, one storey high and in the prevailing style of modern railway stations. The new freight station will be erected on the old hay market.

The C.P.R. will be negotiated with for the purchase of land, in order to carry out the plans of the Grand Trunk.

LIKED IT.

Editor World: In these days of sham, hypocrisy and lip-loyalty, aren't you afraid of being crucified for writing such a sensible editorial about Queen Victoria?

Yours truly,
James Roberts.

P. S.—It is one of the best things I have ever read.
Health department, Hamilton.

GIGANTIC STEEL TRUST DUE TO CARNEGIE

Witness States to U. S. House Investigating Committee That the Millionaire's General Attitude Had Caused the Organization of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—How W. H. Moore and H. G. Frick lost $1,000,000 to Andrew Carnegie in 1897, thru the forfeiture of an option on the Carnegie Steel Works, and the manner in which J. Pierpont Morgan, Chas. M. Schwab and himself conceived the idea of the United States Steel Corporation in 1899, to head off Mr. Carnegie from engaging in the railroad and tube manufacturing business, were revealed to-day by John W. Gates before the house steel trust investigating committee.

"The price of finished steel," he said, "became badly demoralized in 1896 and 1897. Mr. Frick and Judge W. H. Moore conceived the idea of securing an option from Mr. Carnegie for his steel plant.

Paid $1,000,000 For Option.

"They got the option and paid $1,000,000 for it. Soon afterwards demoralization of the business became so great that they could not put the deal thru. The price, I think, was $160,000,000. They had to forfeit that option and they were not particularly pleased. Pretty soon the Federal Steel Company was formed with the consolidation of the Loraine Steel Co., the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co. and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad.

"In 1889 or 1900 J. Pierpont Morgan organized the National Tube Co. and was making money. Mr. Carnegie then took it into his head to build a railroad from Lake Erie to his plants and also to erect a tube works at Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. Morgan heard of it and consulted with James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad."

"After considerable talk, Mr. Hill suggested to Mr. Morgan that he talk to me about it. I went to see Mr. Morgan, who asked me how to stop Mr. Carnegie. I told him the only man who had any influence with Carnegie was Charles M. Schwab.

"Get Schwab," Mr. Morgan told me, "for a conference." I got Schwab, and that night we went to Mr. Morgan's house. We conferred with Mr. Morgan all night until 6 o'clock the next morning and when we left we had formed the tentative plan to merge the steel corporations into one concern, the United States Steel Corporation. Thereupon the plan for the United States Steel Corporation was drafted. Soon after that time Judge Moore went to see Mr. Carnegie and said to him: "If you are going to take bonds for your property, make them cover the National Steel Company as well." Mr. Carnegie followed this advice; thereby getting for the National Steel Company, $50,000,000 more than it was worth."

Bought Out Concerns.

Mr. Gates said the United States Steel Corporation paid $46,800,000 for the American Steel and Wire Company, of which he was the presiding genius.

The property for which Mr. Carnegie had given an option at $160,000,000 was turned into the Steel Corporation at $320,000,000, said Mr. Gates.

The obligations of the steel trust, he continued, were more than he could estimate. First, he said, were the underlying bonds of the companies that had been turned in; next, the first mortgage bonds issued by the United States Steel Corporation, to pay off Carnegie; then, bonds to cover purchase mortgages, prior liens and the like.

"What is the tangible property behind these bonds, and this common and preferred stock?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"Oh, anywhere from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000."

"Do you believe there is any tangible value behind the common stock you hold?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"I decline to answer," said Mr. Gates.

Mr. Gates said Carnegie had always been "like a bull in a china shop, overthrowing every agreement that was made between the competing companies."

He thought it was Carnegie's general attitude in threatening the whole line of the steel industry that had hastened and brought about the organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

JUNE 3 A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

OTTAWA, May 27.—June 3 is a legal holiday all over Canada. Government offices, banks, etc., will close.

Observance by the general public is, of course, optional.

MEXICAN REBELS ATTACK DIAZ TRAIN

Insurrectos Made Attack on the Party Which Was Accompanying the Ex-President to the Sea Coast, But Were Beaten Off By the Federal Troops.

VERA CRUZ, May 27.—While escorting ex-President Diaz from the Mexican capital to Vera Cruz yesterday the federal troops engaged a large force of rebels.

The troops were successful in beating off the insurrectos, who retreated, leaving behind 30 dead. General Diaz left the train and gave orders to his soldiers during the battle.

General Diaz and his party, consisting of Madame Diaz, Col. Porfirio Diaz and the latter's family, left Mexico City on a special train, composed of three sections.

The first section carried the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry. The presidential party was in the second section, which was followed closely by the third, also carrying troops.

When approaching Tepeyahualo they encountred a body of some 700 rebels. The leading section of the train pulled up and the federal troops dismounted. After a sharp engagement the federals succeeded in defeating the insurgents, who retired, leaving on the field 30 dead, their standards and a box containing 1000 pesos.

The federal troops, which were 300 strong, registered three men wounded, one probably fatally.

General Diaz and his son, Col. Porfirio Diaz, on arriving at the scene of the engagement, descended from their car and took part in the fray. The ex-president experienced some difficulty in preventing his troops from pursuing the revolutionists.

The general was received here with the greatest respect. He plans to leave Vera Cruz for Europe on May 31. No definite arrangements have been decided on as yet regarding his future course of action.

THE "INTERESTS" OPPOSE THE PACT

How the Capitalists and Heads of Trusts and Corporations Wage Bitter War Against Reciprocity—"No Reduction in the Tariff" Their Slogan in the Fight.

NEW YORK, May 27.—(Special.)—Following down the list of senators who have arrayed themselves openly against the pact, it is possible in each instance to make clear to the public the underlying basis of their determined opposition.

Selecting five senators at random, there are Smoot of Utah, Gronna of North Dakota, Smith of Maryland, Warring of Wyoming, and Heyburn of Idaho. All political faiths are here represented, but, as invariably happens in all matters pertaining to the tariff, political lines are cast aside when particular interests are brought into conflict with the general good.

Senator Smoot is then the shadow of Aldrich, whom the ex-boss of the senate left behind as general protector and conservator of the interests, of which the Mormon Church in Utah is one. He was the chief lieutenant of Aldrich in forcing thru the tariff bill of 1909, and is congenially opposed to reduction of the tariff.

Specially, Senator Smoot is interested in wool, sugar, drugs and general merchandise. He is president of a savings institution, of an investment company, of the Smoot Drug Co., of the Provo Electric Co., and the Provo Woolen Mills Co. He is also interested as a director in the Seion Co-operative Mercantile Co., and as an apostle of the Mormon Church has a close interest in all of the multitudinous interests in which the millions of the church are invested.

Quite naturally, then, he is in favor, first of the Root amendment, which will keep up the price of paper, and after that he is opposed to reciprocity on general principles, and as a leading member of the finance committee, is doing all that he can to keep the reciprocity bill from being reported to the senate.

BIG UNIVERSITY AS HARRIMAN MEMORIAL

Widow of the Great Financier Will Spend the Bulk of His Fortune in Establishing an Immense Educational Institution in His Name on the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, May 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, America's richest woman, is to be the founder of a great university, a glorious monument to the memory of her husband in the west. Some of millions bequeathed to her by the master railroad builder, and increased by her wise investments, are to be devoted to the cause of higher education after the manner of her husband's predecessor in the Southern Pacific's presidency, who founded the Leland-Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto.

It became known to-day that Mrs. Harriman, casting about for some means of disbursing her great fortune in a way that would be of benefit to the people of the country, had decided upon the establishment of an institution of learning as affording the best medium for such disbursement.

Her plans are not fully developed, but in a tentative way she has decided to found a university that will be second to none in the country in point of curriculum and endowment. The equal of Harvard, Yale and all other great universities of the land, it will be lacking in nothing that money can supply in the way of equipment and teaching force and facilities for carrying on the work of instruction in all literary, scientific and technical branches.

Millions, as needed, will be supplied from the Harriman estate to make this the greatest educational enterprise in the world. The institution will be called the Edward H. Harriman University. It will be builded as a monument to the great power and industry that made him the wizard of the railroad world and as a tribute of devotion from one who loved him best.

Speculation as to the exact location of the Harriman University favors Southern California. Mrs. Harriman has not divulged her plans in this respect except to say that the institution will probably be on the Pacific coast. This would lead to the natural assumption that either Nevada or California would stand the best chance of securing the foundation. And as the principal centre of the Harriman interests has been for a long time in California, there are many who believe that California will be chosen.

TRUST FORMED AS EDUCATOR OF TRADE

President of Pulp and Paper Association Claims There Was No Illegal Combination of Manufacturing Interests —Dakota Farmers Fear Canadian Competition.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 27.—(Special.)—An effort was made by Arthur C. Hastings of New York, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, in his evidence before the committee to-day to convince that body that there is no paper trust.

In reply to Senator Stone, he said, the object of the association was to "educate the paper manufacturers to get all they could for their product." He admitted that last year he had sent out letters to the various manufacturers advising a curtailment of production, because of an oversupply at that time. While admitting that such curtailment was practised in order to maintain uniformity of prices, Mr. Hastings said the Senate "seemed to be suffering from the disease of suspicion."

"Then I come to you as a physician to cure me," Senator Stone retorted.

Mr. Hastings launched on a bitter tirade against the newspapers, declaring they "are not fit to read half the time."

"And yet you are willing to furnish the paper on which they print this bad news," commented Senator Stone.

"I am not in business for a moral purpose," answered the paper man.

Professor A. E. Chamberlain spoke for the South Dakota farmers' delegations. He is a native of Canada and to-day's proceedings found him in the anomalous position of advising the senators against the awful dangers that would follow agricultural competition with that country. He prophesied a production of five hundred million bushels of wheat from the Peace River country of the far Canadian Northwest.

TERRIBLE HEAT WAVE CAUSES THIRTEEN DEATHS IN FORTNIGHT

CHICAGO, May 27.—With one death and two other heat prostrations reported up to 10 a.m., the third of the record-breaking days of a long and unusual hot spell was ushered in to-day, but promise of relief was made by the weather bureau for to-morrow.

Thirteen deaths have resulted from the unprecedented heat wave, which has been almost unbroken for nearly a fortnight. Yesterday and the day before all records were broken, the thermometer registering 94.2 on each day. The forecaster early to-day predicted an even higher mark before the close of the day.

To-morrow, however, cooler weather is promised.

One More Tyrant Gone, But There Are Others

As a tyrant exterminator the United States takes high rank. It has been instrumental in driving several tyrants out of Central America; it put the Spanish tyrant out of Cuba, and it has now put Diaz—one of the greatest tyrants—out of Mexico.

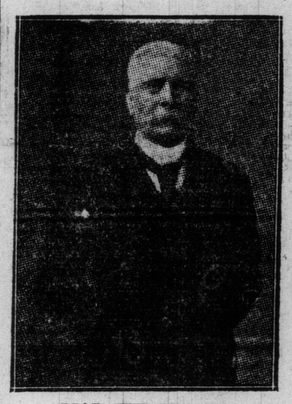
But when it comes to the United States, the country is absolutely powerless in dealing with the home-bred article. There are more tyrants in the United States than there are in any other country in the world. They tyrannize the public in regard to railways, in regard to the trust funds that are represented by the savings of the nation, in the creation of great trusts, in putting up the prices of all the necessaries of life and in a thousand other ways they have bred more tyrants to the square acre than any other country in the world. The fight to-day of many of the monthly magazines, of President Taft, of Roosevelt in the past, of La Follette in the senate and all the insurgents, has been against these home-bred tyrants and the fight will go on in this way for a long while.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not look out, the United States will undertake to chase him out of Canada—and they have already got him into the game—if they can close up the deal. The first time he makes a missmove the press there will call for his extermination.

EULOGIZED AS BENEFACTOR, DIAZ, THE DEPOSED RULER, EXPLOITED HIS COUNTRY

Fulsome Adulation of the Dictator of Mexico the Work of Magazine Writers Touring as State Guests—Thousands of Peasants Dispossessed of Their Lands by Tyrant—Madero His Nemesis.

Porfirio Diaz, ex-president of Mexico, made many romantic escapes in the days of the French occupation, and before he entered upon his long period of rule. For years he has been lauded as the great benefactor of his nation. Much ink has been spilt in describing his restoration of peace and order, his stern enforcement of the law, his encouragement of foreign capital for the purpose of developing the country's resources and public services, and the vast prosperity that attended his administration. Underneath this fulsome adulation, the work mainly of pressmen and magazine writers touring as state guests, and passed on from one official to another, there lay a small substratum of fact, and a terrible amount of tyranny and oppression. Gradually the truth has come to light, and it is now known that during the later period of his practical autocracy he has been occupying a position, like that, in John Hay's picturesque phrase, of "a nigger, squat on the safety valve and the furnace crammed with resin and pine."



DIAZ, THE TYRANT.

MEXICO EXPLOITED.

Nominally under the government of Diaz, Mexico has been really exploited by a group of about twenty wealthy men, who held the banks, manipulated the finances, controlled the avenues of trade, the franchises and concessions, the issue of national, state and municipal loans, the appointment of members, governors, judges and office-holders, and the collection and disposal of the national revenue. By a most iniquitous land law, thousands and thousands of peasants and small farmers were dispossessed of lands held for generations. Out of the spoil, Diaz's friends and concessionaries built up huge estates, in some cases totalling 15,000,000 acres. The incessant demand of foreign companies that had acquired rubber, tobacco and other plantations for cheap labor, and the necessity of providing for the starving Mexican and Indian peasantry, led directly to the introduction of a system of peonage that outdid in horror the worst features of Southern States' slavery. No wonder that the capitalists and stockholders who drew rich profits from the misery of the peons, who died like flies, hailed Diaz as an administrator, recognizing the sacred claims of wealth.

FRANCISCO MADERO.

Revolt was inevitable, and with it came the man who was to prove the Nemesis of Diaz. Few had heard of Francisco Madero until he emerged into view thru his arrest last year for presuming to contest the presidency with the dictator. Forced by Diaz to fly time and again for his life, he established his revolutionary government, and has since not only maintained its existence, but continually extended the area of its power. Madero has been described as a man in the prime of life, an idealist disliking the turbulence of war, cold and undemonstrative, and devoted to the true interests of his fellow countrymen. By his tact and patience, Madero managed to hold the revolutionaries together by the lightness and firmness of his rule, and the intensity of his patriotism. Madero has been the fixed point of the rebellion, conducting it in all its details, and yet finding time to pursue his literary studies. In his domestic life he is stated to maintain a standard far above that generally prevailing in Mexico, and he has, and follows, a thoroly Americanized idea of wifehood that has evoked animadversion from old-fashioned Mexicans. His resignation of the position of temporary president in favor of Senor de la Barra, the provisional successor of Diaz as chief executive, is quite in keeping with the whole tenor of his conduct during the course of the successful revolution.

FIRE DESTROYED AMUSEMENT PARK

Two Hundred Buildings Go Up in Smoke at Coney Island, New York, and Sixty Animals Are Burned — The Damage is Estimated at Three Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Coney Island, the playground ow New York, suffered the worst fire disaster of its history early to-day. Dreamland, the largest of the amusement parks, was wiped out, and four blocks adjoining, covered with booths, restaurants, hotels, moving picture theatres and resorts of various types, were destroyed.

The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the morning and was not under control until three hours and a half later. The loss will amount to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

In all about two hundred buildings were burned down and perhaps two thousand persons—concessionists and employes—were turned into the streets homeless and penniless. No lives were lost.

The burned area represents nearly a third of the entire amusement city, all of which would undoubtedly have gone in the teeth of a strong wind, but for the fact that Coney Island, with a high pressure water system especially designed for fire protection, is better guarded against a disaster of this kind than any other similar resort in the word.

Close to the spot where the fire started, was the Bostock animal show and nearer yet the infant incubator, a charity nursery, in which were six wee infants and their attendants. The children were taken out in their little glass houses and rushed out of danger by the police. Then came the work of taking out the animals, a costly collection, including several dangerous man-eaters. The trainers lost no time. While policemen with drawn revolvers stood at the entrance, to guard the crowd in the streets against any beasts that might escape, the attendants drove their charges from the cages, down the runways into the emergency vans, which are always ready.

All went well until the transfer was nearly concluded. Then the biggest of the lions, in a panic, broke from his bonds, smashed his way thru the barriers and leaped into the street, already packed by a throng of spectators. He dived straight into the middle of the throng. Consternation seized the multitude and the crowd pushed pell-mell in all directions, in panic.

A mounted policeman came at the crouching beast in the centre of the wide avenue, with drawn revolver. Twice he shot and twice missed, the lion backing away from the glare and noise of the explosions. Then six more mounted policemen lined up in front of the crowd and opened a fusilade.

As soon as the crowd was assured that the lion was no more, they rushed in and literally tore the carcase to bits for souvenirs. The first man on the scene took the tasseled tail the next three divided the long mane, and 50 men fought among themselves for the honor of possessing one of his teeth.

Sixty Animals Burned.

Meanwhile the escape of the big lion had cut short the work of the animal men and the fire was already in the menagerie before their work was completed. Sixty of the 105 animals were left to die by fire.

Considering the extent and rapid spread of the blaze, it was little short of miraculous that none of the summer inhabitants of the burned district lost their lives. The only casualties reported by the police were three persons overcome by smoke, one a fireman and the other two nurses in the Incubator Hospital. All three were revived, without difficulty.

Had the fire started two hours earlier when the crowd of sightseers thronged the concessions, the disaster would have been an appalling one.

Dreamland closed up shortly after midnight and the streets were nearly deserted at 2 o'clock. About 200 employes were still in Dreamland, but all escaped without difficulty.

The cause of the fire will probably never be definitely determined. The firemen had no information, except that the first blaze was in the "Hell Gate" Scenic Railway, where workmen with tar pails were smearing causeways to protect the scaffolding against the weather. It is supposed of course that the fire somehow had its origin from the hot tar.

A new $250,000 scenic railway, built by Chicago investors, which was to have been opened to-morrow, was among the structures which were destroyed.

Coney Island has been swept more or less by fires ever since it became a great popular amusement place. The most disastrous blaze before to-day's conflagration was one which started in the "Cave of the Winds" in Steeplechase Park on the morning of July 28, 1907. It swept some 35 acres clean and caused a loss of $1,500,000.

SUNDAY WEATHER
Southwest winds, fine, very warm; showers at night.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON - - - - Lou Skuce

Fun Restarts at Island and Beach.

After the Get-Away Day.

The Holiday.

Resignation.

Off to the Coronation.

Society at the Races.

His excellency, who drove in state for the last time was accompanied by his two daughters and the vice-regal suite, the Countess Grey being still too fatigued to be present. Lady Sybil Grey was in a frock of cream embroidery over satin, with a deep hem of rose pink, shaded pink chiffon scarf, and large flat hat, with pink roses; Lady Evelyn wore taupe ninion over black satin, with a deep hem of the same taupe boa and hat trimmed with black velvet and with pink roses; Mrs. Malcolm wore a lavender gown, with beautiful embroidered cloak and mauve and blue hat; the Misses Mortimer Clark were among those present and were in white and pale blue satin respectively; Mrs. A. E. Kemp wore a grey gown, and Miss Hazel Kemp looked pretty in a lingerie frock with touches of pale blue, bouquet of lily of the valley and a black hat; Mrs. Cawthra Mulock was in a gown of fine white embroidery and large hat, with taupe plumes, bouquet of sweet peas; Mrs. Magann wore a pretty white silk frock and pink satin hat. Others noticed on the members' lawn were: Sir Montague Allan of Montreal, Sir George Gibbons, London, Ont.,; Mr. Clive Pringle, Ottawa; Mr. Livingston, Miss Livingston, wearing a blue ninion gown of satin embroidered in red and gold, hat to match; Mr. Syden Fellowes, Mr. Lynn Plummer, Mr. Arthur Boulton, Claud Macdonell, M.P.; Edmund Bristol, M.P.; Mrs. Edmund Bristol, in a white and orange satin dress veiled with olive green ninion and hat with orange plume; Hon. F. H. Phippen, Mrs. Phippen in a blue chiffon and gold colored gown and hat to match; Miss Edna Phippen in rose color; Mrs. Walter Barwick in black; Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Holland, Miss Hilda Burton, Miss Lonia Murray, Mrs. Douglas Ridout, i a lovely costume of mauve and gold that massed with velvet nasturtiums; Mrs. Murray (Halifax), white linen tailor-made, hat with black velvet; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie, the latter in grey; Miss Ritchie, in blue; Miss Evelyn Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hammond, the latter in a white tailor-made and black and white hat, jet ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lee, Miss Lily Lee, in a smart grey and white, and pink and black hat with osprey; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dyment, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Centnall, the latter in a black and white slig gown,with touchesof emerald green, and black hat with roses; Mrs. Mackelcan, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Sheppard. Commander Spain, Mr. Rosseau Kliser, Mr. Charlie Murray, the Misses Foy, Messrs. Seagram, Messrs. Hendrie, Mrs. Will Hendrie, in a black and white patterned ninon dress, with black hem and Panama hat with black velvet; Miss Gianelli, Misses Garden, Miss Bilton, Miss Morely, Misses Wedd, Miss Jessie Johnston, Miss Maud Boyd, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. H. D. P. Armstrong, Mrs. Melvin-Jones,in white lace and crepe de chine gown and white and black hat; Mrs. and Miss Gordon Mackenzie; Mrs. and the Misses Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Clark, the latter in a beautiful green dress and hat; Mr. and Mrs. Neely, Mr. and Mrs. Hees, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cruise, the latter in a handsome crimson and gold dress; Mrs. Frank Johnston, in a handsome light blue satin gown, with pattern of rose color and rote hat with lace veil; Mrs. Colona, the Misses Heward, Misses Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mr. Geo. Tate Blackstock, Mr. and Mrs. McWhinney, Mr. Jack Mackellar, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. Dinnis, Mrs. Baker (London, Ont.), in a white embroidered ninon gown and black hat; Mrs. Frank Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. McKeown, Col. and Mrs. Merritt, the latter in a white gown and hat with white roses and rose-colored bows; Mrs. Douglas Young, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Douglas Bowie, Mr. Gilman, Capt. Brown, Mrs. W. Harty (Kingston), in pale blue and a black hat; Mr. Justice Riddell, Mrs. Riddell, in a lavender gown and purple flowers, hat with American beauties; Mrs. Frank Arnoldi, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Warren, Mr. Jack Moss, Mrs. Ireland, in black and cerise, a gold brocade dress and black hat; Miss Harriette Ireland, wearing a rajah frock and hat of burnt straw; Mrs. Le Mesurier, Major and Mrs. Bickford, the latter in black satin; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cronyn, Mr. Edward Cronyn, Mr. Van Vlack, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacLean, Col. J. B. MacLean, Miss Slade (Boston), Mrs. T. J. Clark, black satin gown, with lace collar and black hat with green feathers; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther, Misses Dugan, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam, the latter in a mauve gown with beauty lace and purple black hat and black and white osprey; Mrs. J. K. Kerr, in a white gown and trimming of black and white checking silk, black hat and blue plumes; Mrs. Jack Osler, in rose color, veiled with black; Mss Doris Suckling, Mr. and Mrs. George Gooderham, the latter in a white gown and black hat and black satinette; Mr. and Mrs. Burson, Col. Gooderham, Mrs. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. Tim Foy, Mr. Louis Gibson, Mr. Frank Johnston, Mr. Gordon Crawford Mrs. Hyslop, in a striking gown of rose satin, with jet tunic and black hat; Mr. Norman Perrin, Major and the Messrs. Myles, Misses Rogers, Mrs. Frederick Lyonde, in a black ninon gown, with overdress of black inon, heavily embroidered in porcelain beads, black mohair hat with band of white point lace and white wilton plumes; the Misses Warren, Capt. MacMillan, D.S.O., Mrs. MacMillan, in palest pink and a lavender hat; Mr. Heber Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Chapman, Mrs. Fraser, in a blue and white frock and hat to match; Mrs. A. W. Barnard, wearing a petunia satin gown and a becoming black hat; Mrs. King, Mr. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. M. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. FritzFox, Mr. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, Mr. Pepler, Mr. Haas, Mrs. Haas, in lavender satin and a black and white hat; Mr. Kilgour, Mrs. Edward Cox, in a beautiful rose satin and lace gown and black and white hat; Miss Ruby Ramsay (Montreal), Mrs. Jack Murray, Miss Majorie Murray, Mrs. Eyre, in pale grey; Miss Marie Eyre, geranium ninon ad gold and hat to match; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Small, Mrs. John Macdonald in a lovely pale blue tailor made, blue and gold parasol to match, and hat with pink roses; Mrs. Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Fox, Miss O'Brien in a very smart black velvet and white satin striped gown, with bands of real lace, small hat with black crown, white lace frill and a pink rose, black and white parasol to match; Mrs. Miller, a pale blue gown with black satin and small black and white hat; Mrs. Rolleston Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Nordheimer, Mr. Northrup, M.P., Mrs. Northrup in a grey and silver gown, black and white plumed hat; Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. Gooderham Mitchell, Mr. Noel Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Pud Marshall, the latter in white tailor-made and large pink hat; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. Walker, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Case, Capt. and Mrs. Van Straubenzie, Mrs. Willison, Mrs. H. C. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drynan, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin, Miss Maclean Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Christie, the latter in white and a mauve hat;Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anglin, Miss Marie Foy, Mrs. Lally McCarthy, in blue satin; Miss Eade Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. David Alexander, the latter wearing pink and white; Mrs. Watt. Mrs. Gordon Osler, Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mr. E. B. Osler, Misses Warren, Col. and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Alan Ramsay in white, with a pale pink hat.

T. C. C. DINGHY RACE

Howard Winner in Class A and Crosby First in Class B.

A fresh breeze favored the T. C. C. dinghy races on the bay Saturday afternoon. At the start at 3 o'clock the breeze was blowing strong, but died down about 4 to spring up again before the end of the race, giving the boys a chance to finish with a fresh breeze. There were two classes: Class A starting with four boats and class B with 13. All got off to a good start. The results are as follows:

Class A—

1. Howard	1.52.12
2. Reilly	1.57.27
3. Sparrow	1.58.08

Robinson contested Sparrow keenly for third place and finished but two feet behind.

Class B—

1. Crosly	1.54.28
2. Tyrell	1.56.48
3. H. Wilson	1.56.45

One of the junior T. C. C. fours, consisting of Foot, stroke; Nurse, No. 2; Tytler, No. 3, and Elliott, stern, had their initial workout Saturday afternoon. The senior four, consisting of the Goode brothers, Green and McGregor, had their initial workout Friday evening.

"Newsy" Lalonde Dead? Montreal Hears Rumor

MONTREAL, May 27.—Is "Newsy" Lalonde dead? Lacrosse players and officials round the Maisonneuve club house to-day are talking of a rumor which has come out of the west that the erstwhile National player has succumbed to injuries received in last Wednesday's game in the B.C.L.A. series at New Westminster, when Lalonde and "Bones" Allen, formerly of Capitals, were both seriously injured. Enquiry at Cornwall (Lalonde's home) fails to bring any confirmation of the rumor.

St. Alban's Cricketers Win.

St. Albans defeated St. Andrew's College cricketers Saturday afternoon by a score of 75 runs to 45. The bowling was excellent. James Colborne taking four wickets for 18 runs, and H. Hancock taking six for 22 runs. The enthusiasm of the crowd ran high when Hancock disposed of three different batsmen in three balls.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a bill granting suffrage to women.

The bill will be submitted to the voters of the state for approval, and if endorsed, will go into effect in 1913.

Caps Whitewash Torontos 8 to 0

Toronto Junior League Opening Game at Beach Draws Poorly.

SCARBORO BEACH, May 27.—The first lacrosse match of the Toronto Junior League, between Capitals and Torontos, only drew about fifty people here this afternoon. The first quarter ended: Torontos 0, Capitals 2. Capitals got right in on Torontos' goal. Toronto defence played weakly and passed badly. Half-time score: Caps 4, Torontos 0. Full-time: Caps 8, Torontos 0. The line-up:

Toronto II. (0)—Goal, Stubbs; point, Brooks; cover, Bain; first defence, Lovett; second defence, Fitzsimmons; third defence, Jones; centre, Smith; third home, Waters; second home, Roadhouse; first home, Geisel; outside, Clegg; inside, Harvie.

Capitals (8)—Goal, Thornton; point, McKay; cover, Montgomery; first defence, McKendrick; second defence, S. Karns; third defence, Gray; centre, Beaton; third home, H. Karn; second home, Spearling; first home, Green; outside, Marshall; inside, Little.

Referee—Carmichael.

WITH THE OARSMEN.

The crews of the different rowing clubs are rounding into shape nicely.

The Argo eights were out for a spin at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. All the men are working hard for the spring regatta on June 10. The preliminaries will be run off on the evening of the 9th. The light weight eight is broken up on account of the desire of the men to row in this regatta. The senior eight will hold together and practice every day. There are about twenty crews turning out every morning in preparation for the regatta. The practice hours are 7 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the evening.

The Toronto Rowing Club is showing good form,and their eight is busy practicing for Don Rowing Club's invitation race at the latter's regatta on June 3, in which there will be two tack weight fours and a tack weight eight.

The tack weight four comprising Noble, Evans, Skein and Allison, the shortest of whom is six feet two, were out for a proctice Saturday afternoon. The Torontos row at 6 o'clock.

St. Matthew's Bowlers.

Five rinks from the Thistles visited St. Matthew's on Saturday, when the home rinks defeated the visitors by 15 points. The scores were:

St. Matthews—		Thistles—	
J. Millward,		J. S. Pearce,	
W. Moore,		H. F. Squires,	
J. Jupp,		E. W. Haugh,	
G. A. Watson, sk.	15	Dr. Brethour, sk.	23
J. W. McAlpine,		J. C. Abell,	
Wm. Crichton,		W. A. Gray,	
W. T. Murphy,		J. W. Hickson,	
W. J. Clarke, sk.	38	C. H. Shepard, s.	13
T. Crighton,		W. B. Graham,	
G. Kimber,		W. G. Howse,	
John Russell,		W. A. McKay, sk.	15
B. Blain, skip	15	A. R. Williamson,	
A. T. Ward,		W. O. Galloway,	
C. Bulley,		C. E. Boyd,	
W. N. McEachern,		R. Bannerman,	
H. G. Salisbury, skip	21	skip	22
E. Watson,		E. Coath,	
A. K. Jeffrey,		T. Litster,	
A. E. Walton,		D. W. Jones,	
J. B. Drewe, sk.	16	J. McKinley, sk.	17
Total	105	Total	90

Two rinks of the St. Matthew's ladies played to a tie score.

Mrs. Wilson,	Mrs. Barker,
Miss Taylor,	Mrs. Speirs,
Miss Reid,	Mrs. Watt,
Mrs. Waugh,	Miss Waugh,
Mrs. Sneath, sk. 11	Mrs. Summers, sk. 11

WATERFRONT IS ALIVE

Toronto on Trial Spin — Large Crowds Out.

The buzz of business made a lively hum along the waterfront on Saturday. "It's by far the best day this season," was the unsolicited testimonial handed out at every freight office along the docks.

Everything is brightening up, too, in the passenger traffic. The advent of summer weather has started the holiday crowds to seek relief from the city's heat and noise, and the outgoing steamers on Saturday afternoon carried big crowds to Hamilton, Port Dalhousie and across the lake to Niagara. The Chippewa left at 2 o'clock with a nice load of pleasure-seekers for Lewiston, and the cool breezes out on the lake were enjoyed immensely.

The Toronto of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., made her trial trip out into the lake on Saturday afternoon to adjust her compasses. Both the Toronto and the Kingston look spick and span in their new coats of paint, and will be all in readiness for the opening of their season on June 1.

Not Often Out.

Crank—"Yes, that great baseball player was married last week."

Fan—"So? Any change in him?"

Crank—"Not a bit! He is running and sliding for home more than ever."—Judges Library.

GREAT CROP PROSPECTS.

WINNIPEG, May 27.—The crop report issued to-day indicates that the increased acreage in the three western provinces runs from 15 to 50 per cent. in all districts.

The grain is generally five inches high and is in a most satisfactory condition.

It is raining to-day all over the west.

ELECTIONS MUST BE HELD ON OLD VOTERS' LIST

If They Come This Year There Can Be No Redistribution—However ,the Matter is One for Speculation Merely, as Political Prophets Are All at Sea.

OTTAWA, May 27.—(Special.)—Election prophets are having a merry time these days in fixing the time of the next appeal to the people. Some seek to stimulate interest by declaring that a dissolution of parliament will follow immediately upon Sir Wilfrid Lauriers' return from London. Others declare that a redistribution measure must first be passed. Still others have it that there will be no election this year, and that reciprocity will become law.

The man who thinks that reciprocity will be forced thru parliament with Mr. Borden and the Conservatives mildly protesting, reckons without his host. The organic change involved in the trade pact is too vital to the interests of Canada to be accepted as a mere price of party strategy. The Liberals have fathered the bill. If they have faith in the results it will bring, why not consult the people? If the results are doubtful, it is more important that the electorate should decide. Sir Wilfrid is playing a cautious hand. The Canadian Parliament, for the present, is dormant. Washington continues to be the centre of activity. If the senate refuses to pass the measure, it becomes a dead issue. But if the senate ratifies the bill, the Liberals are in honotr bound to do something. Then the endurance of both parties in Canada will be demonstrated. The anomaly of the whole situation is apparent, while Sir Wilfrid is posing in London at the imperial conference, the Canadian Parliament is marking time over the probable action of the legislature of a foreign power.

If an election is decided upon this year, redistribution will have to wait. Under ordinary circumstances three months' preparation would be necessary to get the unorganized districts in Ontario, the Manitoba lists and organization of outlying constituencies into shape, or failing that, by-elections in these different sections of the country would have to be held.

There may be an election, but not before fall.

English Cricket.

Middlesex beat Lancashire by one innings and eleven runs. Nottingham beat Gloucester by one innings and 155 runs. Kent beat Leicester nine wickets. Warwickshire beat Sussex two wickets. Surrey beat Northamptonshire one wicket.

East Toronto League.

Two games were played Saturday in the East Toronto Y.M.C.A. League. Maple Leafs defeated Bellefair by a score of 6 to 4 and St. Annes won from Athletics by 15 to 4.

KILLED UNDER WHEELS OF TAXICAB

Unknown Man Steps Off Street Car and is Crushed to Death by Taxicab on Gerrard Street at 2.30 Saturday Afternoon —His Skull Was Badly Fractured.

Stepping off a street car at Gerrard and Sumach-sts., at 2.30 Saturday afternoon, a man who lies still unidentified at the General Hospital, was struck down and fatally injured by a taxicab in charge of George Radcliffe, 41 Mutual-st. The man's skull was fractured and he died a few minutes later.

The car was eastbound on Gerrard-st. and stopped to allow passengers to alight at Sumach-st. The dead man steped off the car before the other passengers, who were leaving it at this point, and the taxi approaching from the west at considerable speed, struck him. He was thrown to the ground and was picked up unconscious and dying.

Lifted into the taxicab, he was hurriedly driven to the hospital and rushed to the emergency. He did not recover consciousness and died after a few moments.

He was a man about 60 years of age, stoutly built, with clean shaven face save for a small moustache, turning grey. From his appearance he would be a blacksmith, moulder or foundryman. Two notebooks were found in his pockets, but there was nothing in either to lead to his immediate identification. There was also $9.54 in his pockets.

The chief coroner was notified and an inquest will be held.

The accident occurred in a like manner to that in which Miss M. Stoakes was killed in Yonge-st. and in which case Coroner George W. Graham's jury added a rider to their verdict to the effect that vehicles approaching cars which had stopped to take on or let off passengers should be compelled to reduce their speed to that of a walk.

Suffragettes Urge Life Imprisonment

Petition the Minister of Justice Against Sentence of Death on Italian Woman.

OTTAWA, May 27.—A letter from the Toronto Equal Suffrage Association has been received by Sir Alan Aylesworth, minister of justice, in regard to the sentence of death on the Italian woman, Angeline Napolitano.

It will be remembered that this woman murdered her husband in North Bay on account of particularly brutal treatment. The evidence was that the husband urged the wife into immorality. The letter urges commutation of the sentence.

INTERRUPTING THE PEACE CONFERENCE

∴ LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA ∴

By WILLIAM F. KIRK.

Bobbie, sed Pa, if you go out & play on the street I want you to be careful & not pick up any pennies that the peepul in the windows throw down to them hurdy gurdys. It seems, sed Pa, that sum of our grown up comeedians has a new joak from what I read in this paper. The paper says that these grown up comeedians wait till thay hear a hurdy gurdy playing on the street, & then they take pennies & heat them on the stove, in a skillet, until the pennies are red hot, & then thay throw them down on the street for the organ grinders & the kids to pick up. It is a vary cheep joak, I know, sed Pa, but thay are doing it jest the saim, so if you are anyware near a hurdy gurdy doant pick up a coin that falls out of a window.

I never picked up any coins, I sed to Pa. I mite have picked up one if I had seen it, but I never seen any.

Well, sed Pa, I am jest telling you, thats all. A friend of mine naimed Mister Kiley was telling me the other day that his littel boy Bobbie picked up a penny to give it to the hurdy gurdy man, & caim hoam with his thum & finger all blistered. So whatever you do, doant pick up any coins on the street.

But I forgot all about what Pa sed, & that nite I was out on the street & a hurdy gurdy was playing & a penny fell rite in front of me & I picked it up to give to the hurdy gurdy man if he was looking, & t burned my fingers so hard that I had to go hoam & have Ma fix them. I was crying a littel, but not much.

Dident I tell you, sed Pa, dident I tell you what happened to littie Bobbie Kiley. You have a vary short memory, sed Pa.

Doant skold Bobbie, sed Ma, cant you see that his little hand is all blistered. Sum peepul has a vary queer sense of humor.

Thats what thay have, sed Pa. I wish I cud see a full grown man throwing hot pennies out of a skillet onto the street. I wud hop up the stairs and hop the skillet off his head.

As soon as Ma fixed my fingers we all went to the moving picter show, & all the way to the show, Pa was telling me how to go thru life without getting fooled. It is the only sure way to success in life, sed Pa, not to be bunked. Wen you see anything anywhare that looks like eesy munny, sed Pa, let it alone until you have looked it paver a long time. Then, if it looks all rite, grab it & run.

& after we had went into the show it was the saim. Nevver let anybody hand you any of them gold bricks, Bobbie, Pa sed. Wen I was a littel boy I was always shrewd. Nobody nevver put anything oaver on me, & I want you to grow up the saim way.

Oh, be still, sed Ma, & let us enjoy the show. This Western picter is grate. What a splendid looking actor that man is that is playing the sheriff of that Arizony country. See, thay have led him into a trap! Thay have fooled him!

Dident I tell you, sed Pa. Why wasent he wise? Do you supposs thay cud have pulled that trick on me?

That is the way Pa kep talking till the show was oaver, & on the way hoam Pa saw a ten cent piece lying on the sidewalk. He picked it up & was going to give it to me, & then he sed sumthing I can put in the paper, & he dropped it & held his right hand with his left hand.

I went to pick it up & then Pa sed Doant touch it, Bobbie, it is hot. But here is a dime out of my pocket if you doant tell yure mother. I dident tell Pa that Ma had seen him pick up the hot dime, but I took the cold dime jest the saim.

TORONTO KIDDIES VISIT FAR DISTANT LANDS

Hundreds of Children Enjoy World's Entertainment at Royal Alexandra With Howe's Travel Pictures.

Thru the courtesy of Lyman H. Howe and Lawrence Seiman, on Saturday morning The World entertained hundreds of little folk from the different charitable homes in the city, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, where Mr. Howe's travel pictures were displayed on the great screen for their sole benefit.

It was an entirely new experience for many of them. Their delight was unbounded, and from the time the first picture was shown until "God Save the King" was played, there was not a dull moment, and the kiddies partook of scenic wonders they will never forget.

The ground floor was well filled and order prevailed thruout, save for an occasional "Gee; ain't that swell?" "Well, I guess it is." "Wish he'd put that on again. How did he do it?"

From an educational standpoint, nothing better could possibly have been brought before them. For the first time they had a glimpse into a vast shipyard, an imaginary trip thru Indo-China. Never before had they seen motor boats speed thru the water with so much rapidity. The comic pictures presented a side of life which some of them knew little about. The autumn flowers taught them more about nature in 15 minutes than a teacher could have accomplished in a week. The animals which saved the little girl from the hands of kidnappers taught them the value of little acts of kindness. Every one of them lined up in front of the theatre as the clock struck 12, many times happier than they had anticipated.

By special request the management of the theatre have arranged to reyeat the "King's funeral" and the "Runaway train" next week along with 20 other sets of views, valuable in interest and delightful in entertainment.

Hamilton Woman Burned to Death

Miss Janet Weir's Clothing Became Ignited in Way That Cannot Be Explained.

HAMILTON, May 27.—(Special.)—Miss Janet Weir, 25 years of age, was burned to death at her father's house, about one mile east of the Jockey Club, on Barton-street, early this afternoon.

In some manner which none of the family can explain, Miss Weir's clothing became ignited in the house. She ran into the yard and before assistance could reach her she had been so frightfully burned that she died in a few minutes. Dr. E. F. Clendenning of Crown Point was called, but when he arrived the girl was dead. Coroner Dickson was notified of the fatality, and ordered the body removed to Blackford's undertaking parlors, where he will view it to-night.

Counting of Noses On Thursday Next

Archibald Blue's Census Takers Will Be Turned Loose to Ask a Lot of Questions, Foolish and Otherwise.

Look out! It will be well to look as far out as possible but centre your attention on Thursday next for on that day the census taker will be turned loose in the land to spy out your name, number and every and inmost secret of your soul.

This census taker will go from door to door to count noses over all Canada. That will be his first object, but he will not confine himself to this. Oh no, and again not very much.

The census taker is going to be the old original question mark from the hills. He will ask you things which are your business and things which are nobody's business and some more things which never will be anybody's business.

These questions are gleaned from history, ancient, modern, profane and sacred, from fiction and from sundry and other sources. "Where do you come from baby dear?" will be the least of them. He will want to know where you work and why. How much you get for your labors and if you think that you earn it.

Are you single? Were you ever married and if so how much? Do you ever expect to be again, and, if so, do you think it will take? How many children have you and are you satisfied?

Where did you come from? Why? Do you think you will ever go back, and if so how often, and on whose money? When were you born and are you glad of it? If so do you think that the satisfaction has spread? Have you ever committed murder, arson, or disobedience of your parents or anybody else's parents?

Are you blind, and, if so, how do you like it? Are you deaf, and if so do you like music? Are you dumb, and, if so, why don't you say so? Are you crazy, a lunatic, idiotic or silly, and, if so, are you any more so than these questions?

SHOE FACTORY DAMAGED.

HAMILTON, May 27.—(Special.)—A fire of unknown origin started on the second floor of the John McPherson Shoe Co.'s plant about 2.30 this afternoon, but was extinguished by the firm's automatic sprinkler's system before the arrival of the fire department. Smoke and water damaged the stock and office furniture, probably to the extent of $1000.

BIRTHS.

DURNAN—On May 24, at 1156 Dovercourt-road, to Mr. and Mrs. James Durnan, a daughter.

REYNOLDS—On Tuesday, May 23, 1911, at Victoria Memorial Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Reynolds, a son.

DEATHS.

McCARTHY—On Saturday, May 27, 1911, at her father's residence, 1396 College-street, Ann ("Mano"), youngest and beloved daughter of Daniel McCarthy, formerly of Hamilton, Ont.

Funeral Tuesday, May 30, at 8.30 a.m. to St. Helen's Church. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

RYAN—At her residence, 95 McCaul-street, on Saturday, May 27, 1911, Miss Annie Ryan.

Funeral 8.30 a.m. Tuesday. Interment in St. Michael's Cemetery.

WOLFE—At Bolton, Ont., on Saturday, May 27th, 1911, William J. Wolfe in his 59th year.

Funeral notice later.

Adams

Summertime Home Comforts

Since so many folks virtually live on the verandah in the summer time, why should they not have it furnished with appropriate furniture, Rugs, Shades, etc.? Why should it not be as comfortable and cosy as indoor living rooms?

With such immense stocks as we present for selection, it is indeed very easy to carry out a plan for outdoor comfort, such as will please both your taste and pocket-book. Sizzling weather ahead. These prices should tempt you Monday:—

Hammo-Couch $10.95

Hammo Couch $10.95

Very comfortable, made of extra heavy brown duck, fitted with wind shield back, best wire spring steel frame, soft mattress; regularly priced at $14.00. Special on Monday at.... **10.95**

Lawn Swings $4.95

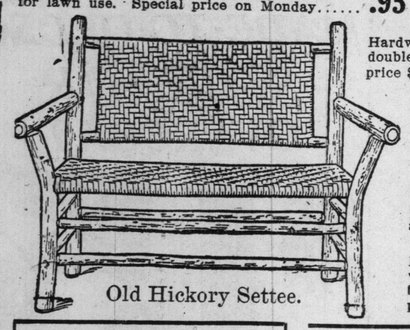
Heavy frames, made of hardwood, bolted construction, finished in red and natural, will accommodate two passengers, extra strong; regular price $6.50. Monday special at **4.95**

Old Hickory Settees $7.95

52 inches long, woven seat, bow back, very comfortable, strongly constructed; regularly sold for $10.00. On sale Monday for **7.95**

Rustic Arm Chairs 95c

Made of cedar, strongly constructed, suitable for lawn use. Special price on Monday..... **.95**



Old Hickory Settee.

Arm Rockers $3.25

Hardwood frames, painted red, green or natural, double woven cane seat and back; regular price $4.50. Monday for **3.25**

Ladies' Sewing Rockers 95c

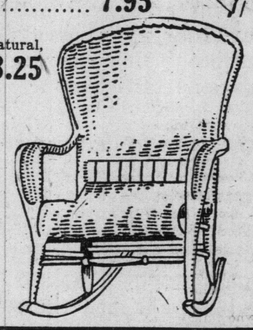
Double woven cane seat, slat back, heavy legs; regular price $1.40. Bargain on Monday for..... **.95**

Settees for $5.25

Hardwood frames, woven cane seat and back, heavy legs, well constructed; regularly $6.70. Monday special at **5.25**

Arm Rockers for $1.99

Fancy turned legs and spindles, double woven cane seat, broad arms, slat back, finished in red or green; regular price $2.55. On sale Monday only **1.99**



Lawn Swings $4.95.

Rattan Rocker $4.69

Full roll arm and back, close woven seat, can be had in three colors, moss green, natural and 16th century brown; regular price is $6.75. Monday special at **4.69**

Rattan Arm Chair $5.75

A sturdy Rattan Arm Chair, in full roll back and arm, close woven seat, a handsome looking chair, either for indoor or verandah use, can be had in three colors, moss green, natural and 16th century brown; regularly sold for $8.50. Special Monday at **5.75**

50 Rustic Chairs Monday selling at 95c

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES

Two items for economy that should receive early attention Monday:

Monday $14.95, Regularly Worth $19.00 Per Pair.

Portieres, made of French Linen Velours or Wool Monkscloth, in newest shades of greens, browns or crimson; reverse side faced with mercerized armures, striped moire similis, etc., in dainty shades of Nile, rose or champagne, nicely corded edges, suitable for doors or archways between parlor and dining room or parlor and hall; made to order to fit any size arch up to 6 feet wide by 7 feet high, including measuring and hanging; regularly sold for $19.00 per pair. On sale Monday for **14.95**

Monday $3.69, Regularly up to $5.00 Per Pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, floral and conventional designs, Ariston double woven net, fish net, etc., colbert edges, white or ivory, 50 inches wide, 3 and 3½ yards long; regularly worth up to $5 per pair. On sale Monday for **3.69**

$18.65

For the Bedroom

Many very special values in high-grade bedroom furniture on the fourth floor. Three for Monday:—

$18.65 for Chiffoniers—Some Were Reduced from $26.50.

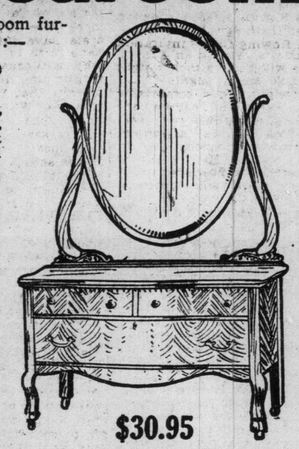
12 only, in polished mahogany, similar to illustration, 2 designs to choose from, containing 3 long drawers, 2 small drawers and hat cupboard, swell front, best British bevel oval mirror, supported by neatly carved standards, plain brass trimmings; regularly up to $26.50. Monday special at **18.65**

This Excellent Dresser Monday at $30.95

Your choice of four high-class designs, including illustration, in selected polished quarter-cut oak or mahogany, 48-inch case, full swell front, 3 drawers, plain brass trimmings, claw feet, 30x40 shaped or oval British bevel mirrors, supported by neatly shaped and carved standards; regularly up to $43.50. Special on Monday at **30.95**

Good Value in Mahogany Dressers & Stands.

In birch mahogany, 38-inch case, containing 4 drawers, 2 top ones swell, your choice of two designs, in best British bevel oval mirrors, supported by neatly shaped standards, lock to each drawer, plain brass trimmings, large combination stand to match; two pieces regularly $28.50. On sale Monday for **20.65**



$30.95

Monday's Special Sale of Carpets, Rugs

Some of the Best Offerings of this Department in a long while.

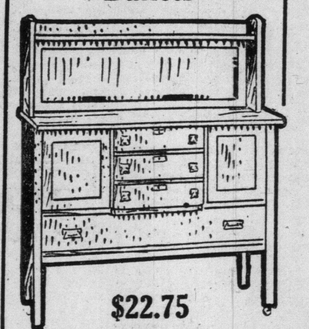
English Velvet Carpet, 850 yards, fine quality, some with ⅝ borders to match, good range of patterns, suitable for drawing rooms, dining rooms and halls, in fawns, reds, greens and Orientals. Reg. price $1.60. Monday special, per yard **1.23**

Wilton Stair Carpet, 250 yards, fine quality, 36 in. wide, in Oriental patterns, suitable for hall runners or stairs. Reg. worth up to $4.00 per yard. Monday special **2.49**

Wool Carpet, two and three-ply, splendid quality, in assorted colorings, suitable for bedroom use. Reg. sold for $1.25 per yard. On sale Monday, per yard, for ..... **.95**

Crex and Oxford Cottage Hearth Rugs, 50 only to clear, size 36x72 in., assorted colorings, suitable for bedrooms or summer cottages. Reg. sold for $2.25. On sale Monday, each **1.49**

Big Bargain in Buffets



$22.75

Made of hardwood, early English finish, full size British bevel edged mirror, 1 long display shelf, 3 cutlery drawers, 2 cupboards, long linen drawer, copper trimmings, well constructed; regular price is $30.00. Monday special at **22.75**

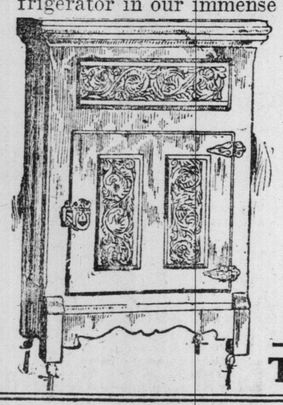
No Extra Charge for Credit to the Advertised Prices

Out-of-Town Residents

Should write for our large illustrated Furniture Catalogue No. 28. Sent free to any address outside of Toronto only.

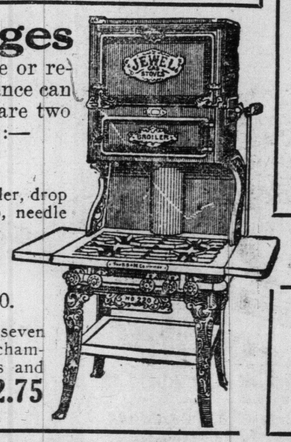
Refrigerators and Gas Ranges

By paying us a very small amount down you can have any gas range or refrigerator in our immense collection sent to your home at once. Balance can be paid after in very easy sums. Here are two opportunities to buy under price Monday:—



"Jewel" Gas Range for $28.75.

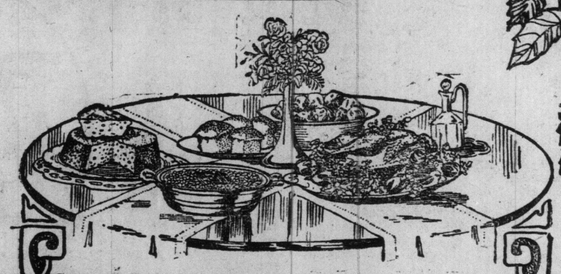
6 only, with steel bodies, elevated oven and broiler, drop oven door, asbestos lined, four burners on top, needle point valves, movable caps, patent gas regulators, highest grade and best gas range made. Our reg. price is $35. Monday for **28.75**



$42.75 for Refrigerators—Were $52.00.

6 only high-grade solid oak Refrigerators, with seven walls, asbestos lined, with porcelain provision chambers, re-tinned shelves, patent drip, with brass and nickel trimmings. Regularly priced at $52. On sale Monday for **42.75**

Specialists in Home Furnishing



Mrs. Housekeeper! This is Specially Interesting to You:

At very considerable expense we have secured the services (for one week only) of a noted domestic science expert from Jamesville, Wisconsin, U. S., who will give short lectures and practical

Demonstrations of the "CALORIC" Fireless Cooker

You are cordially invited to attend and see what wonderful results are accomplished by this modern fireless cook stove. This opportunity to have these cookers demonstrated by a specialist is one that should not be missed by any woman who is at all interested in housekeeping economy.

Some of the Things We Will Prove That a Caloric Cooker Can Do

Saves four-fifths of your kitchen fuel bill;
Renders food more nutritious and palatable;
Retains all the natural juice of meats, vegetables, etc.;
Prevents scorching, drying up or over-doing;
Cooks cabbage, onions, etc., entirely without odor;
Renders all food much more digestible;
Never over-cooks or spoils the food;
Keeps food hot and palatable for fifteen hours;
Does away with kitchen heat in summer time;
No hot and blistered hands and face, no sweltering;
Cooks for breakfast over night;
Positively requires no watching.

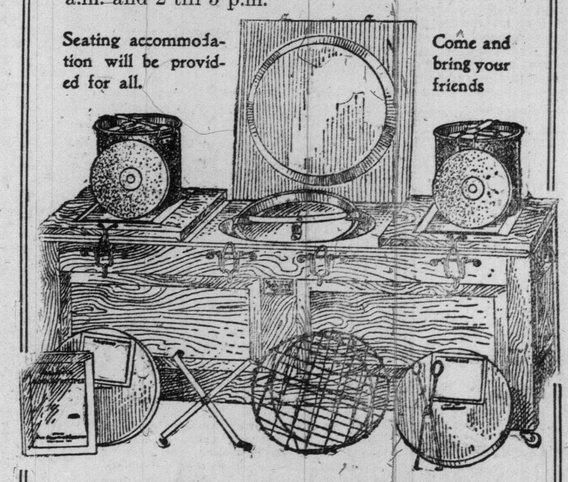
These demonstrations will be made doubly interesting by a liberal display of articles of food that have been cooked in the "Caloric," and samples will be distributed to all who come.

Hours of Lectures

Monday in the afternoon (2 till 5) only. Every day afterward till the week end from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 till 5 p.m.

Seating accommodation will be provided for all.

Come and bring your friends



Caloric Fireless Cooker Sent to Your Home on 30 Day's Free Trial

THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED - - CITY HALL SQUARE

47th TROOP'S CONCERT.

The weather on the 20th inst. was ideal and added greatly to the enjoyment of the Scouts and parents of 47th troop, who met at St. Barnabas Church and boarded a special private car at 3 p.m. and enjoyed a ride for two hours around Toronto. The scenery was splendid and was much admired by everyone. The point of attack was a drinking fountain in Dufferin-street and the position was obviously won by the Scouts. Never were happier hearts or more smiling faces seen than on this occasion. Great trouble was experienced in procuring a vehicle for this affair, owing to the Woodbine races, but owing to the extreme kindness of Mrs. Murdoch, the troop was accommodated with an enjoyable afternoon. We returned to the church at 5.15 p.m., and after having cooled down somewhat, the troop took part in competitive sports, proving that the lads were very much awake. Supper was ready at 6.15 p. m. and the tables were well attended. The concert was proceeded with at 7.30 p. m. Owing to our provincial secretary, Mr. Hammond being detained, presumably on business connected with the coronation contingent, the chair was taken by the scoutmaster. The following program was given:

1. Pianoforte solo by Miss Holmes.
2. Address and report by chairman.
3. Song—(sentimental), by Corp. F. Kennett.
4. Rapid knottying (Wilber S. Bloom)
5. Presentation of Proficiency Badges.
6. Song—Vernon Murdoch.
7. Quarterstaff Display by Corp. W. Tapp and Corp. A. Brown.
8. Recitation—"Be Prepared," E. Hubbard.
9. Presentation of bugle to the troop by Scoutmaster.
10. Recitation—Scout Acheson.
11. Pianoforte solo—Scout Blake.
12. Physical drill display with staves, by Corp. Tapp, Scouts Blake and Oliver.
13. Competition — "Questions on Scouts," winner Patrol Leader J. Perks.

Owing to the signs of a coming storm, the concert was brought to a close at 9.20 p. m. after the usual "God Save the King" was played by Miss Kennett, and sung by all with enthusiasm. Everyone expressed their appreciation of the day's enjoyment. Being organized to celebrate the Scoutmaster's birthday, presents were kindly and generously given and thankfully acknowledged. Thanks and praise are due to the several ladies who so ably superintended the tables, etc. A very pleasant and smiling group photo was taken of the troop by Scoutmaster Butler, and promises to be an attractive picture for The Sunday World at an early date. The bugle was thankfully accepted by the troop, and is treasured as a trophy. The following report on the progress of the 47th Troop was read:

Ladies and gentlemen and Boy Scouts:

I have the honor to report the progress of the 47th Troop, B. P. C. B. S. as follows: Dated from 28th Jan., 1911.

Total strength, three patrols, consisting of 27 Scouts.

February—Two recruits enlisted. Total 29 Scouts.

March—16 recuits enlisted, one released. Total 44 Scouts.

April—Three recruits enlisted, two released. Total 45 Scouts.

May—Four recruits enlisted, one released. Five struck off the rolls for non-attendance without cause. Total 43 Scouts.

Two distant, eight absent. Total in good standing and regular attendance, 33 Scouts. Number of Proficiency Badges earned since January, 1911, 20. Tenderfoot tests passed, seven. Second class, nine. First class, two. Total number of corporals promoted to patrol leaders, four. Scouts to corporals, eight. Reverted from patrol leader to Scouts at their own request, to join the new proposed Signalling Patrol, 2. The Hiena Patrol was organized, but owing to so many promotions and released Scouts it was disbanded. Owing to the rapid increase in the number of recruits lately a new patrol will be formed called the "Otter Patrol." A class for swimming instructions has been organized in connection with West End Y. M. C. A., consisting of 7 Scouts, for Wednesday evenings. The Scoutmaster is appointed as instructor to enable the Scouts to learn swimming and thus be eligible for higher tests and King's Scouts. F. Kennett has recently been appointed signalling instructor for the 47th Troop, to teach signalling to Scouts who wish to join; the Signalling Patrol being formed very shortly, and will comprise only "Badge" signallers. Every encouragement is given to the Scouts of the 47th to enter the various branches of athletic sports and pastimes, i. e., boxing, quarterstaff, wrestling, Jiu litsu, fencing, field tactics and general Scoutcraft. It can safely be said that the 47th Troop is in good standing and substantial in every respect. It is intended that each patrol shall own a tent of its own to avoid future hiring expenses, etc. The Troop is rapidly advancing in the "movement," and have already, in many ways, proved themselves to be a credit to the residents of Toronto City.

A. E. Willis,
Scoutmaster,
47th Troop, B. P. C. B. S.

33rd TROOP.

The troop is growing in numbers and usefulness under the leadership of Scoutmaster Hubbard and Mr. Noad. The present membership is 65, and we have 90 lodges in the troop. Eight of our number have qualified for all-round cards and we are hoping to have more in the immediate future. The troop spent last Saturday at the Humber. Baseball was indulged in and a good game was enjoyed. Mr. Noad proved an excellent umpire.

Scout Stokes was elected patrol leader of the Wolf Patrol on Monday last, and Scout Bilton was appointed corporal of the Curlews.

The outing on Saturday will be to the Humber.

33rd Troop Song.

Words by A. E. Knight, Honorary Scoutmaster 33rd Troop.

Tune: "The Maple Leaf."

When we the Boy Scouts gladly joined
We were numbered thirty-three,
And we are glad that it is such
And we sing of it with glee.
Ours is a troop worth while, you know;
The thirty-third forever,
And we're prepared as scouts should be,
To serve our King forever.

Chorus:
The thirty-third our number is
The thirty-third forever,
God save our king and heaven bless
The thirty-third forever.

Our home is at the Epworth Church
And we're glad that it is there,
For it is good that we should have
In the work of God a share.
For "God is Love" and we must serve
Our God and King forever,
God bless our church, our land, our troop,
The thirty-third forever.

When we're out camping on the ground
We are "Boy Scouts" thru and thru.
And we've no cause to growl or frown,
But we will be ever true.
We try to do some goodly turn
And we will try forever,
For we are out to do our best
The thirty-third forever.

We've English, Irish, in our ranks
And of Scots a goodly few,
From east and west Americans,
And Canadians loyal and true.
But there's one flag we love, and that's
The Union Jack forever,
For we are British thru and thru.
The thirty-third forever.

We're glad to be a "Boy Scout" troop
And there's many just as true,
And we with them to-day unite,
'Neath the red and white and blue.
In singing loud our national song,
"The Maple Leaf Forever,"
God save our King and heaven bless
The B. P. Scouts forever.

Toronto Scouts for Coronation.

The examination of the Toronto members of the boy scouts coronation contingent was completed Tuesday night. Seventeen hundred boys, all eager to take the trip, started in the competition, but when it came to taking up scout craft, only 36 qualified. When the scout craft examination was finished only 22 remained to take the final examination.

A written paper was prepared on the history, geography and resources of the British Empire, which resulted in the following eight scouts being chosen to represent Toronto on the contingent: H. C. Hughes, 33 Rusholme-road, 14th troop; E. H. Redmond, Birchcliff, 6th troop; D. Huestis, 54 Huntley, 2nd troop; F. Besser, Sproat-avenue, 30th troop; C. H. Stalker, 11 Albany-avenue, 20th troop; E. Kihler, 15 Chicora-avenue, 5th troop; W. Preston, 23 Gorevale-avenue, 23rd troop; Walter Moore, 11 Rowland-road, 11th troop.

All these must pass a medical examination by a duly appointed military medical officer.

H. C. Hughes, who took first honors in the examinations, was presented to Earl Gdey, who commented upon the manly bearing and the serviceable uniform that has been provided for the contingent.

The Canadian representatives will sail from Montreal June 10, by the steamship Megantic.

Coronation Trip Assured.

Despite the appeal to civic pride by A. R. Williams, leader of the deputation representing the district council of boy scouts, the board of control last Thursday turned down his request for $1000, to assist in the sending of eight Toronto boy scouts to England for the coronation. Mr. Williams said that Winnipeg was to send 12 boys and Montreal was also sending a band. The total cost of the expedition from Toronto, he said, would be $1600, and if the council would put up $1000 he thought friends of the movement would contribute the rest.

Controllers Church and Hocken were in favor of the grant, but Controller Spence thought the council would turn down so large a sum. Hocken's motion in favor, was lost, as was one asking for $800. When the sum was brought down to $500, it was agreed that that amount be recommended to the council.

Mr. Williams was asked by The World if he thought the remaining $300 could be got together.

"We will have a great deal of work to get it," he said, "but we are determined that Toronto boy scouts shall be represented, and I think we will make it in the end."

Provincial Secretary H. C. Hammond was of the opinion that the deficit could be made up from friends of the movement. It was chiefly owing to the untiring efforts of Mr. Hammond and Mr. Williams that the scheme has reached even its present stage of success.

Fifth Troop Display.

On Saturday, June 3, and Saturday, June 10, the 5th Toronto Troop will give an open-air scout display in the beautiful grounds of Fallinbrook, Stop 14, Kingston, which have been secured thru the kindness of Sir Donald Mann. June 3 will be the Y.M.C.A. day, and June 10 the Boy Scout day.

The scene of the display is a valley upon one slope of which the audience are seated; all around are woods and right in the foreground is a grassy clearing thru which a supposedly unfordable river runs.

A troop of scouts is on the march thru unexplored country, and the first warning the audience have of their approach is the appearance of two Indians in full war-paoint, who break from the woods to the northeast and hasten across the clearing to carry news of the intruders to their tribe. After they have disappeared, two scouts emerge from the trees and on catching sight of the ideal camp-site the little meadow presents, throw up their hats with joy, and signal back a message to their comrades to hurry up.

The advance guard soon arrives and set about crosing the river in an entirely novel fashion. Then come the main body with their trek-wagons, and while some fell trees and begin to build a substantial bridge by which the wagons can cross, others quickly rig up a rope foot-bridge and soon cooking operations are in full swing in front of the audience. One scout is seen busily engaged in putting a new sole to his boot that has suffered on the long march. A tent has been carried across the rope bridge and pitched, and at the other extremity of the meadow some scouts are building a hut of brush. Unfortunately at this juncture one of the axe-men has the misfortune to cut his foot rather badly by a slip of his axe, and first aid to the injured has to be rendered him without delay. Misfortunes never come singly, and a loud cry calls attention to the fact that one of the scouts who was getting water for cooking purposes has fallen into the river and is being swept away by the rapid current. He is rescued in an insensible condition, artificial respiration has to be resorted to, and when after some time he has come to he is wrapped in warm blankets while his wet clothes are spread to dry by means of a scout clothes-horse.

By this time the great lock-bridge is completed, the wagons are brought over, a flag-pole planted and the flag hoisted. The wireless telegraphy section sets up its apparatus and get in touch with similar appliances in Toronto, sending and receiving messages from the city.

The camp is now established and the scouts give themselves up to relaxation, altho the tracks of the Indians on the further side of the river have been noted and scouts sent to follow up the trail, and outposts also have been set to guard against surprise. The two sections of the camp compete one with the other in scout games; challenges to fencing, wrestling, single-stick and quarterstaff bouts are exchanged and fought out and blind-fold boxing causes much amusement. The contests close with a grand horseback tournament, in which practically every scout takes part. This rough-and-tumble battle is at its height when a gun-shot from the woods startles everyone. Another shot follows, and then others, while wild Indian warwhoops rend the air, and the pair of scouts who formed the outposts on the opposite hill are seen running towards the camp pursued by half-a-dozen redskins. One of the scouts falls and it pounced upon by savages, but his comrade bravely turns and tries to defend him. In the camp the scouts have quickly fallen into their patrols, one party dashes out over the bridge to the rescue of the outpost, and another steals away into the bush to try and out-flank the enemy. The wounded outposts are brought safely into camp and their injuries attended to, and as the Indians appear to have been reinforced and are keeping up a hot fire from the woods the bridge is barricaded and the scouts lie under cover until a bugle call from the woods tells that the flanking party has reached within striking distance, when, with loud cheers the scouts charge upon the enemy and soon return with several prisoners. The wounded amongst these are attended to, food is given them and they are so well treated that they express surprise. The leader of the scouts then addresses the Indians and urges them to be friends and be comrades to the scouts under the Union Jack. He is successful and the display closes with scouts and Indians together standing round the flag and singing "God save the King."

Summer Suitings in All Patterns

Special Lines from the Scotland Woolen Mills Company

We are showing to-day some splendid values in summer fabrics, which were put into stock last Tuesday. It is "all-wool" with every inch of goods sold by the Scotland Woolen Mills Company, and the suitings go direct to you from the Mills. One Price, One Profit.

Summer Suits, if made from good material, will last at least two seasons. The suits we are selling, made to your order, must appeal to you because of the quality of the all-wool cloth, and the fact that we charge you only Fifteen Dollars for a suit made to your order. If you are not satisfied, we will cheerfully refund any money you have paid us.

Look through our stock and satisfy yourself that you are getting exceptional value. We guarantee the linings and workmanship, and, add again, if you are not satisfied we will return any money you might have paid.

Out-of-town Men—Our Mail Order proposition is the important end of our Business. We have it down to a science. Write to us for our new self-measuring chart, book of samples and fashion plates.

"Miller's Illustrated"—We have just published the summer edition of "Miller's Illustrated," containing some excellent matter on baseball. You get all the "dope" on the big leagues, and some ancient history of the great American game.

MADE-TO-ORDER SUIT OR OVERCOAT $15 REGISTERED NO MORE--NO LESS

Scotland Woolen Mills Co., Limited

139 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Branches: Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Hamilton London Detroit

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 75 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada. 7

DROWNED AT WENDOVER

Young Englishman Loses His Life in the Ottawa River.

OTTAWA, May 27.—While loading hay on to a steamer at Wendover, a port on the Ottawa River, about 20 miles below the city, to-day, Charles Drake, a young Englishman, with no known relatives in this country, fell overboard and was drowned.

The unfortunate man was using a block and tackle, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. He sank immediately and failed to come to the surface. The body was recovered some hours afterwards and brought to Ottawa on the steamer Nile, the boat on which he was employed.

Suspicious.

"I'm suspicious of that woman."
"Why?"
She shuffles cards too well to be trusted."

OTTAWA RECTOR RESIGNS

Difficulties With Congregation Made Things Unpleasant for Him.

OTTAWA, May 27.—Rev. T. Winfield, rector of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, has resigned owing to difficulties with the congregation. He has been rector of the church about a year. His successor has not yet been chosen.

CORONATION TROOPS.

LONDON, May 27.—The total number of troops on duty in London on Coronation Day will be about 45,000 and on June 23, about 55,000. On each day every arm and branch of the service will be represented on the line of route, the basis of representation in the case of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force being twenty-six of all ranks from each regiment or battalion, with a proportionate representation from other arms and branches.

German Patents Limited.

Of the 45,000 applicants for patents made yearly to the German patent office, two-thirds on an average are rejected after correspondence or interviews with the applicants, says a European letter to The New York Sun. The patent office came into existence only 33 years ago, but its operations have increased to such an extent that nearly 300 patent lawyers make a living by representing would-be patentees. In Germany an invention to be patented must be something genuinely new, must have a commercial value and must be already patented; more than that, the patent office must be satisfied that the invention is going to be of real practical worth for one of the branches of industry which the patent law enumerates.

TO SPEAK ON RECIPROCITY

President Taft to Address Canadian Club of New York.

NEW YORK, May 27.—President Taft has accepted the invitation of the Canadian Club of New York to speak on reciprocity at a dinner at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on Thursday evening, June 22.

Although your neighbor may not be using good bread like

TOMLIN'S

that is no reason why you should not use the best. Phone for it.

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Telephone College 321

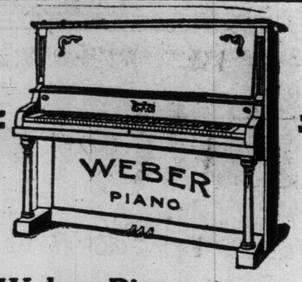
Tastes differ of course, but there are more individuals using

LAWRENCE'S Home-Made Bread

to-day in Toronto, than any other kind. It's the quality does it.

24 Ounce Loaf, 5 Cen's

GEO. LAWRENCE, Baker



A RARE CHANCE — A LITTLE BEAUTY

This **Weber Piano,** in handsome case, full metal plate, 7⅓ octaves, 3 pedals, new, guaranteed, for immediate sale at

$265.00 In Easy Payments

"Ye Olde Firme"—

HEINTZMAN & CO., LIMITED

MAKERS OF CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO

193, 195, 197 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CANADA

THE ROYALS TOOK SECOND GAME

Continued From Page 1. Sports Section.

scoring Jordan, Slattery singled to centre. Fitzpatrick forced Slattery at second, Holly to French. Vaughn fouled to Yeager.—TWO HITS, TWO RUNS.

—EIGHTH INNINGS—

MONTREAL—Fitz and Delahanty let Rota's fly fall between them. Burke forced Roth at second. French flew to O'Hara. Yeager dropped a safe one in right. Miller forced Burke at third. TWO HITS, NO RUNS.

TORONTO—Kelley batted for McGinley and flew to Hanford. Delahanty singled to left. Mulien beat out an infield hit. Phelps batted for O'Hara and singled to centre, filling the bases. Jordan forced Phelps at second, French to Holly, Delahanty scoring. Bradley hit to deep centre. Miller made a sensational one-hand stab that looked good for a home run. THREE HITS, ONE RUN.

—Ninth Innings—

MONTREAL—Rudolph now pitching for Toronto, and Kelley is in left field. Hanford walked, Demmitt singled thru Vaughn, Gandil singled to right, scoring Hanford. Holly struck out and Demmit was doubled at third. Roth flew to Delahanty.

TWO HITS, ONE RUN.

TORONTO—Slattery flew to Demmitt, Fitz out to Yeager, to Gandil. Vaughn out, French to Gandil.

NO HITS, NO RUNS.

TORONTO—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shaw, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Delahanty, c.f.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Keeler, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Mullen, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0	0
O'Hara, l.f.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Kelley, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Slattery, c.	5	0	1	7	3	0
Fitzpatrick, 2b., r.f.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Vaughn, s.s.	3	0	0	1	2	2
Cather, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
McGinley, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Rudolph, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kocher x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps xx	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	6	27	11	4

xBatted for Cather in third.
xxBatted for O'Hara in eighth.

MONTREAL—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
French, 2b	5	2	1	5	5	0
Yeager, 3b	5	1	3	3	2	0
Miller, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Hanford, rf	3	2	0	0	0	0
Demmitt, lf	5	2	4	2	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	3	8	0	0
Holly, ss	4	0	1	4	3	0
Roth, c	4	1	1	4	0	0
Burke, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	9	14	27	10	0

Montreal	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	—9
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3

Home runs—Demmitt and Bradley. Two base hit—French. Bases on balls—Off Burke 3, off Cather 1, off Rudolph 1. Struck out—By Burke 4, by Cather 3, by McGinley 3. Stolen bases—Miller, Demmitt, Yeager. Sacrifice hit—Burke. Double plays—French to Holly to Gandil; Slattery to Bradley. Left on bases—Montreal 8, Toronto 6. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Hart and Kelly.

Dufferins 14, Wellingtons 5.

By virtue of free hitting of Hawkins of the Dufferins, coupled with the Iron Dukes' errors, Sharpe's crew scored a decisive victory over Carley's Braves. Auld's pitching and Nevins' and McGowan's hitting were the outstanding features. The scores:

Dufferins—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Puddy, s.s.	6	2	2	0	0	0
Picton, 2b.	5	2	1	4	1	0
McGowan, 1b.	5	4	3	8	2	0
Massey, c.	5	2	1	13	3	1
Nevins, lf.	5	1	3	1	0	0
Acheson, 2b.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Sharpe, cf.	5	1	2	0	0	2
Sewell, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Auld, p.	5	1	2	0	5	1
Totals	46	14	17	27	11	4

Wellingtons—	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Burkhart, lf.	5	1	1	0	0	0
O'Toole, 3b.	5	0	0	1	0	1
Thorne, c.	4	3	2	3	0	0
Graham, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0	3
Croft, c.	2	0	0	10	1	1
Wideman, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Sutton, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lee, s.s.	3	1	0	0	1	2
Hawkins, p.	3	0	0	1	4	0
McCarthy, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	7	24	8	7

By innings:										R.	H.	E.
Wellingtons	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—5	7	7
Dufferins	2	0	2	4	1	2	0	3	x	—14	17	4

Summary: Struck out—By Auld 14, by Hawkins 9. Bases on balls—Off Auld 3. Three-base hits—Puddy Acheson. Two-base hits—Auld. Sacrifice hits—Croft. Stolen bases—McGowan, Auld, Thorne, Graham 2. Wild pitches—Auld. Passed ball—Massey. Hit by pitcher—Croft. Time of game—2.35. Umpire—Bill Phyle.

Northern Senior League.

Before a large crowd of fans Eatons and Lymans played a fine game Saturday. Eaton's hitting won easily. The batting of Latimer and Ball, each having a home run, and Blaber and Hoskin for Lymans, played good ball. Score:

Eatons—	R.	H.	E.	Lymans—	R.	H.	E.
Wilson, 3b	0	2	1	Jennitt, cf	2	1	0
Smith, 2b	1	1	0	Blaber, 1b	0	2	0
Latimer, 1b	2	3	0	Davis, c	1	0	1
Empey, c	0	2	1	Wattee, lf	1	1	0
Moffatt, rf	0	1	0	MacKlin, 3b	1	0	0
Ball, p	2	2	0	Hoskin, 3b	1	1	1
Prince, cf	2	1	1	Bond, rf-p	0	0	0
Hughes, ss	2	1	1	Grieve, 2b	0	0	1
Lowe, lf	2	2	0	Davis, p	0	0	0
Totals	13	15	4	Totals	6	8	4

Batteries—Ball and Empey; Davis, Bond and Davis.

SECOND GAME.

Capitals—										R.	H.	E.
Capitals	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	1
Bohemians	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	3

Batteries—Woods and Brown; Bush and Shafer. Umpire—Mitchell.

PRESERVE PRAYER BOOK

Says Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., When Laying Cornerstone at Wycliffe.

In most ideal weather, before a brilliant assemblage, representing the clergy and laity of the Anglican Church of Toronto, including the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Assistant Bishop Reeves, Venerable Archdeacon Cody, Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C.; Canon Cayley, N. W. Hoyles, K.C.; Prof. Cotton, J. Herbert Mason, Rev. C. J. James, Prof. Dr. Griffiths Thomas, Rev. Prin. O'Meara, Sir Charles Moss, the corner-stone of the founders' chapel of Wycliffe College was on Saturday afternoon declared well and truly laid "in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost," by Hon. S. H. Blake.

The ceremony commenced at 4 o'clock with the singing of the hymn, "The Church's One Foundation." R. Millichamp, chairman of the building committee, presented the financial statement, and Rev. Archdeacon Cody read a Scripture lesson.

Dr. Hoyles spoke briefly, referring to some of the men who had been connected with Wycliffe from the beginning, and in whose memory the chapel was being erected.

Mr. Blake was greeted cordially. He spoke of the enhanced beauty Wycliffe would have when the new buildings were completed. He was glad the council had agreed that the new building be Founder's Chapel in order that the memory of those who had helped the college should be kept bright. He rejoiced that the prayer book had been deposited in the sealed box, as there was a movement on foot at the present time, whereby the liturgy and prayer book might be destroyed. "The true teachings of the Church of England today can carry us back to the first century, and we shall be false to God if we limit anything in it."

MADE A GRAND BONFIRE.

ITHACA, N.Y., May 27. — Fire this morning, which was confined to the Ithaca Securities Company building, did $100,000 damage. The telephone exchange was on the upper floor, and the local system was put out of commission.

Three hundred gallons of kerosene oil had just been placed in the basement, and added fuel to the flames.

C. N. R. Stays Here.

D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, gave an effective denial to a rumor that the headquarters of the railway would be removed to Montreal from Toronto. Mr. Hanna stated that there had been a partial reorganization affecting officials, who had to do with eastern or western lines only, but whose jurisdiction extended over the entire system. There has been a centralization of the management, but there would be no necessity for removing any officials.

LOUISVILLE RESULTS.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—The races here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and upwards; six furlongs:

1. Wintergreen, 107 (Loftus), 6 to 5, even and 19 to 20.
2. Ethel Day, 110 (Warren), 5 to 2 and 12 to 5.
3. Oxer, 112 (Rodney), 8 to 1 show.

Time 1.13 2-5. Inclement, Fundamental, King of Yolo, Jeanne d'Arc, Covendon, Wander and Merrick also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, for 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-2 miles:

1. Summer Night, 105 (Burton), 11 to 5, 4 to 5, 7 to 10.
2. Question Mark, 111 (Archibald), 4 to 5, 7 to 10.
3. Laymin ster, 105 (McIntyre), 11 to 5.

Time 2.33 (new track record). Agnew Wood, Short Order, Otillo, Prince Ingoldsby, Vanen and Sir Catesby also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse, for 3-year-olds, 1 mile 70 yards:

1. Hazel Burke, 103 (McCahey) 6 to 1, 11 to 5 and 11 to 20.
2. Ella Bryson, 100 (Callahan), 6 to 1 place, 8 to 5 show.
3. Star Charter, 112 (Archibald), 2 to 5 show.

Time 1.43 2-5. Uncle Ben, Hanley, Colston and Star O'Ryan also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Louisville Handicap for 3-year-olds and up; 6 furlongs:

1. Ocean Bound, 126 (Rice), 7 to 5, even and 7 to 20.
2. Mellsande, 115 (Goose), place 5 to 2, show even.
3. Prince Gal, 115 (Koerner), show 11 to 20.

Time, 1.12 4-5. Princess Callaway, Round the World, Jack Parker, Governor Gray and Winning Widow also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $500, for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

1. King Broomstick, 108 (Howard), 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.
2. Be, 108 (McIntyre), 9 to 10, 11 to 20.
3. Acquin, 105 (Warren), 3 to 2, show.

Time, 1.00 3-5. Sayville, Rose of Jeddah, Crescent and Three Links also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Taboo, 109 (Loftus), 5 to 1, 5 to 2, and even.
2. Foxy Mary, 105 (Gans), 7 to 1, place, 3 to 1, show.
3. Descomnets, 109 (Goose), 3 to 5, show.

Time, 1.47. Princelike, Superstition, Tom Bigbee, Helene and M. Camber also ran.

Last Two at Delorimier.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500, for four-year-olds and upwards, one mile:

1. Flarney, 109 (Girondo), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and out.
2. Don Hamilton, 109 (M. Connor), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Hickory Stick, 106 (Forehand), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.45 3-5. Dorothy Webb, Miss Vigilant, Brevite and Donation also ran. Complete scratched.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $200, for three-year-olds and up, one mile:

1. Calvin C. Diggs, 108 (J. Bergen), 20 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
2. Scarlet Pimpernel, 94 (Forehand), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Dolly Bultman, 108 (M. O'Connor), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.45. Warner Griswell, Carewent, Tender, Bothis, John Patterson also ran.

TAFT BELIEVES RECIPROCITY WILL WIN

The President is Sanguine That All Destructive Amendments Will Be Turned Down in Committee, and That the Treaty Will Find Favor in the Eyes of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(Special.)—This was the day for the other side of the reciprocity story. Senate pessimism was pushed aside by the firm determination of the president that there shall be a vote. If the chicanery of senators who appear to be playing the game of certain interests opposed to reciprocity is to win, it will be only after a fight in the open. Every man who has been working under the burden of the increased cost of living will be able to put his finger upon the reciprocity record of the senators who refused him relief.

In the president's view of the situation oif reciprocity to-day there are three avowals: That the bill must be protected from amendment by those sincerely for it; that it must be voted upon; that if the first two things are done it will be passed.

If any opponents of reciprocity in congress or out think the president has abandoned reciprocity or become discouraged, they have but to watch the developments. He is in a fighting humor and does not expect to take much of a vacation this year anyhow.

There is just as much fighting promised on the president's side of the reciprocity question as there is anywhere else, and he means to see the bill go thru.

So optimistic is the president that he expressed the opinion to callers to-day that the Root amendment will be beaten in committee. Pledges have been obtained for its defeat in the senate if it ever gets that far.

Two more days are expected to complete the hearings. Allen and Graham will appear on Monday, as requested. M. J. Bachelder, of Concord, N.H., president of the National Grange, also will be present.

The commitee will sit to-morrow to complete the evidence of the delegates from South Dakota, who appeared to-day.

AHLGREN'S

WE LEAD IN LADIES' COSTUMES

A touch of elegance marks all ladies' garments made by Ahlgren. Nothing is allowed to leave the house until it has undergone careful inspection, and is found to measure up to the best ideals of the management. Satisfaction must be assured.

$25.00

The One Price Only

SECURES AN

Ahlgren Costume

Made-to-your-measure Hand-tailored

A Joy to Every Woman

During the period of this sale—not longer.

You have the privilege of selecting any material in the house, whatever the price.

—A line of French Broadcloths, opened within the week, counts in at twenty-five dollars.

—Fashionable colors in Linens for Summer costumes, made up very stylishly, are also yours for twenty-five dollars.

Ahlgren's

LIMITED,

97 King St. West, Toronto, Can.

—Frank Burton, Men's Tailor, Managing Director.

—J. Ahlgren, formerly of O'Brien's, Ladies' Tailors, Director of Cutting Department.

This Is Your Day $10.

We are disposing of the balance of all Suits and Overcoats returned to us by the Express Companies to be sold on Tuesday 30th inst. at Ten Dollars for any Suit or Overcoat. Watch for our ad on Monday Hobberlin Bros. & Co. Cash Tailors, 151 Yonge St.

Score of Aviators Enter Big Race

Will Attempt Flight From Paris to Rome and Turin For $100,000 Prize.

PARIS, May 27.—With the object of preventing all possibility of a repetition of the fatality last Sunday at the start of the Paris-to-Madrid race, which caused the death of the French minister of war, M. Berteaux, not one stranger, without exception, will be allowed on the aviation grounds during the commencement to-morrow of the great air race from Paris to Rome and then to Turin. The flight, which has been organized by The Paris Petit Parisien, will mean to the winner prizes aggregating $100,000. The start will be made from the aerodrome at Buc, two miles from Versailles, and about 12 miles southwest of the French capital.

Aviation officials were busy to-day examining and stamping the machines of the competitors, of whom there are twenty-one.

First and foremost among the contestants is Pierre Vedrine, the Frenchman who distinguished himself yesterday by winning the difficult 721 mile Paris-Madrid race in the actual flying time of 12 hours, 18 minutes, at the average rate of 60 miles an hour.

The other entries include such flying experts as Jean Bielovucci of Peru; Maurice Tabateau, the Frenchman who won the Michelin Cup for 1910; Henry Weymann and Roland Garros. In addition to the actual participants of to-morrow's flight, Lieut. Fequant and eight other officers of the French army are under orders from the ministry of war to fly over the first stage of the course from Paris to Nice.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

BRANTFORD, Ont., May 27. — The Brantford Evangelistic Union, comprising many prominent citizens who banded themselves together to teach local foreigners the English language and laws, in the hope of making them good citizens, has passed a resolution calling on the public school board to finance costs so far as language instruction is concerned, believing that the responsibility rests on that body in educating citizens.

C. N. R. HOTEL FOR OTTAWA

Company Will Start Large Building in Connection With Their System of Terminals.

OTTAWA, May 27.—Since the announcement that the Canadian Northern Railway would link the Intercolonial with a new transcontinental line and would establish terminals in Ottawa, various reports have been heard as to what the exact plans were in so far as this city was concerned.

It has been persistently rumored for some days—and the rumors seem to be considered seriously—that the Canadian Northern Railway contemplates erecting, besides other facilities, a large hotel in Ottawa. Altho no site is mentioned, it is said that negotiations will be opened in a few days for suitable property upon which will be erected the building, which, in addition to the hotel, would also contain the Canadian Northern Railway office.

The C.P.R. have already practically announced their intention of not building a hotel in Ottawa, which leaves the field clear for the Canadian Northern Railway and lends color to the report that an announcement of the erection of new offices and a hotel will be given out in a few weeks.

HALF MILLION LOSS

Caused by Fire, Believed to Be of Incendiary Origin.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 27.—Fire in the yards of the Standard Lumber Co. was brought under control to-day after a loss which aggregates half a million dollars had been sustained.

The fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin and followed three other fires, all of an apparently incendiary nature, last night.

His Currency.

"This cash register you shipped me is a fraud," declared the country editor.

"Just like the sample," pointed out the salesman.

"But I thought that was a model in miniature. Why, man, I can't keep potatoes and turnips in these tiny bins."—Washington Herald.

WAR CLOUDS RISE IN EAST

Russia and Turkey Likely to Come to Blows Over Montenegro Frontier Question.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, May 27.—It is reported that Turkey has made an unsatisfactory reply to the Russian note warning Turkey that the concentration of Turkish troops along the Montenegrin frontier, since the Albanian outbreak, constitutes a serious menace to peace.

This reply is said to be in effect that there is no intention on the part of Turkey to attack Montenegro, provided that country abstains from assisting the Albanian insurgents, closes her frontiers to refugees and removes the refugees who already have crossed the frontiers to the interior of Montenegro.

Earl of Dundonald to Visit Canada Soon

Expects to be in Ottawa During the Regime of the Duke of Connaught.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The Earl of Dundonald will visit Canada during the regime of the Duke of Connaught.

A letter written by him to a friend in Ottawa says: "It is with pleasure I look forward to to come out and meet again my old and true friends. It may be sooner or later, but I feel sure that I shall once again see Ottawa, where I spent many happy days."

Lord Dundonald adds that he has been laid up with an attack of malarial fever, which is a legacy of the Soudan campaign.

TRIAL IN SEPTEMBER

McNamara Brothers Will Face Murder Charge at End of Summer.

LOS ANGELES, May 27.—Motion of attorneys for John J. McNamara and his brother, James B. McNamara, charged with murder by the use of dynamite for a continuance of the time to enter pleas to the charges from June 1 to July 5, was granted to-day.

The defence declared there was no possibility of a trial before September.

CERTAIN SIGNS OF ELECTION

Welland County Sees Them In Increased Activity on Government Undertaking.

ST. CATHARINES, May 27.—Signs of an early general election are numerous along the Welland Canal.

Lately the government has largely increased the staff of surveyors and workmen, and this is looked upon here by the wise ones as a pretty straight indication that the election is coming soon.

The prospect as to candidatures in Welland County is doubtful, but it is probable that German, the present Liberal member of parliament, will be opposed by an official government candidate, a supporter of the reciprocity policy.

Big Anchor Liner Takes the Water

The Cameronia, of 10,500 Tons, to Ply Between Glasgow and New York.

GLASGOW, May 27.—Christened, the Cameronia, the Anchor Line's new steamer, for service between Glasgow and New York, was successfully launched here to-day in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

The vessel measures 530 feet in length and has a tonnage of 10,500. The Cameronia will be engaged in the express service with the three other ships of the same line already serving on the New York and Glasgow route.

SNOW IN MAY MONTH

Regina District Gets Six Inches of "the Beautiful."

WINNIPEG, May 27.—There was a heavy fall of wet snow all over the Regina district this morning; six inches fell in many places.

Just Once.

"But Griggs thinks you are his best friend. If you lure him into making this hopeless investment he will never have anything more to do with you."

"That's all right. I've never expected to use him more than once."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE MASCAGNIS.

The European whirlwind dancers, who will be a feature of the free vaudeville show at Scarboro Beach this week. The park management declares that the attractions it will produce this summer will be the best ever attempted for a free out-door show in Canada.

$1, $2, $3 Per Week CREDIT

At the beginning of summer, with new clothes to buy for an entire family, there are many demands upon your purse, and it's not always any too convenient to pay spot cash.

Why not a Charge Account with Me on Terms?

NO MONEY DOWN

MEN'S Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Raincoats, Boots and Shoes, and Hats, also Custom Tailoring.

WOMEN'S Suits Coats, Summer Dresses, Waists, and Skirts, also Millinery and Boots and Shoes.

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NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE
. . . Ontario. Canada. . .

Delightfully situated in a private park on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River, thirty miles from Buffalo. Unequaled facilities for the enjoyment of tennis, golf and lawn bowling; fine roads, bathing, boating and black bass fishing. Casino and New Country Club. Well-equipped garage with all accessories. Cuisine and service unexcelled in Canada. Booklet and terms on application.

Winnett & Thompson, Props.
L. R. COLE, Manager

Society.

The engagement is announced in Montreal of Beatrice, daughter of Recorder and Mrs. Weir, to Dr. James Robert Goodall. Miss Maud Arthurs Weir, Toronto, will act as bridesmaid.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chipman have issued invitations for a reception at their residence, Hudson Bay House, Winnipeg, on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, Edith Borradaile to Mr. Peter van den Nest n Thursday, June 15, at a quarter to four o'clock.

Mrs. Isabella Fleming Amelia-st. announces the engagement of her daughter, Ada, to Mr. Edward Galley Jackman son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jackman, Parliament-st. The marriage is to take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. William Foster Everett announce the engagement of their daughter, Eula Elizabeth, to Mr. Archibald Weir Campbell, eldest son of Senator and Mrs. Campbell, Toronto. The marriage will take place in June.

Gen. and Mrs. Cotton Col. ad Mrs. J. B. Miller Major Caldwell Mrs. A. W. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Suydam are among those leaving shortly for the Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, which opens on June 7.

Dr. Clifford Gilmour has arrived from Winnipeg for his wedding to Miss Phippen, which takes place on June 1. Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Peter Lyle of Winnipeg are in town for the wedding. Miss Muriel Jarvis gave a lucheon yesterday for the bride and her attendants and Mr. Mark Howard Irish will give a dinner.

Mrs. McWhinney, Crescent-road, is giving a bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Bird, Montreal.

Mr. Mungo Nasmith, Maitland-st. announces the engagement of his daughter, Ethel Alison, to Mr. William A. Allan. The marriage will take place very quietly on June 1.

Mrs. J. C. Broddy, 102 Gowan-avenue, is visiting her mother in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Wm. C. Poole of Winnipeg, is in Toronto spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Crowe, 215 Wellesley-street.

Mrs. Edward Teagle and her daughter, Edith, sail for England on June third by SS. Caronia.

Mr. Ernest Bowyer, Guelph, Ont., and Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Bowyer, London, England, are the guests of Mrs. Albert E. Hicks, Fermanagh-avenue, High Park.

Judge and Mrs. Hewson of Gore Bay announce the engagement of their second daughter, Edith to Mr. Donald M. Kydd of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portland, Oregon. The wedding will take place at Trinity Church, Barrie, on Wednesday, June 14.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Greville Harston are living at 12 Mount Marmel, in Quebec City. The change has completely restored Mrs. Greville Harston's health.

DINNER AT BENVENUTO.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of being invited to dinner with their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey Friday evening Chief Justice Sir Glenholm and Lady Falconbridge, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Reaume, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Pyne, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Carman, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eaton, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Frank Fleming, Col., and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Robertson, Mrs. Christopher Robinson, the Hon. R. Jaffray, his Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. Bartlett McLennan, (Ottawa).

Kitchen Shower.

Amongst the many pleasant events of the week was the kitchen shower at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mack, 27 Fuller-street, on Monday evening. The guest of honor was Miss A. Dyson whose marriage takes place early in June. After a musical program and refreshments, Miss Dyson was escorted to her home by the intending guests who were: Misses Irene Mack, A. Hirlehey, Olive Mack, E. Braun, E. Cornes, N. Patton, H. Doran, E. Wetherston, A. Lawlor, A. Weatherston, R. Hirlehey, E. Wallace, H. Hourigan, N. Newman, M. Squires, L. Horner, M. McMaster, M. Murdock, A. Dyson, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Huntley, Miss M. Huntley, Mrs. Mack.

DINNER FOR THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson entertained at dinner at Government House on Tuesday evening in honor of their excellencies. The following had the honor of being invited: Lady Sybil Grey, Lady Evelyn Grey, Earl Percy, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Malcolm, Major Lowther, C.M.G., Hon. Sir James and Lady Whitney, Hon. J. J. and Miss Foy, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Sir William and Lady Mulock, Hon. J. F. Mabee, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Riddell, Hon. J. K. and Mrs. Kerr, Hon. Geo. A. and Mrs. Cox, Hon. L. and Mrs. Melvin Jones, Sir George and Lady Ross, Sir Allen and Lady Aylesworth, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., Mr. A. Claude Macdonell, M.P., Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P., and Mrs. Bristol, Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Sir William and Lady Mackenzie, Sir Donald and Lady Mann, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beardmore, Hon. F. H. and Mrs. Phippen, his Worship the Mayor, Mrs. Geary, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. J. Grasett, Mr. J. E. Seagram (president Ontario Jockey Club), Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. S. and Mrs. Hendrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Blake, Mr. Hartley Dewart, K.C., and Mrs. Dewart, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Langton, Brig.-General and Mrs. Cotton, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Victor Williams, Col. and Mrs. T. D. R. Hemming, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. A. Grant, Admiral and Mrs. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Hon. J. and Mrs. Reaume, Dr. and Mrs. Allan Baines, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spratt, and and Mrs. F. W. Gates, Major and Mrs. Harold Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mr. G. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. S Osler, Mr. Lally McCarthy, K.C., and Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harcourt, Miss K. L. Wilks (Galt), Rev. Canon and Mrs. Plumptre, Mr. J. Short McMaster, Rev. T. and Mrs. Crawford Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Crerar, Mr. Walter Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Laird, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Castell Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Calvin, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mr. Bartlett McLennon, Major Daingerfield, Col. Clay, Mr. George W. Torrance, Miss Whitney, Miss Ramsay (Montreal), Mrs. Douglas Young, Miss Monica Morrison, Mr. J. N. Camden, Miss Turnbull, Miss Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Christie, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. William Hendrie.

DINNERS AT BENVENUTO.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of being invited to dinner by their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Grey on Wednesday: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson and Miss Gibson, Chief Justice Sir Charles and Lady Moss, Chief Justice Sir William and Lady Mulock, Chancellor Sir John and Lady Boyd, the Hon. L. and Mrs. Melvin Jones, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cotton, the Hon. W. J. and Mrs. Hanna, Sir Edmund and Lady Walker, Sir Donald and Lady Mann, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Christie, Col. and Mrs. T. Denison, the President of the University and Mrs. Falconer, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth Grant, Col. and Mrs. Ryerson, Col. and Mrs. Sweeny, Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. J. Seagram, Major Shanly, and the following had the honor of being invited on Tuesday: The Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeny, Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark and Miss Clark, the Hon. J. K. and Mrs. Kerr, Sir William and Lady Meredith, the Hon. G. A. and Mrs. Cox, the Hon. J. J. Foy and Miss Foy, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Flavelle, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Plumptre, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nordheimer, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Victor Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Willison, Lady Thompson and Miss Thompson, Mr. George Tate Blackstock, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mr. Alfred Beardmore.

MRS. DIXON'S LUNCHEON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon gave the first private luncheon at the Ontario Jockey Club's Members' Stand on Wednesday, when the long table was decoratel With crimson carnations and marguerites, and the favors were in the form of tiny, horses and jockeys. Covers were laid for 40 and the guests included: Hon. F. H. Phippen and Mrs. Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Lally McCarthy, Mrs. Baker (London, Ont.), Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Mr. J. K. Osborne, Mrs Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Dyment, Mayor Carpenter, Mrs. Melvin Jones, Hon. J. J. Foy, Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Drynan, Mr. Clive Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Mullock, Mr. and Mrs. Arnoldi, Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Major Macdonnell, D.S.O.

Mrs. Dixon wore a beautiful gown of real lace and hand embroidery with rose pink chiffon and sash to match and becoming black hat with paradise feathers.

MRS. HAAS' LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Stephen Haas of St. George-street, gave a delightful buffet lunch in the honor of her two guests from New York, Mrs. Will Hees and Mrs. Schurer, who have been much admired visitors at the races each day. The hostess was in hand-painted chiffon with touches of black trimmed with real lace, Mrs. Hees wore a lingerie gown and Mrs. Schurer was in pale blue and white. The decorations were carried out in mauve and white lilac and American Beauties, a huge cut glass vase of the roses centering the luncheon table. Among the guests were: Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. T. J. Clark, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. E. Strachan Johnston, Mrs. Higginbottom, Mrs. R. A. Smith and her sister, Miss Margaret Thompson, Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. Burton Holland, Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Gwynne Francis, Mrs. J. J. Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Haas also gave a dinner at the York Club during the week.

HOUSE-WARMING.

One of the events of the week was a house-warming given by Mrs. E. B. Stockdale, Tuesday, in her new home, Alexandra Gardens, North Toronto. The hostess looked her best in a handsome pale blue satin gown with Persian embroidery and wearing a corsage bouquet of valley lilies. Mrs. Stockdale received her guests in the living room, which was decorated with lilacs and marguerites, she was assisted by Mrs. Lionel Cutten, who wore a Paris gown of pale yellow satin. Mrs. Bond in a cream marquisette with Maltese lace and touches of black velvet, and Mrs. Farquharson in a dainty white gown. In the tea room the polished table was lovely with lace centre and brass basket of mauve sweet peas and maiden hair fern. Mrs. Wellington poured the tea, and wore a beautiful white silk gown with heavy silk lace. The young ladies who were most attentive to the wants of the many guests, were Miss Marie Hearn, Miss Isabel Ellis, Miss Jones, and Miss McNairn. Miss Gallanough delighted every one by singing several times during the afternoon. The neighborhood club of Walker-avenue, of which Mrs. Stockdale is a member, came up in a body, and some others noticed were: Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Geo. Reed, Mrs. Burnaby, Mrs. Kilgore, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Forest, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ronald and Miss Ronald, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Lugsdin and Miss Jones.

CARTER—MILLER.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, May 24, in the Methodist Church, Paisley, Ontario, when Miss Isabella Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carter, became the wife of Mr. Fred J. L. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Miller, Bathurst-street, Toronto. Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of immediate relatives.

The bride was given away by her father and was unattended. She wore a traveling suit of navy blue tailor-made and becoming hat to match, and carried a bridal bouquet of white roses. She also wore the groom's gift, a necklace with pendent of peridots.

The church was prettily decorated with white lilacs and spring blossoms and during the signing of the register Mrs. Black sang "O Perfect Love."

After the ceremony Mrs. Carter held a small reception. She was wearing a black satin gown with Persian trimming and black plumed hat. Mrs. Miller, the groom's mother, wore black and white foulard, with touches of mauve; mauve straw hat with plumes and carried sweet peas.

The happy couple left amid showers of confetti for a trip up the lakes, and on their return will reside at 188 Dowling-avenue.

Special Rates, King's Birthday.

To Rochester, 1000 Islands, Brockville, Prescott and Montreal are being offered by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Tickets will be on sale Friday and Saturday, June 2 and 3, with return limit of June 6. Tourist steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston" commence running Thursday, June 1, leaving Toronto at 3.00 p.m. daily except Sunday, during June, and after July 1 daily. For further particulars regarding special rates and summer service, call at ticket office, 46 Yonge-st., corner Wellington-st. 6712

MUSIC NOTES

The senior pupils of Mildred K. Walker will hold their annual vocal recital in St. George's hall on Thursday evening, June 8th at 8.15. The names of those taking part in the program are: Miss Viviens Yearsley, Hazel Marshall, Mabel Ashby, Irene Biddell, Josephine Bridgland, Winnifred Biddell, Bertha Von Brink and Messrs. Ramsey E. Sinclair, Percy Green and Thomas G. Earl. Invitations and programs may be had from the leading music stores after June 1st.

Mr. H. E. Wimperley, manager of the Bell Piano Company, has sent out notices to the various piano teachers in the city that the date for the final contest for the $100 cash prize competition has been definitely fixed for the week of June 26th, and that the 10th inst. will be the last day on which entries will be received. There is no doubt from the number of names already entered that the contest will be a very spirited one, and that Mr. Wimperley has successfully attained his intentions in formulating the schemes which are to stimulate the study of the piano and at the same time demonstrate the abilities of both pupils and teachers. Full particulars of the competition may be obtained at the Bell Piano Warerooms, 164 Yonge-street.

The following is the program to be given at the annual concert of the Toronto Conservatory of Music in Massey Hall, Tuesday evening next. The concert will commence at eight o'clock. Box plan now open at Massey Hall: Berlioz—Overture, Carneval Romain, Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Gluck—Che faro (Orfeo), Mrs. Thos. E. Knowlton, A.T.C.M. Handel—Recit., Comfort Ye: Aria, Every Valley Shall be Exalted, Mr. William G. Self. Grieg—Concerto, A Minor, Op. 16: Allegro molto Moderate, Miss Ada J. F. Twohy. Grieg—Concerto, A Minor, Op. 16: Adiago, Allegro Marcato, Miss Jenny H. F. O'Hara, A.T.C.M. Gounod—Cavatina (Faust), Mr. George Stanley McCaughey. Wagner—Scene and Aria, "Gerechter Gott," Miss Mary G. Chalmers. Saint-Saens—Concerto, G Minor: Allegro, Scherzando, Presto, Miss Muriel Lillie. Massenet—He is Kind, He is Good (Herodiade), Miss May Stockwell. Tschaikowsky—"Nur wer die Sensucht Kennt Fifinella," Mr. George Crawford. Scheutt—Concerto, F. Minor, Op. 47; Andante Tranquillo, Allegro Vivace, Miss Mabel F. Boddy, A.T.C.M.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Only Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. S. 65, Windsor, Ont.

ROBERTSON—MACMURCHY.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacMurchy, 36 Beatrice-street, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when their eldest daughter, Ethel May, was united in marriage to Mr. Allen Robertson, the Rev. Dr. Gilray, D.D., officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, entered the drawing-room to the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Mararet Reid. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie, while the groom was assisted by Mr. F. G. Laird of Parry Sound. Among the many handsome gifts was a magnificent cabinet of sterling silverware, presented by the firm, managers and staff of P. W. Ellis & Co., of whom Mr. Robertson is a member. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold necklet set with peridots and pearls, to the bridesmaid, a gold bracelet, and to the best man, a pair of cuff links. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left for Buffalo and other points.

Mr. Piano Buyer Take Notice!

Again this big store will point out to intending piano buyers a few of the choice Piano Values offered in this "Forced Removal" Sale. But first a word in preface.

With as much eloquence as we can muster we are daily urging every person who contemplates the purchase of a piano, either now or in the future, to come into this store during this great sale.

Do you suppose we would go on repeating day after day the advantages of this wonderful sale unless it was absolutely the truth? Because we neither deceive nor exaggerate is one reason why this has been such a successful sale.

Therefore, Mr. Piano Investigator, burn this in:

The Mason & Risch store offers a greater number of Pianos, from a larger number of the best makers, and at lower prices than any other firm in the Dominion of Canada.

To those who must be economical yet long have desired a piano some remarkably attractive bargains are offered in rebuilt Square Pianos at $45.00 to $60.00.

Used Upright Pianos from $137 up
New Pianos from $215 up

Remember, you may be pleased with a piano bought in another store, but you are sure to be if you buy it at this Mason & Risch Sale.

EACH BUYER NAMES THE PURCHASE TERMS

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Mason & Risch Piano Co.
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DIAMOND RINGS

to the value of $2000 are offered to the ladies of Toronto, who enter The Trail Magazine Contest. These prizes are now on exhibition at Kent's, Limited 144 Yonge Street. These prizes are so arranged that any lady can win one of these Rings for a day or two's efforts.

Take the advice of a friend, see the prizes at Kent's, learn the easy conditions of this contest and be the first in your vicinity to enter the Contest.

The following are the prizes:

Two Diamond Rings Value 75.00.
Ten Diamond Rings Value 60.00.
Ten Diamond Rings Value 50.00
Ten Diamond Rings Value 40.00
Ten Diamond Rings Value 35.00.

OPEN JUNE 1st
SWEET'S GARAGE
22 Sorauren Ave.
(In the Rear)

LINEN SHOWER.

Miscellaneous showed given by Mrs. R. E. Inselman to Miss Ethel M. McKenna, in honor of her approaching marriage to Mr. Tackaberry. Euchre winners: Joe O'Leary, Olive McCool. Mrs. Inselman, assisted by Mrs. Ardagh. Refreshments served, Florence Inselman, assisted by Misses Ardagh. Guests: Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, Gertrude McKenna, Mrs. Sinclair, Elizabeth Fitzsimmons, Wilson Tackaberry, Lizzie Edgar Olive McCool, Dora Allen, Florence Dowson, Eveline Kew, Mr. Peel, Misses Puddy, Dollie Nelson, H. Christman, J. O'Leary, J. Fenson, D. Lowry, R. Latimer, H. Tracy, P. Porter, N. Ingram, W. Reid, H. Woodley.

The "Bell" Piano Playing Competition closes June 10. All entries must be received or post-marked not later than midnight of that date.

LINEN SHOWER.

A most enjoyable evening was spent on Thursday night at the home of Miss E. Wallace, D'Arcy-street, the occasion being a shower given in honor of Miss A. Dyson by her many friends. The bride elect was the recipient of many beautiful and useful pieces of linen. The prizes for the "duster hemming contest" were won by Misses N. Patton and A. Lawlor. Afterwards a dainty luncheon was served and many toasts were offered to the health of the bride. Among those present were: The Misses I. Mack, N. Neuman, E. Cornes, H. Horgan, L. Wetherston, N. Patton, M. Hunter, H. Doran, A. and R. Heldehey M. Horgan A. Lawlor E. Ross, K. and M. Wallace.

ANY PATTERN FREE!

The very design you're after for that new gown is in the Summer issue of the book named below. It's a big book, the size and quality of **The Delineator,** and contains hundreds and hundreds of the best Summer styles. Get it of your merchant or the Butterick Salesroom, 232 Yonge Street, Toronto. Each copy contains the **Free Pattern** coupon. The price is but 25c, by mail 35c.

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We would like you to sample our "Limit" or "Snow Drift" first-class Bread, wrapped and sealed at the factory.

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AND THE PEMBER SEMI-TRANSFORMATIONS

for ladies whose hair has become thin, streaky and difficult to becomingly arrange.

A PEMBER PARTED TRANSFORMATION

the kind that is being imitated, restores almost magically the appearance of its wearer's hair to its former luxuriance and good growing. If the hair is thin at the front, the **Parted Semi-Transformation** will be found the most beauty-giving natural effect imaginable.

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Moderate Prices Always.

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Leading the Canadian Hair Fashion,
Next Yonge Street Arcade

Player-Pianos at the Island.
Subscribers to the "Bell" Music Roll Library may have their regular supply delivered at nearby summer resorts without extra charge.

For the June Bride

What more acceptable gift can be selected than a fine piano, such as the

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which assures lasting satisfaction and pleasure to the young couple. It is the favorite piano for the new and artistic home.

Select the instrument now; it can be delivered later and terms of payment so arranged that you can give this generous gift without inconvenience to yourself.

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NEW SALESROOMS:
41-43 Queen St. W. (Opposite City Hall.)
TORONTO

Misses Boy After 400 Mile Walk

Widow Tramps From Dundee to Chatham to See Sailor Son, Who Left Day Before.

LONDON, May 27.—A widow named Mrs. Ellis has just walked all the way from Dundee to Chatham, over 400 miles, to see her sailor son, who was until a day or two ago stationed at the Royal Navy Barracks.

There was a cruel disappointment in store for her, however, for on reaching the barracks, she was informed that her boy had gone to sea with his ship only the previous day. This proved too much for the old lady, and she completely broke down. Footsore and weary, and without a copper in her pocket, she happened to fall among friends, and is now being cared for by a local institution.

Repartee.

Booth Tarkington was talking in Indianapolis about the stage.

"There were two actresses in an early play of mine," he said, "both very beautiful; but the leading actress was thin. She quarreled one day at rehearsal with the other lady, and she ended the quarrel by saying haughtily:

"'Remember, please, that I am the star.'

"'Yes, I know your're the star,' the other retorted, eying with an amused smile the leading actress' long, slim figure, 'but you'd look better, my dear, if you were a little meteor.'"

Sacramental Wine Poisoned With Acid

Two Priests Arrested in Italy on Charge of Attempt to Kill Brother of the Cloth.

ROME, May 27.—On a charge of attempting to poison another priest by pouring sulphuric acid into the wine used in the celebration of the Mass, two priests have been arrested in a village in the neighborhood of Cremona, Lombardy.

When after the Eucharist, the priest drank of the consecrated wine, he noticed an acid taste and threw the chalice to the floor. Chemical analysis proved the presence of sulphuric acid in the wine.

When Dandelions Ducked.

The dandelion problem has been solved at last. A Lakin man discovered, by accident, a way to get rid of them, relates The Kansas City Journal. His lawn was fairly taken with dandelions. Recently while he was absent from home a buch of ducks belongng to a neighbor wandered into his yard and charged on the "greens." By nightfall there wasn't a dandelion left, and the yard is now covered with a fine green lawn.

She Feared the Worst.

"My dear, you and I have got to agree upon a plan of some kind whereby we shall be able to keep down our bills this month."

"But aren't you afraid if we do so that the courts will get after us for combining in restraint of trade?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

DRINK HABIT

A NEW MAN IN THREE DAYS

Wives, mothers, fathers, relatives, friends, employers—give up the hope that the drinker will stop liquor some day of his own will! He has no will to help him stop—it was destroyed long ago by alcoholic poison. Coax, urge, plead with him, if necessary, to take the Gatlin treatment—when he is again a normal man after THREE DAYS at the Gatlin Institute he will thank you. It is his only salvation—the only way for you to save him from mental and physical ill-health, and from bankruptcy or worse. YOU must do the THINKING—these men cannot think for themselves.

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"The Treatment That Leaves No Bad After-effects."

The Gatlin treatment is convenient to take. It only requires THREE DAYS. The saving of from three to five weeks' time means something to a busy man. There are no hypodermic injections, no substitutive stimulants, no poisonous drugs—just a simple, harmless treatment, which will in three days free the system of accumulated alcoholic poison, thereby doing away with the CAUSE of physical and nerve-craving for liquor, appetite and all inclination to drink it.

Satisfactory, or It Costs Nothing

Each patient is treated under contract at the Gatlin Institute. The treatment must be satisfactory in every particular, or the fee paid will be refunded. Everything private and confidential. Home treatment for those who cannot come to the Institute for three days.

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A. HARGRAVE, Manager.

CLAIMED BIG FORTUNE BELIEVED NEXT-OF-KIN AND SMASHED THE WILL

Paddy Changed His Name to James, Which Mixed Up Matters in the Probate Court.

LONDON, May 27.—A happy ending has just been arrived at in a romantic case where the wrong family claimed an Irish emigrant's fortune by mistake and eventually withdrew when they discovered the real heirs. The story was revealed before the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in the Dublin courts.

Away back in the 'forties of the last century, the period of the great Irish famine, a family named Brazil, which had been prosperous in the County Limerick, sold out before that terrible scourage reached its climax and emigrated. Edmund, the head, brought with him his two sons. Patrick and William, to South Wales. Edmund and William later went to the United States; but Patrick remained near Swansea, carried on the trade of picture framer and mattress maker, and amassed a fortune of between $40,000 and $50,000. This Patrick, it is now said, was rather eccentric; and because he was chaffingly called "Paddy from Ireland," changed his Christian name from Patrick to James (which helped to cause some of the subsequent probate trouble), after which it appears, his local sobriquet became "Jimmy the Brazes." The two branches of the emigrant Irish family thus pursued their widely separated courses—one in Glamorganshire, the other at St. Louis, Mo.,—and in the end James Brazil, returning to his native place to end his days, like so many Irish, died at a cousin's house in Ballylanders, Limerick.

A suit followed about his will, and a very curious state of things happened. A Welsh family, only by coincidence named Brazil, set up a case as next-of-kin that the testator did not know and approved the contents of the will. Briefly stated, they smashed the will. But their alleged relationship was all a mistake; they were Protestants and never had any connection with Ireland, whereas the testator was of a Roman Catholic family. It was an honest mistake, all sides now fully concede, and the result of their litigation was to leave the estate to be divided among whoever were the next-of-kin. This is how the mistake was rectified: A member of the genuine American branch of the family came to Ireland who had very few of the family documents. But when the result of the suit became known this man's brother sent him from the United States a great box full of documents—title deeds, letters etc., which the old Edmund Brazil had all his life industriously preserved.

As soon as the Welsh family perused these overwhelming proofs, they perceived that they were not entitled to the estate and that the real next-of-kin were the people in the United States—three nephews and nieces, one of the latter being a nun in the Good Shepherd Convent, St. Louis. Nothing remained but the legal formalities of setting the whole matter right, and that was what happened in a friendly arrangement in the Dublin courts. The Welsh parties were technically the defendants, for whom Mr. Powell, K. C., appeared, and they helped to establish formally the claim of the American plaintiffs, whom Sergeant O'Brian, K. C., represented. The foregoing facts were all stated by the respective counsel. The plaintiff gets about $25,00 and the costs of both sides are to be paid in full.

THE NEW SHIP ARRIVES THIS WEEK.

The new steamer, "Olcott," for the Toronto-Olcott Beach service, will arrive on Lake Ontario on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and will be taken direct to Olcott to have the finishing touches put on her before commencing her regular schedule which goes into effect on Saturday, June 10.

Mr. H. W. Crawford, general manager of the company, announces that big harbor improvements have been made at Olcott during the past few months, the landing pier having been entirely rebuilt, and dredging operations are now under way.

The International Railway Company, operating trains from Buffalo and Niagara Falls, have extended their tracks right alongside the dock at Olcott, and special boat trains will connect with the steamer in all trips.

Connections for Lockport, Rochester, Syracuse and all intermediate points will be made with the fast trolleys of the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway Co., who will also run special steamer trains direct to Olcott Wharf.

The big hotel at Olcott will again be operated by Mr. Gerhard Lang, the Buffalo caterer, as in former years, and the amusement park which is equipped with all the latest entertaining devices, will be run by the Charles Amusement Company of New York City.

The company's new waiting rooms and offices on the Yonge-street wharf here are being rapidly completed, and a prosperous season is anticipated.

SUNDAY AT SCARBORO BEACH.

Sacred musical program Sunday by Angelo Vetale Band:

Afternoon.

1. March, Tannhauser, Wagner. 2. Overture, William Tell, Rossini; 3, Senes, Pittoresques, Massenet; 4, Fantasia, Hungarian, Tobani; 5, Sextette, Lucia, Rossini; 6, Selection, Rigolette, Verdi; 7, Sacred Solo, Mr. Geo. C. Sarvis; 8, March, Manhattan Beach, Sousa.

Evening.

1, March, Coronation, Meyber; 2, Overture, Semiramide, Rossini; 3, Selection, Giaconda, Massenet; 4, Overture, Light Cavalry, Suppe; 5, March, Manhattan Beach, Sousa; 6, Selection, Il Trovatore, Verdi; 7, Sacred Solo, Mr. Geo. C. Sarvis; 8, Overture, Raymond, Thomas.

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on May 28th are Messrs. M. J. Haney and T. Gibson.

A Mystery Solved.

One reason women have so many buttons to button is because they don't have to lose any time at shaving and hunting corkscrews.—Galveston News.

International Press Bible Question Club

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY REV. DR. LINSCOTT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.
(Copyrighted 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson, by Rev. Dr. Linscott, in this issue of The Toronto Sunday World.

.....

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Date, May 7, 1911.

THE CONTEST.

The most popular and the most practical plan for Bible study, together with a prize Bible contest, is running in The Sunday World.

In short, the Sunday School Lesson must be read each week for 52 weeks, also the "Suggestive Questions," and the coupon should be cut out each week and signed, certifying that this has been done. Then any five of the questions that are indicated to be answered in writing must also be answered, and at the end of the term the coupons and written answers, duly signed with name and address, must be delivered to this office. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of coupons sent in, and the merits of the written answers. You can get all the help you want with the written answers.

Go in to win one of the solid-gold medals. If you complete the course, you will get a beautifully engraved Diploma, in three colors, in any event. Get all you can to join you in this course of Bible study.

May 28th, 1911.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

Micah's Picture of Universal Peace. (An International Peace Lesson.) Micah iv: 1-8.

Golden Text—Nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. Micah iv:3.

(1) Verse 1—What are your ideas concerning the Millennium?

(2.) What institution to-day stands as a mountain above every other institution?

(3.) When will Christianity probably sway the hearts of the nations, so that her beneficent laws will dominate them?

(4.) What are the influences at work to-day which make for the Christianization of the nation?

(5.) Verse 2—What can churches and individuals do more than they are doing, to make the nations of the earth Christian?

(6.) Verse 3—When will nations begin "to beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks?"

(7.) There probably never was a time when the civilized nations were spending as much money on their armies and navies as now, or were more thoroly prepared for war, what does this indicate as to the coming of universal peace?

(8.) What is probably the cost per annum of (1) the standing armies, (2) the navies of the civilized natons?

(9.) If fifty per cent of the vast sum spent in preparation for war were spent in educating the nations in the folly of war, and in the sufficiency of arbitration to settle disputes, how many years would it take to accomplish?

(10.) What would be the effect if the universities of the world were to establish chairs for teaching the folly of war, and the morality, and economics of peace?

(11.) When did you last listen to a sermon from your pastor on the crime and folly of war?

(12) To what extent is the Christian church responsible for the present insane preparation for war?

(13.) If Jesus were now in the flesh and addressed public gathering, what would He probably say about present day war preparations? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club).

(14.) Verses 4-8—If the nations of the earth were to disarm and make a treaty of perpetual peace, what would be its economic, its social, and ethical effect?

(15.) What effect would perpetual peace have upon the evangelization of the world?

(16.) What can we do more, to arouse the average man to a realization of the stupendous folly and crime of war?

Lesson for Sunday, June 4th, 1911. Israel's Penitence and God's Pardon. Hosea xiv.

June 4th, 1911.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Israel's Penitence and God's Pardon. Hosea xiv.

Golden Text—Thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful, slow to anger. Neh. ix:17.

(1.) Verse 1—What proportion of the members of present day evangelical churches are walking in the conscious favor of God?

(2.) God's chosen people had gone away from Him, and the prophet urges them to return; what suggestion is there in this for pastors?

(3.) What reason is there to believe that the average Christian backslides, before he finally gets established in the faith?

(4.) Verse 2—When a backslider wishes to return to the Lord, what "words" will he be likely to use?

(5.) Why is it not possible for one to be a Christian without using "words" to God?

TWO BIBLE STUDY QUESTIONS, 1911.

(6.) When we talk to God we enter into conversation; how, or in what language does He talk to us?

(7.) When God "takes away all iniquity," does he make it possible for us not to commit any more? Give your reason.

(8.) Verse 3—Why is it impossible to keep saved if we depend on any earthly thing, and do not put our trust wholly in God?

(9.) Why is it wrong for a child of God to be anxious about earthly things?

(10.) Verse 4—How would you compare a forgiven sinner, with Adam before he sinned, in the matter of moral purity?

(11. What difference is there in the way God treats and regards a reclaimed backslider, and, if there be such an angel who never had sinned?

(12) Verses 5-7—What does God do for and with His children, in order that they may develop their spiritual lives?

(13.) What takes place in a faithful Christian, which answers to the growth and perfume of a flower, or the growth and expansion of a tree?

(14.) If the life of a man is not as sweet perfume, and if he is not as the spreading branches of a great tree on a hot day to the weary traveler, what if any reason is there to believe that he is a Christian?

(15.) Why is it either right or wrong to believe that a Christian must grow in grace or backslide?

(16.) Verse 8—What is it under our present conditions, to worship an idol?

(17.) What are the chief idols which people now worship?

(18.) Is there any danger, and if so what of practical idolatry in connection with our church services?

(19.) Verse 9—May any man understand the mind of God from the Bible, who is not personally taught of God? Why?

(20.) What is it which makes it certain that a child of God will be led into all truth? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club).

Lesson for Sunday, June 11th, 1911. Hezekiah's Great Passover. 2 Chron xxx.

Sprinter and Dog Race at Woodstock

Whippet Gives Winner 35 Yards and Beats Runner Inches in a 100-Yard Race.

Another remarkable speed contest has been added to the list of unique races. It originated as the result of an argument between Frank Hyde of Woodstock and Thos. H. Griffiths of Toronto. The pith of the dispute was could a whippet racing dog concede a man 30 yards start in 100 yards and win?

Tom Griffiths said it could. Frank Hyde was equally positive that it couldn't. Well, one agreed to get the whippet and the other agreed to get the sprinter. They did too, and this remarkable contest was raced at Woodstock on the holiday. It certainly created some excitement amongst the spectators, and opinions varied greatly as to the racing dog. Anyway, "Prince Albert," W. Anderson's fast whippet, won the first race by 2 yards.

This didn't satisfy all parties concerned, so they agreed to race again.

Eat and Get Thin.

This is turning an old phrase face about, but modern methods of reducing fat have made this revision possible.

If you are overfat and also averse to physical exertion and likewise fond of the table and still want to reduce your excess flesh several pounds, do this: Go to your druggist (or write the Marmola Co., 337 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.) and give him (or send them) 75 cents. For this modest amount of money the druggist will put you in a way of satisfying your ambition for a nice, trim, slim figure. He will hand you a large case of Marmola Prescription Tablets (compounded in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription), one of which you must take after each meal and at bedtime until you begin to lose your fat at the rate of 12 to 16 ounces a day. That is all. Just go on eating what you like, leave exercising to the athletes, but take your little tablet faithfully and without a doubt that flabby flesh will quickly take unto itself wings, leaving behind it your natural self, neatly clothed in firm flesh and trim muscles.

the whippet to give the man 35 yards start in 100 yards.

W. H. Martin and Wm. McKenzie measured off the start. E. J. Adams put another cartridge in his gun. The sprinter loosened up and Prince Albert, wagging his tail, trotted off with owner Anderson to the scratch mark. The little whippet didn't seem to care if they put him 50 yards behind the man. "Get ready," warned Starter Adams, another warning, then bang went the gun. Like a flash both the man and the whippet got away from their marks. Slowly, but surely, "Prince Albert" gained on the sprinter. The little fawn galloper just seemed to be eating up the distance. "He can't do it," yelled the spectators. Just two yards from the winning line the whippet drew level. The sprinter seeing defeat took a mighty leap for the winning line, but "Prince Albert" got there first by a whisker, so the judges said.

"It was the greatest race I ever saw," remarked a spectator. "That little dog seemed to know that he'd got to win." To concede a man, who is one of Canada's crack sprinters, 35 yards in 100 yards and win, is a remarkable feat for the whippet.

DR. RUTHERFORD RESIGNS

Dominion Veterinarian to Reside in British Columbia in Future.

OTTAWA, May 27.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion veterinarian and live stock commissioner, has resigned his post and will go to British Columbia, where with his family he will reside in future.

Dr. Rutherford was formerly a member of the Manitoba delegation in parliament and entered the federal service in 1906. He was instrumental in organizing the health of animals' branch of the department of agriculture.

His Preparation.

In the good old days when "lickin' and larnin'" went together, a teacher's preparation did not necessarily include a course in a university or a normal school.

A country examiner in one of the states of the Mississippi Valley once asked a young man what special preparation he had made for teaching.

The candidate answered, "I've dug my taters, sold my mare, and now I'm ready to go at it."—Youth's Companion.

Three Big Song "Hits"

Published by Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York—Detroit

1. **"Let's Make Love Among the Roses"**
   Featured with tremendous success by Blanche Ring, the musical comedy star.
2. **"Who Are You With To-Night?"**
   Written by Williams & Van Alstyne, who always hit the public taste for popular music.
3. **"You'd Do the Same Thing Over Again"**
   New tropical waltz song that will sweep the country this summer. It's great---that's all.

For Sale Wherever Popular Music is Sold. Ask for Them.

Our Summer Service.

At this time of the year it is more keenly appreciated than at any other. Summer vacation and outing wear soon cause the new suit to look shabby, and our cleaning process restores them to their original shape once more. **Ring up the original MY VALET, Fountain, the Cleaner, 30 Adelaide W.**

GLENERNAN
SCOTCH WHISKY
A blend of pure Highland Malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for
Michie & Co., Ltd.
TORONTO.

Eyeglasses AND Spectacles
Accurately made and fitted. Oculists' prescriptions filled. Special lenses duplicated. Quick repairing. Prices right.
W. J. KETTLES, Optician
23 Leader Lane. 7tf

Toronto Engineer Goes to Hamilton

W. Hollingsworth Gets Position of Assistant on Civic Staff at Good Salary.

HAMILTON, May 27.—W. Hollingsworth of Toronto's engineering staff has been appointed assistant engineer of Hamilton, at a salary of $2000 a year, to succeed John H. Heedle, who was retired from that position as a result of bungle in sewer works here. Mr. Hollingsworth's experience in the old country and Toronto, with sewerage systems and electrical work, it is expected, will make him a very valuable man for Hamilton.

Suburban Nerve.

Wife—We lent that man some grass seed last month. I suppose he came over just now to return it.

Hub—No, to borrow our lawn mower. —Boston Transcript.

144 YEARS RECORD

DIRECT

FROM THE LOOM TO THE PURCHASER

Ireland's Best Linens

Table Cloths	from	$1.15	
Table Napkins	per doz.	1.50	
Tray Cloths	from	.56	
Carving Napkins	"	.90	
Fish Napkins	per dozen	.85	
Fringe Doylies	" "	.48	
Linen Sheets	per pair	3.88	
" " Hemstitched	"	4.95	
Pillow Covers	each	1.90	
Linen Towels	per doz.	2.40	
" " Hemstitched	"	3.50	
" " Fancy	"	4.00	
Baby "	"	3.55	
Huckaback "	"	1.90	
Bath "	each	.56	
Bedspreads	"	5.50	
Toilet Covers	"	.22	
Sideboard Covers	"	.45	
Hemstitched Mats	"	.08	
" Tray Cloths	"	.26	
" Tea Cloths	"	.72	
" Toilet Covers	"	.26	
" Sideb'd Covers	"	.56	
Embroid. Tea Cloths	"	1.15	
" Toilet Covers	"	.86	
" Sideboard Cloths	"	1.23	
" Tray Cloths	"	.50	
Night Dress Cases	"	.55	
Brush and Comb Cases	"	.44	
Cushion Cases	"	1.45	
Toilet Sets, 4 pieces	"	1.45	
Tea Cosies	"	.62	

HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC
Prices per doz.

Ladies', 13 ins. sq.	$ .73
Ladies', 15½ ins. sq.	1.00
Ladies', 16½ ins. sq.	1.12
Ladies', 17½ ins. sq.	1.12
Gentlemen's, 19 ins. sq.	2.37
Gentlemen's, 20½ ins. sq.	1.55
Gentlemen's, 22½ ins. sq.	2.00

GOLDEN FLAX HEMSTITCHED

Ladies', 13 ins. sq.	$1.63
Ladies', 15½ ins. sq.	2.25
Ladies', 17½ ins. sq.	2.90

SILVER SHEEN TRANSPARENT

Ladies', 11 ins. sq.	$1.27
Ladies', 13 ins. sq.	1.57
Ladies', 15½ ins. sq.	2.28
Gentlemen's, 20½ ins. sq.	4.00

BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC

Ladies' Size	$ .69
Gentlemen's Size	1.00
Gentlemen's Full Size	1.12

HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL

13 inches square, ¼ in. hem	$1.50
14 inches square, ⅜ in. hem	1.50
15 inches square, ½ in. hem	1.53
20 inches square, 1 in. hem	2.50

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

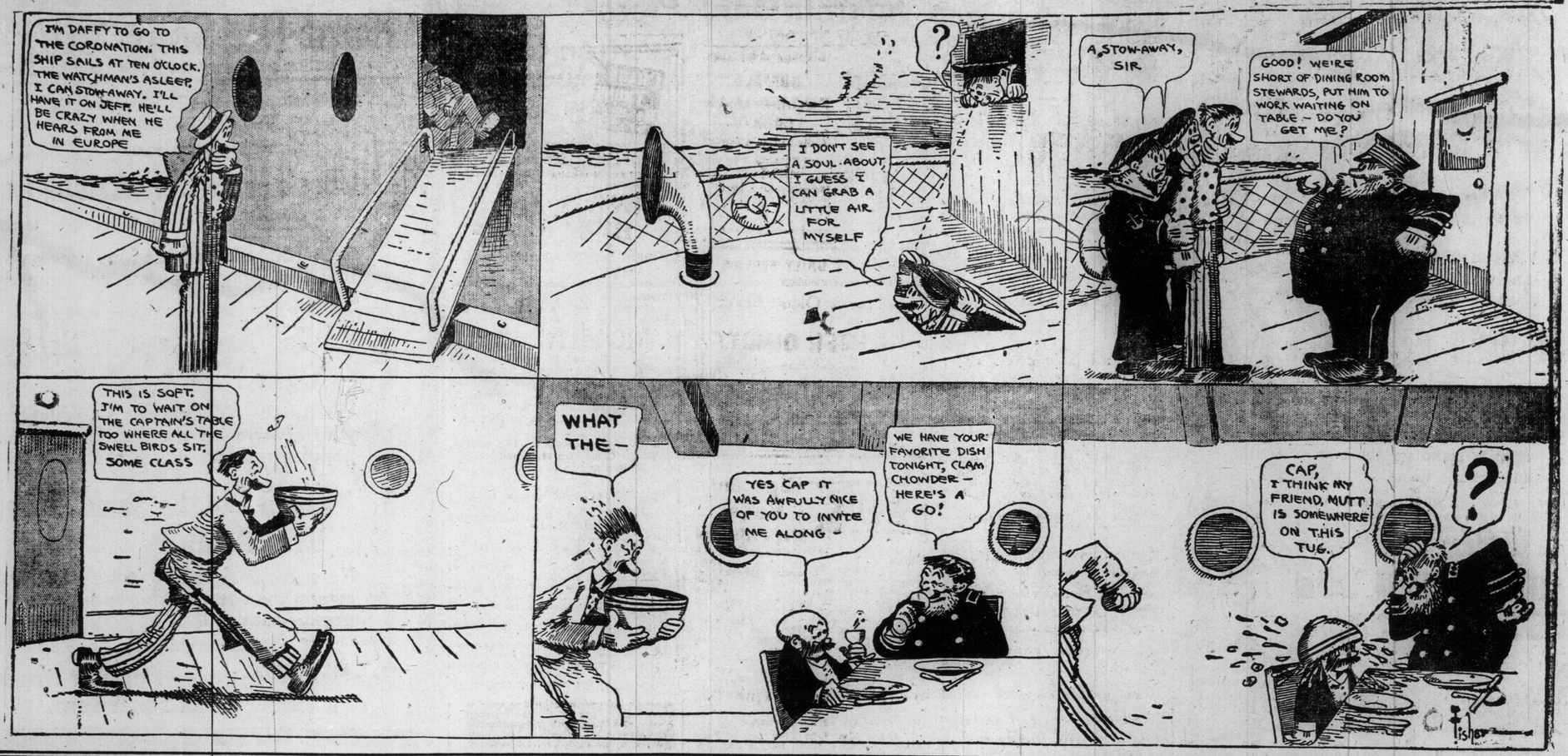
PRINTED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS
(suitable for Children)
Prices: 25c. per dozen.

Walpoles'
IRISH LINENS

44S Bedford Street, BELFAST, Ireland.

Illustrated Catalogue on Receipt of Postcard to WALPOLES', 173 Huron Street, Toronto.

Mutt Is Off For The Coronation, and So Is Little Jeff - - - - By "Bud" Fisher



PRINCESS

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6th

By universal request, return engagement and positively last appearance previous to her departure for Paris on June 22, of the World's Greatest Artiste,

MME. SARAH

BERNHARDT

and her own company and complete productions from the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, France.

DIRECTION W. F. CONNOR.

"SISTER BEATRICE"

Materlinck's Poetic Play, preceded by

"JEAN MARIE"

PRICES: $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00.

Regular sale of seats opens **Saturday, June 3rd, 9 a.m.**

Mail orders will be received from all points when accompanied by cheques, post or express money orders, payable to Princess Theatre, and filled in the order received.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, **June 7th**

THE **BALDWIN MELLVILLE** Stock Company

In a Repertoire of Up-to-Date Plays.

Fine for Wearing Long Hat Pins

Gendarmes Have Orders to Arrest Women Who Endanger Public Safety.

GENEVA, May 27.—A new law prohibiting women wearing dangerous hatpins in the street or at public functions has just been declared by the authorities at Baden, in the Canton of Argovie.

The fact that the gendarmes have orders to arrest any woman who has a hatpin extending more than an inch from her hat is making the fair sex careful in the selection of these articles for fixing their headgear at the proper angle.

The fine on conviction of two and a half dollars also tends to encourage the sale of smaller hatpins.

ATTRACTIONS AT HANLAN'S.

The immense crowds at Hanlan's Point on the holiday was the best evidence that the public look upon this as the real pleasure park of the city. The great improvements made in the way of placing tables and chairs in shady spots for the use of lunching parties is much appreciated. This week there are a number of entertaining features. Harry Six, the highest diver in the world, makes his fearful plunge twice daily; Volo, the daredevil, rides down a narrow incline thru two hoops of fire. Special attractions are Madame Sidonia, the bearded lady; Baron Barcsy, the smallest perfectly formbed man in the world; Victoria, the fattest girl living and Johnny Webb, the biggest and handsomest baby on earth. Music will be furnished to-day (Sunday) by the Queen's Own band.

LEAVES FOR SPAIN.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Archbishop Bruchesi, who is making a pastoral visit thruout the diocese, will return to Montreal on Monday, and on Friday next will leave for Rome and thence proceed to Madrid, where he will attend the Eucharistic Congress.

Mr. Ross Curry, son of Mr. James Curry of St. George-street, has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, but is now reported to be making satisfactory headway towards improvement.

New Gas Found In Upper Regions

Lighter Than Hydrogen and Exists in Strata 124 Miles From the Earth.

BERLIN, May 27.—An interesting discovery has been made by Professor Alfred Wegener, of the University of Marlburg, who has already written treatises on the atmosphere.

He has come to the conclusion that at a height of 124 miles from the surface of the earth there exists a space filled with an unknown gas, which is lighter than hydrogen. He has not ascertained whether it is a simple chemical body or a combination. He calls it geokoronium.

GRUESOME PRACTICAL JOKE

Students Placed Human Body on Piano Stool in Chapel.

ALFRED, N.Y., May 27.—The placing of a naked human corpse on a piano stool in the chapel of Alfred University Thursday night, has so upset the faculty and student body that the program prepared for the last day of the college year has been postponed. Students are suspected of the deed, but as yet the faculty has been unable to get any definite clues.

For several days the students have been in a sullen mood over the suspension of the entire baseball team, which played a game recently at Wellsville without having obtained permission.

The body was taken from an undertaking room in the town and placed on the piano stool. Prof. Annas of the music department made the gruesome find when he entered the chapel yesterday.

GOOD WORK.

Francesco Motta, Italian interpreter, in the police court yesterday received the following letter from Harley Smith, Italian consul:

Toronto, May 22, 1911.

Dear Sir,—His Excellency of the Italian Royal Palace, wishes me to thank you for the good work done amongst the Italian colony of Toronto.

Yours,
Harley Smith.
Agent Consul of Italy.

INSURANCE COMPANY FOR CATHOLICS ONLY

Immense Amount of Money to Be Subscribed by Churchmen—The Jews Will Run.

LONDON, May 27.—A big new insurance company is to be formed by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in England which is apt to prove a very serious competitor to existing companies, English and American. I have not been able to find out just what the capital of the company is to be, but it will be very large and all prominent Catholics here from the enormously rich Duke of Norfolk downward are interested, while several millions of the Vatican's money are also to be invested in shares.

While the company is to be run on capital invested solely by Roman Catholics, it will be a business concern pure and simple and for this reason several of the men who will look after the business, will be chosen among the shrewdest Jewish business men in the City of London and paid very liberal salaries, but will not be allowed to hold shares, of the profits, which are quite likely to be very large, 75 per cent. will go to the stockholders while 25 per cent. will be set aside for the benefit of the Catholic charities under the advice of a committee of which Archbishop Bourne will be chairman.

ASKS PASTOR-HUSBAND FOR RECONCILIATION

He Had Been Preaching on Forgiveness When She Threw Herself at His Feet.

VIENNA, May 27.—A scene of a dramatically pathetic nature was enacted one Sunday recently during morning service in the Protestant Church at the Hungarian Village of Okany.

A pastor, young and brilliant, named Alexander Ekel, while addressing his congregation on the duty of forgiving injuries, spoke wth such fervor and eloquence that before he had completed his sermon there was scarcely a dry eye in the church. After concluding with a most touching peroration, he proceeded to the altar, walking as if in wrapt contemplation.

A woman who had been sitting at the back of the church had come to the front without anyone noticing her. Throwing herself at the pastor's feet, she said in sobbing tones:

"You preach forgiveness and reconciliation. Now forgive your poor wife, who does not know what wrong she has done you, and let her return to your home!"

The sight of the wife whom he believed to be far away rendered the pastor speechless, and the congregation, who had always thought that he was unmarried, crowded round to see the woman who claimed to be his wife.

The young preacher, who a moment before had brought the tears to the eyes of the listeners, now ignored his wife's appeal. He declared coldly that she knew why he had sent her back to her parents after a few weeks' marriage, and that he could not take her back on any condition.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25c	WEEK OF MAY 29	Evenings 25, 50, 75c

First Appearance Here of

ROVOLLEO

In His Clever Proteon Act.

Zellah COVINGTON and Rose WILBUR

In "The Parsonage."

MARIA RACKO & BROTHER

The World's Greatest Woman Acrobat.

PAT--ROONEY and BENT--MARION

"The Busy Bell Boy."

WILL H. FOX

In His Musical Monologue.

LOLA--MERRILL and OTTO--FRANK

"After the Shower."

FRANK LE DENT

Comedy Juggler.

THE KINETOGRAPH

All New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction

GEO.--LYONS and YOSCO--BOB

The Harpist and the Singer.

"WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE"

English Practitioners Suspended for Unprofessional Conduct.

LONDON, May 27.—The general medical council has found three medical men guilty of unprofessional conduct owing to their association with Sandow's institute and has ordered the name of one struck off the register and given the others time to consider their position.

The chief complaint against them is that they acquiesced in advertising.

The Daily Express criticises the council's action and contends it will next put a ban on brass door plates and red lamps.

OLCOTT BEACH EXCURSIONS.

The new steamer "Olcott" of the Toronto-Olcott Beach line will commence her regular summer schedule on Saturady, June 10, making direct connection at Olcott Beach for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester and intermediate points. For rates and all information telephone Adelaide 340.

Pooler is the Name.

Edwin H. Pooler, 15 Chicora-ave, is the name of one of the Toronto boy scouts chosen to go to the coronation, not Cooler or Kohler as variously printed.

SCARBORO BEACH

This Week's **FREE** Vaudeville Bill

THE SENSATIONAL NOLAS

IN THEIR THRILLING AERIAL ACT.

THE MASCAGNIS

WHIRLWIND DANCERS.

BROOKS and KINGMAN

HIGH-CLASS ACROBATIC COMEDIANS.

THE MILLARD BROS.

TRICK AND COMEDY BICYCLISTS.

Vetale and His Juvenile Band

ANOTHER WEEK'S ENGAGEMENT.

More thrillers are promised for the crowds at Scarboro Beach this week. To "go one better" on the hurtling Hellkvists is no small feat, but George Moran, who is managing the attractions, believes that the NOLAS will just about turn the trick. They are especially recommended to band-headed visitors, because of the hair-raising nature of their performance (near joke). Their specialty is on the high wire, the "flirting with death" stuff, you know. They feature what they call a "teeth act," and you have to see it to appreciate the aptness of the word. The MASCAGNIS do a whirlwind dancing turn. MILLARD BROS. get many a laugh and many a gasp out of the spectators of their bicycle performance, and BROOKS AND KINGMAN are billed as high-class trick and comedy acrobats.

When VETALE, the musical midget, came along about ten days ago and said to Mr. Moran: "I am from Venice, where we don't know anything but music," George replied: "Well, I'm from Missouri." At that, the little fellow had the goods, and has won a week's re-engagement at a salary that ought to keep a band in Italy for six or seven years.

The advertisements from the Beach don't mention it, but one of the best things there in the entertainment line is the singing of George Sarois in the Electroscope. You don't often hear voices like that of Mr. Sarois in a 5-cent show.

Anglican Curate Boxes Big Negro

Challenge of Colored Man Appeals to His Sporting Instinct and "Go" in Public Results.

LONDON, May 26.—The Rev. Harold Gibson, the Sheffield clergyman, who, the other day, met in public Jim Johnson, a colored boxer, appearing in Sheffield, is a curate at Christ Church, Attercliffe.

His decision to fight Johnson was, he said, purely spontaneous. No one seemed inclined to take up the man's challenge, and this appealed to Mr. Gibson's sporting instinct. They boxed two rounds.

"I consider Johnson a very smart man," said Mr. Gibson. "He has tremendous chest and arms and is very powerful. Johnson is rather light on the legs, and probably in a long contest that would be his weak point. He's a thoro sportsman and tok no advantage of me, altho he had an easy opening in the first round. He complimented me on my hard hitting and a vicious 'jab' with the left which I have cultivated."

Asked as to his boxing experiences, Mr. Gibson said that this was the first match he had had since he was ordained, just four years ago. Unfortunately, they had not a gymnasium in connection with the church. Before he went to Cambridge he had a good deal of toxing practict at Bournemouth, and at the university he was trained by one of the professionals, Cory Fordham.

AMUSEMENTS

Grand Opera House

—All the Week—

Toronto Rowing Club's Minstrels

PRICES — 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Sale Now On

EMBARRASSING ATTENTIONS TO DIAZ.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 27.—A message to Francisco I. Medero last night from Senor Cardan, at Jalapa, Mexico, stated that the train bearing President Ditz to Vera Cruz was attacked at Tepechualce. No furtherdetails were given.

St. Augustine's Church.

Sunday being within the octave of Ascension Day, the services at St. Augustine's Church will be of a special festival character with orchestral accompaniment. In the evening the musical selections will include Gounod's "Unfold Ye Portals," and the same composer's "Marche Solennelle," and Stanford's Magnificat in B flat, as well as instrumental solos.

Commercial Reports

Chicago Options Are Feverish Climatic Conditions Ignored

Short Interest Said to Be Responsible for the Stubbornness Shown in Wheat Futures—Coarse Grains Are Less Buoyant.

Receipts at Primary Centres.

Receipts of wheat in car lots at primary points, with comparisons, were as follows:

	To-day.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Chicago	263	263	19
Winnipeg	91	95	81
Duluth	75	53	18
Minneapolis	184	120	206

European Grain Markets.

The Liverpool market closed to-day ¼d higher than yesterday on wheat, and ½d higher on corn.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
Wheat—			
Receipts	675,000	451,000	278,000
Shipments	475,000	480,000	214,000
Corn—			
Receipts	870,000	373,000	189,000
Shipments	240,000	347,000	316,000
Oats—			
Receipts	701,000	416,000	477,000
Shipments	392,000	485,000	408,000

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	95½	95¼	95½	95	95½
Oct.	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	88	88¼
Oats—					
May	36¼	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36½
July	37⅛	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37¼

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 35½c; No. 3, 35c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c, outside points.

Rye—No. 2, 68c to 70c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c to 57c; for malting, 67c to 68c, outside.

Buckwheat—51c to 53c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 99¾c; No. 2 northern, 97¼c; No. 3 northern, 95¼c, track, lake ports.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.10; second patents, $4.60; strong bakers', $4.40.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56c, c.i.f., bay ports.

Peas—No. 2, 80c, outside.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.40, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $21 per ton; shorts, $23; Ontario bran, $22 in bags; shorts, $24, car lots, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 70
do. St. Lawrence	4 70
do. Acadia	4 65
Imperial granulated	4 55
Beaver, granulated	4 55
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 30
do. St. Lawrence	4 30
do. Acadia	4 30
do. Acadia, unbranded	4 20

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 7s 5 1-2d; No. 3 Northern Manitoba, 7s 2 1-2d; futures firm; May 7s, July 6s 11d, October 6s 9 1-8d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s.

Hops—In London (Pacific coast), £5 5s to £6 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 86s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 76s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 59s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 60s 6d; short rib, 16 to 25 lbs., nominal; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s 6d; long, clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 52s; long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 50s; short, clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 47s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 41s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 42s; American refined, in pails, 42s 9d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white and colored, new, 55s; Canadian finest white, old, 62s; do. colored, no stock. Butter—Finest American, no stock; good do., 82s. Turpentine spirits, 49s. Rosin—American, strained, 16s 6d. Petroleum—Regined, 6 1-2d. Linseed oil, 47s 6d. Tallow—Australian in London, 32s 9d. Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, spot 28s 3d.

Chicago Markets.

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

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	99½	99¼	99⅞	99⅛	99⅜
July	89¼	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89½
Sept.	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	87⅝	88¼
Corn—					
May	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	54	54⅓
July	54⅛	54⅛	54⅓	53⅝	53⅞
Sept.	54½	54¼	54⅜	54	54¼
Oats—					
May	35⅝	35¾	36⅛	35¾	35⅞
July	33	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	35¾
Sept.	33¾	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	33¾
Pork—					
May	14.97	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.90
July	14.97	15.00	15.04	14.90	14.95
Sept.	14.45	14.40	14.40	14.37	14.40
Lard—					
May	8.20	7.92	....	....	....
July	8.22	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.22
Sept.	8.30	8.32	8.32	8.27	8.30
Ribs—					
May	7.90	7.92	....	....	....
July	7.97	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.97
Sept.	7.86	7.95	7.97	7.90	7.95

Chicago Gossip.

Finley Barrel & Co. to J. P. Bickell & Co.: Wheat—Market was a feverish affair. The stubbornness displayed in the face of the improved climatic conditions thruout the north and southwest was due entirely to heavy buying by some interests that bought so freely yesterday, presumably short covering. Rains have been prevalent in a good part of the country, west of the Missouri River, where it is also generally cooler. Forecast is for further showers, cooler and unsettled. Cash wheat, weak, contract grades off 10s to 11¾c from May price. Deliveries this morning 245,000 bushels and yesterday afternoon 355,000. With every prospect of further rains and cooler weather, believe it advisable to wait healthy reaction in all cereals before again making purchases.

Corn—There was buying by shorts and some heavy realizing by local longs. In addition cash houses sold considerably and expect large receipts next week. Cash sales 60,000.

Oats—Lower on general realizing and short sales because of expected rains and cooler weather. Rain fall to-day extended down into Nebraska and Kansas. Country sales moderate. Shorts tried to cover and prices advanced easily.

Provisions—Trade small and of scaping nature. Think provisions a purchase on any depression from present basis.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Cattle receipts estimated at 200; market steady; beeves, $5.15 to $6.35; Texas steeds, $4.60 to $5.55; western steers, $4.80 to $5.60; stockers and feeders, $3.90 to $5.75; cows and heifers, $2.40 to $5.75; calves, $5.25 to $7.75.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 6000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, $5.55 to $5.20; mixed, $5.80 to $6.20; heavy, $5.60 to $6.12 1-2; rough, $5.60 to $5.86; good to choice heavy, $5.80 to $6.12 1-2; pigs, $5.60 to $6.10; bulk of sales, $6 to $6.15.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 7000; market weak; native $3.50 to $4.90; western, $3.75 to $5.10; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.65; lambs, native, $4.75 to $6.85; western, $5.75 to $7.10.

Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, May 27.—Cattle—Receipts 25 head; market llight; steady; prime steers, $6.25 to $6.40; butcher grades, $3 to $6.15.

Calves—Receipts 150 head; market active and steady; cull to choice, $5 to $8.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4000 head; market slow; lambs and sheep, 25c lower; choice lambs, $7 to $7.25; cull to fair, $5 to $6.75; yearlings, $5.50 to $5.75; sheep, $2 to $4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 2550; market active and 5c higher; Yorkers, $6.50 to $6.55; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; pigs, $6.55; mixed, $6.50; heavy, $6.30 to $6.40; roughs, $5 to $5.50.

Liverpool Cattle Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that trade was slow, but firm for cattle in the Birkenhead market, and recent prices were unaltered, both States and Canadian steers making from 12 1-2c to 13c per pound. The value of sheep was well maintained, lambs making 14c and wethers 11 1-2c to 12c per pound.

A GERMAN DAIRY FARM.

The farm consists of 864 acres, all arable land, and is situated near Cologne. The dwelling house is of brick, two storeys and a basement, rebuilt from an old castle, and is still surrounded by the original outer moat, filled with water. The inner moat has been filled up and is partly occupied by buildings. The stableh are two-storey, of brick, with cement floors and ceilings. Each stable, of which there are several, consists of one large room, in which the animals are fastened by chains. Cement troughs for feeding extend in front of each row of cows, which in most cases consist of 23 in a row.

The principal crops grown are sugar beets, wheat, oats and clover. The cultivation is of the most approved intensive type and is most thoro. For feeding, the tops of the beets are preserved in pits and the straw is stacked near by; only wheat and oat straw is fed for roughness, being supplemented by clover as required.

The farm tools are made on the place and, of course, repaired there. The farm is provided with a large engine, driven by steam, made by gas which is generated from coal on the place. This engine is run during the day and generates electricity for driving the necessary machinery and for furnishing electric light. Accumulators supply the light used at night.

In the vicinity where this farm lies, which has an exceptionally good soil, a hectare (2.471) acres) is worth from $1042 to $1713, or about $417 to $684 per acre.

This price precludes pasturing, and all animals are kept confined the year round except in places where the community owns the meadows which, after the last cutting of hay in the fall, are sometimes rented for pasturing the village cows. One may travel all over Germany and not see a horse, colt, cow, calf, or hog in an open pasture. Once a cow enters the stables she does not get out until her value for milking purposes renders it necessar to dispose of her to the butcher.

The average value of cows may vary with the season and the supply; at present an average cow costs $130. The breed most used here is the Holland or Friesian, generally black or spotted. They are good milk givers in quantity, but not especially rich in butter fat.

The length of time a cow is milked varies, from ten to twelve months being usual. The average yield per cow per day in the dairy in question is from 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 liters (liter: 1.0567 quarts). The cows are milked three times per day, at 3 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Each man is required to milk 23 cows, taking about two hours each time. The same men are required to feed and wash the cows and clean the stables. A record is kept of the daily production of each cow.

The daily ration, which in summer has clover substituted for the sugar-beet tops used in winter to give a green food, is composed of, first, all the straw the animals will eat. This is fed to them in a natural state, but one might infer that if run thru a feed cutter it might be more economically managed, especially as the power for cutting would cost practically nothing. The present ration consists of beet tops for green food, linseed cake, palmseed cake, cocoanut cake, peanut cake, brewer's malt, sugar-beet refuse, rice meal and the residue left from rye which has been distilled. All these articles are in dry state. The sugar-beet refuse is the residue from the beet after the juice has been pressed for sugar-making. The average cost is about 11 cents per cow per day.

The feed is broken up and soaked in water several hours in cement tanks and each cow receives about three gallons at each meal. Wheat and oat chaff is mixed in to give it the proper consistency. The weight of beet-sugar tops is not given.

The milk from each cow is passed thru a fine metal strainer into a tin pail, containing a movable dasher, on the handle of which is indicated the quantity in liters. It is then run thru an air cooler, later thru a thick cloth strainer and lastly thru a sheet of cellulose, then into an ammonia cooler and bottled. The night and morning milk is sold in the afternoon, there being two deliveries per day. All the operations of handling the milk are conducted in the most cleanly manner.

The superintendent of each stable is paid 130 marks ($30.94) per month and a room. Drivers of wagons, who make the daily deliveries, receive 100 marks ($23.80) per month. Milkmen, who milk, feed and wash the cows, clean the stables, etc., receive four marks (95.2 cents) per day and board themselves.

The milk is sold in Cologne at an average rate of eight cents a quart.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

A loafer doesn't get very good result out of the economy he practices.

Marrying for love is about the only foolish thing we do that turns out all right in the end.

Probably the reason why there are so many unhappy marriages is because the girl does not think that the young man as husband lives up to all that is implied in a solitaire engagement ring.

"Show me the man who struck my wife!" howled a man in the mob. "What will you do with him if you find him?" asked a bystander. "Introduce him to my mother-in-law," was the suggestive reply.

Even going fishing would lose its fascination for a man if it was on salary.

The trouble about traveling like a prince is you have to tip like an emperor.

The world doesn't owe us a living, or it would be shipped to us C.O.D.

A good deal of courage is several parts fear of being called a coward.

Don't wait until your bread becomes stale before casting it upon the waters.

Something to Practice on.

"Mrs. Green," she said sweetly to her neighbor, at the same time handing a much used dining-room rug over the fence. "Oh, Mrs. Green, I wish you'd take this home and try it on your vacuum cleaner."

Old Joke, New Twist.

Mrs. Hussey—Henry, when I hung up my harem skirt last night there was exactly $2.89 in the right-hand pocket, and now I can find only $1.85. What do you know about that?—Puck.

DANGER IN A SORE CORN

When pinched and irritated by a tight boot, serious inflammation develops. Why suffer when in twenty-four hours you can get cured with Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor? It heals, soothes, cures for all time. Accept no substitute for Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Price 25c.

The quality goes in before the name goes on.

BREDIN'S Home-Made BREAD

Better have the Bredins wagon deliver you the Bredins Bread you prefer right to your own door. But if by chance you must go to your grocer for bread,

Insist on Bredins,

And for the big, full 24-ounce weight family loaf, ask for

Bredins Home-Made Bread.

None better baked for wholesomeness, nutriment, and fine nutty flavor.

5c

Phones: College 761 and Parkdale 1585. Bakeries: 160-164 Avenue Road and 1478-1496 Bloor St. West.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS

(Parish of Chester).

Cor. Danforth and Hampton Aves. Rector: Rev. Frank Vipond. Sunday services: 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 7 p.m. First Sunday in month, 11 a.m., Holy Communion; Baptisms, 3.15; Evensong, 7 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited. 67

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA

Psoriasis and Barber's Itch and All Germ Skin Diseases.

There is more cure in a small pot of TAROLEMA than there is in a pound of most other preparations now on the market.

The cures effected by TAROLEMA for Eczema and Psoriasis have been most pronounced, the recurring periods having passed without any sign of the return of the disease. Many cases of from nine to sixteen years' standing have been completely cured by TAROLEMA. And we know of two cases of the disease where the sufferer was afflicted for 25 years with Dry Eczema that TAROLEMA cured outright.

TAROLEMA also cures ITCHING PILES.

For Sale at Druggists, 50 cents per pot, or direct upon receipt of price from the Manufacturers, The Carbon Oil Works, Limited, 118 Sherbourne-street.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE

BUFFALO NIAGARA FALLS TORONTO

(Daily Except Sunday)

From Toronto ..... 7.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m.
Arrive Toronto ..... 1.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE
Commencing Monday, May 29th
From Toronto, 7.30, 11 a.m.; 2, 5.15 p.m.
Arr. Toronto, 10.30 a.m., 1.15, 4.45, 8.30 p.m.

NEW FAST DAILY SERVICE
BETWEEN
Toronto & Olcott Beach
VIA
STEAMER OLCOTT

Commencing Saturday, June 10th steamer will leave Pier 22, Yonge Street Wharf, at 7.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.

Present offices No. 8 Wellington-street east. Telephone Adelaide 340.

R. & O. Nav. Co. — Special Rates — King's Birthday

Charlotte (port of ROCHESTER) and return $3.00
Kingston, 1000 Islands, Brockville, Prescott and return $5.00
Montreal and return $10.00
Going Friday and Saturday, June 2nd and 3rd. Return limit, June 6th.

Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston" commence running June 1st, leaving 3.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday during June; after July 1st, daily.

Ticket Office: 46 Yonge St., cor. Wellington St.

NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED
GRAND TRUNK ROUTE.

Effective May 29th. Sailings of passenger steamers from Sarnia for S.S. Marie, Port Arthur and Duluth, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.30 p.m. The Wednesday and Saturday steamers going through to Duluth. Sailings from Collingwood at 1.30 p.m., and Owen Sound at 11.45 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays for S. S. Marie and Georgian Bay ports.

Information from Railway Ticket Agents, or from the Company at Sarnia or Collingwood. ed7

NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Sailings from Sarnia at 3.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; from Collingwood 1.30 p.m. and Owen Sound 11.45 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday. ed-7

SONS OF ENGLAND CORONATION EXCURSIONS

To the Homeland
(By permission)
By the Atlantic Royals,

ROYAL GEORGE, MAY 31st
ROYAL EDWARD, JUNE 14th

Special rail rates. Comfortable travel. Plenty of room on both sailings. Apply for full particulars to

R. MEECH,
35 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.
Phone Main 2754.

OPEN EVENINGS.

G. Meech, 496 Yonge St., Toronto.
R. Verity, 57 Simcoe St., Toronto.
GO WITH YOUR FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$3.00 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

BRICKS

TORONTO FIRE BRICK COMPANY

Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE RED PRESSED BRICKS

Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tile.
Prompt shipments.
Office and Works—Mimico.
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BUYS ALL GRADES OF
WASTE PAPER

Also Rags, Iron, Metals, Rubber, Ink and Medicine Bottles. Out-of-town shipments handled in car lots only. Phone Main 4692. 367tf
490 ADELAIDE WEST

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Grand Trunk Railway System — **MUSKOKA EXPRESS**

Now leaves Toronto 10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, making direct connection at Muskoka Wharf for Muskoka Lakes points.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

Single Fare For Round Trip
(Minimum charge of 25c.)
Between all stations in Canada.
Tickets Good Going June 2 and 3; Return Limit June 6, 1911

MONTREAL
4 TRAINS DAILY 4
7.15 and 9.00 a.m., 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.
ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Special Train for Homeseekers to Winnipeg and Edmonton

Will leave Toronto 11.00 p.m., May 30th, via Chicago and St. Paul, carrying through Pullman tourist sleepers.

Literature and Full Information, Tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk agent, or address A. E. DUFF, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont., or Toronto City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets.
Phone Main 4209.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Muskoka Lakes
POINT AU BARIL
(GEORGIAN BAY)

Fast train leaves Toronto 9.45 a.m., making direct connection at Bala and Point au Baril for all points on lakes.
Fast train from Toronto 12.10 noon for Muskoka Lakes, commencing June 24th.

From North Toronto to Montreal and Ottawa

Lv. NORTH PARKDALE ..9.15 p.m
Lv. WEST TORONTO ....9.30 p.m.
Ar. NORTH TORONTO ...9.40 p.m.
Lv. NORTH TORONTO ...10.00 p.m.
Lv. PETERBORO' ....12.10 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday—Will stop at Westmount.
Ar. MONTREAL .....7.00 a.m.
Ar. OTTAWA .....6.50 a.m.
Passengers may remain in sleeping Cars until 8.00 a.m.

From UNION STATION to MONTREAL and OTTAWA
9.02 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. Daily

ELECTRIC LIGHTED SLEEPING CARS

Double individual berth-lighted sleepers for both North Toronto and Union Station.

All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping Cars for both cities.

King's Birthday
Saturday, June 3
SINGLE FARE
GOOD GOING JUNE 2, 3.
Minimum Charge of 25 Cents
RETURN LIMIT, JUNE 6

City Office, 16 King Street East. Phone Main 6580.

GOING ABROAD?

Try the Dominion — WHITE STAR-CANADIAN SERVICE
Weekly Sailings Between
Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool
by the Twin and Triple Screw Steamers
LAURENTIC — MEGANTIC
TEUTONIC
CANADA — DOMINION

Replete with the latest devices for comfort and safety.

The TEUTONIC, CANADA and DOMINION carry Cabin Passengers in one class only (II.), affording maximum facilities at minimum cost.

The Third-Class Accommodation is the best experience can devise. Closed Cabins only.

Ask Agents for Particulars, or send for particulars to H. G. THORLEY, King Edward Hotel, Local Agent, Toronto, Ont.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

Sailing from New York Every Saturday.
Furnessia ..... June 3, July 1, July 29
California ..... June 10, July 8, Aug. 5
Columbia ..... June 17, July 15, Aug. 12
Caledonia ..... June 24, July 22, Aug. 19

New illustrated Book of Tours free upon request.
R. M. Melville, G.P.A., 40 Toronto St.; A. F. Webster & Co., King and Yonge Sts.; S. J. Sharp, 19 Adelaide St. East. ed7

BUILDERS' MATERIAL.

LIME, CEMENT, ETC.—Crushed stone at cars, yards, bins, or delivered. Best quality, lowest prices, prompt service. The Contractors' Supply Co., Ltd. Tel. Main 6859, M. 4224, Park 2474, Coll. 1373. ed7

The Teaching of School Hygiene.

James Burnet, Edinburgh, Scotland, believes that the status of the school physician or medical school inspector would be raised, and his abilities increased if he would go thru a preliminary course of instruction, for which a diploma could be given. This would include practical instruction in children's diseases; in examination of the eye, ear, nose and throat; and in school hygiene, including ventilation, fumigation, etc.—Medical Record.

BUY LOTS AT
OLD PRICES

Many people are surprised that we are not asking higher prices for lots in

LAWRENCE PARK

While this beautiful district is the loveliest anywhere near Toronto, and has all the modern conveniences, such as roadways, sewers, pure water, gas and electricity, still we have not yet raised our prices to the figure many believe we should ask.

Now is the time to buy for a Home or for an Investment.

$20 per Foot Up

See the property. It appeals to every lover of an artistic homesite. To see the property take Metropolitan car to Elm Grove. Office on the ground.

DOVERCOURT LAND, BUILDING & SAVINGS CO. LIMITED
24 Adelaide St. E. M. 7280

WANTED TELEPHONE OPERATORS

EXPERIENCE NOT REQUIRED.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.
GOOD SALARIES.
APPLY

Bell Telephone Co.
33 TEMPERANCE ST.
2467

FARMS FOR SALE.

$1200—HALF CASH, balance easy, for 50 acres sandy loam; 5-roomed frame house, with good stone cellar; good barn, 30 x 50, with stone stable underneath; 2 miles from village, where are railway station, stores, etc.; only 33 miles from Toronto. For full information write Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns; good chances for the boys; investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 21, Broughton street, Victoria, British Columbia. 67

PROPERTIES WANTED.

SASKATOON—I want listings of Saskatoon city property for sale. If you have any lots, send me particulars and I will value them for you or send you an offer if required. R. C. Bucknall, Real Estate Broker, Saskatoon. Reference: Imperial Bank of Canada. 777

SUMMER RESORTS.

Philp & Beaton's List.

PHILP & BEATON offer:

6 ACRES—With good brick house, nice little stable, 1½ acres orchard, water piped to door, ½-mile from village, 1½ miles from railway station, 24 miles from Toronto; the general location of this is great; it lies close to green pasture fields covered with cedars, and with a running brook through them; in short, an ideal spot for summer; price, $1600; $600 cash down.

1-2 ACRE orchard, 4-roomed summer house, convenient to village, 10 minutes' walk from a pretty little lake, 2 miles from railway station, 20 miles from Toronto; only $600; half cash, balance easy.

FULL INFORMATION of above two properties from Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ontario.

FOR YOUR week's-end outing or summer vacation no place more suitable than Lakeview Park Grove Hotel, Port Colborne, situated on the north shore of Lake Erie. It has in connection a five-acre grove, with shady trees in abundance. Fine bathing beach, dancing pavilion for private parties, lawn tennis court, swings for children, refreshment booth, picnic tables and benches. Persons thinking of camping should see this ideal spot. The hotel has twenty airy rooms, comfortable beds and excellent meals, and is under new management, P. L. Langley, late of Commercial Hotel, Toronto, and late popular manager of Royal Oaks Baseball Club, has taken possession, and your every comfort will be looked after. Special rates for weekly boarders or picnic parties. Best of fishing and fish dinners. No black flies or mosquitos to bother you. This park can be reached by Grand Trunk or Port Dalhousie boats, which connect with Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Electric Railway, Port Colborne. For further information write P. L. Langley, Lakeview Grove Hotel, Port Colborne, Ont.

MUSKOKA LAKES—For sale—Beautiful home, furnished, situated in best part of Muskoka Lakes District; wide verandah, large hall, with fireplace, dining, sitting, sewing, drawing room and library; eleven bedrooms, large attic, bathroom, good plumbing, windmill, acetylene gas throughout, heated by hot water; telephone, extensive grounds, cottage and outbuildings. Steamers call daily during the season. House suitable for both summer and winter residence. Apply Mrs. Gregory-Allen, Gregory, Ontario. 777

TO LET—New cottage, on waterfront; good bathing beach. Apply W. H. Cross, Stop 19, Mimico.

FLORISTS.

NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths, 554 Queen West. College 2769. 11 Queen East, Main 2733. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5734. ed7

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

PROF. MULVENEY'S famous tape worm cure and other world's famous remedies. 167 Dundas-street, Toronto. ed7

LIVE BIRDS.

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen-street West. Main 4959. ed7

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING and raising done. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis-street. ed7

HELP WANTED.

AN intelligent person can earn steady income corresponding for newspapers. Experience unnecessary. Address Correspondents' Press Bureau, Washington, D.C. 777

LEARN real estate business by mail. Great possibilities even as side line. The small cost of our course is covered by absolute guarantee of satisfaction. We will help you get started. Write for free particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, W 1220, Marden Building, Washington, D. C. 777

WANTED—Turner, experienced man on britannia metal hollow-ware, $21 per week, steady work guaranteed. A most desirable position for a first-class man. Apply Benedict Mfg. Co., East Syracuse, N.Y. 567

WANTED—At once, first-class steamfitters. Apply Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont. 6712

WANTED—High grade automobile salesman. The advertiser, one of the oldest and largest automobile makers in the States, will receive applications from high grade specialty or motor car salesmen for position as representative to cover Eastern Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. Box 84, World Office. 247

WANTED—Paper box help; 2 experienced box banders and 2 experienced hand workers in paper box factory; steady job. Apply, stating wages, to Box 51, World. ed

WANTED energetic salesman to call on post card, picture, and box making trades, also general advertisers in Toronto and vicinity. Fine prospect for capable man. Monro Art Publishing Co., 114 W. 32nd. St., New York.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG man of good habits and A1 salesman, at present employed, wishes position where future is bright for advancement. Would invest if necessary. Box 39, World.

AGENTS WANTED.

ENTIRELY new system. We help you. Apply quickly before your territory is gone. Your company owns 510 acres in the great San Juan oil fields of Utah. Juno, San Juan Oil Co., 306 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. 7

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Large pulpwood tracts in New Ontario, Newfoundland and Quebec. Box 35, World. ed 7

FOR SALE—Veteran claims in New Ontario. Box 34, World. ed7

GOLD BOND, good for $100, in part payment on piano, $40, or will exchange for gramophone. Box 52, World.

OLD MANURE and loam for lawns and gardens. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis street. ed7tf

ARTICLES WANTED.

NORTHERN ONTARIO veteran land grants, cash. A. N. Hett, King-st. East, Berlin, Ont. ed-7

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS, located and unlocated purchased for cash. D. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed-7

VETERAN GRANTS wanted—Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Mulholland & Co., McKinnon Bldg. ed7

WANTED—Veteran claims in New Ontario. Box 33, World. ed 7

WANTED—Hundred Ontario veterans lots. Kindly state price. Box 88, Brantford. ed7

ROOFING

GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal Ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed-7.

PATENTS.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & Co., Star Building, 18 King West, Toronto; also Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Washington. Patents, domestic and foreign. "The Prospective Patentee" mailed free. ed7

PASTURE.

PASTURE—Good water and shade. Apply lot 6, con. 2, East York. C. H. Watson, jr., Don P.O. ed7

CAFE

ORR BROS., dinner 20c, 25c and 35c. Every day, all you want to eat. ed-7.

BUTCHERS.

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

BOATS AND ENGINES.

I HAVE three special 1911 Demonstrator launches, fully equipped, not run over 100 miles, sizes as follows: 18 ft. Bluebird, 3-horse-power engine, $200; 20 ft. Phoebe Snow, 4 h.p. engine, $245; 21 ft. Sea Fox, 6 h.p. engine, $300; are worth twice the money, and all like new; can ship at once; also several launches, 16 to 25 ft., slightly shopworn; will sacrifice on account of moving store rooms; write immediately. M. H. Rockwell, Sales Manager, Detroit Boat Company, 1236 Jefferson-avenue E., Detroit, Mich. 777

LAUNDRY.

SEND your laundry work to us. We give you honest work and good service. Men's shirts, collars and cuffs. Special rates on family washing. Have our wagon call next week. Phone College 5143, or send card. Toilet Laundry, 444 Bathurst. ed

PERSONAL.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements, marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. A. F. Gumels, Toledo, Ohio. 7777

WESTERN stockman, 42, worth $30,000, would marry. J—Box 35, Toledo League, Toledo, Ohio.

PRINTING.

BUSINESS CARDS wedding announcements; dance, party, daily cards, office and business stationery. Acme, 401 Yonge. ed7tf

MASSAGE.

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie gives treatment 15 Bloor East, near Yonge. Phone. ed

MASSAGE and baths. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge street. Phone. ed7f

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

ALIVE BOLLARD. Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist. 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4545. ed7

HOSPITAL NURSING.

ST. CLAIR HOSPITAL, Cleveland, Ohio, offers 2½-year course for nurses; 3 months given to post-graduate course in New York City. Apply Superintendent. 357

BUSINESS CARDS.

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone Barnard, 35 Dundas. ed-7

FOR RENT.

NANTON APARTMENTS, Rosedale—5 rooms second floor, modern throughout. Phone North 440.

Stock Exchanges Close the Week Without Any Special Feature

Financiers Follow the Crops As a Guide to the Stock Market

Open Market for Steel Disturbs Wall St., But the Controlling Interest Is Beyond This—Toronto Stocks Become Dull.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, May 28.

The speculative rally engineered after the supreme court decision on the Standard Oil case, petered out in the early part of this week and the trading since has been pretty much between the brokers in the exchange. The rise was based on the grounds that a large short interest was extant, but the collapse in prices shows this to have been over estimated on the confidence of holders of a flimsy nature. The disturbance to bullish sentiment incident to the announcement that steel prices would be subject to actual competition helped the market decline and produced apessimism equal to that which prevailed several weeks ago.

It is a strange coincidence perhaps that when congress has asked for an investigation of the steel trust that one important company should announce its intention to break away from the commercial pact, but the trusts are more than equal to the political moves and this is undoubtedly one. A reduction in steel bars has been made and there are many who believe that lower prices for this premier commodity will lead to a desireed trade revival. Some have even gone so far as to point to the years 1909 and 1904 as precedents. It will be well to remember that events seldom happen twice exactly in the same way and it would be ill advised judgment to rely upon the events as a certain indicator of a turn in commercial operations.

Of much greater importance is the outlook for this year's crops and up till a week ago the accounts from all parts was hopeful in the extreme for a splendid agricultural year. The prospect has been marred the last few days by the knowledge that the oat crop in the south western states has been badly damaged from lack of moisture. It is known that the country on the average has not received the normal rainfall since last harvest and it may be accepted as a fact that the big financial interests will watch the weather conditions carfully from now till maturity of the crops. The lower prices ruling for agricultural produce this year will need more abundant crops to produce the monetary results of several previous years and any decrease in production will mean a double loss unless prices can be advanced.

The glut of money is the one strong incentive to investment in securities and yet at the same time may prove that such is not the case. Institutions in many instances are compelled to tie up their funds in securities but not so the individual and it is almost certain that this is the case at present. That financial institutions have big securities investments does not give the stocks the stamp of merit and it may require considerable cajolery to get them off their hands. If cheap money had any real meaning and conditions are as they seem on the surface the market should reflect it by exceeding buoyancy. There is a something, distrust or whatever else it might be that acts as a weight on rising value. Until the outlook is clearer it would be well to regard the future with suspicion and to buy nothing except at concessions and then to be satisfied with moderately quick profits. The next two months will be the most critical periods of the year so far as the stock market is concerned.

Race week and one holiday has interfered considerably with speculation on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Transactions dwindled consistently since early in the week, and fell to the smallest kind of volume at the close. Smaller dealings had their counterpart in many instances in smaller prices. Some of the stocks which during the previous week had quite a buoyant disposition, receded under the profit taking. One factor which also contributed to lower prices on the local exchange was a return of weakness in the New York market. There was no important news developments in connection with domestic securities during the week, and prices consequently drifted according to the whims of buyers and sellers.

Altho it was stated b ythe president of the Dominion Steel Corporation that there was no intention to drop the dividend on the common shares of this company, this had only a temporary effect upon the shares, and there are still those who believe that it will be impossible for the Steel Corporation to keep up the supposed dividend of four per cent. unless the government can be induced to renew the bounties.

An impression has gone abroad the last two or three weeks that the Mackay trustees would increase the dividend on the common stock for this current quarter. This rumor, however, was not verified, as on Thursday the old rate was declared. Mackay common fell almost three points because of this, the selling evidently being from speculators who had taken the chance and missed their guess. The address of Mr. D. R. Wilkie, President of the Imperial Bank, at the annual meeting of his shareholders this week, was full of conservative optimism, and reflected what is the general impression among the leading Canadian financiers. Fairly large importations of gold have been engaged by the Canadian banks from New York recently, and this should go to help out the domestic money situation. For the time being the Toronto market is purely in the hands of investors. It is difficult to arouse any speculative enthusiasm and all that may be looked for is a quiet and steady market for the immediate future.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE 1-5 OF WORLD'S TOTAL

Interesting Summary of World's Trade Conditions—United States Lags Behind.

A compilation of the commerce during 1910 of the various nations of the world, exclusive of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Greece, the Balkan States, Middle Asia, and all Latin America and various colonies, has been made by The Wall-street Journal, and constitutes one of the most interesting as well as instructive tabulations of modern trade conditions that has recently come to light. In the light of the figures as given it is seen the foreign commerce of the world during the year could hardly have amounted to less than thirty billions of dollars, gold. On the whole, the profit may perhaps be fairly estimated at about 25 per cent., so that the total profit may reasonably be estimated at something like 7,500 million dollars a year. This was a prize worth contending for. Now let us see what nations managed to secure the most of it.

The World's Imports.

(Sums in millions of dollars, gold.)

Countries	1908	1909	1910
Austro-Hungary	488	557	577
Belgium	629	679	731
British India	444	392	418
British South Africa	158	138	185
Canada	282	347	404
China	253	271	*283
Egypt	125	111	118
France	1,068	1,216	1,316
Germany	1,734	2,040	2,089
Italy	567	606	624
Japan	226	195	250
Netherlands	1,120	...	*1,350
Russia	482	*373	*477
Spain	190	185	193
Switzerland	289	312	334
Turkey	...	...	*226
United Kingdom	2,498	2,586	2,797
United States	1,135	1,232	1,547

Turning from the imports to the exports, we have the following official returns:

The World's Exports.

(Sums in millions of dollars, gold.)

Countries	1908	1909	1910
Austro-Hungary	457	470	485
Belgium	474	515	556
British India	473	548	667
British South Africa	220	249	265
Canada	248	239	288
China	277	239	*400
Egypt	106	120	145
France	983	1,113	1,169
Germany	1,531	1,578	1,787
Italy	337	363	391
Japan	186	204	228
Netherlands	873	...	*1,110
Russia	527	*541	*595
Spain	170	177	184
Switzerland	202	214	233
Turkey	...	...	*184
United Kingdom	1,835	1,810	2,065
United States	1,834	1,638	1,710

*Estimated.

The lion's share of course fell to Great Britain, whose combined imports and exports, together with those of British India, Egypt, Mid Africa, Canada, Australia and other dependencies, amounted to nearly one-fifth of the whole. Next in order followed Germany 3.847, the United Statees 3,257, France 2.485 and the Netherlands with 2.450 millions.

What appears most surprising is that the United States, with 30,000 miles of sea coast, endowed with magnificent launching ports and harbors, abundantly supplied with timber, iron, coal, and a hardy race of sea-going people, should have so greatly neglected this profitable trade as to permit Germany, an inland country, with no natural ports or harbors, and pent up within the North Sea and the Baltic, to grasp its prizes. Even little Holland, with none of the advantages in harbors and similarly pent up, transacted three-fourths as much foreign trade as the United States.

The explanation, of course, lies in the high level of prices, high cost of living and high wages prevailing in the United States, which stand in the way of building, manning, or running ships, or of manufacturing goods wherewith to lade them. There are at least two possible explanations; one is an unduly expanded currency, the other is excessive taxation; that is to say, taxation to meet unproductive expenditure. Among these are federal, state and municipal outlays for worthless objects, useless services, graft and bribery.

Cost of Producing.

Statistics on the cost of copper production in the United States, Canada and Mexico during 1910 show that some 114,000,000 pounds were produced at a cost of not more than seven cents per pound. The complete record is as follows:

Cost of Production fc. and under	Production in Pounds	Leading Properties Contributing
8	114,000,000	Nevada Con.
	140,000,000	Utah Copper.
8½	275,000,000	Calumet & Hecla, Cal. & Arizona, Phelps-Dodge.
9	92,000,000	Copper Range.
9½	277,000,000	Amalgamated
10½	111,000,000	Granby, North Butte, Quincy, Old Dominion.
11	58,000,000	Greene-Cananea.
11½ and over	70,000,000	Miscellaneous.

From the above it is apparent that over 529,000,000 lbs of copper were produced in 1910 at a cost not exceeding 8½ cents, and it should be noted that the two steam shovel porphyries, Nevada Consolidated and Utah Copper, contributed the greater part of this low cost production, followed closely by Phelps-Dodge and Calumet & Hecla.

Amalgamated follows with a cost of 9½ cents for its large amount of copper, while it will be seen that 70,000,000 lbs. of copper is being produced at practically no profit to the producers.

ON WALL-STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Co. to J. G. Beaty: Stocks had a firm undertone, closing slightly higher, but without feature, except for a few specialties, including the electric stocks. Steel was very quiet and the selling pressure was over. There was some disposition to expect developments at the meeting called by Chairman Gary on Monday. The street view is that there will be a general cut in steel prices at no distant date, but the time will be carefully thought out, so as to induce general buying.

We do not expect any feature to the stock market Monday, until we get the Tobacco decision. It may very well be a repition of the May 15 market. American Tobacco common stock, after early weakness, rallied from 479 to 485, or several points higher than yesterday's closing price. We doubt if any conclusions can be drawn regarding the forthcoming decision from the movement of the stock.

The local banks showed a decrease of some $2,800,000 in surplus and about the same amount in cash. Loans changed but little.

MELON CUTTING SEEMS ALMOST PERIODICAL

Various Concerns That Pay Large Stock Dividends to Fortunate Shareholders.

There are a number of issues listed in New York and Boston, which periodically pay extra dividends or offer stockholders the privilege of subscribing to new issues upon advantageous terms. A tabulation of the value of rights, etc., by which stockholders in these companies have benefited forms a very striking illustration of the advantage of buying and holding "melon cutters."

Among this class of stocks Great Northern has proved the most liberal in its extra distributions, these having totaled since 1901, inclusive, 160⅛ per cent. Next in order is Pullman with 117 per cent., Chicago and Northwestern with 73 per cent, and St. Paul 54⅛ per cent. The average per annum for ten years, 1901-1910 inclusive, gives Great Northern 15.8 per cent. Pullman 11.7 per cent, Northwestern 7.3 per cent., and St. Paul 5.4 per cent over the regular dividends which have been paid by these companies.

The practice of selling rights as soon as they become marketable is followed by the vast majority of stockholders. This seems like withdrawing interest on savings bank deposits as soon as it is credited.

By subscribing to new stock issues at each and every opportunity, the stockholder benefits by the compounding of rights, if we may use the term. For example: United Shoe Machinery has declared four stock dividends and two stock subscriptions at par. Including the 1910 stock dividend, an original investment of one hundred shares at the formation of the company ten years ago would have grown, to 274 shares, by means of this compounding method.

A table showing the maximum market price of rights on a selected list of stocks, the average value of these distributions for ten years, together with present dividend rate is given below:

	Can. Pac.	Chic. & N.W.	Gen. Elec.	Gt. North.	Ill. Cent.
1901	....	....	....	20¾	33¼
1902	....	6½	....	....	12⅜
1903	....	15¼	....	....	....
1904	....	6¼	....	6½	....
1905	....	....	....	10½	35⅜
1906	....	12¼	22⅞	13½	35*
1907	....	....	18⅛	2	11½
1908	....	....	....	....	....
1909	....	10⅛	16⅞	....	....
1910	....	....	....	....	....
Total 10 yrs.	....	41⅛	73⅛	81⅜	158⅛
Avg. per annum	....	4.4	7.3	8.1	15.8
Pres. div. rate	..	10.	7.	8.	7.
		14.4	14.3	11.1	22.8

	New Haven.	Penn.	Pull-man.	St. Paul.	Am. Tel. and Tel.
1901	....	11¼	....	....	18
1902	....	15⅜	....	....	15¼
1903	....	3¾	....	....	6¼
1904	....	....	....	....	....
1905	....	5⅝	⅛	....	....
1906	....	....	79	18⅝	....
1907	....	5	....	35½	....
1908	....	....	....	....	....
1909	....	8½	9¼	....	....
1910	....	....	38	....	....
Total 10 yrs.	....	20⅜	26	117	54⅛
Ave. per ann.	....	2.0	2.6	11.7	5.4
Pres. div. rate	....	8.	6.	8.	7.
		10.0	8.6	19.7	12.4

United Shoe Machinery Company since its formation ten years ago has distributed as follows: 1901, 10 per cent. new stock at par; 1905, 50 per cent. stock dividend; 1906, 10 per cent. new stock at par; 1907, 25 per cent. stock dividend; 1909, 10 per cent. stock dividend and 90c cash; 1910, 10 per cent. stock dividend and $1 in cash.

CROP VALUE INCREASES FOURFOLD IN 32 YEARS

Remarkable Production of United States Farm Lands.

According to a recent compilation the wealth produced on farms in the United States has increased four-fold since 1879. The government's revised figures placed last year's crop at $8,926,000,000, whereas in 1879 the census valued the farm produce of the country at $2,213,000,000. Between 1879 and 1899, a period of twenty years, crop values doubled, by 1906 it had trebled, and within the four following years was one-fold larger. Below are the revised figures of annual farm produce, as issued by the department of agriculture:

Year	Value
1910 (Dept. Agr. est.)	$8,926,000,000
1909 (Dept. Agr. est.)	8,622,000,000
1908 (Dept. Agr. est.)	7,891,000,000
1907 (Dept. Agr. est.)	7,488,000,000
1906 (Dept. Agr. est.)	6,765,000,000
1905 (Dept. Agr. est.)	6,309,000,000
1904 (Dept. Agr. est.)	6,159,000,000
1903 (Dept. Agr. est.)	5,917,000,000
1902 (Interpolated)	5,617,000,000
1901 (Interpolated)	5,317,000,000
1900 (Interpolated)	5,017,000,000
1899 (Census)	4,717,000,000
1889 (Census)	2,499,000,000
1879 (Census)	2,213,000,000

These figures are not quite complete, in that minor crops are sometimes not reckoned at full value, or quantities consumed on the farm are underestimated. If all this were included, the total would probably average a hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in the population of the United States.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $46,846,975 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $672,460 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Daily average—Loans, decrease, $228,900; specie, increase, $76,200; legal tenders, increase, $993,700; deposits, increase, $1,588,400; circulation, decrease, $188,000; reserve, increase, $1,089,500; reserve required, increase, $257,100; surplus, increase, $672,400; U. S. deposits, decrease, $12,200.

Actual condition—Loans, increase, $1,529,600; specie, decrease, $4,191,800; legal tenders, increase, $1,268,700; deposits, decrease, $301,400; circulation, decrease, $179,000; reserve, decreaseie, $2,923,100; reserve required, decrease, $75,375; surplus, increase, $2,8 7,725; U. S. deposits, increase, $20,100.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not reporting to the clearing house: Loans, increase, $7,650,300; specie, increase, $2,106,-200; legal tenders, decrease, $108,000; total deposits, increase, $5,160,900.

The Stock Markets

TORONTO STOCK MARKET

	May 26. Ask.	May 26. Bid.	May 27. Ask.	May 27. Bid.
Am. Asbestos com.	10	9	10	9
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Black Lake com	15	...	15	...
do. preferred	40	...	40	...
B. C. Packers	94	90	94	90
do. B.	99	...	99	...
do. common	60	59	59⅞	59½
Bell Telephone	...	147½	...	147½
Burt F. N. com	116	115	...	115
do. pref	...	118½	120	...
Canada Cement com	23½	23	23½	23
do. preferred	...	83⅞	...	83⅞
C.C. & F. Co., com.	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Cereal com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Elec	108	107½	108½	...
Can. Mach. pref	92	91½	92	91
C. P. R.	234¼	233½	236½	234½
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com	40	37	40	37½
do. preferred	...	99	...	99
Consumers' Gas	...	195	...	195
Crow's Nest	68	...	74	...
Detroit United	...	71½	...	71½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Coal com	...	...	...	...
do. pref	...	110¼	...	110¼
Dom. Steel com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	105	...	105
Dom. Steel Corp	57	...	57	...
Dom. Telegraph	...	...	...	...
Duluth - Superior	82½	82¼	82½	82
Electric Dev. pf	...	...	...	...
Illinois pref	...	91¾	...	91¾
Inter. Coal & Coke	...	65	...	65
Lake of Woods	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
London Electric	...	...	...	...
Laurentide com	...	207½	...	207½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Mackay common	90¼	90¼	91	90
do. preferred	...	76	...	76
Maple Leaf com	62½	51½	62½	51½
do. preferred	98	97	98½	97¾
Mexican L. & P.	...	83¼	...	83¼
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
Montreal Power	...	155¾	...	156
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	138	137	138	137
Niagara Nav	...	141	...	141
Northern Nav	...	124	...	124
N. S. Steel com	100	99	100	99
Pac. Burt com.	...	47¾	...	47½
do. pref	...	94¾	95½	...
Penmans com	59	58	59	58
do. preferred	86	85	86	85
Porto Rico Ry	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¼
Quebec L., H. & P.	...	...	...	...
R. & O. Nav	...	112¾	...	112¾
Rio Jan. Tram	109½	109¼	109⅞	109⅜
Rogers common	190	...	190	...
do. preferred	112	110	111¾	110
Russell M.C., com	100½	99½	100½	99½
do. preferred	106	105½	106	105½
Sawyer - Massey	36	34¾	34½	34
do. preferred	89	...	...	89
St. L. & C. Nav	100¼	...	100¼	...
Sao Paulo Tram	173	...	173	172¾
do. preferred	...	98	...	98
Steel of Can., com.	...	25	...	25
do. preferred	...	91	...	91
Tor. Elec. Light	134½	...	...	134½
Toronto Railway	136	134	135	134
S. Wheat com	59	57	59	...
Twin City com	111	110	110¼	110
Winnipeg	237½	...	237½	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	...	330	325	...
La Rose	4.80	4.65	4.75	...
Nipissing	10.60	10.50	...	10.50
Trethewey	105	104	106	...
—Banks—				
Commerce	218	...	218	215
Dominion	240	...	240	...
Hamilton	202	201¾	202	201¾
Imperial	...	225½	...	225½
Merchants'	195	190	196	190
Metropolitan	...	197	...	197
Molsons	...	207	...	207
Montreal	254	250	254	250
Nova Scotia	278	...	278	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...
Royal	...	...	...	...
Standard	227½	...	227	...
Toronto	...	216½	...	216½
Traders'	...	147	147½	147¼
Union	...	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	146	...	146
Canada Landed	...	159½	...	159½
Canada Perm	171	...	169	167
Central Canada	...	197½	...	197½
Colonial Invest	...	69¼	...	69
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm	...	...	...	...
Hamilton Prov	133	...	133	...
Huron & Erie	204	...	204	...
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	190	...	190
Landen Banking	...	136	...	136
London & Can.	...	114	...	114
National Trust	...	200	...	200
Ontario Loan	...	163	...	163
do. 20 p.c	...	145	...	145
Real Estate	100	97¾	100	97¾
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	175	...	175
Toronto Mortgage	140	...	...	...
Toronto Savings	...	185	...	185
Union Trust	175	170	175	170
—Bonds—				
Black Lake	74	...	74	...
Can. Northern Ry	...	99	...	99
Dominion Steel	96¾	...	96¾	...
Electric Develop	...	82	...	82¾
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	90	...	90	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	89½	...	89½
Penmans	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico	90	...	90	...
Prov. of Ontario	...	...	...	...
Quebec L., H. & P.	84¾	...	84¾	...
Rio Janeiro	...	...	...	...
do. 1st mort	102	101¼	102	101¼
do. 5 per cent	...	...	...	...
Sao Paulo	...	102	...	102
Steel Co. of Can	100	99¼	100	99½
St. John City	...	...	...	...

—Morning Sales—

Saw.-Mass. 50 @ 34½, 5 @ 99*

La Rose. 20 @ 450

Maple Leaf. 5 @ 97¾*

F. N. Burt. 10 @ 115

Russell M. 65 @ 100

Rogers. 25 @ 180, 5 @ 111¾*

Can. Steel. 40 @ 90¼*

Dul.-Sup. 6 @ 82¾

Sao Paulo. 5 @ 172⅞, 268 @ 173

Mont. Power. 50 @ 156, 20 @ 156¾

Porto Rico. 35 @ 63¼, 8 @ 133¾

Commerce 6 @ 217

Imperial. 20 @ 223½

Traders. 24 @ 147¼

Can. Land 10 @ 161

Tor. Mort. 20 @ 140

Nipissing. 125 @ 10.50, 45 @ 10.65

Can. Per. 125 @ 168½

B. C. Pack. 50 @ 59¾

*Preferred.

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	May 26.	May 27.
Consols, for money	81 5-16	81⅛
Consols, for account	81 5-16	81⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 3 per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 2⅛ to 2 3-1½ p.c.. New York call money, highest 2½ per cent., lewest 2 per cent., ruling rate 2¼ per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5½ to 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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

—Between Banks—	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	5-64 dis.	3-64 dis.	⅛ to ¼
Mont. funds	10c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days'	8⅞	$ 29-32	9¼
Ster., demand	9 5-16	9⅜	9⅝
Cable trans	9 13-32	9 7-16	9⅝

—Rates in New York—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight	484.15	485
Sterling, demand	486.35	487½

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Erickson, Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Allis-Cham.,pf.	31	...	...	...	200
Amal. Cop	67⅛	67¼	67	67	1,000
Am. Ag. Chem	58¾	59	58¼	59	.....
Am. Beet Sug.	52⅛	53⅜	52⅛	53¾	9,700
Amer. Can	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	200
Am. Can. pf.	88	88	87¾	87¾	400
Am Car Fdry	55¾	56⅛	55½	55½	200
Am. Cot. Oil	50½	50¾	50½	50¾	200
Am.H. & L.pf	23½	...	...	...	.....
Am. Ice Sec	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	500
Am. Linseed	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	100
Am. Smelting	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	2,000
Am.Tel. & Tel	148¾	149	148¾	148¾	600
Am. Wool.,pf	93⅝	...	...	...	.....
Cent. Leath.	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	1,000
Con. Gas	145	...	...	...	100
Corn Prod	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	300
Dis. Secur	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	200
Gen. Elec	164¼	164½	164	164½	1,900
Inter. Harv	126	127	126	127	200
Inter. Paper	113⅜	...	...	...	100
do. pref	107⅝	...	...	...	.....
Laclede Gas	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	.....
Mack. Com	90	...	...	...	100
Nat. Biscuit	137	...	...	...	100
Nat. Lead	55½	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	.....
Pac. T. & T.	51	51¼	51	51	900
Peo. Gas.C.C.	105	...	...	...	100
Pitts. Coal	21⅜	...	...	...	100
Press. Steel C.	35½	...	...	...	100
Ry. S. Spring.	35½	...	...	...	100
Rep. I. & S.	31	31	30⅞	30⅝	200
Tenn. Cop	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	700
U. S. R. & I.	79	...	...	...	100
U. S. Rub	41¾	...	...	...	100
Utah. Cop	47⅞	47¾	47½	47½	2,300
Vir. C. Chem.	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼	600
W. Un. Tel	82	82	82	82¼	3,700
Atchison	113⅞	114	113⅝	113⅝	2,200
do. pref	103¾	...	...	...	100
Bal. & Ohio	106½	106¾	106½	106½	500
B. R. Tran.	80	80	79⅝	79⅞	500
Can. Pac	234⅜	235¼	234⅜	235	1,900
Chi.M. & St.P	123	123⅛	123	123⅛	800
Chi. & Nor.	148	...	...	...	100
Col. & South.	54⅝	...	...	...	100
Erie	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	2,300
do. 1st pref.	50½	...	...	...	100
Gt. Nor. pf	123¾	123½	123¾	123½	500
Inter-Met	15⅞	...	...	...	200
do. pref	52⅝	...	...	...	100
Iowa Cent	18⅛	...	...	...	200
Kan. C. South	34½	34¼	34⅛	34¼	200
Leh. Val	178½	178¾	178¼	178¾	1,500
M.St.P.&S.S.M.	137⅝	138	137⅝	137⅞	.....
M. K. & Tex.	34½	...	...	...	100
Miss. Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50¼	.....
N.R.R. M.2 pf.	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30⅜	600
N. Y. Central	108	...	...	...	100
N.Y., O. & W.	42⅜	...	...	...	100
Nor. & West.	108	...	...	...	300
Nor. Pacific	128⅞	128⅞	128½	128¼	1,600
Pennsyl	122	122¼	122	122¼	1,600
Reading	159¼	159¾	158¼	158⅜	12,300
Rock Island	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	700
South. Pac	118⅜	118⅝	118¼	118¼	1,900
South. Ry	28¾	29	28⅜	28⅞	400
do. pref	67	...	...	...	300
Tol.St.L. & W.	22¾	22½	22⅜	22½	400
do. pref	50⅞	...	...	...	100
Un. Pacific	183⅝	184	183⅝	183⅝	10,400
do. pref	94½	...	...	...	200
Wabash, pf	37	37¼	37	37¼	200
West. Mary.	61½	61¾	61	61	8700

Total sales 120,500.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

—Morning Sales.—

Power—125 at 156, 150 at 156¼, 160 at 156½, 25 at 156⅝, 225 at 156½.

Street Railway—140 at 224, 6 at 223½, Detroit—50 at 71⅞, 50 at 72, 10 at 71⅝.

R. & O. rights—276 at 3½, 125 at 3⅝, 260 at 3¾.

Pacific—100 at 235¼.

R. & O.—1 at 111, 1 at 111½, 50 at 110¾.

Illinois preferred—15 at 92½.

Shawinigan—25 at 113⅜, 15 at 114.

Sao Paulo—75 at 173⅛, 10 at 173¼.

Toronto Ry.—122 at 134, 5 at 134½.

E. Can. F. & P.—50 at 47.

Winnipeg—10 at 235.

Textile pref.—10 at 100½, 1 at 102.

Iron preferred—5 at 105.

Textile common—25 at 70.

Crown Reserve—25 at 3.30.

Cement—150 at 24 prat., 25 at 84¼.

Steel Corp.—135 at 57, 2 at 57½, 10 at 57¼.

Packers common—25 at 59¾, 75 at 60.

Banks:—

Royal—2 at 238½, 9 at 239¼.

Montreal—1 at 253.

Union—12 at 148.

Merchants—3 at 187¾.

Ogilvie bonds—$1000 at 112½.

Tractions in London.

The southern traction issues were quoted as follows in the London market (Toronto equivalent):

	May 26. Bid.	May 26. Ask.	May 27. Bid.	May 27. Ask.
Sao Paulo	171⅜	172⅞	172⅛	172⅝
Rio de Janeiro	108¾	109¼	109¼	109⅝
Mexican Power	82	82½	81½	82
Mexican Tram.	121½	122½	120⅝	121⅜

WALL STREET POINTERS.

Expected that Standard Oil Company will ask for a re-hearing of dissolution suit.

* * *

Strike of firemen on Southern Railway for twenty per cent. increase seems likely.

* * *

Reported Canadian Pacific will withdraw from North Atlantic passenger pool.

* * *

Joseph says: Railroads are negotiating for 200,000 tons of rails, a little more than half being export to South America, South Africa and Australia. Business is better. Keep an eye on Westinghouse, it is booked for quite a rise. Specialties: Beet Sugar is just getting its gait. Buy St. Paul and Canadian Pacific.

* * *

We continue friendly to Beet Sugar. Western Union, General Electric and American Telephone are specialties that can be raised further. We would buy under prevailing prices Union Pacific, Reading or Steel when weak, with stop order protection. Low-priced rails like Rock Island, M., K. & T. Kansas City Southern, Southern Railway, Eries and Great Western should be bought whenever soft.—Financial Bulleting.

Chas. Head & Co. to D. R. Bongard: The market held fairly firm, altho not active thruout the morning. A great many of the brokers have taken advantage of the lull in business and the coming holiday to absent themselves until Wednesday. The bank statement reflected the gold shipments to Canada, losing over $4,000,000 specie, with a loss in reserves of $2,847,000. Closing was steady to firm with little feature.

Canadian Bacon Higher.

LONDON, May 27.—To-day's boat ex Denmark landed 679 bales. Official quotations for Canadian raised 2s to 3s; hams, firm, dearer; long cut, 64 to 72; cheese, quiet, 62 to 63, old; 56 to 57 new.

Mining Tranactions for Week.

Total sales on the Standard Exchange this week as compiled by the secretary, were 536,955 shares of a total value of $525,837.96.

Total shares of mine shares on all local markets, as compiled by Heron & Co., were 937,227 shares, of a value of $515,761.47.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE. TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Heron & Co. Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Orders Executed on all Leading Exchanges.
SPECIALISTS Porcupine and Cobalt Stocks
Information and Quotations on Request. Correspondence Solicited.
16 King Street West - - - - Toronto

Steel Trust To Be Thoroly Probed

Committe of U. S. House Will Investigate Every Phase of the Gigantic Industry.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Hearings before the special committee elected by the house of representatives to determine whether the United States Steel CorPoration is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the interstate commerce laws or th enational banking laws, beg an to-day.

That the investigation would be thoro and prolonged was indicated by the specific direction of the resolution creating the committee, the members of which unanimously have expressed the determination to go into every phase of the gigantic industry that can have any bearing on the questions at issue.

Cotton Markets

Porcupines and Cobalts Are More Buoyant, But Inactive

Railroad Anxiously Awaited By the Porcupine Market

Fire Has Made Little Impression on the Gold Stocks Which Continue to Show Resiliency—Some Cobalts Are Firmer.

Saturday evening, May 27.
World Office,

The mining markets at the moment are watching nothing so closely as the extension of the railway line into the Porcupine. It is not to be expected that this of itself would prove a factor of any material importance in determining the trend of prices, or even in influencing to the slightest extent the sentiment among floor traders or the speculative fraternity; it is, however, a card that can be utilized to a certain extent, and the market is not averse to holding just such a card at this time. The passing of the first train into the gold camp will see a big influx of mining men into the operating area. It will also see the transfer of considerable machinery from the south to the mines, and it is only to be expected that a great deal of activity of the right kind will follow on this account. This is above all things the greatest necessity of Porcupine to-day, and it will of itself do more to upbuild the market situation than anything else.

Porcupine is going to be held back to a certain extent by the recent conflagration which destroyed some of the mining property. This will not prove more than a tentative influence, however, for it is already announced that such companies as the Hollinger have ordered such new plants as it will be necessary to replace, as a result of the damage incident to the bush fires. This will go in immediately the railway is in working order, and this should be early in July, so that it should not be more than a month and a half, or at the farthest two months, until the big Porcupine mine is working at full force again. Meanwhile the management will be enabled to prosecute intelligent and agressive surface prospecting, which should do not a little to keep this property in the front rank.

London to all accounts is more enthusiastic over the Porcupine than is New York. This speaks well of the Camp, and is by no means a deterrent factor. The English, as a nation, are the greatest mining people of to-day, and it is in gold mining in particular that they have made their greatest and most outstanding success. The Witwatersrand of South Africa, is emphatically an English developed mining field; consequently the entry of the old country capitalists into the Ontario gold district may be taken as an indication that the camps will receive at least the fair play which has stamped the previous field of operations where the English milling fraternity has held sway. It may also be taken as a precursor of an assured interest by the small investor, who even follows the lead of the bigger operators, once the way is paved in an established manner and he is given an opportunity of having a good run for his money.

It is a matter of easy assumption that a short interest has been built up in the gold mining stocks in the local and New York exchanges. It is also currently reported that this is of no mean volume. Indeed ample opportunity has been afforded the trader with the inclination to short the market, and it would be strange if he had not followed his convictions along this line. Gold stocks have ever been among the securities of widest fluctuations, and the actions of the Porcupine to date bears out the idea that they will not prove at variance with their predecessors. A short interest will serve to keep the market in a healthy condition, and under existing circumstances will work out not at all amiss to a satisfactory market situation.

It may be taken for granted that wide swings will be witnessed in the market. There is no thought that an uneventful course will be in evidence, and if the general sentiment be any criterion there will be no lack of opportunity for the small trader to make money.

In the Cobalts Beaver has distinguished itself this week and Temiskaming and Rochester in the same district have been sentimentally influenced.

PORCUPINE'S MENU HAS BEEN CURTAILED

Vegetables and Eggs Exhausted and Even Two Per Cent. Beer is a High-priced Article.

PORCUPINE, May 20.—(From Our Man Up North.)—While the mining camps are all well supplied with foodstuffs for the summer, a dearth of eatables for the town folks is showing up rapidly.

The last of the egg supply sold here to-day at wholesale for 75 cents a dozen and restaurant-keepers say the end has come till the railway is in operation.

Potatoes are also out and no price is set for the tubers. Indeed, those who make their headquarters in the three towns are resigned to the fact that from now on their bill of fares must be cut down principally to meats and flour, both of which are in stock in good quantities.

Meat dealers drive the animals into the camp and then slaughter them. In this way the mining companies are able to supply fresh meat for the workmen almost daily. Occasionally a time comes when the meat man is late with his cattle, as the trip is indeed a very hard one in over the trails from the steel.

While the food supply situation is not promising, the sppply of flour and meat is ample to keep the crowds eating.

The most serious condition, tho, comes from the lack of pure drinking water—something unknown in Porcupine for more than seven weeks. The only fluids that help out for drinking purpose, 2 per cent. beer and lemon sour, are about exhausted, and the dealers announce to-day that no more beer can be had.

There are men in Porcupine who never touched such a thing as beer in any shape, form or manner, and the two per cent. a sort of a slop concoction and ill-health producer, has been forced upon them as the only means of keeping away thirst.

All the water in the towns is unfit for boiling purposes and the many who are merely boarders and not homekeepers have not the advantage of boiling the water.

When the announcement came today that beer would not be on sale from now on in all the ordinary thirstquenching parlors, the price of the two per cent. article went up to 20 cents per glass, and the size of the glasses are no deterrent to a healthy thirst on a hot day.

Indeed, the coming of the trains into Porcupine is awaited now with more impatience than ever by the populace of an entire mining camp.

Chas. Fox.

THE FALL OF DIAZ

For Thirty Years Virtual Sovereign of Mexico—His Resignation Brought About by Same Means That Marked His Accession in 1877.

The official announcement of the resignation of Porfirio Diaz as president of Mexico, not only marks his political death, but thru the strange irony of fate, colors the close of thirty years of virtual sovereignty with the same red tints that marked his accession to the "throne" of Mexico in 1877, when as a popular idol, clothed with the romance of brave deeds and bearing the standard of political purity, he marched into the same town where he was burdened with years, beset with pain and surrounded by enemies, at the head of 12,000 yelling peons, and took possession of the place vacated by President Lerdo, whom he charged with practically the same misdeeds that have been his own undoing.

Porfirio Diaz is one of the strangest figures in modern history. His long life of hazardous activity unfolds a story that rivals that of the mediaeval heroes who have held the attention and won the admiration of countless generations by their Quixotic heroism. The son of a poor inn keeper of Oaxaco, an orphan in 1833, when scarce three years of age, he rose by leaps and bounds, thru all the various gradations of priest, lawyer, soldier, general, statesman and president, dragging down-trodden Mexico in his wake till at last he made himself one of the greatest figures in modern times, and his nation one of the leading republics in the world.

Early tales of Diaz credit him with a precocity abnormal even in a child surrounded by every advantage and but little in accord with one whose early life was spent among the Mexican peons, conceded to be the poorest race in the civilized world, yet there must have been a germ of truth amid the jumble of fiction, for at a tender age, he was known to have accumulated an education far above his fellows by assiduous application to the books lent him by itinerant priests, and, when yet in his teens, was elected by the holy fathers to become one of their number.

Studed for Priesthood.

He studied for the clergy until a stirring presidential call set all Mexico afire against an invasion by the United States. Young Diaz, his fiery nature grown weary of restraint, flung down his books and crucifix and walked over two hundred and fifty miles to join the Mexican forces that were massing on the border against Americans. After the close of the Mexican invasion, he returned once more to his native village, only to find that this action had forever cut him off from the priesthood, and that he must needs find some other vocation. He, however, was welcomed with open arms by a little coterie of students headed by Benito Tuarez, an illustrious Indian lawyer, who was then governor of the State of Oaxaca.

His first chance for distinction came in 1854, when he joined a revolution against the tyrannies of President Santa Ana. Santa Ana attempted to quell the disturbance by calling a general election and forcing his re-election by a show of force. After his military were drawn up in the square, his envoys let it be known that all who failed to vote for him would be imprisoned. Diaz sought the voting booth, but, when pressed to cast his ballot, craved leave to remain neutral. Taunts of cowardice were flung at him by Santa Ana's officers, and, at last wrought to a white heat pitch of passion, and surrounded on every side with his enemies, he strode boldly to the ballot box and cast his lot with the rebels. Instantly confusion reigned. Santa Ana's soldiers sought to lay hands upon them. He retreated, drew his sword, seized a horse, and, amid a hail of bullets, rode at full gallop thru the federal forces to the rebel camp in the hills, where, in the absence of his chief, he assumed command and successfully routed those who pursued to take him captive.

Life of Adventure.

From this time on Diaz's career was one continual round of adventure. Santa Ana was defeated and driven out of Mexico. The rebel chief succeeded him. Juarez was appointed minister of justice, Diaz cautain of the national guard. The new administration sought to stamp out the rule of priest and pulpit that had yearly yoked Mexico to poverty by its demands upon the people. The church incited a rebellion. War raged thru Mexico; a war in which priests appeared before charging troops; a war in which the curse of the church was thundered from thousands of altars and which steeped the fair land of Mexico in a sea of blood.

Diaz, now made the governor of a state, and military commander of a district, with the rank of colonel, was besieged in Vera Cruz, and his command reduced to a handful by the repeated onslaughts of the ecclesiastics, till at last he made a spectacular escape from under the very noses of the Pope's hordes. With the triumphant entry of the clericals into the Mexican capital dark days began for Diaz and his band of followers. They were hunted like wolves in the mountains and reduced to the last extremity. The came the French invasion, which for a time, ruled the country, banishing Diaz and his band followeds with a prices on their heads, and marking its climax of power with his capture in Oaxaca.

Again he made good his escape, and, with the whole French army in hot pursuit, found his way to the mountain fastnesses where he repudiated with scorn an offer to take command of the French army. About this time the close of the war of the rebellion left the United States free to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. France was notified to withdraw her troops, the order was obeyed and poor Archduke Maximillian was left to his sad fate.

Diaz, the hero of the peons, put himself at the head of a rebel army, defeated the federal forces with terrible slaughter and entered Mexico City with his triumphant force. An election was held and Diaz took the field against Juarez, was defeated, and retired to private life. His ardent spirit, however, could not remain long at peace and soon he was again at the head of a band of rebels operating against his erstwhile friend, President Juarez. Juarez died and was succeeded by Senor Lerdo, who put the rebel leader to flight by concentrating a large army and moving steadily toward his strongholds. Diaz escaped to the United States, secreted himself aboard a boat bound for Vera Cruz, was discovered, made prisoner, and, on the eve of sailing, plunged overboard. A vain search was made for him and the report was spread broadcast that he had been eaten by sharks.

In the meantime the vessel continued on its way to Vera Cruz, with Diaz secreted in a narrow closet, where he sufered agonies because of his cramped quarters. At Vera Cruz he bribed some boatmen to take him ashore and so turned up in the very midst of Lerdo's country, with naught on his back but a ragged sailor's suit and naught in his hands but a sailor's dirk. Like Napoleon returning from Elba, the appearance of Diaz in the country of his birth was the signal for a great uprising. Joy crazed peons, remembering only his brave deeds during a decade of bloody strife, hailed him as their savior. From a ragged sailor's suit to the command of an army numbering thousands was the transition of a day. The Lerdo regime tottered as the news of his appearance became current, and, winning victory after victory, he marched into the capital in 1867 at the head of 12,000 men, the flag of the republic proudly flying over a sea of flashing bayonets, to be elected president a few weeks later.

Out Four Years.

This position he has held ever since, with the exception of four years, 1880 to 1884, when General Gonzales was given the office because Mexico's constitution later amended forebade the re-election of a president.

As president of Mexico, Diaz has laid himself open to the criticism of the world. For thirty years he ruled a republic with oligarchic despotism. He has been called, in one breath, the country's savior and a tyrant; he has been loved at home and hated abroad, his policies have been lauded and derided, and he himself has been the object both of the hero worship and the anthemas of the populace. Beyond a doubt both opinions are correct to a certain extent, but only a Higher Power can strike the balance that will tell whether he was a hurt or a hindrance to his country. Certain it is however, that when he took office Diaz found a Herculean task confronting him. He was head of a government split by political factions, governing a country whose credit had long ago been blasted by continued wars, and peopled by a race plunged in the depths of ignorance, swayed by every superstitious rumor, and fanatically averse to the invasion of foreign capital that meant emancipation.

Order Out of Chaos.

From this chaos Diaz wrought order. He held the turbulent masses still. He made revolution impossible. He organized a police system that swept away the bandits. He built schools. He punished corruption, and made it known that any concession granted by Mexico would never be repudiated. All this and more he accomplished for his war-ridden country. But if Diaz has wrought wonders for Mexico, his methods of accomplishing the miracles have been those of a great general rather than a great statesman. His was the iron hand within the velvet glove, and woe betide him who sought to take away the prestige of the great general and popular hero of the people. Death or banishment awaited him.

Altho from time to time minor insurrections against this great Central American oligarchy were in evidence, all were successfully dealt with till in the fall of last year, Senor Francesco I. Madero, jr., of Northern Mexico, backed by the immense wealth of his family, commenced the revolution that has led to the downfall of Diaz. This movement, starting with a small uprising in the northern part of Mexico speedily developed till it seriously menaced the Diaz regime. Town after town was taken. Battle after battle won, Southern Mexico revolted and at last with the fall of Juarez, Diaz's cabinet, foreseeing naught but defeat and further bloodshed staring them in the face, brought such pressure to bear upon the old and feeble ruler that he consented to his resignation with its promise of peace.

Porcupine Notes

Bewick-Moreing's at Pearl Lake had a perilous escape from the flames and only after 50 men fought fire all night did they succeed in keeping the fire from the Cottage House of 14 rooms, on the lake shore, where the officers of the company are to spend the summer. None of the other buildings were in danger. Surface prospecting only is still continued here, while on the north lots a shaft is down 25 feet.

Ex-Mayor C. T. Young of Haileybury passed thru here yesterday on his way to the Wawaitan Falls, on the Mattagami River. He has claims in that section and it is with a view to looking over the work done there that he made the trip thru the water and muskeg.

Major Holland, who has a line of gasoline boats on the Mattagami River, left for his home in Haileybury yesterday after making a hurried trip in to the river. Business is extra good with the major on his river boat route and he reports that many men are now leaving for the inland districts.

W. F. Reilly is the first one in the Porcupine district to claim the distinction of raising flowers and vegetables in a hot-house. Costly located to the east of his palatial home, on the east bank of Porcupine Lake, he has a green-house, prepared in the regulation style, where flowers and garden vegetables are grown. The last frost in the district came on May 17 and consequently the garden plants, just put out, were not touched, as they had already strong growth.

Work was started on the American Goldfields claims, to the west of the Digby Veteran, last week, under the direction of Carl Willis, who has 15 men employed trenching and preparing to sink. The strike of the formation here is from the east to the west, similar to that found on the Digby and North Dome.

Cigaret Paper.

Of the great army of cigarette smokers there is probably not more than one hundred who know that rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree, or, more commonly, of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp. So light is this paper that five hundred of the tiny sheets go to make an ounce. They are perfectly combustible and give off the minimum of smoke. Before being rolled with tobacco they are analyzed to prove that they are free from all deleterious ingredients and that they contain nothing but the purest paper fibre. Only new material—flax and hemp trimmings—is used, and these are thoroly purified. Chopped by machinery into minute particles, they are well mixed by a revolving fan, and then reduced to a dust, which is placed in a solution of lime and soda. After remaining in this solution for some time, in order that all foreign substance may be eliminated, it undergoes a thoro washing process, the water being the purest kind coming from artesian wells sunk especially for the purpose. Then the pulp is rolled out into paper. At first it is of a grayish tinge, the pure white of the finished product being obtained by an electric process, which in bleaching it also cleans it of whatever impurities might have escaped the bath.—Scientific American.

Triumph.

A man will feel more triumphant over the winning of 35 cents at poker than he would had he earned $20 legitimately.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WILL CLAMOR FOR PORCUPINES

Toronto Brokers Say That Public Will Sooner or Later Get Mining Fever.

Playfair, Martens & Co. say in their circular:

Porcupine—Interest continues unabated in the Porcupine camp. Indications are, there is going to be a tremendous speculation as a result of the wonderful finds being made in the district. Mr. Moreing of Bewick-Moreing & Co., the big London mining operators who have taken options on fifty-one outside Timmins claims, under an agreement to spend $500,000 in development work within a certain period, preliminary to purchase of the properties at option figures, made a statement at a big dinner given by some Canadian capitalists, that he believed that within ten years the Porcupine district would be producing more gold than the Rand of South Africa. This is rather a startling statement, but is an indication of what the London mining interests think of the district, and they are all getting in there fast.

Naturally there are going to be lots of irresponsible statements and boom talk about the camp, but this will not be surprising, considering the prices that are being paid for properties. Prices ranging all the way from $110,000 to $500,000 are being paid for properties upon which there has really been no development work done. Well located territory does not seem to cut much figure in the district. In one part of the camp the veins run east and west, and in another part they run north and south, and still in another section northeast and southwest. There does not seem to be any regularity whatever, and gold is being found at different points over a district ten miles wide by thirty miles long. The railroad is expected to be in in July, on completion of which there will be a great rush of people into the camp, and the stories they will bring out will start the speculative sentiment. This is when we will see the big speculative boom.

At the present time the real Porcupine interest seems to be in London, where the papers are devoting a great deal of space to the camp. The Hollinger and Northern Ontario Exploration are actively traded in there, and the Rea will be listed there in the near future. Canadians and Americans will sooner or later awaken to the importance of this wonderful discovery, and will be clamoring for Porcupine stocks at much higher prices than those now prevailing. Up to the present time the public are not in the market, only a few of the most far-sighted investors in this country have gone into Porcupine to any extent.

Of course, the Hollinger property is the most advanced. On the 100 foot level the Hollinger has drifted for 1380 feet, and their vein is 8 feet wide, and $40 per ton. They have a winze down 100 feet from the 100-foot level, and have drifted on the 200-foot level something like 60 or 70 feet, and the vein is 10 feet wide and runs as high as $100 per ton, altho it will not average as high as that. The Hollinger has made a cross section of its property, running a cross-cut from its 100-foot level to another vein, and in this cross-cut they run thru 25 feet of low-grade ore averaging $11 per ton, and another stretch of 30 feet of ore that averages $17 to the ton, and then run into a narrow vein which averages over $100 per ton. This will give some slight idea of this very wonderful property, and when the excitement breaks loose all kinds of predictions are made for the price of the stock, some going as far as to say they would not be surprised to see it selling at $25 or $30 per share.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in London, 24 9-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 53¼c oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c.

Standard Stock Exchange.

Morning transactions on the Standard Exchange were:

Beaver	44	43½	44	8,000
Central P.	74	74	74	3,500
D. Exten	60	59½	60	2,900
Foley O'Brien	155	135	144	2,200
Hollinger	127¼	127½	127½	100
Pres. E. D.	24½	33½	33½	3,500
Northern	68	67	67	2,500
Rea	615	600	600	3,100
Swastika	64½	62	63	5,100
Vipond	64	63	63	3,700
W. Dome	220	220	220	100
Cobalt L.	2⅜	21¾	21¾	700
Crown Reserve	522	522	522	1,100
Gould	2¼	2¼	2¼	1,000
Great North	19¼	19¼	19¼	1,000
Meehan	4	4	4	4,000
Peterson Lake	11	11	11	1,000
Right of Way	11	11	11	200
Rochester	5¾	5½	5¾	2,300
Tretheway	102	100	100	200
Union Pacific	1½	1¼	1¼	3,000
Wettlaufer	110	101	101	200

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. report the following prices on the New York curb:

Dobie closed at 2 5-16 to 3⅜; Dome Ex., 58 to 60; Hollinger, 12¾ to 13, 200 sold at 12⅜; Preston, 54 to 55; Vipond, 62 to 64, high 65, low 62, 5900; Rea, 6 to 6⅛, high 6⅛, low 6, 300; Foley, 1 7-16 to 1½, high 1⅝, low 1⅜, 2500; West Dome, 2⅛ to 2½; Por. Central, 72 to 74; Swastika, 60 to 65; Buffalo, 2 to 2⅛. Cobalt Central, 4 to 5, 600 sold at 5; Granby, 33 to 34; Kerr Lake, 6¼ to 6⅜, high 6⅝, low 6¼, 200; La Rose, 4⅜ to 4 7-16, 500 sold at 4⅜; McKinley, 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, 200 sold at 1¾; May Oil, 50 to 52; Niplssing, 10⅛ to 10⅜; Yukon Gold, 3 15-16 to 4.

Dominion Exchange.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Apex	17	17¼	17	17¼	4,000
Beaver	44	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	1,800
Bailey	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	3,000
Cham. Fer.	12½	...	...	...	500
City Cobalt	16	.4	...	...	500
Coronation	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	1,000
Cobalt L.	22⅛	22½	21¾	21¾	1,500
Conlagas	6.85	6.85	6.75	6.76	150
Foster	6	6	5½	5½	800
Dome Ext.	61	...	...	...	500
Gt. North.	19	19½	19	19½	1,000
Foley	157½	158	157	145	4,250
Hargraves	17¾	18	17¾	18	3,500
Hollinger	12.74	12.85	12.74	12.85	250
Kerr Lake	6.50	...	...	...	50
La Rose	4.48	...	...	...	100
Moneta	24½	...	...	...	500
Imperial	11¼	...	...	...	2,000
G. Reefs	20½	20½	20	20	1,200
Nipissing	10.60	...	...	...	10
Peterson L.	10⅝	...	...	...	3,000
Preston	84¼	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	700
Rea	6.12	6.18	5.90	5.90	1,250
Silver Leaf	4¼	...	...	...	1,500
Swastika	64½	65	64½	65	1,500
do. b. 30	66½	...	...	...	5,000
Timiskam.	70½	...	...	...	500
United	11¼	...	...	...	2,000
U. P.	1¼	...	...	...	1,000
Vipond	63½	64	63¼	63¼	2,000
Gould	2	3	1⅞	1⅞	18,000

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Beaver	43⅜	...	...	...	500
Dome Ext.	61	...	...	...	2,000
Green-M.	4¼	...	...	...	2,500
Hollinger	12.85	...	...	...	200
Rea	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05	1,500
Swastika	64	...	...	...	1,500
Vipond	63	...	...	...	100

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending May 26, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

	May 26. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.
Badger	.....	55,200
Bailey	.....	40,000
Barber	.....	6,000
Beaver	58,550	716,708
Buffalo	107,120	1,168,955
Chambers - Ferland	.....	511,800
City of Cobalt	66,000	493,780
Cobalt Lake	.....	1,749,270
Cobalt Townsite	80,880	432,720
Colonial	.....	42,000
Conlagas	.....	1,651,890
Crown Reserve	50,090	997,050
Hargraves	.....	41,100
Hudson Bay	64,320	374,850
Kerr Lake	60,000	1,201,980

The shipments for the week were 1,1 6,290 pounds, or 573 tons.

The shipments from Jan. 1 to May 26 were 12,768,175 pounds, or 6384 tons.

In 1910 the shipments amounted to 34,420 tons; in 1909 they were 30,006 tons, valued at $12,456,201; in 1908, 25,493 tons, valued at $7,133,373; in 1907, 14,040 tons, valued at $6,000,000; in 1906, 5120 tons, valued at $3,900,000; in 1905, 2144 tons, valued at $1,478,196, and in 1904, 153 tons, valued at $130,217.

	May 26. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.
King Edward	.....	40,000
La Rose	275,680	2,[illegible]5,460
McKinley	243,840	2,497,830
Nipissing	205,640	2,585,280
O'Brien	.....	543,770
Peterson Lake (Little Nip.)	.....	58,430
Provincial	.....	40,510
Right-of-Way	72,320	4[illegible],186
Silver Cliff	.....	106,680
Standard	58,000	102,813
Timiskaming	.....	775,302
Tretheway	.....	588,620
Wettlaufer	.....	117,262

SOUTH WHITNEY WATCHED

Wide Black Quartz Leads Have Yet to Be Thoroly Tested for Values.

PORCUPINE, May 21.—(From Our Man Up North.)—Walker Smith, in charge of the work on the Ross Veteran lots in South Whitney, returned yesterday and announces that work is again to start on the claims. It is understood that a new syndicate are in charge now and not the one that did the drilling to the depth of 300 feet last winter.

This section of Whitney carries wide black quartz in some places from 200 to 300 feet in width, with defined walls not even then in evidence, and the width of the deposits may even be wider. Iron runs thru the formation and sulphides occur very heavily. In some instances rock running 30 per cent. iron has been taken from the same black quartz deposits on the property to the west of the Ross.

The work now starting it is understood is to open up the quartz deposits and determine the ore body, extent, width, value and amount of pay ore, and the kind of treatment required to properly handle the ore.

Some of the very widest deposits of quartz lie in this section, but as the sedimentary rock appears along thru the western and extreme southwestern ridges, mining men have not yet been able to get a line on what the probabilities are in the way of values at depth. There are places in the district where the sedimentary rock furnishes some of the very richest values, but they come more or less in stringers.

Perhaps no spot in the district is being watched so closely for results from the work as the southern part of Whitney, and with the indications for a good future in this part of the camp the work on the Ross Veteran will be kept track of eagerly by hundreds of mine men who desire to know what will come out of the wide black quartz leads.

Chas. Fox.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL

Disquieting Rumors Afloat re Health of Austria's Sovereign.

VIENNA, May 27.—Disquieting reports concerning the health of Emperor Francis Joseph continue in circulation. It is admitted semi-officially that the doctors insist on the necessity of a considerable change in his majesty's ordinary customs, and in order to spare himself from official duties and to avoid the dangers from extremes of temperature he possibly will be obliged to abandon his usual visit to Ischl, and go instead to the southern Tyrol.

The emperor-king, however, still shows reluctance to change the habits of a lifetime.

Grouchy.

"Yes," said the clerk, "if it wasn't for several severe attacks of dyspepsia I'd have a good paying job by now."

"I didn't know you suffered from dyspepsia."

"Oh, my, yes. My boss has had an attack of it every time I applied for a raise."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Human Nature.

"Henry, the landlord says he's going to raise the rent."

"I'll never pay it."

"I think he wants to get rid of us."

"Does he? Then, of course, I'll pay it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Successfully Rescued

Mr. Harry Gibson of Kingston was rescued from an enemy that had relentlessly pursued him for years.

Mr. Gibson was born and brought up in Kingston. By profession he is a school teacher. He received his training in Queen's University, where he took a course in arts and medicine that well befits him to talk on almost any subject

The enemy that for 25 years relentlessly pursued Mr. Gibson is a menace to our entire population—it is the demon, Catarrh.

Mr. Gibson says: "For years it was never free from Catarrh of the nose and throat. It bothered me winter and summer and kept me so continually coughing and hawking that I found it a great impediment to the proper performance of my duties at school. I used every available means of obtaining a cure, took bottle after bottle of medicine prescribed by local doctors, but never got more than temporary relief. I consulted a well-known specialist in the States, but after spending a considerable amount of money with him to no advantage, was forced to look elsewhere for relief, which I first received from Catarrhozone.

"I consider Catarrhozone a genuine cure for Catarrh. It drove that loathsome disease completely out of my system, and to-day I am as well as if I never knew what the word Catarrh implied."

A straighforward proof of cure, coming from a well-known gentleman like Mr. Gibson, carries conviction of the fact with it that Catarrhozone does all that is claimed for it. As a cure for Catarrh and Bronchitis it positively has no equal. All druggists, price $1.00; smaller size 50c and trial size 25c.

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Correspondence invited. ed-7

BRITISH CRUISER DAMAGED.

LONDON, May 27.—The British cruiser Inflexible is reported to have been badly damaged to-day in a collision with another warship off Portsmouth. There were no casualties.

BROWN'S RETIRING SALE

A Record-Breaking Sale

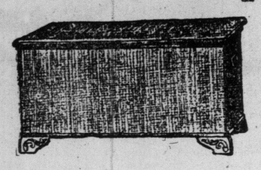
An Avalanche of Bargains for Monday

We expected big things of this sale, but our expectations have been more than realized---Our store has been literally crowded every shopping hour, but we have organized to take care of all that may come. No matter what you want in our line, it is here for you at less than the manufacturer could make it for.

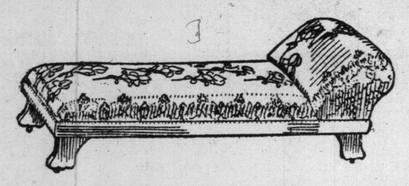
THE REDUCTION KNIFE HAS CUT DEEP

We have to sell out and get out---the following values tell but a small part of the great story of sacrifice.--- Be sure you get your share. Store open 8 o'clock every morning. Shop in the morning if possible. These prices for cash only.

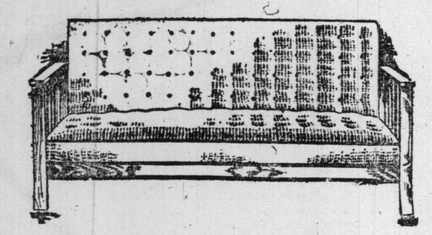
Parlor Department



A few only of these handsome matting covered shirt waist boxes, exactly as illustrated; something that doesn't take up much space in room, 13½ inches wide by 24½ long. Regular $4. Clearing at **2.50**



50 only of these beautiful couches, exactly like illustration; 27 inches wide, fifteen springs, covered in best velours, block pattern, assorted colors. Regular $7.25. Clearing at **4.20**

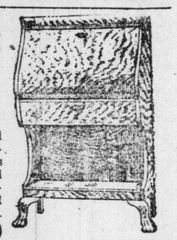


25 only Gate Davenports, exactly as illustrated; oak frames, upholstered spring seat and back, in best velours, assorted colors and patterns, box underneath for bedding. Regular $17.75. Clearing at **11.75**

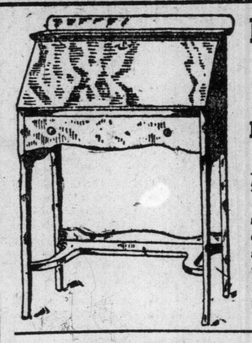
Ladies' Writing Desk

Regular Price, 18.00

Retiring Sale Price, 11.50



This beautiful house desk in solid quarter-cut oak, golden or early English finish, also mahogany finish; has large writing bed, pigeon holes, and small drawers, one large drawer, neatly trimmed with brass pulls, and claw feet, exactly like illustration. Regular $18.00. Sale price **11.50**



Ladies' Writing Desk

Regular Price, 8.00

Retiring Sale Price, 4.90

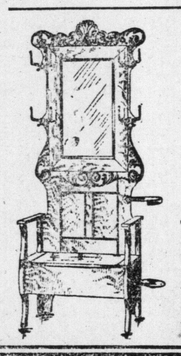
A neat ladies' writing desk, in fine quartered oak, golden or early English finish, has spacious writing bed, with drawer below and shelf exactly like photo, trimmed with brass pulls and lock. Regular $8.00. Special **4.90**

HALL RACK

Regular Price, 18.00

Retiring Sale Price, 13.00

Exactly like illustration, with very large oval British beveled plate mirror, finished in polished golden or early English quartered oak polish, trimmed with brass hooks, and an umbrella rack, also has a roomy rubber box. Regular $18.00. Special **13.00**

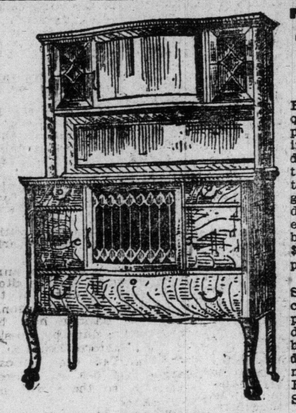


HALL RACK

Regular Price, $16.00

Retiring Sale Price, 10.95

This Dressy Hall Rack, finished in polished golden quartered oak finish, has large English beveled plate mirror, trimmed with brass hooks, and umbrella rack, spacious rubber box in seat, exactly like photo. Regular $16.00. Special **10.95**



This Buffet 38.00

Buffet, like cut, in rich quarter-cut oak, golden polish, large china cabinet on top, bent-glass door, leaded-glass ends, two large plate mirrors, three cupboards, one glass door, two cutlery drawers, one plush lined, long linen drawer, brass handles. Regular $56. Sale price... ... **38.00**

Sideboard, in quarter-cut oak finish, golden polished, six small drawers, two cupboards, long linen drawer, large plate mirror, brass handles. Regular $38. Sale price.. **25.00**

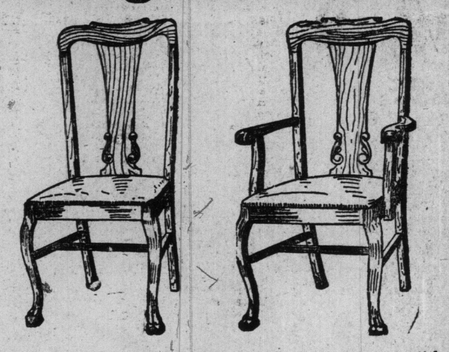
Kitchen Cabinet, 7.95

Combination Kitchen Cabinet and Breakfast Table, has flour bins, bread bins, two cutlery drawers, two bakeboards, two drop leaves, six legs, when open four feet square. Regular $12. Sale price **7.95**

This Table 8.00

Extension Table, like cut, in quarter-cut oak finish, golden polish, round top 44-inch, five heavy turned legs, extends to six feet. Regular $18. Sale price.. **8.00**

Dining Chairs 31.25



Diners, like cut, in quarter-cut oak frames, golden polish, heavy claw feet, upholstered in green leather, slip seats, five diners and one arm in set. Regular $47. Sale price **31.25**

You Will Want a Dresser At These Prices

18.50 Princess Dresser, 11.75

In finest quarter-cut oak finish, 1 large and 2 small drawers, and fitted with large Cheval British bevelled plate mirror, size 18 inches x 36 inches. Regular $18.50. Special **11.75**

13.00 Dresser, 8.50

In finest quarter-cut oak finish, shaped top fitted with 3 large, roomy drawers and 17 x 28 oval British bevelled plate mirror. Regular $13. Special **8.50**

22.00 Dresser, 14.75

Finest mahogany finish, 3 large roomy drawers, large shaped double top, and 20 x 28 shaped British bevelled plate mirror. Regular $22. Special ... **14.75**

30.00 Dresser, 21.75

Real mahogany top and full swell front, 2 large and 3 small drawers, and 24 x 30 shaped British bevelled plate mirror. Regular $30.00. Special .. **21.75**

The J. F. Brown Co., Limited, 185-187 YONGE ST.

33⅓% to 50% REDUCTIONS

Projected Highway Thru Canada and U.S.

Will Reach 2200 Miles From Palm Beach, Fla., to Montreal, Canada.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Confident prediction of an international highway, stretching from Palm Beach, Fla., northward across the United States and Southern Canada to Montreal and Quebec, about 2200 miles long, is made by Howard D. Hadley, chairman of the New York-Montreal road committee, which has been instrumental in carrying forward the part of New York Statt in this larger project.

Gov. Dix has presented Mr. Hadley with the pen and penholder with which the governor recently signed the New York-Montreal Road Bill, appropriating $1,500,000 for the highway up to Rouse's Point, on the Canadian border. The New York stretch of roadway is only one link in the chain stretching from the southernmost part of Florida to the heart of Canada. Mr. Hadley says that much of the work on the various links in this great chain of highways is already under way, each local community and state carrying on its part, so that all can be brought together into a continuous route within two years.

Inauguration Last of April

Both Houses of United States Congress Said to Be Strongly in Favor of Change.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—After repeated demands that have been nation wide, the present outlook in congress is that at last the date of the inauguration of a president is to be changed from March 4th to the last Thursday in April. Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the house rules committee, has received assurances from leaders in both the senate and the house that the resolution providing for this change which he has already introduced in congress, will receive the hearty endorsement of a majority of representatives and senators.

VETERAN SOLDIER DEAD.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 27.—Frederick H. Jones, for twenty-one years, up till last year, bandmaster of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, died to-day aged 73. He had seen 58 years British military service, including the India mutiny. He enjoyed a pension for gallant work on the troop ship Sarah Sands, upon that ship was lost by fire in 1[illegible] on a voyage to India.

Mr. Jones came here from Seaforth, Ont.

NO FROST AT ST. CATHARINES

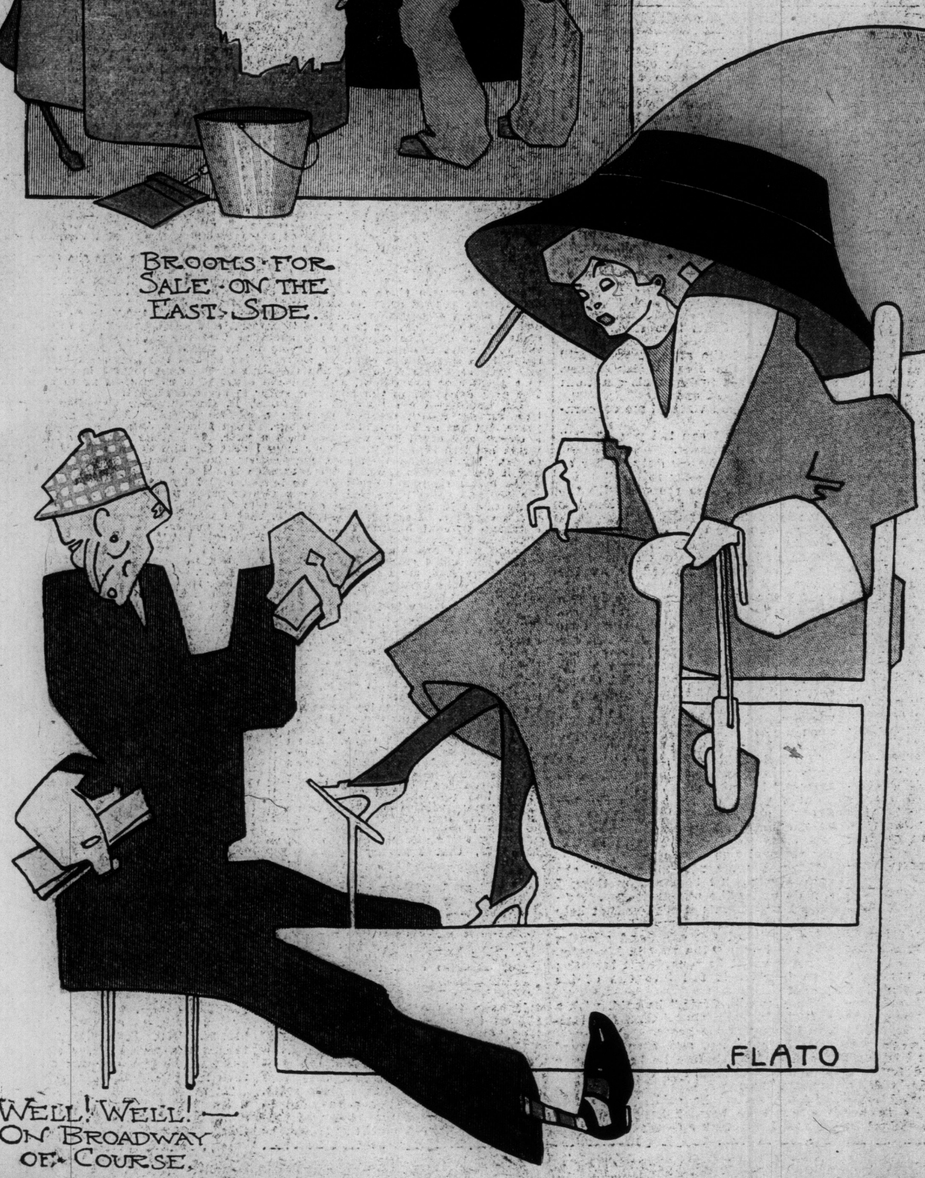
ST. CATHARINES, May 27.—Fruit growers questioned this morning said there was no frost in the Niagara fruit belt last night, tho the temperature went very low.

"For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers; they enrich the earth and those who till it. Address Bowker Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N.Y."

GOING SHOPPING

By Hans Flato

BROOMS FOR SALE ON THE EAST SIDE.



WELL! WELL! — ON BROADWAY OF COURSE.

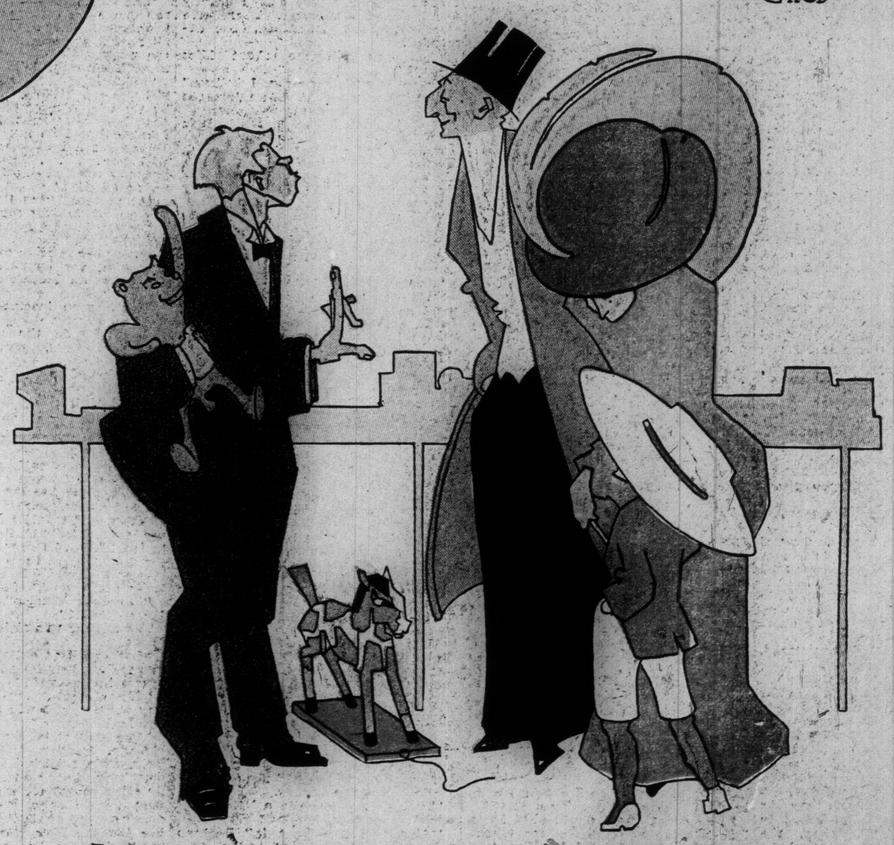
FLATO

THE JOY OF THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

FLATO

SKETCHY IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK FOLK BY THE FAMOUS GERMAN ARTIST

THE DOGS HAVE TO GO SHOPPING WITH THE FIFTH AVENUE GIRL



YOUNG AMERICA AT THE TOY SHOP.

The Open Road Towards Democracy

By Flora MacD. Denison

OLIVE SCHREINER'S "WOMAN AND LABOR"

A few weeks ago I wrote a paragraph on this book after reading a review of it by that forceful writer Emiline Pethic Lawerence. A few days ago I got the book and since reading and re-reading it I feel that the history of the past two thousand years is laid out before me, interpreted by the greatest prophet of this age.

It is over twenty years ago that I read Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm." In the meantime hundreds of books have been read and forgotten but the characters and pictures, the pathos and the tragedy of that famous little story remains a vivid picture on my mind. Then I read her "Dreams in a Desert" those wonderful word paintings of the desert and human life—where the whole human race was crippled and dwarfed because its woman were not free. Its vision of the "Yet To Be" when motherhood should arise and face the east hand in hand with the fatherhood of the race, strangely impressed all who read it. And then the voice of Olive Schreiner was silent for many years, but her pen and brain were busy. As a famous woman she made many friendships and had an opportunity for concrete study.

Her first books were largely inspirational and prophetic but her keen brain longed for knowledge and she studied conditions and history so that when she would again give to the world a book it would be one where reason, and fact and critical analysis would assist her remarkable literary ability in compiling a story that would give to the world cause and effect and suggestive remedy. So for years and years this woman with a powerful cosmic urge, studied and wrote. Since sex and sex functions and manifestations form the great basis of physical life from the lowest form when two ameboid globules coalesce on up thru a million variations, till in the mating of a male and female human being, a Voltaire or Shakspere, a Newton or an Edison is produced, naturally sex formed the subject for many a chapter of the "Musings" of Olive Screiner. Year by year or month by month a chapter or an essay was written—till at last the book was about complete and typewritten almost ready for the publishers, when that terrible mistake in England's history happened "The South African War." Olive Schreiner had been ordered from the Transvaal to a lower level on account of ill health and on arriving back at De Aar on her return home, she was sent down to the colony, instead.

Eight months afterwards when the British troops had taken Johannesburg, a friend went to Olive Schreiner's house and found the burnt fragments of the book which was her life's work. When this news reached the author she was a veritable prisoner of war in a little house on the outskirts of a village on the Orange river, in a single room with only a stretcher and two packing boxes and a little dog, to whom the world owes much in that it cheered the lonely house of this great woman. She was guarded by thirty-six armed African natives. She was allowed nothing to read and could only take exercise in a small barbed-wire enclosure. War was all about her and the dead and dying sometimes brought in. Picture it all and then remember that it was under these conditions that "Woman and Labor" as we now have it was given to the world. It is just a remembrance of her life's work, but the epitome is the essence of the intelligence of a highly evolved soul coupled with a thoroly trained mind.

Olive Schreiner's days are numbered but her life's work will stand out clear and distinct in an age that has produced many great women. She inscribes her book "Woman and Labor" to that heroine of the militant suffrage movement—Lady Constance Lytton—in these words "To my friend: not because I think it worthy of her, nor because of the splendid part she has played in the struggle of the women fighting to-day in England for certain forms of freedom for all women. It is , if I may be allowed without violating the sanctity of a close personal friendship so to say, because she with one or two other men and women I have known, have embodied for me the highest ideal of human nature, in which intellectual power and strength of will are combined with infinite tenderness and wide human sympathy, a combination which, whether in the person of a man or a woman, is essential to the existence of the fully rounded and harmonized human creature; and which an English woman of genius summed in one line when she cried in her invocation of her great French sister.

"Thou large-brained woman and large-hearted man."

One word more I should like to add, as I may not again speak or write on this subject. I should like to say to the men and women of the generations which will come after us: "You will look back at us with astonishment. You will wonder at passionate struggles that accomplish so little; at the to you obvious paths to attain our ends which we did not take; at the intolerable evils before which it will seem to you, we sat down passive; at the great truths staring us in the face; which we failed to see, at the truths we grasped at but could never get our fingers quite around. You will marvel in the labor that ended in so little. But, what you will never know is how it was thinking of you and for you, that we struggled as we did and accomplished the little which we have done. That it was in the thought of your larger realization and fuller life that we found consolation for the futilities of our own."

"All that I aspire to be and was not comforts me."—O. S.

MOTHER'S MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH HAYTER-STREET MISSION, IN WHICH MISS CHARITY COOK IS STILL DOING GOOD WORK.

This book is not a book on "Woman's Suffrage,"—in fact the word suffrage is not mentioned and in only one place is incidentally called attention to—when she speaks of women working for the Franchise Bill, but the tenor of the book from start to finish deals with the "world disjointed" because of the unrecognized place that women fill And the meaning of this great modern "woman's movement" which is the spirit of ages manifesting by various signs. The artificial social movements which have had their arbitrary will of individuals, guided with however much determination and reason, have of necessity proved abortive.

An Alexander might will to weld a Greece and Asia into one; a Napoleon might resolve to create of a diversified Europe one consolidated state; and by dint of skill and determination they might for a moment appear to be accomplishing that which they desired; but the constraining individual will be withdrawn, the object of their toils have melted away, as the little heap of damp sand gathered by the winds and washed by the waves, the moment the hand that shaped it is withdrawn; while the small, soft, indefinite, watery fragment of jellyfish lying beside it, tho tossed hither and thither by water and wind, yet retains its shape and grows because its particles are bound by an internal and organic force.

Our woman's movement resembles strongly, in this matter, the gigantic religious and intellectual movement which for centuries convulsed the life of Europe, and had its ultimate outcome, the final emancipation of the human intellect and the freedom of the human spirit. Looked back upon from the vantage ground of the present, it presents the appearance of one vast, steady movement—persistent—proceeding always in one ultimate direction, as tho guided by some controlling human intellect. But to the mass of human individuals taking part in it it presented an appearance far otherwise. It was fought out, now here, now there, by isolated individuals and small groups and often for what appeared small and almost personal ends, having, superficially, little in common.

Now it was a Bruno, burnt in Rome in defence of abstract theory with regard to the nature of the First Cause; then an Albigense hurled from the rocks because he refused to part with the leaves of his old Bible; now a Dutch peasant woman, walking serenely to the stake because she refused to blow her head before two crossed sticks; then a Servetus burned by a Protestant Calvin at Geneva, or a Spinoza cut off from his tribe and people because he could see nothing but God everywhere; and then it was an exiled Rousseau or Voltaire, or a persecuted Bradlaugh; till in our own day the last sounds of the long fight are dying about us, as fading echoes, in the guise of a few puerile attempts to enforce trivial disabilities on the ground of abstract convictions. The vanguard of humanity has won its battle for freedom of thought.

That the woman's movement of our day has not taken its origin from any mere process of theoretic argument; that it breaks out now here, now there, in forms divergent and at times almost irreconcilable; that the majority of those taking part in it are driven into action as a result of the immediate pressure of the conditions of life, and are not always able to logically state what propels them, or to point clearly the results of their actions; so far from removing it from the category of the vast reorganizing movements of humanity places it in line with them, showing how vital, spontaneous and wholly organic and unartificial is its nature.

From the fact that women have not been economically independent she very skillfully traces many of the evils of civilization.

As long as women are dependent on male support, her freedom of choice is practically limited. Probably three-fourths of the sexual unions in our modern European societies, whether in illegal or recognized legal forms, are dominated or largely influenced by the purchasing power of the male.

With regard to the large and savage institution of prostitution, which lies as a cancer embedded in the heart of all our modern civilized societies, this is obviously and nakedly the case; the wealth of the male as compared to the female being, with hideous obtrusiveness, its foundation and source of life.

But women are solving this problem because every day more and more women are becoming economically independent.

There is no door at which they have not knocked for admission into a new field of toil but there have been found on the other side the hands of strong and generous men eager to turn it for her almost before she knocks. To those of us who, at the beginning of a new century, stand with shaded eyes gazing into the future, striving to discry the outlines of the shadowy figures which loom before us in the distance, nothing seems of so gracious a promise as the outline we have discerned of a condition of human life in which a closer union than the world has yet seen shall exist between man and woman; where the Walhalla of our northern ancestors shall find its realization in a concrete reality, and the Walkurie and her hero feast together at one board in a brave fellowship.

Always in our dreams we hear the turn of the key that shall close the last door of the last brothel; the clink of the last coin that shall pay for the body and soul of a woman; the falling of the last wall that encloses artificially the activities of women and divides her from men; always we picture the love of the sexes as once a dull, slow, creeping worm; then a torpid, earthy chrysalis; at last the full winged butterfly, glorious in the sunshine of the future.

Olive Schreiner may be still dreaming but her dreams are inspiring and invigorating and with still another dream she ends one of the most remarkable and instructive books I have ever read: The ancient Chaldean seer had a vision of a Garden of Eden which lay in a remote past. It was dreamed that man and woman once lived in joy and fellowship, till woman ate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge and gave it to man to eat; and that both were driven out to wander, to toil in bitterness because they had eaten of the fruit.

"We also have our dream of a garden but it lies in a distant future. We dream that woman shall eat of the tree of knowledge together with man, and that side by side and hand close to hand, thru ages of much toil and labor they shall together raise about them an Eden nobler than the Chaldean dreamed of; an Eden created by their own labor and made beautiful by their own fellowship. In the apocalypse there was one who saw a new heaven and a new earth; we see a new earth; but therein dwells love—the love of comrades and co-workers. It is because so wide and gracious to us are the possibilities of the future; so impossible a return to the past, so deadly is a passive acquiescence in the present, that to-day we are found everywhere raising our strange new cry 'Labor and the training that fits us for labor.'"

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS" are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.

St. Lawrence Sugar

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL. 31

THE THREE KEYS

By FREDERIC ORMOND

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Continued From Last Sunday.

"It is just as proper for me as it is for that black-eyed woman whom I found there."

"That is quite true, Edna," Lathrop admitted, "but, you see, it is wrong for either of you."

"Morris, who?"—the girl began, impetuously. But she checked herself. "No, I won't ask you who she is! I don't care who she is! . . . . . I—I wanted to see you before—before you saw Carla. You will think that I have told her, but, indeed, I have not. I never meant to tell her at all. I told you I would, but I did not mean it when I said it."

"I never really thought you would tell," Lathrop said, gently, "unless you did it while you were very angry—and your anger never lasts long. It really would not have mattered if you had told, however. You must not think ill of that girl, Edna, for she is as pure and sweet and good as you are, as Carla is, as any human being can be."

"Do—you—love—her—Morris?" Womanly curiosity forced the words from Edna's lips. She went closer to him as she asked the question, and her face was set and white. Her big eyes, wide-open and searching, looked earnestly into his own.

He replied without hesitation:

"Yes, Edna, I love her very dearly, just as I love you very dearly, but not at all in the sense you mean. It would please me more than I can say if you would let me take you to call upon her some day. You know I would not do that"—

"Where does she live now?" Edna interrupted. "She has moved."

"Yes, she has moved." Lathrop said. "If I tell you her address, will you promise to keep it a secret?"

"Why?"

"Never mind why; will you promise?"

"Yes,' Edna agreed, after a moment of reflection.

"She is at the Millington, Central Park West. . . . . And now Edna, had you not better sent my card up to Carla? She is expecting me."

"Oh, Morris!" the girl exclaimed, in dismay. "I had forgotten the very thing I meant to tell you. Carla knows."

"Knows what?" Lathrop questioned.

That—that Miss Ortega goes to your rooms. Wait; let me tell you all about it. That man whom I hired to follow her—he was a cab-driver, and I gave him ten dollars for his dirty work—came here to report to me, as I told him to do. Carla was on the steps outside, and when he asked for Miss Trevor of course she was the one; and he, stupid! didn't know the difference. She heard his story thru, and then she came to me, and naturally, I had to confess the whole thing. Then, the very next afternoon she received an anonymous letter, written on the stationery of your club, and—oh, it was terrible!"

"Carla would pay no attention to an anonymous letter," Lathrop cried contemptuously.

"Not to an ordinary one; but this was different," Edna explained. "It began by saying that the writer was a member of your club, and an intimate friend of yours. It gave, as an excuse for the letter, the statement that he was under great obligations to papa, and therefore regarded it as a duty to warn his daughter. It was beautifully written and perfectly told; it gave a thousand and one excuses for you, and begged Carla not to regard the matter too seriously. But underneath all that stuff and nonsense were the vilest insinuations. . . . It was terrible!"

"Is there anything more, Edna?" Lathrop demanded quietly.

"Yes there is," the girl faltered.

"Well, let's have it all," the young man urged; there was an impatience in his tone.

"The evening before last, Mr. Chapman called here," Edna announced. "You know, he has been here twice with Mr. Cortright. Well, this time he came alone, and I only wished he had stayed away. I don't know how it happened, but, before he went, he mentioned having seen you at the Waldorf and other places several times this week with a lady whom he described so perfectly that there was no mistaking her; Carlo recognized her at once."

"How could she do that?" Lathrop was genuinely amazed.

"Oh!" Edna exclaimed. "Didn't I tell you that the anonymous letter contained a photograph of Miss Ortega? Well, it did, and a good one, too."

"What more, Edna?" Lathrop's voice came wearily now.

"Nothing more; only, Clara has been ill ever since. It was the last straw. I think if you had come around sooner, it would have been all right, but you remained away so long that she had to send for you; and now"—She paused suddenly, staring in the direction of the door.

Lathrop turning to discover what it was that had arrested her speech, perceived Carla, who had entered the room unheard, and now stood motionless, gazing upon her lover and her sister with scornful eyes. Even in his perturbation of the moment, Lathrop was stirred to wondering delight before the spell of her delicate loveliness. Her own mood of indignation had caused her to assume unconsciously a pose of tense erectness, which displayed the slender elegance of her form to its full perfection. Her angry pride was revealed in the haughty poise of her head, in the darkening violet of her eyes.

"It seems, Morris, that my sister has anticipated me," she said coldly. "I heard only the last sentence of your conversation, however. So, now, Edna, if you will excuse us, I should like to talk with Morris alone for a little."

She did not speak again until Edna had left the room. Then she turned at once and confronted her fiance.

"Morris," she demanded resolutely, "why is it that for more than a week you have not been to see me?" And she added, unfalteringly: "Is there a greater attraction somewhere else?"

"I have been very busy," Lathrop replied, with some embarrassment. "With two exceptions I have not been out of my rooms an evening since I was here."

"That is an answer to only one of my questions," Carla retorted. There was a hint of bitterness now in her voice.

Lathrop frowned.

"The other question needs no answer from me," he said grimly. "You should not have asked it."

Perhaps not," his bethrothed admitted, with a wan smile. "Nevertheless, I have asked it." She sighed heavily and hesitated a moment. Then, with straight-forward frankness, she demanded.

"Will you tell me about Miss Ortega?"

"There is such a person, I believe."

"Yes," Lathrop said. The reluctance in his voice was plainly manifest.

"Will you tell me about her." Carla persisted.

"I am not at liberty to tell you much concerning her," was the reply.

A deeper red flamed in the cheeks of the girl at her lover's utterance, and her eyes flashed ominously.

"Not much you can tell me!" she repeated, slowly. "Morris, I do not understand what you mean. Is it, perhaps, that this is not a fit subject for us to discuss?"

"God forbid!" Latrop exclaimed, aghast at the implied taunt. "You must not wrong Clarita that way, Carla. Indeed, she only came to my room as Edna, your sister, came—just as innocently. It is most unfortunate that you should have come to know of her existence at this time. I had intended soon to ask you to call upon her. Surely, surely, Carla, you cannot doubt me!"

CHAPTER X.

The Broken Engagement.

Carla Trevor did not at once reply to the question that Lathrop asked. Instead, she kept her eyes fixed upon her lover's face, in the meantime turning her engagement ring on her finger, as tho it had something to do with the character of her thoughts. There was no anger in her voice or eyes, out suffering was manifest in both. At last, she answered him.

"Just so long as this ring remains upon my finger I will not doubt you. Still, I believe that you owe me some sort of an explanation. I would not have you think me jealous, for I could not permit our relations to continue if there existed any cause for such an emotion. But I shall ask you the question: Does there exist such a cause?"

"No, Carla, there does not," Lathrop answered, with emphasis.

The girl hesitated again for a moment; then she quietly extended a photograph toward him.

"Is that Miss Ortega?" she asked.

"Yes," was the answer.

"That picture came in a letter I received concerning her—and you!"

"Edna told me about it," Lathrop said, as she paused. "I believe that this picture was stolen from her parlor while she was locked in another room in her apartment, to which she had fled to escape the man who forced his way into her presence. He must have taken it at that time. I can account for his possession of it in no other way."

"Then you know who wrote the anonymous letter," Carla exclaimed.

"Certainly! it was written, doubtless, by the man who called upon you later—Chapman. Shall I tell you the story?"

"No. It is unecessary that you should," the girl answered. "Tell me, rather, about Miss Ortega. What relation does she bear to you?"

"She is, in a sense, my ward." Lathrop made the statement with evident reluctance. . . . "I shall tell you all that it is permitted me to tell, at the present time. For the rest, you must have faith in me, dearest."

"Faith is spontaneous, Morris," the girl retorted. "It cannot be compelled by the will. As for that, I have faith now, Morris—at least, I think I have. I know that I do not wish to lose it. Whether I am to do so or not rests with you. . . . Has this ward of yours no relatives—no father, no mother, no friends?"

"At present," was the answer, "she has no one besides myself."

"No one besides yourself!" Carla repeated incredulously. "Then, pray, what is your relation to her? You have charge of her fortune, perhaps? For she has an income of her own I suppose."

"She has an income—yes," Lathrop declared hastily.

Something in the manner of the young man's reply provoked his financee's suspicion.

"Who provides that income?" she inquired, crisply. "Is it you, Morris?"

"She believes it comes from property left to her by her father," was the evasion.

But the girl refused to be content by this indirectness.

"Morris," she said, gravely persistent, "is this income of Miss Ortega's really paid to her out of money provided for that purpose by you?"

Before such tenacity of purpose Lathrop found himself helpless, and he bowed his head in assent. Afterward, for a little time, there was silence between the two. But presently the lover spoke again, softly, pleadingly.

"Carla, is it necessary to go into these details?"

The answer was rigidly uncompromising:

"I regard it as quite necessary. Will you tell me how long this condition of things has existed?"

"For several years—about four. If you will listen, I will tell you all that can be told—now."

"The obligation came to me in a strange, manner, and I accepted a duty, fully realizing what I was undertaking, but convinced there was no other course for me to pursue. At that time Clarita Ortega could not speak a word of English, but I brought her here to New York and found a companion for her—an elderly lady, who has since died. I invested some money in government bonds in her name; so that in case of accident to me she would be above want. So far as it has been possible, I have watched over and cared for her ever since; I shall continue to do so as long as necessity exists. I can assure you that she is in every way worthy of your respect, even of your love. More than this I cannot tell you now. You must not ask me. The truth concerning her I have no right to reveal, even to you, Carla. Will you go with me to call on her?"

"Morris!" The girl's tone was one of indignant remonstrance.

"Well? Is that not the best proof that I could give you of my sincerity?"

Lathrop had been holding the photograph in his hand during the conversation. Now he placed it, face upwards, on a chair near him, and, rising stepped forward and stood where he could look down into the eyes of his fiancee.

She returned the gaze steadily, still toying with the ring on her finger. But she did not reply to his question; instead, she asked one:

"Is that all you will tell me concerning her?"

"It is all that I can tell you, Carla," was the firm rejoinder.

"Do you regard your duty to her as greater than your duty to me?"

"I do not compare the one with the other, for they are distinct. Duty is duty; it cannot be modified."

Her eyes never left his face, and the question, tho it made him catch his breath and pressed the iron into his soul, was uttered as calmly as the others had been.

"If I should make my faith in you dependent upon your telling me everything that you are keeping back concerning her, would you still retain the attitude you have taken? If our engagement depended upon your replying to certain questions that I should ask, would you still refuse to answer?"

He turned away and walked to the window, and for a moment looked out upon the street. Presently he returned and stood before her again.

"I should still retain the attitude I have taken; I should still refuse to answer," he said, deliberately.

Carla withdrew the ring from her finger, slowly, but certainly. It seemed reluctant to leave its resting-place, and twice she hesitated. But at last the removal was effected.

"Then I must return to you," she said, simply. "It is the only thing I can do under the circumstances. Perhaps I am unjust; if so, I cannot help it. Please take ot, Morris."

He stretched out one hand silently, and she dropped the ring in his palm. For a moment he regarded it intently; then idly let it fall into one of his pockets.

"As you will, Carla," he said, with a cold deliberation that belied the furious beating of his heart.

He bowed then, and turned toward the door. But before he had taken a step it was opened, and George Trevor entered the room.

"Ah, Morris," he said, "Smith told me you were here. I have just come in and I am very anxious to see you. I tried in vain to get you over the telephone this afternoon." His eyes fell on the photograph of Clarita Ortega, and he bent over it. "Hello!" What's this?" he asked, carelessly.

He reached out and raised the photograph in his hand, and they saw him give a sudden and violent start. Then, with quick strides he went to the window, where the light was better, while with trembling hands he held the photograph so that he could see it critically.

"No, no!" he exclaimed, under his breath. "No! It is impossible!" He turned the picture over and saw the name of the photographer on the back; then he studied the face again.

"It was taken here in New York, and quite recently. No; it cannot be the same," he continued, uttering his thoughts aloud.

Continued Next Sunday.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste o dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

CASUAL COMMENT

The Fool and I had just finished a neat little dinner. He had then lit a cigaret and was trying to look as if he were languidly awaiting the advent of a powdered footman with a black coffee and an assortment of rare liqueurs. As a matter of fact the next thing he could reasonably expect was his bill. Presently he asked me, "What do you think of this neat Mary?" I told him I knew lots of Marys to whom his adjective might aptly apply, and asked whom he meant. He responded—"It isn't a Mary, fathead, its a Bill." I was nettled at being called "fathead," and told him that when he had finished sorting out the sex and front name of the person he wanted my opinion on, I would decide whether or no I would give it. Then, after some intricate explanation, I learned that he thought he had been saying "ne temere."

* * *

Senator Williams speaking at the Senate Finance Committee meeting in Washington said, cynically, "I am going to offer a chromo for the first white American man who will admit that that he can do something in competition with the world.

For myself I always thought it was the general admission,
That Yanks were facile princeps in the Art of Competition,
That they were always up-to-date with new and wondrous plans,
And all the other Nations were a string of "also rans."

And thinking so this offer, which is open, so we're told,
Seems to contemplate the gilding of the most refined gold—
The painting of the lilies (or, botanically, "lilums").
Would appear to be the end and aim of patriotic Williams.

* * *

I have met in the Golden Chersonese, and further East in the French colonies of Saigon and Annam, a few French colonists who tried hard to make themselves and others believe that they liked colonizing. Really they loathe it, even their consuls in important Overseas ports make their stay as brief as possible. I went East in '83 with a born Parisian—a typical boulevardier, and he affected an unconcern at his parting with France which was transparently assumed. We played ecarte four hours every day on the passage out, and he was so tragically interested in the ultimate resting place of the one franc we wagered on the best of every five games, that he almost forgot the misfortune of being exiled. He went on to Saigon, and it happened that, after 15 years we returned to Marseilles, again in the same steamer. That Frenchman kept our cabin watered with the tears of pure joy he shed in ever increasing quantities between Suez and Marseilles in excited anticipation of once again embracing his "poor old mother," and treading the soil of la belle France once more. He was a splendid old chap, but—damp in emotional moments.

* * *

Really what directly prompts my criticism of the French as Colonists is the account of the trouble they have tumbled into in Morocco. Fez is besieged by the natives, and a column has been sent to relieve it.

The Frenchmen in Morocco bound
Are nervous like—and restive.
The column sent to their relief
Is not too gay and Fez-tive.

* * *

When a man is tried by a jury for an offence of any kind, and is pronounced by that jury to be not guilty, one would think that it only demained for the judge to discharge the accused without remark. In a recent trial at St. Catharines for abduction, after the jury had found that the accused four men were not guilty the judge told the quartet that they were lucky in having been given the benefit of the doubt—"as had a conviction been made he would have imposed heavy sentences—in one case the full penalty provided by the law." Seeing however that the learned judge was powerless in the face of the verdict, it will probably strike most people that he would have conserved his judicial dignity more effectively had he refrained from futile threats of what he would have done in circumstances which failed to arise.

* * *

A Toronto marriage announcement is headed "CALDER-WILLIAMS."

They called her Williams ere he wed
And in his home installed her,
But since the wedding, he, instead,
Has always called her Calder.

A new company has been formed to mine asbestos. This non-inflammable, fire-proof material will doubtless be much in demand for burial shrouds, made in one piece over-all garments.

* * *

The modesty of The Globe man in concealing for so long his close personal friendship with the German Emperor, is as astonishing as it is commendable. Who would have thought that such an intimacy existed between these two exalted personages that our distinguished confrere is able to furnish the Kaiser with the unsolicited testimonial "He may, at times, be impulsively dangerous, but he is never deliberately diabolical." Next thing we know we shall see The Globe man walking around decorated with the ribbon of M.D.O.O.S.K. (Most Distinguished Order of Sauer-Krauters). Hoch! Dreimals drei.

* * *

It is doubtful whether the Kaiser will appreciate this rather restrained approval of his methods, which, at times, resemble those of the heavy-handed housemaid in the throes of SPRING CLEANING.

When your servant-girl starts in to clean your drawing-room in the Spring
She will rout out chairs and tables, beat the carpets while she'll sing—
She is "dangerously impulsive"—but that's a different thing
To being "deliberately diabolical."

But your "articles of virtue" with much heartiness she'll smash,
You can hear the mirrors—lamp-shades—vases falling with a crash;
At the end of all the wreck you wreck-ognize it in a flash,
She is Kaiser Wilhelm's prototype symbolical.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Gaynor, the daughter of Mayor Gaynor of New York, eloped

The Search for Beauty

The New Way

By Nell Brinkley

And the Old

In 1911—At 10 A. M., In Chin Straps and Wrinkle Plasters. In 1811—Before Sunrise, Washing in the May Dew.

couple were duly married. The eloping cople were duly married. The eloping lady was attended by her sister, Mrs. Vingut, who had previously eloped with her choice. I do not know if old Pop Gaynor eloped, in his giddy youth, with Mommer Gaynor, but, seeing the sort of habit their offspring make of the elopement industry, it seems likely enough that it is inherited.

She asked her dad one lovely day—
Not thinking he'd deny her,
He did—and so she stole away
To Gaynor heart's desire.

* * *

Doesn't it seem to strike you that "Reinbow" is the more appropriate spelling for the name of the horse-race track than is "Rainbow."

* * *

I have every possible sympathy with the poor Chinamen, women and kiddies who are in such dire need of food, and am glad to note the quick and generous response that has been made by the white men of the Empire to the appeal on behalf of the sufferers. I happen to have lived among Chinamen myself for a good many years, and my experience leads me to suspect that if any of the Mandarins, Tye Jins or native officials of any rank have the handling of the money, only a small percentage of the amount subscribed will reach those for whom it was intended. Also it is worthy of remark that the removal of some five or six million pounds of sterling money hoarded by the cunning old Dowager-Empress of China, from Pekin to London, synchronized almost to the moment with the issuance of the appeal for aid.

* * *

I do not know what you think about this case, that is supposing you have read the details, but it seems to me to be the clashing of a determined bully with a weak executive, terminating in a gross injustice to a British subject. The master of the German steamer "Rheingraf" had trouble (or, to speak by the outcome, seems to have sought to make trouble) with his chief officer and his steward. Captain Schnoor, the master, assaulted the steward, and the steward, very properly had him arrested on arrival at Halifax, N.S., and charged with the assault. The master impudently claimed that no court had any jurisdiction over a German except on a charge of murder, and held that he was amenable only to German law. He refused to pay the fine imposed by the court, and appealed to the German Consul. The Consul, to avoid the main issue became responsible for the payment of the fine, and the ship was released. That is to say that, de facto, this swashbuckling mariner rode roughshod over a British magistrate, representing British law in a British port, and was allowed to go free of consequences. Then the bully insisted that the frightened steward be sent back to the ship, but the steward absolutely refused to go so the swaggering captain, who probably needed just one good punch under the sou-sou-western promontory of his jaw to knock all the stuffing out of him, had the brass-bound impudence to demand the arrest of the man he had brutally assaulted, on the technical charge of desertion, and the Halifax police magistrate is actually weak enough to order his arrest. Now the steward, a British-born British subject is lying in jail, waiting until this brutal foreigner is good enough to clear out when, unhampered by his presence, the vacillating administrator of British law in a British colony will perhaps, consider the case of his fellow British subject who is locked up on his order because he lacked the backbone to put the German, in the first place, for contempt of court, where he was not ashamed to put his own compatriot for refusing give the German bully further chance to assault him, secure in the knowledge that a return blow from his victim would allow him to call the rest of his German crew round and put the steward in irons for mutiny for the rest of the voyage, to be tried by a German magistrate at the end thereof and most certainly rigorously punished.

AND SOMETIMES "W" AND "Y."
[Elementary Grammar.]

When you're born you have a mAter,
Later—get a sweetheart— mEet 'er
Wed her and you easily mIght 'a
Known you'd have to buy a mOtor,
Squealed at first, but now you're mUter.

G. T. B.

PEERS AND THE VETO BILL

A Forecast of the Tories' Treatment of the Measure in House of Lords—By T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

LONDON, May 27.—The closing hours of the fight in committee over the Veto Bill have been very different in temper from the earlier. There have, of course, been plenty of ridiculous and anti-democratic amendments; Lord Hugh Cecil and others have supported Proposals which could only be suggested by what poor Cambell-Bannerman vigorously described as traitors to the house of commons; and ther have been prolonged sittings. But taken as a whole, the fight on the Veto Bill in the latter stage has been without spirit and without conviction.

The second clause, as everybody knows, is the really vital part of the bill. It is the clause which gives the house of commons the right of passing a legislative measure into law even tho the house of lords persist in rejecting it. And yet when the debate began on adding this clause to the bill, there were not twenty members in the house, and the attack was left for the most part to the minor members of the Tory party.

Change of Tone.

If one reads the organs of the Tory party one can perceive also a considerable change of tone. I always look to the editorial columns of The Daily Telegraph when I want to find out what is the real mind of the thinking section of the Tory party, and also as a guide to what popular opinion is like on the Tory side; for the great organ of Peterborough Court is the stoutest and most valiant student of popular opinion of any journal in England. And The Morning Post, tho an abler paper, does not represent either the rational or the authoritive section of its party. It not only does not represent Mr. Balfour, but it attacks him personally and politically every time it gets the chance, and as strongly as it dare. And in the articles in The Daily Telegraph, I find a steady decline in the heat of the atmosphere. It boldly dismisses as impossible either the rejection of the Veto Bill on the second reading or the insertion of drastic amendments which would be equivalent to the rejection of the measure. And that, I believe, in spite of the ravings of Mr. Garvin in The Observer, is the present temper of the Tory leaders in the two houses of parliament.

We have, then, now some means of forecasting what will be the future of the bill when it gets to the house of lords. I do not think the lords can be either induced or bullied into dealing with the bill completely before the coronation; it will, however, be something gained that the bill shall have passed from the house of commons and been before the house of lords before the coronation. It is not, perhaps, too much to expect even that it will have passed its second reading by that date. That it will be allowed a second reading, from the indications I have set forth, may now be taken for granted. The next step will be to kill it by amendments, or if not to kill it, to make the situation as difficult as possible for the government and for the bill, and by delay and hostility to force the government into a compromise.

What Form of Compromise?

That brings one to the serious question what form of amendment, what form of compromise the lords will suggest. At first it is possible that they will suggest several amendments on the lines of some of those proposed in the house of commons by the opposition. There may be a proposal for joint sittings between the two houses; there may be proposals for compelling the bill which the commons has accepted and the lords rejected to be passed by a certain and considerable majority; and, finally, there may be the revived ghost of the referendum for all great measures. Let me say a word about each of these proposals in turn. As to the joint sittings, such a proposal is obviously impossible so long as the house of lords retains its present composition, for as the house stands, the Tories number at least five to one; and if all the peers were to take part in a joint sitting, it is obvious that no Liberal government could ever hope to have a sufficient majority to pass any bill against the vote of the peers. The Tories may seek to meet that difficulty by suggesting that only a certain number of peers should take part in the conference; so, say, 100; and that even in the 100 there should be a nearer approach to equality between the two parties than exists in the house of lords as a whole. Say that there should be seventy Tories to thirty Liberals or sixty Tories to forty Liberals. But here again I do not see that there is room for compromise.

Second Suggestion.

That brings me to the second suggestion which is involved in this first proposal of the joint sitting. You will analyze the numbers, you will see that if there were a joint sitting, even with the diminished number of peers, and even with the greater representation of Liberals among them, no Liberal ministry would be able to pass a measure in such a joint sitting without a majority of sixty to seventy. Surely it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any Liberal ministry to accept a position of such a permanent inferiority to the Tory party which such an arrangement involves. For, of course, the provisions of the Veto Bill, whatsoever shape they might take, will be called into operation only when a Liberal Ministry and a Liberal House of Commons are in existence. The Tory party will have the house of lords in its pocket; and any measure a Tory ministry and of Tory house of commons will pass, the house of lords will accept.

The house of lords would accept any such measure, even tho it had but a majority of two in its favor. And thus it would come to this—if the suggestion of the Tories for a joint sitting were accepted that to carry any measure the Liberals must have a majority of sixty to seventy, while the Tories would not require anything beyond the barest majority. This, indeed, would be to throw back the Liberal party and a Liberal House of Commons into the intolerable thraldom from which it now has such a splendid chance—indeed, certainty—of escaping.

Last Stand on Referendum.

I take it, then, that these two suggested amendments will be ruled so promptly out of court that they will not be pressed for more than a short time. It is on the referendum, that the lords will make, I believe their last stand. And even with regard to that, I think we must further reduce their ultimate demand. Many signs and portents point to their concentrating the fight on Ireland—that is to say, on home rule. That is to say that they will profess their readiness to accept the veto bill on the one condition that no home rule bill can be passed under that measure without another general election. I need not go into the many reasons at length which lie at the back of this suggestion. As I have several times pointed out, Ireland is the one point on which Mr. Balfour thinks he can for the moment concentrate his forces. Preferential tariff is gone; the Canadian-U. S. Reciprocity Treaty killed that. Protection Mr. Balfour himself would never, I believe, accept; and therefore, his great object now—as it has been for years—is to avoid an appeal to the country on that issue; and still more has he tried to avoid forming a government compelled to bring in measures on protectionist lines. And thus by a process of elimination he is driven back on Ireland, the shuttlecock thruout the age of party conflict in England!

I set forth the policy of the peers and the Tory leaders not because I think it a sound or practical policy, but because I belive it to be the policy to which they are drifting. I do not think it will be sound or practical for many reasons; and above all, because I think Mr. Balfour in particular, is unable—and not unnaturally—to forget his combination of bitter experiences and tremendous personal success in fighting Ireland in the old days. He does not realize that since he was chief secretary and the high priest of Coercion, there have grown up not only a new Ireland, but also a new England. The new Ireland is a land in which the tenants have won back the ownership of half the soil, and the other half will very soon be in their possession. Everybody must know that this means a nation of the strong conservative instincts of every peasant proprietory in the world. Everybody knows, too, that practically the land war, with all its outbursts of violence, is at an end; and that to-day Ireland is really one of the most crimeless, if not the most crimeless country in the world.

A New England.

On the other hand, there is a new England. The attempt has been made three times within the last five fears to revive in this country all the old errors and prejudices of the home rule controversy. The attempt has failed each time. It is altogether a belated policy; it is electioneering of a dead and gone age. And therefore, even if the Tories were given the right which they are about to claim to submit home rule to another election, I don't think they would profit by it. But, as a matter of fact, they are not going to get any such opportunity.

My readers, I believe, can take it from me that to the demand of the peers to exclude either home rule, Welsh disestablishment, or any other great measure of reform from the veto bill, the Liberal ministers wil give a decisive and irrevocable "no." Everybody knows that the Liberal ministry could have purchased peace with dishonor on these terms any time for the last year and a half, and especially at the conference period. There is nothing that the Tories would not have been ready to do if only they could have got the Liberal ministers to betray and desert Ireland. But the lure was spread in vain; on the issue the Liberal leaders have never wavered even for an inch or for a second, and they are not going to do so. If one could thing honorable men like the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, or Winston Churchill, capable of such treachery he might rest easy in the knowledge that if the leaders could be imagined treacherous, the rank and file could not; and no Liberal ministry that deserted any of the great Liberal causes, either English or Irish, would be allowed by its own following to remain a day in existence.

What, then, is the calculation of the Tories and the peers? It is that if they can concentrate the fight on Ireland, the Liberal ministry will not be able to pursue the fight to the bitter end. Put concretely that must mean that the Tories think the Liberal leaders could not get the five hundred peers necessary to carry the veto bill over their heads. I do not want to dwell too much on that side of the question for obvious reasons. But I can say this, that the speeches and pledges of Liberal ministers mean nothing, or worse than nothing, if they did not secure before they last went to the country all the guarantees that were necessary for making their policy effective in case it was again accepted by the constituencies. Their policy has been accepted by the constituencies. There is nothing more to be said.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The winged figure of Victory, which surmounts the gigantic Queen Victoria Memorial, which was unveiled recently, the late Queen, whom it commemorates, and the Emperor of Germany, who took part in the dedication ceremonies. This memorial is said to be one of the most wonderful structures of its kind in the world, and has been over nine years in building.

OUR LIMERICK COMPETITION

As that portion of The Sunday World in which the result of the Limerick Competition is disclosed has to go to press this week, on account of Wednesday being a holiday, before the closing time for entries, last week's Competition is held over until next Sunday, when the winners will be announced.

The Holiday Lid

BEING LINES TO A WAITRESS.

Why is it, Bessie, pray you, tell me this
In confidence—I won't give you away—
Why do you wear distinctive head-gear, Miss!
Thru all the week but on one single day?
If 'twere on Sunday, I could understand—
'Twould be to win the mere male's admiration,
Or to excite—upon the other hand
Your sisters' envy—which is the explanation?

Six days I see you—nearly every night
Just as the clock hands near the hour of eight,
Dive for your coat and hat, then poise for flight
As if you had to run to "keep a date";
On such occasions, Bessie, I've observed,
In general kind of way—see what I mean?
Your jacket clothed a figure plumply curved,
Your hat was "strawberry-basket" shaped—and green.

Comes Thursday—and the leaden hours drag
So slowly that old time would seem to mock
And, purposely to rile me, make them lag
Until, at last, 'tis nearly six o'clock;
Then—with a rush that's almost too exciteful—
You come—in long-cut coat, and fitly crown
Your tresses—raven black—with a delightful
Confection of shapely felt and feathers—brown!

I puzzled and I wrestled with this matter, till a light began to dawn on me,
And, still with optics glued upon that hat,
At last it seemed that I could almost see
The reason why the strawberry-basket got
"The push"—and why on Thursday night you scoff
At common coats and hat—it's—is it not?
Because each Thursday you take your day off!

G. T. B.

When Woman Fabricates.

It is said that no matter how good or religious or conscientious a woman is there are two different times in truth: One is when she is telling her age, and the other is in recounting the number of proposals of marriage she received when she was young.—Atchinson Globe.

DISORDERS
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LITERATURE · SCIENCE · EDUCATION

EDITED BY DONALD G. FRENCH.

Poems of the Prairie And of the Homestead

New Volume by Robert J. C. Stead, Author of "The Empire Builders" — Pictures the Life of the Dwellers of the Great West.

ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

Mr. Stead's new volume "Prairie Born and Other Poems" (William Briggs, Toronto), justifies his right to the title given him upon the publication of "The Empire Builders"—poet of the prairies. In his new book the poems are based chiefly upon prairie experiences. They are written in a simple andf orceful vocabulary and have a swing that carries the reader—the ballad form being the favorite, and the matter adopting itself most readily to that form. While presenting to us the attractiveness of the western country the poet shows no desire to blue-pencil the words which may hint at its disadvantages. The opening poem "Prairie Born" is a characteristic example of Mr. Stead's ballad style:—

"We have heard the night wind howling
as we lay alone in bed;
We have heard the grey goose honking
as he journeyed overhead;
We have smelt the smoke-wreath flying
in the hot October wind,
And have fought the fiery demon that
came roaring down behind;
We have seen the spent snow sifting
thru the key-hole of the door,
And the frost-line crawling, crawling like
a snake, along the floor;
We have felt the storm-fiend wrestle
with the rafters in his might,
And the baffled blizzard shrieking thru
the turmoil of the night."

Several of the poems in this volume pay tribute to the pioneers of the West, as, "The Old Guard"; "The Early Days"; others tell of incidents in western life—the himesteader, the mounted policeman, the cowboy, the missionary, the schoolma'am, the titled Englishman, and other western types flit across these pages.

The quality of humor pervades some of these verses. In "The Squad of One" we learn how Sergeant Blue of the mounted police who was just "a so-so kind of, guy" rounds up and captures two desperate characters from across the border. "Alkali Hall" is the tale of an English Lord who bought a section of land in November when it was covered with snow and found in the spring time that it still retained its snowy whiteness because the land was alkali. Nothing daunted "Lord Landseeker" sets up an agricultural training-farm, where "There is tennis, polo, marksmanship," etc., and the students become experts at races and games. Lord Landseeker's "Hall" is crowded, for the kind of education he gives, says the poet, "Was what their parents wanted when they sent them out to farm." We suspect that there is just a little alkali in the author's ink and that it can be applied where it ought to be applied.

Pertinent suggestions to mission-workers can be found in the poem "The Healer," which tells how a "Scripture Scholar" handles an accident. Some medical knowledge and daring nerve saves a life and a soul. The cause of "The Schoolma'am" is, also effectively treated. While some of this verse is in rough and ready dialect and is not likely to rank as classic litérature, its lessons are homely, practical, and will strike deeper to the heart, than the work of the stylist. "Hustlin' in My Jeans" is just such a piece of verse. It tells why the man who has had years of prosperity and has "cached a wad of beans" still delights in holding down a homestead and cannot find pleasure in the rest of the city which his friends recommend to him.

We do not hear much in Canada of the term "colonial" as it is used in England, implying inferiority and dependence. To the sneering application of this term no fitter response could be given than the poem "A Colonial," from which we quote:

"Who owns the land?
To meek surprise
The child said 'Like the air, and skies.'
And running water, flowers, and gentle
words,
And rosy sunsets, clouds, and storms,
And God revealed in all His forms—
'Tis plain the land's the right of birth
Of every creature on the earth:
No man can make a grain of sand;
How can he say he owns the land?"

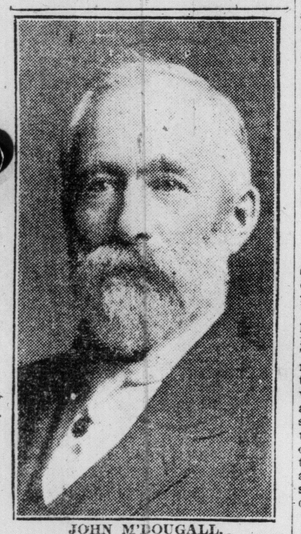
A rather interesting "land question" is the poem "Who Owns the Land?" The titled owners, the government, the statesman, the farmer, the Indian, the over-rich, and others give their version of it, to whom replies the wisdom of a little child:

"Only a Colonial!
Only a man of nerve and heart
Who has spurned the ease of life 'at
home',
Only a man who would play his part
In a new breed-birth on a distant loam
Only a man of sense and worth
Who is not afraid of the ends of the
earth."

* * * * * *

"Only a Colonial!
Rough as the bark of his forest tree
His ways may seem to the fat and sleek,
But ye owe your Empire to such as he,
Tho the hoar-frost glisten on his cheek;
He has carried your flag where ye dared
not go,
And little ye reck of the debt ye owe."

The narrative style of poem is Mr. Stead's usual vein but we have in this volume a few examples of the subjective lyric such as "Retrospect", and the remmarkably fine tribute to the prairie, "My Beloved." There are enough to show possibilities of future work from other viewpoints. If we were to offer any adverse criticism of "Prairie Born" it would be that it lies just a little too close to the previous volume in matter and tone. We believe that Mr. Stead has capabilities that will stand development, and that he may yet sing the life of the west and even the ideals of the Dominion with a broader and deeper vision.



JOHN M'BOUGALL,
feteran pioneer of the Canadian West, who knows more about frontier life and the western Indians than any living man. Author of a number of books on western types. Now publishing "On the Western Trails in the Early Seventies."

NEW BOOKS

MENTAL EFFICIENCY.

By Arnold Bennett.

In his usual chatty, face-to-face style, Bennett herein discourses on "Mental Efficiency"—how the mind shall be made servant to the soul. The book includes also essays on "Expressing One's Individuality," "Marriage," "Books," "Success," and other subjects which concern men and women from day to day. (Musson Book Co., Toronto).

THE MOVING FINGER.

By E. Phillips Oppenheim.

This is a novel of thrills and mystery. The hero is an impoverished young man named Bertrand Saton, who is discovered by Henry Rochester, a wealthy member of parliament, weaving a fanciful dream of life as he would like to live it. Rochester gives Saton sufficient money to support him for several years and tells him to go forth and "Don't be content with anything less than success. Succeed or make your little bow." The young man goes forth. His first venture is a failure, but he has not the moral courage to take his benefactor's advice, and so lives on thru many strong, weird adventures, until he finally returns to Rochester to report. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston).

THE COWARD OF THERMOPYLAE.

By Caroline Dale Snedeker.

This is the biography of Aristodemos son of Lykos, the only one of the Greeks left alive after the heroic defence of Thermopylae. Aristodemos, son of an Athenian father and a Spartan mother, while but a boy returns with his mother to Sparta and there undergoes the severe Spartan training. The Athenian blood is never wholly overcome by the Spartan system. Despite all the "coward" has an heroic end. The stories re-create the time and spirit of the ancients in an interesting manner. (Musson Book Co., Toronto).

THE LEGACY.

By Mary S. Watts.

"The Legacy" is the "story of a woman" one Letty Breen, from her childhood days thru several important crises of her life. It is told with careful detail but yet not dulled by attention to littlenesses. As a character-study it is excellently done; one will not read it for its plot interest. (Macmillan Co., Toronto).

A COMEDY OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

By Agnes and Egerton Castle.

The atmosphere of the stage with its usual reputed surroundings. La Marmora, a beautiful opera singer, cruel, ambitious and self-seeking, finds in her own daughter, just coming to womanhood, a rival in love and success. The romance of the book hinges on this unusual situation. (Musson Book Co., Toronto).

THE GIRL ON THE OTHER SEAT.

By Henry Kitchell Webster.

A motor car romance, full of lively incident and bright dialog. Good reading for a tired mind and a lazy day. (Copp, Clark Co., Toronto).

SPRING PASSION.

By Joel Elias Spingarn.

Blue sky, green fields, and lazy yellow sun!
Why should I hunger for the burning South,
Where beauty needs no travail to be won,
Now I may kiss her pure impassioned mouth?

Winds rippling with the rich delight of spring!
Why should I yearn for myriad-colored skies,
Lit by auroral suns, when I may sing
The flame and rapture of her starry eyes?

Oh, song of birds, and flowers fair to see!
Why should I thirst for far-off Eden-isles,
When I may hear her discourse melody,
And bask, a dreamer, in her dreamy smiles?

"The New Hesperides."

Diagnosis Astray.

A pompous doctor was going round the wards followed by a crowd of students. "I can tell a man's occupation by his disease," he said, turning to a patient. "Now, this man's a musician. Aren't you?" "Yes, sir." "And you play a wind instrument?" "Yes." "You see, gentlemen, nothing is worse for the lungs than the wind instrument. What is your instrument, my friend?" And the man replied: "Concertina."

Texas Philosophy.

"Many a man," remarked the homegrown philosopher, "spends his courting days in telling a girl that he is unworthy of her, and his married life in proving it."—Houston Chronicle.

MISS ADELAIDE P. FITCH of Halifax, N.S., author of "East and West," a volume of sketches and essays just being published.

TWO BIRDS.

Rising in lyric rings.
There is a bird that sings:
"Never, heart, never!"
Meaning: From higher things
Never restrain thy wings!
Mounting forever,
Dare and endeavor.

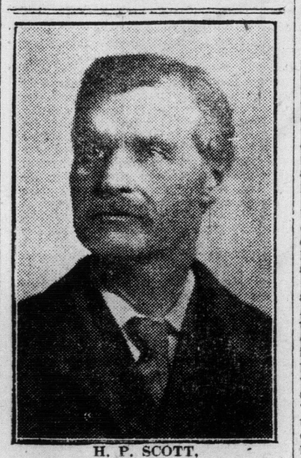
Gazing with jeweled eyes.
There is a bird replies:
"Sweetest, love, sweetest!"
Meaning: What life denies
Love, who keeps pure and wise.
That is completest.
Holds what is fleetest.

Old as the heart are they,
Birds of the every day,
Older than sorrow.
Oh, may they sing alway
Down in the hearts that pray,
Helping care borrow
Hope of to-morrow!

—Madison Cawein.

Sea Gulls' Eggs.

A retired sea captain on the Pacific Coast is engaged in raising sea gulls to obtain their eggs, for which there is a large market and which compare favorably with the hen's eggs.



H. P. SCOTT,
author of "Seeing Canada and The South," giving a vivid and impressionistic account of a trip thru the Canadian West and the United States. Mr. Scott belongs to Windsor, Nova Scotia.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

Coming Canadian Books.

Among the Canadian books which are to be issued shortly by William Briggs, are the following: "The Heir from New York," by R. S. Jenkins; "The Diary of John Graves Simcoe," edited by John Ross Robertson; "Past Years in Pickering," by Rev. William R. Wood of Claremont; "Rittenhouse School and Gardens," by Mr. Rittenhouse; "Is It Just," a novel by Miss Minnie Smith of Peachland, B.C.; "Tecumseh," by Norman Gurd.

Back To The Land.

J. Enoch Thompson of Toronto is publishing a booklet entitled, "The Intensive Culture of Small Farms." As people are becoming awake to the fact that the small farm will be a great factor in Ontario's future, this bookelt should be read with interest.

Brazilian Trade.

"The investment of British capital in Brazil is enormous," says Hiram Bingham in his account of a trip "Across South America," just published by Houghton Mifflin Co. "It has been computed that it amounts to over six hundred million dollars. Americans do not seem yet to have waked up to the possibilities of Brazilian commerce, or to the fact that the question of American trade with Brazil is an extremely important one. Brazil produces considerably more than half of the world's supply of coffee besides enormous quantities of rubber. The possibilities for increased production of raw material are almost incalculable. It is just the sort of market for us. Here we can dispose of our manufactured products and purchase what will not grow at home.

A Prolific Versifier.

Henry Sydnor Harrison, whose novel "Queed" is already among the best-selling fiction, was at one time in his career a "newspaper bard." "It is rather singular to reflect," he writes, "that I am the author of over 1,000 published 'poems.' For over three years I write a daily rhyme for the Times - Despatch (Richmond) — six rhymes a week, Monday's paper containing a clipped rhyme. These verses were of every conceivable sort, length and form, and on every conceivable subject, or no subject at all. People used to ask me how I managed to keep ot up, but of course it is the sort of thing which grows constantly easier, and it would have been perfectly simple to write two or four rhymes a day, as indeed some bards do."

Hamilton Author.

Hulbert Footner, whose novel of the Peace River Country, "Two on the Trail," has been one of the most successful books of the spring season, is a native of Hamilton and is just thirty-one years of age. He lived in Calgary some years ago and was one of the first visitors to the northern land, where he has laid the scene of his romance. He has had a varied career as journalist, actor and writer and still visits his old home in Hamilton, where he is now visiting.

Canadian Garden Book.

Mrs. Annie L. Jack of Montreal is the authoress of a dainty little book on "The Canadian Garden," which has appeared at a timely juncture. As the work of a lover of out-door life, it reflects a growing desire on the part of Canadians to beautify and improve the surroundings of their homes. It is probably the first book of its kind to be published in Canada.

Japanese Girl in Canada.

A new and very charming story by Adeline M. Teskey of St. Catharines, is to appear in the course of a few weeks, with the title "The Little Celestial." It reverses the story of "The Lady of the Decoration" by taking a Japanese girl and introducing her into American society. Miss Teskey will be remembered as the authoress of "Where the Sugar Maple Grows."

Canadian Defence.

Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., who has been speaking lately before various clubs in Canada, is the author of quite an important book dealing with Canada, and covering the defensive policy of the Dominion in relation to the character of her frontier, the events of the war 1812-14, and her position to-day. His book was published a few weeks ago both in England and Canada with the title, "Canada and Canadian Defence." General Robinson is a son of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., of Toronto, and was educated in Upper Canada College and Trinity University. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1857, and has had a distinguished career as a soldier, serving in the Indian Mutiny, the Ashanti Expedition and the Zulu War. He resides in England.

They Sparked Better.

"Now they claim that the human body contains sulphur."
"In what amount?"
"Oh, in varying quantities."
"Well, that may account for some girls making better matches than others."

New One for Him.

A youth from Calhoun County, Illinois, which has nothing but steamboat transportation went over to Elsberry, Missouri, to catch a Burlington train to St. Louis. He had never seen a train, and when the Hannibal local came rolling in, he stood there gaping, watched it hiss, steam and finally pull out. "I thought you was goin' to St. Louis on that train?" shouted the station agent, thrusting his head thru the window. "I was," answered the youth, "but they didn't put down no gangplank."

The Writer's Corner

Under this heading will appear each week short articles of special interest to writers. Original contributions to this page are invited—articles on suitable topics, short stories or sketches (not exceeding 1000 words in length). A handsome prize book will be given for every contribution used. Persons desiring private criticism of their writings—poems, stories, articles, book manuscript—can have arrangements made for this. Address all communications:

Literary Editor,
Sunday World, Toronto.

The Birth and Growth of Plots.

The methods by which fiction writers get up their material are as different as the people themselves. In what I shall say here I do not intend to lay down any rules, nor to give cut-and-dried formulae. I am not telling some things out of the mental experiences of one writer.

One summer night I walked, with a companion, along a country road. On either hand were green and cultivated fields; comfortable homesteads—smoke ascending from kitchen chimneys, betokening the preparation of the evening meal—lights beginning to glimmer in the windows here and there.

Said my companion: "All these places are homes; this road is very beautiful, but what a thing it would be to walk along it, as we are now doing, and have no home to harbor one at the end."

This thought took root and grew. I turned it over and over in my mind, and I saw the homeless wanderer plodding wearily along the road that we trod joyously. He saw the lights in the windows, and the smoke curling in kitchen chimneys—but they were not for him!

A little farther along this wanderer developed in my mind into a pardoned convict. As night fell he applied for shelter at one of the home farms. There he found the woman who had once been his wife, but the right to whom he had forfeited by his criminal act.

She, freed from him, and re-married, had made a new and happy home in which the past was all but forgotten.

The ending of the story you can work out to suit yourselves. I have only given you this much to show how it started.

Again: During a winter stay at one of the fashionable coast resorts of California my companion called my attention repeatedly to three people who occupied a table in the dining-room near our own. They were a man and two women. My companion said: "That man is in love with his wife's sister. The wife is jealous. There is trouble brewing."

I watched and studied them. One day there was an accident in the surf in which my three might have figured—but they did not. But it gave me the opportunity to develop the incident that I needed for the story of the three. It worked out something along this line:

The wife, stung to madness by her jealousy, induced the sister to go too far out. Seing her danger, the husband started for her rescue, but the wife, too, had over-estimated her own powers in the surf, and the husband saw that she would be drowned if he went to the rescue of the other woman.

Now work this out to suit yourselves. I am not going to tell you my ending.

In both of these stories note that the setting and atmosphere were ready at hand. One, the calm country landscape, the peaceful evening scene. The other, the life, movement, frivolity of a great fashionable hotel with the sea and the winter sunshine of Southern California as accessories.

Let us change the scene. In a New York theatre a dancer attracted me. She had the "witchery" of woven paces and of weaving palms. With a graceful and slender foot she danced her way into the hearts of men.

In the orchestra I saw a violinist who had eyes for the dancer only. I was near enough to watch every play of his countenance. He was passionately in love, and was passionately jealous.

There was all that I needed. The somewhat Bohemian atmosphere of the playhouse, with characters in keeping, the violinist and the dancer. The whole story worked itself out in my mind as I sat and watched.

Once more: I had been spending some time in southern New Mexico, and had become interested in the cliff dwellers, their curious habitations, methods of life, etc. I believed that there were stories there, but did not happen to get the right start.

Returning to the east, I was, one night, looking up some matters concerning them in an encyclopaedia with a friend. I came across a paragraph which told of a natural breaking away of a portion of one of the great cliffs, upon which were a number of these habitations.

This happened some two hundred years ago, but at once, in my mind, I saw the picture: The cliff split at mid-day; the men were at work in their little checkerboard fields below, cultivating their corn and wheat. The women were alone at the top of the cliff. Some perished in the catastrophe. One, a young girl, was left alone upon an apparently inaccessible point.

There is the story. Her lover was below in the field. By what deed of derring-doe was he to reach this fair copper-colored maiden who was his heart's desire, and bring her in his arms to safety?

Stories written in the manner of the above may be described as growths. A central thought becomes focused in the mind, and around that are built characterization, atmosphere, plot and incident. Stories built in this way are pretty apt to sell, if they are done with any literary skill whatever. While stories of the sort that are classed as "made" stories—where the writer goes to his desk to perform a stunt of 1000 or 3000 or 5000 words, by which he may put money into his purse, yet having no definite idea of what the words will be or how they may group themselves—are in another category entirely. And discriminating editors can, and do, select the one from the other with pretty unerring instinct.—By "Caxton" in The Editor Magazine.

Arnold Bennett: The British Balzac

Background of His Work—Journalistic Career—Training for Fiction—Writing — Naturalness of His Work — Comparison With Balzac.

Seven years ago few people outside of the inhabitants had heard of Hanbridge, Bursley, Knype, Longshaw and Turnhill; the only fact about them which those who had heard remembered was that pottery was made there. To-day they have attained a permanent place in literature and are remembered by the majority because they were the home of Mrs. Baines, Constance, Sophia, Mr. Povey, and sundry other more or less fictional characters who figure in the novels of Arnold Bennett. As Balzac created France the stage for his "Human Comedy," so Arnold Bennett, with equal sureness of mastery, has chosen the "Five Towns."

As a Journalist.

Like so many of our great writers of fiction, from Daniel Defoe to Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Bennett received his literary training in the school of journalism. Here it was that he learned the immense importance of directness, and that the first prerequisites of any writer are enthusiasm and passionate curiosity as to what is happening in the world about him.

In the word's most liberal and honorable sense, Arnold Bennett has been a journalist all his life. As a novelist he has borrowed Stevenson's knowledge, that nothing counts in fiction more than personality. His novels are remarkable glimpses of the diurnal pageant of life, sympathetically recorded and made important by his own personality.

In London he entered a lawyer's office. The legal atmosphere which he gathered at this period is powerfully made use of in Whom God Hath Joined. During his leisure he contributed articles as a freelance journalist and studied Frenh literature.

French Influence.

Under these foreign formative influences, to which was later added that of Flaubert, he wrote his first novel. The great difference between French fiction and English is its emotionalism and deeper insight into feminine character. English novels have plenty of sentiment, but very little genuine emotion. The majority of the fict'onal masterpieces of France have women for their leading characters. It is notable that out of nine of Mr. Bennett's novels, six concern themselves directly with women and women's problems. These bear women's names as their titles, and one, written in the first person, is supposed to be a woman's soul-confession. They are wrought with a feminine exactness for noting details and discovering glamour in the commonplace, and are planned with a masculine breadth and sanity. The French novel is apt to grow hysterical at times, especially when dealing with feminine psychology. Arnold Bennett has contrived to combine French vivacity and force of feeling with British morality and self-poise. No writer of English literature has given in the same space of time a gallery of women's portraits so careful and actual as is contained in these tales of the "Five Towns."

It is of interest and not without significance to mention at this point that, after two or three years of legal work and freelance journalism, Arnold Bennett, "with surprising suddenness," was appointed assistant-editor of a ladies' paper.

Knowledge of Women.

Lady readers of Arnold Bennett have often expressed astonishment at the almost uncanny knowledge he displays of woman and woman's ways. To such it would be of interest to hear his own confession. In editing a ladies' paper he was educating himself to become the author of "The Old Wives' Tale."

"I learnt a good deal about frocks, household management, and the secret nature of women, especially the secret nature of women. As for frocks I have sincerely tried to forget that branch of human knowledge; nevertheless the habit, acquired then, of glancing first at a woman's skirt and her shoes, has never let me."

With Arnold Bennett, everything that he did previous to becoming a novelist was an education for his final destiny. To those who know his cycle of stories it will be easy to trace out influences. The basal influences, however, are French literature and the "Five Towns."

At first glance this strikes one as a bizarre combination; but it is not, as is proved by the fact that the result has been a return to naturalness. The "Five Towns" are typically provincial, intensely insular and disdainful of the outside world. The consequence of this is narrowness of outlook, but depth of atmosphere. They are industrial in their social organization; both the refinements of the metropolis and the poetry of the country are lacking, but they have one quality which lifts them into significance—a rough and sturdy independence of individuality. The district is ripe in characters. It supplies all that could be desired in a field for fiction, save its narrowness. This the French influence corrects by giving to the author his perspective. As it happens it does more than this: it gives him his method.

Biographic Style.

As has been said, technique has come near ruining the English novel; it has driven the novelist to seek out artificial and startling effects that he may produce a towering climax. The result of this has been a violating both of the truth of reality and the poetry of romance. With the French, technique has always been bounded by the requirement that the total effect of fiction should be credible and that where the narrative pretends to follow life the presentation should be as nearly as possible photographic. With Arnold Bennett the life-like sequence of his events is the first thing that impresses. His novels read more like biography than fiction and, after that, all that is necessary is that the life which he has selected to narrate should be interesting. It is always that; there is no book which he has written that does not throb with the natural adventure of personality.

Compared With Balzac.

He has been compared to Balzac, and the comparison is capable of being maintained. Each man chose a definite stage for his novels. Balzac undertook to people Paris with fictional characters; Arnold Bennett is doing the same for the "Five Towns." Balzac, in his breadth of sympathy, took in life in all its phases, comedy and tragedy. He was not concerned with conventions or prejudices; it was the panorama of living men that he set out to paint. The same vital interest in the mere fact of existence is the source of enthusiasm for Arnold Bennett. He accepts men and women as they are, without idealization, builds up about them a certain train of circumstance and traces their emotional development under external pressure. As with Balzac for him life is comedy, even when it is tragic. His attitude toward the world which he creates is non-committal and un-impassioned. But the true greatness of his work rests on the same plane as that of the French master with whom he has been compared—its universality. The problems he describes and the types he portrays are so true to human nature that they are not limited to the nineteenth century of "The Five Towns." They are to be found everywhere and in all ages. He has the time-spirit in the best of his work, which will withstand the rust of time.

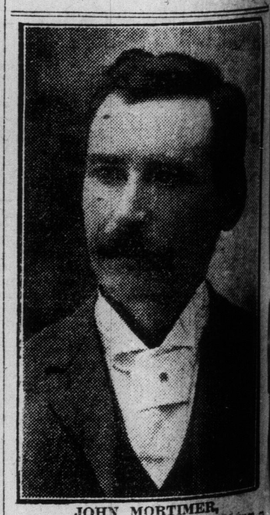
The Book News Monthly.

Chinese Discovery of America

A bug, similar in many respects to the cockroach of our day and time, is believed by some historians to be responsible for the discovery of America.

This information is contained in an article, written by the Rev. Alexander Darley, a native of California, who has been engaged in historical research in the Orient. He states that the Continent of North America was discovered 17 centuries before Columbus sailed on his memorable voyage by a Chinese mariner named Hee Li who landed on the Pacific Coast, June 16, 217 B. C, near where the City of Monterey, California, is now situated. Authentic data has been obtained to prove this assertion, it is claimed, and also to prove the influence of the bug on the opening of transpacific commerce at a time when Christianity was unheard of. Hee Li was captain of a junk that was caught in a typhoon off the coast of China, according to this version of the discovery of America. A bug took refuge from the storm in the compass of his ship and so disarranged the apparatus that the sturdy seaman, in following the direction in the manner to which he had been accustomed kept his vessel headed east instead of the way he intended to go, and after many days landed on a new continent. It was not until after he had made land that he discovered something to be wrong with the compass, and then the bug was found.

Traces of Chinese visitations are to be found in California, Peru and Alaska, according to the savants who have been investigating the subject. The Village of Eten, Peru, contains a number of people who speak a language that is not understood by the other peoples living in the vicinity, but is easily translated by the Chinese coolies who have visited the place from time to time. Chinese characteristics are found among the Digger Indians of California and there is a strong resemblance between the Alaskan Indians and the Chinese. Captain Hee Li returned to China with the news of his discovery and for more than 10 years boats plied between the Pacific Coast of America and China. No attempt was made, apparently, to colonize the new country and no reason for this failure is brought forth by the records. The commercial intercourse between China and the Americas was simply allowed to die. Buried in the musty recesses of some Chinese library there may exist to-day a complete story of what the Chinese found on the Pacific shores.



JOHN MORTIMER,
of Etora, Ont., who is publishing a volume entitled, "Day Dreams of a Pioneer and Other Verse." This volume depicts graphically the heroic days of the old pioneers.

MUSIC

The Music in The Parks

The season of band concerts is upon us. Twice a week, or so, the citizens of Toronto will flock to the public parks in thousands to enjoy the music of the different civil and military organizations.

These open air concerts have become an important feature of our civic life and as such, are worthy of serious consideration. No one will deny the great educational value of good music; the better the music the greater the benefit. This brings us to the question of the programs rendered at public concerts.

It is the impression of a large number of people that the music provided at entertainments of this kind must be of a distinctly popular nature. The facts, however, do not substantiate this. Recently, the socialistic and presumably uncultured mayor of one of the big American cities demanded that the local bands give the people "lots of ragtime." Several of the newspapers put the question to a popular vote and a overwhelming majority in favor of music of a better class was the result.

Many people who depreciate classical music and who claim that it gives them no pleasure do so in ignorance. Their only knowledge of it is gained from a few teaching pieces badly played by some amateur, or from the jokes in the comic papers. It should be the aim of the local band masters to change this state of affairs. They must show the public thru the medium of carefully selected programs that the best music, in addition to being the work of scholarly men of genius, is also melodious, harmonious and full of rhythm.

Of course there are many compositions too heavy and complicated for anything but a thoroly musical audience. These need not be considered. On the other hand, with German, French and Italian opera, in addition to the more modern American and European composers, the bandmaster has a huge field of valuable work to select from.

The local bands have already done much towards raising the popular musical taste, but they must do still more.

Dr. Vogt Plans Next Year's Work

Six Concerts in Toronto and Others in Big American Cities to be Given.

Dr. Vogt's plans in connection with the Mendelssohn Choir for next year promise the most comprehensive season's work ever undertaken by the society. Five concerts have been scheduled for Toronto, in February next, but it may be necessary to add at least one performance on account of the expected large demand for accommodation for the concerts of the series. Besides the Toronto concerts, the Buffalo, New York and Boston appearances are being taken up with an enthusiasm which augurs well for both the artistic and material sides of the year's plans. Three choral works requiring the assistance of soloists of the highest grade and a large orchestra will be included in the plans of the chorus for the year, and it is gratifying to note that the executive have already arranged for the co-operation of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago, an organization which ranks among the very finest in the world. Sir Edward Elgar recently referred to this orchestra as one of the most brilliant organizations it had ever been his privilege to conduct. One of the larger choral works will be Wolf-Ferrari's "The New Life," a composition requiring for its adequate performance an unusually large and efficient orchestra, besides competent soloists and three distinct choirs, one of the choruses being made up of children's voices. Another work of equally exacting nature will be Berlioz's imposing "Te Deum," which also requires an exceptionally large and well equipped orchestra, soloists and adult and children's choirs. In the smaller works choice will be made from compositions by Palestrina, Lotti, Gounod, Bantock, Bouch, Brahms, and other standard composers of unaccompanied choral music. Excerpts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," Bach's B Minor Mass, Elgar's "Caractacus," for chorus and orchestra will also be prepared both for the home and out-of-town concerts. In New York one complete choral work will be performed at one of the concerts, and Dr. Vogt will likely choose Verdi's splendid Manzoni "Requiem" for this performance. The "Requiem" will also be given this year at the Toronto concerts in response to an unmistakeable demand for its repetition. As was the case last year this brilliant work will be given in its entirety and not in the mutilated form which so often happens, especially in the two fugal sections of the work.

The musician flung his arms aloft. "At last," he cried, "I have fame within my grasp."

"How so? asked his wife, who had heard the same thing before.

"You know Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' and the marvelous repute it brought him?" said the musician.

"Yes. What of it?"

"Well, I am going to write a 'Divorce March.'"

Luther Burbank, the horticultural wizard, can grow almost anything except the kind of flowers usually seen in the garden episode of "Faust."

THE LATEST PRODIGY.
Lacika Gpoliy, a Hungarian boy, whose playing has amazed European critics.—(Musical Courier.)

Writing by Ear

"Playing by Ear," as we call the ability to perform at the keyboard, a composition of which the performer has never seen the notes, is a rare gift. Altho in general edcational work the teacher insist upon the cultivation of the ability to read notes at sight, he should not be too quick to condemn that faculty which enables some people to remember melodies with ease and correctness. "Writing by ear" is the best imaginable test of musical ability. It seems to be innate in some musicians. Mozart, for instance, wrote down the Miserere of Allegri after hearing it sung but once, at the Sistine Chapel in Rome. The manuscript has never left the Vatican library. Arthur Nikisch, the famous Hungarian master, When but seven years of age, heard the overtures to William Tell and The Barber of Seville played upon an orchestrion. He immediately sat down and wrote them out in the form of a piano arrangement.—The Musician.

Heredity

The study of heredity has come to be recognized as one of the most fascinating in the whole domain of scientific, physical and psychologic research. Its laws have been formulated with the precision, approximately, of an exact science, and have already passed into the realm of truisms.

There are also studies in musical heredity which are of interest to students of the art divine. It will have in mind especially the playing of the pupils, from the oldest to the youngest, of a certain much-boomed pianist and teacher, said pupils, one and all, being victims of the atrocious chord-rolling habit. This is a plain case of musical heredity as their teacher, "the only real artist," is notorious for this reprehensible and inartistic habit, which we should expect to find only in the country amateurs, and which has its counterpart in the tremolo-habit of inexperienced and poorly-taught singers.

Society and Opera

The love of music in England is one of the queerest traits. No wonder the foreigners give us up. We have, for instance, the opera, which is the most popular after dinner drawing-room to be found in London. There one may study the highest tiara, the lowest gown and the newest complexion. One may also study every kind of way in which the human face can express boredom. Here and there a young woman not properly trained to society is distinguished in the long lines of faces by the ill-mannered raptness of her expression. But when all is said and done, on a fashionable night at Covent Garden there are but few in stalls or boxes who commit the solecism of open attention to the music. Far away, from a perch beneath the high roof, there floats down at the end of acts the sound of acclamation. That is the gallery, that high ledge where you may cry and laugh and stamp and shout, and above all, where you not only may, but must listen. You will be better treated if you tread on the train of a new Paquin gown in the stalls than if you whisper and chatter in the gallery.—London Truth.

A Coronation Song

The musical editor has received a coronation composition entitled "When George the Vth. was Crowned," words by Roland C. Barwell and music by Charlotte Bonnycastle. Whaley, Royce & Co. of Toronto are the publishers.

This is an interesting composition intended primarily for use in schools. Tho it is melodious and goes with a good swing, it is not difficult. Teachers and those who are interested in school music should make a point of looking over it.

Song Study

When you have selected a song to learn first read the text over carefully again and again. If the lyric is a good one you will find enough in it to employ your best thought and imagination. Next go over the melody associated with it time and again. If well written you will find it closely wedded to the meaning of the text; the intervals, time, rhythm and accent bring out the thought contained in the poem, giving in additional color and interest. With this preparation you may begin to sing the song. To the illectual grasp you add the singer's instinct or faculty, and the song becomes thrice valuable, for you have endowed it with the combined power of three mighty forces—poet, musician and singer. It is difficult to say which is the greatest of these, but it is true that most devolves upon the singer.

Elkins—Doctor, my wife has lost her voice. What can I do about it?

Doctor—Well, as a married man, I'd advise you to get down on your knees and return thanks.—Chicago News.

MR. HARVEY ROBB, A VERY TALENTED YOUNG MUSICIAN AND PIANIST. A PUPIL OF W. O. FORSYTH.

The Secret of Memorizing

How few musical people there are who, when asked to play, so so readily without excuses. It is a great treat to go into a house where there is some one willing to sit down and play some pretty little melody without notes. Too long it has been the custom for students when asked to play to reply, "I never play without notes," or "I have not my music with me." This is more particularly the case in small towns and country places.

The consequence of this is that the visitors are often embarrassed at having a perfectly reasonable request refused. The parents are embarrassed because their children, who have been perhaps studying for some years, are unable to play without their notes. The children are embarrassed because they are conscious of their shortcomings. And if their teacher is present she is most embarrassed of all, because everybody thinks it is her fault, and she feels that in some way she has failed in her work.

Every teacher should insist on memory work. Students are almost certain to say, "I can't," at first, but painstaking, energetic teacher will soon find some way of overcoming this obstacle. Students who begin to memorize from the first, experience less difficulty than those who wait until they are older. Memorizing is often a matter of habit, and there are many people who unconsciously memorize well because they have already done so from the time they first began to study. To commence memorizing after some years of study involves a very considerable act of will. For those who are not in the habit of memorizing, the following hints may be useful.

Upon opening the first page of the music to be memorized look for any remarks or hints which may be given. Observe the time signature and key. Then follow the right hand for a few measures; study the structure of all the chords; note the fingering carefully, and try to "imagine" the melody. Then take up the left hand in the same manner. On going to the piano, play each part over slowly and correctly. A mistake is unpardonable, and costs an abundance of time later. Then play the two hands together and listen attentively to every note played.

After the measures have been played over and over until they are thorely familiar, close the music, and repeat them from memory. Certainty is essential in this memory-performance. In the first place the ear should not be permitted to listen to the wrong notes, they are just as liable to make a habit of doing this as of striking the right ones, and the result would be disastrous.

When the first few measures are fixed firmly in the mind, it is restful to leave the piano for a few moments. Sit in an easy chair and proceed with the mind study of a few more measures; then return to the piano as before and proceed in the same way. The latter part of a composition, however, is usually more difficult than the earlier part. More time should be spent on that than on the first part. When the piece can be played thru slowly, and without notes, take the music and go carefully thru each measure, looking for any minor error that may have been committed.

It is sometimes better to defer studying the pedal until after the piece has been memorized. Follow the marks as nearly as possible. If any doubt arises, always remember that it is better to use too little than too much pedal. Advice from a good teacher on this point is well worth considering.

If careful, accurate effort is made to memorize a piece it will be found that the act of memorizing will continually become easier with practice.—The Etude.

WINDOW DECORATION.

Sometimes a room on which its owner has spent much time and thought may have its tasteful effect decidedly lessened by the fact that it is at the back of the house. The reason for this is that many back windows have not an attractive outlook. This disadvantage has been overcome by a clever girl who can paint. She has decorated the lower sash of the windows in harmony with the room. It requires only a moderate amount of skill in painting, but more artistic taste. The work is done with oil paints and a flower design is used.

A specially effective flower to use for this purpose is the water lily, but, of course, it will have the right effect only when it fits in the decorative scheme of the room. In using this design the glass must be painted with waving lines of green and greenish blue, to represent the water, with the lilies and their leaves resting on its surface. This is very pretty in a room with green and white decorations.

In a yellow room daffodils can be used in this way with strikingly good effect. In a red or pink room popples will be found a great success. In a blue room it is harder to choose. There are few light blue flowers. Forget-me-nots are the right color and pretty in themselves, but hard to paint and too small to be effective. The best choice for a blue room is apple blossoms, with their pale green leaves and slight touches of pink on the under side of the white petals.

A Brave Mariner.

Mother—How did you get so wet and dirty?

Johnny—I was sailing my boat in a puddle and had to go down with my ship.

Lively Art Auctions.

In the porcelains disposed of at a sale at the Hotel Drouot in Paris, a 222 piece service in antique porcelain fendre de Sevres, floral design, and for which $2400 was asked, went for $2960 to Mons. Vandermeersch. A porringer of the same ware brought $320, and a Vincennes vase decorated with landscapes in rose colored medallion brought $224. Of the Saxe porcelains, a set of a dozen knives and forks, the handles decorated with figures, flowers and insects, was secured by Mons. Vollmann for $500, and two porringers decorated with flures and landscapes found purchasers at $360 and $350.

Little Surprises.

"Don't apologize for steppin' on my foot, mister; I had no business stickin' it out in the aisle."

"Yes, my boy is doing finely in college; he's studying with all his might and doesn't care a rap for athletics."

"You know you sold me some stuff the other day, Hinker, that you said would drive away warts? Well, it did."

"I dare say you are afraid to ask me if you may call again, Mr. Higginson; why, of course you may."

"I'm th' new officer on th' beat, Tony; I want a nickel's worth o' yer peanuts."

"Go to the ball game if you want to, Johnny, you little rascal; there'll be nothing doing in the office this afternoon."—Chicago Tribune.

Understood.

Auto Owner: This controls what is known as the brake. It is put on very quickly in cases of emergency.

Miss Tootsie: I see! A kind of a kimono.—Judge.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra is sending out ten thousand circulars handsomely illustrated with photographs of the artists for next season, and giving full particulars of the series of eleven concerts. Every artist is pre-eminent in their particular sphere. Every program is of the highest artistic excellence. No one can afford to miss a single concert of the series as the coming season will mark an epoch in the musical history of Toronto. It takes funds to carry on this great work—funds must be forthcoming—and it is hoped that the guarantors will have the hearty, spontaneous and liberal support of the citizens. Prices have been raised, but to the subscriber for the full series they remain practically the same as heretofore. To these the $2.50, $2 and $1.50 prices are reduced to $2, $1.50 and $1 respectively. The opening concert will be given in October, with Louise Homer as assisting artist.

On Friday evening, May 19th, the music hall of the Conservatory was filled to its capacity, the occasion being a song recital by Miss Mary G. Chalmers, a pupil of Miss Ethel Shepherd. Miss Chalmers opened her program with three English songs, which she sang most admirably, and which at once won for her the hearty commendation of her audience. She then sang the grand aria from Rienzi, in which she displayed great dramatic power, and upon her next appearance gave a charming group by Strauss, Debussy, Schubert, and Weil, her closing number being the Song-Cycle, "A Dream of Egypt," by Finden. Miss Shepherd ably and sympathetically accompanied her talented pupil thruout the program. Further interest was added to the occasion by the playing of Miss Rochelle Copeland, violinist, who gave a brilliant interpretation of Hubay's Hejre Kati, and by the appearance of Mr. Ernest Seitz, pianist, who gave a broad and distinctive performance of the Schuett Poems d'Amour.

The Toronto String Quartet announce three concerts for next season. Their programs comprise many interesting and important works, amongst them being the Novak quartet in G minor. Truly Bohemian in character, the old standard of music and musical taste is revived in all the compositions of this noted writer, and his G minor quartet will constitute a pleasing novelty in the forthcoming programs of this much-valued organization.

Mr. Boris Hambourg, the distinguished 'cellist, son of Prof. Michael Hambourg, and the youngest of the eminent trio of brothers, is now at his home in this city where he expects to spend the summer months. Mr. Hambourg has a tremendous season already planned for him, and everyone here wishes him a continuance of his phenomenal success.

Mr. Leo Smith, 'cellist, will spend the months of July and August at his home in London, England.

Josef Hofman, the celebrated pianist, sailed for Europe on May 5th. Mr. Hofmann will return to America next season but will give no recitals. He will, however, make a tour with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and will probably be heard in association with other orchestras.

Miss E. M. Robinson, musical directress of the Apollo School of Music, has issued invitations for a pianoforte recital by Reginald Sparkes. Reginald Hoidge, Greville Rutledge, assisted by G. Clarke Harker, the boy soprano. The recital will be given in the Margaret Eaton School on Thursday, June 1st.

Miss Olive Scholey, the well-known contralto, who has been so remarkably successful across the line, has returned to her home in Toronto for a few months rest. During last season Miss Scholey filled over seventy important engagements in the larger American cities, and the prospects are that next season will be even more strenuous.

On Tuesday evening, May 30th, the annual closing concert of the Toronto Conservatory of Music will take place at Massey Hall. As in former years the performers will be assisted by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Frank S. Welsman, conductor.

On Saturday evening, May 20th, pupils of Mr. Frank Converse Smith, gave a violin recital in the theatre of the Normal School. The program opened with a quartet, played by four boys ranging from ten to twelve years of age, the selection being the Fritche Rondo, which was followed by solos by Emma Lou Folger, Kelso Norman and Walter Moore, a Cavatina by Beethoven, a Popper Gavotte daintily and well played by Lillian Grey; Adoration by Borwiski, played by E Bell; Allegro Brilliante, Ten Have, in which Alva Banks displayed remarkably good technic, particularly in double stops; a trio by Widor; Souvenir de Posen, cleverly played by Nelson Dempster; a particularly good interpretation of the Ries Adagio by Ruth Coryell; Ave Marie, Schubert-Wilhjelmj, in which Edith Edmanson produced a most beautiful tone and true intonation which was particularly noticeable in the difficult octave passages, the program closing with the Bach Double Concerto, two violins and piano, played by Benedick Clark, Mr. Smith, with Dr. Harvey Robb at the piano. Roy Webster the assisting 'cellist is a pupil of Mr. George Bruce. On the whole the pupils reflected great credit upon their teacher and Mr. Smith is to be congratulated upon their pronounced successs.

Last Wednesday evening, in the Greek Theatre of the Margaret Eaton School, the Misses Keith, Blake, Hughes, Robertson, senior pupils of Miss E. M. Robinson, gave a most creditable recital. The program included solos and concertos with orchestral accompaniments, varied by vocal numbers by Misses Beacock, Allen and Finney, a chorus and readings.

Mr. R. G. Kirby has been permanently appointed choir director at Trinity Methodist Church.

The Women's Musical Club are negotiating with the Flonzaley Quartet for an appearance in this city next season and the local musical element are eagerly anticipating an opportunity of again hearing these famous exponents of chamber music.

Mrs. A. M. Dymond the well-known teacher of theory spent several days at the Buffalo May Festival.

Madame Farini who, with her husband, is spending the summer in Germany recently heard Siloti, the celebrated Russian pianist, in Leipsic, where he gave a ravishingly brilliant rendering of the Tschaikowsky Concerto, his appearance there being quite the sensation of the season. Siloti and Madame Farini were fellow-pupils of Liszt and their meeting revived many pleasant memories of their student days. Siloti was heard at Massey Hall in 1908.

Miss Enid Newcombe, 'cellist, and Miss Mary Mellish, violinist, both members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last season, are doing splendidly in Vancouver where they located some months ago. Miss Mellish has recently had quite a severe illness but is now entirely recovered and both young ladies like Vancouver immensely.

Miss Lavina L. Hallighan, soprano, who was awarded a special prize by Earl Grey at the musical competitions in this city last year, and who is now studying with Miss Ethel Shepherd, gave a most successful song recital at Peterboro on Monday evening, May 15, when she was assisted by Mr. Frank Bemrose, tenor, Mr. J. Dennis Hayes, baritone, Mr. R. J. Devey, pianist, and Miss Julia Choate, violinist. Of Miss Hallighan, The Evening Examiner has the following to say: "She sings with a confidence and a sureness of technic that is refreshing, and it seems safe to predict that great things are in store for this talented Peterborough young lady. It was the first opportunity local music lovers have had of hearing Miss Hallighan since she commenced her studies in Toronto, and delightful as has been her singing in the past, she succeeded in demonstrating unmistakably, that her course of study has had beneficial results. Her beautiful voice, pure, powerful and sweet had lost none of its charm and her numbers held her audience entranced with the beauty and charm of their rendition."

Organizer of Village Concerts (to small farmer, reputed owner of a pianoforte): Excuse me, Mr. Hayseed, but would you be so kind as to lend us your pianoforte for the concert at the schools?

Mr. Hayseed: Take it; take it. But mind, I don't suppose ye'll find all the noates in't, for when my missus wants a bit o' wire, she allus goes to the old planner.—London Musical News.

The Last Straw.

A party of deaf mutes visited a moving picture entertainment in New York recently and made a curious discovery. Skilled in lip reading, they could tell exactly what the performers on the canvas were saying, and one scene was shockingly full of "cuss words." Of course, they fitted the situation, but they would not have been permitted on the stage where speech is an accessory. The deaf mutes complained of the foulness of this inaudible speech. The proprietor, who had had other troubles, considered this the last straw, and sold his outfit.

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∴ THE DIFFERENT REWARDS IN GLORY ∴

SERMON By BISHOP R. C. EVANS

Permit me to draw your attention to the Book of the Revelation, chapter 22, verse 12, where you will read these words: "Behold I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

The religious world, or, at least, a large portion of what is known as the Christian denominations, has been taught to believe that there are but two places—heaven for the absolutely good, and hell for the rest, which latter is largely in the majority; that if you are not just good enough for heaven, then you are to be everlastingly doomed to flames. In other words, bliss for the saint, and blister for the sinner. The text that I have just read denounces such a theory, from the fact that every man (and the word man is used here in the generic sense, meaning man or woman) is to be rewarded according to his works; or, as another scripture saith, they "shall be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body."

Paul, writing to the Galatian brethren, says in the 6th chapter of his epistle, "Be not deceived: Gor is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Every man and woman knows quite well from past experience, from association with one's fellows, that there are degrees of badness and degrees of goodness among the human family; some who do not profess to be saints are truthful, virtuous, moral, clean, upright men and women. But the church says that unless "born again," the virtuous woman will spend eternity screaming and blaspheming with the lost harlots in the fiery flame of hell; that if she is not a "converted" woman, hell is her doom, no matter how virtuous a girl, how pure a virgin, how faithful a wife, how loving a mother she may have been. It makes no difference; there are but two places—heaven for the converted, and everlasting flames for the unconverted.

Punishment Should Fit the Crime.

I may say that, while this doctrine is the popular doctrine of to-day, it is contrary to all law, either human or Divine. The judges of our lowest courts up to the highest, faithfully deal out justice, inflicting punishment even upon criminals according to the enormity of the offence committed. When I was a child, and could scarcely speak plainly, I learned a lesson that gives the lie for all time to modern Christianity, and the lesson was this: "It is a sin to steal a pin; it is a greater to steal a 'taler.'" In that simple statement there is announced a truth that neither popes, cardinals, nor archbishops have learned; the truth therein reflected that there are degrees of punishment, even as there are degress in the offences committed. And so, while we say that the popular doctrine is contrary to all law, we will go further than that, and say that it is in direct conflict with justice and commonsense. Well, says one, would you have us believe that there are degrees in damnation and degrees in salvation? Certainly If every man is to be rewarded according to the deeds done in his body, as your faces differ, so your life and conduct differ, and so will your rewards differ. Now I know it is sometimes assumed that God is going to be so merciful that He is going to give to a certain class something that they don't deserve, in the way of salvation as the result of unconditional election; and you are taught that men are damned and tortured for ever who are no worse than some who by grace and favor are saved, and that is a serious reflection upon God. God has no right to break His own law, a law by which He would be protected in the action of doing an unjustice to any man, whether he be good or bad. If He gives one man more glory than he deserves it is a breach of justice; and if He gives another man more punishment than he deserves, it is a breach of justice just the same. Let me say to you, God has no pets; God has no favorites. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We are asked to believe that a man can sow the seeds of sin and crime and misery all his life, and on his deathbed tell God Almighty he is sorry; thus walk into heaven, where the angel choir will stop while the Lord says unto that man, "Thou hast been faithful over the few things committed to your trust; take a crown and a harp; I will make you ruler over many things." Such teaching is contrary to all law. The biggest fool of a farmer that ever ran a farm would never think for a moment that he could sow oats and reap wheat, that he could plant potato seed, and as a result get a crop of cabbage. He knows that the thing in kind that he sows, that shall he also reap. And so we believe in the spiritual world that the law of God, being perfect, will not pass over a single kind word spoken or kind act performed without its bringing the result in goodness and reward; nor can we be guilty of an unkind word or unkind deed, but that goes into the sum total of our reward on the other side of the question. And so, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Degrees of Punishment.

I am not going to say a great deal about rewards to-night, as I wish to deal with that subject later on. However, I just want to say one word. As I believe there are diversities of rewards for the good, so I believe that there are degrees of punishment for the bad. One man said that he would not believe that unless he could get it direct from the lips of Jesus Christ; so for his personal benefit I am going to read you one text on this point. It is found in the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew, 14th verse, and reads as follows: "Woe unto you scribes and Pharisees, hyprocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation." The greater damnation? Then there are degrees even in damnation: one man is going to receive a greater damnation than another. Then one won't be as hard as the other to bear, if language is a science to convey an idea. Here is the solid truth presented by Jesus Christ Himself, that some will receive greater damnation than others. In others words, as quoted last Sunday night, some "will be beaten with few stripes, and others will be beaten with many stripes."

The Different Glories.

But now to the different glories. We are told that Christ in the 25th chapter of St. Matthew, from the 31st to the 46th verses, shows there that there are but two places, heaven and hell, the right and the wrong, the good and the bad, bliss and blister; that He teaches this doctrine in the parable of the sheep and the goats. Now, I deny that allegation. There are more than two conditions named in that parable; and it just shows you that a man can formulate a creed which will blind him to the beauty of the Bible. Let us look at the narrative. The parable in question relates a story something like this: (I will paraphrase it.) That when Jesus Christ shall come in His glory, He shall separate the nations as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats. He shall put the sheep on the right hand, and the goats on the left hand. And right here let me say that this is not dealing with literal facts. These are not literal sheep; these are not literal goats. But those terms represent nations—He separates nations as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats. We are told that the sheep here represent the saints of God—those who have obeyed the Gospel; and the right-hand blessing means celestial glory in the kingdom of God's dear Son. I do not believe that at all! There is not one word in the story to show that these people who are referred to as sheep are saints of God at all, nor a single syllable that indicates they were ever born again into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

What Jesus Says.

Now, let Jesus tell it Himself. He says to those on the right hand: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Now, let me just say here, I do not want the kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world! If God will answer my earnest prayer He will not give me that kingdom. Why don't you want it? someone says. Simply because I want something better. I would not ride on a freight car if I could get a Pullman! Can you get something better? Yes, I will point it out to you to-night. Now notice. This reward that is to be imparted to these characters referred to in the story has been prepared from the foundation of the world for these characters. Why? Well, it is not left for us to guess, for Jesus proceeds in the narrative to explain as to why they are to be assigned this reward. He says, "For (that is, because) I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." Now you will notice, dear friends, that here are six good acts performed by these people, for which they are to get a reward prepared from the foundation of the world. Now you have got to guess at anything more than that. That is what it says. It never mentions the thought that they had faith in Jesus Christ, that they had been baptized, that they had repented of their sins, that they had been confirmed that they might be made recipients of the Holy Ghost. There is not a hint that any of them ever obeyed the Gospel in the whole record, nor is that reward a Gospel reward. Let me proceed. "Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison and came untoo thee?" Is not that a strange thing, think you? Is it not tantamount to saying, "Master, you are mistaken; this is a case of mistaken identity. We never saw thee in the conditions that thou sayest we did. We do not know Thee at all." "Then shall the King answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Oh, here is a class that you haven't counted on; here is a class that the parsons have not referred to. We discover that there are more than sheep present, more than goats present. A third class suddenly looms into prominence. Who are they? They are a third class; but I will refer to them later on.

What Does Righteous Mean?

I proceed with the narrative. One says, but, Mr. Evans, He calls these people righteous. I grant it. But what is righteous? What is the meaning of the word righteous? Surely right acts constitute righteousness. Is it right for men to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to visit the sick? Yes. Then, for these righteous deeds they are to be rewarded with a just recompense of reward; but that does not entitle them, to what is known as the Gospel reward, called celestial glory in the Bible. There are degrees in righteousness. Turn your attention for a moment to Romans 10, 3. Paul here says, speaking to the Hebrews, "You go about to establish your own righteousness, having not submitted to the righteousness of God." Ah! so there are two classes of righteousness! Now let us see if we can find them out. Go with me to St. Matthew 5, 20. Jesus there speaking to the disciples concerning the scribes and Pharisees says: "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven." Now, my friends, here is an admission that the scribes and Pharisees ha da degree of righteousness, but it was not of the kind that would entitle them to an abundant entrance into the kingdom of God's dear Son. Good enough to go on the right hand and enjoy the reward prepared from the foundation of the world, for the performance of certain good deeds; but insufficient for an entrance into the celestial glory.

I want you to try to get this thought fastened in your minds, that as there are degrees of righteousness, so there are differences in the glory. Paul speaking in 1st Corinthians 15, 41, says: "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead." Here are three leading glories, typified by the King of Day, the Queen of night, and her children—sun, moon and stars. And as the stars are differentiated in brilliancy, so the reward will be differentiated in degree. What, then, are you going to do with your man-made system of heaven for a certain class, and all the rest condemned to a burning hell for evermore; or, if not a burning hell, extinction and total annihilation? You go out for a ramble some starry night and you look at the stars. Some very brilliant, others not so brilliant, some still more dim. And, in fact, there are millions of stars that you cannot see with the naked eye; but with the assistance of the instruments invented by men you can look far away into the milky way, and there see hundreds and thousands of stars that at the first glance you failed to behold. So, brethren, there are characters in this world who are rendering a perfect obedience to the perfect law, that emanated from the perfect God; and these are assured the perfect glory, called in this same chapter "the glory of the sun"—the celestial glory, or the glory of the brethren.

As I understand it, the glory of the brethren, the glory of the sun, the glory that is called the celestial glory, is the highest glory, and is prepared for those who from the heart obey the Gospel, and are born again from an old existence into the new life.

The Second Glory.

The second glory, typified by the moon, is the glory of the "sheep," the honorable men of the world, the moral giant, the virgin, the virtuous man or woman, but who has not obeyed the Gospel and been born again. While your churches declare that the moral man is as bad as the reprobate, John Calvin and others even declaring that the moral man is worse than the lost, because he by his moral life made men suppose that he could be saved and get to heaven without the assistance of religious faith—worse than the absolutely bad—I deny the truth of such a statement. I claim that the moral men and women are better by far than the immoral; that the truthful man, not a member of any church, is better than the liar—that the honest man, tho he makes no profession of religion, stands higher in the judgment of the Great Eternal than the thief; that the virgin is a million times better than the prostitute. Let me say right here, that you can see the difference between "churchianity" and the teaching of the Latter Day Saints Church in as clear a manner on this very subject, as in any one thing that I have presented, or may yet present, for your consideration; the difference as between the Church of Christ and the churches of the world.

The Glory of the Stars.

Then there is the "glory of the stars." The lost will receive that reward typified by the stars. Oh well, says one, I am afraid you are up against it there. There are men and women in whose lives you cannot see a single thing of good. I don't believe you! That is put straight, isn't it? I don't believe in the Presbyterian doctrine of total depravity, and there is not one minister in Toronto could affirm that in a pulpit discussion. I don't believe that God ever made any man to be eternally burned up or annihilated. I believe that there is something of Divinity in every human breast. Every child of Adam is made in the image of his God, and that God has implanted within him that which in this world, or in some of the worlds that are without end, will reach out until it grasps you may have seen some very bad women; you may have seen some very bad men; you may have seen some very bad but if you were thoroly acquainted with all their life you would know that they had some good traits beneath that hardened and debased outward character. And the God that has declared the hairs of your head are all numbered, and that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice, will He pass by the Imperial spirit of men, made in His own image, just because that spirit in the midnight storm of human experience has been stained and scarred with the weaknesses incident to humanity?

Think of the Fatherhood of God, and you will decide that I am right in this matter. You may find some wicked man, in whom it is very hard to discover any goodness; but he is like the stars that are far away, that at first sight you cannot see, but after a steady, penetrating gaze, you may discover their twinkling in yonder sky. So, brethren, let us look into the deep researches of men's hearts, and we will find there something that can be worked upon for good. You may not be able to see it, but you cannot see a chicken in a new laid egg. But let the hen have it for a week or so, and the egg will be more worthless than ever if you wanted it for table diet. But let that old mother hen keep it for a few weeks longer, and she will give you a chicken out of it. I do not know how it is done, but it is a simple every-day occurrence. So God will view that wicked man under the varied experiences of the worlds that are beyond, and He will bring that man up to such a condition that he, after having paid the penalty for the wrong he has done, will come under an educational training that he will develop goodness within him, and finally be rewarded.

I read a story about the great John L. Sullivan some time ago. He is said to have been very low down in the scale of morality. It is said that he was passing down one of the streets in the slums of New York. The cheerless, a storm was raging. Suddenly he heard the low mournful moan of a woman. John L. had been imbibing quite freely, but the manhood still resident within him exerted itself. Ploughing thru the drift he espied the form of a poor helpless woman at the mercy of a pitiless storm, half clad, and with three little children tugging at her skirts, crying for bread, and shivering in the blast. Upon inquiry he discovered that they had been ejected from the tenement house. Her husband having died, she had used up what little means she had; sickness came to the children; she could not work, and the landlord had thrown her out. Well, John L. wanted to kill the landlord, but he could not find him. But his first duty was to take that woman and her children to the nearest hotel, which he did. "Kindly get someone to take care of this poor woman; fix her up; feed these children and this woman a bath and something to eat, and clean clothes. Take care of her, and I will pay the bill," he said. Pulling out a roll of bills from his pocket, he continued, "if there is not enought there, I will call again." The woman, with tears streaming down her cheeks, managed to say, "To whom am I indebted for the saving of my life and the lives of my children? Oh, well, said John L. to himself, that is the natural inquisitiveness of woman: always wants to know. "If it will do you any good, this is the notorious John L. Sullivan." Now, I am not going to tell you that Sullivan will enter celestial glory and get the glory of the sun, and be a son in the Kingdom of God because he performed that kind act; but I will say that the God that watches the fall of the sparrow will not pass by that dear son's Christ-like deed towards a needy soul, and that some day, somewhere, in the ages that are without end, when every man's work will be brought into judgment and be made manifest; when the seed sown in this life will bring forth its harvest of fruitage, the act of John L. Sullivan on that night in New York will entitle him to recognition by God, tho it may be but the reward typified by yonder twinkling star.

All Good Deeds Rewarded.

I wish to be very careful upon this point; that Sullivan could not buy celestial glory with his money. No man can live an immoral, unjust, or irreligious life, and hope by building libraries or churches or any other good work of philanthropy or by the performance of great work whatsoever, think that that alone will entitle him to an entrance into celestial glory. None can enter therein but they who are born again according to the Gospel law. But, mark you, they will be rewarded for all these good things, altho not with celestial glory. Let me show you that from the Bible. Turn to the 1st Corinthians 13, 3. This whole chapter is devoted to the exposition of charity—its beauties, powers, and results. Paul says: Tho I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and tho I give my body to be burned, and have not charity it profiteth me nothing." So that you see, giving to the poor, building libraries or churches, or any other philanthropic work, will not grant us an admission into the celestial glory—it will profit us nothing touching that degree of glory. But it will give us a reward outside of that glory; for Jesus not only has shown us in the parable of the sheep and the goats that the man who feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, visits the sick and the imprisoned will receive the reward prepared from the foundation of the world; but He also states in Matthew 10, 42, that "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." Mind you, it does not say that a man who hands you out a drink of water is going to get celestial glory for it; but he will be rewarded, even tho it be but the reward typified by the twinkling star. That is the fine justice of God.

When Jesus Comes.

Now back to our original subject. I shall have little to say to you about the goats, because I discoursed upon that subject a little while ago on the question of "Future Punishment." But I want to draw your attention to that third class, the brethren who have been overlooked when yo uare made to believe that there are but two classes in this parable, the sheep and the goats. Who are these brethren, and where did they come from? Notice it carefully, now. "When the Son of Man shall come." And the Bible is full if what is going to be accomplished when He comes; not that it's all to be accomplished at the moment of His arrival. Suppose, for instance, I were to say to you that King George was coming to Canada this summer. The Toronto World would say, "he is coming to Toronto"; The London Free Press would say, "he is coming to London"; The Hamilton Spectator would say, "he is coming to Hamilton"; and The Montreal Star would say, "he is coming to Montreal," etc. But who would say that he was going to be in London, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, all at the same time? No one; but when he comes, he is coming to all those places, but not all at the same time. So it will be when Jesus comes; there are many things that will be accomplished, but not altogether.)

Now, I want to notice some of them in rotation. The Bible teaches that when Jesus comes the righteous dead, the saints, from Adam down to the last one that has gone to the tomb, shall be raised to immortality; that the living saint shall be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye; and they shall all be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall they be ever with the Lord. Now, here is a class at the beginning of the millennium reign that is going to be taken out of the nations. Two shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, the other left. Taken where? Taken to where Jesus will be. Mark the thought well; they are to be ever with Him. It is so said by Paul in 1st Thessalonians, 4, 13-18. Now, there is a work going on thruout that thousand years of millennium reign but at the close of that reign something else transpires. But what is it?

This great judgment referred to in the 25th chapter of Matthew, a thousand years after the brotherhood are gathered and are with the Lord, these nations are to be separated on the right and on the left hand. There is none of the brethren among them that have been gathered out a thousand years before, not a saint in all the nations. They are with the Lord. But now the moral and the immoral, the sheep and the goats, are gathered, the one on the right hand and the other on the left hand; when Christ shall reward the sheep with the glory prepared from the foundation of the world. But that is not the glory that He is to give to the saint, brethren. Go with me to the Gospel as recorded by St. John. Jesus says there, "In my Father's house are many mansions." They were prepared from the foundation of the world; they are the differentiated mansions for those great men referred to. But did He say to the saint, to the brethren, "You are going to get one of those mansions there?" Not a word of it! Did he say, "I have prepared a spacious place for you from the foundation of the world?" Not a word of it! What did He say? Remember, one is prepared from the foundation of the world. Now, the glory that the brethren were to receive was not prepared from the foudation of the world. But He says to them plainly there, "I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am there ye may be also." Can you see Christ's meaning? The place for the sheep was prepared from the foundation of the world. That is one reason why I said I did not want it. Why don't I want it? Because I want the one that was not prepared from the foundation of the world, the place that Christ refers to when He says, "I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am there ye may be also." That promise was made to His disciples, and is for those who are His true followers. Again He said: "That they may be with me, that they may behold My Glory." The glory of the sun! The brethren shall be with Him in the glory that He is gone to prepare, and when it is prepared, Christ is coming and the brethren will be caught up to meet Him; and the promise will be fulfilled, "So shall they be ever with the Lord."

Who Are Christ's Brethren?

But it does not say the sheep will be with Him. They will be in the class in the mansions prepared from the foundation of the world, because of the moral good they have performed—feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, visiting the sick, and all such kindly acts of love, who are Christ's brethren? You will remember on one occasion when He was preaching (St. Mark records the incident in his gospel story) somebody came to Christ and told Him that His mother and brothers were outside and wanted to talk with Him. What did He say? In the dignity of His manhood He answered, "Who is my brother and my mother?" (It is a wonder somebody did not jump up an say, why, the sheep on the right hand). But no, Christ said, "He that doeth the will of my Father in heaven, the same is my mother and my sister and my brother." What is the will of God? That we should obey the Gospel. Therefore, the man that obeys the Gospel, the woman that obeys the Gospel—these are the brothers and the sisters of Jesus Christ; and they will receive the "glory of the sun"; they will be with Him in His glory. You talk about earthly ties! People become brothers and sisters, and sons and daughters, in this world under very, very many different conditions. Often uninvited guests come to be brother or sister, son or daughter; but in the Kingdom of God, when we are born again, that is by a higher, purer and better law than the brotherhood of man, as typified in the human family.

The Divine family is far superior to the human family. The human brotherhood ceases at the moment of death; but the brotherhood of the Church of Jesus Christ extends thru all eternity. You could not help having your brothers in the world; you were not consulted, neither were they. But in the brotherhood of the church you are consulted; that is an act of your own submission and obedience to the law of God, that transplants you from the kingdom of darkness into the Kingdom of God's dear Son. My point is illustrated very nicely by a story I read the other day in a Toronto paper. One child said to the other, "Say! your father and mother ain't your real father and mother, they, they adopted you." "Yes," the other little fellow said, "that's so. But your father and mother had to take you no matter what you looked like; but min selected me." Do you see the point? The first birth, the first brotherhood, the human conditions, are not to be compared with the second birth, the second brotherhood, the Divine conditions. And while every man is going to be rewarded according to his works, yet only those that render a perfect obedience to the perfect law that emanated from the perfect God will get the perfect glory—the celestial glory in the presence of God and Christ. Anr that is why the Gospel is called the power of God unto salvation. May we obey it from the heart, and thus be entitled to share in the celestial glory. I thank you.

The Bishop's subject to-night will be "Death-bed repentance."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN GERMANY.

Of a population of 63,879,000, about 13,385,000 persons—9,928,000 men and 3,457,000 women—were insured in 1909 against sickness under the disability insurance acts, in 23,449 sick funds. The total number of persons insured against accident, after subtracting about 3,500,000 persons who were doubly insured, was about 23,767,000—14,854,000 men and 8,913,000 women. This form of insurance was administered by 66 trade corporations, 48 agricultural societies and 545 state, provincial and municipal boards. Disability insurance embraced about 15,444,000 persons—10,707,000 men and 4,737,000 women—and was administered by 31 insurance organizations and 10 disability funds. The income for all these forms of insurance amounted to $212,200,000, employers' premiums totaling $98,312,000 and employees' $81,414,000. The state's contribution was $12,257,000. The regular disbursements amounted to $142,544,000, exclusive of reimbursements. Compensation paid from the sick funds, including miners' funds, amounted to $80,675,000, from accident insurance $33,619,000, and from the disability funds $44,989,000. The figures for 1910 have risen so much that the sum devoted to these objects may be said to have reached $250,000,000. To this must also be added $50,000,000 for the insurance of public servants and $50,000,000 for that of private servants.

AUSTRALIAN SMOKE CONSUMER.

A practical demonstration has been made in Sydney of an apparatus for the consumption of smoke and the economizing of fuel. The appliance consists of a patent firebox door cast in the form of a deep box, with a sliding grid in front, by which the admission of air is regulated. The deep furnace becomes a hot air chamber, in which the air is rarified, after which it passes thru a series of breakers formed in the shape of T irons, placed so as to give a proper distribution of air over the furnace fire from the front. The back air box is placed at the end of the fire bar area and is built in so as to admit of the air being distributed over the fire from the back, and by this method of admitting and regulating the air a perfect combustion can be obtained, thereby bringing about a great saving in fuel. As a result the gases are consumed and the smoke discharged from the smokestack is reduced to an absolute minimum.

The demonstration showed that the smoke from the furnace, which was charged with a full load of slack coal, was cut off within half a minute after closing the doors. According to a recent test the saving in coal amounted to a little over 25 per cent. while the water evaporated by a pound of coal was increased by over 40 per cent.

It Was Fortunate.

Rembrandt and Michael Angelo were playing checkers under a spreading tree in the golden sunlight of the Elysian Fields.

The famous Italian looked up.

"Remmy," he said, "did you notice the price somebody has just paid for that 'Mill' of yours?"

"I heard about it."

"Well," I'm glad I had enough money when I painted that picture to buy a good quality of canvas. It's your move, Mike"

And the game went on.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Competition Too Keen.

The Scotch are coming out here in large numbers. That means an exodus of the Children of Israel.—Canadian Courier.

Fooke COLLARS

are made from thoroughly tested, laundry resisting materials, have reinforced button-holes and

They fit — 4 for 50c.

Sold by leading Men's Furnishing Stores. 25

"The Beer that is always O.K."

Here is an Ale to delight the palate of thirsty mortals. It's the O'K brewmaster's masterpiece. He says it's the finest ale that ever left the brewery—*and he knows.*

O'Keefe's

"GOLD LABEL" ALE

All the resources of the O'Keefe Brewery—all the knowledge and experience of years—have been concentrated on "Gold Label."

"Gold Label" Ale is put up in "Crown" stoppered bottles—no cork screws needed to open them.

Order it at your favorite club or cafe. 227

Have your dealer send a case up to the house.

Dalton's CONCENTRATED Lemonade

is better than lemons and sugar. A bottle of Dalton's makes a half gallon of lemonade—glasses 12 for 10c.

No trouble—no mess—no knives or lemon squeezers—just add iced water and the lemonade is ready to serve. Be sure to get DALTON'S—no imitation is even half as good. **Contains no other acid.** 10c. a bottle.

All grocers and druggists. 13

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Divorce and Morality.

In last Sunday's World, Rev. R. J. Hutcheon courteously replies to my comments upon his views regarding divorce. Mr. Hutcheon reiterates and emphasizes his views, which in brief are that divorce in some cases is as necessary as the surgeon's knife—this his own simile—and presumably equally as efficient. He also says that his religious viewpoint and mine are far apart. Doubtless they are, but those who know me will rather smile when they read that I look at this thing from an ecclesiastical standpoint. Mr. Hutcheon suggests that if I could separate myself from ecclesiasticism and become natural I would see the advantages of divorce. For all Mr. Hutcheon knows I migh be an atheist, an agnostic or even a free lover and yet opposed to divorce. My position can be summed up in a few words. It is that I believe with Jean Jacques Rosseau that it is advisable to choose both a proper mate and a proper time to marry. In addition I believe that the knot having once been tied, it should be indissoluble.

As to Marriage Licences.

Dealing with the earliest suggestion first, and it is infinitely harder to regulate than the second, I believe that licenses are far too easily procurable and that gentlemen of the cloth are far too kindly disposed in tying the knot. When an Episcopal clergyman can be got for a trifling fee to marry a boy of 17 and a girl of 18, both belonging to a parish in the same city, and members of the church choir, without asking if they have their parents' consent and why they did not get married in their own church, it appears to me that the condition of things has reached a common scandal. Licences and ceremonies are both far too easily procurable. Wherein a remedy is to be found may be debatable ground and difficult of definite decision, but the good of the majority should prevail and there should be more questioning and oath taking before the licence is issued. Again licenses should not be hawked around as they are and peddlers of such things should not be so easily and freely appointed as they are. If more precaution were taken in the first instance there would be fewer unhappy and misguided matches. In the olden times banns were publicly called and the consent of parents and guardians was considered a necessity. To-day anybody can get a license and a clergyman to perform the necessary duty is almost as easily procurable. Young men and young women all too frequently mistake passion and inclination for love. When the passion expires love dies.

The Knot Irrevocable.

And now I come to the second suggestion that the knot should be undetachable. Before the license is issued the parties should be brought face to face and both warned of the seriousness and irrevocableness of the step they proposed to take. This warning should be entrusted to responsible men capable of impressiveness and who should be required to put the applicants thru a course of catechism. In applying for insurance such a policy is pursued, and how much more sacred and serious is marriage than insurance. Once having heard all that there was to be said, and those who would be joined still being of the same mind, they should then be told that the tie could never be humanly dissolved. In other words they should be made to thoroly understand that they were entering upon as H. T. Craven puts in his play of "Meg's Diversions" what might prove, and, with the grace of God, would prove, a long lease. Mr. Hutcheon suggests that lust, drunkenness and neglect should be causes for divorce. Lust is too frequently the cause of marriage—lust mistaken for love but that in reality is only its own iniquitous and selfish self. It is this lust that in Mr. Hutcheon's view makes divorce advisable. In my view it should be punished not rewarded by being given a legally loose rein.

The Party of the Other Part.

Of course one of the parties might not be lustful, then that party would rather bear the ills she has than be disgraced and stamped as a divorcee. All she would require would be support and that her husband should be compelled to give her while at the same time granting her peace by being relieved of his presence. But he should not be given the legal right to hunt for another victim. The surgeon's knife should be used wholly and solely to heal and never wilfully to destroy. Divorce destroys more than it heals. Separation rightly conditioned must be a protection, but divorce cannot be so conditioned and therefore is more destructive than protective. As man been previously said in these columns, the man and the woman who finding their mistake take up the cross and bear it thru life are far more to be respected than those libidinous creatures who seek divorce. Laws are made for the majority, not for the minority. If it is necessary for the welfare of the many the few must suffer. Anyway time will heal most wounds if given a fair chance.

The Better Half of Creation.

The majority of women are so shaped that they would suffer anything rather than the disgrace of publicity. There are a few, thank Heaven very few, who would gladly play Lady Godiva, or expose themselves naked in the market place if by doing so they could obtain liberty to form other attachments than those they possess. These are the women who seek or consent to divorce, and these are the women who should not only be denied their petitions but punished for their desires. As for the men 99 out of every 100 who seek or consent to divorce do so that they may form other ties and become more immoral. If divorce were desirable surely the late good Queen Victoria would never have decreed that a divorced woman should not be presented at court.

Divorce Entirely Unjustifiable.

In my view nothing can justify divorce, but abuse, ill-treatment and disease may justify legal separation. Divorce is nothing more or less than an encouragement to lust and immorality, besides setting an awful and woful example and placing an indelible stain upon the offspring, if any, of the principals. It is not and never can be a check upon selfish indulgence. On the contrary, it is so subject to abuse that instead of being natural I cannot see how anybody can reconcile it with Christianity. If it were only necessary to prove lust, drunkenness or neglect there would be a dozen divorces granted every day, and why shouldn't the poor woman who can do no more than air her troubles before a police magistrate be granted release by divorce as well as the rich woman who can subject her alleged ill-treatment to dissection and analysis by hoary-headed senators?

A Public Censor.

Whatever my religious views may be, altho I am free to confess they lean to High Church, has, as Gilbert sings, "nothing to do with the case." I am unreservedly opposed to any policeman saying what I shall read or what I shall gaze upon in the way of art. The morality system of the City of Toronto in that respect is in the highest degree absurd—why will some fairly well educated people speak that word as if it were spelt "abzurd." In fact the system is an outrage upon common sense, upon human reason and upon public liberty. If there must be a public censor let him be a well-read man of liberal views—a man of wide experience and broad thought, a student of human nature and a man of some research. To allow booksellers to handle the world's classical books for ages and then to authorize a policeman on his own volition to say a prosecution is the height of tyranny, and the height of persecution. That a policeman may have common sense as regards most things is readily allowed, but to make him the ruler and arbitrator of public morals, public liberties and public rights is villainous and forms a case in which the interference is necessary of that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. If the police would more concern themselves in the suppression of profanity on the public streets and in the protection of dumb animals from illusage, they would be nearer proving themselves humane, nearer doing their duty in that walk of life to which they have been called, nearer earning warrantable public gratitude and nearer preventing the law from appearing ridiculous. It will be noticed that all the books seized are printed in English and in England. What is permitted in Britain is surely good enough for Canada. But the chances are the representative of the police who is responsible for certain prosecutions—I call them persecutions—knows no other language, and that therefore all kinds of indecency may receive public circulation providing only it is printed in a foreign tongue. As it is certain alien tribes are more courted by the professional politician that the native or the British. After a bit, if this sort of thing continues, the foreigner will enjoy more liberties than the native and, without appearing in the open, will really rule the roost. As I started by saying, so I conclude by saying, the situation is ridiculous and is bringing the law into disgrace and disrepute.

Censorship A Necessity.

That there is room for a censor of morals is undoubted. Our bill boards, our places of amusement, our street rowdyism, our police courts, our overcrowding all prove it. But the censor who authorizes prosecution should be a man of superior ability, practical knowledge and wide experience. License in language is far too common, and the conduct of nickel theatres, especially in the outlying districts, is far from what it should be. Children who should be in bed and under the watchful care of their parents find refuge, allurements and enticement in these places. Weak-minded girls and boys have their heads crammed with romantic nonsense, the frivolous are encouraged to greater frivolity, the health is undermined in the close, foul atmosphere, and the eyes are ruined by the dazzling, dancing glimmer of the pictures presented and the cheap, often well-worn films used. If there ever was work for a public censor, for a guardian of public health and morals, it is in connection with these places. What is more, such an officer will find his hands full, but he too should be a man of a certain amount of learning and of some practical knowledge and experience in the fitness of things.

THE SAVAGERY OF WOMAN.

She is as Heathenish and More Voracious Than in Ancient Days.

"In the heart of the capital of a country which arrogates to itself preeminence in commercial probity there is being carried on a business of so questionable a character that it has been found expedient to interpose darkened glasses between its operations and the eyes of the public."

This is the charge which James Buckland, the distinguished naturalist advanced at a meeting in support of the Plumage Bill now before the British Parliament, and supported by a mass of evidence.

In 1907 word was brought down to Melbourne that plume-hunters were at work on an egret rookery in the great swamp-lands of the Upper Murray. Mr. Mattingley, a prominent member of the Ornithological Union of Australia, rushed up country as soon as he was told of it. But he was too late.

The crime had been committed. The scene, he says, was so terrible with evidences of suffering that it almost unnerved him. The dark water of the swamp was strewn with the carcases of the parent birds floating silent in death, or slowly sinking into the dismal slime.

Every back disclosed the gaping wound from which the plumes had been stripped. Above in the nests were perishing families of young egrets, clinging feebly to their homes, after many days without food or warmth. As Mr. Mattingley passed along in his boat, these unfortunate shavelings craned their skeleton heads and uttered faint cries for food. But no food could ever come to them again. In a few days from beneath the trees and from nests up in the trees, a dreadful stench went up. Not a bird, young or old, was left alive.

Such sights as these are to be witnessed in whatever part of the world these unfortunate birds build their nests. The white heron has been swept from China as completely as corn is swept from a field by the reaping machine. It has been practically exterminated in the United States, and in Mexico and South America. The story of the egret is the story of every wild bird killed for its plumage.

TORONTO'S PROSPECTS.

Manager Kelley has Every Confidence in his Team.

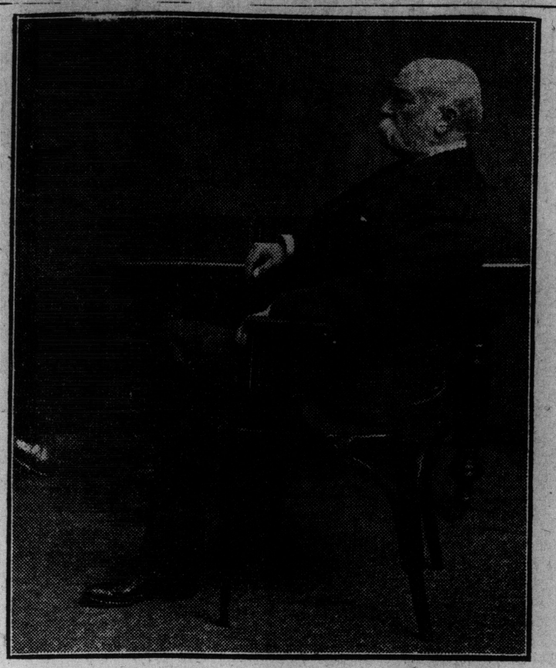
Tho Rochester is breezing along in front at present in the Eastern League the Hustlers are not so far away that they cannot be over-hauled. The Leafs are right on their trail and a great deal will depend upon the series here June 1, 2, and 3. Buffalo has been coming along in great style of late and promises to be strictly in the running. All the teams have strengthened up since the season opened and the clubs who now occupy top positions by virtue of getting an early start will have difficulty holding their ground when they tackle the road. The Hustlers owe their good lead to the great work of their pitchers. Ganzel was fortunate in having a strong staff to start the season with. In that respect he had the bulge on the other teams, all of them not excepting the Leafs beginning the campaign with flingers, a long way from being ready. The cold weather which prevailed in the spring played havoc with the arms of the twirlers who had done their conditioning in the south and consequently they practically had to pitch themselves into shape. This was an expensive way of going for the clubs, many games being thrown away purely because of the inability of the pitchers to do themselves justice.

Pitchers at Fault.

Nearly all the games dropped by the Torontos can be laid directly at the door of the twirlers. The Leafs fielding and batting has been of the championship variety but in at least five instances games have been lost when the team has made over 7 runs and hit into double figures. Both Rudolph and Tesreau who started off like world-beaters have not lived up to their early promise. The former has been taken out twice while the latter has evidenced a most unaccountable reluctance to go the full journey. McGinley on the strength of his game last Saturday should be a winner. He is in better shape than in two years and appears to be in for a good season. Lush and Killian will do better from now on. They like the warm weather and the team that beats them will have to travel fast. Cather has not been given much chance but he has the ability and Manager Kelley will cut him loose when the season is more advanced. The Leafs leader has every confidence in his team and is firmly of the belief that when the final standing is being reckoned, Toronto will be at the top of the heap.

G. Stern, the French jockey who was on Troutbeck, when he won the St. Leger five years ago, was also on Sunstar, by Sundridge—Doris, recently when he won the Two Thousand Guineas from Lord Derby's Stedfast, by Chaucer (son of St. Simon and Canterbury Pilgrim) out of Be Sure, by Surefoot by two lengths. Apropos of this fact Argus of London Morning Post says:

"It was a fine chance mount for George Stern, but it says little for our home talent in the riding line that it was found requisite to go abroad for a 'Two Thousand' jockey. As a matter of fact, we are in a parlous state in this connection, and it is strange to compare to-day with the past, when lavish fees were paid for English riders to go to France to ride in the principal races."



The late Dr. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., from the founding until his passing, chairman of the executive of the O. J. C., Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, and a man held in the highest esteem the whole continent over.

His First Football Match

The Editor of The Review of Reviews Tells His Experience At a Soccer Game—Discipline, Dexterity and Self-Control Eminent Qualities That Are Encouraged and Developed

By W. T. Stead.

I was 50 years old before I ever saw a stage play. I am now 62, but I never saw a football match till Saturday, when G. R. Sims lured me to the Crystal Palace to see the Cup-tie between Newcastle and Bradford. I have not yet seen a horse race. I am keeping that experience until I complete my three score years and ten. There is a certain novelty about the impressions produced on a mind of mature age by sights familiar to most people from their boyhood. So I jot down at random the thoughts that occurred to me as I sat watching the game at the Palace.

The first impression of course has nothing to do with the game at all. It is the impression of the crowd; but I will deal with that later. Of the game itself I speak as a novice who does not know the difference between a half-back and a forward. It interested me as a kaleidoscope does or a cinematograph. There was a constant shifting and changing of colors, the zebra-striped Northumbrians and the orange and crimson Yorkshiremen perpetually crossing and mixing on the green of the arena. There was also an impression of extreme nobility, of instant activity, of suddenly improvised changes of tactics. Intense energy like that of the crouching tiger liberated in this direction and in that on the spur of the moment is exhiarating to behold. Everyone on the go, the whole of the players keyed up to the highest pitch of intense expectancy, and ready at a second's notice to go anywhere, to do anything—I suppose such a spectacle appeals to everyone, and is part of the secret of the drawing powers of football.

Then there is the interest excited by the taking of sides. Being an old Tynesider, I naturally wanted Newcastle to win. With the kind of insular parochialism which cannot be exorcised from the most cosmopolitan mind, I felt as if it would be a kind of high treason for any Tynesider not to desire most eagerly that Bradford should be beaten. It was I suppose a kind of germ of innocent jingoism to which such contests minister, a pandering to inborn selfishness of localism, to desire the victory of one set of players rather than another merely because they hail from the same town as yourself. I plead guilty to being distinctly pleased to observe that whether Newcastle played up the wind or down the wind they came very much nearer winning a goal than their opponents.

Implicit Obedience.

More creditable ethically was the satisfaction experienced by observing the implicit obedience paid by the players to the decision of the men with the little white flags who kept watch over the arena, one on either side. And the other referee in brown clothes, who raced backwards and forwards among the players—was there over such an observant, not to say rapidly peripatetic judge in all the King's domains? If only all the bewigged and be-ermined gentlemen on the bench had to bestir themselves as nimbly as the referee, one of the problems which confront those responsible for the administration of justice in the realm would be speedily solved, solvitur ambulando.

Good also it was to see the harmonious co-operation and the strict discipline and self-control of the players. And to me looking at the game with unaccustomed eyes, specially pleasing were the dexterous back-kick and the use of the head as a means of propelling the ball. In time perhaps back-kicking and side-kicking may develop a race of men with swivel joints like those of Sahary Djell, while the head-punching business will produce in time no doubt men with the sinewy necks of bulls.

The game being played under association rules was mild enough to bore to extinction an American accustomed to the glodiatorial savagery of transatlantic football. Only twice was a player temporarily placed hors de combat, and once some buttons having given way an improvised substitute for a waist belt was needed to keep the nether garment in its place. Other accidents to limb or garment I saw none.

Somewhat Unexciting.

It was a pretty lively, but somewhat unexciting sport, which I am told is only to be expected when the teams are so evenly matched that neither could score a single goal. There was nothing visible or audible to compare with the volcanic enthusiasm which roared thunders of encouragement or objurgation when Bob Chambers and Harry Kelley rowed for the championship of the world on the upper reaches of the coaly Tyne. It is nearly 50 years since I saw these great races, and the excellent roar of a myriad voices yelling to lung-crack still rings in my ears to this day. Compared with the thunder of those stentorian voices, the vocal tumult at the Palace on Saturday was but as the emaciated squeak of a penny whistle.

"Ah," said Mr. William Crooks, to whom I confided my surprise at the silence as of a Quakers' meeting that pervaded the vast assemblage, "wait until you see them make a goal. Then you'll see and hear something to remember." As there was no goal made all the afternoon I had no opportunity of making a comparison. We English are said to take our pleasures sadly. The crowd was grim in silent expectation, only now and then emitting a cheer. But north country men ought to have sent up a better roar than anything I heard on Saturday, even altho the game did end in a tie.

Of the game itself, what did I think? Two things only. Byron's line:

There were his young barbarians all at play

kept singing through my brain. That was one. The other was a pious meditation upon the beneficence of the Providence that decreed that things could be made round. In the match before me I was witnessing but the latest evolution of the health and happiness producing qualities of round things.

The Crowd.

But I come back to the one really impressive thing, the thing which draws Lord Rosebery and many another staid and serious observer to the Cup-tie—that is, the crowd. The immense sea of faces reminded me of nothing so much as of a shell-strewn, pebbly beach, rising shorewards. And every shell and every pebble on that living beach represented a human soul intent that afternoon on nothing so much in heaven and earth as whether zebra coat or orange and crimson should kick a leather-covered bladder between two white posts.

Seventy thousand of them! The whole British garrison in India, upon whose discipline and valor depends the Roman peace which we maintain among 350,000,000 of Asiatics, is just about as numerous. Just about twice as many are all the bluejackets by which Britannia rules the waves. Rome gathered 80,000 into her Colosseum and 250,000 into her Circus Maximus.

But the game is played out to a draw, and the great multitude makes its way home past the colonial palaces which have sprung up to celebrate the Festival of Empire. And who knows but that between sport and empire there is a subtle and potent relation. For the news of Saturday's game will be read with interest to-day thruout all the Dominions and dependencies that we have scattered round the world.

THE DAWN.

By W. Milton Yorke of Porcupine.

There's a gleam that tells the dawning,
Of the brighter Northern day,
Silver tinted—streaming Southward—
With its night dispelling ray.

'Tis the beam born of the gold gleam
(The long drawn night is past)
And the world neglected Northland,
Yields its hidden wealth at last.

As a diadem of glory,
On a field of wealth untold,
Bursting barriers—stands triumphant:
Wreathed with crown of glittering gold.

Now the man-forgotten desert;
Of the dreary Arctic night—
Giantlike stands forth resplendent,
Robed in green and golden light.

Tide of Empire sets to Northward,
'Neath a peerless sceptre's sway,
Can't you hear the clarion summons?
To the Northland's crowning day.

Let us seek where gold lies hidden,
Follow up its magic gleam;
In the land long deemed 'Forbidden"
Land of myriad lake and stream.

Land of beauty—Land of sunshine,
Land of shadowy Jack pine sway,
Its unpeopled places calling,
To the cities day by day.

Let us seek the land that beckons;
As our fathers sought of old,
Wielding axe, or pick and paddle,
Tilling soil and finding gold.

Let us blaze the trail of progress,
Let us dare the great alone,
Follow Giant-minded leaguemen,
As they probe the "Great Unknown."

Shall we stand by idly dreaming?
As the days go flitting past,
Shall the flag of progress streaming,
Show the Briton marching last.

There's a murmur from the Pine tops,
(To Pilot-minded MEN)
Borne southward from a land of wealth I know,
And our Lode star still to guide us;
Tho weal or woe betide us,
'Tis the wooing of the Northwind—We must go.

AN ACTIVE TRIO.

Eddie Whyte, trainer for the Kirkfield Stable and of Miss Martimas, John Evans, Master of the Horse to the O. J. C. President, and John Dyment, trainer and owner of the Brookdale Stable.

Pastimes of the People

Sensational Stead.

W. T. Stead has the art of saving up his sensations. He didn't go to a theatre until he was fifty; he never saw a football match until recently, when he was 62. And now, when G. R. Sims has announced that he is going to take Mr. Stead to the Derby, and he has been asked to write his first experience of a horse race, Mr. Stead replies, "Sims tells you fibs." Mr. Stead has never yet seen a horse race, and is reserving that for his 70th year. You must wait until June 1909 for the article Mr. Stead offers to write.

The First Bookmaker.

Betting to "odds" is of still more modern origin than horse-racing, and dates back barely 150 years. The first bookmaker mentioned in history was "Vauxhall" Clarke, who lost his life about 120 years ago thru lack of foothold at the end of a tight rope. As he was hanged, not for "welshing," but for highway robbery, bookmaking in Mr. Clarke's day can hardly have been a particularly profitable profession. What wagering was then done took place privately between owner and owner, and the bookmaker arose only after the French Revolution. The layer of odds was considered a "blackleg," abbreviated to "leg," even in the "thirties" of the last century.

* * * * * *

The Mutuels.

Age improves the wise. Experience seldom makes fools wise. More often it rubs the edge off wisdom and confirms stupidity. Still it is not difficult to believe that the mutuel system at the Woodbine will get better in arrangement and convenience as the years go round. At present on big days the method suffers for lack of facilities. Of course it was the inauguration of the system, but the secretary had gone elsewhere to study and the result so far as convenience was concerned was not what was expected. Still the system in every way is an improvement upon the bookmaking. The lawn proved it in the absence of doubtful women. The betting showed it in the improvement of the odds. The people showed it by the order maintained and by their generous patronage. Thus has the mutuel system been approved. But to date only the system and emphatically not the facilities.

* * * * * *

Open-Air Horse Show.

The Open-air Horse Parade and Show is fairly entitled to be considered a pastime of the people, for it is absolutely nothing else. Many kind things have been said of the incorporated association which has the function in hand with Noel Marshall as president, W. A. Young, M. D., treasurer, R. W. Davies and H. C. Cox, vice-presidents, and H. C. Tomlin, J. J. Dixon, C. B. Sheppard, George Pepper, J. D. Montgomery, T. A. Crow, T. J. Macabe (corresponding secretary) and H. J. P. Good (secretary-manager), members of the executive, but none has been better put or been more to the point than the following from The Mail and Empire:

"It is gratifying to know that preparations are being made for the Dominion Day Open-air Horse Show, which has been such a splendid feature of the observance of the First of July in previous years. The show has a double pupose. In the first place it is designed to create among owners of horses used for commercial purposes a feeling of pride in their animals. It encourages good treatment, good care, and a good appearance. Every horse owner is induced to do his best for the animal which works so faithfully for him. In the second place the show gives an opportunity for diversion to people who otherwise would have no means of enjoying themselves on the national holiday. The band, the procession, the gaily decked horses, contribute to the pleasure of those who witness the proceedings. The open-air show is a good thing from whatever standpoint it is viewed. But it is especially commendable, seeing that it promotes an interest in and a kindly feeling for the noblest of all dumb animals. It is by voluntary contributions that the prizes are provided and the general expenses are met. Citizens who subscribe funds to the Open-air Parade Association will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are promoting a worthy object."

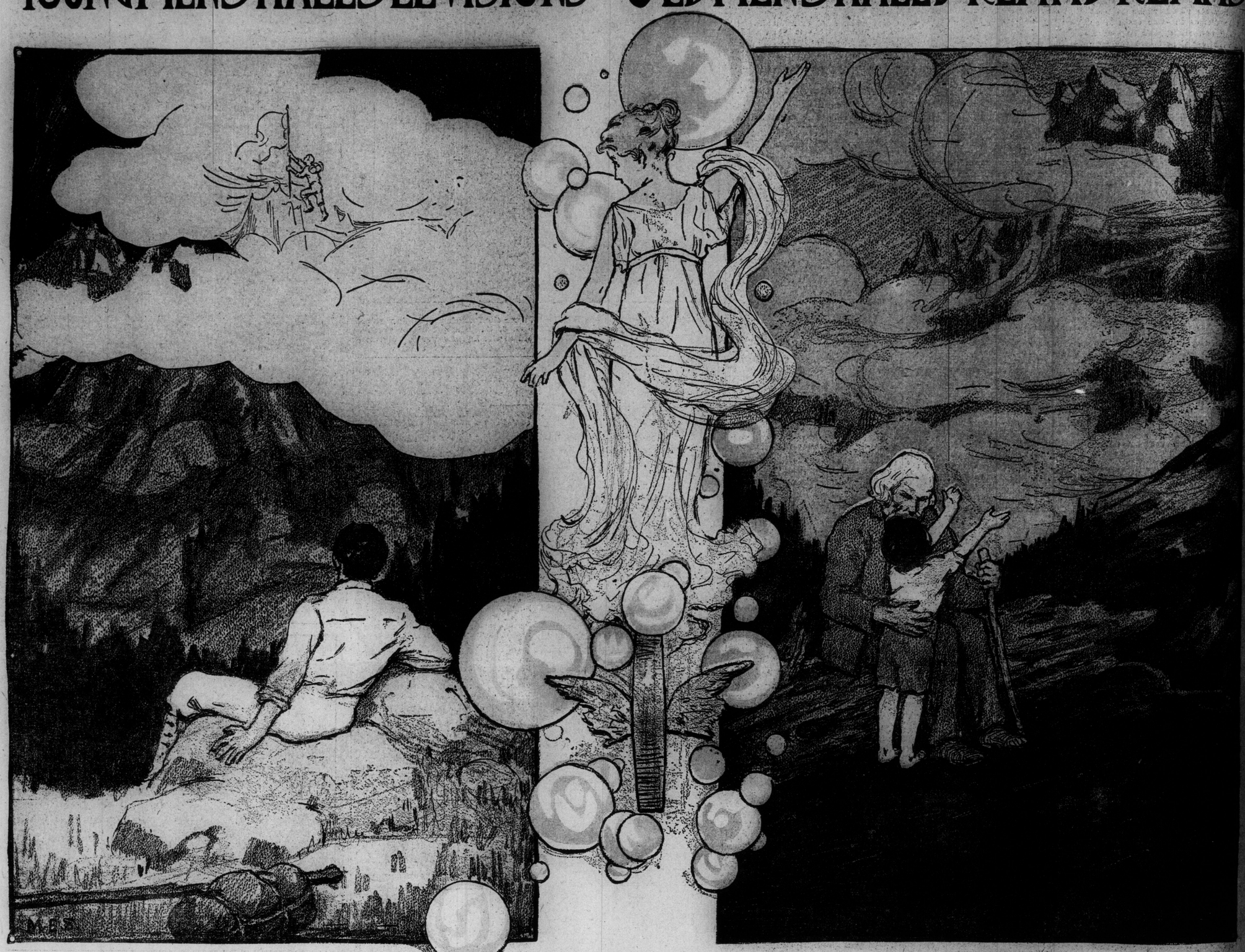
* * * * * *

The King in Ireland.

It is stated that His Majesty King George V., the grandest defender of the people's liberties, will race at Leopardstown, Ireland on July 10. The meeting has been especially arranged for His Majesty and it will be the first time on which the present King's colors have been carried on the Irish turf. His late Majesty King Edward VIII. was an active supporter of racing in the Emerald Isle, always having a few chasers in training at The Curragh. I never write those two words without thinking of poor "Tommy" Jones, first secretary of the O. J. C., loyal old soul as he was. King Edward's Ambush II. was trained at The Curragh when he won the Grand National, the same year His Majesty's Diamond Jubilee won the Epsom Derby. The last horse King Edward ran in Ireland in the last few years was Flaxman, who won a considerable number of races and was thought at one time to have an excellent chance of canturing the Grand National. The late King was very fond of Irish racing and rarely missed an opportunity of going to a meeting when he was in Ireland. King George will send over a couple of horses from Newmarket to race at Leopardstown, which is close to Dublin and possesses one of the most beautiful race-courses in the United Kingdom.

R. J. M'KENZIE'S BURSAR, (3 YRS). BY MARTIMAS OUT OF BURDETTE.

YOUNG MEN SHALL SEE VISIONS—OLD MEN SHALL DREAM DREAMS



For Youth and Physical Power There Are the Joys of Ambition, of Selfish Hopes and Striving,
THE SEEING OF VISIONS.

THERE are many periods in the lives of human beings, each with its possibilities of happiness and compensation.

Especially distinct and different are the extreme ages of active youth and thoughtful old age. In the life of the man who lives properly there is great joy in youth, but greater joy in age.

Each extreme of life is happy, and the life of youth and of age ought to be as far apart as the valley and the mountain peak.

One of our ablest, most useful men, Thomas A. Edison, indignantly puts away the suggestion that he should begin to rest in old age, stop the hard work and change his life. He declares that life must be all hard work, the same steady work from the day when the brain begins its maturity to the day when it is put away in the grave.

But Edison is wrong.

Man is not put here to be fastened to the plough like a beast of burden, and to pull at the traces all his life. There is one life, one activity, one set of emotions for youth and another and different life for age.

The Bible tells in few and beautiful words the separation of youth and age: "And your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams."

What could be more beautifully expressed. The life of the young man is in his visions, his hopes of the future, in plans of achievement and success FOR HIMSELF. From his boyhood he sees visions, follows them to success or defeat.

And then comes old age, the day when the old man dreams dreams.

Youth is the age of striving and of selfishness; old age the period of advising unselfishly, of dreaming dreams for the young and for the future that age is not to see.

♣ ♣ ♣

In our civilization the trouble is that all is for youth and too little for age.

The man who can lift the load, run swiftly, hit hard and push his fellow down the hill is the man for whom all the plans are made. There is little planning, little place — honor in the world of to-day for the old; little heed is paid to their dreams, there is little appreciation of their kindness and unselfishness.

But it will not always be thus. The day will come when youth will listen with respect to the teachings of the old and look with love and reverence upon the unselfishness of the old. That day will come, and, let us hope, will not long be delayed.

The young man in his full strength, climbing the hill, meeting and overcoming obstacles, adding to the knowledge and possessions of his fellow men, indifferent to pain in the pursuit of his object, is an admirable being animated by a thinking mind.

Far more admirable and beautiful is the old age of peace and of unselfishness. The old man looks upon the grandchild, dreaming dreams for that child's welfare, thinking not of himself, yet deeply and intelligently considering the future in which he is to have no share, guiding and restraining impetuous youth, and wisely stimulating imagination. There is a sight more to be admired than any accomplishment of fiery youth.

♣ ♣ ♣

So it is with the women that have created the human race, have borne its burdens and shared so little in its honors.

The young woman in all her beauty and power, with her courage in childbirth and her marvellous capacity for devotion, is yet not as beautiful or as noble a specimen of our race as the white-haired grandmother, unselfishly devoted to younger people, happy in the memories of her youth and serene in the peace of old age, unselfish and benevolent and as far in peace, dignity and beauty above the turmoil and passionate eagerness of youth as is the white cloud above the black soil cut into furrows.

♣ ♣ ♣

It will be well for the world when human beings shall realize that they live in one life MANY LIVES, when their lives shall be divided properly, in order that in each year the mind and the body may do their best, and give to the Spirit that dwells within the closest relationship with the universe and the sense of fullest accomplishment.

For Old Age, After a Life Well Spent, There Is the Beauty of Dreams, Planning for Others,
UNSELFISH HAPPINESS.

The trouble is that we put into one age the duties and the feelings of another. Our children are men and women before they have really been children. And the old are cursed with the anxiety of the struggle which should be borne by vigorous youth alone.

There is little honor for the aged, and our civilization lays upon nine-tenths of all human beings such a load of hard labor and selfish struggle that they cannot grow old in dignity.

The visions of youth are clouded by unworthy, selfish and petty ambitions, and the dreams of age are made hideous by poverty, anxiety and other evils that old age should never know.

However, a better day is coming, and coming quickly. For the first time in the history of this earth there are entire great nations, ALL OF WHOM CAN READ AND MAY THINK IF THEY WILL.

Selfishness will die out as thought and intelligence progress. Knowledge is no longer in the possession of a few, keeping the majority in ignorance and in want.

♣ ♣ ♣

Already we see in the old age of our richest and most powerful men signs that point to a better future. The very rich give away their money; they do it intelligently, to help human beings on this earth.

In their plans for education, distributing knowledge, combating disease, they dream dreams of a better and happier world. Great fortunes are no longer spent to bribe unseen powers and buy eternal felicity for the individual and not very important soul. The rich man of to-day plans for the happiness of those that he has to leave on this earth, dreams dreams for the earth dwellers.

♣ ♣ ♣

Already in an imperfect way we see a realization of what we take to be the meaning of that text from the Bible.

A young man starting out, even in our distorted civilization, sees visions of wealth and power for himself. He has the power and gets the wealth, and in his old age dreams dreams of a better world, and gives back tens of millions to those from whom he took the money and power that he cannot and would not take beyond the grave.

We hope that Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who, like a hero, has served his fellow men as few have done, will change his mind, and decide at least eight or ten years from now to give up the hard work and devote his life from seventy years of age onward to the dreaming of dreams, the contemplation of the marvelous universe that lies around us in the vastness of space, and the wonderful future possibilities of this home-earth, and the intelligent and wonderful race that will one day inhabit it.

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June Weddings

ALL the world, so 'tis said, loves a lover, and still more a bride. There's nothing, sang the Irish bard, half so sweet in life as love's young dream. Love, said Madame de Steal, is only an episode in the history of a man—it is the whole history of a woman. Lord Byron, whose experience of married life was the reverse of happy, gave the same adage poetical form. But notwithstanding the wreckage that strews the matrimonial sea, the indubitable fact remains that the bride still is the cynosure of all eyes, the envy of her single friends, the centre round which the fatal day's doings revolve. Hail to the chief who in triumph advances wrote the great wizard of the north who had his own eternal love tragedy. Better had he written, the bride.

Happy is the bride the sun shines on, is an old adage. Perhaps that is the reason why June is so popular for wedding bells. June has not lost all the freshness of spring time. It carries with it the glory of summer and passes into the season of mellow fruitfulness. Then even if time passes into the sere and yellow leaf and thence into winter's rime what is more hallowed, more worthy of reverence than the wedded pair who, thru all the storm and stress, the joys and sorrows, the struggles and the triumphs of daily life, have yet preserved and deepened that union of heart and sentiment which is the crown of enduring love. Many such unions there are, and many more may there be.

In these days of suffragists and suffragets one is apt to wonder whether all the romance of love that has brightened this old world is doomed to end like a tale that is told. In pursuit of that blessed word "equality" are our girls going to openly avouch what in reality they do. Common acceptation, which is not always common sense, makes the man the wooer and the woman the pursued. Sometimes that is so, no doubt, but unless all legend is belied woman has her own wiles. Love's pursuit is a circle where it is difficult on occasion to tell which of the runners is pursuer or pursued. Time alone reveals who is the victor.

To the June bride the future has all the glory and freshness of a dream. Her path is strewn with roses rich and rare, as the bloom upon her cheek. Nature responds to her happiness with its wealth of flower and foliage, its radiant sky. Its wind touches her "like the sweet south that breathes upon a bank of violets, stealing and giving odor." Happily for the world the poetry of love can never die. Each generation wakes to it in all its pristine purity. Every spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. Every June launches its quota on the ocean of wedded life soon to find that all is not plain sailing, that the compass and the card, the lead and the lookout are just as necessary for them as for those that go down to the sea in ships.

The June bride, like all brides, reigns supreme on that day of days. Mere man then, if never else, is relegated where he belongs. He is but the shadow to the bride's lustre, only necessity tolerates him, custom admits him, society scantily recognizes his presence. Modestly he waits at the altar, actual or metaphorical, target of criticism, object of comment, alternately pitied and ridiculed. Like patience on the monument he smiles at delay while tortured with doubt and filled with anxiety. One inch of delay more is a south-sea-off discovery, just what can the poor mortal do. The June bride must be arrayed in her finery tho the heavens fall and the canonical hour is on the stroke. Furbelows and fripperies, wreaths and wedding veils, orange blossoms and beauty roses count for more than the pangs of agitated love.

Still the hour comes when the maiden paces into church or room to the strains of the wedding march, accompanied by her bevy of attendants. Here is the supreme moment to reach which time's pace was so hard that, as the witty and lovelorn Rosalind observed, tho the interim be but a se'nnight it seemed the length of seven years. Brief, indeed, at the longest is the performance of that ceremony which links two lives together in the closest of all human ties. From it the June bride emerges having suffered a sea change, rich and strange, to receive the congratulations of her kin and her friends, the silent blessing of father and mother yielding her from the home of her childhood and youth to that which is to be her very own. Peace and happiness, happiness and peace be with her now and always pray those who love her best and whose smile hides the tenderest of tears.

The marriage feast is spread, the toasts are made and honored, the June bride slips away to prepare for her honeymoon tour. Her mother voices her last adieux in that sacred moment that none but mothers know all that it means. With her mother's kiss still trembling on her lips the bride trips down to face the showers of confetti, and on her husband's arm passes from the old home. Now-a-days, there are no prancing horses. The motor car bears them away even as our artist has so faithfully depicted with Cupid at the lever and the wheel and the old boots dangling behind. "We are Married," is the legend, but that advertisement is superfluous, for who is so blind as not to know Benedick, the married man and his Beatrice.

Joy go with the June bride, with all brides that come with the rolling years. Joy does not travel with every one, there are failures in matrimony as in life's other ventures, but then fortunately in this also it is the exceptions that prove the rule. Even June brides have to learn by experience that all is not gold that glitters, that bear and forbear are good companions at the beginning of a long journey and to the end. Crosses and trials are the common lot but love will conquer and from the bitter extract an added sweetness. Time is a great reconciler when the start is right, and tho the first glamor will pass, something richer, deeper and truer will be the reward of persevering affection.

In his "Ode to a Grecian Urn," Keats embodied in lovely poetry what the unknown artist had portrayed in the beauty of decorative line. The lover would forever bend to kiss and her he loved forever wait the pressure of his lips. But as the poet sang:

"They have their bliss,
For ever shall he love and she be fair."

Just so our artist's latest triumph of our up-to-date civilization, with love to drive, will ever bear the wedded pair towards the goal that shall never be reached. But what of that, they have their bliss, and tho invisible to the reader. "For ever shall he love and she be fair."

JUNE BRIDES.

Oh! happy the maiden whose arms are o'erladen
With flowers that bloom in the Spring—tra-la,
Oh! joyous the girlie whose tresses are curly
Enjoying her first little fling—tra-la,
Oh! reckless the kiddy who senses the giddy
Effects of the silvery moon—tra-la,
But these are declared quite quiescent compared
To the maid who is married in June—tra-la.

For she is just winning to Life's new beginning
She knows that she now is alive—tra-la,
After all that has been she's acclaimed as the queen
Of her own individual hive—tra-la,
And stretching ahead is the road she must tread,
All glad with the glory of noon—tra-la,
And blossoms are gay on the day when away
Flits the maid who is married in June—tra-la.

G. T. B.

THE TORONTO WORLD

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EDITORIAL

The Imperial Conference

Without any spectacular opening the Imperial Conference commenced its sittings with addresses befitting the importance of the occasion. This periodical assembly of the premiers and representative ministers of the British self-governing communities has come naturally with their growth and with the development of their natural sentiment. The Empire, like the motherland herself, broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent, and just because it does so it survives and adapts itself to changing conditions. Never before in the history of the world has there been witnessed an attempt to hold together so many different and widely separated countries by purely voluntary bonds and without any formal constitution. Yet the essay is full of promise and has far more significance for the future.

The subjects set down for consideration are numerous and weighty. All the states represented have submitted special matters for discussion except Canada. New Zealand and Australia presented four merchant shipping and navigation laws; uniformity of various other laws; Imperial court of appeal and state-owned Atlantic cable along with state-owned lines across Canada. Australia suggests reciprocal legislation regarding conspiracy and New Zealand includes in this destitute persons. New Zealand and Newfoundland advocate the All Red Route. South Africa sent six draft resolutions, all of importance, and the British Government invites discussion over the position of British Indians in the Dominions; labor exchanges, uniform design for stamps and joint arrangements for the expulsion of undesirable aliens.

One of the most notable subjects submitted by individual states is that standing second on the New Zealand list. It states that the Empire has now reached a stage of Imperial development which renders it expedient that there should be an Imperial Council of State, with representatives from all the constituent parts of the Empire, whether self-governing or not, in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial government on all questions affecting the interests of His Majesty's dominions overseas. This proposal was made in substance at the conference of 1907 and did not commend itself to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was inclined to regard such a council as to some extent calculated to impair the individual autonomy of the Dominions. From recent indications the Canadian premier has given it is improbable that he will modify his previous attitude.

Another noteworthy departure at this conference concerns the foreign policy of the Empire. Hitherto that weighty department has been conducted by the Imperial government exclusively, the individual Dominions only being consulted when their particular interests were involved. It has, however, made itself increasingly evident that in matters of general foreign policy some way must be found of keeping the Dominions in touch with the course adopted. During a recent debate in the House of Commons it was incidentally discussed and Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, took occasion to state that it was his intention to explain the Imperial position in that regard and to take the oversea premiers into the confidence of the government for the future. This step will no doubt be cordially welcomed as another recognition of the growing importance of the Dominions.

A subject on which an understanding should be reached is that of naturalization. At present it is possible for an alien to become a British citizen in Canada, but only in Canada. His status is not recognized in the United Kingdom nor in other British Dominions. This anomaly ought to be removed, and it is likely an agreement will be made providing for uniform requirements from aliens desiring naturalization and universal recognition thruout the Empire. Much hard work will have to be done by the representatives of the subjects if the agenda are to receive adequate discussion, and it is evident that this conference will not yield place to any of its predecessors in its influence on Imperial development.

Mr. Borden's Tour

Mr. R. L. Borden, Conservative leader, proposes to take advantage of the recess of parliament to tour the west and discuss the political issues with the electors. He will find the farmers pretty busy, but they will probably take a day off to hear what he has to say.

The big issue, of course, in Western Canada is reciprocity, and undoubtedly there is a strong feeling there in favor of the arrangement entered into by Ottawa with the United States Government. Mr. Borden has vigorously opposed in parliament the trade agreement on economic grounds, and he is too sincere a politician to attempt to conceal his real views. Therefore, Mr. Borden while on tour may be expected to hammer the agreement as he and his party have done at Ottawa. He will be met at the threshold of the west by Grain Growers' associations, they will put it up to him to state his position clearly. They will get their answer, no doubt, and it may not please them. However, a number of Conservative members of parliament have been consulting constituents and have reported that the sentiment in favor of reciprocity is not as strong as the noise of the Grain Growers' Association would indicate.

There are other issues, too, which must be discussed. The west is growing rapidly and new questions are constantly arising. We believe that Mr. Borden and the Conservative Party are keenly alive to the requirements of the prairies, and that due attention will be given in the event of their return to power to the needs of that country. Mr. Borden's policy should be framed with the idea of promoting the growth and the prosperity of the great west, and his tour, on the eve of a general election, will materially assist him in framing his policy. That he will be given a warm welcome by all those who desire to see the country progress is sure.

The fact must be emphasized that the Conservative leader is frank and above board. He will not preach one doctrine in Saskatchewan that he will be afraid to announce in the east. "Each for all and all for each," should be the slogan of the Conservative Party. The east will feel the throb of the growing west; the west must benefit by our prosperity. Free trade in natural products may be desirable for some localities. But we believe the people of the west do not desire to go ahead at our expense, and it remains to be proven that the reciprocity bargain will be beneficial to the country as a whole. There are diverse opinions on that subject. Mr. Borden will be able to put his finger on the pulse and learn the exact situation, and in that respect his tour will be of incalculable benefit to the whole country.

Does Municipal Ownership Pay?

The London "Daily Telegraph," a well known journal which has no leanings in favor of public ownership, recently commissioned its correspondents in eighty British municipalities to report the profit and loss of the public utilities operated by their respective municipalities.

On April 1 the paper published the 75 reports that had been returned.

It is significant that a city like Birmingham, where municipal ownership had been scarcely less successful than in Glasgow, should be omitted from the report.

But the returns must have proved as disappointing to the editors as they are gratifying to the friends of public ownership. They showed that of thirty municipal gas plants reported on all are being operated either at a profit or without loss.

Of fifty-six electric light plants, thirty-nine are showing a clear profit. Of thirty-five street car lines, twenty-four are being run at a profit.

Of thirty-four municipal waterworks, twenty-eight are profitable.

It should be remembered that these figures come from an authority unfavorable to public ownership, and, furthermore, we should bear in mind that in many instances towns have installed public plants where no private company would undertake the business, knowing that for some years it would be impossible to secure satisfactory returns.

But the citizens, desiring the utilities, voted for the municipal plants, feeling that the convenience and the benefit would overmatch the loss that might be sustained for a few years, and also realizing the fact that a public utility grows more and more valuable as population increases, so that a plant that is operated at a small profit, or a loss, for a time, will ultimately become a veritable gold mine to the municipality owning it.

Still further, the publicly owned and operated natural monopolies frequently secure for the citizens greatly reduced rates and incomparably better service than that which they supplant, and in these ways vastly overbalance any possible loss.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT

"When Shall Their Glory Fade?"

The Man Who Established England as Sovereign of the Seas

By H. M. Mosdell

In the epoch-making days when Oliver Cromwell maintained his short-lived rule as Protector of England, the English navy, long used to the glorious victories of Drake and his great contemporaries asserted the prerogative of "Police of All the Great Seas" and under the command of Blake worsted Dutchman, Spaniard and all others who dared dispute English naval sovereignty.

"I will make the name of Englishman as great as that of Roman hath ever been," declared Cromwell and in this determination he was most heartily backed up by his famous admiral, Blake. He was a man whose genius was versatile enough to ensure victory for a command whether it was a regiment of infantry or a line-of-battle ship. His early manhood was spent in the army and not until he was in the fifties was he given a commission as admiral of the commonwealth navy. He held it for nine years only and yet in that short time he destroyed forever the naval prestige of the two greatest powers of the day, made the English fleet a perfect and innvincible fighting machine and made the red cross of St. George a terror and a scourge to the piratical freebooters of the Mediterranean.

Two years after Blake received his commission from Cromwell he got his first great chance to prove the mettle of his sailors. They did not fail him. The man Blake was as fascinating to his following as ever his great successor Nelson was. There was nothing brilliant about him when appearances and superficialities were taken into account, for he was little of stature, few in words and none too amiable in temper. Yet the underlying principle of his career was duty and the secret of his amazing successes, bold discriminating decision. His men learned that to serve Blake was to share his glory and they worshipped him as the embodiment of their seagod rule. He gave them the taste of victory and, while he trod the quarterdeck of their flagship they refused aught else. There is something worth while about the "habit of success" and Blake's seamen had it all.

In the seventeenth century the Dutch disputed the supremacy of the sea with all comers. England, since the glorious days of Drake and her other sea rovers, had been too much troubled by domestic strife to engage any foreign antagonist and meanwhile Holland waxed great and strong and arrogant on the seas. Then came the days of Cromwell, when England again became vigorous and assertive as of olden time. The Dutchmen made up their minds to refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of the English flag in the narrow seas and so brought down on themselves a whole lot of unnecessary trouble. Van Tromp, their greatest admiral, encountered Blake off the English coasts and defiantly refused to dip his flag to the English admiral. Blake promptly and pointedly reminded him of his breach of custom by firing several shot across his bows, but Van Tromp defiantly hung out a red flag as a signal for battle and answered Blake's signal guns with a broadside.

That was enough for the fiery Englishman. His whiskers curled with passion, say old historians, but he coolly directed an immediate and close engagement with the Dutchmen. Von Tromp had forty-five ships to his twenty but disparity in numbers never bothered Blake and in his impetuous desire to be at the enemy he outsailed the rest of his squadron and for some time his ship the "James" engaged the whole Dutch fleet singlehanded. Then his other ships came up and for five hours the fight raged, but at last the Dutch retreated under cover of night, leaving two of their ships in the hands of the English.

A year later and Blake and Van Tromp again came to grips, but this time conditions were more equalized, the Dutch fleet numbering seventy-three ships and Blake having seventy-two under his command. This was a fight worth while. For three days it raged, Blake and his men hammering away with grim persistence at their no less determined opponents. The fire of the English fleet was terrific. It was speedier, steadier and far more effective than Van Tromp's gunners could deliver and Blake led his ships as close as possible aboard the enemy for he had small patience with long-range actions. The Dutch were worthy opponents of the English fleet. One captain, finding his ship about to fall into the hands of the English, set fire to his ship, hoping that she would blow up and take her opponent to the bottom with her. But the Englishman was far too wary to be caught by any such trick and quickly cast off leaving the Dutchman to do the exploding act alone. At last Blake succeeded in breaking up the formation of Van Tromp's fleet and, recognizing his defeat, the Dutch admiral ordered his ships to make what haste they could from Blake and his terrible guns. And henceforth Holland was nowise anxious to unduly provoke the terrible Englishman.

Then, a couple of years later, Cromwell sent Blake with a powerful fleet to the Mediterranean. His commission was brief and to the point. "See that the foreigners do not fool us," commanded the Protector, and Blake obeyed to the letter. Tunis, the headquarters of the dread African pirates and freebooters, was visited and the Dey advised to mend his ways. He did not respond in the most conciliatory way so Blake proceeded to back up his request with round shot and plenty of it. The Dey's fortifications were knocked to smithereens and his city set on fire from end to end. Furthermore, in the thickest of the fight when the very heavens seemed to rain shot and shell into the water, the terrible English had coolly lowered their boats and rowed into the harbor and fired his men-o'-war and privateersmen. The Dey acepted these unanswerable arguments, released his thousands of Christian captives and promised to mend his ways. And before this well-fortified African stronghold English sailors learned to despise "castles on shore," so that Blake unconsciously prepared his men for their great exploit before Santa Cruz a couple of years later.

For two years Blake kept watch and ward with his ships off Cadiz waiting for the coming of the great Spanish galleons from the west with the treasures of the Indies for the King of Spain. Sickness and storm sorely tried his men but their determination never faltered. Then their supplies began to run short and Blake, learning that the ships he was waiting for were at harbor at Santa Cruz, in the Canary Islands, sailed south to investigate. He found the treasure ships moored in a deep, narrow bay and protected by a castle and seven forts. Furthermore the water was so deep that the Spanish ships were moored right at the foot of the batteries.

But Blake did not waste much time figuring out possibilities. He saw that the Spaniards would have to fire thru their own fleet to reach his vessels so he gave the order to enter the bay. The wind was favorable and the English fleet, disregarding the fire from the shore, ran speedily and silently past the entrance, reserving their fire until they were at close grips with the Spanish fleet. In a couple of hours every galleon was in flames and just as Blake finished his work of destruction the wind changed and brought his ships safely out to sea again. Such good fortune was marvelous. Small wonder that the Spaniards firmly held and openly declared that Blake's master was His Satanic Majesty, who aided and abetted him in all these deeds of derring-do. It was a deed of almost unparalleled daring and formed a fitting close to his most brilliant career.

Three or four months later, the battered fleet made its way toward England, led by Blake's old flagship the "St. George." The return should have been a triumphal one and indeed thousands of the admiral's countrymen had calculated on making it such, but Blake had been taken seriously ill ere the fleet sailed for home and breathed his last just as the ships entered harbor. Before the voyage was completed he became much too weak to leave the deck and often inquired anxiously of his officers if the English shores were in sight for he longed to look on them once more after years of absence in hostile seas. But it was not to be, and when the "St. George" headed the fleet up Plymouth Sound the eager thousands who thronged beach and pier and citadel, were stricken dumb at the sight of the half-masted ensign flown by every ship. Merry church bells hushed their rejoicing, gay colored bunting gave place to emblems of mourning, for Blake, the darling and hero of every English hearth and home, had been removed beyond mortal ken in the hour of greatest triumph.

He was honored in his death, being laid to rest in Westminster Abbey amongst the dust of the kings and great men of the land. And amongst them all none had done more in their day and generation than he to establish their country as a preponderating power amongst the nations.

Save Your Eyes

Cut this out and keep it where you will see it.

Your eyes are worth more to you than any book.

Your safety and your success in life depend on your eyes, therefore, take care of them.

Always hold your head up when you read.

Hold your book fourteen inches from your face.

Be sure that the light is clear and good.

Never read in a bad light.

Never read with the sun shining directly on the book.

Never face the light in reading.

Let the light come from behind or over your left shoulder.

Avoid books or papers printed indistinctly or in small type.

Rest your eyes by looking from the book every few moments.

Cleanse your eyes every night and morning with pure water.

The advice is often needed by adults as well as children. When adults are careless and ignorant, as they prove themselves, it is evident that the important knowledge must be drilled into the minds of children.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

One still hears the question put with laudable earnestness, "Do you believe in miracles?" Anybody who has not experienced many miracles in the last half century must have had few of the opportunities of modern civilization. The difficulty is that most people are ashamed of their miracles, and find more satisfaction in trying to explain them away than in believing in them. This comes of a faulty definition quite as much as from a zeal for accuracy. Of course if a miracle is an impossible thing, it cannot happen, but no one claims a miracle now to be anything more than an unusual thing which only occurs in exceptional circumstances. I was very young when I concluded that anything might happen that seemed reasonable to me. I have since found many things happen which seemed most unreasonable, but my imagination has never been out-distanced. It was a little boy who said he knew one thing God could not do. When asked what it was he replied, "God cannot make the clock strike less than one." But short of the impossible one's reason will carry one very far into the miraculous.

It is not at all desirable that anyone should be impressed with the possibility of miracles beyond the point his reason will carry him. To overwhelm a man's reason is to do him an ill service indeed. To stimulate his reason to the point of overtaking the phenomena of nature around him is necessary, if he is to retain his human pre-eminence. This view involves the hypothesis that humanity is really being evolved in all phases of intellect and intuition, desire and will. Men must not be hurried. They belong to eternity and only descend into time for these unfolding experiences. To confront them blankly with the timeless, all unprepared and unguarded, would but destroy the faculties they are here to develope. Unbelief and doubt are the guardian angels of future faith, for they shelter and promote the reason on which all true faith must afterwards base itself. I do not know any better summary of the religious aspects of spiritual evolution than the Eighteenth Psalm. It is called David's Song of Victory and appears also in II Samuel, chapter XXII. I would call it David's Song of Pre-existence. Verses 2-4 are an ascription of yoga or union. There follows a passage on generation, the descent into the flesh thru the astral world. Verses 21-28 enunciate the law of cause and effect or karma, and following this, to verse 46, is a passage on duty or dharma, which echoes many Indian scriptures. The song concludes with an expression of bhakti or devotion. It is supplemented in the first seven verses of the 23rd chapter with a picture of initiation: of the perfected man, David, the Anointed One.

Men only attain these levels by degress, (by steps of ascent, life after life, each adding something to the achievement of the last. So it is idle to find fault with men because they display the characteristics of the training of which they are in need, and which they have come here to secure. Nor would it be seasonable to expect that they would be brought in contract with experiences which would be premature for them, or that might do violence to the nascent genius within them. For genius is latent in all men. And those who are in advance of the rest are careful to observe these conditions, and will not be forced or persuaded into any overt revelation. So when a miracle, as it might be considered, was asked for it was refused in terms that to my mind are ever memorable and conclusive. The test to be imposed was the production in India on the day of publication of a copy of The Times of London. And one of the Elder Brothers wrote, that precisely because the test of The London newspaper would close the mouths of the sceptics it was inadmissible. "See, in what light you will the world is yet in its first stage of disentanglement," he wrote, "hence unprepared. Very true—we work by natural, not supernatural means and laws. But as on the one hand science would find itself unable, in its present state, to account for the wonders given in its name, and on the other the ignorant masses would still be left to view the phenomenon in the light of a miracle, everyone who would thus be made a witness to the occurrence would be thrown off his balance, and the result would be deplorable."

"Were we to accede to your desires," he proceeds, "know you really what consequences would follow in the trail of success? The inexorable shadow which follows all human innovations moves on, yet few are they who are ever conscious of its approach and dangers. What are, then, they to expect who would offer the world an innovation which, owing to human ignorance, if believed in, will surely be attributed to those dark agencies the two-thirds of humanity believe in and dread as yet? The success of an attempt of such a kind as the one you propose must be calculated and based upon a thoro knowledge of the people around you. It depends entirely upon the social and moral conditions of the people in their bearing on these deepest and most mysterious questions which can stir the human mind—the deific powers in man and the possibilities contained in Nature. How many even of your best friends, of those who surround you, are more than superficially interested in these abstruse problems? You could count them upon the fingers of your right hand. Your race boasts of having liberated in their century the genius so long imprisoned in the narrow vase of dogmatism and intolerance—the genius of knowledge, wisdom, and free thought. It says that, in their turn, ignorant prejudice and religious bigotry, bottled up like the wicked djin of old, and sealed by the Solomons of science, rest at the bottom of the sea, and can never, escaping to the surface again, reign over the world as in the days of old: that the public mind is quite free, in short, and ready to accept any demonstrated truth. Ay, but is it verily so, my respected friend? Experimental knowledge does not quite date from 1660, when Bacon, Robert Boyle, and the Bishop of Chester transformed under the royal charter their 'invisible college' into a society for the promotion of experimental science. Ages before the Royal Society found itself becoming a reality upon the plan of the 'Prophetic Scheme,' an innate longing for the hidden, a passionate love for, and the study of, Nature, had led men in every generation to try and fathom her secrets deeper than their neighbors did. Roma ante Romulum fuit is an axiom taught us in your English schools."

When I read these things a quarter of a century ago they were far from being commonplaces as they now are in some quarters. But a day never passes that their reiteration does not seem necessary: "Your daily remarks," says the authority quoted, "is, that one cannot be expected to believe unless he becomes an eye-witness. Would the life-time of a man suffice to satisfy the whole world of sceptics. . . . But what of the hundreds of millions of those who could not be made eye-witnesses? The ignorant, unable to grapple with the invisible operators might some day vent their rage on the visible agents at work; the higher and educated classes would go on disbelieving, as ever, tearing you to shreds as before. In common with many, you blame us for our great secrecy. Yet we know something of human nature, for the experience of long centuries—ay, ages, has taught us. And we know that so long as science has anything to learn, and a shadow of religious dogmatism lingers in the hearts of the multitudes, the world's prejudices have to be conquered step by step, not at a rush. As hoary antiquity had more than one Socrates, so the dim future will give birth to more than one martyr. Enfranchised Science contemptuously turned away her face from the Copernican opinion renewing the theories of Aristarchus Samius, who 'affirmed that the earth moveth circularly about her own centre,' years before the Church sought to sacrifice Galileo as a holocaust to the Bible. The ablest mathematician at the court of Edward VI., Robert Recorde, was left to starve in jail by his colleagues who laughed at his 'castle of knowledge,' declaring his discoveries vain phantasies. . . . All this is old history, you will think. Verily so, but the chronicles of our modern days do not differ essentially from their predecessors. And we have but to bear in mind the recent persecution of mediums in England, the burning of supposed witches and sorcerers in South America, Russia, and the frontiers of Spain, to assure ourselves that the only salvation of the genuine proficient in occult sciences lies in the scepticism of the public; the charlatans and the jugglers are the natural shields of the adepts. The public safety is only ensured by our keeping secret the terrible weapons which might otherwise be used against it, which, as you have been told, become deadly in the hands of the wicked and selfish."

"What, will you say, can be more reasonable than to ask that teacher anxious to disseminate his knowledge, and pupil offering to do so, should be brought face to face, and the one give the experimental proof to the other that his instructions were correct? Man of the world, living in, and in full sympathy with it, you are undoubtedly right. But the men of this other world of ours, untutored in your modes of thought, and who find it very hard at times to follow and appreciate the latter, can hardly be blamed for not responding as heartily to your suggestions as in your opinion they deserve. The first and most important of our objections is to be found in our rules. True, we have our schools and teachers, our neophytes and shaberons (superior adepts) and the door is always opened to the right man who knocks. And we invariably welcome the newcomer; only, instead of going over to him, he has to come to us. More than that, unless he has reached that point in the path of occultism from which return is impossible by his having irrevocably pledged himself to our Association, we never—except in cases of utmost moment—visit him or even cross the threshold of his door in visible appearance. Is any of you so eager for knowledge and the beneficient powers it confers, as to be ready to leave your world and come into ours? Then let him come, but he must not think to return until the seal of the mysteries has locked his lips even against the chances of his own weakness or indiscretion. Let him come by all means as the pupil to the master, and without conditions, or let him wait, as so many others have, and be satisfied with such crumbs of knowledge as may fall in his way."

Cut Out The Noise

Some of the professors have worked out the idea that as mankind becomes more civilized and more refined the less noisy he becomes. It is cited that savages yell, pound on hollow logs, bedeck themselves with tinkling bangles, and by various means and devices keep up a perpetual din.

Thru development as man's brain becomes more sensitive the more repugnant is noise to him.

Altho this argument may be true as applied to races, and the progress of races, quite the reverse is true regarding modern cities compared with cities of the past. Hard pavements beaten by thousands of iron-shod hoofs, the multiplication of machines, and the railroads with their dins of whistles and bells, all make the modern city notoriously noisy.

Added to these expected noises and distractions, the modern city has developed a class of noise-makers who add to the legitimate din with deliberate intent.

Locomotive whistles and bells, and the pounding of horse hoofs on the pavements can be excused, but what about the motorcycles operated without mufflers, and the various small-boy devices which are now a feature of many automobile signals, such as the ungodly sirens, the whistles that titter a whole arpeggio, and the raucous squawking horns?

My Secrets of Beauty—No. 126.

Beach Exercises for Women

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

"This exercise, which gives a fine poise for the body, is practicable for the seashore."

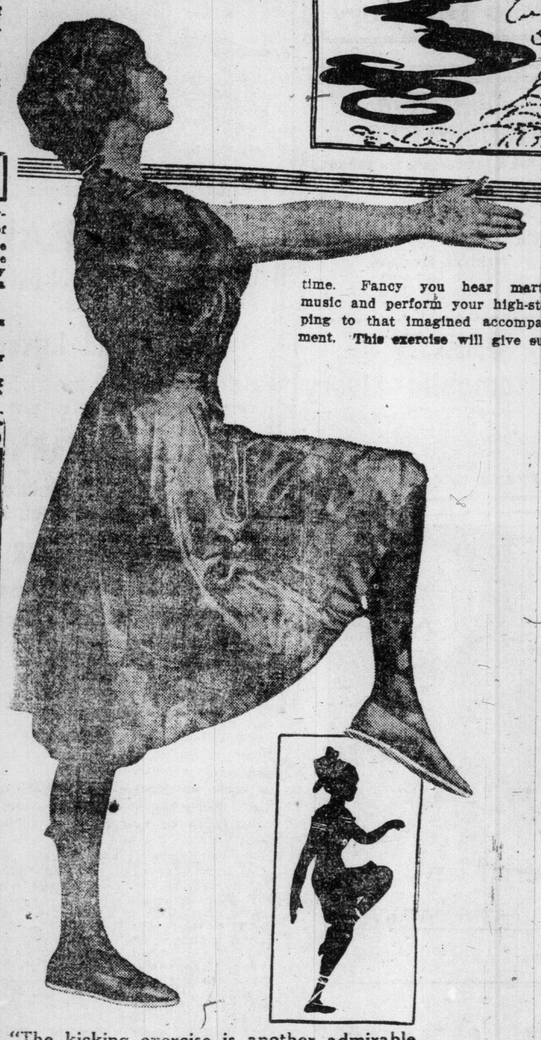
MME. CAVALIERI addresses her readers to-day on the timely theme of beautifying exercises at the seashore. She asserts that the tonic of the dip into the surf is but half of the benefit to be derived from sea bathing. The sunning, rest and exercise provide the other half, in her opinion. Mme. Cavalieri describes a half dozen valuable exercises to be taken upon the sand after the bath.

THE dip into the surf is but half the value to be derived from sea bathing. The sunning, exercise and rest in the sand represent the other half. Some constitutions are too delicate to withstand the shock of the cold salt water. These may derive much benefit from exercise on the sand, even though they follow the advice of the old song and "don't go near the water."

If you are spending your vacation, or a part of it, by the seashore and dread the plunge into the cold water, especially if your physician has advised you to avoid sea bathing, you may content yourself with your tub, and, putting on your bathing suit, take a sun and sand bath on the beach. Or, if you are a sea bather, you may take the same exercise after coming out of the water by way of drying yourself.

The exercise which I am about to describe is a favorite one among Scandinavian women, and travellers know that nowhere in the world is there a finer physical type of women than these daughters of the valiant Norsemen.

Clasp your hands behind your head, the palms forming a kind of bowl, in which the head rests. Rock the head from side to side in this bowl. The exercise will give suppleness to the muscles of the neck and poise to the chin. After these preliminary exercises begin the regular one, which consists in marching while standing still. This is not such a paradox as it sounds. Raise one leg until the knee is as high as the waist. Lower this leg and raise the other one in the same way. Repeat this exercise, many times, increasing the speed until the motion is precisely that of soldiers marching to double-quick time. Fancy you hear martial music and perform your high-stepping to that imagined accompaniment. This exercise will give suppleness to the entire body and will especially develop the seldom-used muscles of the abdomen. It will stimulate the liver and other internal organs to do their duty to the body.



"The kicking exercise is another admirable one for developing the leg muscles."

The kicking exercise is another admirable one for developing the leg muscles. If you wish, a football can be used, giving more reality to the sport. But if this is not convenient, as on a crowded beach it is not, the kicking can be done without this actual aid. Hold the arms straight out before you and bring the palms together, as though you were clapping your hands. Then swing one leg slowly up as high as the waist. Swing it back into position and repeat the movement with the other leg. Alternate. This is another exercise for development of grace and vigor.

A third, which has the same purpose, is more difficult. It is the same movement, but backward. Bring the arms behind the back by a long, sweeping motion, the backs of the hands meeting. Then kick with the right leg, raising the foot as far as you can without losing your balance. Swing the left leg upward in the same way. Then alternate. This is a good abdominal exercise.

A fourth exercise which gives fine poise to the body is also practicable for the seashore. Bend the knee of the right leg. Spread the hands and thrust the arms forward, the hands upward and on a level with the shoulders. Draw the arms backward and shift the weight to the other leg. Bend the knee of that leg and thrust the hands forward as before, drawing them back by a slow, rhythmical motion. This often wonderfully promotes grace.

A seashore exercise that gives flexibility to both pairs of limbs is that of stretching the arms straight from the shoulders at the sides and walking with the trapese step—that is, walking with one foot thrust over another, then reversing, as a tightrope performer walks on the slender, swaying rope beneath him.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

"To secure flexibility of the figure, this poise is also valuable."

To secure flexibility of figure this is also valuable: Cross your arms behind you at the small of the back and lean far forward, keeping the knees straight, but bending the head as low as possible. Reverse this exercise, bending as far backward as possible to secure the same desired flexibility.

A difficult but valuable exercise is this, which is of special use in developing the upper half of the body: Standing erect, feet parallel and hands clasped behind you, twist the upper half of the body slowly and as far as possible to the left, turning the head slowly in unison with the movement. Then slowly bring the body back to its first position, and twist it to the right. Gradually and never violently swing the upper half of the body thus in a half circle. I must warn you to never make this motion suddenly or violently lest you disturb and perhaps displace the internal organs.

The most complex of the exercises which can be practiced to greater advantage upon the footing of soft sand, with the tonic salt air in the nostrils and the sunshine encompassing the fair gymnast, is this, valuable both for poise and vigor:

Resting the weight on one leg and placing the hand at the waist, kick out at the left, extending the left arm straight from the shoulder. Hold this posture as long as possible. Then shift the weight to the left leg and repeat the exercise with the right, reversing and repeating, stopping short of weariness, for in beauty development at least, all exercises should stop short of fatigue.

"Bring the arms behind the back by a long, sweeping motion."

Good Reasons

A teacher in the public schools is having more trouble with the parents of her children than ever she had with the kids themselves. The other day, she said to a little pupil, "Jennie, why have you come to school without a wrap?"

"Please, teacher, I ain't got none."

"Yes you have. Didn't your mamma buy you a warm cloak last week?"

"Yeasum, but that was fer Sunday."

"Well, haven't you your shawl for school days?"

"Yessum, but you said that wasn't near warm enough, so I ain't wearing it."

Be Watchful

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The Romantic Folly of Marrying a Sickly Man

IT is undoubtedly the maternal instinct in woman that so often inclines her heart to listen to the selfish plea of the delicate man.

She is so sorry for him—and pity, in the case of anything feminine, assuredly is "akin to love!"

She wants to soothe the sufferer's fevered brow, to make up to him for all the manly joys and pastimes that he is debarred from. It is precisely the same feeling that prompts her to pick up a wailing child, but the fact passes unrecognized, and by a soft-hearted lassie her sensations are mistaken for love—and alas, alas, for all the misery that follows!

It is quite a stage in an unformed girl's career when positive ill-health attracts her in the opposite sex. A hectic flush renders any male person interesting, and a family history of consumption singles out an acquaintance for distinction.

For some strange reason happy youth positively revels in gloom. Sweet seventeen vaguely dreams of ministering to some fascinating invalid's needs, of hearing his faltering tones proclaim her a very Florence Nightingale, of a ring slipped on a finger from an apparently dying bed, and then of marvellous recovery, all due to love and her!

If a kind fate protects her footsteps, and brings no interesting invalid across her path, the phase will be but a passing one, maybe, and healthy, vigorous manhood attain the chance of winning her affections.

It is indeed the saddest of all fates that of a young girl who ties herself in the springtime of her youth to a delicate husband.

To begin with, he is almost of necessity always unworthy.

No high-minded, conscientious man would for a moment dream of sacrificing a girl's life in such a fashion. And this even if he is in a position to provide for her future. For the monster of utter selfishness who can marry knowing his own precarious hold on a livelihood, as well as on life, no language can be too severe.

A great love, it is true, brings compensation for almost everything in its train, but, as has been said, the girl or woman who marries a delicate man as a rule feels merely a motherly pity and affection for him, and such a spurious feeling is not within miles of being strong enough to outlive the daily, hourly trials of the delicate man's wife.

Indeed, there are no compensations in her lot. The saintly sufferer of her imagination of whom she dreamed has no existence in reality. Ill-health is a cruel and ugly thing, more often than not rendering those who suffer it a burden to all with whom they come in contact.

Cold, self-centred, absolutely selfish, the pathetic belief of young things that those near the shadow must be touched by some of the radiant glory of angel wings has little enough foundation, in fact. And if an angelic invalid is sometimes discovered, never, never, is it a man!

When a girl finds herself drifting toward matrimony with a man who her own observation, as well as the warnings of her friends, tells her is hopelessly delicate, let her take herself to task, and sternly force herself to view the future as it will be—beyond the romantic present, wherein she plays sweetheart-nurse.

What of the years ahead when employers get tired of constant pleas of sickness—as the kindest must sometime get tired? What fresh employer is likely to desire the services of a semi-invalid? What of the little home, whose sole support is that same invalid—of the little delicate children who, maybe, fill it to overflowing?

Perhaps written down in cold black and white all this sounds a heartless invitation to leave a delicate lover to live out his life in loneliness, simply because his sweetheart is too cowardly to face the future by his side.

But it is no such thing. Both men and women doomed to serious invalidism know in their hearts that they have no right to marry. In doing so they betray, not love, but deepest selfishness.

If, therefore, a girl finds herself being wooed by a man troubled with chronic ill-health, or whose family consists almost entirely of invalids, she may know at once he is unworthy of any nice woman's love, and she would do well to avoid him—not because of his affliction altogether, but because his selfish desire is greater than his love. Such a man could make no girl really happy.

No warning is more needed—none that should more constantly be sounded in the ears of romantic girldom—than: Don't marry an invalid. Life worth living is only possible with a healthy man!

A horse dealer was showing a horse to a prospective buyer. After running him backwards and forwards for a few minutes he stopped, and said to the buyer:

"What do you think of his coat, isn't he a dandy?"

The buyer, noticing that the horse was broken-winded, replied:

"Yes, I like his coat all right, but I don't like his pants."

* * *

"My wife went to town to-day to get a good plain cook."

"Did she get one?"

"I don't know whether she's a good one yet, but she's plain all right."

"Do you know, my friend, that half the cancer in this country comes from smoking those nasty, foul, short clay pipes?"

"Yus; and do you know, guv'nor, that 'arf o' the thick ears in this country comes o' people not minding their own bizness?"

* * *

"Are you going to see the coronation?"

"No," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't think Henrietta would care for it. She would regard it as a waste of time to organize such a grand parade without putting 'Votes for Women' banners in it."

Motors

RUSSIAN AUTO SELLING IS NOT TOO EASY

Bad Roads and Bad Chauffeurs Have Shaken Confidence Of Public

Russia presents a great many difficulties in the way of developing the automobile industry at the present moment. Moscow, whose population is 1,360,000, has no electric automobiles, and a total of only 720 automobiles whose propelling power is gasoline—an astonishing fact when the city is compared with Paris, where there are 18,000 motor cars to the 3,000,000 inhabitants. Here are some of the reasons why Russia does not make a better showing in the automobile industry: long distances; inadequate means of communication; insufficient railway lines; the unsuitability of the gasoline automobile in the country, owing to the scarcity of even half-way competent chauffeurs and their inability to make repairs. Russia needs a motor car simply constructed, so that anybody may be able to drive it, and accommodations for making repairs, in the event of breakdowns. Some Russians assert that the electric motor car would be the most suitable, provided that it was not too expensive and possessed the durability to run over Russia's characteristically bad highways. Besides, its upkeep would need to be low. There is a feeling of friendliness toward electric motor cars, particularly in Moscow. But it is no use to try to sell machines on the strength of catalogues, because no one in Russia will order an automobile, especially an electric one, without having previously seen it. The demonstration of electric passenger motor cars on the streets is the proper means through which to make sales. Every car should be accompanied by all required accessories for recharging the batteries, and by the most precise instructions, printed not alone in the Russian, but in the German language. —Automobile.

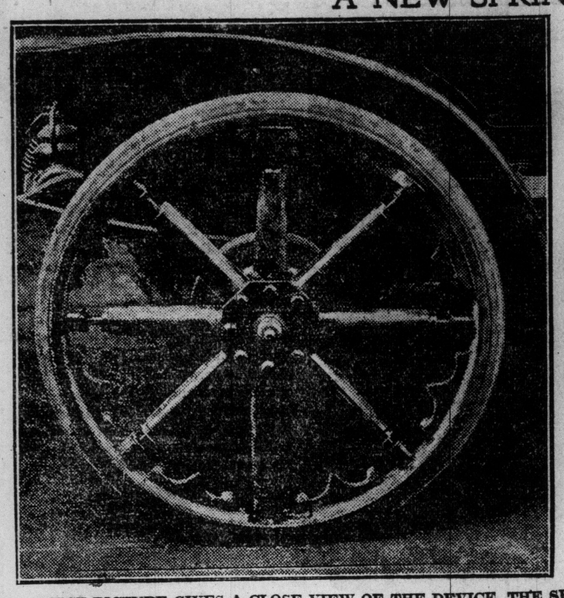
HOW TO TAKE CARE OF BODY VARNISH

Frequent and Careful Washing Preserves Beauty and Luster of Paint

Cracking of body varnish is usually due to old age, at which stage of life all varnish is destined to check and fissure and eventually lose its capacity for preserving and beautifying the surface. Premature cracking is sometimes due to hurried methods of painting and finishing, by which method one coat or color, or even varnish, is applied over a coat of material not thoroly dry. This soft, porous and undried coat generates a gas when confined under another coat, with the result that the gas forces an outlet by cracking the surface. The cure for this latter form of disruption is chiefly within the hands and under the control of the painter. The fissuring of the surface incident to old age, on the contrary, depends upon the care and preserving processes practised by the automobile users and chauffeurs. Water cleanses and cools varnish, strengthens it and, in its early days of wear upon the surface, increases its brilliancy and enriches its appearance. Do not wash the surface in the sun nor permit it to dry in the sun. Neither wash it in a freezing atmosphere.

Spotting of varnish—depriving the surface in spots of its luster—is a bad form of surface blemish which the automobile owner and user who admires the beauty and brilliancy of his machine needs to guard against. Spotting generally occurs during the early life of varnish—before it becomes old, and harsh, and brittle, and devoid of elasticity. It is due chiefly to the accummulations of mud drying upon the surface and thus thru the power of capilliary attraction extracting the oil from the varnish. This action in many cases not only extracts the oil but the gum constituent as well. City mud, and, of course, the mud of lime districts, the former being strongly charged with ammonia, are notoriously destructive to varnish luster.

A NEW SPRING AUTO WHEEL



THE FIRST PICTURE GIVES A CLOSE VIEW OF THE DEVICE, THE SECOND SHOWS THE CAR WITH MR. VISICK AT THE WHEEL AND MR. MAY, THE INVENTOR, IN THE TONNEAU.

Some Useful Pointers

With the usual folding top employed on touring cars, side curtains are necessary when bad or rainy weather is encountered. However, it is usual to see cars operated with but one curtain in place—on that side requiring the greater protection. The use of both curtains makes the car unpleasantly dark, and since it is very seldom necessary to protect from both sides at once, many motorists habitually use but one curtain, with the additional advantage that the car can then be more easily entered. For those motorists who are addicted to this habit, it is suggested that they have the curtains for one side of the car so arranged as to eyelets and their spacing, that they can be used with equal facility on either side of the car. This will permit of dispensing with one set, with a consequently greater storage space available for other uses.

Squeaks.

Motor car frames are not at all rigid under the distorting influences of an irregular road surface, whereas the body work is very mush less free to bend and give. This gives rise to slight rubbing at various points where the frame is in contact with the body sills, and, since these points of free contact are not lubricated, squeaks result. The remedy is to insulate the body from the frame with thick leather strips or washers, so placed as to be held in position by the bolts securing the two together. In like manner, the filler board used with most types of wind shield to make it conform with the outline of the car dash can be prevented from squeaking by the insertion of a strip of leather or felt between them.

Treatment of New Varnish.

Until the varnish work of a car has become two or three weeks old, it is extremely sensitive to the treatment accorded it. In the first place, it should not be exposed any more than is necessary to adverse weather conditions, particularly dust and mud, if any regard is had for its future appearance. And under no circumstances should mud be allowed to remain until caked, or dust allowed to settle without dusting off. Furthermore, during this early period in its life, no soap should be applied. The "young" varnish is very "tender" and soap is very apt to cause a permanent fogging and streakiness that are disturbing to behold. But it can and should be washed freely with clean cold water. Cold water tends to hasten the setting of the varnish and hardens it the earlier so that it is more capable of withstanding less careful treatment.

Pressure Feed Pressures.

When it is considered that a tank pressure of two pounds will lift gasoline upward of seven feet, the folly of using a pressure higher than this on a car can be realized. Further, the higher the pressure of the fuel, the more erratic and spasmodic will be the flow of fuel into the carbureter float chamber, giving rise to wide variations in the level of the nozzle, with possible irregular running of the engine as a result. Let us assume that the float and its valve mechanism is so set as to maintain a proper level with just sufficient pressure on the fuel to insure that it flows into the chamber freely enough to supply the engine. This is the usual setting of the float and the one that makes for the maintenance of the fuel at the most nearly constant level. If now the fuel pressure is considerably increased it is obvious that the buoyancy of the float must be increased correspondingly to maintain the valve upon its seat against the pressure. And the only way the float buoyancy can be increased is through a deeper submergence, which in turn can only be had by raising the level of the fuel. The fuel level will rise automatically, therefore, until the float is able to balance the pressure against the valve; and, depending upon the pressure, the automatic rise in the fuel level may be more than enough to cause overflow at the nozzle or flooding.

Lights in London

The general committee of the Royal Automobile Club of London has received an expression of opinion from the legal committee concerning the use of headlights to move with the steering gear. The opinion is that "if headlights are fixed so as to move with the direction of the car, in such a manner that the rays would at all times be projected in a straight line in the direction in which the car was intended to proceed, there would be no breach of the regulations of the local government board." In view of the urgent need in London for the rear-lighting of all vehicles at night, the general committee of the club has resolved to begin an active campaign to urge and encourage the use of a red light not alone upon automobiles, but upon all horse-drawn vehicles, including pantechnicon vans, farm carts, wagons, etc., as well as motor-cycles and other pedal cycles. The cimmittee will make a special effort to enlist the co-operation and influence of the local authorities in country districts, farmers' associations and cycling organizations in order to spread the crusade and make it general thruout Great Britain.

The International Agricultural Exhibition which has just closed in Buenos Ayres was the occasion of some fine automobile exhibits, but chiefly of British-made motor cars.

TORONTO MAN INVENTS NEW SPRING AUTO WHEEL

Rides as Easily as a Pneumatic and will Solve the Problem

There have been many attempts by inventors to find something which would adequately take the place of the pneumatic tire that is universally used on automobiles. The fact that these tires are so expensive, and that they are always liable to accident has made them one of the great bugbears of the motorist. Spring wheels and tires filled with compound have both been tried but as yet there has been nothing that has been entirely successful. Still there is no question that some substitute for the rubber tire will eventually be arrived at, and a spring wheel has recently been perfected in Toronto which looks as if it might be a solution of the problem.

This wheel is the invention of Mr. May, mechanical foreman of the Toronto Silverplate Company. The wheel consists of a metal rim, carrying a small hard rubber tread. This tread has nothing to do with the resilience of the wheel but is used solely to give traction. There are from eight to ten spokes in the wheel, each one of which is in reality a very heavy coiled metal spring, seated in the hub. The drive is taken by one rigid spoke running thru the diameter of the wheel.

This rigid spoke is perhaps the most notable feature of the invention. Many spring wheels have been made before, but those with sufficient resiliency have not been adequate to take the drive from the live axle. This problem is entirely eliminated in the May wheel.

The first wheel, run on a car owned by Mr. Vissack, a local automobile expert, has already done nearly a thousand miles and is still in perfect condition. Anyone riding in the car to which it is attached, would never know that the largest and best pneumatic tires were not being used. Big bumps are taken with ease and cobble stones—the hardest test of all—produce absolutely no vibration on the side of the car that is equipped with this wheel.

In every way it will equal if not surpass the ordinary pneumatic tire. Its cost is very much less, its life is very much longer, and there is absolutely no danger of a puncture or a blowout or any other form of tire trouble.

A company has been formed to manufacture and sell this wheel in Toronto. There is a considerable sum of money behind it and several prominent Toronto men are interested. Among these is Mr. G. E. Gooderham, president of the Toronto Silverplate Company. The illustration herewith gives some idea of the construction and appearance of the wheel. Toronto motorists will no doubt be very eager to take this new invention up. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. May of the Toronto Silverplate Company, or from Mr. Visack, 45 St. Vincent-street.

THE COLE "30."

Nearly every racing driver of the United States will be at Indianapolis for the big 500-mile race Memorial Day. The vanguard of the delegation, Herb Wilson of Jacksonville, Fla., and H. M. Richey of Des Moines, Ia., have arrived. Both are pilots of Cole racing cars. Wilson races in the south and Richey in the middle west.

Richey is a one-armed race driver, but he has made quite a name for himself and the Cole on dirt tracks in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. Wilson's latest achievement at the Pablo Beach races is still the wonderment of racing circles. A new driver with a car he knew little about, on the race track, he covered ten miles for a record of 8:16.38. Wilson also sells Cole cars in Florida, but is thinking seriously of going on the track. He will only do this providing he can secure a competent manager for his southern business. He came to Indianapolis in the green racer he has been using on southern tracks.

Sunday World Auto Directory

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd.
Cor. Bay & Temperance Sts. TORONTO
Agents for:
Peerless
Stevens-Duryea
Napier, Hudson,
Auto Car and
Auto Car Trucks

OAKLEY'S Automobile Livery
698 Shaw St. Phone Col. 1515
New touring cars rented by the hour or day. Careful drivers. Special rates for touring parties.
ALFRED S. OAKLEY—MANAGER

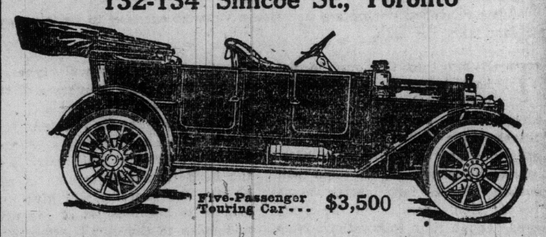
THE MARMON
The Easiest Riding Car In The World

THERE is not merely pride, but wisdom in the ownership of a car known everywhere as without a superior.

It means the luxurious comfort of easy riding, the silent smoothness of operation, the correct elegance of appearance, the economy in tires and upkeep, the always-ready reliability that makes motoring at its best a matter of great pleasure and convenience.

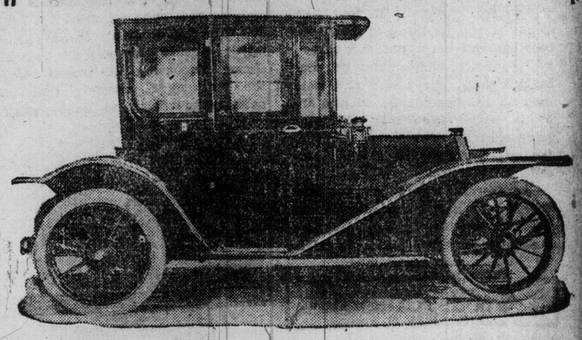
In a word, it means the thoroughly satisfying daily service that Marmon owners know.

AGENTS WANTED
ROSS MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED
132-134 Simcoe St., Toronto



Five-Passenger Touring Car... $3,500

REGAL COUPE



The IDEAL Town Car
Does not skid on wet pavements. The safe, sane car for doctors to drive.

Roomy and Luxuriously Comfortable
Selective sliding gear, three speeds, forward and reverse, every good feature of the highest-priced car.

We Handle MARMON and REGAL Lines
All models, from Roadster to Limousine.
Agents wanted in open territory.

ROSS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED
132-134 Simcoe St., Toronto

TRUCK BODY DESIGNS

Many New Lines of Business Demand Special Bodies.

Special body designs in adapting the motor truck to meet individual requirements are now the biggest factor in truck development. The field of motor transportation is being constantly extended by new forms of equipment.

"Many lines of business have developed a type of body that meets the peculiar needs of that business and with more or less alteration in detail, nearly all of these types are adaptable to the motor chassis," said J. T. Langhorne, manager of the truck department of the Packard Motor Car Company. "The wide adaptability of the motor truck is shown by the fact that a single make in three standard lengths of wheel-base, is now being used in 123 lines of trade.

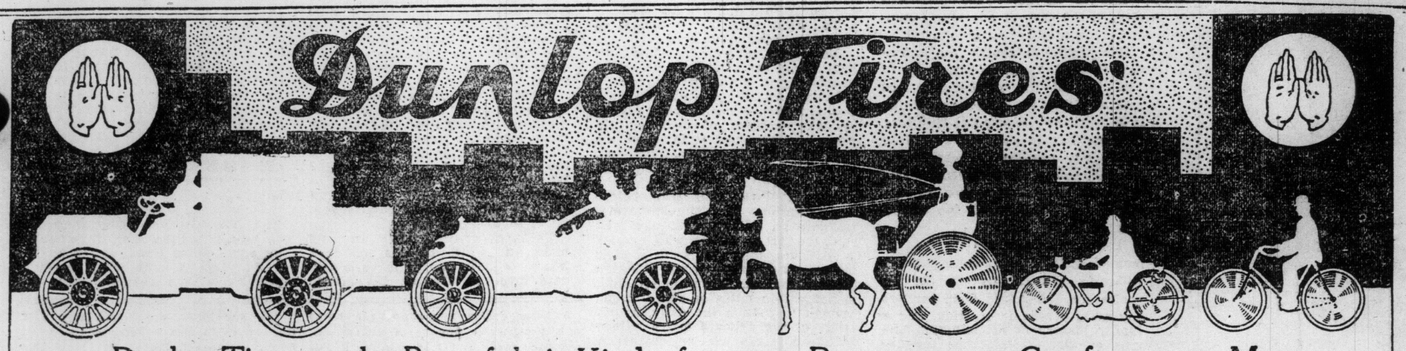
"A field which is at present almost untouched, but which eventually will be very large, is in the service of contractors. The R. T. Ford Company, of Rochester, N. Y., are using three three-ton trucks, equipped with dump bodies, in their work on the New York state education buildings at Albany. They are loading with a steam shovel and they estimate that each truck does the work of eight horses.

"Many other interesting types of special bodies have been developed by a study of economy in motor delivery. John Wanamaker, of New York and Philadelphia, was the first motor truck user to adopt the removable inner nest or crate. Kaufmann Brothers in Pittsburg have gone further and use two nest bodies with each truck chassis. While a truck is out making deliveries, the second nest body is being packed, so when the truck returns there is no delay at the warehouse. The largest saving is effected by keeping the trucks moving.

"Retail coal merchants are adopting the motor truck, loading from overhead chutes and unloading by elevating the special body in such a way that the coal runs thru an opening at the side or end. The Willson and Adams Company of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., are using a removeable stake body for hauling lumber.

"I have mentioned only a few types in a long line of special bodies. The field of public service, which takes in fire and police patrols, is one that is being developed at the present time."

Dunlop Tires



Dunlop Tires are the Best of their Kind—for every Purpose, every Comfort, every Man

SPECIFY DUNLOP TIRES — DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO., LIMITED — SEND FOR BOOKLETS
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: TORONTO
BRANCHES: TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N. B. CALGARY VICTORIA LONDON, ONT. REGINA OTTAWA COBALT NELSON

CITY BRANCH & TIRE REPAIR STATION 86 Adelaide St. W. PHONE MAIN 5140
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FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Motoring

Shall Makers Give Option on Finish of Motor Car

Many Buyers Desire to Dictate Color and Finish—How They May Be Met Without Loss.

Not a few dealers in high-priced cars have had a little difficulty in disposing of some of their cars this season because the buyers wanted a few body alterations, which dealers were not at liberty to give because of the factory insisting on selling the standard body type. Perhaps the buyer wanted a larger front seat, being a rather corpulent man; perhaps a different rear seat was wanted; it might have been a top feature that called forth the dictation of the factory; in another case it was the carbureter equipment; another was about the magneto situation; another was because of the make of tire; and so the story went. It all suggests this one point, that next year there will be more merchandising of cars among the higher-priced machine, the term merchandising being used to indicate that ability of the dealer to provide for slight alterations in the body equipment or furnishings as desired by many owners.

Right to Dictate.

Many buyers feel that when they pay $5000 or more for a machine they have some right to dictate regarding a few of the comfort parts of the cars in addition to the color of the paint and the color and quality of the upholstery. At the present day several dealers in the majority of the cities are adepts at this work; in other words, they are proving themselves to be good car merchants. There are dealers in several of the larger cities who pay the local body builders from $3000 to $5000 per month for special body work required by the fastidious car buyer. These dealers frequently buy stripped chassis and have bodies built to suit their buyers' whims, wherein in many other cases they buy bodies minus the upholstery and seat springs or exterior finish, leaving the completion of it to the local builder.

No Loss Entailed.

The merchandising of cars does not mean a loss to either the manufacturer or the dealer, it generally means money to both; at least it means a sale, and a merchandising sale is always superior to a price-cutting sale. Where changes are to be made in a car body, its fittings or equipment, it is natural for the buyer to expect to pay for these changes, and where a change can be made on this understanding it is an indication of good business judgment on the part of the dealer. As already stated, there will be more of this merchandising next year than there has been this year, and it will be up to the manufacturers to co-operate with the dealers in training them along these merchandising lines, so as to get the maximum results out of the selling end of the business.

Low-Priced Cars Also.

With low-priced cars the merchandising spirit cannot be extensively used, the profit on the finished car is too small, and with these cars it is imperative that they be turned out in big quantities in order to be sold at the low rate. But in the low-priced field, when selling becomes more of a science, options on color of the body and the color of the upholstery will be given in order to make sales. Up to the present the demand for these cars has been so great that merchandising has not been necessary, but when the demand diminishes it will be necessary to give options that are not now listed. It will not be surprising to also find many changes made in the body equipment at the dictates of the buyer, but which changes will have to be paid for by the buyer. The buyer cannot expect extras without paying for them in this field more than in the high-priced field. At present options in tires are not given on the low-priced cars on the ground that the car builder buys the tires in very large quantities and so gets them at reduced rates, rates which he could not buy them at if purchasing in smaller quantities from half a dozen or more tire manufacturers. The same applies to the lamp equipment, the horn equipment and the speedometer equipment. When the time comes that it will be necessary to introduce the merchandising spirit into the sale of medium-priced cars it will be certain that the makers will be ready to handle the question, but it will also be true that these makers will have to take hold of many of these dealers and educate them in the art of merchandising cars. Merchandising does not mean price-cutting, it is entirely opposed to this, and so must sooner or later become a legitimate portion of the industry as it has become a part of many of the staple industries of the present day.—Motor Age.

Auto Dont's

From The Automobile

Don't manifest too much about the quality of your neighbor's automobile; if you want to ride in a tonneau, get one of your own.

Don't inflict your exalted inspirations upon the agent from whom you hope to get a good automobile; he may not be selling that kind.

Don't ask the repairman to crystallize your dreams when you take your car to him to have it fixed; the bill will be high enough if you permit him to do the necessary work.

Don't display your generous compassion at the cost of a nickel to you when you approach a beggar on the street, and make a terrible noise when you get your car repaired if the cost of the work is as much as 10 cents.

Don't make a religion out of driving an automobile the worse way to the detriment of the car, and the annoyance of others who may have a right to be on the highway.

Don't expose your ignorance to the repairman with your car, or he will capitalize it for all it is worth.

Don't try to do so much with the hands that you are liable to forget that the Creator gave you a head.

Don't buy the farmer who says that good ground, the best breed and the best feed will produce the crop that pays—automobiles are in the same category.

Don't misdirect energy, you will be in the predicament of the men who live in New York and go to Washington to tell 'em how to build good roads.

Don't fight fire without first splitting it into wings, then fight each wing separately.

Don't fail to observe that the world is full of a number of things—some of them are gleefully sporting a disguise.

Don't empty you wallet in the consolidation of your happiness with a decrepit second-hand automobile.

Don't capitulate before the magic word "imported"; the device might not be any worse were it made in America.

Don't lay in a store of liking for what are known as "potent phrases"; a spade is a spade.

Don't be of the tribe that follows the lead; follow the bent of sense and discrimination instead.

Don't go in for grotesque colors for your automobile—art is tame.

Don't despair because there seemed to be so many big men in the long ago; they had very little competition; luster is a comparative condition.

A GOOD BOAT RUN.

John G. Robertson, president of the Marine Construction Company, left Toronto one day last week at 11 a. m. with a new 33-foot boat, equipped with a 35 to 45 horsepower Sterling engine. He made a record run to Trenton, arriving at 5 a. m. the same day on their way to Kingston, that is, six hours for 152 miles. Such good time as this speaks volumes for the power and efficiency of the Sterling engine and also for the design of the boat itself. Toronto motor boatists will no doubt be interested in this run.

USE OF POWER HAULING IN BUILDING OF ROADS

Feasibility of Power Traction for This Work Demonstrated in United States

The availability of steam or gasoline traction engines or road rollers for use as power in hauling road machines for grading and scraping is coming to be very generally recognized thruout the State of New York. The feasibility of the use of power tractors was demonstrated in several towns of the state a considerable number of years ago. In one town in particular in which a steam roller has been used for power for the longest term of which we have any accurate record, this roller has been used for sixteen years during which time the expense for labor of horses as power has been so insignificant as to be a negligible quantity, and for several years last past no horses at all have been used, but a second machine has been purchased and that town now uses two steam rollers for tractive purposes to the entire exclusion of horses, and at this time a little more than one-third of all the towns in the state are equipped with power tractors of some kind. By their use road machine work is done much more cheaply, thus resulting in a considerable saving of money, or, where an equal amount of money is expended as was formerly done, a correspondingly greater amount of road is worked.

use would be one oif the best in this

In addition to the economy of their use the possession of one of these machines by a town, renders the town superintendent comparatively independent as regards the hire of teams, and in localities where team labor is scarce or where team owners by reason of scarcity are inclined to advance prices or "soldier" on the job, being in possession of steam power relieves the town superintendent entirely of this embarrassment.—From the annual report of the New York State Highway Commission.

Warren Victories

If any one is in doubt as to the value of racing and other endurance events to an automobile manufacturer, it would do him good to have his doubts dispelled by sitting behind the desk of Geo. D. Wilson, sales manager of the Warren Motor Car Company, Detroit.

Two Warren "30" cars, driven by practically unknown drivers, have, within the past month, been victorious in three out of four contests entered and have established new world's records for 5 and 10 miles on a straightaway course.

Just three days later than the events cited above a Warren "30" stock car at Los Angeles established a world's record in the famous 24-hour race, covering 1,167 miles in the 24 hours, or doing better than 48½ miles an hour for 24 hours consecutively without a single adjustment of the motor or even changing the tires.

These three victories coming in rapid succession and following right behind the Warren's splendid showing at the Mardi Gras Festival in New Orleans, where the Warren cars carried off both first and second honors in the hour race in open contests with many cars of higher price and higher power—make Warren owners all over the country feel extremely jubilant.

In view of the victories won, telegrams and letters of congratulation have been pouring in from all over the country, and Warren dealers and Warren owners everywhere feel a thrill of pride every time they see a Warren car. The best of it all is—that everybody knows that the winning Warren cars were genuine stock cars and not especially built racers, and therefore every other Warren is an exact duplicate of the record-holders.

British Exports Increase.—The United Kingdom exported motor cars, chassis and parts during January and February of this year to the value of $2,532,171, better by 190 per cent., or $1,659,837, than in January and February of 1909, and 72 per cent., or $1,061,077, in excess for the same two months of 1910.

Get a "Well Dressed" Car---but---don't neglect the engine

You don't Buy an automobile for style, but you want correct design and perfect appointments---perfect dress. The Warren "30" has the correct straight line effect; is symmetrical in appearance, and perfectly proportioned.

The Warren "30" has good looks and good lines—it also has the power, the strength, and the all-around efficiency that assures the efficient, economical service you want.

And, the Warren "30" engine is envied and admired by automobile experts because of its wonderful quietness, its flexibility, its perfect cooling, its durability—it doesn't overheat and "burn up" oil and water.

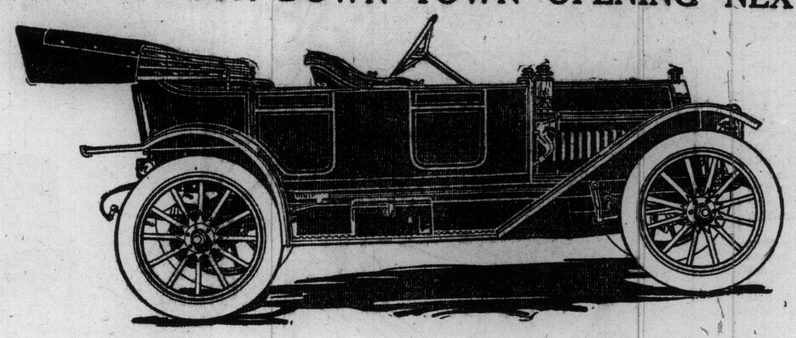
A certain man, accustomed to driving six-cylinder cars, thought no four-cylinder engine could equal the flexibility of a six. He drives a Warren "30" now and says that he never met with greater flexibility or quicker responsiveness to the throttle. This is a point of supreme importance in the selection of a motor car; when you get your car in a tight place it's nice to know you can get it out quick.

Style is essential—but a good engine, good axles, good ignition system are more essential—you get both "dress" and service in a Warren.

We would like to demonstrate—to show you, just how well the Warren "30" can serve you. Phone North 161.

City Agency---E. R. Hurst, St. Clair and Yonge

WATCH FOR OUR DOWN TOWN OPENING NEXT WEEK



The Warren "30" Standard Foredoor Touring Car. Price includes high tension magneto, coil, gas, and oil lamps, 35x4 inch Tires, Top, Windshield and Speedometer. $2050 Fully Equipped

WARREN "30"

ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS:

American Abell Engine & Thresher Co. Limited, Toronto

GLIDDEN RECIPROCITY TOUR PATHFINDERS SEE ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEAR HAVRE DE GRACE, MD. THIS SECTION IS INCLUDED ON THE ROUTE OF THE CONTEST.

FARMERS BUY FORDS

Large Portion of American Agriculturalists Use This Machine.

A lesson in fractions shows something of the gigantic business that has been done by the Ford Motor Company during its eight years of manufacturing automobiles. From the latest statistics on motor cars used in America, it is found that every fifth car sold in America is a Ford; every fourth car in Iowa is a Ford; every third car in Alabama is a Ford; in Nebraska there are two Fords for every other car of any one make. These statistics from Iowa, the great agricultural state, in which the Ford has always led in sales, show that 73 per cent. of the farmers who have bought motor cars, have bought Fords. In 1910 the farmers of Iowa bought slightly more than half of the cars sold in the Hawkeye state.

They are in the market as strongly as ever in 1911, and from present indications, it appears as tho the farmer in Iowa, and likewise in all other states of the Union, will buy a larger percentage of cars than ever before. Bankers and big business men view the attitude of the farmer as one means of forecasting the general business condition of the country. The farmer is in the market strong this year, judging from Ford sales to farmers, as compared with previous seasons.

PIERCE USE WORM DRIVES.

The adoption of the worm drive by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo for its 5-ton truck has stirred up considerable interest in Europe where the worm drive for commercial vehicles has been in use successfully for a decade. In a letter on American conditions in a recent issue of The Commercial Motor, an English publication, this statement occurs.

"The subject of worm drives is now causing quite a flutter here, at least in the technical press, and manufacturers seem to be turning serious attention to the matter. It is likely that next year may see a number of models of various kinds. Naturally this new thing has brought a good deal of criticism, both favorable and otherwise, and it is still regarded by many as impractible in spite of the extent to which it has been employed in England. Oddly enough, the old objection of irreversibility is the one most frequently urged against it and only an ocular demonstration will convince the sceptical that this is a fallacy; as, however, there will be a considerable number of trucks so fitted on the roads in the very near future, this prejudice will speedily pass away and worm gearing will not cause any more excitement than it does in any other places where it has proved itself satisfactory in hard use."

A convention of technical men from all over the United States is being held this week at the Packard factory in Detroit. The purpose of this gathering is to enable experts connected with dealers' establishments to familiarize themselves with the mechanical changes in the 1912 cars.

FINE LIVERY CARS.

In addition to the rapidly increasing number of people who own motor cars there are also a large number who do not care to purchase them but who like very much to ride in them occasionally. This has given rise to the automobile livery. One of the best known of these enterprises is the Toronto Automobile Livery Company. Part of their equipment consists of six magnificent Russell cars, equipped with Silent Knight engines. These cars are all brand new and of the latest model. They of course represent a very large investment, and have all the handsome appearance and finish of a privately owned car. Thus any Torontonian may have the use of a handsome car without being under the necessity of purchasing it. The livery is open day and night. A telephone call, Main 984, will bring one to your door.

THE GOLDEN CROOK CO.
In a Nightmare of Melody, Mirth and Song, in 2 Acts, 4 Scenes
"A TRIP TO THE MOON"
Spontaneous Laughter Always Promptly Forthcoming. Introducing
"Happy Billy Arlington"
The Inimitable Tramp

GAYETY DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
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EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

JOHNSON and BUCKLEY The Two Extremes
MARSHALL and KING International Dancers
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WHIRLS FOUR HARMONISTS Wonderful Singers and Harmonists
EXTRA FEATURE The Greatest Comedy Hit of a Decade
ARLINGTON, JOHNSON and STROUSE In Their Musical Riot, "I'M DE LEADER."
WONDERFUL COSTUMES. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
BIG BEAUTY CHORUS
AS ALLURING AND FASCINATING AS EVER YOU SAW

THE Stage

THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA—
LYMAN HOWE'S TRAVEL FESTIVAL.
PRINCESS—
DARK.
GRAND—
TORONTO ROWING CLUB MINSTRELS.
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
VAUDEVILLE.
STAR—
DARK.
GAYETY—
THE GOLDEN CROOK CO.

Head of Travel Festival Old St. Catharines Boy

S. Max Walkinshaw Has Made Remarkable Success of Howe's Picture Show.

People who have been entertained, instructed, and thrilled by the Lyman H. Howe Travel Festival at the Royal Alexandra have been asking about that organization and their inquiries have revealed a remarkable personality, a Canadian, a former resident of Toronto, and a native of the very nearby.

S. M. Walkinshaw, general manager of the Lyman H. Howe exhibitions, was born in St. Catharines, became an architect in Toronto, studied music and was a leading pianist in New England before he was twenty-five. He jolted the Howe entertainment thru love of travel, created the first music program to enliven moving pictures, became business manager of the Howe Company in a few months, enlarged the plan of travel picture presentation, became general director of the business in a few years and is now a leading figure in the moving picture world.

This briefly tells the story of a success. The people who realize what the Howe organization has become and who know the steps taken to bring to it more than three million patrons annually say some very interesting things about the former St. Catharines man.

"Walkinshaw is a big man," says one who knew him in his youth and who has followed each move in the building of the Howe reputation.

"He works on an average of eighteen hours every day of the year, makes three or four flying trips thru Europe annually to select the subjects that make up the Howe programs, knows almost every good moving picture photographer on both sides of the Atlantic, and keeps his fingers on the pulse of every part of the Howe exhibiting companies."

A few months ago Walkinshaw added another department to Mr. Howe's activities which he also personally directs. A number of moving picture camera men were added to the Howe forces to photograph important news events in United States and Canada. The former Toronto man finds time to operate this news-picture bureau. Any important happening of general interest now finds a Howe photographer on the spot.

Max Walkinshaw will be remembered by the boys of a generation ago in St. Catharines. His mother is an accomplished musician and the boy took to the piano like a duck to water, becoming in a short time one of the best accompanists in the section. But the local field was small and he drifted away, joining Lyman H. Howe's picture show about 8 years ago. Te was in Toronto two weeks ago, after paying a flying visit to his parents at the old home. He had just returned from England, and goes back this week to take charge of the arrangements for photographing the coronation. The editor of The Sunday World, who was a playmate of Max' in the old town, takes this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction of his many friends in St. Catharines and Toronto at his success.

WILLIAM B. HURD.

William B. Hurd who was head boy at Harbord, a young scholar of considerable promise. He is now entering his second year at Manitoba University. At the recent examinations there he showed marked versatility, gaining firsts in English, philosophy, Latin, history, mathematics and chemistry, standing first in the year, and winning two scholarships.

At Shea's This Week

The show at Shea's Theatre this week will be one of the best of the season. Among the special features to be seen are George Lyons and Bob Yosco, the harpist and the singer. This is their first appearance in Toronto. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent have not appeared in Toronto in some time. Their clever act "The Busy Bell Boy" has been brought up to date, and this pair of favorites are appearing to the greatest advantage. Lola Merrill and Frank Otto will appear in their dainty playlet "After the Storm."

Included in this week's show are: Zellah Covington and Rose Wilbur, Maria Rocka and Brother, Will H. Fox and the kinetograph.

The Knowledge of Mistakes

Happy he who reads and appreciates clean writing and yet does not know enough to recognize misstatements. Matter well written is always enjoyable, but it turns sour in the mind directly the critic recognizes a halt, a falter or false statement. Then heigho presto, all is changed. It's the same in life, place your trust in an idol and then suddenly discover a flaw, a serious flaw in that idol, and then how steep the fall from the pedestal. You recover, maybe, and weigh the good qualities against the single flaw and try to reinstate the idol. But you cannot. The perfection of the masterpiece has gone and you find after all you have but worshipped a god of clay. So with the book or the article you read. You enter upon it with avidity, you read in it, all at once there comes an error that you recognize, and the glamor has disappeared. The writer is no longer a hero. He is fallible like yourself. In racing parlance he is a morning glory. So it is with all things in life. It is even better to know and anticipate failings than to worship a god and find it chipped, as so many of us do.

Realities — By Nell Brinkley — The Actress

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As a smitten chap sees her behind the footlights, AND as she dawns on him and his bouquet at the stage door, bigger of foot, colorless, and her flaxen hair strangely turned black. (For you who are natural born peaches, this doesn't stand!)

JEANETTE BUCKLEY At the Gayety

A LINEN SHOWER.

An enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Miss May Finucan, 823 Leslie-street, last Thursday, when a linen shower was given by the members of St. Joseph's Sodality, in honor of the approaching marriage of Miss Mary Naddy to Mr. Patrick O'Reilly of Alberta. A beautifully illuminated address was read by Miss Mary Howorth, after which Miss Naddy was showered with many pretty pieces of linen. Musical selection were given by Miss Margaret Conlin, Miss Teresa Ryan, and Miss Gertrude McDonald. Miss Naddy has been president of the Sodality since its organization, and will be missed very much by everyone to whom she has endeared herself. Among those present were: Misses May Murphy, Annie Finucan, Nellie Holland, Mary Howorth, Vera Redican, Gertrude McDonald, Dora Mahoney, May Finucan, Margaret Murphy, Minnie Reardon, Bertha Kelly, Elizabeth Shaughnessey, Irene Lynch, Frances Redican, Alice Kane, Mary Walke, Sarah Devoy, Edith Passmore, Margaret Conlin, Elizabeth Passmore, Ethel Redican, Alberta Murphy, Teresa Costello, Ida Murphy, Teresa Ryan, Lila Norton, Annie O'Donohoe, Katie Holland, Norah Leigh, Anna McGill, May McGrath, Gertrude Hurley, Melissa Cranley, Ella Norton, Annie Murphy, Mary Vale, Annie Mooney, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Meehan and Mrs. McCloskey.

The following Saturday, Miss Naddy left on the 4.40 train for her future home in the west.

Jacobs and Jermon's "Golden Crook" Co.

Most Successful Attraction on Eastern Wheel Comes to Gayety This Week.

Next Monday the Golden Crook Co., the most successful of all the eastern wheel attractions comes to the Gayety for a week's engagement with its big company of sterling entertainers and the funniest of all tramp comedians, Billy Arlington, who has won tremendous success this season in the role of Uncle Mutt, a character which fits peculiarly this inimitable comedian's versatility. A Trip to the Moon, a two-act musical absurdity furnishes an abundance of humorous situations, hearty laughs and interesting episodes interspersed with many clever specialties, catchy musical numbers and ensembles written especially for this piece, costumes selected from the foremost designers, wonderful scenic and electrical effects, in fact everything that is necessary to a first class offering. Assisting Billy Arlington are Johnson and Buckley offering their ridiculous sketch "The Two Extremes," Jack Strouse in his character song specialty, Marshall and King, international singers and dancers, Harry Morton, a clever eccentric, Daisy Palmer assisting Billy Arlington with her charming voice and mannerisms in one of the funniest of skits entitled A Travesty of Life. The musical singing and burlesque act of Arlington, Johnson and Strouse has won the most remarkable success ever scored in burlesque, the talk of the theatrical world, three-quarters of an hour of continuous laughter with a high grade of entertaining songs and musical selections always promptly forthcoming. As an extra feature the World's Four Harmonists, Moore, Copes, Kane and Hunter, the greatest harmonists before the public to-day. Witness this show with its wonderful set of clever entertainers and big beauty chorus, with their singing, dancing and wonderful specialties. Matinees every day.

Parisian Woman Growing Taller

She is Still, However, a Little Behind Her American Sisters in Height.

PARIS, May 27.—Figures produced at the Academy of Sciences to show that while the Parisienne is growing taller she has not yet caught up to her American sisters—the young ones, at all events.

Certainly the figures produced were ascertained after examining 265 Parisiennes whose ages ranged from twenty-one to fifty-five, but they were fully representative, and the averages are considered of value.

Mme. Marie and MacAuliffe, who are responsible for the figures, say that the Parisienne has increased from 5 feet 6-100 inch to 5 feet 1 23-100 inches. She is taller by almost 1¼ inches than the women of the rest of France.

Three years ago, it was stated, the number of American women, mothers and daughters, were measured, with the result that the average height of the mothers was found to be 5 feet 84-100 inch, and for the daughters 5 feet 2 2-5 inches. American women had thus grown just over 1 1-2 inches in a generation.

The Parisienne of 1911 in height comes between the American mother and the American daughter of 1911. But she is not half an inch taller than the former, and has still to grow before she reaches the contemporary American girl.

NOTICE
See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

Madame Sarah Bernhardt will appear at the Princess Theatre for one performance on the evening of Tuesday week.

* * *

Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Denison Slade, Boston, have been visiting Col. and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, at their new house on the hill.

* * *

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, with their daughters, sailed for England on Friday, the Mayor of Toronto and Mrs. Geary going over on the same boat, also Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Wynne, Mr. Gordon Jones and Miss Petica Geddes. Sir Donald Mann, Mrs. Eaton and a number of others also left for England during the week, and Mr. Norman Perry and Mr. Cochrane are going over shortly.

* * *

Miss Ruby Ramsay, who is the guest of Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Miss Enid Campbell, Mrs. Case's guest, and Miss Enid Hendrie, Hamilton, who is at the Queen's with her parents, were three of the best dressed visitors noticed at the races last week. Mr. and Mrs. Paget of North Hants, England, who were also at the Queen's were out every day, Mrs. Paget wearing a series of becoming and fashionable gowns. Mrs. Riggs of Niagara, accompanied by her friends, Miss Goodhue of Cincinnati, was in town for the first couple of days. Miss Marie Flynn, the former Toronto girl, who is playing in Madame Sherry, was out everyday accompanied by her mother and Miss Ramsay. Mrs. Charles Kingsmill was with Mrs. Beardmore for the races, and Mrs. Jack Osler, Bronte, and Mrs. Harty, Kingston, stayed with their mother, Mrs. J. K. Kerr for the week.

* * *

Sir Montagu Allen, Montreal, was at the Prince George, also Mr. Jack Harty of Kingston, and Mrs. Elbert Marty of Kingston, and Mr. Elbert Edward for the week. Mrs. Timmermann, Montreal, was Mrs. Hilbert's guest on Huron-street. Miss Moore, Petrolia, Mrs. McLaren of Ottawa, and Mrs. Howen, Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. C. C. Cummings, and accompanied her to the races on Victoria Day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas of Buffalo and Niagara, were in town last week seeing Mrs. Geary before her departure for England, whence she is returning in July and going to Niagara for the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Cawthra and her daughter are on their way home from England. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Elwood Moore are sailing for home on June 1, Mrs. Reynolds' sister, Mrs. J. L. Watt, and Mr. Watt, just returning from abroad in time for the races. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hope of Montreal, and their daughter, have sailed for Canada by the Empress of Ireland.

* * *

The girls of Sigma Rho Sorority would like to announce that after paying all expenses connected with the presentation of the play, "Three Girls from School," they cleared over seventy dollars for the Social Service Club, which has been organized here to aid poor convalescents who have no positions on coming out of the hospital.

SOCIETY AT THE WOODBINE.

WEDDING NOTICES

GREENWOOD—SPENCER.

In the Church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, England, the marriage of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., to Miss Margery Spencer, daughter of Mr. Walter Spencer, Townhope Court, Herefordshire, was celebrated on Tuesday before a large assemblage including many Canadians. The aisle was lined with a squadron of King Edward's Horse, of which Mr. Greenwood is captain, and the service was fully choral; the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, rector, and the Rev. Herbert Attull of Digswell, with the Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., officiating. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a beautiful gown of white brocaded satin, veiled in pearl-embroidered chiffon; her veil was of exquisite Sicilian lace, a gift from the bridegroom, arranged over a coronal of orange blossoms and white heather, the bouquet being of white roses and maple leaves. The bridesmaids were Miss Olive Spencer, the Misses Margery and Gladys Greenwood, Miss Harrison (Staffordshire) and Miss Margaret Sale of New Zealand, wearing dresses of cream satin and lace, large cream straw hats with pink plumes, and bouquets of pink carnations and maple leaves tied to tall white staves; they wore pink enamel pendants, given by the groom. The best man was Sir H. Verney, Bart. M.P., Clayton Hall, Bucks. After the ceremony a reception was held and later Mr. and Mrs. Hamar Greenwood left for France, the going-away dress being of grey satin, veiled in grey ninon, embroidered with steel and plumed hat of petunia straw. They will be at St. James' Court, Buckinghom Gate, during the coronation festivities, and will come to Canada for a visit later in the year. Many beautiful gifts were received from notable people; and a number of prominent Canadians were present. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Strathcona among them; Mr. William Hamar Greenwood and Mr. F. Burr Mosure going from Whitby, Ont., the bridegroom's native town for the occasion.

LLOYD—BEATTY.

The marriage of Miss Susie Margaret Beatty, daughter of Mrs. E. Beatty, Westminster-avenue, to Mr. Frank E. Lloyd, son of the late Rev. Hoyes Lloyd, Toronto, took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Eagan on Tuesday afternoon in Delaware-avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Agar, pastor of High Park Methodist Church. Miss Helen Elliott played the wedding march. The bride was wearing a graceful gown of white satin inserted with heavy silk Cluny lace, and Brussels net. Miss Edna Dingman attended as bridesmaid, in cream crepe de chine and black picture hat. The flower girl, Miss Elma Eagen, was wearing a frock of lawn and lace. Mr. H. Llyod, B. A., nephew of the bridegroom, was the best man. Mrs. Eagen held a reception after the ceremony, when she was wearing a very handsome gown of black lace and white plumed hat. Mrs. Beatty, who received with her, was in black satin veiled with marquisette, a black hat and carrying mauve orchids. Later the bride and bridegroom left for New York, Mrs. Lloyd travelling in a green tailor-made, with hat of tegal straw trimmed with green.

HAMILTON—SMITH.

The marriage took place quietly in St. George's Church at noon on Tuesday of Miss Beatrice (Bee) Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith of Toronto to Mr. Leroy Hamilton, of Winnipeg, formerly of Toronto, youngest son of the late Rev. Christopher Hamilton. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left for their future home in Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Bagley.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF RACE WEEK.

The entertainments of the past week have included a number of smart dinners and suppers at the York Club and the different hotels, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas and Mrs. C. A. Moss being among those entertaining at the club. Mrs. Beardmore, College-street, who had her daughter, Mrs. Charles Kingsmill of Ottawa, with her for the races, gave a dinner on Monday evening for some of the vice-regal staff, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan gave a dinner the following evening at the Prince George. The smartest entertainment of the week was given on the evening of the holiday by the officers at Stanley Barracks, who gave a large dinner followed by a dance, their guests including the two Ladies Grey and most of the younger married set. Mr. and Mrs. E. Strachan Johnston entertained at two dinners during the week.

Piles, Fistula, etc. successfully treated without an operation. Write for free booklet and references, Dr. Hawke, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. 37

Women and the Races

By MARGARET BELL

Are Toronto women good sports? Well rather. Watch them anywhere, on the turf particularly, and you will see for yourself. Not a few gorgeous gowns and much-plumed hats found their way thru the crowd, to the pari-mutuels, all week, and hopefully deposited their little twos and fives, and carried back a precious bit of cardboard, a delicious bit of excitement for the next race.

It was King's Plate day. Away across the green sward, the sun sent down little, undulating heat waves, which made everyone look more longingly toward the shimmering green of the lake which gleamed and glistened like a fairy thing beyond some ancient paradise. Not that you would ever associate a race-track with the aforementioned place of abode, especially if the machine happened to hand you out the wrong card. It was everything one could wish for, on King's Plate day. And the gowns were there, more beautiful than ever, and a perfect crop of gorgeous sunshades seemed to spring up from somewhere and dot the green at periodical distances. Truly it was the day of the society queen, and her court was never more brilliant. The maize satins and blue ninons blended prettily with the grey tailor-mades and raspberry chiffons. Ay, truly, the society editors had a grand day, and innumerable were the epithets that came out in the papers. What a veritable brainful of Websterisms must pop up at the beck and call of the social editor's pen! And if ever these little bits of fluency had an opportunity to pop, it was on this greatest of all days, of the greatest of all spring social events. Mrs. Doolittle must certainly have been flattered to read, the following day, as she sipped her morning coffee in bed, that she had appeared in the precise gown that she despised so much, on Mrs. Hightone. And what of poor dear Mrs. Dashleigh, who had planned and planned, for months, even going so far as to risk her morning after-breakfast nap, to answer her modiste's telephone call, how must the news have affected her, when she read, on her way to early communion, that she was seen strolling around the lawn with Miss Flighty's fiance Truly, this world which is ruled over by the stern goddess conventionality is a cruel world in which to dwell. For who knows, perhaps the lorgnette of public opinion may be levelled directly at the page or train bearer of the goddess herself

Conversation hummed merrily, and excitement mounted up to the hills, as two o'clock came tripping along, without any vice-regal party following the trip. There began to be a little spurt of anxiety among the plumes which waved, the handkerchiefs which flickered to and fro. A group of women most interested in the pari-mutuels clutched their bits of pasteboard in nervous anticipation of some calamity. A marked uneasiness fluttered in amongst the mauve burnous and pale blue ninon de soie, even the few pink linens bordering the group of ashes of pansies and veiled cerises. The half-dozen who had wagered their last fives felt an uncanny desire to rush down thru the ranks of cigar smoke and demand their precious bit of crispnesses. It must be a hoodoo, the vice-regal box looked forlorn, the jockeys were uneasy, and the heat was most inconsiderate. Away over the green, the old lake seemed to be laughing at them in their distress, and the tiny heat waves which danced and pranced seemed to mock them in their impatience. Fans fluttered, diminutive feet beat a feminine tattoo on the stand, and things were almost bubbling over. The flags fluttered expectantly, and the hum among the men below was exasperating. Why were men made of such stuff as to be perfectly at ease with a stubby bit of weed between their lips? For fifteen interminable minutes it was like this. It seemed like fifteen hundred. The interest of the brown stretch of turf had failed to hold, it was the sight of imposing aristocracy that was needed to put the finale on the introduction to the day. How the eternal bit of dust drops up, now and then, and evinces itself in our desires! How we will be forever catering to the things which are spelled with a capital letter, and which call for obeisance of the lowly, and courtuous consideration of the upper crust.

And then, when the fifteen minutes had dwindled away, someone sent the word that the Piece de Resistance had come, with riders as crimson as the streaming faces of the pari-mutuel men, and the whole party all aglow with anticipation of an interesting afternoon. Instantly, things began to become interesting again, there was a perceptible stir among the ceil bleus and cerise francaises on the stand, and glasses were raised in gloating, feminine curiosity. Oh, how infinitely interesting is a race-horse, when there is really something worth looking at! There was not a waving plume in all the stand, which did not wave a tiny bit more, as the stately American Beauties were graciously accepted by one of the most gracious of women. There was not a daughter of Eve present who did not feel a slight pang of envy, as she realized that all the fivers or twentys she could pile up on all the four walls of Toronto could not purchase for her the most-to-be-desired of all attributes, the unapproachable distinction of "to the manor born." Mrs. Dashleigh could whisper confidingly to her neighbor Mrs. Hightone, that she had a perfectly dear recollection of the countess, one time she met her at a garden party at Lord Lighthead's, and Mrs. Hightone, in turn, could reply that she and the dear lady had a most charming little talk on the best way to prevent measles among felines, but both of them, poor souls, would heave a sigh of longing, as they looked toward the vice-regal box, and saw there the only bit of social prestige which cannot be bought with "wholesale only" dollars.

And then the race was on. The spirit of the thing came right into the social veins, and rushed up and down their excitement tracks, till there was nothing in sight but a gleaming desire to urge on the stake favorite, and grasp a handful of crisp new bills, newly earned. For a time, the brilliant plumage was forgotten, the gorgeous ninons, and social editors.

One woman, more enthusiastic than the rest around her, leaned far forward in her seat, and coaxingly urged on her "dear Jane." Evidently her whole season's supply of bridge debts depended on that race. She applied her diminutive lace square to her face, several times, and even forgot her vanity bag, which was such an imposing adjunct to her costume. Farther and farther forward she leaned, more pleadingly came the entreaties to darling Jane. As Jane seemed to lag behind, her affection increased. It is always the way. The most spoiled children are the ones who came out farthest behind, who stumble and fall, and prove the hugest of disappointments. But when Powderman gave a a gallant spurt, and threatened to outdistance them all, the enthusiastic bettor's chagrin knew no bounds. She called entreatingly to her dearest Jane, and muttered something about this "Powderman, wish he'd blow himself up," and continued her vociferating. Faster and faster flew St. Bass, greater grew the excitement, more prodigious grew the lumps of pure enjoyment which came up and threatened to choke the whole assemblage of brilliant pinks and blues and ashes of tulips. When poor, dear Jane finally put in an appearance in third place, her disappointed backer fell limp in her seat, a figure of inanimate enthusiasm, blinded by the vision of upheaving bridge debts, and the loss of another precious fiver. Truly, Toronto women are the best possible losers and the most charming winners in the whole sporting world. The rhythmical beat of the 48th Highlanders, the hum hum of the conversation all around, the very spirit of comeraderie which infussed the whole place, tended to assuage the wound in the enthusiastic bettor's race conscience, and she was soon mingling her laughter with the ripples which exuded from the nattiers and Helen pinks, on each side of her. How wonderful the effect of a few feminine comments on the feminine spirit!

A group of neatly dressed women and girls, most of them evidently nurses, stood chatting on the lawn. St. Bass had been proclaimed monarch of the turf, the exultant Giddings had received the bit of plate, and everyone welcomed the respite. The pari-mutuels had a wonderful attraction for these maidens. Each one regretted the fact that she had not risked a little, each one who had risked a little, regretted the fact that she had not dared a little more.

"Now, if my old man would only hand over my next week's cheque in advance, I'd play those pari-mutuels every day," remarked one. She toyed with her pretty Dresden parasol.

"Well, I'm on night duty now, and don't feel much like exerting my brain in the day time," yawned another. Which was very obvious.

"See, it pays to be a real sport anyway. I have forty cents to the good on St. Bass. That will pay for two blouses and two thirds, at the laundry."

"Or four sodas after the races," suggested another.

One trim little girl wearing a white repp suit, who had not voiced her opinion, now spoke up.

"I would suggest that you invest it in La Rose. See how it paid you to be a real sport here."

But the next race was on, and they strolled back to their places.

Yes,' 'tis a gala time for the society folk, the race season of the year and now that it is over Toronto's beautiful homes will assume a sombre air, and the parasols which made brilliant the green sward and the gorgeous gowns which adorned the stand, will betake themselves to the recesses of several attic-hued trunks, to lie across the continent.

Society at the Capital

Those of Ottawa's elite who have not made arrangements to spend the summer in England—a large number of whom have already sailed—are now preparing for their usual hot weather outings. Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour will as usual spend the summer at their pretty cottage in Chelsea, leaving town early in June. Mrs. Lenox Smith and family will leave in a couple of weeks for Cacouna; Col. and Mrs. Percy Sherwood will leave shortly for their summer residence at Blue Sea Lake where also the Archbishop of Ottawa, Mrs Hamilton and family will go in a short time, as well as Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Scott and family, Mrs. Dale Harris and her young people, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Keefer the latter of whom will occupy the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keefer who are still abroad. Mrs. A. Z. Palmer and Miss Ethel Palmer will occupy their cottage at Fernbank as usual.

Miss Ethel Hamilton who has been abroad for the past few months is expected to arrive by the "Megantic" on May 27 and will be accompanied by Miss Tudor Montizambert who has also been travelling on the continent. Miss Mary Hamilton is expected to arrive from New York shortly and both she and Miss Hamilton will join the family at Blue Sea Lake later.

Miss Bee Blakeney is sailing on June 2 by the Empress of Ireland to join Mrs. and the Misses Roberts-Allan in London, England, and will be their guest for the summer months.

Mrs. Fred Carling entertained at a charming luncheon recently when her guests were Madame Rodolphe Lemieux, Mrs. A. B. Broderick, Mrs. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Hugh McLachlin, Mrs. Louis K. Jones, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mrs. Archibald Parker, Mrs. T. Cameron Bate and Miss Mary Gordon.

Owing to the adjournment of parliament on Friday of last week there has been a general exodus of senators and members to their respective summer homes. Nearly all the cabinet ministers have also left town. Hon. G. P. and Mrs. Graham have returned to Brockville, Hon Wm. and Mrs. Templeman have left for Vancouver, Sir Richard and Lady and the Misses Cartwright will leave on June 7 for their summer home "The Maples" in Kingston, and Hon. Frank Oliver has left for the west where he will remain for several weeks.

Mr. Hays Hammond of Washington, special ambassador from the United States spent a day in town last week as the guest of His Excellency the governor-general.

Professor and Mrs. Louden of Toronto have been the guests of Prof. and Mrs. S. Maclean during the meeting of the Royal Society here. They returned to Toronto early in the week.

Miss Blanche Miles of Toronto who has been the guest of Mrs. Louis Coutlee left for home recently.

Mrs. Dale Harris was the hostess of a large tea one afternoon recently when a large number of Ottawa's prominent hostesses were her guests.

Col. Thacker has left for Halifax where in future he will reside.

Miss Haggarty of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. Tom Keefer at Elmwood, Rockliffe.

A charming dinner was given at the Golf Club one evening last week in honor of several of the visiting members of the Royal Society among whom were Professor Mackenzie, Prof., McCallum, Prof. Leith of Toronto, Mr. Warren Soper, Miss Mee, Mrs. Britton Francis, Mrs. S. J. MacLean and Miss Macleod Clarke.

Prof. and Mrs. Adam Shortt expect to sail for England during June and will spend the summer abroad.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The marriage of Miss Alice Shaughnessy, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy, to Mr. H. Wyndham Beauclerk, will take place at the summer house of Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy at St. Andrew's, N.B., on Saturday, June the third.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Norman Gzowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gzowski, Clovelly, Toronto, and grandson of the late Sir Casimir Gzowski, A. D. C. to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, to Miss Marguerite Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor of Winnipeg, will take place quietly in London, England, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on Thursday, June 1. The bride and groom will go to Norway for a visit, afterwards sailing for Canada, and will be in Toronto for part of the summer.

* * *

Judge and Mrs. Hewson, Gore Bay, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Edith, to Mr. Donald M. Kydd of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portland, Oregon. The wedding will take place in Trinity Church, Barrie, on Wednesday, June 14.

* * *

Mrs. C. H. Porter, Markham-street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Vivian, to Mr. George MacLeod, Vancouver, formerly of Toronto. The marriage will take place about the middle of June.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Josephine Harrison to Mr. C. F. Brierly is announced to take place very quietly on May 31.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hyatt, 10 Alganquin-avenue, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Florence Evelyn, to Mr. F. Stanley Redfern, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Redfern, 425 Brunswick-avenue, Toronto. The wedding will take place very quietly on June 7.

* * *

Rev. C. J. Dobson and Mrs. Dobson (Aurora) announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline May, to Mr. Albert E. Shaw, Toronto. The marriage will take place early in June.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Violet Grant, daughter of Col. Grant, Hamilton, to Mr. Wilfrid Clare White, youngest son of the late Canon White, Kingston, and Mrs. G. W. White, Ottawa, will take place in Hamilton on June 28.

* * *

Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Henry Bedell Crane, Newark, New Jersey, for the marriage of her only daughter, Ida May, to Mr. Norman B. Banks, Toronto. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, the 7th of June, in Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Kathleen Maclaren, daughter of the late Mrs. J. B. Maclaren, Toronto, to Mr. O. Stanley Johnston, son of Mr. Roden Johnston, M.P.S.I., Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fawcett announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Eleanor, to Mr. Frank Aubrey Danks, civil engineer, of Penticton, B.C. The wedding will take place on June 1.

* * *

Mrs. K. Doughty, Beatrice-street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Warren Grant Caldwell, Toronto. The marriage will take place in June.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Alice Maud, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Douglass Scott and Mrs. Scott, Spadina-avenue, to the Rev. T. A. Symington, M.A., Beaverton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Symington, Port Dover. The wedding will take place quietly early in June.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Macarthur, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Macarthur, London, Ont., to Mr. W. G. Paterson. The marriage will take place in June.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Warren have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Bertha Kathleen Ince, to Capt. Paul Soumande Benoit, Royal Canadian Engineers, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, at 2.30 o'clock, at 94 Prince Arthur-avenue, the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Ince.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Petch, Aurora, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Gladys Marjorie, to Mr. Benjamin S. Andrews, Winnipeg. The marriage is to take place early in June.

* * *

The engagement is announced in Montreal of Miss Edna Margaret Nelles, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Widmer Nelles, to Mr. Herbert Rutherford Kirkpatrick, Montreal, formerly of Kingston.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. J. Foy has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Florence Elizabeth, to Mr. Reginald Alexander Kelly, on Thursday, June 8, at 10 o'clock, in St. Basil's Church, and afterwards at 29 St. Joseph-street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. McKenna announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel May, to Mr. Wilson M. Tackaberry. The marriage will take place in June.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stain of Quebec, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Mae, to Rev. Walter S. G. Bunberg of Quebec Cathedral, only son of Rev. Shirley Bunberg of Fyfield, Essex, England. The marriage will take place on Tuesday, May 30.

MASSAGE

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is always satisfied and assured that her costume is complete when she has one of

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Gloves in the newest shades
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Ladies' Silk Hosiery a specialty.

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Activity in Real Estate and Building

More Office Space

The Home Life Building is in the hands of an architect with a view of greatly enlarging and improving this fine office building at Adelaide and Victoria-streets. In its present condition the top storey is practically waste space, owing to its peculiar formation and poor lighting; having been sacrificed for an exterior architectural effect. The building at present contains 118 offices, and with the contemplated addition of three more storeys would be placed among the large office buildings of the city. The present building was erected 18 years ago, having a frontage of 55 feet on Adelaide and 125 feet on Victora. It has always been considered one of the finest office buildings in the city from an architectural standpoint.

Activity in Real Estate

This year the real estate market of Toronto appears to be in a more flourishing condition than for some time past. The demand is also for the better class of houses. Take any section of the city, the York Loam for instance, even up to six months ago, houses selling at over $5,500 were going slowly and indeed very few were being sold at anything over that figure. This spring the conditions have considerably changed. Not only is there a strong demand for houses of all kinds, but especially the more expensive ones, ranging from $5,500 to $7,500 and some considerably higher, are being rapidly picked up; houses that were on the market last year, without much demand, while this year even at advanced prices they are going rapidly. A great many of the houses are being sold for cash, which goes to show there is much money being invested in real estate. With so many new buildings, one would naturally expect rents to be reduced, especially in the older houses, but such is not the case. If you have been so unfortunate as to have to move you would have readily found this out much to your inconvenience. This year we find that instead of people buying houses with $200 or $300 down, the limit is from $500 to $1,000, and in a great many cases all cash. The prospect looks bright for the future. The price of houses must necessarily advance on account of the ever-increasing prices for vacant land. There are very few lots within the city limits for sale at less than $25 or $30 per foot, so that when even a six-roomed house is erected, the price must be well up to the $3,000 mark. It will not be long before cheap houses will be a thing of the past in Toronto.

Real Estate Conditions at the Island

This much talked of part of the city, owing to the intake problem, is causing considerable worry among property owners at Centre Island. Since the closing of Long Pond and other boating locations, the price of properties and rentals in that vicinity has depreciated in a somewhat alarming degree. A house that cost over $11,000 to build, has been sold for $7,000. As regards rents the demand is very slow even at a reduced rate. In some cases where the houses had been rented for the season the parties upon finding the real condition of affairs, would not remain for the summer and demanded the return of their deposits. The World is informed on good authority, that the present conditions of affairs at Centre Island in real estate matters is the worst in the last 27 years. At Hanlans it is quite different, conditions being even improved over last year.

Good Demand for Houses at the Beaches

At this season of the year when people are thinking of summer resorts and lake breezes it is only natural that the Beaches should share in the benefits. As a consequence there is considerable activity in real estate in this locality. More than the usual number of houses having recently changed hands.

The Grasett property was recently sold by Wm. Cook to a client of Walter H. Williams for $105,650. The property contains 42 26-100 acres situated on the Kingston-road just inside the city limits. The block has a frontage of over 900 feet on the Kingston-road and 750 feet on Gerrard. The south seventeen acres has been sub-divided into 104 50-foot building lots, all of which have already been sold largely to a syndicate of Toronto and Peterboro people, who intend to extend the streets, Scarboro-road, Kingswood-road and Bingham-avenue thru the property. They are also putting in cement walks and other improvements. The north portion of the property contains one of the finest gravel beds in or around Toronto.

Who Hammond Is

John Hays Hammond, the special ambassador of the United States at the coronation, has certainly had a diversified career. His appointment has given rise to by no means friendly criticism on this side of the Atlantic. He owes the position entirely to his old college friend, President Taft. Thru his employers, the Guggenheims, Mr. Hammond has contributed immense sums to the Republican party funds. He is reputed to be the ablest mining engineer in the world, and earned the unprecedented salary of half a million dollars a year from his old employers. Mr. Hammond is perhaps better known to the people of this country as a South African magnate, a financial associate of Barney Barnato and Cecil Rhodes, and one of the leaders of the Jameson Raid who was condemned to death and afterwards pardoned. His appointment as special American representative at the English court has certainly given umbrage to a big body of intellectual opinion in the United States.

Truly Remarkable.

"Quite a remarkable thing happened at the banquet last night."

"Did somebody tell a story that was new?"

"No, the stories were all old, but one of the speakers who said he had nothing to say, sat down immediately after saying it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Democratic Ideals of Victor Hugo

By HENRY LEWIS

Among the writers of the nineteenth century Victor Hugo stands pre-eminent as a champion of democratic ideals. He stood for peace and fraternity, for even-handed justice at home and international concord abroad. He battled for freedom of thought and intellectual hospitality. His mind swept the horizon of civilization from its dawn, and fraternized with the luminous spirits of all ages. He was chief among the apostles of free institutions and popular government, who believed in making justice, freedom and fraternity the divine trinity which since the dawn of the epoch of the people has been the ever present, haunting, luminous ideal of all friends of liberty, the throbbing, life-giving heart of democracy.

Because of his breadth of vision, because of his intellectual hospitality, because of his affinity for the greatest and best of all ages, because of his love for the people, his broad and deathless humanism, his passion for justice, his fidelity to democracy,—a fidelity that chose exile rather than be false to the cause of the working classes—Victor Hugo is one of the greatest intellectual powers of his age, and his writings are one of the mightiest springs of democratic inspiration.

At a time when the dilletante and ease-loving poets and artists were courting the favor of the throne, aristocracy and wealth by prating about are for art's sake, and sneering at those who contended that the supreme mission of art was to further justice and the happiness of the people, Victor Hugo become the august voice of civilization, the prophet of progress, denouncing the prophets of Baal, and insisting that the true mission of art was utility—the forwarding of the interests of all the units that maintain the social organism by their labor.

"Art for art's sake" he exclaims, "may be very fine, but art for progress is finer still. To dream of castles in Spain is well; to dream of Utopia is better. Ah! you must think? Then think of making man better."

Victor Hugo, tho strongly opposed to a socialism that might degenerate into a despotic bureaucracy, was not afraid of the word Socialism, even tho in his time the word was used by reactionaries to discredit all who favored democratic measures. He believed in making the happiness and well being of all the people the supreme end of government, and thus we find him saying:

"The transformation of the crowd into the people,—profound task! It is to this labor that the men called Socialists have devoted themselves during the last forty years. A certain hatred of Socialism, very blind, but very general, has raged for a considerable time, and is still raging most bitterly among the influential classes. But let it not be forgotten that true Socialism has for its end the elevation of the masses to civic dignity, and that therefore, its principal care is for moral and intellectual cultivation."

Few thinkers fifty years ago appreciated so truly as did Victor Hugo the fact that democracy must be progressive, or die; that it must make the happiness, development and prosperity of all the people its chief mission, or its soul would take wings, leaving only a dead body, to be seized upon by plutocratic interests to further selfish ends. He knew that "equality of opportunity and of rights" must be made a reality, instead of merely a theory or ideal, or democracy would fail to fulfil her pledge to humanity; and he knew that moral idealism and not the materialism of the market must be the mainspring of government that should meet the requirements of advancing civilization.

The White Woman's Burden.

Of course men have a lot of small worries, but they don't have to carry a chamois-skin and a little satchel around with them wherever they go.—Galveston News.

Many people leave home in winter because they cannot keep the house warm enough. Drafts, over-heating, blasts of cold air make many homes uncomfortable.

Investigate the modern method of Hot Water Heating. That is the ideal way if you use the right boiler. We claim that *ours* will save you from one to six tons on your coal bill, according to size of boiler. We have good reasons for this claim—one is the *firepot* with its sloping walls, a marvellous store for Heat—Energy. Very little goes up in smoke. The fire will last, and so will the coal.

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is the practical application of the best system—Hot Water Heating.

Again we point with pride to the marvellous Heat-Conserver, the *Oxford Economizer*. Given free with every Boiler. This is our patent device, and can be used with the Gurney-Oxford *Boiler only*. With this the heat is controlled by raising or lowering the handle. It saves coal, save time, and the fear that the fire will go out. One filling has lasted three days in mild weather

Write for our book which tells how to have summer temperature all winter in your home.

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500 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

SPRINGFIELD

Winnipeg's Most Important Manufacturing Suburb

UNDER THE SHADOW OF

Grand Trunk Pacific's

Greatest Shops, Employing 6000 Men---Weekly Pay Roll More Than $100,000

The Largest Concentrated Railway Shops of Canada Are Located Opposite the New Station of Springfield on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Six Miles East of Winnipeg, Costing Seven Million Dollars.

SPRINGFIELD

Winnipeg's Leading Factory Suburb

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company spending $7,000,000 on its Shops opposite Springfield—will employ from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Other industries sure to come and a population of 20,000 to 25,000 is predicted.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company is expending $7,000,000 on its new shops opposite Springfield, a suburb of Winnipeg. These shops will be completed this year, and will employ at the start 2,000 to 3,000 men, which will be increased to 5,000 to 6,000. This would mean a population of 20,000 to 25,000. That these shops will form the nucleus of an important manufacturing suburb there is no doubt. The Grand Trunk Pacific selected the site for its shops because of the many advantages which it offered. It is convenient to Winnipeg—about six miles from the heart of the city—yet far enough away to insure plenty of room for expansion and afford freedom from the densely populated districts. The surrounding territory is admirably adapted to residence purposes, affording homes for the thousands of employes within a few minutes' walk of the shops. Artesian wells supply an abundance of good water, and the Red River affords facilities for an excellent system of drainage.

Work on the Grand Trunk Pacific shops was begun in the fall of 1909. Much progress was made during 1910, and most of the buildings are now completed. It is expected that the shops will be in operation before the close of 1911. These will be not only the largest railroad shops in Canada, but the most modern in construction and equipment. The planning and construction of these shops was carried out with that thoroughness of detail and high quality of material and workmanship which has characterized the building and equipment of Canada's leading transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific. When these shops are completed the principal construction and repair work for the entire Grand Trunk Pacific System will be done there, only emergency repair work being done at the other shops. Here locomotives, cars and coaches will be built and rolling stock of all descriptions overhauled and rebuilt. As the system expands and its traffic increases, the force of employes at the shops will have to be increased. It is easy to see why it is predicted that these shops, together with the other manufacturing industries that will cluster around them, will support a population of 20,000 to 25,000 souls. To provide homes for these, to accommodate trades and business enterprises, will require every available foot of ground within a radius of at least two miles of the shops. **This will mean high prices for all the desirable building sites within easy walking distance of the shops.**

WINNIPEG TO REACH THE MILLION MARK

Prediction of J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, and the "New York Commercial," as to the future Metropolis of Canada.

That Western Canada would have a population of at least 25,000,000 and Winnipeg, its trade centre and supply point, a population of one million within twenty-five years, was the prediction of J. Bruce Walker, Dominion Commissioner of Immigration, in an address in Winnipeg recently. The statement was warmly applauded by Premier Roblin of Manitoba, who was present.

The New York Commercial, the leading commercial and financial paper of the United States, in a recent issue published an article in which it was predicted that Winnipeg would have a population of one million within ten years. "The corporate limits of Winnipeg now comprise about twenty-two square miles and, with, say, 175,000 population, fourteen square miles are practically occupied," says The New York Commercial. "This being so, what will be Winnipeg's occupied area when it has 300,000, which at the present ratio of growth it should have in 1915? Why is Winnipeg probably the last and certainly the fastest growing of the great cities? As the Canadian West unfolds its limitless wealth in the land, the forests, the mines; as its railroad facilities for handling the enormous annual output of rich commodities increase, there will be the same demand for people—millions of people—to carry on the work and the responsibilities I have enumerated. There can be no escape from a proper provision for future population. Upon Winnipeg must fall the greater responsibility of providing the principal manufacturing and commercial needs of the Canadian West. In almost like ratio Winnipeg's responsibility is identical to that of Chicago two decades ago. The demands upon Winnipeg's commercial resources will create a population of more than 1,000,000 in less than ten years."

Winnipeg's population increased from 80,000 in 1905 to 160,000 in 1910—doubled in five years. The estimate for the 1911 census, which is now in progress, is between 200,000 and 225,000. The value of Winnipeg realty in 1905 was $63,000,000; in 1910 it was $158,000,00, an increase of 150 per cent. in five years. Winnipeg has 236 factories, employing over 14,000 hands, and representing an investment of twenty millions. The factory output in 1901 was valued at $8,600,000; in 1910 at $36,000,000, an increase of over 400 per cent. in nine years.

Cheap power, unequalled railroad facilities and proximity to millions of consumers in Western Canada will make Winnipeg the leading manufacturing centre of Canada. The electrical power plant now being constructed at Point du Bois on the Winnipeg River at a cost of $4,000,000, will develop 100,000 horsepower—sufficient to provide for Winnipeg's development along manufacturing lines for many years. It is stated that scores of American manufacturers are at this time negotiating to build important factories at Winnipeg

SPRINGFIELD

A Select District

Located within a few minutes' walk of the Grand Trunk Pacific Shops, it will provide homes for the better class of employes. Hotels, stores and shops will locate there.

The Grand Trunk Pacific shops are situated north of, and immediately adjoining the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, opposite the new G. T. P. Station, named Springfield.

Our Springfield Subdivision adjoins the G. T. P. right-of-way on the south, being separated from it only by the Springfield Road. It lies south-east of the station, and the northern end of the property is within 120 yards of the main line of the G. T. P. Railway and the shop grounds, and about 200 yards of the station. The lots in Springfield are admirably located for business and residence purposes, high, dry and level, and on account of their southeasterly location from the smoke producers will not be molested by dust, dirt and smoke from the shops.

Springfield, by location and condition, forms the nucleus of what will be one of the busiest and most prosperous spots in Canada.

It is certain that no one buying property at Springfield can make a mistake, as it is an assurance based upon the principle of increase of land value with population.

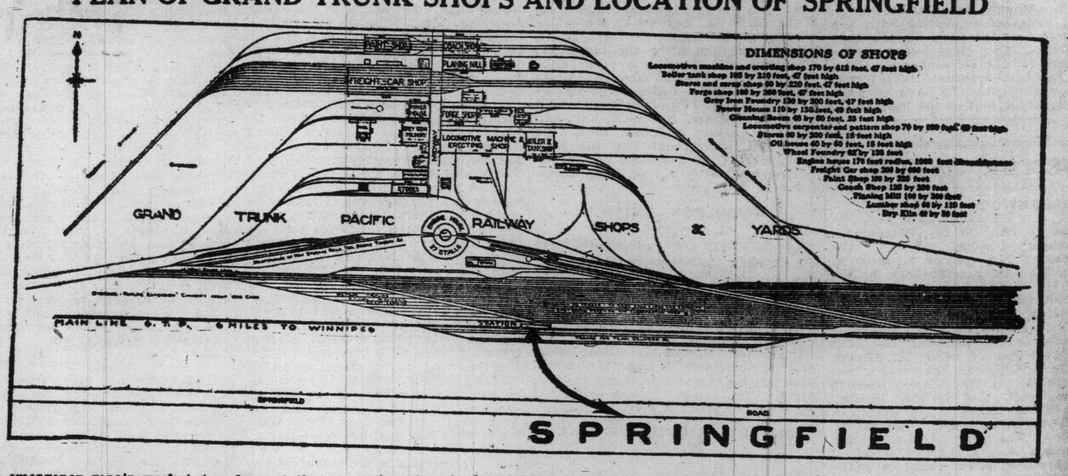
All real estate in Springfield must go up in value as the thousands of people for the works, their families, followed by tradesmen and business ventures, seek their location.

Investments in Western Canada are beyond doubt without parallel. The wealth of the country, the richness of its soil, the buoyant climatic conditions, make Western Canada a spot where one works with pleasure, earns good wages, achieves good results and where investments are of the same sound type as the wheat which the country produces.

Springfield, besides taking part in all these favorable conditions, has the advantage over all other new towns in that it is also backed by the Seven Million Dollar works of the Grand Trunk, the immense working capital of that Company and other branches of industry seeking that vicinity. **The Grand Trunk alone will disburse amongst its 6,000 workingmen approximately $100,000 per week.**

Investment in Springfield lots NOW carries with it the backbone of safety and the assurance of large profits.

PLAN OF GRAND TRUNK SHOPS AND LOCATION OF SPRINGFIELD



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Lots $7.00 per foot and upwards. Terms 1-10 cash, 1-10 monthly. No interest on deferred payments. No taxes until 1912. Discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all cash purchases. Torrens Title furnished without additional charge.

GET CHOICE OF LOCATION BY WIRING US, AT OUR EXPENSE, HOW MANY LOTS YOU WISH RESERVED

Information Coupon

J. E. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent for Toronto.
Room 32, Quebec Bank Building, Corner King and Toronto Streets

Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding the sale of lots in the Springfield Subdivision, with list of prices and application blank.

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Room 32, QUEBEC BANK BUILDING, CORNER KING AND TORONTO STREETS

The Newest "Lucile" Modes; Posed by Lady Duff-Gordon's Models by Special Permission of Lady Duff-Gordon. PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE CAMPBELL STUDIOS, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, No. 8 West Thirty-Fourth Street, New York.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, illustrating it with sketches and photographs of her own original models.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

EVERONE seems to be looking quite her best just now in the short and strangely cut coat and skirt costumes, whose absolute simplicity is positively daring.

With these collarless and often untrimmed suits the question of neckwear is, of course, of vital importance, and nothing gives a more suitable and smart finish than the new side frills of finely kilted V-lace edged lawn, or else of plisse net of either the plain or spotted variety, the first mentioned fabric being, however, in my opinion, preferable. These are obtainable separately, so that they can be attached at will, and instantly, to any lingerie shirt, whether this be made with a high neckband or a down-turned collar, though, of course, in the latter case it is essential that any trimming of lace or embroidery should be closely, even if not exactly, matched by the frill.

On the whole, therefore, I would advocate the simultaneous acquisition of those two dainty additions, as then their effect will be doubled and the corresponding increase in cost made up for. Fine crochet lace is often used for the making of the band (it measures from, say, six to ten inches in length) to which the pleated fabric is attached, whole insertions of similar lace will also be used, the final edging being of Valenciennes. The latest and loveliest of the down-turned collars are in their turn being made in double form, the upper softness of embroidered and lace bordered lawn forming a series of deep scallops, while the under one will just curve to a tapering point.

Lace jabots are also much favored by fashion, these absolutely demanding, however, the permanent addition of a high neckband of the same lace, the connecting link between the two being provided by a flatly looped bow of black velvet centred with gleaming circlet or buckle of paste. Or else a big and beautiful cameo with figure in the centre, its Wedgewood blue and white coloring showing up well against the soft black velvet. A jabot which can boast of this distinctive and decorative adornment being, I may tell you, a very wise choice on your part. For, later in the season, it will be the correct and charming wear with those most up-to-date hats or toques whose draperies of supple straw or silken ribbon will most certainly be held in place by a cameo ornament. Look out for this new millinerial trimming and, having been thus forewarned, try to arrange to be among the first to display it.

Another neckwear novelty of which you may like to hear is designed for those who—rightly or wrongly—prefer to give some definite touch of color to a white shirt. This consists of a neckband of folded satin ribbon, bordered at the top with gold tissue, and further finished off in the front with a flatly pleated bow—for all the world like those which adorn the "pump" shoe, beloved by all Americans, and now almost equally favored by Englishwomen. On this bow there are set three or four little buttons of dark mother-of-pearl, rimmed round with some special color—say, ruby red—or else the buttons will be in colored and black enamel—cerise or royal blue is exceedingly effective in this connection—in which case a fold of satin to match will take the place of that bordering of gold tissue.

And now do you want an introduction to the newest and smartest scarfs? If so—and I think it is probable—let me tell you that one for daytime wearing is of soft black or colored satin lined with chiffon and all along its soft and supple length at either side—cut in a series of deep scallops, to which a certain firmness as well as finish is given by double rouleaux of the same satin. Then, holding it in at either end is a big doubly-looped bow, made of the satin (cut on the cross) so that, you see, there is real durability as well as much smartness in the scheme.

Then, with satin again as the chosen fabric for its making, the widest and silkiest of Russia braid is introduced as a trimming, first banding in the stole midway in its graceful career, and then bordering the widening ends, its novelty being further proclaimed by an appliqué design in Paisley or Indian patterned ninon. White or black chiffon is generally used for its lining, but it would be quite permissible—and indeed pretty—to then make further use of the patterned ninon.

The other scarf, whose acquaintance I want you to make—and cultivate—is the destined and delightful companion of evening gowns, its fabric being a filmy lisse in white or some delicate color. All along its three-yard length, it is sewn with countless beads a first broad band of the pretty things being perhaps in white—if the background be of pale blue—while the other half of the scarf is covered with little golden beads. Again on a white scarf white porcelain and glittering silver beads will be similarly contrasted, while then if I can do its charms justice you will surely love, as I do, another and lovely affair, which seems to have caught the shimmer of moonbeams. For its lisse is of the deeply beautiful blue of a Summer sky at night and half of it is showered with myriads of tiny jet beads, while from the other there shimmer out an equal number of tiny points of steel and silver, the whole thing in fact being a treasure trove for the woman who wishes her possessions to be artistic, as well as fashionable triumphs.

1 and 6.—Front and back view of green check taffeta with apron and fichu of fine spotted net with band of net insertion all round. Long sleeves to wrist of same net over short taffeta sleeves. Waist of green taffeta bound with green sash.

2.—White taffeta evening gown with tunic of brilliant powder blue. Tunic worked with diamonds and in spray of lace, big tuck of purple introduced. Bodice and top of skirt made over flesh pink and strip of bugle trimming running round.

3.—A corner of "Lucile's" showroom, showing theatrical customers choosing gowns.

4.—Black and gray striped chiffon gown with panels of printed flowered chiffon; collar and jabot of fine lace. Belt of soft silks in blue, green and mauve. Lower half of skirt is covered with black chiffon and long black chiffon sash hangs from the side.

5.—Underdress of deep ecru chiffon and lace over flesh color, strap of green chiffon across front with small buckle of Indian blue and touch of scarlet. Black chiffon coat trimmed with gold lace bound all round with green velvet and gold.

Performing Rights Reserved

Blushing Moon

CLARE KUMMER.

Allegretto

mf

Far in the East the moon is wa - king,
Un - der the sil v'ry stars in dreams, dear,

In ro - sy light, her path-way ma - king,
Dis-tant and cold, the vis - ion seems, dear,

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sil - ver and gold, She is for - sa - king,
But in the ro - sy moon's soft beams, dear,

Just like a rose, She glows to - night,
My heart to yours can speak to - night,

REFRAIN.

Oh blush - ing moon, In ro - sy splen - dor,

Oh blush-ing moon, Oh blushing moon!

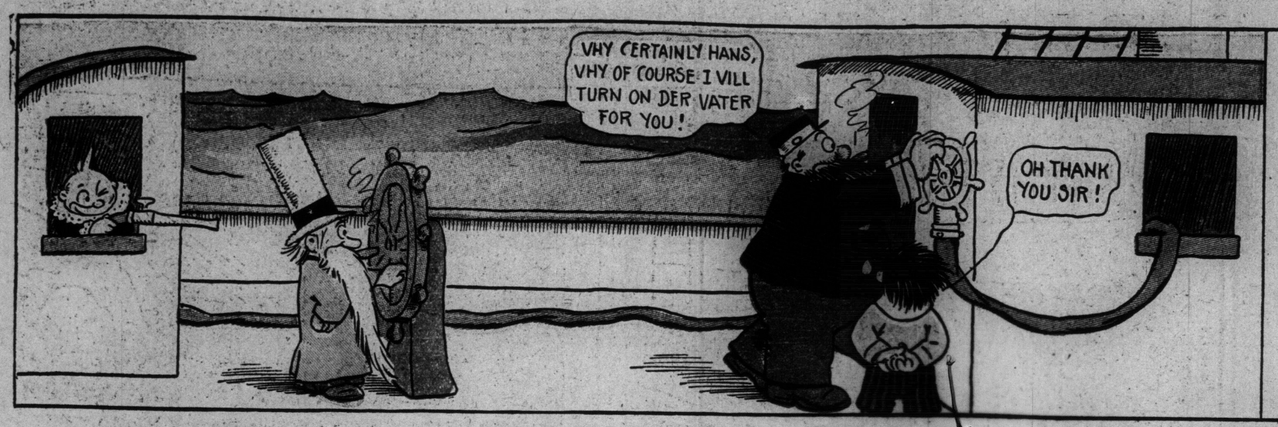
My heart to - night, In love so ten - der,

Shine down on me, and I'll sur - ren - der

FOLD HERE FIRST

Blushing Moon

THE WIFE TAMERS



Comic Section of the Toronto World

May 28th 1911.

There Are Worse Things Than Pirates!

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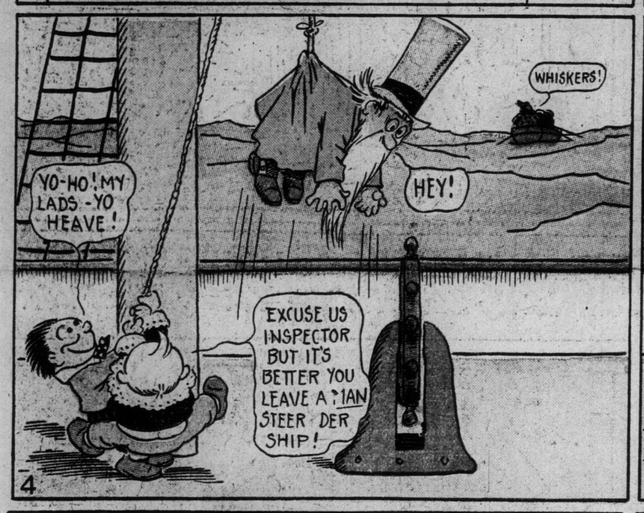

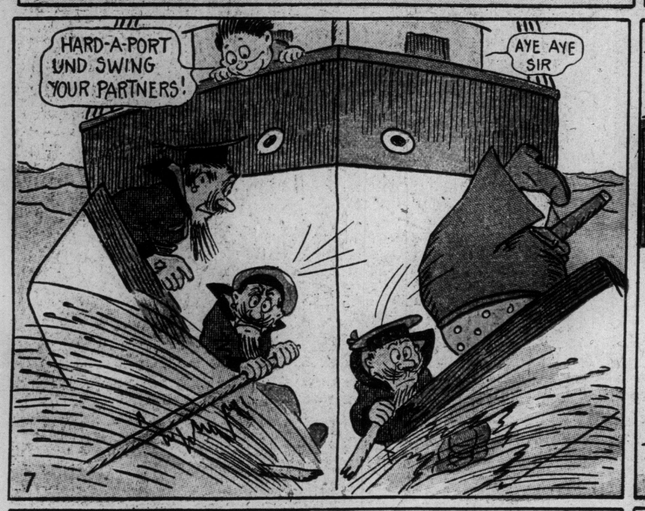

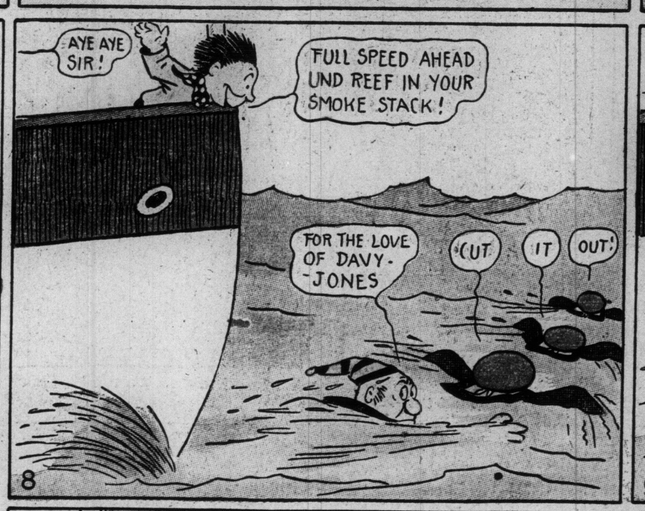

A Night's Rest at Howson Lott's!

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FOXY GRANDPA & Little Brother

This Happy Pair of Pals Have a Grand Joke on the Boys, and Completely Surprise the Young Mischiefs.

1. GRANDPA—Baby, there come the boys with a basket. Let's hide and see if we can find out what mischief they are up to.

2. BOYS—Here is where we have a little picnic alone. We will lie down for a rest and then for our luncheon!

3. GRANDPA—Ah, the boys are snoozing after their hot tramp. I'll just pull up this basket and see what they have brought out!

4. BOYS—Now for the luncheon! What a good joke to give Gran'pa and Little Brother the slip!

5. BOYS—Goodness! What's this? Why, it's Baby!

6. GRANDPA—Hello, children! Here you are—just in time for a nice little luncheon with your old Grandpa!

Happy Hooligan Is a Grand Helper!

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VIOLET WILLIE AND PETEY BUTTS IN.

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Jimmy--He Meets His Father!

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1. "NOW JIMMY TAKE BABY FOR A NICE RIDE IN THE PARK."
"I'LL MEET YOU THERE LATER, JIM."

2. "I'M GOING TO THE PARK. WANNA COME ALONG?"
"OH, I MIGHT AS WELL."
"SURE. WE'LL GO!"

3. "BABY WANNA GET OUT?"
"GOO"
"SAY! DATS SOME BEAR!"

4. "LOOK! DEYRE WASHIN' D'ELEFUNTS!"
"YA-A-A"

5. "WELL IF DEM LOBSTERS TINK DEY KIN SHAKE ME AN' MAKE ME MIND DE BABY DEY KIN GUESS AGAIN!"

6. "I'M GONNA BEAT IT!"

7.

8. "HELLO, PINKEY. SEEN ANYTHING OF JIMMY?"
"DID I? YOU BET I DID! ITS LUCKY YOU MET ME DEY SHOOK D'KID IN FRONT OF THE POLAR BEARS CAGE!"

9. "HEAVENS!"

10. "HELP!"

11.

12.

13. "SOMET'INS D'MATTER!"
"HELP!"

14. HELP

15. "ITS PAPA!"

16.

17. "OH PAPA! WHAT WAS YOU DOING IN THERE?"
"OPPY"

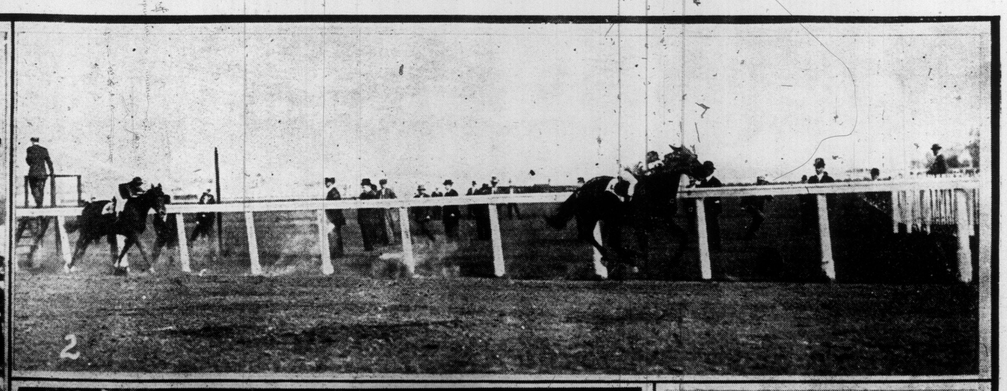
18. "NOW REMEMBER BOYS. NOT ONE WORD TO A SOUL. AND NEXT SUNDAY MORE ICE-CREAM! HEY?"

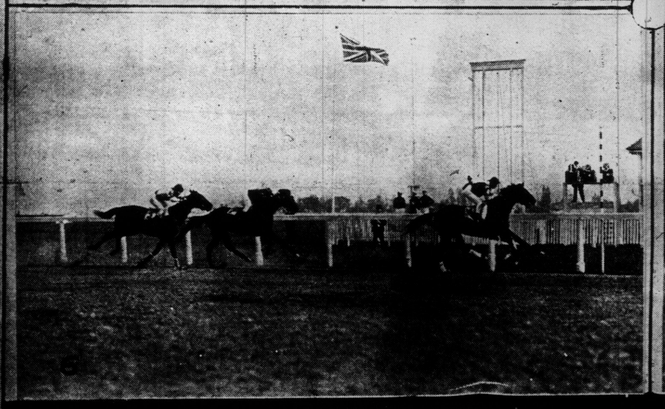
SWINNERTON

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MAY 28 1911 —PRICE FIVE CENTS

King's Plate Day---The Race, The Vice-Royal Party, And Some of The Patrons of The Sport of Kings





1. A SECTION OF THE BETTING RING. 2. FINISH OF THE KING'S PLATE, ST. BASS LEADING POWDERMAN. 3. HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY AND PARTY, AND BEHIND HIM IS COL. LOWTHER, SECRETARY TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. 4. H. GIDDINGS, OWNER OF ST. BASS, WITH THE COVETED CUP. 5. A FEW WOMEN DEVOTEES OF THE SPORT. 6. FINISH OF THE WOODSTOCK PLATE. 7. JOCKEY DUGAN, WHO RODE ST. BASS TO VICTORY. 8. JUDGE AND MRS. RIDDELL. 9. MRS. PARKIN MURRAY, MRS. JACK MURRAY AND MISS MAJORIE MURRAY. 10. THE PLATE RACE AT THE QUARTER. 11. MRS. HAL OSLER. 12. MR. C. A. BURNS AND MRS. BURNS. 13. MRS. FRED. SMITH OF LONDON, ONT. 14. THE STEEPLECHASE. 15. LIEUT.-GOV. GIBSON, MRS. GIBSON AND MRS. DAVID W. ALEXANDER. 16. ARRIVAL OF EARL GREY.

BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION IN THE PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, THE ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ITS 48TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN CONVOCATION HALL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AUG. 22, 23, 24 AND 25TH, 1911.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FACING BUCKINGHAM PALACE. THE PHOTO WAS SENT BY A LONDON, ENG., READER OF THE SUNDAY WORLD.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions.

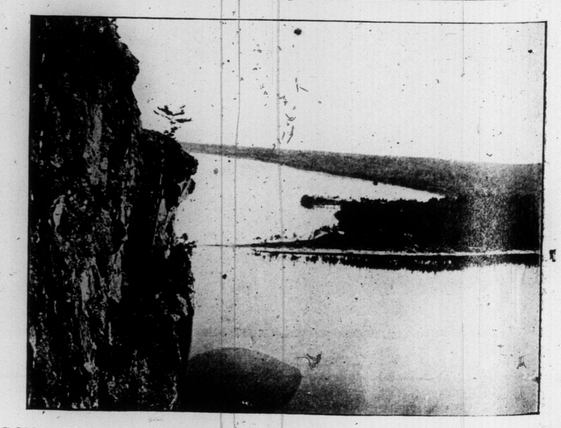
1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

MR. HENRY PEDWELL OF THORNBURY IN HIS WARREN- DETROIT TOURING CAR. THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN THE BACKGROUND ALSO OWNED BY MR. PEDWELL IS TYPICAL OF THE PROSPERITY IN EVIDENCE IN THIS THRIVING NORTHERN TOWN.

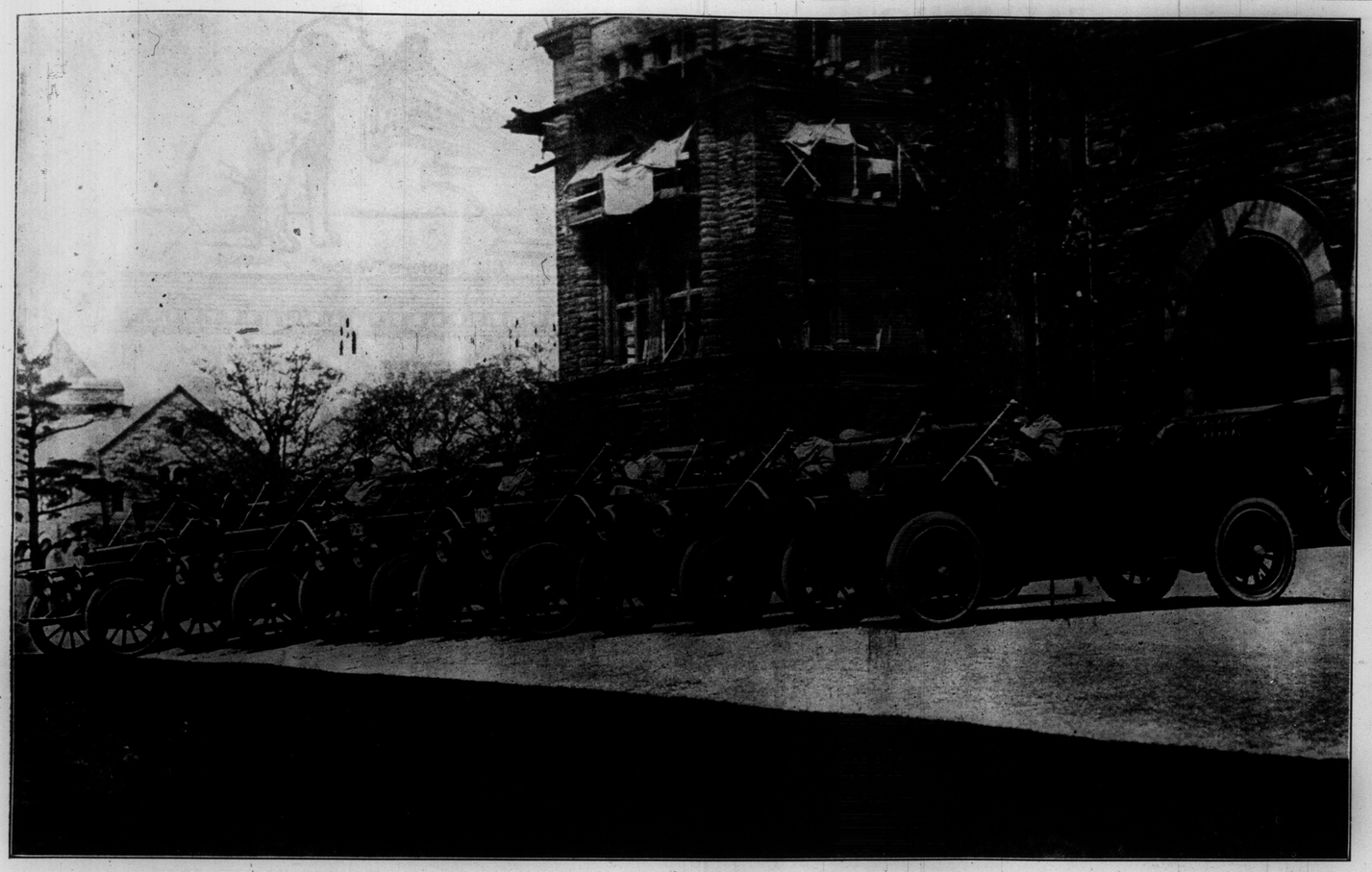
AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.
Charles II. Presenting Barbara Palmer to the Queen, Catherine of Braganza, Hampton Court, 1662.—By Edgar Bundy.

ST. HELEN'S BASEBALL TEAM AND OFFICERS OF CLUB, THE OPPONENTS OF ST. FRANCIS AT WILLOWVALE ON SATURDAY, MAY 13.

YE OLDE HEINTZMAN EMPLOYES, TORONTO JUNCTION.



BON ECHO MOUNTAINS, A MARVELLOUS BIT OF SCENIC GRANDEUR IN ONTARIO HIGHLANDS.



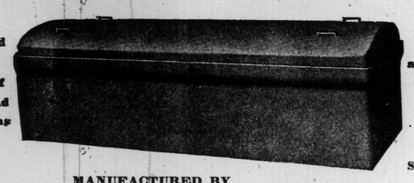
TORONTO'S AUTOMOBILE LIVERY—ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF THE CITY'S GROWTH.

A splendid display of high-grade Russell cars owned by the Automobile Livery Company. This is a big enterprise for a Toronto automobile livery. The cars are all equipped with silent Knight engines, and that an automobile livery in Toronto will invest an immense amount of money that these cars represent is only another evidence of Toronto's growth. The firm rent these automobiles by the hour or by the day. A call by telephone, Main 984, is all that is necessary to secure a car.

THE NATIONAL STEEL REINFORCED WATERPROOF CEMENT

BURIAL VAULT

Steel Reinforced Vaults Waterproof Airtight and Everlasting Process Patented



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The Canadian Vault Co.

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SOLD BY ALL LEADING UNDERTAKERS.

MR. BALFOUR.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who played a fine game against the Ranelagh captain in the annual Commons v. Ranelagh match recently.

THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE; A UNIQUE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COLOSSAL TRANSFORMATION TAKING PLACE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS.

To make way for the great buildings representing the Colonies, and the many striking spaces for the display of Colonial activity, the Crystal Palace grounds have undergone remarkable changes. Our picture was taken from the northwest tower, and shows the buildings devoted to (1) South Africa, (2) Newfoundland, (3) India, (4) Australia, (5) New Zealand, and (6) Canada.

LOUISE MARSHALL, GOLDEN CROOK COMPANY AT THE GAYETY.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Mitchell SLIDE EASY Tie

Can be had for the asking. Most shops keep them — any dealer will be glad to get one for you.

Price 50c.

HARRY R. RANKS

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Private Ambulance Service

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Phone Main 2581.

Woolnough
Tailored - to - Order
Corsets
FOR
Summer Wear
$3.50, $6, $10 and $15

We advise your inspection of these models before selecting your Summer Corsets.

The Problem of Cool Stylish Corsets is Solved

This has been overcome by our corsetiers corsets of the ordinary light weight, ready-to-wear models, is that, while they of course do not fit like a Woolnough tailored-to-order, they are too flimsy and soon become out of shape.

This has been overcome by our corsetieres in the new summer models made to

Lace in Front with Ventilated Back

To ensure in these summer models a perfect fitting shape retaining, yet cool, comfortable corset, we make the front and side of a little heavier material, while the back is of batiste, gauze or netting, which allows of perfect ventilation.

WOOLNOUGH CORSETIERS, 104 King W.

TALLY-HO STRIPES

This is one of our leading lines for mid-summer wear. Quarter-inch alternate stripes, made on gros-grain grounds. Black and Red, Black and White, Navy and White, Navy and Sky, Brown and Tan, and many entirely new combinations. Made on the bias or straight to retail at 50 cents each.

"Sword Make Neckwear"

SWORD NECKWEAR

Best By Test. Made in Canada

The Sword Neckwear Co. Ltd.

NEW
VICTOR RECORDS
(Now on Sale) **FOR JUNE** (Now on Sale)

A selection of the interesting numbers issued this month.

Single-faced Records
10-inch—Price 75c.

5841. Dreaming ..... Wellings
Reed Miller, Tenor
5844. That Fellow with the 'Cello Rag ..... Smalley
Billy Murray and American Quartet

Double-faced Records
10-inch—Price 90c. the two.

16854. Love is Like a Red, Red Rose ..... Stevenson-Burr
(Whistling Solo)
My Hero ..... Gialdini
16859. Baby Rose ..... American Quartet
Why Adam Sinned .. Lilian Homesley

Purple Label Series
12-inch—$1.50

A Superb Lucia Sextette at a Popular Price
(Victor Opera Sextette)
70036. Lucia—Sextette ..... Donizetti

New Red Seal Records
Four Splendid Records by
Mme. Clara Butt
The famous English Contralto
12-inch—Price $3.50

03179. Abide With Me ..... Liddle
03178. Kathleen Mavourneen ..... Crouch
03176. Ho Shall Feed His Flock—"Messiah" ..... Handel
03177. O Rest In The Lord—"Elijah" ..... Mendelssohn

Two Irish Songs by McCormack
John McCormack, Tenor
10-inch, with orchestra, $1.25 each.

64180. Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms ..... Moore
64181. Mother Machree ..... Young-Olcott

Do not fail to hear these and the many other records which may interest you.

Hear these records at the nearest dealer's. Write for free catalogue of our 5,000 records.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited - - Montreal
SOLD IN U.S.A. BY VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. 35

Special Sale of Summer Suits
AT
G. MacKay

"COSTUMIER FOR ALL OCCASIONS"

It's seldom such a splendid chance is offered you of saving dollars on high class, perfectly cut

Man-Tailored Suits

For newest designs, distinctive style and superior workmanship our suits are justly famous, and we are now putting forward a chance which discriminating dressers will not overlook.

You can have choice of any material in our handsome store, including finest qualities **Imported Woollens** and **Broadcloths**, usually sold at $45, $55 and $65. All to be sold at the one low price,

$35.00

If you have never had us make a suit for you here's a rare chance for a trial. If you have, we simply say look at the price.

G. L. MacKay
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Corner Alexander Street

J. F. STEWART, SERGT. D CO., Q. O. R., WHO IS ONE OF THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S STEAMSHIP EMPRESS OF IRELAND," BROUGHT OUT TWO SMALL CHILDREN, EDITH REBECCA HOLMES AND THOMAS HOLMES, WHO ARE MAKING THE ELEVEN DAYS' JOURNEY FROM LIVERPOOL TO BUTTE CITY, MONTANA, UNACCOMPANIED.

Victor Victrolas and June Records
ON SALE AT
NORDHEIMER'S
15 KING STREET EAST, - - - TORONTO

Diamonds

I have just received a large consignment of Diamonds direct from the cutters, Amsterdam, and I am in a position to save intending purchasers of high class diamonds at least 25 per cent. on their purchases. Call in and compare prices.

R. A. Gledhill
21 YONGE ST. ARCADE

The only direct Diamond Importer doing business under small expense.

I carry a large stock of Wedding Rings and Pearl Goods, suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

ARGONAUT'S JUNIOR FOURS AT PRACTICE.

All the Difference.

A local merchant was entertaining a country customer of his the other day. They went out to lunch.

"Bring my friend a little glass of bourbon," said the host to the waiter.

"Pardon me," objected the rural guest, "you must remember that I come from a dry state."

"Sure enough. Walter, bring my friend a big glass."

Oyster Age.

Oysters grow only during the summer and especially during the long, warm summers at that, and are scarcely big enough for the mouth before the third year. It is easy after looking over a bunch of shells to tell how old an oyster is. A summer hump and the winter sink shell every year, but after the seventh or tenth year full growth comes; then, by looking at the sinks between the humps it is hard to tell anything more about Miss Oyster's age. Oysters live to be 20 years old.

Kansas Prosperity.

It was reported that the Eskridge cyclone carried pianos, motor cars and Brussels carpets, while ten years ago the best a cyclone could do was to pick up rag carpets, tin cans and doghouses. Clay Centre Times.

You Will Find the Best Assortment of
Victrolas and Victor Records
—AT—
His Master's Voice Gramophone Co.
286 Yonge Street (Opp. Wilton Ave.)

We sell Victor Gramophones on easy terms as low as $1.00 a week.

Free Recitals daily by popular artists. Come in and hear your favorites.

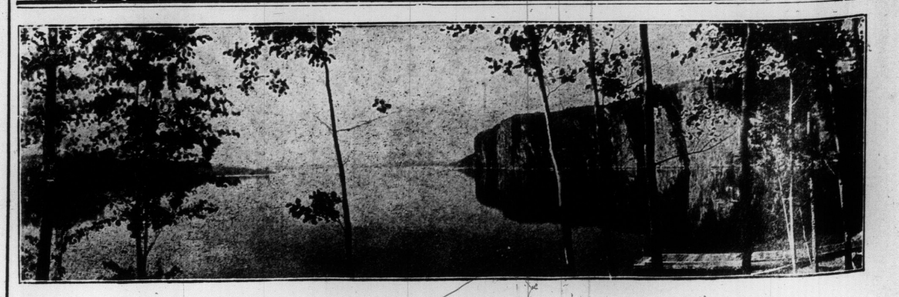
COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Cowan's seems to hit the right spot. It is a great food for husky young athletes: satisfies the appetite: easy to digest: and delicious

172

MR. STALKER, SCOUTMASTER, HELPS THE BOYS TO PREPARE THEIR BRIDGE.

ON SALE AT
BELL PIANO WAREROOMS
(GRAMOPHONE DEPARTMENT)
146 Yonge Street, - - - - - Toronto

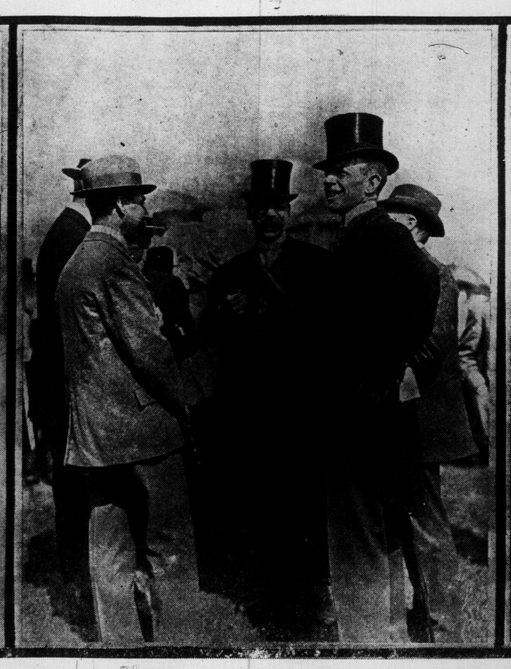


A MILE OF BON ECHO BLUFF IN ONTARIO HIGHLANDS.

A FEW OF THE SMART FROCKS SEEN AT THE WOODBINE ON OPENING DAY.

MRS. FREDERICK HAMMOND.

MISS LE MESURIER, MRS. IRELAND AND MISS HARRIET IRELAND.



DR. SHEARD, MR. NOEL MARSHALL AND MAYOR GEARY.

MRS. JACK MACDONALD.

MRS. J. J. DIXON, MRS. LALLY M'CARTHY.

LADY EVELYN GREY AND MRS. B. B. CRONYN.

LADY SYBIL GREY, LADY EVELYN GREY, MR. ARTHUR SLADEN,

MRS. H. H. SUYDAM, MR. JACK M'KELLAR AND JUDGE FINKLE.

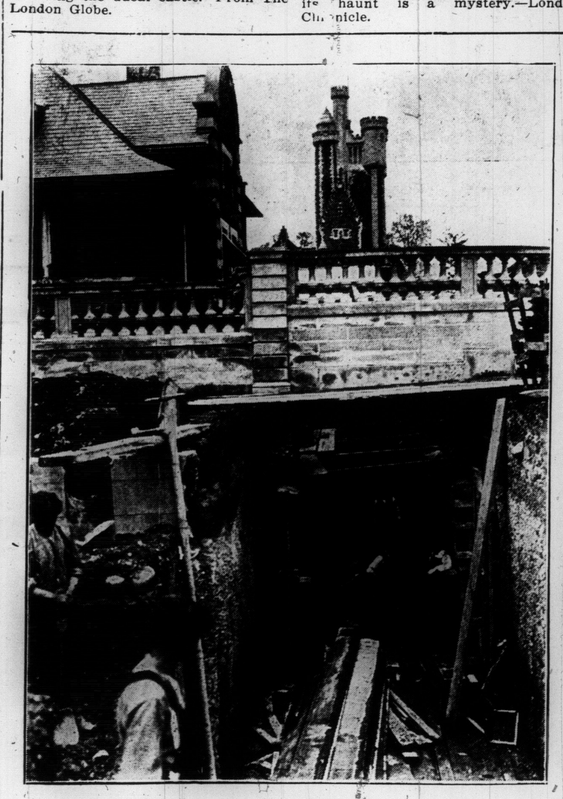
CAPITAL HOCKEY CLUB OF REGINA, SASK., MOST OF WHOM ARE EASTERNERS.
Top row, left to right—F. Mc Lean, Ted Porter, "Slim" Trainer, C. N. Galvin (Pres.), M. O'Brien, E. Snyder. Middle row—C. Louckes, F. Mastell, Allan Ferguson (Manager), F. Albert, V. Darke. Bottom row—F. Hastings, Basil Newton, D. Kopp.

Mainz Cathedral in Danger.

The famous Mainz Cathedral, one of the oldest and most interesting in Europe, is stated to be in serious danger, owing to the action of the underground water. Special drainage operations have before been carried out with a view to removing the danger, but apparently the results have not been lasting, water having again collected, and it is feared that the effects on the foundations of the cathedral will be disastrous. It is now proposed to proceed without delay with the work of strengthening the foundations, not only of the cathedral, but also of several other old buildings, including the ducal castle.—From The London Globe.

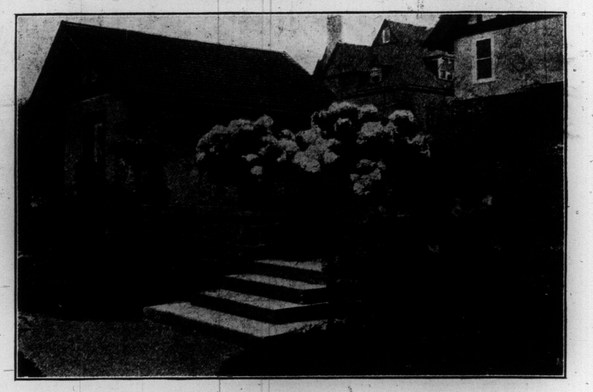
A House of Commons Ghost.

An interesting house of commons ghost is the "Radiant Boy." This child ghost has been many times seen and heard. Its complexion is of the colorless purity of Chinese white, a halo of silver sparkles about its head during its peregrinations, and its eyes gleam in their sockets like bright electric lamps. It is evidently in agony, for the palms of its hands are stiff and turned downward, and as it paces from room to room it gives utterance to moans of anguish and never lifts its gaze from the floor. So far as can be ascertained, this particular ghost has no pre-spectral history, and why it should have chosen the house for its haunt is a mystery.—London Chronicle.



SIR HENRY PELLATT'S UNDERGROUND PASSAGE FROM HIS NEW HOUSE ON WELLS' HILL TO HIS STABLE.

LANDSCAPE DESIGNING for SMALL PROPERTIES



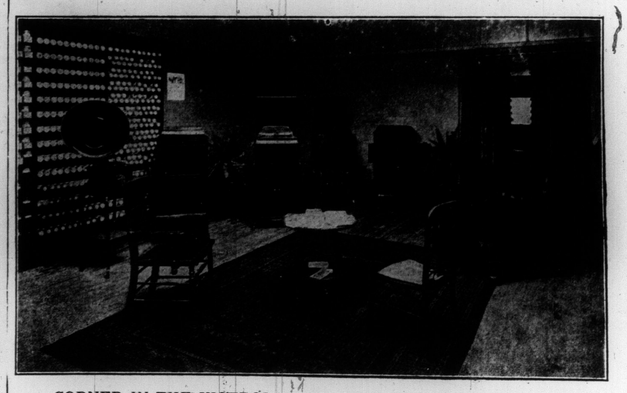
BEAUTIFY the HOME GROUNDS by STARTING RIGHT

Call in our Landscape Designer. Consultation free. High-grade Nursery Stock furnished at moderate prices.

Phone —Main—1109.

STONE and WELLINGTON TORONTO

TROUT FISHING IN THE WAIAU RIVER, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.



A CORNER IN THE VICTROLA ROOMS OF THE BELL PIANO CO., 146 YONGE-STREET, PROBABLY THE MOST COMPLETE IN CANADA.

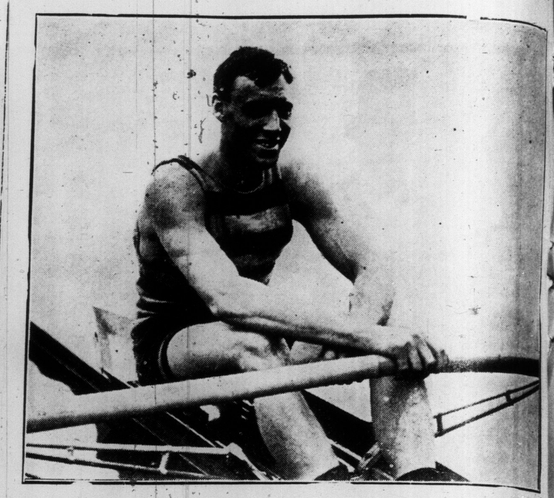
AT THE BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY.

MATERNITY—WALTER LANGLEY.

THE CRITIC—T. E. MOSTYN.

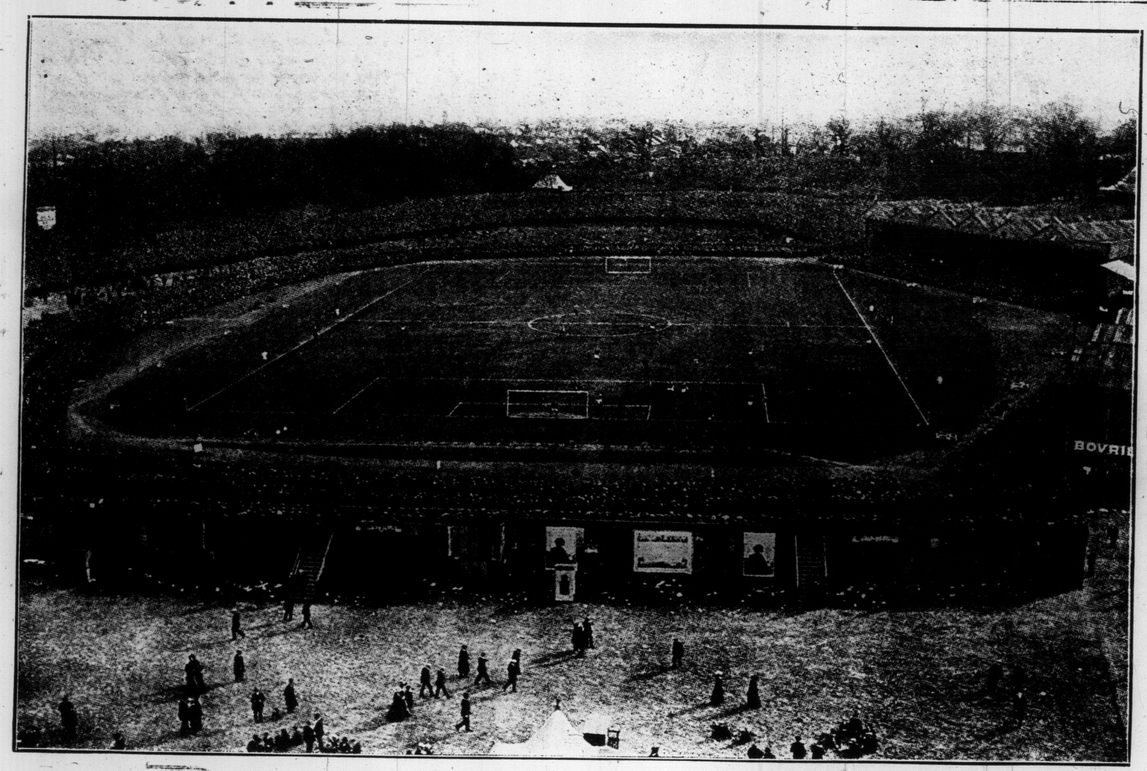
TO THE UNKNOWN LAND—E. BLAIR LEIGHTON.

THE TENTH HUSSARS AT BENEVENTE, DEC. 29th, 1808 (RETREAT ON CORUNNA)—WILLIAM B. WOLLEN.

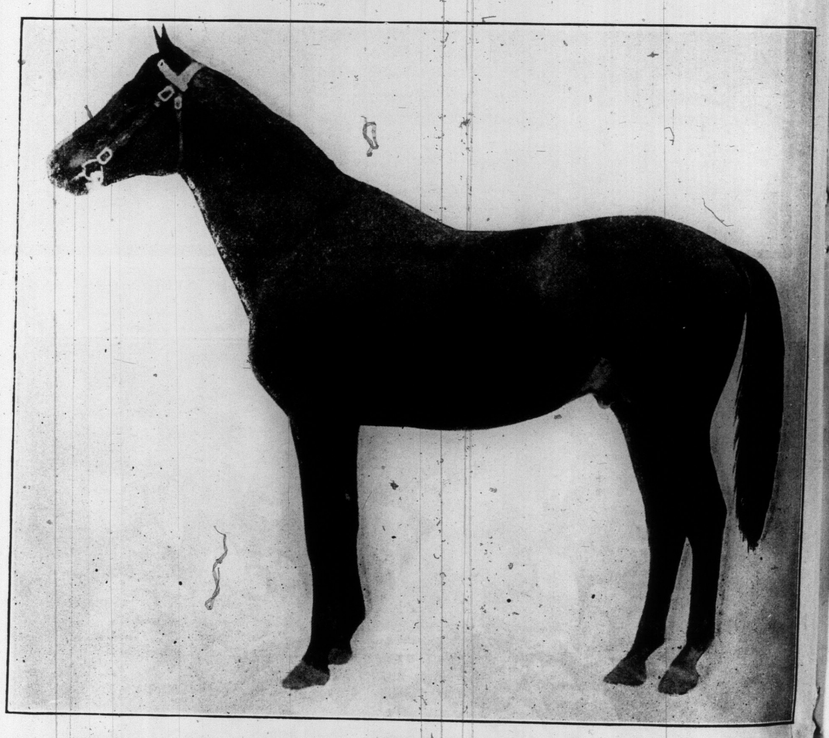


E. B. BUTLER, ARGOS, WHO WILL COMPETE FOR THE DIAMOND SCULLS AT HENLEY.

WESTERN GAP WHICH MAY BE CLOSED TO MAKE ROOM FOR A PARK.



CROWD OF 100,000 WHO WITNESSED THE FOOTBALL MATCH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, RECENTLY.



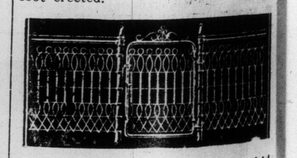
MASTERMAN, THOROBRED STALLION, OWNED BY THE CANADIAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF BREEDING, WINNER OF THE THOROBRED CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AT NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1910. HE IS COMING TO THE TORONTO EXHIBITION IN SEPTEMBER.

NATIONAL GUN CLUB SHOOT AT FOOT OF BATHURST STREET.

OLD-TIME REVELS IN THE SHAKSPERE TOWN.

The May-day celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon brought great crowds of visitors to the quaint little town with its old-time memories. The picture shows the May Queen of the year being drawn in state by oxen past the birth-place of England's great dramatist and poet.

ENHANCE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY
and improve its artistic appearance by erecting
CYCLONE WIRE FENCES
They are very ornamental and durable, and are enamelled in either green or white. 10 styles from 18c to 95c a running foot erected.



Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
1170 Dundas Street, Toronto.

HATS CLEANED-HATS DYED
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
NEW YORK HAT WORKS
566 Yonge st. Phone N. 5165

High Finance.

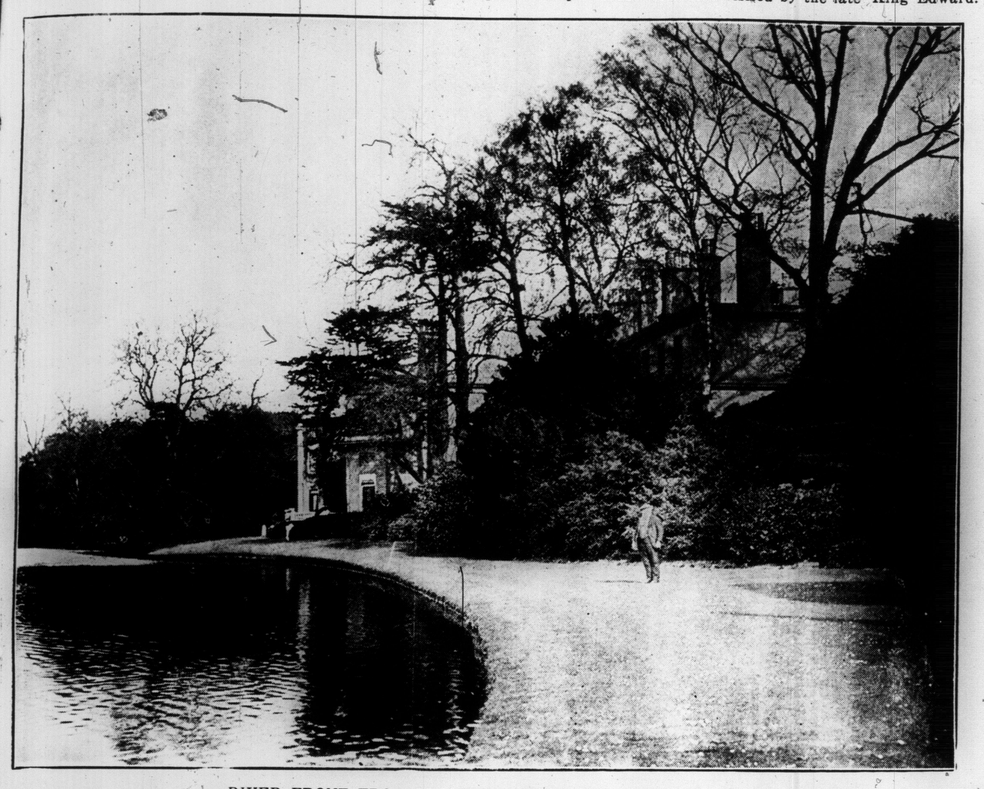
"Yes; I'm saving for a home."

"I can't save any money. How do you manage it?"

"By getting my wife to go without things. She thinks we're saving for an automobile."—Washington Herald.

NOVEL SCHEME FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF COLO NIAL VISITORS TO CORONATION.

London is rapidly filling with visitors from every part of the British Empire for the Coronation and a variety of interesting schemes are being matured for their entertainment. Amongst the most novel and important of these is one conceived and carried out by Mr. Norton Griffiths, M. P., wealthy and rapidly-rising young politician of the Unionist side of the House of Commons, who believes that quiet week-end parties amidst restful and beautiful surroundings will appeal to distinguished colonial visitors almost more than anything else. To this end Mr. Norton Griffiths, who is an enthusiastic Imperialist, has leased Temple House, a magnificent and historical mansion near Henley, in the midst of the most exquisite scenery in the Thames Valley, and is inviting the leading representatives from Canada and other overseas dominions of the Empire, their friends in England and leaders of the Unionist party, to make it their informal rendez vous every week-end. It is believed that these gatherings will do much to strengthen the relations between the leading men of the Empire. Temple House was often visited by the late King Edward.

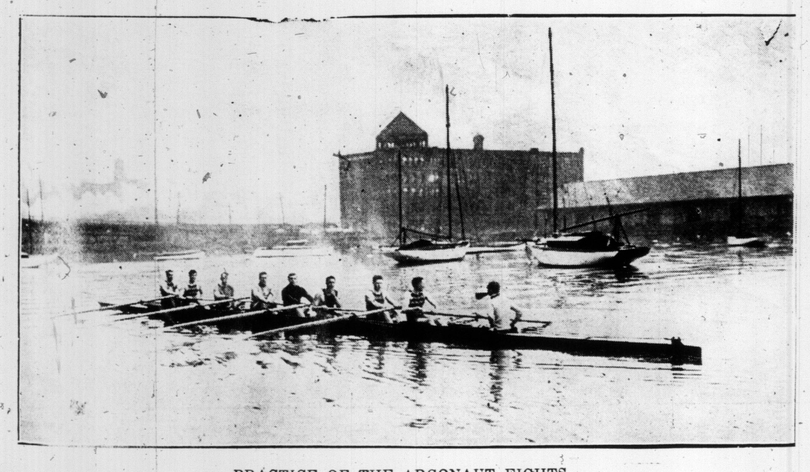


RIVER FRONT FROM THE WEST, TEMPLE HOUSE, HURLEY LOCK.

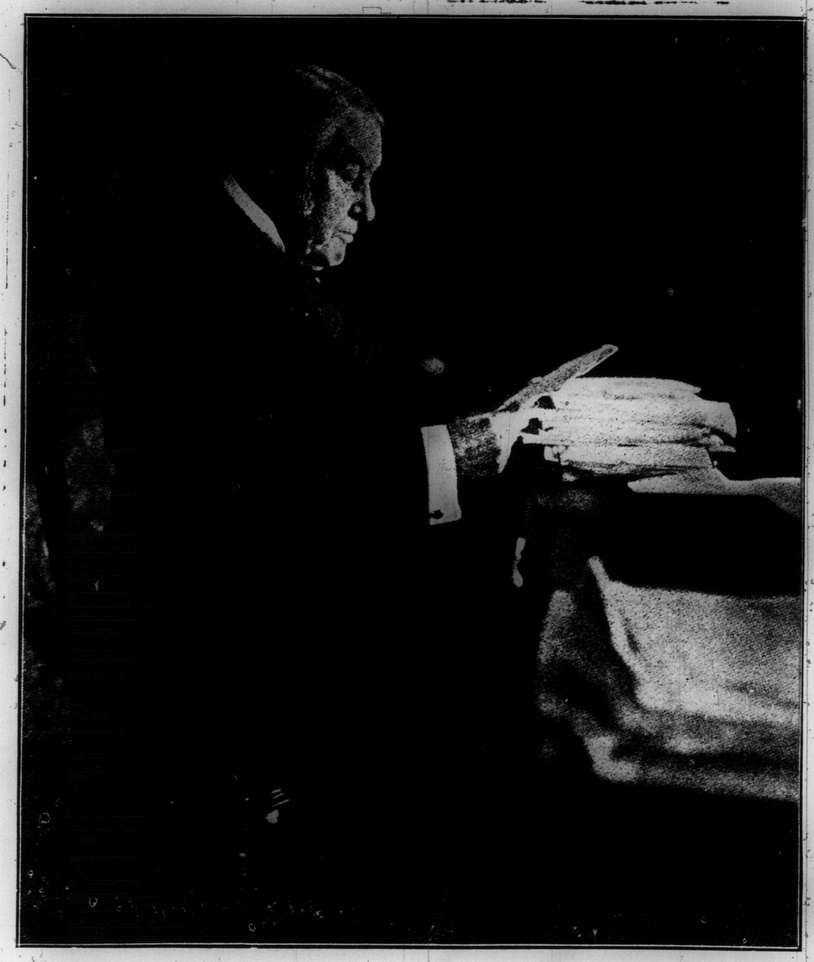
SECTION OF DINING-ROOM, TEMPLE HOUSE, HURLEY LOCK.

SUN DIAL, FLANKED BY GOLD EN YEW TREES, TEMPLE HOUSE, HURLEY LOCK.

MAIN ENTRANCE, TEMPLE HOUSE, HURLEY LOCK.



PRACTICE OF THE ARGONAUT EIGHTS.



NONAGENARIAN SIR CHARLES TUPPER, WHO WILL BE PRESENT AT THE CORONATION.
Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran Canadian statesman, will probably be the oldest notability of the coronation in Westminster Abbey. Despite the fact that he is in his ninetieth year, Sir Charles has accepted the invitation to witness the ceremony, and is elated at the prospect of seeing King George crowned.

TORONTO'S CHAMPION HOCKEY PLAYER, 16 - MONTHS' - OLD MISS MARGARET CORNEIL, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. S. CORNEIL, 276 BERKELEY-STREET.

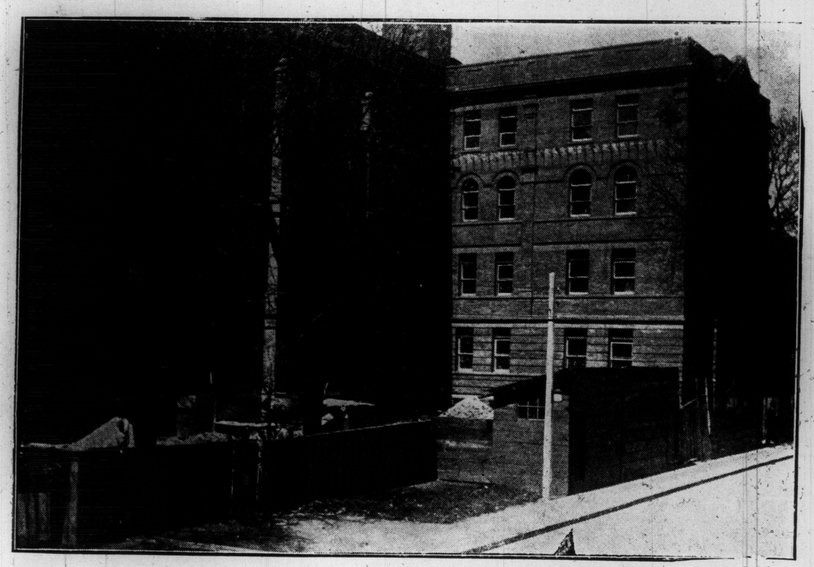
Meyer's Parlors
At Sunnyside
Assembly Saturday 3.30 to 11.30 p. m.
Afternoon Teas daily.
Fish Dinners daily 12 to 2 and 5 to 8 p.m.
P. V. MEYER
1801 West Queen

FITS CURED By TRENCH'S REMEDY! A simple home treatment; over 25 years' success. Senator Kerr, K. C., says: "My gardener has had no attack for past year and a half." Price, $3.75, $6.50, $12.00, postage extra. Pamphlet free from
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
St. James Chambers, Toronto

SPORTING EVENTS OF SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN TORONTO.

1, EATON'S PRINTERS v. BOHEMIANS AT KETCHUM PARK. 2, GROUP OF WEST END AND CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES AT VICTORIA ATHLETIC FIELD. 3, RIVERDALE B. B. CLUB, WHO PLAYED I. C. B. C. AT DON FLATS. 4, HOBBLE-SKIRT RACE AT Y. M. C. A. GAMES; TAIT, THE WINNER, IS LEADING IN THE PICTURE. 5, CROWD IN GRAND STAND AT DUFFERIN PARK WATCHING GAME BETWEEN WELLINGTONS AND PARK NINE. 6, ST. MICHAEL'S, WHO LOST TO ST. SIMONS IN LACROSSE AT DON FLATS. 7, INDOOR BASEBALL OUTDOORS; Y. M. C. A. GAMES AT WEST CHARLES STREET GROUNDS. BRENNAN, I. C. B. C. BATTING; VALLANT, RIVERDALE, CATCHING, AT DON FLATS. 9, DISPUTED GOAL MADE BY GATES (CENTENNIALS) IN GAME WITH JUNIOR CITY CAPITALS AT DOVERCOURT PARK. 10, PARKDALE B. B. TEAM AND CROWD AT DUFFERIN PARK. THE GAME WAS WITH THE STROLLERS.

LAUNCHING MOTOR BOAT AT NATIONAL YACHT CLUB, FOOT OF BATHURST STREET.



NEW WING OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL ON BOND-STREET.

Reach Out For A Pair Of
UTICA Athletic Suspenders
Guaranteed for one year.
THE most comfortable and durable suspender you can buy at the price. Thoroughly well made to fit the needs of any man and give you perfect comfort every moment. They do not slip from the shoulders.
Sold by Retailers throughout the Dominion.
If you cannot get a pair from yours, we will send them by mail, prepaid, upon receipt of price.
3 Weights—Light—Medium—Heavy.
Imperial Glove Co., Ltd.
Makers
12B Mary St.
Hamilton, Ont.
25c. and 50c. a pair.

Rome with her seven hills conquered the world.
The seven Guggenheims took Alaska.
The seven Maderos ——.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PAINTINGS IN THE C. P. R. PAVILION AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

THESE PICTURES WERE PAINTED BY CYRUS C. CUNEO, S. E. SCOTT AND CHAS. M. SHELDON, AND DEPICT ACTUAL HISTORICAL INCIDENTS THAT LINK UP THE CANADIAN PROVINCES TO SCOTLAND.

LORD STRATHCONA DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE ON THE C. P. R. AT CRAIGELLICHIE IN 1885.

SIMON FRASER, SHOOTING THE RAPIDS OF THE FRASER RIVER, NEAR LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

COL. MACLEOD AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF MOUNTED POLICE AT FORT MACLEOD, TREATING WITH THE INDIANS.